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THE CRITIC.

The Welfare of the People is the Highest Law.

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The editor of THE CRITIC is responsible for the views expressed in Editorial Notes and Notes, 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 spread of scientific knowledge in the State of Massachusetts and the general interest now taken in scientific investigation, is shown by the fact that three hundred observers have enlisted in Massachusetts to take thunder-torn observations this summer.

Light-houses and beacon lights along the Canadian and American coast have been greatly increased in number during the past few years. The new light placed on a shaft held by the Bartholdi statue at the entrance to New York harbor, will be seen ninety miles out at sea.

The accuracy of written contracts is usually supposed to be of prime importance, but when errors do creep in they are infrequently occasioned by a disproportionate expenditure. The Town Council of Edinburgh has just paid an expert ten guineas to examine a discrepancy of three shillings in a paving contract.

Siberia has been described as a country of mountains, morasses, and ice, but its value as a fur-producing country is indeed wonderful. During 1885 no less than 10,000,000 animals were killed in Siberia, from which Russia and Europe in general drew their supplies of bear, wolf, ermine, beaver, fox, and other skins.

General Grant once said that he never could make money, because when he had it he never understood its true value. Had the General lived to participate in the profits upon the sale of his book he would probably have changed his mind. Not only have the sales of this work been large in English speaking countries, but it has likewise been extensively circulated in Europe, and now that it has been translated into Japanese is finding a ready sale in the land of the Mikado.

The city of Liverpool, Eng., is ahead of most cities that we know in the names of her streets. Albeit some of these names are old they are unique and original as applied to streets. Most of them are from English or American authors. There is, for instance, Shakespeare Street; and not far off are Falstaff St., and Viola St., Rosalind St., and Olivia St., Hotspur St., and McBeth St. Then there are Dryden St., Wordsworth St., Byron St., and Longfellow St. There, too, is Tennyson St., and close by it Enid St., Elaine St., and Shallotte St. Here Dickens St. enjoys the pleasure of proximity to Pickwick St., Winkle St., Tupman St., Bombay St., Darritt St., Nickerby St., Copperfield St., Micawber St., Pecksniff St., and Sam Weller St.

Those who protest against inoculation for disease never seem to take the facts into consideration. Of 7,000 persons inoculated for yellow fever by a Rio Janeiro physician only seven died of the disease, although the epidemic was of unusual intensity. Seafaring men will not be slow in availing themselves of such a sure remedy.

The strength of the German element in the United States may be gathered from the fact that during last year 19,642,870 barrels of beer were consumed. We have not seen the statistics as to the consumption of spirituous liquors, but as this rate is nearly two barrels of beer per family, we should think that Kentucky whiskey is at a discount. Reforms move slowly but surely.

Nine-tenths of all that we know about pre-historic times has been gathered from the cuneiform writing found in the ruins of Babylon and elsewhere. The historical scribe in ancient days was accustomed to write upon tablets of clay, these were afterwards baked and placed upon the walls in public buildings. With such crude methods of perpetuating knowledge the work performed by early writers appears marvellous.

Finding the freed colored men unwilling to work upon the plantations for a mere subsistence, the Southern planters are utilizing the rejected Chinese labor of the Pacific coast. Truly the progress of events is noteworthy. The African unwilling to submit to a second term of serfdom demands a just remuneration for his labor, but his Asiatic cousin who boasts of milleniums of civilization, accepts the situation and appears content with his much-loved diet of rats and rice.

The farmers in Wyoming have recently discovered that the stalks and seedheads of sunflowers form an excellent fuel. The sunflower seeds are planted in hills like corn, upon good land, and after the top flower has ripened the stalks are cut near the ground, the seed heads are placed in a shed to dry, while the stalks are left for several days in the open air. In Russia and many parts of Central Asia the sunflower fuel has been used for centuries, and it is found in many respects equal to the best coal.

As the marriage feast is a burden to an Indian family, so is a funeral to a Burmese household, says the *Times* of India. However poor he may be in worldly goods, in case of death occurring in the Burmese family, either of father, mother, or any senior member of the household, the funeral must be an expensive affair. If the head of the family has no money in hand he must sell either household goods, cattle or crops to meet the heavy expenditure. An effort is being made to effect a reform in this matter.

The increased consumption of oatmeal in Great Britain and the United States, as well as in our own country, must be encouraging to growers of oats in this and the neighboring provinces. Oatmeal is undoubtedly one of the most wholesome and nutritious articles of food now in general use, and as its comparative cheapness places it within the reach of all classes, it is sure to increase in popular favor so soon as people realize its value as food. During the winter months oatmeal porridge will be found a most palatable breakfast, and the more it is used the better for our people.

M. Remenyi, the celebrated violinist, has been travelling in India, playing the part of a political observer, as well as musician, and he sums up his deductions from what he has seen as follows in the *Madras Mail*: "Englishmen ought to be more proud of having been able to govern India's vast population than of any anything else. No other nation on earth could have undertaken such a great task with such glorious results. Don't misunderstand me. I do not mean to say that England's rule in India is perfection—far from it; but it is the best possible under the million of difficulties which must have obstructed the path of the English; and I repeat it again, and with emphasis, that Englishmen ought to congratulate themselves on the happy result of their government of glorious, grand old India, for through her colonizing genius, England has done more good to humanity than thousands of visionary utopists and politicians."

The Railway mileage of the globe is equivalent to twelve times the distance around the earth at the equator. In 1840 it was less than two-thirds of its diameter being but 4,990 miles. The following table shows the railway mileage in the respective divisions of the globe:—

	1884—Miles.
Europe.....	118,510
America.....	149,670
Asia.....	12,730
Australasia.....	7,540
Africa.....	4,100

Through the agency of electricity, banks, warehouses, and shops, are now made burglar proof by electric alarms which notify the proprietors or their employees without warning the thieves who break into such establishments. If burglar alarms were more generally used than they now are robbers would find their business unprofitable, and instead of preying upon society would have to earn their living like honest men.

FAIR PLAY TO RED MEN.

Through absorption in other races, and from the restraints put upon them by civilization, the aborigines of this continent are slowly but surely dying out. When Columbus discovered America, it is supposed that the Indians in North America numbered millions, but as they have been swept westward by the advancing tide of European civilization, the numbers have been greatly diminished, so that to-day there are on the continent, excluding Mexico, not more than 500,000 or 600,000 pure blooded descendants of the red men. The treatment of the Indians in the United States, as well as in Canada, has been and must for many years continue to be, a vexed question. Cut off as they now are from the wild freedom of former days, and from the food supplies upon which they best thrived, the Indians are now gathered upon tribal reserves; and as they receive in the form of annuities and indemnities, a sufficient sum of money or supply of the necessaries of life to keep them from want, there is nothing left to stimulate the ambition or enterprise of the race, and their condition is little better than that of legalized paupers. So far, every effort that has been made to improve the Indians as a race has proved fruitless, and white men are beginning to believe that destiny has decreed the Red man to remain without the pale of civilization; but we believe this belief is without just foundation. There are not wanting instances in the past and present of the aborigines to prove that they are capable of participating in and enjoying the avocations of civilized life. During the progress of the American revolution, the tribes settled in the northern part of the State of New York were agriculturists of no mean type. Each family had its parcel or portion of ground allotted to it, and the wigwam had given place to a substantial log house. Fruit trees were cultivated, and the fields and pastures neatly fenced in. This, the most striking in the last century finds a counterpart in the Indian settlements in Ontario, round Lake Huron, and also in the Indian territory of the United States, where churches with Indian ministers, schools with Indian teachers, and colleges with Indian professors, have been successfully established. It is noteworthy, that wherever the tribal system has been abandoned, and the Indians settled by families upon a fixed area of land, the greatest progress has been observed; and it is therefore surprising that our Canadian and American Statesmen, profiting by this lesson of experience, have not long ago sought the solution of the Indian question by the disintegration of the tribes and the locating of families upon homesteads. General Sheridan, in his late report to the United States Government strongly recommends the adoption of such a method, affirming that it would lead to the most gratifying results. The Indian reserves in the neighboring republic cover an area of 200,000 square miles, the greater part of which is cultivated land. Upon these reserves are gathered not more than 260,000 Indians, so that under existing circumstances, the Indian reserve is equivalent to a grant of more than 400 acres for each man, woman and child in all the tribes. If these Indians were homesteaded upon a lot of 320 acres per family, 26,000 square miles would be sufficient for the purpose, and the United States Government would have at its disposal for settlement the remaining 174,000 square miles of arable land. If this land were sold at \$1.25 per acre, and the money invested for the benefit of the Indians, it would yield at least \$5,000,000 annually. During the year 1885, the Indian population cost the Republic \$3,800,000, for which no return, direct or indirect, was received. It will thus be seen that General Sheridan's proposal has, in addition to the merit of humanity, that of economy, and it should therefore receive the consideration it deserves. We white men are too prone to look upon red men as unfit for civilization, and through our cupidity we frequently overstep the boundary of fair play in dealing with them. A recent illustration of this has occurred in the State of Minnesota, and is attracting much attention in the west, as will be seen by the following extract:—

"ST. PAUL, Minn., July 21.—Bishop Whipple warned the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, that the Leech Lake and Winnebagoish Indians are in a starving and desperate condition because of the overflow of their lands, caused by the Leech Lake dam, and that there is great danger of their cutting the dam. In that case, the Bishop says, Minneapolis would be swept away, and only the hill parts of St. Paul would escape. The Lake has a coast line of 350 miles. The Indians believe there was no authority for the dam being built, and the Attorney General pronounced the law authorizing it unconstitutional. The dam has completely destroyed the means of subsistence of the Indians by overflowing their lands. They have set fire to the forests around the Lake as the beginning of retaliation upon the whites for the injury done them. The Chamber voted to use its best endeavors to influence the Government in doing justice to these Indians."

We venture to say, that had the shores of Leech Lake been settled by a white farming population, the dam in question would not have been built, or if its construction were a public necessity, the farmers would have been compensated for the destruction of their lands, and not been turned out both penniless and homeless, as were the Indians in the district.

A GREAT EASTERN SAGE.

Seventy-five generations have come and gone in China since the great eastern philosopher, Confucius, endeavored, by example and precept, to stir up the people under the Chow dynasty to a just appreciation of their rights as human beings. The feudal system which prevailed in Europe during the middle ages, and which was the consequence of the constant struggle between civilization and barbarism, had become firmly fixed in China five centuries before the Christian era. It was against the corruption and abuses of this system that Confucius warred, and as might be expected, his fortune varied as the caprices of those whom he endeavored to direct, led

them to favor or disfavor his suggestions. Born in comparative obscurity, and all through life having to contend with want and poverty, the attainments of Confucius were remarkable; but although he became a recognized teacher of the people, he appears to have lacked originality, and to have depended for his inspirations upon the available manuscripts of older writers. The life of Confucius, as depicted by his disciples, was one of hardship and disappointment; and it was not until his death that the Chinese people realized his merits. At the time of Confucius, China, as compared with the China of to-day, was a comparatively small country. Its 15,000,000 inhabitants were virtually in serfdom to a number of feudal lords, to whom they paid homage, as did the Britons under the Heptarchy. Although the sphere in which Confucius labored was limited, and the material with which he worked far from plastic, the image of the Eastern Sage is strongly impressed upon the China of subsequent years, until to-day, when his memory is cherished and revered by the 400,000,000 Celestials now gathered in the great Asiatic Empire. Upon the tomb of Confucius are inscribed these words—"To Confucius, the most sagely ancient Teacher, the all-accomplished, a't-informed King." The historians of Confucius, who invariably indulge in laudation of the philosopher, fail to prove him to have been a truly profound thinker. One of his disciples writes:—

"Confucius! Confucius! How great was Confucius!
Before him there was no Confucius.
Since him there has been no other.
Confucius! Confucius! How great was Confucius!"

But they all fail to show us what the nature of the principles of Government were which Confucius held. As a teacher of morality, Confucius deservedly occupies an important position, but the meagreness of his original writings and the copiousness of his extracts from those of previous authors, lead us to the conclusion that his true position is that of a transmitter. As a teacher, Confucius was an unqualified success, and evidently understood more of the art than many modern pedagogues. He was wont to say that when he gave to a student one corner of an idea, he expected him to supply the remaining three corners. The golden rule laid down by him reads—"What you do not like when done to yourself, do not do to others." This, in the Chinese language, is represented by a single sign, which, translated into English, means "Reciprocity."

GOOD AND ILL-LUCK.

There is scarcely anyone who has not a greater or less belief in luck and chance, and yet if we analyze the reasons upon which this belief is founded, we can discover nothing that should confirm us in our faith in luck. Gamblers, it is true, have a superstitious belief in the luck or ill luck which attend certain individuals, but in all games of chance, it will be found in the long run that gains and losses are equal, and that continuous luck on the part of any one gambler for a period of years is unknown. Those who believe in luck usually divide men into five classes. 1st. Those who are always lucky. 2nd. Those who are at first lucky, but afterwards lose. 3rd. Those who at first lose, and are afterwards lucky. 4th. Those of varying luck. And 5th. Those who are always followed by ill luck. Some men believe that they are lucky for a term of years, and unlucky for a like term. This is illustrated by Pembroke, the skilful whist player, who declared that he won and lost for alternate terms of five years. Others believe that good luck or ill-luck attends them according to the day of the week. Bulwer Lytton believed that he always lost at whist when a certain man was at the same table, or in the same room, or even in the same house.

Few men stop to consider the laws of probability; they note only the successful or unsuccessful achievements of their fellows, and pay little attention to the mass of evidence which goes to show that chance had little to do with the result. We remember a man who was born on Friday, married on Friday, became bankrupt on Friday, and died on Friday. His friends, of course, attributed his marriage, which turned out to be an unfortunate one; and his failure in business to the ill-omen resulting from the day on which he was born. Now, a close examination of the birth register in ... Parish in England, will reveal the fact, that about one-seventh of the births occur on Friday, and the statistics of death show that a like proportion of deaths occur upon that day. The fact that his marriage took place on Friday will not be considered by thoughtful men as accounting for the insanity of his wife, since insanity was hereditary in the lady's family; but it may be here remarked, that so great is the aversion of ladies to marry on Friday, that but few wedding ceremonies take place upon that day. The chances of the man going into insolvency were five to one against Friday; and the fact of his bankruptcy having been announced upon that day, can only be regarded as a coincidence in no way affected by the date of his birth.

Good luck and ill-luck are dependent upon actions and circumstances: and he who relies for success upon his lucky star, will find, like Hercules, that it is better for one to depend upon his own efforts, placing his own shoulder at the wheel.

Two hundred years ago a person needing to strike a light was obliged to depend upon his flint and steel, or pay at the rate of 15 shillings a box for phosphoric matches, which, upon being dipped into a bottle containing sulphuric acid, ignited by chemical action. In 1829 Mr. John Walker invented the old lucifer match, but it was many years before they came into general use. To-day the manufacture of matches constitutes a great industry. The largest match factory in the United States, situated at Akron, O., turns out 57,000,000 matches in one day when run to its full capacity. That enormous production gives one match per day to every man, woman and child in the country.

TIT-BITS.

"Now is the accepted time," remarked the poor young man solemnly, when his girl told him she would have him.

He: "I can't see why the word 'obey' should be eliminated from the marriage service." She: "Can't you? It will relieve the bride from promising that which she has no idea of performing."

Antiquarian Gent: "Got any old—ah—Roman weapons or pottery lately?" Dealer: "'Xpect them in nex' week, sir—ain't quite finished rustin' yet, sir—about Toosday, sir."—*Punch*.

Never say a woman can't keep a secret. Four of the wives of Cabinet Ministers knew of the President's engagement since January 1. It was a man who finally let the cat out of the bag.

"What reason have you for asking for leave of absence for a week?" "A domestic affliction, sir." "Ah! very sorry. A near relative, is it?" "Well—I—sir—you see, sir, I'm going to get married."—*Texas Sittings*.

"Give us, O give us a man who sings at his work," says Carlyle. Oh! yes; give him to us; deliver him into our hands. He occupies the next office, and we can't get at him.

At the entrance of a restaurant in Pesth, where young ladies are engaged, is posted a notice reading, "Gentlemen are requested to abstain from kissing the waitresses on the stairs, as this is a frightful source of breakage and impedes the service."

A few days ago as two ladies, not one hundred miles from Winsted, were discussing the merits and qualifications of their cows, one asked the other if her cow was farrow. The answer was: "No, she is an Alderney."

Missionary (to newly-converted chief of a cannibal tribe): "Well, Luke, how about cannibalism? Four weeks ago you slaughtered your father; have you not improved since?" Cannibal. "Yes, indeed, my teacher; since then I have only eaten a couple of very distant relatives."—*Fliegende Blätter*.

The ideas of the colored man in the South are somewhat confused on some subjects. An old Negro from Onion Creek applied to an Austin lawyer to bring suit against Uncle Mose for \$10 borrowed money. "You must have a witness who saw you lend him the money." "Boss," replied the colored agriculturist, after a minute's pause, "ef I brings two witnesses what seed me han' him de ten dollahs, kin I make him pay me back twenty dollahs?"—*Texas Sittings*.

Gen. Jackson understood no language but English, and he was often in a dilemma from being unable to converse with foreign Ambassadors in Washington. The following comical story is told in a recent book, "Court Circles of the Republic," and is said to be true:—

When Mr. McLane was Secretary of State, a new Minister arrived from Lisbon, and a day was appointed for him to be presented to the President. The hour was set, and Mr. McLane expected the Minister to call at the State Department; but the Portuguese had misunderstood Mr. McLane's French, and he proceeded alone to the White House.

He rang the bell, and the door was opened by the Irish porter, Jimmy O'Neil. "Je suis venu voir Monsieur le President," said the Minister.

"What does he mean?" muttered Jimmy. "He says President, though, and I suppose he wants to see the General."

"Oui, Oui," said the Portuguese, bowing. Jimmy ushered him into the Green Room, where the General was smoking his corn-cob pipe with great composure.

The Minister made his bow to the President, and addressed him in French, of which the General did not understand a word.

"What does the fellow say, Jimmy?" said he.

"Don't know, sir; I reckon he's a furriener."

"Try him in Irish, Jimmy," said Old Hickory.

Jimmy gave him a touch of the genuine Milesian, but the Minister only shrugged his shoulders with the usual "Plait-il?"

"Och!" exclaimed Jimmy, "he can't go the Irish, sir. He's French to be sure!"

"Send for the French cook, and let him try if he can find out what the gentleman wants."

The cook was hurried from the kitchen, sleeves rolled up, apron on, and the carving-knife in his hand.

The Minister, seeing this formidable apparition, and doubting he was in the presence of the head of the nation, feared some treachery and made for the door, before which Jimmy planted himself to keep him in.

When the cook, by the General's order, asked who he was and what he wanted, and he gave a subdued answer, the President discovered his character. At this juncture McLane came in, and the Minister was presented in due form.

But it is said General Jackson always resented allusions to this incident.

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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 declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

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

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A. GOBEIL,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

The Wilbur Opera Company will occupy the boards at the Academy of Music next week. They will play "Girofle-Girofle," "The Mascotte," and "The Three Black Cloaks." The last is a comic opera which has been running in Paris steadily for two years.

"Baldeck" says "Last week a yacht with the 'Stars and Stripes' at her masthead, and a number of Telegraph Operators on board, visited our harbor. Mr. Vance, the Evangelist, and Mr. McKay, formerly conductor on the H. & C. B. Railway, are trying to stir up the inhabitants of our town. What with their three meetings every day, and the usual services, our Spiritual welfare is being well looked after. As funds are needed for the completion of the new Presbyterian church, the ladies have determined to put their shoulders to the wheel once more, and have a tea meeting. With the same object in view, a few energetic spirits are practising for a parlor concert."

The Canadian Artillery team have been very successful at Shoeburyness. In addition to obtaining a number of prizes they won the first prize in the 64 pounder shooting competition, beating 92 teams, and winning Sir Richard Wallace's prize of nine silver cups and £12.

It is stated that the British Government intend to send out to the North American Station the corvettes *Pylades* and *Tourmaline*, so that better protection may be given to the fisheries.

The despatches received show that there is a reign of terror in Belfast. Many of both factions have been killed, and there is a bitter feeling on both sides against the police, who are regarded as deadly enemies rather than protectors. About 5,500 extra military are quartered in the city, and it is hoped that peace may soon be restored.

Reports from Newfoundland state that, should there be no marked improvement in the shore fishery soon, there will be great destitution among the fishermen next winter.

The new cruiser *Yvesville*, purchased by the Dominion Government for the protection of our fisheries, will leave New York for Halifax in a few days.

The Halifax Street Railway Company are constructing the line as rapidly as possible. They exhibit commendable enterprise and industry, and are deserving of every success.

Mr. Gatling has invented another gun, which is warranted to shower bullets like hailstones.

The grind of public business does not agree with Congressmen. Seven of them have died since the session began.

Papers, like individuals, have sometimes curious names. The latest is the *Texas Gimlet*, which is guaranteed not to bore its readers.

"Bridgetown" says—"About half past nine last Sunday evening, a meteor was seen to fall. It seemed to come from the eastern portion of the heavens, falling toward the south east. The illumination was quite bright, a sort of white glare, like an electric light, and a long pinkish trail was left in the sky, which slowly faded.

Messrs. O'Brien, Redmond, and Leary are on their way to the United States, they having left Queenstown on Sunday last. They are Parnellite delegates to the Irish League Convention to be held shortly in Chicago.

The French people evidently have full confidence in the Panama Canal scheme, as appears by the fact that one hundred and fifty thousand new subscribers have applied for the new bonds issued by the company.

The announcement is made that General Booth, the leader of the Salvation Army, will arrive in Canada the latter part of next month. He will hold a great war congress in Toronto, commencing September 28th, and will then visit the principal cities and towns of the Dominion.

On the 8th inst. connection was made by the C. P. R. telegraph system with New York and the "Mackay Bennett" cable.

Mr. James G. Foster, senior member of the firm of Foster, Foster & Mills, has been appointed Registrar of Probate in place of the late William Howe.

On the 19th of June the vessel *W. B. Flint* left Yokohama with a cargo of tea and arrived at Vancouver on the 28th of July. Two days later the tea was despatched over the C. P. R., and reached Montreal on the 6th inst. This is a splendid record for our great highway.

An expert who was sent on from New York to the Joggins to examine into the condition of the large timber raft, and report upon the prospects of its being launched, states that there will be very little trouble in getting it to float. It is sincerely to be hoped that the enterprise may yet prove a success.

Mr. W. H. Hart, late Vice-Consul for Italy, was last week presented by his Majesty the King of Italy, through Mr. W. Wingfield Bonyon, Consul-General, with the decoration of Chevalier of his order of the crown of Italy. The decoration is a handsome piece of workmanship of gold and ivory. It is in the shape of a Maltese Cross, with the crown on one side and the arms of Italy on the other.

The well known Larno House, having been refurnished throughout, has been opened by Mrs. W. A. Curry, late of Dunedin Cottage, Horton Landing, for the reception of boarders. We bespeak the patronage of any who may be desirous of obtaining first class board.

The success which has attended the performances of "The Private Secretary" and "The Rajah" by the Madison Square Theatre Company at the Academy of Music during the present week demonstrates most forcibly the fact that actors of merit will always be liberally patronized by critical Halifax. A more irresistibly funny or thoroughly enjoyable piece than "The Private Secretary" has seldom been witnessed here. Its intricate plot and laughable situations drew from the immense audiences round after round of applause. In one or two instances some of the characters were overdrawn, but on the whole the acting was good, and the piece well sustained. Should the company return to Halifax they may expect to again state that they are prepared to execute all descriptions of plain and ornamental printing in the superior style for which their house has so long been noted.

It is estimated that the area sown in wheat in Manitoba this year is 450,000 acres. Four years ago it was 94,000. An average of 25 bushels to the acre, which present appearances would seem to warrant, would give 11,250,000 bushels as the total crop for this year.

As will be seen by advertisement in another column, Messrs James Bowes & Sons have removed to the building formerly known as the *Reporter* building, next to Harrington's corner. This firm, having been established since 1836, is so well and favorably known, that it is hardly necessary for us to state that they are prepared to execute all descriptions of plain and ornamental printing in the superior style for which their house has so long been noted.

The United States postal department has made arrangements to forward liquids by mail, provided they be put up according to instructions. When the Canadian authorities make a similar arrangement, persons residing in the country can order perfumery, etc., to be sent to them by mail. J. Godfrey Smith should agitate for this reform.

The representative of the English Society of Friends, who visited the west coast of Ireland to relieve the starving sufferers, supplied 7,000 families with 1,400 tons of seed-potatoes and oats, thus relieving from 35,000 to 40,000 persons.

The Historical Society propose to celebrate this season the 800th anniversary of the completion of the survey of England, made by William the Conqueror in 1086, and contained in the celebrated "Doomsday Book."

A meteor which recently passed over London traveling eastward, is supposed to be the same which 2 hours and 32 minutes later passed over Bombay, the distance between the two points being about 5,600 miles. In interstellar space meteors travel at the rate of 40 to 50 miles per second, but the speed here recorded was only about 36 miles per minute. This is supposed to be accounted for by the retardation due to the passage of the meteor through the earth's atmosphere.

Tennyson is just preparing for publication a new poem, which is said to be a sequel to Locksley Hall. The poetical fire of the Laureate burns less brightly than of yore, but there are few men at 77 years of age who would undertake a task such as that which Tennyson has just accomplished.

The large number of visitors to Halifax will return to their homes more than satisfied with the Firemen's Tournament. On Tuesday thousands assembled on the Common to see the procession start, while all along the line of march the streets, windows and balconies were crowded with people. Of the procession we are unable through want of space to give any description. It was a magnificent display and far above anything ever before attempted in Halifax. The universal opinion was that the sight far exceeded all expectations. The decorations of the engines, reels, and waggons were so elaborate, and the costumes so appropriate, that the firemen well deserved the praise accorded them. The procession dispersed about two o'clock, and later on the firemen and their guests to the number of nine hundred assembled at the Exhibition Building, where a substantial repast awaited them. The good things having been partaken of, His Worship the Mayor read an address of welcome on behalf of the citizens of Halifax and the Fire Department to the visiting firemen. Toasts were then proposed and responded to appropriately. On Wednesday and Thursday afternoons the Firemen's Sports were held at the Polo Grounds, Quinpool Road. The greatest interest was taken in the half-mile hose cart race, in which teams from the Union Engine Company, Halifax, Dartmouth, Windsor, St. Stephen, Yarmouth, St. John, Portland, Bangor, and Charlottetown took part. The Windsor men succeeded in carrying off the first prize, which is a silver trumpet and \$300, their time being 2.43½. The St. Stephen team carried off the second prize, \$150, they being only a half second behind the winners. The Windsorians made a splendid run, and showed great staying power. It was their coupling which gave them the victory. They have succeeded in lowering the best time on record by three quarters of a second. The other races were well contested. On Wednesday evening, a large crowd attended the concert given at the Public Gardens. Last evening, the firemen turned out for a torchlight procession, which was witnessed by a great concourse of people. Private houses and business establishments along the line of march were beautifully illuminated.

We direct attention to the advertisement of John R. Findlay in another column. We recommend those who require anything in his line to call and see his large stock of books, music, and stationery. THE CRITIC will be found on sale there.

RELIGIOUS.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Provincial Synod of the Ecclesiastical Province of Canada will meet on Wednesday, Sept. 8, in Montreal. The Prolocutor, Rev. Charles Hamilton, of Quebec, has been raised since the last Session to the Episcopal Bench; and the Secretary, Rev. Canon Norman, is no longer a Member of the Synod. The choice for Prolocutor will probably be between Rev. Dean Carmichael, of Montreal, and some Lower Province clergyman. It will be difficult to find a suitable man for Clerical Secretary; but at present, it seems likely that Rev. M. Fotheryill, of Quebec, will be the coming man. Many interesting questions will be brought before the Synod, one of the most burning of which will be the relation of Bishops and Rectors and their respective legal rights. The matter of appointments to Parishes will also probably come up.

The special agent appointed to collect the subscriptions to King's College Endowment Fund, obtained by Rev. J. O. Ruggles some two years ago, is meeting with good success. A few gentlemen have repudiated their pledges, but on the whole the subscriptions are being promptly paid. It is satisfactory to note that the workmen, who subscribed largely, are keeping their word nobly.

The August number of *Our Mission News*, the organ of the Mission Board of the Canadian Church, contains a fine portrait of Bishop Inglis, the first Colonial Prelate and first Bishop of Nova Scotia, from the pen of Rev. Dr. Partridge, of this city. It also has a view of Halifax, and a directory of the Nova Scotia Clergy. It is a Nova Scotia number. The Church should support so useful and necessary a periodical. It is handsomely got up, and is a credit to those who conduct it.

METHODIST.

The Rev. Robt. W. Young, D.D., who has just been elected President of the British Conference, is a Halifaxian, having been born here in 1829. He has been in the ministry over thirty years, and since 1881 has held the office of Secretary to the Conference. He is the author of a number of valuable works.

Mount Allison College will be reopened on the 19th inst. It is expected that the increase of students will be considerable.

A Methodist Missionary in India reports the baptism of 453 persons within a fortnight among the Tharus, an aboriginal tribe of the Gouds.

The death is announced of Mr. Reuben Whitehead, of Botesdale, at the age of 95. He was the oldest local preacher in England.

The British Conference has decided to appoint a committee to consider the proposition to hold an Ecumenical Council in the United States, in 1891. The American Church will be asked to appoint a committee to confer with the English committee.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Foreign Mission Committee of the Presbyterian Church asks for applications for the position of lady teacher to Couva, Trinidad.

The Presbyterians of Baddeck, C. B., are building a very handsome church. It will accommodate between six and seven hundred people.

The Rev. W. L. Macrae, under appointment as Missionary of Trinidad, is in P. E. Island, holding meetings on behalf of Foreign Missions.

The Rev. C. Chiniquy is expected to preach in Fort Massey and Park Street Churches, next Sunday. He will lecture in St. John's Church on Monday evening, and in St. James' Church, Dartmouth, on Wednesday evening.

Application for admission to the Presbyterian Church having been made by the Rev. Frederick C. Simpson, a Methodist minister, the Presbytery of Newfoundland has cordially recommended to the General Assembly his reception.

BAPTIST.

The next General Conference of the Free Baptists of the United States is to be held in Marion, Ohio, beginning on Thursday, Oct. 14th.

Australian Baptist Churches are sending eight ladies to work in Eastern Bengal.

The Metropolitan Tabernacle, of which the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon is pastor, records for the past year an addition of 267 members, which brings the number up to 5,314. The Colportage Association connected with the Tabernacle, has a staff of eighty men, who are continually engaged in visiting from house to house, and selling Bibles and religious books.

The Baptists of Great Britain averaged one dollar apiece in contributing to Foreign Missions last year.

CATHOLIC.

From the Calendar of the St. Francis Xavier College, just published, we learn that over sixty students attended that Institution during the past scholastic year. The number of instructors is seven. A large attendance of students is anticipated. The subject of Botany is now included in the curriculum. The ordinary Arts Course of the College now comprises, besides the Ancient Classics, pure Mathematics and English Literature, the following:—French, Physiology, Botany, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Christian Doctrine, Logic, and Metaphysics. The cost of tuition and board in the St. Francis Xavier College is moderate. Any information regarding the institution will, no doubt, be furnished on application to the courteous President, Rev. N. MacNeil, D. D., Ph. D.

COAL—ROCHE'S WHARF.

OLD SYDNEY COAL,
VICTORIA COAL,
ACADIA COAL,
HARD COAL.
Acadia, Vale, and Albion Coal supplied at
Richmond to Vessels.
WILLIAM ROCHE, Jr.

TEAS!
2,000 PACKAGES
CONGOU
—AND—
INDIAN TEAS.

Best Value in Market.
J. E. MORSE & CO.,
IMPORTERS,
77 Upper Water St., Halifax, N.S.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING
EMPORIUM.

Summer Underwear.

Boating and Racing Singlets.
White Flannel Crickoting Shirts
Lawn Tennis Hats in great variety.
White and Fancy Shirts, Ties, Cuffs,
Collars.

Custom Shirt Making.

FREEMAN ELLIOT,
163 HOLLIS STREET,
NEAR QUEEN HOTEL.

City Foundry & Machine Works.

W. & A. MOIR,
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS,
Corner Hurd's Lane and Barrington St.

Manufacturers of Mill and Mining Machinery,
Marine and Stationary Engines, Shafting, Pulleys
and Hangers. Repair work promptly attended to
ON HAND—Several New and Second-hand
Engines.

The Nick Roberts-Gardner
UNITED 2-RING CIRCUS

- WILL POSITIVELY EXHIBIT
- August 9, Shorbrook, N. S.
 - " 10, Canso, N. S.
 - " 11, Guysborough, N. S.
 - " 12, Arichat, C. B.
 - " 13, St. Peter's, C. B.
 - " 14, Baddeck, C. B.
 - " 16, North Sydney, C. B.
 - " 17, " " "
 - " 18, South Sydney, C. B.
 - " 19, " " "
 - " 21, Port Hawkesbury, C. B.
 - " 23, Souris, P. E. I.
 - " 24, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
 - " 25, " " "
 - " 26, Summerside, P. E. I.
 - " 27, Shediac, N. B.
 - " 28, St. John, N. B.

Collegiate School, Windsor.

HEAD MASTER,
REV. C. E. WILLETS, M.A., D.C.L.
Graduate and formerly Scholar of Corp. Chr. Coll.,
Cambridge.

THE NEXT TERM WILL BEGIN
SATURDAY, SEPT. 4.



Board for Examination of
Colliery Officials.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Examination of CANDIDATES FOR CERTIFICATES AS INSPECTORS, MANAGERS AND OVERMEN, will be held

On or About October 20th.
Information may be obtained on application to
E. GILLPIN, JR.,
Sec'y to Board.

Office of Commissioner of Public Works and
Mines, Halifax, Aug. 3, 1886.

CAPE BRETON HOUSE

163 Lower Water Street,
HALIFAX, N.S.

Constantly on hand, a selected Stock, comprising
Family FLOUR, Fine, Superfine and Extra Corn
Meal, Oatmeal, Pork, Beef, Beans, Peas, Rice,
Barley, Soap, Tobacco, Teas, Molasses, Sugar,
etc., for Family and Ships' Use.

Also,—A choice stock of
ALES, WINES, and LIQUORS.

Orders Promptly filled. City Goods delivered
Free of Charge.
JOHN LAHEY, Proprietor.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the
Postmaster-General, will be received at
Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 20th August,
for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails,
once per week each way, between

MIDDLE MUSQUODOBOIT AND
NEWCOMB'S CORNER,

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

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at Post Offices of Middle Musquodoboit and Newcomb's Corner, and at this Office.

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

TO LET.
HOTELS HOTELS.

THE CLAIRMONT HOTEL, Bedford, containing 33 rooms, embracing Dining Room, Pantry, Store-room, Linen Room, Bar Room, Bedrooms, etc., besides annex, containing Skittle Alley, and Ball room—50 feet square—Barns and Stables with accommodations for forty horses. Wharf, &c. THE "MANSION HOUSE" and Shop, Barrington St., contains 23 Bedrooms, with large Parlor, Dining Room, Kitchens, etc.
A Small Cottage, No. 78 Pleasant St., contains five rooms, besides Kitchen, Fire-proof Cellar. A stable could be had with this house if required. All of the above properties would be let at a low rental to reliable tenants.
Apply to

FRANK W. CUNNINGHAM,
Duke & Water Sts.

FARM AND GARDEN.

NEATNESS ABOUT THE HOUSE.—Every farmer, and in fact every person owning a yard, ought to take pride in keeping it neat and clean. Neat, well-kept yards attract the passer-by, and often add a money value to the place. We have an instance of this kind in mind, now. A man came into a certain neighborhood, recently, to buy a farm. He found two that were for sale. One was as good as the other, as regards location, soil, buildings, etc., but one had a neat yard about the house, and the other had a slovenly one, and though he could have bought the one with the slovenly yard for less money than he had to give for the other, he chose the one that cost most, simply because it looked best.

Have a well-made fence about the yard, and keep it in repair. Have a strong gate, and never let it get off its hinges. Keep the shrubs and trees trimmed up well, and never let litter of any sort accumulate. Have a big box, or hogshead, in the back yard, into which cans, old boots, shoes, and the thousand and one things which accumulate about the house can be thrown from time to time. When the box or hogshead is full, burn or bury the rubbish. This refers not to the front yard only, let neatness prevail all about the place. It gives an air of thrift and prosperity, and always impresses a beholder favorably. It pays in more ways than one to have neat surroundings.

EDUCATING COLTS.—The education of the colt should commence when he is very young, and by those only who are themselves educated, or at least have common sense enough to know how. Horses of high mettle are more easily educated than those of less or dull spirits, and are more susceptible to bad management, and, consequently, may be made good or bad according to the education they receive. But horses of dull spirits are susceptible to bad management, and in them may be found the most provoking obstinacy and vicious habits of different characters, that render them almost worthless. Could the coming generation of horses in this country be kept, from the earliest days of colthood to the age of five years, wholly in the hands of good and careful managers, there would be a vast difference in the general character of these noble animals.

If a colt is never allowed to get an advantage, it will never know that it possesses a power which man cannot control; and if made familiar with strange objects it will not be skittish and nervous. Above all things, a colt should early be taught to stop at the word, whoa! He should be made to stand quietly while you are getting in and out of the carriage or wagon to which he is hitched; as the lack of this part of his education subjects the person, or persons using him, to frequent annoyance, and often serious injury. Vicious habits are easily induced in horses by tickling and plaguing them while in the stable, which under no circumstances should ever be tolerated. Never beat or use harsh language to a horse in the stable, unless you prefer a vicious to a clever one. A horse is susceptible of taking in a vast amount of knowledge, and his education should be of the nature that will render him the most safe and useful.

DESTRUCTION OF VERMIN.—In the warm weather insect pests increase with great rapidity, multiplying thousandfold. Some of the worst of these reproduce themselves in a few days, and as their progeny is very numerous, their numbers soon become overwhelming. It is, therefore, necessary that means of repression should be taken immediately. The young animals suffer chiefly, and poultry most. Fowls, indeed, not only suffer themselves, but soon infect barns and stables with fleas and lice, and it has been known that horses have died from the intolerable persecutions of vermin brought into their stables by fowls. Owls, swallows, rats and mice also bring vermin into barns and stables. Oil is fatal to every insect which it touches, and sulphur is very offensive to them. A mixture of four ounces of lard and one ounce of sulphur, well rubbed together, and with the addition of one ounce of kerosene oil and one dram of creosote, will be found an excellent remedy against all sorts of insect vermin, while the liberal use of kerosene oil on poultry roosts will free the fowls from their tormentors.

SAVING DRY EARTH.—The cheapest disinfectant is dry earth, and a supply should be secured during a dry time. Dry earth does not mean dry sand, but a good, strong loam. No matter how dry the surface of the soil may appear to be, it never becomes perfectly dry, as more or less moisture will come up from below by capillary attraction. To completely dry the earth, a drying platform of old boards should be constructed, upon which the surface soil may be thrown; being cut off from all moisture from below, a few hours of exposure to the sun will dry it completely. It should then be run through a sieve or riddle to remove stones and trash, and the fine earth placed in barrels or boxes, and stored under cover. The use of a road-scraper to draw the earth upon the platform will greatly diminish the labor. Lay in an abundance for use in earth closets, hen houses, or wherever an unpleasant odor is to be stopped.

MANAGEMENT OF EARLY FRUITS.—Early apples and pears will now be ripening and should be gathered for home use or for market. In the Eastern States, in localities near a market, early apples pay better than late varieties, as the grower has not to compete with the Western fruit growers. These are only profitable when they can be sent to a near market, while the late fruit can be transported a long distance without injury. Early apples, of showy kinds, should be carefully selected, and sent to market in neat packages. Half barrels, lined with white paper, are the most attractive package, though, on account of their cheapness, bushel and half bushel crates are used by many. The fruit should be matured—i. e., full grown when gathered, but should not have had time to mellow. When an apple or pear is mature, it readily parts from the tree; when lifted to a horizontal position

the stem of the fruit will break away from the twig to which it is attached, leaving a clean, well-defined scar. With fruit, maturity is a distinct stage, and ripeness, or mellowness, another. Early fruit generally, if picked when mature, will be ripe and mellow by the time it reaches the consumer. Fruit picked thus, and ripened off of the tree, is vastly better in flavor, juiciness and texture than if allowed to remain on the tree until "dead ripe."—*American Agriculturist for August.*

THE CURRANT.—The patience of the currant is due perhaps to its origin for it grows wild around the northern hemisphere, its chief haunts being the dim, cold, damp woods of the high latitudes. You may tame, modify and vastly change anything possessing life, but original traits are scarcely ever wholly eradicated. Therefore the natural habitat and primal qualities of the currant indicate the true lines of development, its capabilities and limitations. It is essentially a Northern fruit, requiring coolness, moisture and alluvial soils. It begins to falter and look homesick even in New Jersey and one does not have to go far down the Atlantic coast to pass beyond the range of its successful culture. I do not see why it should not thrive much farther south on the northern slopes of the mountains. From Philadelphia northward, however, except on light dry soils and in sunny exposures, there is no reason why it should not give ample returns for the attention it requires.

I shall not lay stress on the old well-known uses to which this fruit is put, but I do think its value is but half appreciated. People rush around in July in search of health; let me recommend the currant cure. If any one is languid, depressed in spirits, inclined to headaches, and generally "out of sorts," let him finish his breakfast daily for a month with a dish of freshly picked currants. He will soon almost doubt his own identity, and may even begin to think that he is becoming a good man. He will be more gallant to his wife, kinder to his children, friendlier to his neighbors, and more open-handed to every good cause. Work will soon seem play, and play fun. In brief, the truth of the ancient pun will be verified that "the power to live a good life depends largely upon the liver." Out upon the nonsense of taking medicine and nostrums during the currant season. Let it be taught at theological seminaries that the currant is a "means of grace." It is corrective, and that is what average humanity most needs.

The currant, like the raspberry, is willing to keep shady, but one because it is modest. It is one of the fruits that thrive better among trees than in too dry and sunny exposures. Therefore, in economizing space on the home acre, it may be grown among smaller trees, or better still, on the northern or eastern side of a wall or hedge. But shade is not essential except as we go south; then the requisites of moisture and shelter from the burning rays of the sun should be complied with as far as possible. In giving this and kindred fruits partial shade they should not be compelled to contend to any extent with the roots of trees. This will prove an unequal contest. No fruit can thrive in dense shade or find sustenance among the voracious roots of a tree.

Select therefore, if possible, heavy, deep, moist, yet well-drained soil, and do not fear to make and keep it very rich. If you are restricted to sandy or gravelly soils, correct their defects with compost, decayed leaves and soil, muck, manure from the cow stable, and other fertilizers with staying rather than stimulating qualities. Either by ploughing or forking, doopen as well as enrich the soil. It is then ready for the plants, which may be set out either in the fall or in early spring. I prefer the autumn—any time after the leaves have fallen—but spring answers almost as well, while buds are dormant or partially so. It should be remembered that the currant starts very early, and is in full foliage before some people are fairly awakened to garden interests. It would, in this case, be better to wait until October, unless the plants can be obtained from a neighbor on a cloudy day; then they should be cut back two-thirds of their length before being removed and the transfer made as quickly as possible. Under any circumstances take off half of the wood from the plants bought. This need not be thrown away. Every cutting of young wood six inches long will make a new plant in a single season. All that is needful is to keep the wood moist until ready to put it into the ground, or better still, a cool, damp place in the garden can be selected at once, and the cuttings sunk two-thirds of their length into the ground, and the soil pressed firmly around them. By fall they will have a good supply of roots, and by the following autumn be ready to set out wherever you wish them to fruit.—E. P. ROE, in *Harper's Magazine for August.*

SMALL FRUITS ON THE FARM.—To stock a small garden with the best varieties requires only a few dollars outlay, and the skill necessary to keep them in good condition is within the reach of any one who is interested in the matter. We generally see a few scrubby and neglected currant bushes in the grass along the garden fence, but not in one garden in a dozen do we see much more in the line of small fruits. That men are fond of these fruits is proved by the avidity with which they dispose of them when placed before them in the shape of pie, shortcake, or eaten with sugar and cream. They seem to forget, or overlook the fact, that the season of enjoying these luxuries need not be confined to summer. Canned fruits are nearly as good during the winter, if properly put up, as when fresh, and the expense and trouble of putting them up is not great. More money is usually spent for prunes and other dried fruit during the winter in families where fruit is not put up, than it would cost to purchase jars and sugar to prepare a supply at home. The woman will take care of the fruit if they only have it to take care of, and will be glad to have the chance to do so. Should more fruit be produced than the family can consume, it will meet with a ready sale at the nearest village, and usually bring the grower better returns than if sent to the overstocked markets of a large city. Sell none but the surplus.—*American Agriculturist for August.*

[FOR THE CRITIC].
OF INTEREST TO ALL.

(Continued.)

ΕΚΡΟΚΝΕΙΑΣ.—When a person is known to have taken an over-dose of one of the acids, give immediately one of the carbonates of soda, potassa, lime, or magnesia. If nitric or oxalic acid have been taken give only carbonate of lime or magnesia. Never give water when sulphuric acid has been taken. For poisoning with prussic acid give some mild preparation of ammonia. For poisoning with ammonia give vinegar; castor, linseed, or olive oil may also be given, as they all form soaps with the alkalis, of which ammonia is one. For poisoning with alcohol give, first of all, a powerful emetic, and follow it up with warm water; keep the patient in the erect position; apply cold to the head, and keep the extremities warm by friction and other means. For poisoning by gas apply cold to the head, and employ artificial respiration, (which will be hereafter described when the treatment for drowning is given), and give cautiously, inhalations of ammonia. If a person have taken an overdose of tartar emetic, and if vomiting have not yet taken place, encourage it by tickling the back of the throat, and giving large quantities of warm water. Afterwards give an infusion of yellow bark. To counteract the poisonous effects of white arsenic give teaspoonful doses of dialysed iron, or very finely powdered iron-rust, every five or ten minutes until relief is obtained. If the preparation taken was Fowler's solution give large draughts of lime-water. For the other preparations of arsenic give emetics, and follow with fl. x seed tea, infusion of slippery elm, and such like drinks. Apply a mustard poultice to the pit of the stomach. For poisoning with blue vitriol, corrosive sublimate, and preparations of zinc, give milk, or white of egg.

Where an irritant poison has been taken, such as croton oil, if there be persistent vomiting give warm water freely; if vomiting be absent, and have not existed, give a good emetic, say mustard. When you have rid the sufferer of as much of the poison as possible by these means, give strong coffee or vinegar and water. Should insensibility ensue employ warmth and friction. When the poisonous material has been belladonna, tobacco, strychnine or opium, cause vomiting by administering a powerful emetic, and encourage it by tickling the back of the throat; after the poison has been got rid of as much as possible give strong coffee. Should the patient become cold apply warmth and friction. *Do not let the patient go to sleep!* For mushroom poisoning give a powerful emetic, and follow it by repeated doses of epsom salts. After those have had the required effect give small quantities of brandy and water.

Certain kinds of fish produce poisonous effects upon particular individuals. On such cases it is best to begin treatment by producing vomiting, and administering a purgative. After the desired effect has been produced give vinegar internally, and employ it for sponging the body.

The stings of insects can often be squeezed out by pressing the barrel of a watch-key over the part.

C. D. R.

(To be continued.)

[FOR THE CRITIC.]
DARWIN, NEWMAN, RUSKIN.

"He condemned all extremists, but is himself doggedly dogmatic." "His thought may have run in deep grooves, but they were certainly narrow." . . . "The depth of his philosophy may well be questioned." Such, with much more, is the estimate formed of Carlyle by "Sartor Resartus, Jr.," and in his opinions on Carlyle I almost entirely concur. Yet your very able contributor selects a singularly shallow piece of Johnsonian dogmatism of Carlyle's, enriched with a good deal of the dirt-throwing at which he was an adept, to quote with evident approbation, apparently because it is levelled at Darwin. Carlyle uttered many absurdities, but he probably never committed himself to one more perspicacious than in belittling Darwin's intellect. If the Chelsea sage had had a tithe of Darwin's modesty it would have been better with him. Carlyle's was certainly a great intellect, but vague, diffusivo, and unsatisfactory. Carlyle will not ultimately affect the thought of the world. Darwin has given it a new direction. But he was the least dogmatic of philosophers, claimed no originality, and does not pretend to make of evolution an infallible gospel, as people suppose. Evolution may not embrace the whole truth, but it initiates a conception which, to many minds, is higher than the untenable one of spasmodic creation.

It takes all sorts of people to make a world, there are two sides to every question; and as people are made with variant idiosyncracies and phases of mind we are likely to differ from one another in our apprehension of phenomena, perhaps to the end of time. Thus our estimations of intellect will differ according to our mental constitutions, predispositions, associations. I should scarcely, for instance, think of Mr. Ruskin as an intellectual giant. Pro-eminent as an art-critic, and an altogether lovable man, with his breast essentially in the right place, there is yet a want of balance apparent in him, which excludes him from the gigantic. He cannot deal with the world, or think of it with patience, as it is; and there is about him, in this respect, a lack of the dignity and solidity of the highest. That he is delightful, and to be both revered and admired, no one of taste and right feeling will dispute.

Cardinal Newman, equally benign, is of a higher order. Yet his almost unrivalled logical powers seem to fall short of their proper goal. Nothing, to my mind, can be more inconclusive, intangible, and phantasmic, than his "Grammar of Assent." "Assent" is indeed the pregnant key note of that singularly ingenious, yet utterly unconvincing and futile work. The strength of the intellect is vitiated by the weakness, common to many great and good men, of a temperament which imperatively demands some finality

to lean upon. The necessity seems to me to preclude the largest scope and proportion.

The divine and the orthodox enquirer, approach discussion or advocacy in the manner of a man who, like Henchard, in Mr. Hardy's novel, "The Mayor of Casterbridge," has himself tied one hand behind his back before engaging in the fight. The assumed certainty of forgone conclusions—plenary inspiration and literal interpretation—paralyze one arm of the intellect. A subject cannot be discussed on its rational and natural merits. Plentiful "assent" is necessary in the first place. With this *locus standi* anything may be affirmed and established, but, if you withhold "assent" to promises the fabric falls at a touch, like the card houses we used to build when we were children. It is the mental attitude of "assent" which is the nuclei of the scientific truth that debates (yet hardly) the intellect of the venerable Cardinal from the highest stature of the giants.

Mr. Gladstone can again scarcely be denied a place among the Titans, but he is as wild in his mythical speculations as in his devouring ambition to go to his rest in the "Elysian fields" of an ill-considered *comp d'Etat*. He is like Frederic, fond of dabbling in pseudo theology, and a sober, calm, collected, and self-contained man of sciences, bows him over like a nine-pin. I do not think Sartor Resartus Jr. can much appreciate the Premier's endeavor to establish the Homeric Apollo as a prototype of Jesus. A man who is now here, now there, like a cat at the end of a string, will scarcely "attain unto" the first rank.

FRANC-TIREUR.

OUR COSY CORNER.

Coarse straw hats reign supreme, and have undoubtedly a very *distingué* appearance. A large hat in coarse beige straw looks well lined with brown velvet and trimmed with brown velvet bows.

White tulle bonnets are again in favor. At a recent wedding in the States the bridesmaids wore tulle bonnets with long tulle strings, one had a knot of pale blue and the other pink, to correspond with their costumes. Pearl beads look well with tulle.

Bonnet strings are not so much worn. Dainty lace boas are the latest thing. They consist of a very full plaited ruche around the throat composed of two lengths of edging lace joined together in the middle and depending in front, varying in length but all reaching to the knees, and terminating with bows of ribbon. These ends are generally made of a close cascade of lace laid on to a narrow band of net, although some of them are rucked the same as the neck. A bow of ribbon fastens them at the throat, and sometimes the ends are long, finished off with a bow at the waist, generally to one side. As a rule, however, the boas hang down loose and long.

We are indebted to the foreign correspondence in Godey's popular "Lady's Book" for the following quaint idea:

A specialty of the season are the bouquets composed of leaves; delicate, streaked and tinted leaves put together in posy form, and tied with a bow of long streamers of velvet or ribbon, contrasting or harmonizing well with them. At the last drawing-room these bouquets were quite a feature. In some a few feathered or jewelled butterflies, mounted on a quivering wire, are inserted and allowed to flutter above and beyond the foliage. Other bouquets are made of ferns.

Coral headed pins are becoming popular. Fancy pins are more in demand than ever.

Home Decoration, a new journal published in New York, contains the most delightful ideas for furnishing rooms, besides describing all sorts of knick-knacks and giving directions for making them.

The ever popular milking stool is now honored by having a piece of work especially designed for it. It is usually in plush with a wreath or some conventional design arranged in the centre. The stool has a little pad underneath the work, and the whole is fastened on round the edge with tacks, and finished off with a folded ribbon passed tightly round and tied in a large bow.

Most people have seen the flour tubs painted and lined with silk to be used for work, but a newer idea is to get a small mustard barrel, stain it with oak or walnut stain, paint some rather large and effective flowers on it, (yellow iris, single dahlias, or a long spray of blackberry leaves all look well), line it with sateen, the color of the wood or some harmonizing tints, finish off with a little gimp or fringe at the top, tie on the lid, which, of course must match, with ribbon (by means of holes made with a red hot skewer in both lid and barrel) and you have a splendid receptacle for work, waste paper, etc., etc.

Raspberry short cake, a country delicacy for town readers. Ingredients: $\frac{1}{2}$ pound flour, a small teaspoonful each of sugar and salt, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound butter, two gills cold boiled milk, raspberries, sugar. Sift together the flour, sugar, salt, and baking powder, work into this mixture the butter; add gradually the milk, mix quickly with a knife; dredge flour over the molding board, and then the paste upon it; toss it with the knife until it is floured; pat it gently with a floured rolling pin, and roll it down to half an inch thickness; put a plate on top of the paste and cut round it; grease a baking pan, put the round upon it and bake. When done make an incision round the centre of the edge and tear them apart. Arrange a layer of berries on one half of the cake, dredge with fine sugar, and place the other half on the berries; cover the top with berries, and add a liberal quantity of sugar, and serve.

A GREAT EDITOR'S WAYS.

Mr. Dana usually enters the *Sun* office at 11 A. M. He first ascertains the circulation of his newspaper on that morning. He next opens his personal letters and glances at the proof sheets of articles left over. He makes many alterations and emendations. A few screed are killed outright. After thoroughly sifting his proofs he scans the leading newspapers outside of New York, using the scissors freely. Most of the newspaper extracts in his journal are culled by his hand. At times he seems to draw inspiration from the perusal of his exchanges. Then he summons his stenographer and dictates many pithy editorial paragraphs. For years Mr. Dana has absolutely refused to exchange with other newspapers. He subscribes and pays for those he wants, and expects those who want the *Sun* to do the same.

Mr. Dana enjoys his work. He is ever in good humor and ever accessible. While dictating, however, he will not allow himself to be disturbed by even an office boy. He thus preserves his train of thought unbroken. He is overwhelmed with visitors. It may be an ex-President one moment and a pugilist the next. Both are treated with uniform kindness and consideration. Mr. Dana is a remarkable linguist, and his visitors are of all nationalities. He uses half a dozen different languages a day, and speaks them in each case like a native. And he continues the study of modern languages, his latest acquisition being the Icelandic tongue.

Mr. Dana lunches at Nash & Fuller's about 2 P. M. His favorite dish then is crackers and milk. Rarely does he take anything else for lunch. His main meal is his dinner. He employs a *chef de cuisine* that would do credit to ex-President Arthur, and he revels in the creations of his genius. On returning from lunch he frequently spends some time in the outer office indulging in badinage with his associates. He laughs heartily over a good story. On finding one in a country newspaper he passes it around and occasionally reads it aloud to those near him. He has no editorial councils. When necessary, he tells each editor in clear, concise terms what he wants. Beyond this they have free scope. His decisions on suggestions are prompt and to the point. Rarely are they reversed. He frequently selects correspondents for special work, and at times makes reportorial details. As the afternoon wears away he puts his desk in apple pie order. He is scrupulously neat. "A place for everything and everything in its place" is his motto. In this respect he presents a marked contrast to his old colleague, Horace Greeley. About four o'clock Mr. Dana enjoys a quiet chat with his son Paul, throws his Spring overcoat over his arm, slaps a silk hat on his head, and goes home.

A few words about his sanctum. It is plainly furnished and uncarpeted. The song of birds is not heard there. No flowers load the air with perfume. The furniture is a plain lounge, three chairs and three tables. A revolving pedestal, filled with books for quick reference, stands on his desk. The walls are covered with pictures of dear friends. The most conspicuous ornament is a stuffed gray owl perched on the revolving pedestal. It is the gift of Thomas C. Acton, who supplies a new owl whenever the old one begins to succumb to time. A veined marble mantel, yellow with age, is another feature of the sanctum. It is loaded with old bric-a-brac and other curios. A conspicuous picture is a photograph of Greeley sitting at a desk with his overcoat collar turned under, intently reading a copy of the *Tribune*. His old soft hat lies on the table in front of him. This strikingly realistic picture was stolen by a photographer when Greeley was in one of his abstracted moods.

Cartoons of Mr. Dana make him appear much older than reality. There are very few lines in his face, and he looks ten years younger than his age. Once out of the office he throws all of its cares and annoyances from him, and goes in for genuine enjoyment. He keeps good horses and uses them. Much of his time is spent in the fresh sea breeze of his island of Dosoris. All this preserves his health and his grasp of mind. With intellect undimmed, he is one of those grand old editors who placed New York journalism upon its present plane.—*Brooklyn Times*.

FLIES, AND HOW TO BANISH THEM.

The domestic fly, so-called, is probably an exotic in the Northern States of North America. The conditions of climate tell severely against him. If he had not been protected and maintained in existence by a hundred arrangements of civilization it would be difficult, if not impossible, to find specimens even for the museums. Hence the scientific name, *musca domestica*—the domestic fly, which indicates that this destructive and disagreeable animal is simply an appendage of life in houses. When the microphone, the ingenious instrument for magnifying sound, was exhibited in the Old South Meeting House in Boston, though in the middle of summer, it was impossible to catch a single fly in that large building for that curious experiment which shows the sound of a fly's step as he walks across a sheet of paper. It proved necessary to send to the neighboring hotels which had a plenty in their fly traps, which they were only too glad to spare. This exemption of the meeting house was due to the fact that it was occupied only as a museum, and that there was nothing for them to eat there and nothing for them to drink. A fly cannot sustain active life without drink any more than a man. If you do not give him his drink he must go and find it where it is.

If for forty-eight hours you can keep every drop of liquor from the room the flies in it will leave it. But the prohibition must be absolute. A drop of dew on a rose leaf, still more, the congealed breath on a window pane, gives quite as much fluid as the thirsty little fly will ask for. But a good housekeeper will remember this rule so as never to leave a pitcher of water uncovered in a room which she wishes to enjoy a nap in, or in which she wishes to place a guest. And she will carefully cover any other cup, mug, glass, or other vessel which contains liquids.

Observe next that the fly is a tropical insect, dislikes cold and cannot bear it long. For the same reason, probably, he is disconcerted on a very warm day by a draft of air. Dr. Franklin, you will remember, proved that a man might be killed, as if frozen to death, by a swift draft of air, even at the temperature of 100 degrees Fahrenheit. For practical purposes the fly knows this as well as Dr. Franklin did. So soon as your patient leaves a room open the windows enough to start all the drafts possible. Have paper weights in abundance to keep books, handkerchiefs, or all other novelties in place, that no one may have an excuse for closing the windows.

The old New England housekeepers suppose that flies dislike darkness, and the old treatment of summer rooms is to keep them dark when they are not used by men, women or children. But I think this is an error. The fly in darker simply recedes into his dens and caves and hives of the earth. So soon as the light comes he is out again seeking his prey. It may be observed also that the apparent reason why he annoys your patients in the early morning, when no one else is awake or wants to be, is simply that he has been chilled at night and now he seeks the warmth of the pillow or the cheek. He is at that moment seeking food. If you have been careless enough to permit any flies to sloop in the room with your patient you can draw them to another corner by lighting one or two kerosene lamps, with such an arrangement, for instance, as every oil stove gives.

THE CARICATURE PLANT.

One of the most remarkable plants in the whole vegetable kingdom is that known to botanists as the *justicia picta*, which has also been well named the caricature plant, says *St. Nicholas*. At first sight, it appears to be a heavy, large leaved plant, with purple blossoms, chiefly remarkable for its light yellow centres of its dark green leaves. When I first saw this odd plant, and was thinking what a sticky, blighted appearance the queer, yellow stains gave it, I was suddenly impressed with the fact that the plant was "making faces" at me. And my first impression was correct. This curious shrub had indeed occupied itself in growing up in ridiculous caricatures of the "human face divine," until it now stood, covered from the topmost leaf down, with the queerest faces imaginable. Nature has taken to caricaturing. The flesh colored profiles stood out in strong relief against the dark green of the leaves. A discovery of one of these vegetable marks led to an examination of a second and a third leaf, until all were scanned as closely and curiously as the leaves of the comic papers that form the caricature plant of the literary kingdom. What a valuable plant this would be for one of our professional caricaturists to have growing in his conservatory. When an order was sent to him for a "speaking likeness" of some unhappy politician, he could simply visit his *justicia picta* with pencil and paper in hand, and look over the leaves for a suitable squint, grin, or distorted nose to sketch from. He could, moreover, affirm with truth, that the portrait was "taken from nature." Cuthbert Collingwood, the celebrated naturalist, says of the *justicia picta*:—"One of these plants in the garden of Gustavo Doro would be worth a fortune to him, supplying him with a never failing fund of grotesque physiognomies, from which he might illustrate every satirical romance ever written." I have never heard of the cultivation of the caricature plant in this country; but botanists tell us that it is a hardy shrub. I think we should be glad to see the funny faces on its leaves. After all its lovely flowers we are called upon to admire, I am sure that a plant evidently intended to make us laugh would receive a warm welcome.

It is well known to what prodigious sums money improved for some time at compound interest will increase. Money at 5 per cent. compound interest doubles itself almost exactly every fourteen years. There have been nearly 133 periods of fourteen years from A. D., 1 to the present date. One penny, therefore, put out at compound interest at 5 per cent. in the first year of our era, would by now have doubled itself 133 times. It is sufficient to say that this amounts to no fewer than *thirty-eight figures in pounds sterling*. Of course, these figures are far beyond our comprehension, but Dr. Price, in his "Observations on Reversionary Payments," tells us that "they represent more money than could be contained in 150 millions of globes, each equal to the earth in diameter, and all solid gold. A shilling put out at 6 per cent. compound interest," he further tells us, "would, in the same time, have increased to a greater sum in gold than the whole *earth system could hold*, supposing it a sphere equal in diameter to the diameter of Saturn's orbit. The earth is to such a sphere as half a square foot, or a quarto page, is to the whole surface of the earth."

COMMERCIAL.

The festivities of the past week have materially lessened the volume of general trade, though some retail lines have been very liberally patronized by the numerous visitors who were attracted here by the "Firemen's Tournament."

But few changes in prices are noticeable. As a rule, they are low, and when any change occurs, it is more likely to be in the direction of an advance than a decline from current quotations. The hopeful feeling which we have before noted continues, and, being based on what may now be termed the certainty of a good harvest, is well founded.

DRY GOODS.—Stocks now in hand are fair as to quantity, and are well assorted as to variety and styles. Retailers report excellent trade, and travelling agents find good orders.

BREADSTUFFS.—The demand for flour is active, and prices are firm. Though the English market is quite weak, those of Chicago and other Western grain centres are buoyant, and a slight advance has been obtained. The

offerings for oats are small, and little is doing. Barley is quiet, nothing being done. In peas, rye and bran, the market is very dull.

FRUIT.—The season for cherries, raspberries, and currants, is about over, and pears and apples are coming in. The crops of the latter look splendidly, and farmers who have given attention to growing them, will be well remunerated this year, as prices promise to be good. The supply of dried fruits is as yet doubtful, though the probabilities are in favor of its being smaller than the average. A leading house in Malaga, writing under date of the 15th ult., says of muscatel raisins—"On no account may we expect a larger return than last year, as the phylloxera has extended itself, there being now only a few districts which have been spared its ravages. Of the finer descriptions only just sufficient yield will be secured to cover the expected demand." Of other raisins, the same firm writes—"The crop is expected to turn out one-third less than last year." Figs, Almorja grapes, lemons and oranges, show well so far; and if nothing untoward occurs before harvesting, they will be in ample supply.

PROVISIONS.—Business has been dull and heavy, and there is no expectation of improvement in the immediate future. Holders of pork are looking for an advance, which seems very slow in coming. Of course, if the corn crop proves to be below the average, as they pretend to believe, that fact will cause their expectations to be realized; but all our reports concur in predicting that a fully average quantity of corn will be harvested.

LIVE STOCK.—Beaves and lambs have been in large receipt, and much improved in weight and firmness. No change is noted in relative prices.

WOOL.—The market for wool is still buoyant, and large orders have been booked in advance at quotations. Lamb skins are rising in price as the wool increases in length. The reports of a large shortage in all the large productive wool centres have been confirmed by the latest advices. This will probably convince many of our farmers who have hitherto given so lamentably little attention to sheep raising, that there is money in sheep if business is properly attended to. The Shelburne sheep farm, for instance, should be revived.

COAL. is firm at quoted prices. Mines are fully occupied in filling orders in hand and expected. Foreign importations of bituminous coal is being practically barred, out by the tariff from all points east of Toronto. Our mines are gradually acquiring and firmly holding the markets of the Dominion as far as that point.

FISH.—The past week has been a very dull one in all branches of business, but we think a duller week than the past in the fish-market has not been seen for many years. Very few fish are coming to market. Codfish in small quantities are selling at about \$2.10 to \$2.20 for shore, according to quality. Haddock \$1.50 to \$1.75.

MACKEREL.—Since our last issue some mackerel, about 500 barrels, have been received in this harbor and vicinity, a lot of which have been shipped to Boston fresh.

HERRING.—No arrivals of fat July herring.
SALMON.—A parcel of about 250 barrels arrived since our last issue from the Labrador, and are now being inspected.

There has been next to nothing doing in the fish market the past three days. The fishermen's tournament seems to have taken precedence of almost everything else. We hope after this is over that there will be something doing. There seems to be little or no enquiry from abroad for fish of any kind. All of the West India markets still remain as last advised. We do not see very bright prospects ahead for much higher prices in the West India markets this season.

Advices from the Boston fish market to 6th inst. are about as follows:
"The receipts of fish during the past week show an increase over any previous week for some time, and trade is a shade better. Bay mackerel have advanced slightly during the past week, but the advance is considered due to the improved quality of late arrivals, and not to any increased demand. Sales of inspected Bay 2's have been made during the past few days at from \$5.50 to \$6.75, as to quality; very few 1's have yet been packed, and but few 3's are being sold, as holders think that in this year's catch there will be but few. Some small lots are arriving at this market from P. E. I., which have been sold at \$5.00 per bbl. for 3's, \$5.50 to \$6.00 for unculled, the unculled being for fish running from 12 to 13 inches in length and fat. A few barrels of Block Island mackerel of superior quality have been sold to go to New York at \$23.00 per bbl.

Codfish are moving pretty freely at low prices. We note sales of Georges' at \$3.00 per qtl., Dry Bank, \$2.75 and \$2.50 for large and medium. Pickled Bank, \$2.50 and \$2.25 for large and medium, Pickled Shore \$3.12 for Provincetown, and \$3.00 for Eastern. Nothing doing in fat herring.

Arrivals from the North Bay since our last have been the schr. *Richard S. Newcombe*, 350 barrels, *Fanny H. Nye* from Eastern Shore with 25 barrels. *Gloucester*, Aug. 6.—Two arrivals with 1025 bbls. mackerel from North Bay, one from Block Island with 25 bbls. mackerel, four from Georges' with 85,000 pounds codfish.

Provincetown, Aug. 6.—Arrived schr. *Nellie Swift* from Quoro with 2300 qtls. codfish, schr. *S. B. Crocker* from Block Island, 49 bbls. mackerel, schr. *Portland Sherman* from Eastern Shore, 15 bbls. mackerel.

Portland, Aug. 6.—Arrivals from North Bay schr. *Lucy W. Dyer*, 350 bbls mackerel, *Emma W. Dyer*, 375 bbls. mackerel, *Roulette*, 325 bbls. mackerel.

Dennisport.—Schr. *Hattie* and *Lottie* from Block Island with 70 bbls. mackerel, 28 of which are very large, balance tinkers.

Wellsfleet.—One arrival from Block Island with 17 bbls. mackerel. Below will be found New England catch of mackerel for corresponding date for past four years, Aug. 6:—

1886	1885	1884	1883
25,928 bbls.	152,955 bbls.	133,138 bbls.	55,556 bbls.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGAR.		
Cut Leaf	8	to 8 1/2
Granulated	6 3/4	to 6 1/2
Circle A	6 1/2	to 6 1/4
Extra C	5 1/2	to 5 1/4
Yellow C	5 1/4	to 5 1/2
TEA.		
Longou Common	17	to 19
" Fair	20	to 23
" Good	23	to 29
" Choice	31	to 33
" Extra choice	35	to 39
Oolong—Choice	37	to 39
MOI ASSRS.		
Barbadoes	30	to 32
Demerara	30	to 35
Diamond B	42	
Porto Rico	31	
Tobacco—Black	37	to 36
" Bright	42	to 48
DISCURTS.		
Pilot Bread	2.60	to 2.90
Boston and Thin Family	5 1/2	to 6
Soda	5 1/2	to 5 1/4
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 25
" In Small Tubs	20	to 24
" Good, in large tubs	18	to 18
" Store Packed & oversalted	10	to 12
Canadian Creamery	22	to 24
On Creamery the tone is firm.		
" Township, finest	18	to 20
" fine	17	to 19
" Morrisburg and Brockville	15	to 17
" Western	13	to 16

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL		
No. 3 large	Catch 1885	2.00
"	" 1886	2.90 to 3.00
No. 3	" 1885	2.00
"	" 1886	2.50 to 2.75
Small	"	1.00
HERRING		
No. 1 Shore, July	1886	3.50 to 3.75
(reported almost a total failure on our shores.)		
ALSAWIVES	Catch, 1886, per bbl	2.25
CODFISH.		
Hard Shore to equal, catch, 1885, per qtl.		
Price as to quality		
1886 per qtl.	2.10	to 2.20
Bank	1886	no late sales
Bay		none
SALMON, No. 1		12 1/2 to 13
HADDOCK, 1886, per qtl.		1.50 to 1.75
HARK		1.25 to 1.50
CUSK		none
POLLOCK		none
HARK SOUNDS		45 to 50c per lb.
COD OIL A		30 to 32

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

LOBSTERS.

Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing).	
Tall Cans	4.75 to 5.25
Flat	6.00 to 6.50
	Per case 4 doz. 1 lb cans.

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, New American, per bbl	3.00 to 3.50
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new)	11.00 to 12.00
Lemons, per case, best quality	11.00 to 12.00
Cocoanuts, per 100	5.00 to 5.50
Onions, Bermuda, per lb.	none
" Mediterranean, per lb.	2 1/2 to 2 3/4
Foxberries, per bbl.	3.30 to 3.50
Figs, 1 lb bxs (fresh)	16 to 18c
Dates, Jayer (new)	7 to 8c
Bananas	3.00 to 3.50
Tomatoes, per crate	1.30 to 2.00

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

BREADSTUFFS.
PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.
Our quotations below are our to-day's wholesale selling prices for cash within ten days after shipment.

FLOUR.		
Graham	5.25	to 5.50
Patent high grades	5.00	to 5.50
" medium	4.75	to 4.90
Superior Extra	4.60	to 4.80
Lower grades	3.50	to 4.00
Oatmeal, Standard	4.50	to 4.75
" Granulated	5.00	to 5.70
Corn Meal—Halifax ground	3.00	to 3.15
" —Imported	2.80	to 2.90
Bran per ton—Wheat	18.00	to 20.00
" —Corn	16.00	to 17.00
Shoria	20.00	to 22.00
Middlings	21.00	to 25.00
Cracked Corn	20.00	to 30.00
" Oats	25.00	to 30.00
" Harley	34	to 30
Feed Flour	3.25	to 3.50
" From Frozen Wheat	2.75	
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs	42	to 48
Harley " of 48 "	75	to 80
Peas " of 60 "	1.10	
Corn " of 50 "	88	to 85
Hay per ton	13.00	to 14.00
Straw	10.00	to 12.00

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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	12.50 to 13.00
" "	old	11.50 to 12.00
" P. E. I. Thin Mess	10.50	to 11.00
" Prime Mess	9.50	to 10.00
Lard, Tubs and Pails	10	to 11
" Cases	12	to 12 1/2
Ham, P. E. I.	12	to 13c
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.		

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound	15	to 18
unwashed	12	to 15
Salted Hides, No 1	7 1/2	
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1	7 1/2	
" under 60 lbs., No 1	7	
" over 60 lbs., No 2	6 1/2	
" under 60 lbs., No 2	6	
Cow Hides, No 1	6 1/2	
No 3 Hides	5	
Calf Skins	8	to 10
" Deacons, each	25	to 35
Woolskins	25	to 1.00
Lambskins	15	to 25

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

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No 1, per m	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.	5.00	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.

POULTRY.

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

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—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.	4.00
Lambs	3 1/2 to 4 1/2

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

THE MYSTERY OF CLIVEDEN HALL.

(Written for THE CRITIC by Miss A. K. Lambert)

(Continued)

CHAPTER II.

"I have news for you, Ellen," said my mother, one afternoon on my return from some visits I had been paying amongst the poor. My mornings were always taken up by my teaching, but the rest of the day I had to myself. Wondering what in the way of news could have happened in our quiet village, I drew my chair to the fire, for it was a cold day in early autumn, whilst my mother continued: "You will never guess, so I will tell you at once. Lord St. Maur returns to-morrow to Cliveden Hall, but not alone he brings with him his young wife to whom, it appears, though we never heard it before, he has been married for nearly 18 months. I have also heard that Lady St. Maur has just lost a baby boy, and is far from strong. They are very busy, as you may imagine, at the Hall getting ready for them." "Who told you this, mother," I said, a strange feeling of wonder coming over me. "Lord St. Maur's butler," answered my mother, "whom I just now met in the village; he seemed delighted at the idea of seeing his master again, and the villagers have erected a triumphal arch outside the Park gates with 'welcome home' on it. He is much better off than when his father died, as he has had a good deal of money left him since then." "Do you think he will be visited?" I asked. "I do not know," said my mother, gravely, "but I should think it very likely that he will be. You see, the disagreeable circumstances attending his wife's death took place a long time ago. Now, there have been many changes since then, and, though the story never can be forgotten, the horror of it has, of course, greatly decreased, and much is forgiven to rank and title that would not be tolerated in a lower sphere; it is the way of the world." "However," I said, rising and taking off my things, "it will not affect us one way or the other, we are far too insignificant to have anything to do with such grand people." "He must be much altered," said my mother, quietly, "and few will be able to recognize in the matured man of five-and-forty the young fellow that left here so many years ago." Lord St. Maur and his wife arrived the next day with a small retinue of servants. Very different was the second coming from the first. Every room was set in order, and bustle and excitement marked their arrival. One day passing through the Park I met their carriage driving through the lodge gates, and just caught sight of a fair young face inside. Before long it was evident to all that though Lord St. Maur called on most of the families round about he wished to be intimate with none, and rather avoided than courted new acquaintances. He gave out that the delicate state of his wife's health and the recent death of her child, which had deeply affected her, prevented him from entertaining his neighbors as he would have wished. Many, however, believed that he had never got over the tragic events of his early life; and he was known to spend many hours alone during which no one dared intrude upon his privacy. I was returning late one afternoon from a visit to a friend, it was nearly dusk and I had almost reached the first lodge, when I heard the sound of wheels behind, and looking back saw it was Lord St. Maur's carriage. I was just going to wait until it had passed me, and turned in at the Park gate, when a child from the lodge, who was playing at the side of the road, at that moment ran across and in another instant would have been underneath the horse's hoofs had I not reached forward and snatched hold of the little truant just in time, receiving myself in the act a blow from one of the horse's fore feet on the shoulder. Frightened, hurt, and almost fainting, I was about to take the child to its mother, who at that moment appeared at the gate, when I heard Lady St. Maur's voice calling from the window asking if anyone was hurt and how it all happened. Then, catching sight of me with the child, she sent the footman to ask if I would kindly come and speak to her. I at once went to the carriage door, and, having heard my story, and seeing me looking so pale and faint, she insisted on my getting in and resting at her house before continuing my journey home. I felt far too unwell to decline the offer, and was glad to rest myself against the soft cushions after the excitement I had so recently undergone. Leaning back thus with half shut eyes I was able to look at the young countess at my side. Hers was a beautiful face, and very young, hardly indeed out of girlhood, so soft and sweet was it, but there was a sad and wistful expression in the large dark eyes, painful to see in one so young. She was dressed in deep mourning, which added to the interest of her appearance, and formed a striking contrast to her fair and delicate skin. Our silent drive soon came to an end, and it was with a strange mixture of awe and curiosity that I, (feeling now somewhat recovered), descended from the carriage and entered a house which, from my earliest years, had always been a source of so much interest to me. The small entrance opened upon a large and lofty hall, from the middle of which hung a large chandelier, already lighted. The ceiling was richly decorated, and the dark, oak-paneled walls, covered with full length family portraits, arms, shields, and various armorial devices, which now stood out in bold relief under the brilliant light thrown upon them. Dazzled by the sudden change, it was some minutes before I could take in the scene before me, and in the meanwhile Lady St. Maur was divesting herself of her heavy travelling cloak before taking me up to her room. At the further end of the hall stood a curiously carved, open fireplace, in which burnt a large wood fire, before which I now stood, my figure partly hidden by a tall screen standing in front of it. "I generally sit here," said Lady St. Maur, "it is warmer than the drawing-room and more comfortable." At this moment the shutting of a door made me look up, and I saw the figure of a man coming toward us, whom I felt sure from the description I had had of him was Lord St. Maur

himself. Standing as I did partly concealed he did not at once see me, and I was thus able unobserved to take in at a glance his whole person. He looked a man in the prime of life, with a strong and well knit form. His dark hair was slightly tinged with grey, and his complexion bronzed and burnt by long residence in the hot climates at the south. His face looked worn and haggard, and the passions of his early youth had left an indelible mark upon his features, whilst his dark piercing eyes seemed to look into your very soul. He approached his wife and said, as he kissed her cheek: "You are late, dearest, I—" he stopped, for the first time seeing me, and looked inquiringly at his wife. "This young lady," said Lady St. Maur hastily, then turning towards me she added smiling, "I do not yet know her name, was just in time to save Mrs. Bignell's foolish little boy from being run over by my carriage; but for her courageous rescue the poor child might have been killed. She is, as you may suppose, much upset by the affair, and I have brought her back with me to rest and refresh herself before continuing her journey home." Lord St. Maur turned and said looking at me, "I hope you will rest here as long as you like, and make use of my carriage to take you home," then he bowed slightly and passed on leaving me and Lady St. Maur to continue our way upstairs. I soon became sufficiently recovered to return, but Lady St. Maur would not hear of my doing so on foot, and I was therefore obliged, though much against my will, to accept the offer of her carriage home. I had told her in a few words much that related to myself, and found that far from looking down upon me as a governess and an inferior she seemed much interested in hearing about me, and on my leaving asked almost shyly whether she might have the pleasure of calling on my mother. Half pleased and half surprised I, of course, said we should be very much pleased to see her, and I then left, feeling more than half in love with so sweet a creature, who appeared to be so sad and lonely in spite of all the riches and grandeur that surrounded her. Many were the reflections that passed through my mind as I returned home. How could fate ever have joined together persons so utterly dissimilar as these two appeared to me to be? She seemed like some fair and fragile flower which, transplanted into an uncongenial soil, would fade and wither in spite of every care and watchfulness in an atmosphere too cold and cheerless for its delicate and tender growth. A few days later Lady St. Maur called, and my mother was as much charmed as myself with her lovely face and sweet, interesting manner. She asked us both to come and lunch with her on the following day. My mother excused herself, as I did not feel very well, but I promised to go after my morning's engagements were over. On my arrival there the next day I found Lady St. Maur sitting alone in the hall. She seemed much pleased to see me, and, after we had sat talking for some little time, asked me if I would like to see the house. I said I should, as I had often heard so much about it, and she then took me into the drawing-room, full of the most beautiful china, antique cabinets, and tables inlaid with the rarest marble, on which stood small statuettes, and elegant candelabras evidently of foreign workmanship. She then took me upstairs through long corridors, and rooms full of oak furniture, from the beds of which hung the finest tapestry, covered with the most grotesque and curious designs. "This," said Lady St. Maur, throwing open the door of a handsome room, which gave a beautiful view of the park and country beyond, "this is the room I wanted for my bed-room, but Lord St. Maur would not hear of it, he said it was much too cold for me, but I am sure my present room is quite as cold. But this was my first wife's room, and as I have heard she died young, perhaps he thought it would be a bad omen for me to have the same bed-room. Did you ever hear much about her?" she asked quickly. "Was she pretty? Lord St. Maur has no picture of her, and never speaks of her. But it is the way with men," she added with a sigh, "they soon forget." I answered I was too young then to remember anything about her. I saw at once she knew nothing of her mysterious death, as how, indeed, could she. The old butler and his wife, who were in the house at the time, and whom Lord St. Maur still kept in his service, were devoted to their master, and would be the last to have whispered to any new comer a word of the slanders, as they considered them, that had been circulated against his character. Then talking we reached the dining-room, where we found Lord St. Maur. "So my wife has been showing you over the house, Miss Rivers," he said, and we had shaken hands, and were sitting at lunch, "is it not a strange old place?" I answered it was a very interesting old place, and no doubt so dear to him from old associations. I had no sooner said this than that I could not have made a more unfortunate observation. He colored slightly, his dark eyes looked at me in a very searching manner, and for some moments there was complete silence. He, however, soon recovered himself, and the conversation passed on to general topics, principally between me and Lady St. Maur, but in which he occasionally joined, though it appeared to be an effort to him, for he soon became silent and abstracted, though lost in thought. After lunch he left us, and I saw nothing more of him. It seemed to me Lady St. Maur was as relieved as myself by his absence, and soon after putting on our things we took a walk in the grounds. "I hope you will often come and see me, she said, as we walked slowly along. "I feel we are friends already, there are few young people about here, and I sometimes feel very dull." "Is not Lord St. Maur with you?" I asked, a feeling of sadness coming over me at her words. "Oh, yes," she answered, coloring, "but he is very busy, he has much to see after, and he sits alone in his room sometimes for hours together. We often ride together, and I can do just as I like. I want you to call Lucile," she said simply, "you know I have always lived in France, I am half a Frenchwoman. My mother was French, my father English, and had not been long out of a convent when Lord St. Maur saw me and married me. After that we travelled about for some time, and then he said he would like to return to England and see how everything was going on. But it all seems so strange to me. I miss our beautiful climate and

dear friends left behind, and this house is so weird and ghost-like. I often lie awake for hours listening to the wind as it whistles round the house, and swooping through the doors and corridors makes strange sounds, till I can almost fancy the place is peopled with beings not of earth." "You are nervous," I said, laughing somewhat uneasily, "the result of being so much alone." "Perhaps I am," she answered with a sigh, "but I think it would have been different if my poor baby had lived, I do not think I should ever have felt dull then. I often find myself singing snatches of the songs I used to sing him to sleep with. He was the loveliest baby you ever saw," she said sweetly. "I have a curl of his hair which I always wear next my bosom. I often wonder whether he will know me again," she said, with a very far away look in her soft, dark eyes, "but he is happier where he is, and I often think it may not be long before I am with him. I think Lord St. Maur was almost jealous of my love for him, but men cannot understand these things." Feeling more than half inclined to cry at the turn the conversation had taken, I did my best to cheer her, and told her she must not give way to such melancholy thoughts. And I soon succeeded, for before long we were laughing merrily like two children, till, as it was getting late, I said I must return home, and we parted at the lodge gates.

CHAPTER III.

Very often did I spend my afternoons at Clivedon Hall, sometimes not returning home till late in the evening, and the more I saw of Lady St. Maur the more I loved her. Her nature was so pure and innocent, so utterly childlike and unworldly, that it would have been impossible for anyone thrown much with her not to have felt attracted by so beautiful a character, whilst her lonely and friendless condition appealed to every feeling of sympathy in one's own nature. It was easy to see that Lord St. Maur was passionately fond and proud of his young wife, but the violence of his affection seemed to surprise and sometimes to frighten her, and his strange moods and long fits of abstraction saddened and depressed a nature naturally gay and joyous, but which now seemed, like a caged bird, to have lost its song. Often I noticed after we had been lively enough in our long rambles through the beautiful park, all her gaiety would leave her on her return home, and when she heard her husband's footstep approaching she would start and tremble as though some unknown fear oppressed her. I saw but little of Lord St. Maur, but when I did he was always kind and pleasant, but I could never get over the uncomfortable feeling that attached to him from knowing his past history, besides thinking that love a selfish one, that kept his young wife from joining in all those amusements only natural to one so full of youth and beauty, and which would have helped to divert her mind from a loss that it was impossible not to see preyed upon her. So time passed on until autumn had passed into winter, a New Year had begun, and we were looking forward to that bright season equally welcomed both by the young and old. One morning my mother and I were sitting talking in our room, and the conversation had turned as usual on my visits to the Hall, when presently my mother said, "How curious, Ellen, to-day is the 24th of January, the date of the anniversary of the death of Lord St. Maur's wife. It was this night just twenty years ago that she was found dead in her bed. I hope her spirit is at rest, and will not return to trouble the present inmates of the house." This observation of my mother's made me feel strangely uneasy. That night I could not sleep, but lay tossing from side to side, and when at length I fell into a short slumber I awoke feeling restless and unrefreshed. When I returned the next morning from my daily engagements I found a hurried note awaiting me from Lady St. Maur, in which she said she was very unwell, and wished me to come to her at once. Hastily telling my mother the contents of the letter, I set out directly, and on my arrival was shown into Lady St. Maur's bed-room. She was sitting in an easy-chair by the fire, and I was shocked and startled by the white and worn look upon her face. She rose as I entered, and, throwing her arms round my neck, burst into a passion of tears. Much surprised and wondering what could have happened to cause so violent an emotion, I tried to calm and soothe her as well as I could, but for some time without the least effect. Then suddenly turning from me she said in a voice broken by sobs, "Oh, why was I ever brought into this terrible place, take me away, Ellen, dearest Ellen, take me away from an atmosphere where I can scarcely breathe, and where every sound makes me shake and tremble like some guilty creature." Deeply grieved by her distress, I begged she would at least tell me what had occurred to cause her so much pain. "Promise me if I do," she said, sinking back into her chair, "that you will not breathe it to any living soul, except your mother," she added, "I cannot ask you to keep anything from her, promise me," she repeated earnestly. I said of course I should not think of repeating to anyone what passed in strict confidence between us, and thus assured she began her story:

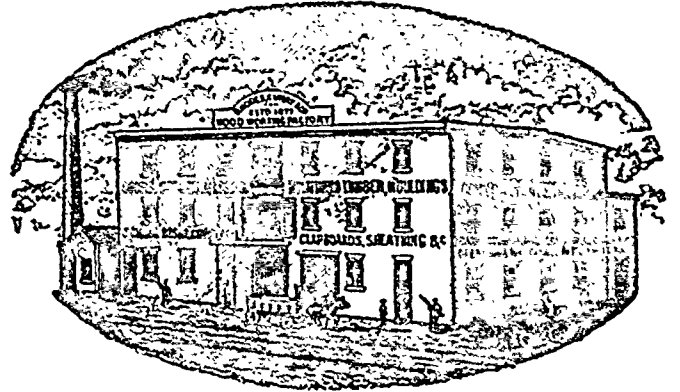
"I was sitting as you see me now late last night. Lord St. Maur was in his room below, and I had dismissed my maid, and not caring to go to bed was, I think, half dozing by the fire, when suddenly an unaccountable feeling of dread and horror came over me, and the next moment there burst upon my ears, breaking the silence of the night, and filling me with the most indescribable terror, a stifled shriek, followed by a deep moan, and then all was still. The cry seemed to come either from some part of the passage outside my door, or from the room at the end of it, which when I first arrived I had wished to have for my bed-room. Half fainting I seized the bell at my side, looking as I did so, though without knowing why, at the door, when I saw it open without any sound, and the figure of a woman entered."

(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.]

If the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry has not met with very encouraging success in its endeavors to accomplish some of the most important of its specific objects, it has certainly been singularly successful in its co-operative efforts of a business nature; and we would very inadequately and unfairly represent the Order, its work, and its advantages, were we to omit giving an account of the institutions that have been organized under its auspices, and which are expressions of the Grange principle of "working together for mutual protection and advancement." The eldest of these children of the Grange, and apparently the most successful, though all are offspring of whom the Order has good reason to be proud, is the Dominion Grange Mutual Fire Insurance Association. As early as the second session of the Dominion Grange, held at Toronto in October, 1876, the establishment of facilities for Mutual Fire Insurance for Patrons was mooted, and Division Granges were recommended "to organize Mutual Fire Insurance Companies wherever practicable." At the next annual session of the Dominion Grange, the Executive Committee reported that the need for such facility had been forcibly exemplified by applications for assistance received from Patrons who had suffered loss by fire. "While sympathizing strongly with the Brothers who had suffered," the Executive felt obliged to refuse assistance "from the general funds of the Grange," fearing, that by so doing "a dangerous precedent" would be established. This circumstance appears to have furnished convincing proof of "the urgent necessity of a cheap Insurance Company in connection with the Grange, of which all the members could avail themselves," and the matter was referred to a committee, who reported at the same session, that farmers "were paying too much for their protection from loss by fire." That "in their opinion the time had arrived when immediate steps should be taken to establish a Mutual Fire Assurance Association, solely for the benefit of Patrons, which will provide the greatest possible security at its true value; be an institution which will tend to strengthen the bond of Brotherhood and stimulate our neighbors to seek admission to our Order." The committee then recommend the following as being the principles which should control the operations of a Grange Company. 1st. Losses payable on adjustment of claims without the usual three months' delay. 2nd "Essential Assessments deposited in advance, thus saving the immense labor and cost of collecting a large number of small sums, at the same time enabling the Society to pay losses promptly." 3rd. "Conditions of Policies entirely free from usual technicalities, which may be necessary in protecting a company when doing business with all classes of Society, but which would be unnecessary in an Association such as ours."

At the Fourth Annual Session of the Dominion Grange, the Fire Insurance Committee reported, that with the sanction and approval of the Executive Committee, the Dominion Grange Mutual Fire Insurance Association was organized and incorporated on the 29th March 1877. From the Report of the Directors, also submitted at this session, we learn that 903 Policies had been issued, representing risks to the amount of \$1,146,957; that the assets amounted to \$29,827; the liabilities to \$57,57; and that the percentage of working expenses on cash receipts of the year was 18 per cent. From the Report of the Inspector of Insurance for the year ending 31st Dec., 1885, printed by order of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, we learn that this Association had 4,712 Policies in force, representing risks to the amount of \$5,896,033.00 (exclusive of 1,577 Policies, and \$1,614,884 at risk in the General Branch), and that the "new business taken during the year," amounted to \$1,911,993.00 (Grange Branch only). The two Branches of this Association have, according to the official report, *more than double* the amount at risk of any other Mutual Co in Ontario.

The operations of this association were, until last year, confined to the Province of Ontario; when in compliance with repeated solicitations and numerous signed petitions from Maritime Patrons, addressed to the House of Commons and Senate of Canada, a special act of the Dominion Parliament was obtained, permitting the association to insure Patrons in good standing anywhere in the Dominion from losses by fire. In August of last year agencies were established for each of the Division Grange jurisdictions in the Maritime Provinces, the result of which has been a large increase of the business of the Association, and the securing of cheap and reliable insurance for Maritime Patrons. The features of this company which have gained for it its present enviable position are—able honest management. Prompt payment of all just claims. Low rate of cost of insurance—\$7.50 on the \$1000 (all fees included) for three years. Liberal Blanket Policies covering contents of contiguous buildings. Yearly distribution of profits on unassessed deposits among members: the sum of \$2,612.57 having been applied to the benefit of members in 1885, greatly reducing the cost of insurance mentioned above.

"Buying together and selling together" being one of the prominent purposes of the Grange organization as well as one of the principal inducements to membership, as might naturally be expected, efforts in this direction were made as soon as the organization of the Dominion Grange rendered efficient cooperation possible. Manufacturers and wholesalers promptly responded to the solicitations or demands of Grange committees and vied

with each other in offering their goods to Patrons at special cut rates. This unregular method of conducting the commercial relations of the order, did not prove satisfactorily, and a Dominion Grange agent was appointed to effect cooperation in buying and selling. Brother W. N. Harris made his first report to the Dominion Grange in this capacity at its session held in 1877. At the session of the Dominion Grange held the following year the formation of a joint stock trading company was suggested, and in 1879 Brother Harris presented the prospectus and charter of the Grange Wholesale Supply Co., which has since transacted a very large amount of business in supplying the wants and disposing of the surplus products of Patrons. In January 1885 a branch of the Grange Wholesale Supply Co. was established at Halifax, which has been doing a flourishing business with Patrons of the Maritime Provinces, selling for them free of commission, every variety of farm produce, and supplying all wants in any quantity at wholesale rates.

We can but briefly mention the Canadian Mutual Aid Association, organized by Patrons under the auspices of the Dominion Grange for the purpose of affording what is termed life insurance at something like actual cost. This association is also in a flourishing condition, has agencies throughout this Province, but has now no connection with the order of Patrons of Husbandry.

The Grange Trust, a purely cooperative loaning Co., of which our energetic brother R. J. Doyle is the manager, is a grange association in origin and management, and in as much as the whole stock of the company is held by members of the Grange. Lastly the Ontario People's Stock Manufacturing Company's stock is held by Patrons, and supplies stock holders with salt of the finest quality from their works at Kincardine at cost and charges. Our worthy brother E. H. Hilboin, Past Master of the Dominion Grange, is Secretary of this company.

These cooperative organizations have saved to Patrons far more than the whole cost of the Order, and have fully proved what it is in the power of farmers to do by associated effort.

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THE GOLD MINES OF YARMOUTH COUNTY.

(Special from the Staff Correspondent of THE CRITIC.)

Saturday morning at 6 a. m. Mr. Eakins drove up to the America House, and we started for Kemptville, the distance being twenty six miles. The weather was all that could be desired, and our horse was a fast one, so we rapidly left the mines behind us while Mr. Eakins made the time pass pleasantly by pointing out the objects of interest on our way. Eighteen miles out we reached Carleton where we met Mr. Ryerson, who owns a fine farm in the neighborhood.

THE CARLETON LEADS.

Messrs. Ryerson, Wyman, Miller, and Crosby, have opened up properties at Carleton. The Ryerson property has two leads opened, one of 8 inches showing gold, and one of two feet which does not show gold at present. A shaft has been sunk twelve feet on the eight inch lead, but the two feet lead has not yet been thoroughly tested. Capt. Halo is reported as trying to negotiate a purchase of this property. The other properties are on the extension of the leads to the eastward, and the work so far done gives us owners the belief that the properties are very valuable. Carleton is situated in a fine fertile valley through which winds a quiet river. It is a beautiful little hamlet and a favorite summer resort for the people of Yarmouth. Some years ago a number of wealthy men built a club house on a high bank overlooking the valley and surrounding country. The building is substantial, and the steep slope leading down to the river's edge is laid out in handsome terraces. Mr. Ryerson has since purchased the place and spends all the time he can spare from his hotel in Yarmouth in enjoying the country air.

A drive of an hour from Carleton brought us to Kemptville. The road lay through a fine farming country, and the large farm houses and well-kept barns that lined the way, proved the prosperity of the people.

At Kemptville, the Tuskent River widens into a beautiful lake, covered with water lilies, and inviting the canoeist to a paddle on its placid waters. High banks, rising in places to precipitous bluffs, surround the lake and afford fine views over lake and woodland, smiling farms and quiet valleys. It is a charming country, and a month's camping in its vicinity would repay one in search of the beautiful in nature. The hardy prospector, however, invaded its secluded precincts, and the sullen boom of the blast snort of the steam engine, and the stir and life of mining camps, now add interest to the locality. A well built road leads to the property of the Kemptville Mining Co., where operations are now being vigorously pushed. The company own some sixty acres, only a small portion of which has been prospected. Work is now being done on several leads close to a lake which will always furnish an unlimited water supply. A powerful hoisting engine, protected by a large and well built house, hoists the ore from the different shafts, and a capacious boiler furnishes steam sufficient to drive the engine and pumps. A crusher has not yet been built, and the ore is now treated in the Cowan mill, which is close by. A wise management has decided to spend money on expensive buildings above ground, but to devote attention to exploring the leads, and getting out the hidden wealth below. Numbers of properties in this Province are now lying idle, because the capital has been expended on expensive surface works and buildings. These funds of dollars have been squandered in building shafts before there was any ore to crush, and sometimes, before it was certain

a true lead had been struck. To this fault alone nine tenths of the gold mining failures in Nova Scotia are directly attributable. The shrewd business men controlling the Kempt mine have made no such mistake, but have cautiously felt their way along, making the mine pay for itself as the work advanced.

The following brief description of the shafts sunk, and the average yield of gold to the ton of quartz will give a very good insight into the value of the property.

THE BLACK LEAD.

This lead has been sunk to a depth of forty-five feet, and is fifteen inches in width. It has, so far, averaged twenty dollars to the ton of quartz crushed.

REEVES LEAD.

This is a two inch lead, and is now at a depth of forty five feet, giving good returns; yielding about the same proportion of gold as the Black lead.

MELVIN LEAD.

This is an eighteen inch lead, and the shaft is down forty feet. Mill tests prove it to give an average yield of \$16.00 to the ton.

FOURTH LEAD.

This lead, which is just being opened up, is close on five feet in width, and is evidently widening as it is being sunk upon. Two shots were fired on this lead, which has now been sunk upon some thirty feet, and an examination showed that the quartz was rich in gold and sulphurates. It is evidently the bonanza lead of the property. Tons of quartz were on the surface ready for the crusher, but until the mill test has been made, the yield of gold cannot be determined.

FIFTH LEAD.

A shaft is being sunk on a fifth lead, and a very rich deposit of ore struck near the surface. A little over three tons of the ore yielded \$600.00, or close on to ten ozs. to the ton. This rich deposit was in "spool" ground, the quartz being largely decomposed, and doubtless deposits of a similar nature will be found as the sloping along the bed is continued. The lead is now in the solid, and every shot fired exposes gold along its course. Other leads have been struck, but have not been sufficiently developed to report upon.

The mines are connected by telephone with the telephone system of Yarmouth, and supplies and machinery may thus be at once ordered at a great saving of expense in teams and special messengers. Telephones now reach all important points in the county; and it is strange that mine-owners in Halifax County have not more largely taken advantage of them. At noon we returned to the house of Mr. Kinney, the foreman, where an unusually good dinner, capitally served, awaited our keen appetites. Seeing the necessity of a capable manager, the company have secured the services of Mr. John McLean, of Bayfield, Antigonish, who was formerly manager of the Goldenville mine, which was sold to an American company for \$100,000. He was on his way to Kemptville, and has, doubtless, ere this taken charge of the works. After dinner, shots were fired on the five foot lead, and an examination of the dislodged quartz and the lead showed gold freely in all exposed parts of the lead, and well distributed through the quartz. A dozen men were engaged in cutting a trench across the property at some distance from the shafts. Commencing at the level of the lake, where the surface is about three feet, they have proved that the rock rises with the ascent of the hill, and that the work can thus be carried on across the entire property with very little surface to contend with. This trench will cut all the leads now lying worked, and will, it is expected, expose some new ones. It should prove an important factor in the systematic development of the mine.

The Kempt company was organized with a capital of \$30,000, of which \$20,000 has been paid up. The property was purchased from Joseph Reeves for \$16,000, and active work was begun in November last. Since then, \$1800 have been expended for machinery, and \$6,000 in developing the mine. Five thousand dollars have been received from the gold obtained from the ore raised while developing the mine, and over 50 tons of quartz are now ready for the crusher. This statement will show the great care exercised by the management, as the machinery put up, and money expended on the works, has been more than returned by the gold product. As a great deal of dead work has had to be done, and the mine is just getting in a position to yield returns, some idea of the great value of the property may be formed.

Leaving the works of the Kempt company, a walk of a few minutes brought us to the Cowan mine, the property of the

COWAN MINING COMPANY.

This company has been in operation for some time, and its numerous buildings scattered along the road form almost a village in themselves. Active operations were suspended at the time of our visit; and as the shafts were full of water, an inspection of the leads was impossible. Mr. Cowan was met in the shaft house superintending the pumping out of the mine, preparatory to resuming work, and kindly took us over the premises, and gave full description of the workings. He is a hale, hearty old gentleman, with a patriarchal beard, and it is mainly owing to his unceasing efforts that the Kempt mining district has been opened up. The company bought the plant and machinery of the Cranberry Head Mining Company, and have a thoroughly equipped fifteen stamp mill, with very capacious building, powerful engine and boiler, and an abundant water supply. A tramway leads from the shaft house to the mill, and everything is arranged so that ore may be handled at the lowest possible cost. A powerful hoisting engine and pump-house adjoins the main shaft, and furnishes sufficient power to hoist from all

the shafts. These buildings, in connection with the blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, a very large boarding house and store, make a complete surface outfit as could be desired.

MAIN SHAFT.

The main shaft has been sunk for over one hundred feet. For seventy-five feet it dipped to the north and yielded good paying ore. The next twenty-five feet was almost perpendicular and the quartz proved of no value. It then commenced to dip to the south, and when work was suspended had turned again to the north and began to show gold. This lead is from eleven to sixteen inches in width, and averaged (down to the barren twenty five feet) three ounces to the ton. Other shafts have been sunk along the lead, and the ore taken out for some seventy feet along its course. It has yielded so far \$13,000 in gold. Although several other leads have been opened up most of the mining has been done on this lead. A lead that promises to prove very valuable has been opened up in the swamp some 200 feet from the main lead. It is four feet wide at the surface, and samples shown were studded with coarse gold. Owing to some change in the management the mine had been shut down, but it is doubtless by this time in full working order. With such pushing business men as Hon. L. E. Baker for its President, and Thos. B. Crosby as its Secretary, there is very little doubt but that the shareholders of this fine mine will soon be in the receipt of good dividends. Mr. Cowan owns other blocks of areas near by, on which good leads have been found, but they are still comparatively undeveloped.

RYERSON PROPERTIES.

Mr. Ryerson has several large properties in the Kempt district, and has done considerable work on one adjoining the Cowan mine. He sunk to strike the Cowan lead but had to contend with a great amount of surface, his main shaft reaching a depth of forty feet before getting into the solid. He has now just struck the lead, which, on the Cowan property, not 110 feet away, is only twelve feet from the surface. Such is miners' luck, and Mr. Ryerson is to be congratulated on the fact that his pluck has at last been rewarded. On another property he has struck a six foot lead that yields twelve dollars to the ton. It was discovered in the cellar of a house, and a shaft is now being sunk upon it.

REEVES-EAKINS et al PROPERTIES.

Immediately east of the Kempt Company's property, Messrs. Reeves, Allen, Wyman, Eakins, and Brown, own a block of seventy areas, which is now being opened up and every indication leads the owners to believe that their property is most valuable. A shaft has been sunk twenty-one feet on a lead carrying gold and good reports may soon be expected.

Mr. John D. Fraser has been working on a slab belt some six miles from Kemptville, but does not give very encouraging reports of the prospects. Mr. Fraser is an unusually well informed miner and prospector, and is about to explore the country between Kemptville and Caledonia in Queens County.

Shelburne County presents a tempting field to the prospector, no good properties at present being worked within its bounds, and it is hoped that Mr. Fraser may make many new discoveries.

By the time that Mr. Eakins and your correspondent had made the circuit of the Kempt mines it was after 5 p. m., and we had still a twenty-six miles drive before us. The weather had been very warm, but as night came on a refreshing breeze sprung up, and before Yarmouth was reached we were glad to don our overcoats. Mr. Eakins' kind invitation to sup with him was accepted with some misgivings, as descents of various shafts had not improved boots and clothing. It resulted in an introduction to a charming hostess, a delightful meal, and a regretful leave-taking after a pleasant and instructive chat.

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ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The late King of Bavaria was particular about his drink. His favorite tap was a mixture of white wine and champagne, in a punch bowl, with a layer of violets on top of it.

At Lollaron's foundry, Middleboro', was recently cast a saucer weighing 3400 pounds, for Davis' chemical works in New Bedford.

There are 160 native young men from India and Ceylon in England, 58 from Bengal, and 54 from Bombay, more than half of whom are studying law and medicine.

A large stone relic, weighing over 300 pounds, which apparently had been cut into the shape of a plough by an ancient people, was lately unearthed at Milford, N. J.

The monument for the grave of Josh Billings, the humorist, which will be placed in the cemetery at Lanesboro, Mass., will bear only the inscription "Josh Billings."

They have it out on the Pacific Coast that the Southern Pacific Railroad intends bringing out a number of genuine Arabs to work the section of its line crossing the hot and dusty deserts.

Sponge growing is beginning to loom up as an industry on points of the Connecticut coast. It has been found that young sponges transplanted from Florida waters flourish rapidly in Long Island Sound.

In the spring of 1867, I heard the crows making a great fuss, and thinking perhaps they saw a fox, I hurried to the spot. I saw, as I supposed, a crow lying on the ground. I picked it up and found another crow beneath it which was pecking him with all his might. The bills of both were bloody up to their eyes. The under bird was lying upon his left side, and the one on top had seized his right leg, close to the body, with his left foot, and his other foot was clinched around his opponent's head with one of his claws fastened in its eye, their beaks were very bloody. I picked them up, and had some difficulty in loosening the grip one had on the other. I placed them in a box, but both died in about four weeks. They did not renew the combat after being placed in confinement.—*I. B. F., Indian Falls, N. Y.*

MENTHOL IN DENTISTRY.—Dr Flagg, in the *Cosmos*, finds menthol crystals dissolved in oily carbolic (Merck's creosote), in proportions of 3 to 5 grains to 1 drachm of acid, makes one of the most potent of pulp soothers. Made into paste with viscid cosmoline, it is possessed of marked efficacy in quieting periodical irritation in such cases as are somewhat relieved by opening into the tooth; used by being placed, from small probes, into the pulp cavity and canals, and covered, not too tightly, with dry pellets of cotton. As an ingredient of "inspissated canal pastes" (for permanent fillings of canals) its record is really quite remarkable, as numbers of teeth which have failed to yield to ordinary treatment (acetate of morphia, eucalyptus oil, iodoform paste, etc.) have now remained comfortably "stopped" for varying periods of time ranging from three months to nearly a year. As an adjunct to oil of cloves ointment, and even to aconitia ointment, results have been eminently satisfactory when used externally in cases of so called "neuralgia," and in swollen conditions concomitant with alveolar abscess. Ointments are made by spatulating a few crystals of menthol into other ointment mass.

In an article on engagement rings a French writer says: "Do not choose the ruby; it is too showy, loud, and indiscreet. Good taste inclines toward the sapphire and the diamond, of which the one does not go well without the other. Do not choose a large sapphire surrounded by diamonds, but ask your jeweller artist to interlace in happy combination the sapphire and the diamond. The turquoise is also a tasteful stone, but when it is constantly worn it has the immense disadvantage to change color, and to this change most women attach a sad and sentimental superstition. It should not, therefore, be chosen for the first present, which is to be worn and cherished while life lasts, and which remains from the days of youth, while everything else changes."

FINGERS AND FORKS.—The Malays contend that it is much more cleanly to eat with the fingers than with forks.

The following quotation will present their argument on this side of the question.

The Malay said, "Such a dirty practice! We say to ourselves—

"What do I know of the history of this fork? It has been in a hundred, perhaps a thousand mouths; perhaps even in the mouth of my worst enemy." This thought is very repulsive to us."

"But," said I, "the fork is thoroughly cleaned, or ought to be, every time it is used."

"Ought to be; quite so. But how do you know your servant does not shirk his work? If you have a lazy servant you are liable to eat with a fork that has not been thoroughly cleaned, whereas I know that my fingers are clean, for I wash them myself before eating."

"They are quite as clean as the cleanest fork, and they have two great advantages over it—one, that they have never been in any one's mouth but my own, and another, that they have been washed by myself."

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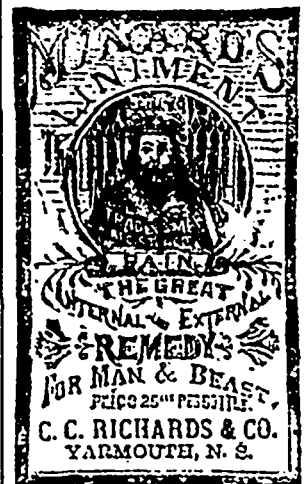
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