

THE CRITIC.

The Welfare of the People is the Highest Law.

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Montreal is the greatest commercial and manufacturing centre in the Dominion. It now has 1753 manufacturing establishments, the capital of which is said to be \$35,000,000.

The more this Canada of ours becomes known, the more chance is there that emigrants will be attracted to our shores. We have yet to reap the harvest from the great Indian and Colonial Exhibition, in which Canada occupies such a proud position. It is said that a number of French artists and scientists of distinction have in view a visit to the Dominion during the season of 1887. The Baron de Combourg has the organization of the proposed party in hand.

The ubiquitous sea-serpent has put in his annual appearance, this time having been seen in the Hudson River, a short distance below Albany. His reappearance is hailed with joy by press reporters and by those whose business it is to manufacture interesting news items for the public. The advent of the sea serpent is not without its good results. It allows political scribblers and the readers of highly colored partizan leaders a brief but welcome holiday.

The new Dartmouth Ferry Company have made a good commencement. The boats now run at earlier and later hours in the day than previously, and so far, the public have reason to be pleased with the change of ownership and management, but what about the palatial new boats, with their elegant saloon accommodation and convenient covered carriage ways? The *Sir C. Ogle* and *Chebuco* still ply on the harbor as of yore. The new company should redeem its pledges.

Ambition, love, and avarice, are the three strongest of human passions. Under the stimulus of ambition, men reach forward to place and power which, even when they have been secured, seldom satisfy the ambitious ones; but without this passion, the lives of many men would be as dull and meaningless as are the lives of those who have never experienced the sensation of love. Avarice is the autocrat of passions; under its influence all high and lofty desires, and all pure and noble sentiments, are forever banished from the heart.

There are at present fifty large tanneries in successful operation in the Dominion, and innumerable smaller establishments. These tanneries supply annually, sole and other leather to the value of \$8,000,000. The use of hemlock bark, and the extract of hemlock for tanning purposes, has greatly increased during the past ten years. The home consumption of hemlock bark is 150,000 cords per annum, and the average annual export about 100,000 cords. As it takes the bark of from five to six trees to make one cord, it follows that about 1,500,000 hemlock trees are cut down during each year.

New South Wales is to celebrate the centennial of its first settlement, the opening ceremonies commencing in January, 1888. Just one hundred years previous to that time, Captain Phillips arrived in Botany Bay, bringing with him 700 convicts. These he subsequently transferred to Port Jackson. It was not until the year 1837 that the British Government consented to no longer use the colony as a penal settlement, from which date New South Wales has steadily progressed. An international exhibition and a world's regatta are the special features which will attract European and American tourists.

The Christian natives of Cochin China, of the Province of Zehuni, are literally being exterminated by the fanatical Chinese. Although imprudence among the English and American missionaries is assigned as the cause of this wholesale persecution, it is thought that some more plausible reason can be offered. Many of the informed persons believe it to be the direct outcome of the French-Chinese policy, which is aggressive and tyrannical to the last degree. The Chinese look upon all Europeans in the same light, hence English and American missionaries, like those of France, are put to death without hesitation, and the Chinese natives who have adopted the religion of the foreign race, share a similar fate.

It is from comparatively unimportant events that great histories are formed. The following scrap of Canadian history was given to the world by Lord Lorne recently, in presenting an address to Sir Charles Tupper. While making allusion to his having christened four new provinces, and obtained three new rooms for the Canadian section of the exhibition, he told his audience how the province of Alberta came to be so named. They at first thought of making it the counterpart of the neighboring American territory Montana, and calling it Fontana; but it was suggested that it should take its name from the Princess. But she had three names, Louise, Caroline, and Alberta. The first was already taken, however, in Louisiana, the second in Carolina, by our American neighbors, so they came to Alberta. Certainly, no pleasanter sounding name could have been chosen; and it carried not only a compliment to the Princess Louise, but is another memorial of the noblest man who has ever graced the annals of the royal families of Britain.

THE CRITIC,

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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.

The phenomenal growth of colleges in the United States is attributable to the wide-spread system of public education under State direction. The Republic has now 365 colleges, one for each day in the year, and yet the laying of foundation stones has not ceased.

Thirty five years ago Chicago was an insignificant village, it is now the great food distributing centre of the continent. Chicago now sends annually to the hungry of all lands about 125,000,000 pounds of fresh beef, 40,000,000 of salt beef, 50,000,000 of pork, 360,000,000 of bacon and hams, and 250,000,000 of lard.

South American States have never been remarkable for promptness in meeting their financial obligations, but Chili has made a new departure in this respect. The Republic has a public debt of \$87,000,000. Last year, Chili paid off \$7,000,000 of her indebtedness, and as a consequence, Chilean credit has improved.

There is no fear that the beautiful Island of Java will be denuded of its forests, so long as the people observe the time-honored custom of planting a tree on the birth of a child. Java, which is one of the most populous countries in the world, in proportion to its size, has 17,300,000 inhabitants, and as the population continues to grow, so will the number of fruit and other trees increase.

The tide of travel which for the past ten weeks has been directed towards our shores from the United States has now turned, and the tourists who have been summering in Nova Scotia are hieing back to their business and household avocations, feeling refreshed and invigorated. And now comes the season for blue-noses to visit American cities, when travelling can be undertaken without the discomforts of heat and dust.

The young sportsmen who have respected the game law, which provides that partridges are not to be killed before the 15th of September, will now have to be on the *qui vive*, in order to bag the covcys, the whereabouts of which they have hitherto kept secret. On Wednesday morning next, partridges will probably be for sale in the Halifax market, the birds, of course, having been shot after sunrise. Early birds are not always to be envied.

HOPE FOR HONEST JOURNALISTS.

Journalists are frequently accused of using their newspapers for illegitimate purposes, and libel suits against the press of the day are becoming so common that "what should be the mirror of public opinion is fast losing its reflective power." But we are pleased to state that a reaction is within measurable distance, as will be seen by the following from the *New York World* :—

"A military newspaper, the *Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette*, has been publishing a series of articles charging several distinguished personages with a conspiracy with the Sir William Armstrong Arms Manufacturing Co., by which the latter was to secure government contracts for the supply of ordnance. The company has brought a libel suit against Captain Armit, the proprietor of the journal in question, and subsequently petitioned the Court of Queen's Bench for an injunction to restrain Captain Armit from continuing to publish fresh allegations of corruption of ordnance officials pending the result of the action. The Court rendered its decision on this petition last Saturday. The injunction is refused, and the refusal is based upon the sound and sensible ground that the alleged libels come within the class of 'privileged communications,' since if the charges are true it is of the utmost importance that the country should be made aware as speedily as possible of the knowledge they convey. This decision marks the difference between the publication of a malicious libel for personal purposes and of a charge of alleged or supposed public corruption in the interest of the community. When there is good reason to believe that dishonest practices prevail in any public department, or that a public wrong is being committed by any individual, it is the duty of a faithful press to make it known. An honest public official would recognize this duty, and instead of blustering about libel suits would set to work to show that the apprehension was unfounded. In any libel suit the Court and the jury ought to distinguish between a malicious personal libel and charges or criticisms, however mistaken, made with an honest desire to check public evils and protect the interests of the people."

SWEETER THAN HONEY.

Those who have a relish for sweets, and who are wont to complain that the sugar used by the manufacturers of confectionery is lacking in saccharine matter, will probably be interested in one of the latest and most wonderful of the scientific discoveries of the age. For many years the chemist, familiar with the distillations of coal tar, has been aware of the presence of a slight fraction of a percentage of sugar or saccharine matter in this substance, but it has been left for Dr. Constantine Fahlburg, a German-American, to turn this knowledge to any practical account. After many successful experiments Fahlburg has succeeded in distilling from coal tar a substance infinitely sweeter than anything hitherto known to the human taste. The substance is called saccharine, and Fahlburg is enabled to produce it at the rate of \$12.00 per pound, and he is of the opinion that it will in time be manufactured at a comparatively low cost. Beet root sugar, and glucose, which have been inferior to cane sugar principally because their sweetening qualities were not as great, can now be made by the addition of a small percentage of saccharine, equal to the best brands of refined sugar in the market. Saccharine is so sweet that a teaspoonful converts a barrel of water into syrup. A small wafer of it converts the bitterest quinine solution or sourest acid drink into a regular molasses. It will therefore be invaluable in disguising and rendering palatable all the bitter and sour tastes in medicine without changing the character or action of the drugs. Saccharine does not decay, mould, or ferment, neither is it attacked by bacteria. It is said to have no injurious effect upon the human system, what effect has been noticed seems to be beneficial rather than otherwise. This immunity from decay will render it of great utility in preserving delicate fruits and vegetables. For family use, it is not claimed that the new substance will entirely replace sugar, but for flavoring purposes it is thought that it will. In the future the new sugar will be used by druggists, physicians, bakers, confectioners, preserve and pickle makers, wine makers and dealers in bottlers' supplies.

THE BOYCOTT.

In our issue of last week we published the letter of a correspondent condemning the opinions expressed by us with respect to the boycott, and calling upon us to show in what manner it could be injurious to the best interests of any community. The correspondent has answered himself most conclusively, inasmuch as while asserting that the movement is invested with the dignity and characteristics of philanthropy, he admits that in carrying it out the fundamental principle embodied in the Golden Rule of Christianity, "do as you would be done by," cannot be observed. Our correspondent sees no objection to the boycott, believes that it does not interfere with individual liberty, and that it is in short a powerful instrument for promoting the welfare of the toiling masses. Now, were this true, we should be among the first to advocate its use by labor organizations, but as a matter of fact it does interfere with individual liberty, and it does tend to prejudice the public mind against any labor organization which adopts it. In the first place, in this free country, the employer and employee are free agents. If the employer is dissatisfied with the work performed by the employee he has the right to dismiss him; on the other hand, if the employee is dissatisfied with the wage received he has the right to seek work elsewhere. But when the employee, in conjunction with his confederates, undertakes to boycott the employer, he interferes with his liberty to sell to whoever might buy, and as the purchasers are placed under the same ban, their liberty as buyers is curtailed, without their being in any way responsi-

ble for the differences which have arisen between employer and employee. If boycotting is dignified with the characteristics of philanthropy those engaged in it should at least display that love for mankind based upon self-sacrifice. Now it is apparent that the boycotters are not called upon to sacrifice anything, but that it is the boycotted, innocent as well as guilty, who really undergo hardships. We have taken the trouble to make ourselves familiar with the views of many working men upon the expediency of the boycott, and invariably we have found it condemned by them as harsh and injurious to the righteous cause of labor. Certain it is that public opinion has emphatically condemned this tyrannical method of forcing up wages or shortening hours of labor, and our correspondent will some day agree with us that it is at any rate "impotent for good." The great majority of mechanics and artisans, both in Canada and the United States, are electors, and as such have the rights of citizenship, with freedom to use the ballot box in their own interests. They can, if they will, frame the laws of the land so as to protect labor and prevent the tyranny of capital, but when they, without the sanction of law, combine to substitute a second tyranny quite as objectionable as that of capital, they cannot expect that public opinion or the common sense of the community will give them that support that they require in order to be successful. This labor question is a difficult one to solve, but its solution will be arrived at without resorting to questionable and extreme measures. Our correspondent must be well aware of this fact, and we most earnestly recommend him, and all such as are interested in the labor question, to peruse the First Report of the Commissioner of Labor, recently issued by the United States government.

THE WHY AND WHEREFORE

It is somewhat difficult for Nova Scotians to grasp the full significance of the land question in Ireland, for in this country we have a comparatively sparse population, and land enough, if equally divided, to give each man, woman and child in the Province a thirty acre lot. But in Ireland, with its dense population, and its limited acreage suitable for cultivation, the conditions for securing subsistence are greatly restricted, there being, including mountain and bog lands, an average of but four acres per head of the population. The truth is, that the demand for land in Ireland exceeds the supply, and as a consequence, rents, nominal or real, are kept at a point far in advance of the actual value of lands to the occupiers; and it was probably this fact that led many Liberals to object to Gladstone's Irish land bill, which provided for the purchase of the land by the tenants within twenty years. Now, it is well understood by those most conversant with the Irish land problem, that five sixths of the holdings would not enable the tenants to pay two per cent upon a fair valuation, over and above the subsistence of the tenant's family, and it is therefore evident, that such tenants would have found it impossible to become proprietors of their holdings within twenty years. In England, rents have fallen from 25 to 50 per cent, in consequence of the demand for land having slackened, and English landlords cheerfully accept the reduction, knowing well that a refusal to accept it would cause the farms controlled by them to be vacated. An English tenant farmer, if his landlord refuses to accept a fair reduction in rent, can very readily secure a vacant farm for a fair rental. But with the Irish tenant it is different, he is between the devil and the deep sea. He must either pay an exorbitant rent, or run the chances of eviction. If he pays what the landlord demands, bankruptcy stares him in the face; if he is evicted, he and his family go to the workhouse, and their support will add an additional tax to land owners. The Irish land question is by no means easy of solution, when it is remembered, that of the 660,000 holdings in Ireland, "the rental of 538,000 is practically irrecoverable by anybody, whether landlord, English Government, or Irish Government." It is plain that the nationalization of the land is the only measure which promises relief to the Irish people.

CONTESTED WILLS.

One might gather from the number of wills that are contested that the true theory is, that the desire of the heirs, and not the will of the testator, is to govern the distribution of property. But this tendency of the age is likely to receive a serious check, if the will of the late Mr. Tilden is hereafter taken as a model. "I have made," said Mr. Tilden, "a disposition of my property according to my best judgment," and under these circumstances he felt justified in inserting in his will a clause providing, that in the event of the will being contested, the heirs would be cut off from anything they might have otherwise received under it. If testators, anxious to have their estates freed from expensive and vexatious litigation, would but take the trouble to add such a clause to their wills as that used by Mr. Tilden, we venture to predict that many heart-burnings, many misunderstandings, and many estrangements, might be avoided. Of course, the insertion of such a clause would not prevent the heir or heirs of any testator contesting his will, but in doing so, they would have to assume a very serious element of risk. It is probable they would think twice before undertaking to break the will, and the public would be spared the nauseous narratives which are trumped up against deceased testators by disappointed heirs. A man in his lifetime can dispose of his property as he will, and unless there are grave reasons to the contrary, his will should be binding upon his heirs.

The Hon. L. G. Power has contributed to the *Dublin Review* a very sensible article upon Irish Home Rule. The Senator evidently appreciates the drawbacks in Ireland, resulting from Castle Rule, and strongly advocates distinct legislative assemblies in three kingdoms, with but one Imperial Parliament. He takes the Canadian confederation as his model.

TIT-BITS.

A lady had in her employment an excellent girl, who had one fault—her face was always grimy. Mrs. X, wishing to tell her to wash her face without offending her, at last resorted to strategy. "Do you know, Bridget," she remarked in a confidential manner, "that if you wash your face every day with hot soap and water that it will make you beautiful?" "Will it?" answered the wily Bridget. "Sure, its a wonder ye never tried it, ma'am!"

YOUNG MISTRESS—"Mary, what do you mean by chalking the soles of my boots?" Mary—"Well, ma'am, the fact is I have a pair of boots exactly the same as yours, and I like mine best, and I chalked yours so that I know the difference between yours and mine."

"THE BILLS OF MORTALITY."—Kirk Elder (after a look at his morning paper): "Poor McStagger deid! Et's vera sad to think o' the great number o' Dostengwerhed men that's lately been ta'en! Deed—I no feel vera weel mysel!"—*Punch.*

Why does your youthful olive-branch, Tommy, resemble (now don't get cross!) your stair-carpet?—Wh., because (and you know it well enough) neither can be kept in order without the rod.

Birds, we know, are more sensible than many men, for they all well know how to "feather their nests," but which are the more sensible of all birds?—Why, rooks, to be sure, for they never quarrel without—caws.

"Mr. Jones," said little Johnnie to the gentleman who was making an afternoon call, "can whiskey talk?" "No, my child; however can you ask such a question?" "Oh, nothing, only ma said whiskey was beginning to tell on you."

Waking the Echoes.—"Paul," said his mamma, "will you go softly into the parlor and see if grandpa is asleep?"

"Yes, mamma," whispered Paul, on his return, "he is all asleep but his nose."

Only a question of time.—"Doctor, how is Banker Jones! I heard that he was very sick."

"He has joined the innumerable caravan," said the physician solemnly. "What, you don't mean to say that Jones has skipped to Canada? Well! well!"

A Gentle Hint.—"I understand, Clara," he said, as he sat in the twilight, "that there is a coolness existing between Birdie Simpson and George Hendricks."

"Is that so," replied Clara, fanning herself languidly. "Do you know what ice cream saloon they're at?"

First Dude—"Ole fellah, what do you think of Miss Commonsense?"

Second Dude—"Well, ma deah boy, me opinion of her is not vewy swatting."

First Dude—"Thath bad. Wit's the reason you don't wike her?"

Second Dude—"Too duced' saheastic, don't ye know. Why, the other day we were out witing, she and I, and we passed by one of these donkeys, a miswable animal, you unnerstan', and I asked her the difference between that beast and myself. I thought she would say she didn't know, and I would tell her that the donkey drew loads, and I drew pictures. Ye know I am a sawt of an artist, and that would be a swine joke, bah Jove."

First Dude—"And what did she say?"

Second Dude—"She said the onwi diffwnce she could see was in the length of the ears."

It was thus that we learned it was a change of 'coons. A negro, with an axe in his hands, stood beside the highway skirting a Mississippi swamp, and as we came up, he said:

"Gem'len, he run'd right up dat 'ar gum tree."
"What did?"
"A 'coon, sah. If you has got pistols mebbe you kin fotch him down fur me. De family am powerful hard up fur meat jist now."

"We dismounted and took a survey. An animal of some sort could be dimly made out hugging a limb high up. We popped away, but without doing any damage, and as it moved along the limb the Colonel observed:

"That may be a 'coon, but I don't believe it. I'd sooner think it was a possum."
"He! but if dat ain't a 'coon you can call dis chile crazy!"
We rode away leaving him to chop the tree down. It was about three hours before we returned, and then we found him seated on the fallen trunk. Beginning at the top of his head and extending to his ankle bones were bloody scratches. His garments were rent and tattered, his hands were covered with blood, and he was trying to bind some leaves on a bad wound on his left arm.

"For the land's sake, did the tree fall on you," exclaimed the Colonel.
"No, sah, I war fell on by de anamile."
"Which was it—a 'coon or a possum?"
"Neither one, sah; it happened to be a wildcat!"

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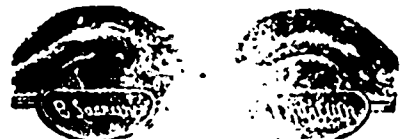
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

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

It is now nearly two years since THE CRITIC was established. Its readers have had a good opportunity to judge of the tone, character, enterprise, and worth of the journal, and if they deem its merits are worthy of their continuance and support, we ask their co-operation in still further increasing its circulation. Any subscriber renewing his subscription will, upon 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.

The *Highland Light*, which was recently seized at Campbell Cove, P. E. I., by the captain of the cruiser *Houlett*, was, at the time of the seizure, violating a solemn treaty, her crew being caught in the act of fishing within the three mile limit. The captain of the *Highland Light* appears to be an honest skipper, he expresses his regret at violating the law, but accepts the inevitable with good grace. New England politicians are wont to characterize our fisheries as worthless, but New England fishermen show by their eagerness to evade the law, that they perfectly understand and fully appreciate the value of our inshore fisheries.

Cities, like individuals, have reason to believe that troubles never come singly. In August, 1885, Charleston, S. C., was visited by a most destructive cyclone, and during the past ten days, the city has been almost levelled to the ground by repeated earthquake shocks, many of which were of great violence. At least three fourths of the buildings have been demolished, or so shattered that they will have to be pulled down. Had Charleston been built in close blocks of houses, like many American cities, the loss of life would have been appalling, but fortunately, the houses and business establishments are almost all detached, and surrounded by large plots of ground, thus enabling the affrighted inhabitants to encamp within the city's confines. In Java and other countries, buildings are constructed with a view to withstand earthquake shocks, but in Charleston, the houses are usually light wooden or brick structures, easily thrown down. Charleston has a population of 60,000 persons, more than one half of whom are colored. It carries on a brisk trade in rice and cotton. The damage to buildings from the earthquakes is estimated at from \$3,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

The cordial reception accorded to Prince Alexander by his subjects will cause the Czar of Russia many a bitter reflection. But Prince Alexander's re-assumption of power is not to be allowed to go unchallenged. The Russian intriguers are fomenting rebellion among the faction opposed to the Prince, and it is not probable that peace will be restored without the shedding of blood. Had the Czar time to devote to his own subjects, he might be spared the qualms which Nihilism is constantly exciting in his breast, but true to Russian tradition, he continues to meddle in the affairs of neighboring States, with the hope that by so doing, he may eventually extend his dominion southward.

The *Montreal Witness* condemns the inactivity of the Civic Fathers in not making provision against the recurrence of the flood, which devastated the lower part of the city last spring. The citizens residing in low-lying quarters are advised to provide themselves with boats, in order that they may have some means of escape, should the water again inundate the district. The *Witness* fails to state whether the boat should be hung in davits on the roof, or be conveniently placed in the back yard.

Diphtheria having broken out in close proximity to the Quarrel Street School, Dartmouth, the pupils have been granted a second vacation.

Captain McKenzie, for many years manager of the Halifax Steamboat Company, is lying in a critical condition, having had a severe fit of apoplexy on Friday evening last.

"Moncton" says:—"To the eyes of a stranger, Moncton appears to be a very new town, as it is indeed, for the most part. Although there are some quite handsome private residences, yet generally, the houses are unpretentious. The public buildings, factories, and some stores, are a credit to the place, but not much can be said complimentary of the streets, the quality of the soil has much to do with the unpleasant condition of the latter, but commendable effort has been made in drainage. Its hotels are commodious and well served, and a stranger visiting here will have nothing to complain of, especially if he puts up at the 'Brunswick' or 'Commercial,' where he will find comfortable fare, clean beds, courteous treatment, and moderate charges. 'Times' are rather dull, so they say, and not much building is in progress, but all seem to find something to do."

Great engineering enterprises are now the order of the day, and the tunnelist is especially popular. The latest proposal is to construct a tunnel under the Irish Channel, connecting Scotland and Ireland, the distance being about 21 miles.

New York.—To the Editor of the Herald:—As perhaps you have received no intimation of the terrific hurricane that visited the island of Jamaica, in the West Indies, on the night of August 10th, and continued to the next morning (as there is, I understand, no communication by cable yet re-established), I hasten to acquaint your valuable newspaper of the fact, as there are so many here in business and otherwise connected with the island. I received the news to-day by the steamship *Edith Golden*, from Jamaica. My correspondent there informs me that the entire pimento crop has been blown off the trees, nearly all the coffee crop for this year destroyed, several parishes of the island denuded of trees, banana plantations destroyed, the large military barracks at New Castle all unroofed, churches blown down, and when my correspondent closed the letter still more serious news of further losses were coming in from the interior. Several ships in the harbor of Kingston were damaged.—WEST INDIAN.

Bombay, Sept 4.—An anonymous proclamation, written in the vernacular of the country, has been thoroughly circulated in the Punjab, calling upon the natives to combine and throw off the hated yoke of the *Feringhees*. The circular states that D'Hulop Singh has joined the Russians and that the Russians are advancing on India.

The unveiling of Bartholdi's statue of liberty in New York harbor will not occur in September, as has been popularly supposed. Owing to the delay in the passage of a bill by Congress providing funds for the dedication ceremonies, the event has been postponed. The bill, as passed by both houses of Congress, received the President's approval, and work will now be vigorously pushed forward. The unveiling will take place late in October, probably on the 20th.

Mrs. Schilling, (nee Morosini), the daughter of a New York millionaire, who created a great sensation some months ago by eloping with her father's coachman and becoming his wife, has obtained new notoriety by deserting her husband, and eloping a second time with the son of a wealthy manufacturer.

Mr. James G. Blaine, who was so signally defeated in the last Presidential campaign, is again preparing himself for the next national contest. He appeals to the American jugoes, and tickles the ears of his admirers with bombast and buncombe. He is most eloquent when referring to the fisheries dispute, and while he displays lamentable ignorance with respect to that question, he poses as an authority, but his interpretation of treaties is not unlike that of the Czar of Russia, he regards conceded privileges as inalienable rights of the citizens of the United States.

The failure of the crops in Stevens and other counties in Texas is likely to cause great distress during the winter. Cattle are dying from want of food, and the inhabitants will have to emigrate en masse or be supplied with food by the government.

The Peruvian government has agreed to admit Chinaman to full citizenship in the state. Such liberalism on the part of a South American Republic is surprising after the action taken by the governments of Canada and the United States to shut out the celestials. The goddess of liberty must have quitted North America in disgust and taken up her quarters at Lima.

Sir John A. Macdonald is to unveil the monument erected at Brantford to the memory of the great mohawk chief Joseph Brant. The life of this brave warrior has been written by W. L. Stone. It will prove pleasant reading to those interested in the revolt of the colonies.

Bostonians are jubilant over the success of the yacht *Mayflower*, which on Tuesday last defeated the British sloop *Galatea* at New York, crossing the winning line 12 minutes and 40 seconds ahead of her opponent.

E. Stone Wiggins, the Ottawa weather prophet, claims that he predicted the earthquakes recently felt in and about Charleston. He gives notice of a big storm to take place on our Atlantic coast between the 25th of September and the 10th of October. Mr. Wiggins has allowed himself a latitude of sixteen days for the fulfilment of his prophecy, which, considering the season, should prove ample. His predictions savor of too much generalism.

Fears are now entertained that the Bermuda Islands, which lie in the same latitude as Charleston, have suffered from the recent disturbances of the earth's crust. So far as we can learn, those who have friends in the Islands have no reason to be anxious since it is well known that Charleston was the centre of the disturbances, and ships recently arrived at American ports report favorable weather at sea, which contravenes the idea of the Bermudas having been overwhelmed by a tidal wave.

"Port Hood" says: "Mr. H. A. Hensley, of Windsor, and the Hon. Daniel McNeil of this place, together form the new law firm of McNeil & Hensley. The nights during the past week have been very cold, and heavy frosts are reported. His Honor the Lieut.-Governor is expected to visit this place in a few days. If Dr. Cameron will see that Port Hood has a proper breakwater our harbor would be one of the best in the Island."

Mr. Coulter, the liberal candidate, has been elected to the vacant seat in *Hadimand, Ont.*

The American fishing schooner, *Pearl Nelson*, was seized at Arichat on Wednesday for allowing the crew to go on shore before reporting. Capt. Kompt paid the fine of \$200, and his vessel was released.

L'Electeur says the elections in Quebec will come off on the 12th of October.

RELIGIOUS.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. F. G. Harrington has been appointed by the Baptist Church a missionary to their Telugu mission. In company with Rev. G. Churchill, Mrs. Churchill, Rev. R. Sanford, and Mrs. Sanford, he will shortly depart for his sphere of labor.

Last year \$18,579 was collected in the Baptist churches in the Maritime Provinces for missionary and charitable purposes. It is stated that this year there is needed an endowment of \$50,000 for Acadia College, and \$11,000 in excess of the contributions of last year in order to successfully carry on the enterprises of the church.

CATHOLIC.

His Lordship Bishop Cameron has gone to Montreal as representative of the Holy See in connection with the division of the diocese of Three Rivers. Mgr. Langovin, Bishop of Rimouski, left for Rome on August 27.

The college of St. Francis Xavier, Antigonish, reopened on September 6. A petition has been sent to Rome requesting the Pope to make Washington, D. C., an episcopal city, and the Right Rev. J. Lancaster Spalding, of Peoria, Ill., its first bishop.

At the request of the Chinese Government, the Holy See has appointed an Apostolic Nuncio to Peking, Mgr. Agliardi. The French government, which has exercised a protectorate over the missions in China, has vigorously opposed the establishment of diplomatic relations between that country and the Vatican.

A special delegate from the Pope attended the recent celebration at the University of Heidelberg.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. L. G. McNeil, of St. John's, Nfld., has accepted the call from St. Andrew's Church, St. John, N. B.

The English Presbyterian Church has 286 congregations, with a membership of 61,021. The sum of £216,106 was collected last year for benevolent and other purposes.

On the 17th inst., the centennial celebration of St. James' Church, New Glasgow, will be held.

The Rev. Joseph Annand, missionary to the New Hebrides, is holding meetings on behalf of foreign missions in P. E. Island.

The Presbyterian Church in Ireland has, according to the latest statistics, 556 congregations, with a membership of 102,027. The contributions for all purposes last year amounted to £156,828. There are connected with the church 1,087 Sabbath Schools with 110,367 scholars.

A call from the Presbyterian Church, at Mira, C. B., to the Rev. W. R. Calder, a graduate of Aberdeen University, has been accepted by that gentleman. He will be inducted on the 29th inst.

METHODIST.

At the General Conference of the Methodist Church the time has been so far taken up mostly with the appointment of committees and the transaction of routine business. The committee on education numbers fifty members. From the report of the Sunday School board presented, we learn that the number of Methodist schools in Canada and Newfoundland is 2,634; teachers and officers, 24,450; scholars, 220,075. The report of the Women's Missionary Society was read. This society has raised to date over \$21,000 for mission work, and has petitioned to be recognized as part of the church organization. The number of students enrolled at Victoria University at the last session was 670. The report contained considerable matter relative to the proposed federation with the University at Toronto. A very able discussion took place on college federation. The Rev. Dr. Sutherland and Rev. Dr. Stewart making very able speeches for and against the scheme. Many others took part in the debate.

There is said to be a Methodist Church in every village and town in Australia.

Through the efforts of the Rev. Dr. Eby, of Japan, the Methodist Church of Canada has sent four missionaries to that country.

Rev. James Watkin, a Methodist who shared in the revival that made Tonga famous in missionary annals, died last month at Sydney, N. S. W. He was the first missionary of any church in the South Island of New Zealand.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The third number of *Our Mission News* has been issued, which is full of varied and interesting matter. The illustrations are good, and the information is accurate. The first article is an historical sketch of the Diocese of Quebec, with a portrait of Bishop G. J. Mountain.

No Church Congress will be held this year, as the meeting of the Provincial Synod will supersede it. It is probable that next year, being the centenary of the foundation of the Diocese of Nova Scotia, the third Congress will be held in Halifax.

The Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, of Rome, one of the pioneers of the Oxford movement of 40 years ago, has just died.

Among the new works announced for performance at the Gloucester Musical Festival is an Oratorio, entitled "The Good Shepherd," by Mr. W. S. Rockstro. This distinguished musician is at present best known by his literary skill and taste in writing lives of some of the great masters. The musical world will welcome a masterpiece in harmony from him.

SACKVILLE JOTTINGS.

(From our Staff Correspondent.)

The chief attractions of Sackville are the Institutions of learning, consisting of the Universities of Mount Allison College, Ladies' College, and the Wesleyan Academy, which are all in a very prosperous condition. Mount Allison College was organized in July, 1863, under a charter obtained from the Legislature of New Brunswick, but during the last session it was amended, and the name of the Corporation was changed to that given above. The Faculty consists at present of James R. Inch, M.A., L.L.D., President, and four Professors, prepared to give a regular course in Arts, or a special course for those who prefer to substitute Modern Languages for Latin and Greek. Although under the general control of the Methodist denomination, the College is conducted on strictly non-sectarian principles. From the Calendar, we learn there were thirty-two students in regular course for 1885 and 1886, and fifty-three special students, both male and female. Wesleyan Academy, in connection with the College, is under an able staff of teachers, with Thomson T. Davis, B.A., head master. During the past year, there were sixty-nine students from all parts of the Maritime Provinces, Newfoundland and Bermuda. The course of study is ample and thorough, and the regulations wise and efficient. But perhaps more pride can justly be taken in the Ladies' College than in either of the others. We would fain give a detailed description of the building, but as we have neither time or space to do it justice, we will pass it over by saying that it is not excelled by any in the Dominion, either for size or convenience. Its airy, well ventilated halls and rooms, its furniture and equipments, and superior staff of teachers, render it in an eminent degree a credit to the denomination which supports it. There is in charge of it a staff of ten teachers, three male and seven female, with Rev. B. C. Bordon as Principal. During the past year, there was a total of one hundred and ten students, and the attendance of this year promises to exceed that of last.

The scenery of Sackville is scarcely excelled in beauty in the Province, while its advantages for farming are superior. Visitors or tourists will find ample accommodation and wholesome fare at the "Brunswick House," while smaller hotels and private boarding houses take pride in making their guests welcome and comfortable.

A. M. S.

The Dominion Government is buying and slaughtering all the cattle belonging to farmers in the immediate vicinity of the Levis Quarantine. The authorities are bound to stamp out the disease.

LOVELL'S
Gazetteer and History
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA,
IN NINE VOLUMES, ROYAL 8vo.,

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

JOHN LOVELL,
Manager and Publisher.

McGHEE, 4th August, 1886.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

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

HOT-WATER HEATING APPARATUS

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

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

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

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

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

By order, A. GOBEIL, Secretary.

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

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

C. H. PORTER, JR.

GRADUATE OF

The Royal Conservatory of Music (LEIPZIG.)

TEACHER OF

PIANO-FORTE and MUSICAL THEORY,

Comprising Harmony, Counterpoint, Canon, Fugue and Composition

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

For Terms, etc., apply

57 HOLLIS STREET.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Hot-water Heating Apparatus, Baddeck, N.S.," will be received at this Office until MONDAY, 20th inst., for the erection and completion of a

HOT WATER HEATING APPARATUS,

AT THE BADDECK, N. S., NEW POST OFFICE

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

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

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

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

By order, A. GOBEIL, Secretary.

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

FARM AND GARDEN.

HOW TO KEEP A CELLAR COOL.—A great mistake is sometimes made in ventilating cellars or dairies. The purpose of ventilation is to keep the cellars cool and dry, but this object often fails of being accomplished by a common mistake, the cellar being made both warm and damp instead. A cool place should never be ventilated, unless the air admitted is cooler than the air within, or is at least as cool as the latter, or a very little warmer. The warmer the air, the more moisture it holds in suspension. Necessarily, the cooler the air, the more this moisture is condensed and precipitated. When a cool cellar is aired on a warm day, the entering air, being in motion, appears cool; but as it fills the cellar, the cooler air with which it becomes mixed chills it, the moisture is condensed, and dew is deposited on the cold walls, and may often be seen running down them in streams. Then the cellar is damp, and soon becomes mouldy. To avoid this, the windows should only be opened at night, and late—the last thing before retiring. There is no need to fear that the night air is unhealthful; it is as pure as the air of midday, and is really drier. The cool air enters the apartment during the night, and circulates through it. The windows should be closed before sunrise in the morning, and kept closed and shaded through the day. 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 7 lbs., 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.

FRUIT AS AN ARTICLE OF FOOD.—The person who values health, and who knows a little of the value of fruit, will make it a point to eat it daily, and even, on occasions, to make a meal almost entirely of it. One cause why ripe and wholesome fruits are given a bad name is because they are eaten at the wrong end of a meal. After many courses of heavy foods and strong drinks, a few harmless strawberries are indulged in, and then, when these rich foods and stimulating drinks upset the stomach, the blame is put on the innocent strawberry. The real place of fruit is at the beginning of a feast, and not at the end. A better plan still is to make a meal of bread and ripe fruit. The best meals to make thus are breakfast, lunch, or early tea. The bread should be brown and dry, and the fruit ripe and raw. Those who want to be cool this warm weather, and who wish to retain their mental clearness all day, cannot do better than lunch off fruit and bread, leaving heavier and solid food until evening. Children may be given plenty of fruit, and as long as it is ripe no harm will result; on the contrary, it clears the complexion and skin, and acts as a laxative and a cooler. When children have a half-holiday, and they are in the way at home, you should buy them some food and send them to the nearest park, common, or open space, where they can romp and play, and, instead of sickly, and often poisonous, sweets, they may regale themselves with the fruit you gave them. A picnic party should never depart without a basket of fruit. It is astonishing how exhilarating and enlivening a meal of fruit is, and instead of feeling dull after it, as you do after ordinary food, you feel stimulated and brightened up. It is not wise to eat raw fruit too late at night, as this does not digest so easily or lie so lightly as food we are constantly taking. Fruit is best in the morning. Early fruit-eating is to be commended—it clears the tongue, and stimulates gently. Fruit has the composition of a perfect food, containing all the substances required by the body. Here is the composition of strawberries:—

Water.....	87 per cent.
Sugar.....	4 "
Free Acid.....	11 "
Nitrogen.....	1/2 "
Insoluble matter (1/2 per cent. of which is ash).....	7 "
	100

From this table we can see that fruit is a perfect food, as it contains everything needed, including water.—*Guardian Illustrated.*

SUNNY ROOMS MAKE SUNNY LIVES.—Let us take the airiest, choicest, and sunniest room in the house for our living room—the workshop where brain and body are built up and rewarded; and there let us have a bay-window, no matter how plain in structure, through which the good twin angels—sunlight and pure air—can frolicly enter. This room shall be the poem of the house. It shall give freedom and scope to sunsets, the tender green and changing tints of Spring, the glow of Summer, the pomp of Autumn, the white of Winter, storm and sunshine, glimmer and gloom—all these we can enjoy as we sit in our sheltered room, as the changing years roll on. Dark rooms bring depression of spirits—imparting a sense of confinement, of isolation, of powerlessness, which is chilling to energy and vigor, but in light is good cheer. Even in a gloomy house, where the walls and furniture are dingy brown, you have but to take down the dingy curtains, open wide the window, hang brackets on either side, set flower-pots on the brackets and ivy in the pots, and let the warm air stream in.

THE FARMS OF AMERICA.—Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the iron manufacturer of Pittsburg, Pa., in his book entitled "Triumphant Democracy," says of the farms of America: "The farms of America comprise 837,628 square miles, an area nearly equal to one-fourth of Europe, and larger than the four greatest European countries put together (Russia excepted), namely, France, Germany, Austria and Hungary, and Spain. The capital invested in agriculture would suffice to buy up the whole of Italy, with its rich olive groves and vineyards, its old historic cities, cathedrals and palaces, its king and aristocracy, its pope and cardinals, and every other feudal appurte-

nance. Or, if the American farmers were to sell out, they could buy the entire peninsula of Spain, with all its traditions of mediæval grandeur, and the flat lands which the Hollandors at vast cost have wrested from the sea, and the quaint old towns they have built there. If he choose to put by his savings for three years, the Yankee farmer could purchase the fee simple of pretty Switzerland as a summer resort, and not touch his capital at all, for each year's earnings exceed \$560,000,000. The cereal crop for 1880 was more than 2,500,000,000 bushels. If placed in one mass this would make a pile of 3,500,000,000 cubic feet, or a pyramid three times as great as that of Cheops. If loaded on carts it would require all the horses in Europe and 1,000,000 more (33,000,000) to remove it, though each horse drew a load of two tons. Were the entire crop of cereals loaded on a continuous train it would reach one and a half times around the globe. Its value is half as great as all the gold mined in California in the thirty-five years, since gold was found there. The corn and cotton fields of America form kingdoms in themselves surpassing in size some of those in Europe."

WILD GRASSES FOR HOUSE DECORATION.—The different varieties of wild grasses should be much more extensively employed in floral decorations than they are. It is a good plan to lay in a store of the different varieties for use during the winter months, when they cannot be obtained in the market. In cutting them for this purpose each variety should be tied in separate bunches, and care should be taken that they are not bruised, if so, when the bunch is opened, each spike will be found to have dried in its crushed position, and its form will thus be quite spoiled, and its value for decorative purposes destroyed. All grasses should be dried in an upright position, particularly those of a drooping character. Oats, while still green, are also very pretty in large arrangements, especially ears of black oats. This variety forms a charming contrast to ordinary grasses and sedges. The great value of grasses is that, in addition to giving a light appearance to a vase, a large plume of handsome grasses and sedges enables us to dispense with many flowers. To some this may be no object, but to many it must be a matter for consideration. The bloom of the ribbon grass has a silver-like lustre in some stages of its growth, whilst in others it assumes a rosy pink tint, which is equally pretty. For a trumpet vase the graceful drooping oat grass is best adapted. The common horse-tail is also not to be passed over, as it, like the grasses, forms a valuable addition to floral decorations, and may be found growing in moist places in country lanes, or on sandbanks by the sea.

Many of the recipes offered for keeping cider sweet are but half successful in practice. Some of them only conceal the effects of fermentation by overpowering the taste with sassafras or winter-green. Others do not even succeed in doing this much. Cider in which sufficient fermentation has taken place to give it the least biting flavor should not be ranked among temperance beverages. Indeed it will not be relished by unperverted tastes.

Last February, while visiting at the house of a friend, who had the pleasure of tasting cider that seemed to have lost none of its original sweetness and flavor. The gentleman has kindly given us the recipe used, which is as follows: Put the cider in a clean barrel, and before it commences to work, add one pound of finely ground mustard seed to forty gallons of the liquid. When it begins to work give it a very little vent. The later in the fall the cider is made the longer it may be kept sweet.

Cider may also be kept entirely sweet by heating it to the boiling point, and canning it in common fruit jars.—*Our Country Home.*

HEREDITY OF DISEASE.—It is the general belief, if either a male or female animal has met with an injury on any part of its body or limbs during the pregnancy of the female, this injury will never be shown by the offspring. But we have lately heard of several instances to the contrary, of injuries being fully transmitted, more particularly, however, from the female; so that they ought to be guarded against in breeding, as well as against disease in the parents. The latter is so generally certain to be developed in the offspring, all sensible persons agree that neither male nor female should ever be permitted to breed whenever diseased in the slightest degree. There are immense losses annually suffered in rearing young animals born of such parents. Heaves, curb, spavin, side-bone, and ring-bone, are the most ordinary ailments that are shown in horses, while scrofula develops most surely and disastrously in cattle. Parent animal of every kind should be in perfect health and condition at the time of breeding, and the young should be judiciously fed and attended to until full growth, and then they will be fit for the best of service through an extra length of life. Our farmer would add millions of dollars annually to their incomes, if they would persistently adopt the above suggestion in breeding and rearing their domestic animals.—*A. B. Allen.*

The cherry is about the only fruit tree which can be recommended for shade in pastures along roadsides, as the hardy varieties of cherries are not affected by the trampling of stock or passing of vehicles, which would prove injurious to most other fruit trees.

An Indiana farmer finds that it is an advantage to mix blue-grass seed and other light grass-seed with moist sawdust before sowing. He says the grass-seed adheres to the sawdust and enables the sower to spread it evenly. He uses about three bushels of sawdust to one of grass-seed.

Let housewives remember, and kitchen help be instructed, that the suds from the washtub cannot be put to a better use than to be poured about the newly planted fruit trees and vines. It will often literally "save their lives," and under any circumstances is a valuable fertilizer. Care should be taken, however, that the water be not too hot before thus using.

[FOR THE CRITIC].

FAITHFUL.

I thought my heart was full of joy
On that bright eve, not long ago,
When you said "yes, I'll share with you
What ere the future may bestow."

But if my heart was full of joy
On that bright eve long years ago,
'The fervor of your love since then
Has caused it oft to overflow.

Your love was not a sudden flash,
A brilliant short-lived blaze of light,
A swift spent force that disappeared
And left the blackness of the night.

Your love is like the sun itself
Which shines with undiminished ray,
Dispels great clouds of sullen gloom,
'Transforms drear night to gladsome day.

Words are too weak, they cannot tell
What joy your love to me has given;
But Maud, while you're with me on earth,
I wish not for an another heaven

For us, 'tis true, life's noon is past,
It may be, death e'en now is nigh,
But when his voice calls either one,
Two voices shall as one reply.

WINNISON, N. S.

AVONIAN.

OUR COSY CORNER.

Corks may be made air tight and water tight by keeping them for five minutes under melted paraffine; they must be kept down with a wire screen. These corks have a perfectly smooth surface, and may be introduced or drawn out easily, and seal perfectly.

A good glass cement for general use is made by dissolving one ounce of gum mastic in alcohol; soak one ounce of isinglass in water, add sufficient alcohol to dissolve it to a strong glue, and add one quarter ounce of gum ammonium. Mix the two solutions, heat in a vessel of water, and stir. Keep in a stoppered vial, and liquify by setting the vial in warm water when wanted for use.

To keep eggs, take a dry goods box of the size to hold the number of eggs you wish to pack, and sprinkle coarse salt an inch deep in the bottom. The salt must be very dry. Now set the eggs with the small end down, so they will not touch each other, and after one tier of eggs is in, put on salt till it is an inch deep over them, and add another tier, continuing till the box is full.

A good remedy for burns or scalds, is to mix common kitchen whiting with sweet oil or water, and plaster the burn, and some inches beyond it and all round it, with the paste thus made. Lay it on as thickly as possible, and leave it there. It acts like a charm, the most agonizing pain is stilled in a few minutes. The application should be kept moist by applying fresh oil or water to it. A moist flannel may be wrapped round it at night to prevent it drying. The paste should remain on till the burn is healed.

Iron rust may be removed from delicate garments, upon which you dare not try oxalic acid, by mixing the juice of a lemon with some salt. Put this over the rusted spots, and then hold over the spout of a steaming tea kettle. This is almost always effectual.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

READING.

There is more written than read in our day. Yea, more published than read. And, generally, what is read, is done in a very cursory manner. Very few in this age, read as did some of our forefathers, when books and papers were scarce. Hence, many superficial thinkers, and very little profound thought or mental culture. Nearly everybody wants to know a little about everything, and they do. A few desire to know a good deal about some things; and they read such books as give them the desired knowledge. But they do not read them as newspapers are generally read. They digest them, and thus make their contents their own. This is the kind of reading that will develop men and women.

It may be that newspapers are read as carefully as their contents demand. This may sometimes be the case, not always. There are occasional articles containing, in condensed form, a vast amount of philosophic and scientific truth, which ought to be perused more than once with care and fixed thought. Much time is thus saved, for a few columns in the paper has all the leading truths of quite a volume. But these articles are never read by superficial men and women, who are content with surface knowledge. There is doubtless more reading in the world to-day than there ever was; but in proportion to the population, not as many great men. It must, however, be remembered, that the essential qualifications of a great man one hundred years ago would not give him the designation at the present time. Education is constantly giving to multitudes some of the principle elements of greatness. But only a few come out, prominently as distinguished men or women. Providential openings are not forthcoming; they remain among the undistinguished great, who now far outnumber the other class.

There is a vast amount of useless reading at the present time, and still

more that is positively injurious. What to read is a question quite as important as how to read. Books, magazines, and papers, are so numerous that all cannot be read. There must then be selection and refusal. Much precious time is wasted, worse than wasted, in perusing a certain class of novels. The brain may be fuller of thought than when the reading commenced, but it had better be empty. Bacon truly says:—"Reading makes a man full," but full of what? In some cases emptiness is better than fullness. There are some men, however, who will, as Pliny says of a certain man—"He picked something out of everything he read," gather a little grain of much chaff.

In view of the value of time such a course is not wise, it does not pay. Dr. Johnson says—"What we read with inclination makes a stronger impression." He goes so far as to state—"If a man begins to read in the middle of a book, and feels an inclination to go on, let him not quit it to go to the beginning." Bacon's advice is good on this subject—"Read not to contradict and refute, nor to believe and take for granted, nor to flout talk and discourse, but to weigh and consider."

J. Beaumont's words are worthy of consideration—"Some men may read authors as gentlemen use flowers, only for delight and smell, to please their fancy and refine their taste. Others, like the bee, extract only the honey, the wholesome precepts, leaving the rest as of little value; in reading, we should care for both, though for the last the most. The one serves to instruct the mind, the other fits her to tell what she hath learned."

"Few men," says Foster, "have been sufficiently sensible of the importance of that economy in reading which selects, almost exclusively, the very first order of books. Why should a man, except for some special reason, read a very inferior book at the very time that he might be reading one of the highest order."

Newspapers may help to cultivate a taste for reading, but they do not all do so. Too many pander to the vitiated taste and desire of sensational readers

G. O. H.

JONES, THE GLASS-EATER.

A negro sat at lunch in a Clark street saloon yesterday. He called for a glass of milk. When it was served, he astonished the waiter, after drinking half the contents, by biting a piece out of the glass, chewing it up fine, and swallowing it with the rest of the milk. In front of him was a butter-dish of the usual size. When he had finished his meal, he ate all of this dish down to the thick and unpalatable bottom. Then he walked over to the bar and drank three glasses of whisky, eating and swallowing the glass after each drink. After he had eaten two champagne glasses, the barkeeper cried quits, and the negro and his friends went to other saloons to demolish glassware.

After the darkey had swallowed perhaps half a pound of glass, he came into the *Daily News*' office and announced himself as "Bill Jones, the glass-eater." He asked for a glass tumbler that he might eat it. No one cared to see him commit suicide, and the tumbler was not produced. He caught sight of the delicate morsel of glass globe which encloses the incandescent electric light. His eyes distended and his mouth fairly watered. "I say, boss," he exclaimed, "ancher got one of dem globes lyin' 'roun' loose?" He was finally given a medicine bottle, which he broke. From one ragged half he ate a mouthful. The mastication was like the crunching of corn between a horse's jaws. He slowly pulverized it to a white pulp, which he exposed on the tip of his tongue, and then, throwing back his head, he swallowed the white mess with evident relish.

Jones comes from Texas, and he says he has been eating glass for twenty-five years. He was born in Missouri. While a small boy he ate his first mouthful, thinking it was ice. He claims to be able to tell the color of a piece of glass by eating it. "Dis heah clear, white glass," he said, "am sweet to de taste. Green glass am kind o' tart-like, an' tas'o a good deal like sheep sorrel. Real red glass am bery good, an' tas'o mose like chicken salad. I don't like black glass 'tall. It tas'o like sauerkraut. But de bes' tastin' ob all am de church winder glass, de pretty, pink glass, which am for all de warl' like ice-cream."

Some one inquired what kind of glass he liked best.

"Lamp chimney an' whisky glass," he replied promptly. "Oh, I do lub a good lamp chimney. Why, gommen, I jis' cravo glass like de baby do de mothe's bres'. I mus' have it, suah 'nuf. Why, I jis' goes into de stoah and buys a lamp chimney for a dime, an' eats it jis' as one ob you buys a cigah or a drink."

"How do you like your glass prepared?" was asked.

"Oh, I genley takes it plain and straight, but I makes mighty fino sandwich by takin' a piece of bread and butter and layin' on a nice, clean piece ob winder glass, den spread de glass wid good home-made mustard, and put on 'nudder piece of bread and butter. It am bery good. Den I makes a good dish by poundin' up red glass fino an' mixin' wid cream and nuf flour to make it stiff, and jis' a little nutmeg an' de yallors ob two eggs. Den bake quick in a hot oven an' put de beaten whites ob de eggs on de top, an' now you jis' hush and stan' back, but dat's good, suah!"

Jones carries with him the certificate of an eminent Philadelphia physician, who experimented on the negro, and who writes that his stomach digests glass perfectly.

Theckeray tells of an Irishwoman begging alms of him who, when she saw him put his hand in his pocket, cried out, "May the blessing of God follow you all the days of your life," but when he only took out his snuff-box, she immediately added, "and never overtake you."

The difference between the daily existence of man and of woman is that of most men is made up of—toil, whilst that of most women is made up of—toilet.

DISCOVERY OF THE CAVE OF THE SEVEN SLEEPERS.

A correspondent with the Anglo-Russian Commission on the frontier of Afghanistan sends the following variant upon the story of the Seven Sleepers of Ephesus. It seems that the cave of the Seven Sleepers, which in the Koran is located at Ephesus, is in reality in the Hirak valley, or the Afghan frontier some four miles to the south west of the Anglo-Russian camp at Chahar Samba. The version of the Koran (says the correspondent) is that seven men, firm in their faith in their own God, separated from the rest of their tribe, who had taken to other gods, and, taking refuge in a cave, were caused to sleep there, with their dog, for 309 years. The Eshans of Khwajah Altai Azizan change the scene from Ephesus to Turkestan, and tell a very different story. The King Dakianus, they say, was originally a shepherd of Shihbarghan, and tended his flock in the hills for twelve years, till one day he found a slab of stone with an inscription on it. Not being able to decipher the latter, he showed it to a moollah, who told him that it was a record of hidden treasure. Having possessed himself of the treasure and killed the moollah, Dakianus took service with the king, and after some time rose to the command of the army. He soon got the army on his side, seized the kingdom, and eventually conquered the world. When thus in supreme power, the devil appeared before Dakianus in the form of the Angel Gabriel, and tempted him by telling him that God had sent him to say that he was God of the Heavens, but that Dakianus was God of the Earth. Dakianus, who was a worshipper of the one God, refused to believe the devil, and told the latter that he was not the true Angel Gabriel. The devil then offered to prove that he was, by proposing, as a test, that if a certain fish on the top of the water went down on his approach, he was the true Gabriel, but that if it remained up he was an imposter. Accordingly, Dakianus and the devil went together to the bank of the river, and no sooner did the fish see the devil than it at once dived down. Dakianus believed the test, acknowledged the devil as the Angel Gabriel, left off the worship of the true God, and at the devil's tempting set himself up as a god on his own account. One day, however, when eating his food, Dakianus was bothered by flies, which do what he would, he could not get rid of. His servants said to themselves, "He calls himself God, and yet cannot even get rid of the flies that bother him. He is no God." And they determined to leave him. Six men went off, and on the second day fell in with a shepherd, from whom they begged bread and water. The shepherd gave them all he had, and asked them where they came from and where they were going to. They told him their story, and now they were fleeing from Dakianus and wished to hide, and the shepherd agreed to accompany them in their flight. The shepherd's dog also followed his master, and the men told him to drive the dog back, lest he should betray their whereabouts. The shepherd objected, saying the dog had been his faithful companion for years, but the others insisted, and the shepherd at last struck the dog with his stick, breaking one of its legs. The dog still followed, and the shepherd struck it again, breaking another leg, but the dog still continued to crawl after them, and the men, struck with pity, eventually took it in turns to carry it on with them. The shepherd guided them all to this very cave that he knew of, and once there they all went to sleep, and never awoke for 309 years.

In the Koran it is distinctly stated that the sleepers were seven in number, and the eighth was their dog, but either the Arabic of the Koran is beyond the Sayeds, or they prefer a story of their own. Whichever it is, there is no doubt of the realism of the latter portion of their tale, as anyone who knows the affection the shepherds here have for their great savage shaggy-coated dogs and the huge sticks that the shepherds always carry will testify. Further on in the story, however, the worthy Sayeds get more confused still, and they have it that the sleepers woke twice, once in the time of Hazrat Esa, or Christ, and again in the time of the Prophet. The story is, they say, that when these men and the shepherd awoke they felt hungry, and sent one of their number to go to the city near by, called Shahr-i-Afsoz, to buy bread. On arrival he found the place much altered, and the first baker he went to refused to accept his money. Another to whom he applied asked him where he got his money from. The man said that it was his own and from his own house. He was then told to point out his house, but could not at first, and eventually recognized it by a mulberry tree, and going in he told them to dig in a certain place, and they found, sure enough, his store, a jar full of Dakianus's coins. The then owner of the house protested and claimed the house and coins as his, and eventually both the man and the coins were taken before the King. When the King, who was a Christian, heard the man's story, and found he had been asleep for three hundred and nine years, he looked on the man as supernatural, and offered to resign the throne in his favor. The man declined, and stated that all he wished was to be allowed to return to his companions in the cave. The King thereupon accompanied him. With the King were a hawk and a dog, and a deer being started on the road was caught by these two and brought in, thus making a third animal in the party. On arrival at the cave, not only the original six friends, the Altai Azizan, and the shepherd, but the King and the dog, and the hawk and the deer, all went off to sleep, and never woke again for some seven hundred years, when they were awoke by the arrival of the *chahar yar*, or the four friends of the Prophet—that is, Omar, Osman, Abubakr, and Ali—who, repeating the Mahomedan creed, at once awoke the sleepers. The latter got up, repeated the creed, and then fell asleep again, and there they still remain. All this told me by the Sayeds in the cave, and they pointed triumphantly to the relics in proof of their story. Holding our lighted candles between the palings of the wooden screen which debars nearer approach to the sleepers, we were shown some cloths on the floor, apparently a rough common sheet with a dark-coloured fringed cloth above it, which was said to cover the sleepers. We asked if it was allowed to look

under the cloth, but that, they said, was impossible. Even they themselves, they said, know not what was there. One man had once tried to look, and was immediately struck blind, but that if we doubted, "there," pointing in the direction, "was the dog and the deer, and hawk." Holding the candles to the right we could then see indistinctly something looking like dried bodies of some animals propped against the wall. They were very small. The first, said to be the dog, was about a foot in height, and the deer a few inches higher, but it was impossible to say in such light what animals they were. The bones of the legs were visible—in fact, the dog's legs had fallen off, which rather told against its being asleep, but the body seemed to be covered with dry skin, and yet, on the strength of these relics, some twenty families of Sayeds are kept in comfort, and live upon the contributions of pilgrims with, in addition, as much land as they require, free of any rent and taxes.—*Full Mall Gazette.*

ST. JOHN JOTTINGS.

(From our Staff Correspondent.)

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE COTTON KING.

I had the pleasure this afternoon of being shown through the cotton mill of Messrs. Parks & Son, and of an interview with one of the proprietors.

The mill is running with its usual force of about three hundred hands, manufacturing, if I understood rightly, thirty six hundred weight a week.

A visit to the engine-room showed us the huge fly-wheel, twenty four feet in diameter, driven by an engine of three hundred and twenty horse-power. In the furnace room were seen seven furnaces, heating as many boilers. From there we went to the room where the cotton is baled, blown and carded, and emerges in light flakes for the roping machines, and thence to the spindles, of which there are fifteen thousand. Comparatively little is woven, but over seventy looms are weaving checked goods of a superior quality. The greater part of the cotton is worked up into thread and yarns of all kinds.

After visiting the different rooms, Mr. Parks asked what was being done in the repeal business over in Nova Scotia. I replied that as we were not in the confidence of the government I could not tell.

"But what is the matter over there, of what do they complain?"

"Well, they think that they pay too high duties, and get too little from Ottawa."

"They cannot complain that the duty has raised the price of cotton goods, anyway, for cotton that we used to sell for fourteen cents we now sell at from nine to ten."

"How are you enabled to do that?"

"Well, after confederation we had our own markets, we could manufacture more extensively, sell cheaper, and do just as well. Your manufacturers surely cannot favor repeal, for it would ruin their business. If the Maritime Provinces were to be cut off I could not run my mill a month. I should get out of this as quickly as possible."

"But does not the competition from Ontario interfere with the manufactures of these Provinces?"

"No indeed; it is the competition from these Provinces that bothers them up there. I care not a fig for their competition. We have coal here, iron here, and can get everything that we want cheaper than they can there. It is through them that an arrangement was made among the cotton manufacturers to regulate the business, which, by the way, will be an advantage to all concerned. Capital that has been invested in cotton mills has been paying nothing, and we certainly have a right to a fair interest on our money, and one part of the community cannot suffer without all feeling it."

"The most of my trade is with the Western Provinces, I care but little for that here, it is good as far as it goes, but the great bulk of my trade is West."

"Is there any prospect of any export trade in cotton goods?"

"Well, no, I do not think there is at present. The trade of the West Indies is in the hands of the great manufacturers of England, and it is difficult to get hold of it."

"Do you think there are too many cotton manufactories now to supply the demand?"

"No, I think not, we have a beautiful country and it is growing fast, too much capital was invested, but that will soon right itself, and the prospect ahead looks hopeful."

A. M. S.

COMMERCIAL.

September finds trade matters in excellent shape, and the assurance of a very prosperous fall season strengthens as the time approaches. All the indications in that direction continue to grow brighter and more certain. It is evident that values in all lines reached bottom some weeks ago, and since then some staples have shown a marked improvement. Of course, some persons stoutly refuse to look at the situation in the hopeful light that we think that the circumstances warrant, but they are the chronic grumblers who are to be found in every community. The export and the interior trade, and the large crops, all fully justify the buoyant feeling that has been growing since nearly the commencement of the present year, and promise a continuation. Payments, as a rule, receive prompt attention.

The promoters and managers of the now proposed horse-railway have excited much admiration, and elicited generally favorable criticism by the rapidity and energy with which they have pushed the work of laying the sleepers and stringers through the beds of the streets in which it is to pass

when in operation. This portion of the work, it is promised, will be completed within a week, and as soon as the rails which are being made in St. John are received, they will be laid. It is quite probable that the cars will be running over the completed road "before the first snow flies." As is natural, widely differing opinions prevail as to the effect that this road will have upon business, and especially upon the value of real estate along its routes. Some hold that it will be beneficial, and others, detrimental, while a large number declare that the effect will be nil. However the result may be, one thing is certain: the building, equipment, and running of the road, will put considerable amounts of money in circulation that would otherwise not have been utilized in this city, and, therefore, Halifax cannot but benefit by it. It is to be hoped that it will receive the cordial popular support and patronage that similar affairs do in other cities, so that it may become a permanent institution, giving satisfactory returns on the capital invested.

DRY GOODS.—Most travellers in this line are now at home preparing for the fall campaign, on which they will start out very soon. They report the summer tour to have been very good, and anticipate generous orders for the winter goods that they will show on their next trip. In cotton lines prices show a tendency to advance, but purchasers are unwilling to recognize the fact. This, with an active competition, promises to deprive wholesale men who bought early, in anticipation of the rise that they predicted, of the fruits of their foresight.

IRON AND STEEL.—This trade is in a curious state just now. At a recent meeting of pig-iron manufacturers in the north of Britain, it was agreed, in view of the vast accumulation of goods on hand for which no market appeared, to reduce production for the present by 20 per cent. Though this agreement has been carried out, no furnaces have been blown out, for the makers have resorted to the production of bessemer steel, which has resulted in a decline of 10s. for bars. On this side of the water, prices have been steady, and the demand fairly active.

BREADSTUFFS.—The grain markets on both sides of the Atlantic have fluctuated frequently this week within a very narrow limit, which has not been at all satisfactory to speculators. In this market prices for flours and meals are nominally unchanged, though the demand is slow, and little has been done.

HOG PRODUCTS.—The western markets have shown an upward tendency, and those of Liverpool have made an advance in lard and bacon. This encourages holders to be very stiff in their quotations, though buyers are not at all anxious to invest. The tendency is undeniably towards an advance very shortly.

BUTTER.—July butter is now nearly all sold to second hands, who seem disposed to hold it to a later period in the season. August butter seems to be in good demand by shippers, and large quantities are making their way to Europe. Supplies of best qualities are hardly equal to demand, and this fact strengthens the position of lower grades.

CHEESE.—The English markets have advanced sharply since our last writing. The British product is even smaller than the early unfavorable expectations, and dealers show by their movements that they believe that difficulty will be found in promptly meeting the current demands of the trade.

SUGAR.—A firmer feeling has prevailed for refined sugars, and a fair amount of business has been done. The Halifax Refinery at Woodside having discharged its clerks and other hands, has been disposing of its stock of unrefined at figures that cannot be remunerative. This indicates that the managers do not anticipate an early resumption of business. It seems a pity that outside capital should be attracted here only to be sacrificed.

MOLASSES.—The market is slow and little opportunity has been afforded for doing anything in this line.

TEA. is a little brighter than at our last report. Retailers are taking advantage of the discouraged state of the market during the past six or eight weeks, and are sending in their orders for their fall and winter supplies more freely. Under this pressure wholesale men are more cheerful, but we can see no reason to congratulate them. They probably get better prices for old stocks than they could have realized a month ago, but new supplies will be largely proffered by consumers.

COFFEE. is firm and dealers report an apparently increased demand for it as compared with other beverages. As medical men have always agreed that coffee is healthier and more sustaining than tea, and as one pound of the former "goes as far" as one of the latter, while the price of each is not very different, it is a matter of surprise that tea should have maintained its supremacy among sensible, economical people, as long as it has.

FRUIT.—Native plums, pears and peaches, have come to market in large quantities, and prices have been quite reasonable. Some shipments have been made to Newfoundland and Great Britain of apples with which the local market has been well supplied.

LIVE STOCK.—Lambs have been in full supply and of very good quality as regards size and weight. Some excellent calves have come to market, and have been advantageously slaughtered. A number of very fine heavy cattle have come forward during the past week, a marked improvement on receipts for some time past.

WOOL.—The demand continues greater than the visible supply, and manufacturers continue to buy all that offers.

LUMBER.—A considerably active business has transpired in this line, and prices have been firm.

REAL ESTATE.—A little continues to be done, but sellers and buyers appear to have drifted apart somewhat, so a difficulty is experienced in arranging terms between them.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGAR	Cut Loaf	8 to 8 1/2
	Granulated	8 1/2 to 9
	Circle A	6 1/2 to 7
	Extra C	6 1/2 to 7
	Yellow C	6 1/2 to 7
TEA	Congou Common	11 to 15
	" Fair	20 to 23
	" Good	25 to 29
	" Choice	31 to 33
	" Extra Choice	35 to 38
	Oolong—Choice	37 to 39
MOLASSES	Barbadoes	30 to 32
	Demerara	30 to 33
	Diamond N	42
	Yorbo Rico	31
Tobacco—Black		37 to 40
	Bright	42 to 55
Discuts	Pilot Bread	2.60 to 2.90
	Boston and Thin Family	5 1/2 to 6
	Soda	5 1/2 to 6
	do in 1 lb boxes, 50 to case	7 1/2
	Fancy	8 to 15

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

BUTTER.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints	20 to 23
" In Small Tubs	20 to 21
" Good, in large tubs	18 to 19
" Store Packed & oversalted	10 to 12
Canadian, Creamery	22 to 24
" On Creamery the one is firm	
" Township, finest	18 to 20
" Finest Fancy pkgs.	19 to 22
" fine	17 to 18
" Morrisburg and Brockville	14 to 17
" Western	13 to 16

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL	Nc. 3 large	Catch 1884	3.75
	" 3	" 1886	2.50 to 2.75
	Small		1.00
HERRING	No 1 Shore, July	1886	4.50
	(reported almost a total failure on our shores.)		
ALBACORE	Catch, 1886, per bbl		2.75
COUFIN	Hard Shore to quality, catch, 1885, per qt.		
	1886 per qt.		2.25 to 2.50
	Bank		1.60 to 1.90
	Bay		none
SALMON, No 1			13.00 to 14.00
HADDOCK, 1886, per qt.			1.75 to 1.92
HARK			1.50 to 1.75
COD			none
POLLOCK			none
HARK SOUNDS			45 to 50c per lb.
COD OIL A			29 to 30

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

LOBSTERS.

Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing)	
Tail Cans	4.75 to 5.25
Flat	6.00 to 6.50
	Per case 4 doz. 11b cans,

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER

Pine, clear, No 1, per m	25 00 to 28 00
" Merchantable, do do	14 00 to 17 00
" No 2 do	10 00 to 12 00
" Small, per m	8 00 to 14 00
Spruce, dimension good, per m	9 50 to 10 00
" Merchantable, do do	8 00 to 9 00
" Small, do do	6 50 to 7 05
Hemlock, merchantable	7 00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine	3 00 to 3 50
" No 2, do do	1 00 to 1 25
" spruce, No 1	1 10 to 1 30
Laths, per m	2 00
Hard wood, per cord	4 00 to 4 25
Soft wood	2 25 to 2 50

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

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

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

Flour	Graham	4.40 to 4.50
	Patent high grades	4.50 to 4.80
	" mediums	4.25 to 4.40
	Superior Extra	4.00 to 4.15
	Lower grades	3.00 to 3.85
	Oatmeal, Standard	4.40 to 4.80
	" Granulated	4.75
	Corn Meal—Halifax ground	2.95 to 3.00
	" —Imported	2.95 to 3.00
	Bran per ton—Wheat	15.50 to 16.00
	" —Corn	14.50 to 15.00
	Shorts	17.50 to 18.00
	Middlings	20.00 to 21.00
	Cracked Corn	20.00 to 20.50
	" Oats	25.00 to 30.00
	" Barley	nominal 31 1/2
	Feed Flour	3.25 to 3.50
	" From Frozen Wheat, nominal	2.75
	Oats per bushel of 34 lbs	42 to 45
	Barley " of 48 " nominal	75 to 80
	" of 60 " "	1.10
	White Beans, per bushel	1.50 to 1.65
	Pot Barley, per barrel	4.85 to 4.99
	Corn " of 56 lbs	8 to 8.5
	Hay per ton	13.00 to 14.00
	Straw	10.00 to 12.00

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	11 50 to 12 00
" Am. Plate	12 00 to 12 50
" Ex. Plate	13 00 to 13 50
Pork, Mess, American	12 50 to 13 00
" "	old 11 50 to 12 00
" American, clear	15 00 to 15 50
" P. E. I Mess	new 12 00 to 12 50
" "	old 11 50 to 12 00
" P. E. I Thin Mess	10 50 to 11 00
" Prime Mess	9 50 to 10 00
Lard, Tubs and Falls	10 to 11
" Cases	12 to 12 1/2
Hams, P. E. I	12 to 13c
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef	\$2.50 per bbl.

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

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

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, Nova Scotia, per bbl	1.50 to 2.50
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new)	2.50 to 10.00
Lemons, per case, best quality	10.00 to 11.00
Cocoanuts, per 100	5.00 to 5.50
Onions, American, per lb	2 1/2 to 2 3/4
" Mediterranean, per lb	2 1/2
Foxberries, per bbl	3.50 to 3.50
Figs, 11b bxs (fresh)	18 to 18c
Dates, layer (new)	7 to 8c
Bananas	2.00 to 2.00
Tomatoes, per crate	1.50 to 3.00

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

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound	none
Geese, each	none
Ducks, per pair	60 to 80
Chickens	40 to 60

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

A BARREN TITLE.

(Continued.)

"Are you Mr. John Fildew?" asked the little stranger, taking in the whole of John's shabby toggery at a glance.

"I am—unfortunately. I often think it would be a good thing if I could be somebody else."

"My name is Perkins. I have called respecting a certain letter addressed by you to Messrs. Flicker & Tapp. Our senior partner would like to know—"

"Pardon me," interrupted Fildew, blandly, "but if I have not the pleasure of addressing either Mr. Flicker or Mr. Tapp, we need not proceed further with the matter."

"Why, sir—how, sir—I don't understand you!" spluttered Mr. Perkins, becoming as red as a turkey-cock.

"I am sorry for that. I will put my meaning as plainly as possible. I never transact business except with principals."

"But I tell you, sir, I have been sent here especially to—to—"

"I am sorry that you should have your trouble for nothing, but unless Mr. Flicker or Mr. Tapp choose to come and consult me in person the matter must end here. And, really, I shall not be sorry for it to do so."

"Mr. Flicker or Mr. Tapp come to a place like this?"

"Why not, my dear Mr. Perkins? If the place is good enough for me, surely it is good enough for them."

"Why, you impertinent, shabby—"

"Gently, my dear Mr. Perkins, gently. I've rather a partiality for little men, so long as they behave themselves, but when little men become impertinent I've a nasty trick of caning them (*verbum sap!*). But have a drop of something hot before you go. This house has a name for its old Jamaica, and I've an odd sixpence somewhere in a corner of my pocket."

"To the devil with your Jamaica and your sixpence too!" ejaculated Mr. Perkins. "It's my opinion that you're nothing better than a common swindler;" and, jamming his hat over his brows, the little man turned abruptly on his heel and left the bar. Mr. Fildew, after a grim, silent laugh, went back to his pipe in the coffee-room.

Three days later Mr. Fildew found a note awaiting his arrival at the Brown Bear. It ran as follows:

"No. 429 Bedford Row.

"Messrs. Flicker & Tapp will be at liberty to see Mr. John Fildew any morning between half past ten and two, if he will favor them with a call as above."

To this the following answer was sent:

"The Brown Bear Tavern

"Mr. Fildew is sorry to say that his numerous engagements preclude him from having the pleasure of waiting on Messrs. Flicker & Tapp, as suggested in their note of yesterday. As previously stated, Mr. Fildew may be found at the above address any evening prior to 11.30 P.M."

"They shall wait upon me, not I upon them," said Mr. Fildew to himself, with an emphatic bang of his fist upon the unoffending postago-stamp.

And so it came to pass, for one evening the great Mr. Flicker himself put in an appearance at the Brown Bear, having left his brougham at the corner of the street. He was a tall, thin, melancholy looking man, like an attenuated life-guardsmen who had turned mute for a livelihood. He stood among the bar frequenters for a moment or two while Mr. Fildew was summoned, looking as grim, cold, and uncompromising as if he had been carved out of monumental marble.

"I am Mr. Flicker."

"I am Mr. Fildew."

Then the latter said a few words to the landlord, and the two gentlemen were ushered upstairs into a private room. As soon as the door was shut, said the lawyer: "We received rather a singular communication from you a few days ago, Mr. Fildew."

"In what did the singularity of my communication consist, Mr. Flicker?"

"I will be frank with you, and I trust you will be equally frank with me."

Mr. Fildew bowed, but said nothing.

"May I be permitted to ask by what reasons you were influenced in your assumption that a knowledge of the address of—of—"

"Of the present Earl of Loughton," suggested Mr. Fildew, blandly.

"That a knowledge of the address of the person named in your letter," said Mr. Flicker, loftily, "could be of any possible interest either to the Dowager Lady Loughton or to myself or partner?"

"Were I so minded, I might content myself by replying that the fact of your presence here this evening is a proof that the information proffered by me has a certain measure of interest for you, and possibly for her ladyship also. But you have asked me to deal frankly with you, and I will endeavor to do so. Since writing my first letter to you, I have had a communication from his lordship containing certain instructions, and giving me full power to act in his behalf in this matter."

Mr. Flicker's eyebrows went up perceptibly, but he simply bowed and waited to hear more.

"Before proceeding further," resumed Mr. Fildew, "it may be as well if I give you our view of the case as it now stands. Of course we are all aware that the title, as it comes to the present earl, is what may be called a barren honor, there being no entail. Not one golden guinea, not one acre of moorland, comes with it. The father of the late earl, when he drew up his will, might have foreseen the contingency which the strange irony of

events—all unlikely as it then seemed—has now brought about. He took every possible precaution that his scapegrace cousin, the man who, on account of his evil doings, had been compelled to expatriate himself long years before, should not inherit a single rood of the property, and he would doubtless have willed the title away also had it been in his power to do so. The greater share of the property comes to Miss Collumpton, and a lesser share to Mr. Slingsby Boscombe, both of whom are half-cousins to the late earl, and I believe it has long been considered a desirable thing in the Lorrimore family that the two young people in question should unite their fortunes in wedlock. Should this consummation be brought about, one thing and one only would be needed to make such a union a matter for rejoicing among gods and men. The one thing needful would be that the title should accompany the estates." Mr. Fildew paused for a moment to relight the pipe he had brought with him from the coffee-room. "Which is your favorite tobacco, Mr. Flicker?" he asked, as he blew a cloud of smoke from his lips. "For my part, give me bird's-eye for choice."

"I never use tobacco in any shape, sir," said Mr. Flicker, with a sort of lofty scorn.

"Then let me tell you, sir, that you lose one of the pleasures of existence. But to return to our nuttons. As you and I are well aware, Mr. Flicker, under present circumstances, the title can not go with the estates; but it may follow them, and that at no distant date. The life of one elderly gentleman—of a gentleman who has been in infirm health for years—is all that now stands between Mr. Slingsby Boscombe and an earldom. But supposing this same elderly gentleman were to marry and have issue, where would Mr. Boscombe's chance be in that case?" Mr. Fildew put up his glass and stared across at his companion as if awaiting a reply; but Mr. Flicker merely blew his nose with a melancholy air, and said nothing.

"However, as I am instructed," resumed Mr. Fildew, "matrimony is the last thought in his lordship's mind. At the same time, he does not wish the idea of succeeding to the title without any income to support it with. What, therefore, I am empowered to suggest is a compromise. Provided his lordship will enter into an engagement not to contract a matrimonial alliance, the question is what amount per annum the dowager countess, or Miss Collumpton, or Mr. Slingsby Boscombe, or all three of them together, will be prepared, after due consideration, to allow him out of the estate."

Mr. Fildew let his eyeglass drop and resumed smoking.

Mr. Flicker sat and stared at him across the table. His respect for the strange, shabby, tobacco-flavored man before him had gone up thirty per cent, during the last few minutes.

"Well, Mr. Fildew, really I am at a loss to know in what light to regard the strange proposition you have put before me. I have no instructions to—"

"I can quite understand that," broke in Fildew, "and I am not such an ass as to expect an answer from you off-hand. Take my proposition away with you, and you and the dowager can consider it at your leisure. You know by this time where I am to be found."

Mr. Flicker rose. His sluggish blood was beginning to simmer. He felt that he had been quietly put down all through the interview. The strange being before him had actually had the presumption to address him in the same tone that he himself might have made use of when speaking to one of his clerks.

"By the by, there is one point that I must press specially on your attention," resumed Fildew, as he too rose. "His lordship informs me that the first step in the negotiations, should your side agree to negotiate at all, must be a distinct understanding that the debts, on account of which he left England so many years ago, shall be discharged in full. His lordship makes that a *sine qua non*."

"If his lordship may be judged by the tone of his mouthpiece," said Mr. Flicker, dryly, "it seems pretty evident that he looks upon himself as master of the situation."

"It is quite possible that such may be the earl's opinion. But, in any case, Mr. Flicker, I think you and I understand each other by this time."

Mr. Flicker muttered something that was inaudible and opened the door. "One moment, if you please," said Mr. Fildew. Then he rang the bell. "James, be good enough to lig' t' t' gentleman down stairs and conduct him through the bar."

Four days later the following letter was put into Mr. Fildew's hands:

"If Mr. Fildew will call at No. 287 Harley Street, at noon to-morrow (Tuesday), the Dowager Countess of Loughton will be at home."

Never had John Fildew looked more uncompromisingly and audaciously shabby than when he knocked at 287 Harley Street. His hat and coat might not have been brushed for days. His boots seemed to lack something of their usual polish. He wore a frayed black satin stock with long ends which completely hid whatever portion of his shirt-front might otherwise have been visible, but which, at the same time, gave one the idea that perhaps there was nothing to hide. A faint, a very faint, aroma of old tobacco floated round him as he moved.

The bleak March winds had made the ridge of his nose look more peaked than usual, and when he put a dingy piece of pasteboard into the hand of the tall footman who answered his knock, that functionary was evidently disposed to look upon him as a member of the great fraternity of shabby genteel beggars.

"Take that to the Countess of Loughton, and be quick about it," said Mr. Fildew, in the sharp military way he sometimes affected, for the was turning the card over and hesitating.

Three minutes later Mr. Fildew found himself in the presence of the Countess and Mr. Flicker.

The Dowager Lady Loughton was nearly eighty years old, but was still a wonderful active and bright-eyed little woman. The tradition ran that she had been accounted a great beauty in her youth, but her nose and chin nearly touched each other now, and when she grew very earnest in conversation her head began to nod as if to add emphasis to her words, but that was simply because she could not keep it still at such times. All her life she had borne the reputation of being a good hater, and it was said that her tongue grew more venomous each year that she lived. The sudden death of her grandson had doubtless been a great blow to her, but she bore the loss with a stoicism which would not let any signs of grief be witnessed by those about her. Some of the countess's dearest friends averred that her grief at the fact of the title having to lapse into another branch of the family was quite as poignant as that which she felt for the loss of the young earl; but then we all know what strange things our dearest friends will say about us.

The countess examined Mr. Fildew through her double eyeglass—even at seventy-eight she would not take to spectacles—as he crossed the room after the servant had shut the door behind him. Mr. Flicker's description of the man had made her slightly curious respecting him. In that elegantly-furnished room John Fildew's shabbiness looked shabbier by contrast. Had he been dressed as an ordinary working-man he would not have looked nearly so much out of place as he did in the worn and rusty garments of a broken-down man about town. The only change in his attire that he had made in honor of the occasion consisted of a pair of very ancient black-kid gloves, which had been stitched and restitched so often that nothing more could be done for them, and a narrow mourning-band round his hat.

"You are Mr. Fildew?" asked the countess, with a sort of sweet condescension in her tones.

"And you are the Dowager Lady Loughton?"

Her ladyship looked at Mr. Flicker as much as to say, "You were quite right, a strange being, truly." Then she said aloud, "Pray take a chair, Mr. Fildew."

This Mr. Fildew did, planting himself close to the little table near which the countess and the lawyer were seated. Then he stared mildly through his glass at one and the other of them, as if waiting to hear more.

"Mr. Flicker has confided to me the purport of his interview with you a few evenings ago," began the countess.

"And the decision which her ladyship has arrived at," croaked Mr. Flicker, "is that the suggestion then put forward by you is totally inadmissible, and cannot be entertained for a moment."

"Then may I ask," said Mr. Fildew, with a sort of grave surprise, "why I have been summoned to Harley Street this morning? All this might surely have been told me under cover of a penny postage-stamp."

"Although I cannot at present see my way to entertain the proposition which Mr. Lorrimore has thought fit to make through you," said the countess, "it may still be conceded that I am not without a little natural curiosity to learn some particulars concerning the man himself, and what he has been doing these many years since he left England."

"I have no authority to gratify your ladyship's curiosity, I am here simply to negotiate a certain business transaction. As there seems no probability of our coming to terms, I may as well take my leave at once. When Lord Loughton arrives in England he will no doubt be able to satisfy your ladyship's affectionate inquiries; whether he will care to do so is another matter." Mr. Fildew rose and pushed back his chair.

"Sit down, sir," said her ladyship, with an imperious gesture. "If you were Lord Loughton himself you could not treat me more cavalierly." Her head began to nod portentously.

"Suppose I am Lord Loughton?" said Mr. Fildew, quietly, as he resumed his seat.

"Eh!" said her ladyship, with a sudden scared look.

"I say—suppose I am Lord Loughton?"

She stuck her double eyeglass across her nose and stared at him for a moment or two. "You Lord Loughton—you!" she said, with a little derisive cackle. "Tchut! tchut! that would be a farce indeed."

"A farce that, like many others in real life, may involve a most serious meaning. But whether it be a farce or a masquerade, it is high time it were ended. Let me, therefore, to introduce myself to your ladyship as John Marmaduke Lorrimore, ninth Earl of Loughton."

CHAPTER IV.

TERMS PROPOSED.

"I don't believe one word you have said. You are nothing but a vile impostor," exclaimed Lady Loughton, with all the energy at her command, while her head continued to wag as if at any moment it might fall off.

Mr. Flicker rose from his chair, and, with his hands resting on the table stared across at the audacious being sitting opposite to him. His mouth opened and then shut. Finding no language forcible enough to express a "tchut" of what he felt, he sat down again without speaking, and blew his nose. It was a protest more eloquent than words.

"Your ladyship always had a reputation for speaking your mind. I find that the old habit still clings to you," said Mr. Fildew quietly, as he toyed carelessly with a paper-knife.

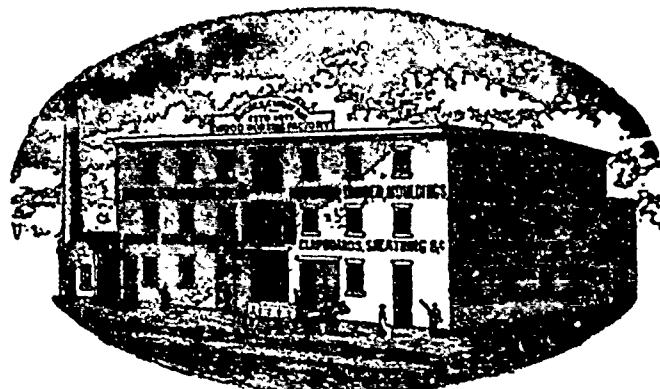
"You are nothing but a charlatan, sir, and my servants shall turn you out of doors." Her ladyship laid a finger on the tiny silver gong at her elbow but Mr. Fildew's next words arrested the movement.

(To be continued.)

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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.]

The regular annual session of the Executive Committee of the Maritime Provincial Grange will be held at Truro, on Wednesday, 22nd inst., commencing at 9 o'clock, a.m. Arrangements will be made for free return tickets on the Intercolonial Railway for Patrons attending the Session.

We recently visited the home and farm of a worthy Brother and Sister Patron, the boys and girls of whose family, who are old enough, are also Patrons, and in whose house the regular meetings of the Grange to which they belong are held. It need scarcely be said that they are all good Patrons; that they appreciate the true objects of the Order; and are earnest, zealous, and even enthusiastic with reference to the Order and its objects. Nor need it be said that this is a well-ordered family—this is a matter of course, and is included in the assurance that the farm, a large one of three hundred acres, including a fine lot of dyke, is well ordered. The eldest son rents from his father an adjoining farm, which he is stocking as he is able. The home comforts which he is accumulating prove that he is preparing a nest for his future mate and co-worker. It is the principle with the father to be *boss of his own farm*, but not in any way or degree to interfere with the boys in the management of their speculations or undertakings. In the morning the boys came, alert and cheerful, for the orders of the day. A field of potatoes was showing signs of disease—it must be dug and fed to the stock. The eldest son was directed to cross plow a piece of stubble land—"plow deep is the motto of the Patron;" and in reply to our inquiries, the father explained that he believed in plowing a little deeper each succeeding rotation.

We invite discussion of this "motto of the Patron," without expressing any opinion at present as to its applicability or wisdom. There must be a limit to deep ploughing. Many farmers never cultivate more than four inches of the surface soil, and do not think it wise to encourage roots to go deeper. Other farmers cannot get the plow down deep enough and break up the subsoil besides. Other farmers again say it depends upon circumstances and conditions of crops, soil and situation how deep the plow should go, and whether the subsoil should be broken up. The columns of THE CRITIC are open to farmers for the discussion of this and all professional subjects.

The family of which we have been speaking—a model family in many respects—model in the sense of being worthy of imitation by other families in the ways mentioned, but being human, not perfect—is also worthy of imitation in that it is a loyal and patriotic family. Two sons and a daughter are "in the States," but there is no danger that they will become "white-washed Yankees," for they have been taught to love their native land; to regard it as the best of all lands; our government as the best of all forms of government; our federal association as loyal British Colonies, as being not only politically and commercially desirable, but actually essential; and a closer federal union of all British Colonies around and with the mother land, as a consummation dear to the heart of every loyal British subject, as it is necessary to the best interests of the Empire. We have used the slang expression "white-washed Yankees," not on account of its elegance or expressiveness—it is as far as possible from being either—but because it is universally employed and understood as being descriptive of renegade Canadians, who have forsworn the land, the allegiance, the patriotism, and the loyalty of their fathers. The people of the republic of the United States of America, be it said to their praise and honor, never forsake their allegiance; and to their patriotism and loyalty is largely due their prosperity.

Among the many subjects that should be discussed in our Granges, few, if any, are better worthy of careful consideration than that of the use of commercial fertilizers, which term, we understand to include fertilizers that are not of home production. We every year use more or less superphosphate with barnyard manure. Last autumn, we had about an acre of meadow plowed up that had been yielding not more than half a ton of hay to the acre. This spring, it was very lightly top dressed with barn manure, which was harrowed in by a wheel harrow, or cultivator harrow, invented and made by Mr. Oliver Dodge, of Upper Newport, and about 450 lbs. of Neily's superphosphate was sown in furrows. The potatoes grown upon this land are large, and a large yield, free from disease as yet, and of unusually good quality. The beans are a luxuriant crop, and of good quality; as are also a row or two of dwarf peas. That this superphosphate was a profitable investment there can be no manner of doubt. That farmers generally believe the purchase of superphosphate to be a profitable investment is proved by the enormous quantity that is annually purchased; but whether it would not be better economy to purchase feed and make more manure, or to use bone ground lime with plaster, instead of superphosphate, remain open questions. Certain it is, that it is folly for any farmer to allow half at least of his manure to go to waste, and supply the deficiency by purchasing commercial fertilizers. These are matters concerning which we invite discussion in our Granges, and in the columns of this paper. In quoting our own experience, we have used the word "about" in a very inaccurate way, which we cannot recommend to others. Precision and accuracy are essential in conducting experiments and in reporting results.

The fences on a farm cost more than the farm itself is worth. The principle upon which fence laws should be made, is that every man should take care of his own stock, and that no man should be expected to protect his field from another man's cattle. The effect of just fence laws would be to save an immense amount of fencing material, capital, and labor, for really profitable uses; to induce farmers to provide enclosed pasture for their stock, which would save wear and tear on cattle in driving, and wear and tear and time of farm hands also; to provide better pasture, and the really wise farmers would be led to adopt the soiling system, or some modification of that system.

THE COAL INDUSTRY.

To the Editor of the Critic:—

SIR,—It is very seldom I take the trouble to notice attacks made upon myself or my sentiments by newspapers. The remarks, however, made in the Mining Notes of your last number, in regard to my recent article in the *Week*, are so unfair and misleading, that I must do myself the justice of disabusing the minds of your readers of the entirely erroneous and unfounded impressions sought to be created.

The only inference to be drawn from your observations is, that I had complained of the present coal duty, and desired to rouse the people of Ontario to ruin one of our most thriving industries. The most superficial reading of the article in question would demonstrate that no such idea was presented. I was speaking of the real difficulties of the present Confederation, and pointed out that nature and geography were against any and all attempts to foster trade between Nova Scotia and the Upper Provinces. I claimed that the natural market for the leading products of Nova Scotia was the New England States, and to illustrate this idea, I pointed out that it was not the interest of our people to buy their flour from Ontario, neither was it the interest of Ontario to buy our coal. The result of the existing system is, that a large flour tax is paid by the people of the Maritime Provinces, and even that portion of our flour which is brought from Ontario is obtained at a disadvantage, inasmuch as it is paid for in cash, and not in kind. Equally striking is the effect of the coal duty. The people of Ontario are compelled to pay a heavy tax upon coal, and yet they scarcely buy any from Nova Scotia.

Is it not plain, therefore, that in the natural course of trade, Ontario would buy her coal from Pennsylvania? The proof of it is found in the fact, that with an adverse duty of sixty cents per ton, the people of Ontario practically import all their coal from Pennsylvania, while Nova Scotia coal, with the advantage of a protective duty of sixty cents, has been unable, after seven years, to gain any foothold in the markets of Ontario.

I yield to no one in a sincere and earnest desire to promote the coal industry of Nova Scotia, and I am ready to support that policy which will best secure its permanent prosperity. I am not convinced that trying to force a market in defiance of natural laws in the Upper Provinces is the best means of obtaining this end. I take the full responsibility of saying that the Nova Scotia coal industry must ultimately find its success in supplying the markets of the New England States, or else it is doomed never to succeed. Perhaps the United States will never concede us a free market, in which case we must be content to accept the existing condition of things; but this does not say that it is wise or satisfactory.

I am not unaware that many gentlemen prominently engaged in the coal industry are under the impression, that even with free access to American markets, our coal could not find a market in the New England cities. They point out that the Pennsylvania mines are sending coal to both Boston and Portland at prices which preclude successful competition. But after investigating the matter somewhat, I am induced to believe that the present condition of the coal trade in the States is abnormal, and cannot last. The coal mines of Pennsylvania are largely in the hands of Railway Companies, and the present exceptional competition in carrying over the various lines has reduced prices below the natural and proper limit. This much is clear. There are fully twelve millions of people in North America lying north of the Pennsylvania coal fields; and if Nova Scotia coal mines cannot get a share of the trade with even chances, then we must conclude that our coal mining industry is a failure.

I cannot admit that there has been anything like a satisfactory "revival" of our coal mining industry as a result of the coal duty. It is true "we" are producing more than before the duty was imposed, but the present output is but trifling, and scarcely a mine is making over fair profits. The output is, I believe, about one and a quarter millions of tons. In order that there should be anything like satisfactory activity in coal mining, there should be an output of at least five millions a year. Coal mining property is to-day at the very minimum of value, and there has got to be a "boom" before the money already invested can be realized. We shall never have this "boom" by the agency of the markets of the Upper Provinces—never in this world.

It must not be assumed that those who hold sentiments such as I have expressed are in any sense hostile to the coal industry. Quite the reverse. It is because we are tired of the present most unsatisfactory and unprosperous condition of affairs that we seek a change in the system. What more any patriotic Nova Scotian can have in wishing to injure one of the most vitally important industries of this Province, I am at a loss to understand.

I trust I have made my meaning clear on this point, and that you will see the justice and propriety of withdrawing imputations which are entirely unwarranted and grossly unfair.

J. W. LONGLEY.

Halifax, September 6th, 1886.

MINING.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL LONGLEY ON THE COAL DUTIES.—We publish in another column a letter from Attorney-General in reply to our remarks on that portion of his letter to the *Week* referring to the coal duties. Giving him the full benefit of his explanation (and calling attention to the fact that we requested our readers to obtain his letter and draw their own conclusions) we have still to reiterate the opinion before expressed. When we remember from whence the opposition to the present coal duties proceeded; that the people of Ontario considered them too much of a concession to Nova Scotia; and that through them we have increased our coal output from 688,628 tons in 1879 to 1,254,510 tons in 1885; that Quebec alone purchased 493,917 tons in 1885 against 396,782 in 1884, showing a large and steady increase, and that the prospects are good (when proper facilities for transportation are provided) of selling largely to the manufacturers in Ontario; it does seem unfortunate that a prominent Nova Scotian should even by implication side with Ontario, and through the medium of one of the leading periodicals of that Province call attention to what he considers an imposition. What use is there in saying that the New England States are our natural market, when we are cut off from that market through no fault of our own, but through the determination of the United States government not to grant us reciprocity. If there has been any doubt on that point it should be entirely banished by the recent speeches of ex-Senator Blaine. Even if we had reciprocity there is grave doubt, as Mr. Longley admits, of our being able to recover our old trade in the States. This being the case we can see no reason why the present improved state of the coal trade should be imperilled by discussions which at best apply only to the future. Our own opinion is that what is really wanted is an increase of the coal duties. Now that the subject has been opened up we feel that it should be thoroughly ventilated, and we invite a free discussion of it through our columns. The following quotation from a letter to the *Mining and Engineering Journal* may throw some light on who really pays the duty on coal imported into Ontario:—

"The telegraph brings the news that Pat Burns, of Toronto, has been arrested for bribery, etc. This man has been the mystery, too deep for solution, that has puzzled many. Year after year, he has kept on selling coal at prices that were the wonder of the trade. It was believed that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western came to his relief with fabulous allowances; but it was felt by some that there must be a limit even to the slice it was willing to take off.

Burns handled over 60,000 tons of anthracite coal in Toronto, and the total tonnage of the place was only a little over 200,000. He was regarded as backed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western in the well-known liberal method of that corporation. When his tonnage was very much smaller, it is a matter of common rumor that it made him an allowance of \$12,000 extra one year for 'screening.'

NORTH BROOKFIELD DISTRICT.—We had a pleasant visit from Messrs. John McGuire and W. J. Nelson, and Mr. Eaton. Mr. McGuire has struck it rich and brought to town with him a brick of gold weighing 156½ ounces. This was from his North Brookfield property, and was the product of 116 tons of rock crushed. Fully fifty tons of this was granite and worthless rock, so that in reality the lead will average close on three ounces to the ton. Mr. McGuire is now having timber hauled for a new crusher which will be built at once. We congratulate him on his success. Mr. Wile is still pegging away, and good reports may be expected from him soon.

LAKE CATCHA DISTRICT.—*Oxford Mine*.—Mr. J. M. Reed, of the Oxford gold mine, reports as follows: Stripped 500 feet of a 1½ inch lead, and took out 16 tons of quartz, the work of three men in a month, which gave 279 ounces of gold. He brought a bar to the city of 308 ounces. He reports the Coleman lead as still yielding 2 ounces to the ton.

The following are the official returns for the month of August so far as received at the Mines Office:—

	Tons.	Oz. Gold.
East Rawdon District—Rawdon Mill.....	100	122
" " McNaughton's Mill.	130	190
Shorbrooke " Tributors "	81	36½
" " Crow's Nest "	24	53½
" " Goldenville "	187	76
Unincke " Unincke Co.'s "	48	14½
Brookfield " Pleasant River "	116	156½

WEST PUBNICO.—We print below a letter from an esteemed correspondent at West Pubnico. Mr. Robertson, M. P., pointed out the leads to our staff correspondent, and reference was made to them in his last letter. No actual work being done he could not stop over and visit them:

WEST PUBNICO, N. S., Aug. 31, 1886.

To the Editor of the Critic:

I was sorely disappointed when I found out that your correspondent, who has been writing up the gold fields of southern Nova Scotia, had not visited Pubnico. Pubnico Point contains a number of leads, some of which are nearly four feet wide. There is no free gold, but different leads have been tested and in every one traces of gold have been found, one test giving at the rate of \$24.00 to the ton. Practical miners say that the leads have never been thrown up, and that at less than 50 feet free gold would be found which would grow better and better at a further depth. They also

say that the formation of the land indicates that gold should exist. It can be said without any doubt that money invested in mining on Pubnico Point would yield ten-fold to the investor. I should be pleased to correspond with any party who is interested in mining. My name can be had by applying at THE CRITIC office. G.

YARMOUTH COUNTY.—A friend in Yarmouth, who is constantly visiting the gold mines in that and other counties in the Province, writes that the mining is looking up in all directions. American miners and capitalists are coming into the country, and it is likely that many properties will be worked at once. The idea of the Mining Association is acceptable to all mining men, and he joins THE CRITIC in the hope that it may be organized at once. The Wiswell crusher is coming to the front, new orders being constantly received. The course of THE CRITIC in showing the necessity of some change in the mining act, whereby speculators would be forced to work their properties, is commended. Yarmouth is quiet, but good reports may soon be expected.

GOLD IN QUEENS.—If any county in this Province can make a better show than the gold mines of North Queens at the present time, we should like to hear from them.

Twenty pounds of pure gold, valued at say \$4,800, as the result of eleven days crushing, will be hard to beat.

This amount has been obtained from the McGuire lode at Whiteburn at the last clear up, and at an expense for labor, &c., of but \$400, leaving a clear profit of \$4400, for eleven days work.

Arrangements are being made to open up other lodes in the immediate vicinity, which are known to be rich in the precious metal. A large amount of quartz has already been raised by J. E. Barss and others, but as McGuire is kept busy with his crusher at his own mine, no results have been obtained.

We understand that parties from New York are negotiating for what is called the Hall lode, and there is no doubt but that larger crushers will soon be at work on the spot.

The mines at Brookfield are being largely worked by McGuire and Eaton, Fink and others. They have "struck it rich lately," and are doing well.

It is very unfortunate that any dispute should have arisen in reference to the late rich find at Malaga Lake, as parties are ready to invest there at once. If half the reports in reference thereto are correct, it is the richest lode yet found, and we hope that an amicable settlement may be arrived at without having any further recourse to litigation.

The opening up of those mines is having its natural effect on business in this district. Work, and pay for it, will cure about every ill that flesh is heir to.

We believe those mines and the consequent notice our county is receiving will be a valuable incentive for what must in no way be lost sight of, despite the discouraging outlook of the present. We mean a railway from Liverpool to Annapolis.

Hitch us on to the rest of the continent, and Queens has natural facilities sufficient to place her where she belongs—abreast of any county in the Province.—*Liverpool Times*.

A PROMISING INDUSTRY.—Among the new industries that are likely to become developed in the near future into paying enterprises, we may mention the manufacture of the Acadia Star paint, by Messrs. J. & J. R. Hutchinson, at Morristown. This wide awake firm has recent embarked in this new speculation, and with almost absolute certainty of success. They have been fortunate enough to discover a mine of yellow ochre of unusual purity, from which the raw material is obtained, and as they have ample water power they are prepared to engage in the manufacture to almost any extent. The paint, which they at present make in only two shades of color, light and dark brown, is of an excellent quality, suitable for out-door work, for which it has been used quite extensively in the vicinity of its manufacture, and to the perfect satisfaction of its users. The proprietors say that they will be able to make any colors or shades desired when they enlarge their business. The paint is at present shipped in kegs and barrels, but it is proposed to put it up in gallon and half-gallon cans to meet the wants of those who need only small quantities.—*Kentville Star*.

THE EGYPTIAN PETROLEUM FIELDS DOUBTFUL.—Mr. Jones, the engineer who has returned to Cairo from Jemsh, reports that the oil discovered is merely surface oil. He considers that the immediate supply is exhausted, and that other possible similar supplies are not likely to be worth the cost of extraction. He thinks the indications are favorable to the theory that considerable supplies are present at a greater depth, but this theory is purely speculative. The chances are about even. He recommends an expenditure of from £6000 to £10,000 on purely boring operations before the incurring of further expense. In the face of this report, says a correspondent, the arrangement previously concluded with Mr. Tweddle, involving an expenditure of £50,000, appears injudicious; but the government is unwilling to lose the chance of commanding Mr. Tweddle's practical experience.

INDIAN PETROLEUM WELLS.—The *Lahore Civil and Military Gazette* states that the Indian government is considering the advisability of incurring a further outlay on the petroleum works near Sibi. The borings were begun about two years ago, and oil has been frequently struck at a depth of about 500 feet, but the supply seldom lasts more than a few weeks. The question is now whether a boring should be continued to the depth of 1000 feet, in the hope of obtaining a steady flow of oil.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The darkest hour is when you can't find the matches.

You can't have the last word with a chemist; he always has a retort.

Every medal has its reverse, and every moddler is sure to meet with one.

"Thieving in the outskirts" is the latest name for picking ladies' pockets.

The heart of the ungrateful is like the desert, which absorbs the rain, but produces nothing.

Mr. Tilden left half of his great fortune to found a public library to aid in the education of the masses.

Money and fame are two things that men work hardest for; and after death, one is worth to them just about as much as the other.

The deposits in the savings banks of New York City for the six months ending June 30th, were eight millions greater than for the same period last year.

"Why does Dina get more beaux than I?" asked the elder sister. "I don't know, unless it is she is a little archer," said mamma, with a quiver of her lips.

Swift said the reason a certain university was a learned place, was, that most persons took some learning there, and few brought any away with them, so it accumulated.

An English paper, speaking of the launch of a new vessel, says:—"The christening ceremony was performed by Lady Campbell. Her tonnage is 1,810, and she can carry six guns."

A gentleman of Edgartown, Mass., has a coin, found lately in the woods of that town, which is pronounced a relic of the old Norseman, the date, 1302, being discernible by the microscope.

A ragged-looking tramp was inspecting the windows of a trunk shop. "Come in and buy a trunk," said a salesman. "Buy a trunk; what for?" "Put your clothes in." "Do you think this is the Garden of Eden?" was the quick retort.

A neighboring religious editor loudly bids the women to "return to the sacred duties of the house." Very good, but supposing you don't do your duty in giving them a home to return to, what shall these maidens left forlorn by bachelor editors and lawyers do?

Carlyle once gave up smoking, because his doctor told him that it was not agreeing with him. A few weeks afterwards he was walking in a wood when he saw a pipe, tobacco pouch, and a box of lights lying together at the foot of a tree. He at once concluded that this was providential, filled the pipe and lighted it, and became a smoker from that hour.

A lawyer, on being asked by a lady the meaning of the term "fee simple," replied:—

"Fee-simple, and a simple fee,
And all the fees entail,
Are nothing when compared to thee
Thou best of fees, Female."

Victoria's dislike for Gladstone is said by the *St. Stephen's Gazette* to date back to the passage of the Irish Church disestablishment bill in 1868. The Queen expressed to Gladstone her aversion to the essential principle of the bill, and he replied: "But, madam, you must sign." The queen flushed and rejoined with indignation: "Sir, do you know who I am?" "Yes, madam, the Queen of England. But does your majesty know who I am? I am the people of England."

The *Medical Record* says: It is estimated that cocoa is used by 10,000,000 of the human race; beet-nut by 100,000,000; chicory by 40,000,000; coffee by 100,000,000; 300,000,000 eat or smoke hashish; 400,000,000 use opium; 500,000,000 use tea; and all known people are addicted to the use of tobacco.

He who betrays another's secret because he has quarrelled with him, was never worth the sacred name of friend. A breach of kindness on one side will not justify a breach of trust on the other.

EDITOR HOME: In your paper a person inquires how an old whitewashed wall can be prepared so that paper will stick to it. For a common-sized room that will not require more than ten or twelve rolls of paper, take a quarter of a pound of glue, (white glue is best, as less likely to have a tainted smell), put in three-quarters of a gallon of cold water, and let it soak for two hours, and then heat to milk-warm, which will dissolve the glue. Scrape off any loose whitewash, and size the room over with the glue. This has not failed once in the forty years that I have been a paper hanger.
—W. T. C.—*New York Witness.*



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

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