

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

THE CRITIC.

The Welfare of the People is the Highest Law.

50 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 3 CTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., SEPTEMBER 9, 1887.

{ VOL. 4.
No. 36.

CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL.	
True Evolution	1
The Gulf of St. Lawrence	1
Professor Goldwin Smith	1
Notes	1
CONTRIBUTED.	
A Song	6
Patriotism	6
Two Tramps Abroad	7
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Chit-Chat and Chuckles	3
News of the Week	4, 5, 6
Religious	6
Musical Echoes	7, 8
Commercial	8, 9
Market Quotations	8, 9
Serial	10, 11
Mining	12, 13
Home and Farm	14

THE CRITIC,

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

BY

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

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

SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE.

Remittances should be made to A. M. FRASER, BUSINESS MANAGER.

The editor of THE CRITIC is responsible for the views expressed in Editorial Notes and Articles, and for such only; but the editor is not to be understood as endorsing the sentiments expressed in the articles contributed to this 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.

An Indiana paper mourns because a jury proved unable to "separate crime from politics." That is a hard thing to do in Indiana.

A Brooklyn church has a lady doctor amongst its members, and the pastor is on trial for putting an arm around her waist. He should affirm his right to support a pillar of his church.

Americans are, as a rule, pretty close reasoners, but it will be beyond the power of their most astute diplomatists to prove to the ordinary Canadian mind that the recent seizures of Dominion fishermen in Alaska waters are legal.

The Women's Jubilee Offering to Queen Victoria amounts to a far larger sum than is required for the contemplated object, an equestrian statue of the Prince Consort, to be erected in Hyde Park, but it is said that she intends to give the balance over (about \$250,000) to charities.

It is well that the fisheries matter is at length to be submitted to arbitration; but it is a puzzle why this was not done twelve months ago. With Mr. Joseph Chamberlain as a president of the board, and with a wide-awake Englishman, a keen Canadian, and three live Americans, to examine into the pros and cons of this fishery trouble, we may fairly hope that a definite, satisfactory agreement will result, so that New Scotland may not be further outraged.

The Halifax Gas Company has evidently got a white elephant upon its hands, in the plant of the old Electric Light Company, for which it paid ninety thousand dollars, only to find that the contract for lighting the city by electricity had been awarded to outside parties. No citizen should desire to see his fellow-citizens lose money, and we therefore hope that Mr. Chandler and his associates will see their way clear to purchase the electric plant of the Gas Company.

Householders in Halifax have been greatly troubled during the present summer with the cracking of the plaster on the walls, and the dislodgment of portions of the ceilings. Not long since the wife of one of our most prominent clergymen left the parlor in which she had been sitting, and returning a few minutes later found that a large section of the ceiling above the place where she had been seated had fallen to the floor. Some persons attribute the householders' difficulties to the unusually dry season, but it is probable that the heavy Artillery firing, which has been going on of late, is the real cause.

The Canadian Fish Oil and Guano Company, with a capital of \$200,000, is about starting business at Montmagny, Quebec. The principal shareholders are American capitalists.

Frank D. Sherman has a poem on "August" in St. Nicholas, in which appears the lines:—

August, month when sleepy cows
Seek the shade of spreading boughs,
Where the robin quirks his head,
Contemplating cherries red.

An August cherry must be a canned cherry, or the robin must be fooling Mr. Sherman.

Dutchmen have long appreciated the advantages which follow from the planting of the sunflower in low and swampy lands. And now the Cubans have discovered that its cultivation in malaria stricken districts has a most healthful effect, utterly destroying the miasmatic germs. As previously mentioned by us, sunflower seeds make excellent hen food, while their stocks, if dried, make as bright and pleasant a fire as one could wish to see. Oscar Wilde's æsthetic craze has popularized the sunflower, but its popularity will be far more general when people understand that the plant may be classed in the utilitarian kingdom.

The committee at Genua, Italy, selected to manage the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the birth of Columbus, will invite all the States of America to send representatives." We cull this item from an American exchange, and may remark that it is now going the rounds of the press in the United States. We are aware that the actual date of the birth of Columbus is somewhat uncertain; but it is news to us that the four hundredth anniversary of that event is yet to take place. If it were true, Columbus must have been a precocious youngster to have discovered America when he was but five years of age. As a matter of fact the Genoese navigator was born about 1430, and was about sixty-two years of age when he first crossed the Atlantic.

We have been shown a boat, constructed and patented by Mr. Mosher, of Bedford Mills, which is a model of lightness, compactness, and ingenuity. Its dimensions are—length 12 feet, beam 3 feet 6 in., depth amidships 12 in. The peculiarity is, that the frame is so constructed as to fold together, so that the whole boat can be packed in a case 5 feet by 16 in. by 12 in., from which the boat may be taken and set up ready for the water in five minutes. Weight 60 lbs. The contrivances for doubling up the frame work are of such a nature as to strengthen it. The outer skin is of water-proof canvas, and the whole can be conveyed in a light open-backed wagon. The boat will hold two or three persons, and is admirably adapted to the purposes of sportsmen, to whom we recommend an inspection.

We are, most of us, familiar with the story of the good-natured old man who endeavored to follow the advice of every one he met, as to the load his donkey should carry, which ended in the loss of his faithful animal. If editors were equally good-natured and green, they would soon be without journals to edit. The tastes of a reading constituency are widely varied. Some look to the literary tone of a newspaper for their enjoyment, others revel in the news, or find pleasure in the commercial, mining, or agricultural departments. Still others read the story and fancy that by so doing they have read the paper. The truth is, there must always be some things published in a paper in which some of the subscribers take no interest, while they find great pleasure in reading the remainder of the journal, while the part that they deem unimportant is regarded by others as the only portion of the paper worthy of perusal. An editor who would cater to the public needs to be a good provider and a skilled cook, otherwise his patrons will tire of potatoes and fish, varied by fish and potatoes.

One of the most singular incidents connected with the burning of the Opera Comique, says a Paris letter, was the wonderful escape from death of one of the chorus-singers. On the first alarm he rushed up-stairs to his dressing room on the fourth floor to save his small possessions, and on arriving there, overcome with heat and smoke, he had fallen on the floor in a swoon. There he lay in a state of utter insensibility for over two hours. His dressing room was fortunately situated in an angle of the building which flames did not reach, the state of syncope in which he was had suspended respiration, and so, unharmed by the fire or by the poisonous smoke and gasses evolved from the burning scenery, he remained there in safety while death and destruction were rioting around him. It was long past 11 o'clock when he came to his senses and realized his horror and danger of his position. He made his escape by a staircase leading to the Rue de Marivaux, and on finding himself in safety he once more became unconscious and was taken to a pharmacy, from whence he was transferred to a hospital. A few days ago he was discharged, cured, after suffering severely from his long sojourn in the pestiferous atmosphere of the burning building. He can now boast of being the only person who remained for two hours in the Opera Comique after the fire broke out, and who then escaped not only alive, but comparatively unhurt.

A French *savant* has propounded a theory that coal was originally a liquid generated by the decomposition of inferior vegetation in an atmosphere highly charged with carbonic acid. The carbon of the jelly-like mass thus formed, after passing through various transformations into asphalt, petroleum, bitumen, &c., finally assumed the form of coal. The author cites various facts, connected with the occurrence of coal, which, he thinks, are better explained on his theory than by the usual one.

It has been maliciously said that Volapuk is already a dead language. It is, on the contrary, making rapid progress as an international speech. Two hundred of its adherents lately joined together in Paris; and now Herr Alfred Kirchoff, of the University of Halle, has compiled and published an elaborate guide to the language. Herr Kirchoff, in this volume, gives us some specimens of Volapuk rhyme, from which we extract a verse:—

abofub of botell lejonik e yuuk,
palofob fa of pul lanimalik a stunk,
akutol plu ka balena in flenug,
binom—Volapuk.

The words do not look very harmonious. They contain an allusion to an old kind of universal language, and may be translated as follows:—

I once loved a maiden, a marvel to see;
And she in turn was devoted to me;
Of kissing her lips I contracted a trick—
Twas my Volapuk.

TRUE EVOLUTION.

We are all more or less wedded to our opinions, and strongly imbued with the idea that our methods are the best that can be adopted, and this, too, notwithstanding the fact that we have to almost daily admit that our opinions are liable to be changed by altered circumstances, and our methods superseded by those that are more scientific. When the youthful Victoria ascended the throne, her subjects believed that they were living in one of the most enlightened ages of the world, compared with which the time of the Restoration appeared dark indeed; but if the Victorian era commenced so auspiciously, what shall be said of it after fifty years have recorded the advance of the times? Fifty years ago, Astronomy, the first born of the sciences, had achieved a grand position; it was then thought that the universe was within our grasp, and that the further development of the science was in a measure limited. To-day, with a clearer conception of the laws which govern the universe, with a more correct knowledge of the relative position of the solar systems, with photography lending its aid to facilitate investigation, and with the knowledge that the aggregate information with respect to astronomy that can now be obtained is many times as great as that which was accessible to our forefathers; we, nevertheless, realize that this eldest brother among the sciences is still an infant in arms, and that with his childhood, youth and manhood will come revelations which will startle mankind, rudely upsetting our preconceived opinions, and strongly shaking our belief in everything except the great Creator Himself.

But what shall we say of Geology, that master of sciences, which, dealing with things terrestrial, appeals to our sensibilities even more strongly than does the universe without? Fifty years ago, we had but scratched the surface of our planet. We knew but little of the great cosmical truths which its upturned crust has since revealed; and we were ready to fight with prejudice the deductions which savants sought to draw from the discoveries they had made in the bowels of the earth. The half century which marks the Victorian era marks a great forward step in science—a material advancement in art, and a complete revolution in thought and methods. This is evolution in its true sense. It is not the evolution of Darwin, which would fain obliterate the great First Cause, but it is the evolution of progress, guided and directed by an all-wise Providence, an evolution which is beautifully exemplified in the formation of planets and stars from nebulae, to which our attention was first directed by Kant and Laplace. Their nebular theory is now accepted by all intellectual men; and the evolution which here takes place is but an illustration of that law of growth and progress which applies alike to science, art, and manufactures, material, prosperity and human thought. We should then firmly grasp the idea that evolution is compatible with unchanging opinions and cast iron methods, and that conservatism in these respects is but a losing battle against progress and improvement.

THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

The *Proceedings of the Nova Scotia Institute of Natural Science for 1885-6* contain a Paper by Mr. J. J. Fox, which, though read as long ago as May, 1886, has, so far as we are aware, not been particularly noticed by the press. Mr. Fox, writing from the standpoint of thirty years' experience and observation as chief officer of Customs at the Magdalen Islands, has comprehended his subject in a manner which renders his article well worthy of serious attention.

The subject to which he more particularly directs attention, is that of the currents of the Gulf, which he states to be to some extent variable, about which a general ignorance prevails among navigators, and which are almost annually, more or less fatal to shipping. Mr. Fox points out that forty years have elapsed since the last survey of the Gulf was made by officers of the British navy; that their observations were then confined more to the above tides than to midchannel currents, and that though some additions have been made, the basis is the old survey.

The principal currents noted by Mr. Fox are the following:—

1. A branch of the Polar current setting in a southwesterly direction through the Straits of Belle-Isle,

2. A dangerous current setting into the Gulf from the Atlantic Ocean between the Newfoundland and Nova Scotia coasts, which often proves fatal to ships about Cape Race. This current, after passing Cape Ray, is traversed obliquely by the Polar current first named, which itself, after passing the south-east end of the Magdalens, divides, one portion swerving up the Gulf towards the Bay of Chaleur, round the North Cape of Prince Edward's Island and through the Straits of Northumberland, towards the Gut of Canso. The other portion flows round the East Cape of Prince Edward Island, meets the former, turns south-easterly, and along the coast of Nova Scotia, and out of the Gulf between Capes North and Ray to the ocean.

3. A strong river current sets outwardly through each channel formed by the Islands of Anticosti, especially in the spring. The Polar current through the Straits of Belle-Isle strikes the northernmost of these obliquely, and causes eddies and counter-currents, which often bring vessels on the Anticosti coast. The southernmost of these currents flows south-easterly so strongly that it is sometimes felt below the Magdalen Islands.

4. The water of the Polar current first named having its temperature sometimes heightened by south-west winds, occasionally creates a surface current to the north-east, the colder current below setting in the opposite direction.

During the summer solstice, when the Gulf water attains a high temperature, surface currents are controlled by the winds, the cold Polar-current sinking below. Most of the currents are thus influenced by various agencies, such as winds, specific gravity, changes of atmosphere and equilibrium. Mr. Fox, therefore, has full reason to urge the necessity of renewed and more frequent observation, and of fuller published information than is at present available to navigators. He dwells on these points in the interests of the great traffic annually carried on by the "large fleet of magnificent steam and sailing ships laden with costly merchandize, and thousands of lives, and the heavy losses annually incurred through the ignorance of navigators of the force and direction of the currents crossing their tracks, which, they assert, are not laid down in their charts or sailing directions."

"As Mr. Fox justly observes, "every ship is a national loss, and falls upon the community." It would, therefore, seem to be quite time for a fresh scientific survey, the importance and necessity of which should be urged upon the Dominion Government by those of the Maritime Provinces, in order that, if necessary, the Imperial Government may be moved to direct an Admiralty survey on a scale which would ensure the speediest results consistent with accuracy.

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH.

Dr. Goldwin Smith has a somewhat unique record. Possessed of great literary ability, and a consummate knowledge of history, he has yet essayed no work which will inscribe his name on the roll of great historians. In his own department he does not stand on a level with Freeman, Green, or even with Froude, whom indeed he is every now and then impelled to attack in a manner which excites a suspicion of jealousy. One might almost be tempted to the conjecture, so erratic as an Oxford magnate has been his course, that a consciousness of not being in the first rank at home, may have engendered the idea of expatriation to parts where, at all events, the role of a "triton among minnows" is not difficult.

Yet this is perhaps too hard a thing to say, for Mr. Smith's talents are of a high order, and Canada owes to him the highest effort in the way of journalism she has yet been able to produce.

The truth would seem to be, that Mr. Smith's mind is of that kind which is prone to too nice a balancing of pros and cons, and is unable, as such minds always are, to seize and hold fast to a bold political idea. Hence a good deal of wavering and inconsistency. We discern a curious mixture of leanings to republicanism, mixed with a clinging to more aristocratic historical associations—a strong admiration of the States, and a strong deprecation of Home Rule. Such mixed feelings as these are not by any means of their own nature necessarily inconsistent with each other, but in Mr. Goldwin Smith they combine with other indications to convey an impression of inability which we regret to see borne out by quotations recently given in one of our daily contemporaries from two speeches recently delivered by him.

If there is one thing more than another in which Mr. Smith has shown consistency, it is in depreciating Canadian nationality, decrying the C. P. R., which has accomplished it, and insisting on geographical versus political deliberations. Yet, like Mr. Gladstone, it seems that he is, even here, not incapable of moulding his utterances to the tendencies of his audience for the time being. Speaking at the Toronto Board of Trade meeting in May last, to a body of men, pro-British and Canadian in their feelings, Mr. Smith said:—

"He did not believe that annexation would follow from commercial union, but on the other hand he felt that Canadian nationality would be safer under it than by having our present relationship to the States continued. As far as annexation was concerned, he abhorred the word."

At Detroit, on the 27th August, speaking to an assemblage of Michiganders, hungry for Canada's trade, he told quite a different story. He is thus reported:—

"Some parties in Canada, he continued, were afraid of commercial union, because they were afraid of annexation. 'I believe,' said the professor, 'that annexation would be best for both countries. I believe it is bound to come.' It was not possible in this era of civilization to keep apart two peoples so much alike as these. Their manifest destiny was to come together, and commercial union was but a step, though a large step to that end."

This sort of blowing hot and cold does not tend to increase consideration for a gentleman in many other respects highly worthy of it.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

One firm of envelope manufacturers in London is said to make 1,000,000 envelopes a day.

Wichita, Kan., is six miles wide and nine miles long, and contains a population of about twenty four thousand real estate agents, male and female.—*Ex.*

The many uses found for wire netting have led to its greatly increased production of late years. In 1842 its consumption in Europe is stated to have been only 10,000 per annum, while at the present time it is estimated to be about 40,000,000 yards per annum.

"As you grow in your art," said Gounod to a young poet, "you will judge the great masters of the past as I now judge the great musicians of former times. At your age I used to say 'I;' at twenty-five I said, 'I and 'Mozart;' at forty 'Mozart and I;' now I say 'Mozart.'"

He was just on the point of proposing, and she, with a palpitating heart, was straining her ear to catch the words she so longed to hear, when a little mouse ran across the floor. "Did she scream or faint?" you ask. Oh, no, gentle inquirer, she did not. She paid no attention to the mouse.

Johnny laboriously lugged a pail into the parlor where the family were assembled, and asked his maternal grandmother to kick it. "Why should I kick it, Johnny?" grandmother inquired in amazement. "Just to amuse papa," said Johnny. "He said he would give ten dollars to see you kick the bucket."

"What a stupid play that is, Henry; I have half a mind to go home." "Why, Clara, this is the fourth time you have seen it, and you liked it so well before that you insisted on coming again." "Yes, I know; but I've got my new bonnet on, and they are too stingy to turn on their old gas between the acts."

A CLUMBY GALLANT.—At the last party given by the Countess de Troubleville, the Viscount the Hautemaison in waltzing stepped on the toes of his fair young partner. She uttered a cry. "Sir, you have trodden on my foot!" "Oh, madame, that is quite impossible!" "How impossible?" "It is such a little one."

Three Frenchmen who were studying a volume of Shakespeare in their native language endeavored to translate into English the well-known opening to Hamlet's soliloquy—"To be, or not to be." The following was the result:—First Frenchman: "To was or not to am." Second ditto: "To where, or is to not." Third ditto: "To should, or not to will."

FAIR FIELD FOR SATIRE.—There is a rumor that Gilbert and Sullivan are preparing an opera on an American subject with special reference to the Wild West craze, which Buffalo Bill has made fashionable in England. Cow-boys, scouts, and good and bad Indians will figure in it extensively, and it will be produced simultaneous in London and New York.

Mr. Hedges, who has recently returned from a voyage to the Sandwich Islands, reports a curious experiment that was tried there. A convicted murderer was given his choice of a sentence of death or becoming a subject for inoculation for leprosy, and chose the latter. He was inoculated and subjected to the closest personal contact with lepers, but after sixteen months of such exposure betrayed no symptoms of the disease.—*Stockton Independent.*

Prince J. R. Tarkhan-Motravoff, Professor of Physiology to the St. Petersburg Military Medical Academy, has lately applied to the Russian Ministry of the interior for a patent securing a "method of preparing transparent alkaline egg-albumen, and converting it into various articles," the procedure being an invention of the learned aristocrat. Scientific aristocrats are not so common amongst us as they are on the continent.—*Sanitary Record.*

The new tobogganing slide just patented by Messrs. Whellams & Beswetherick is an admirable improvement, in fact it is a true toboggan. Wheels are abolished, and steel runners used in their place. The steering apparatus is most delicately arranged, so that an upset is next to impossible. The machine is light, weighing about 20 lbs. The slide, which can be erected at the cost of about £100, is faced with toughened glass instead of wood, and held down with five steel rods. As the toboggan runs down the slide the noise it makes is infinitesimal. The models are on view at the American Exhibition.—*English Exchange.*

Dr. William A. Hammond comes to the defense of cocaine, declaring that there is no such thing as a cocaine habit, except in the case of some "feeble minded opium eater" who has tried to cure himself with it and only made his case worse. He says it should not be used indiscriminately, or habitually, any more than any other drug, but "large doses can be taken without injury, and no dose that has yet been administered has caused death. We do not know," he asserts, "what a killing dose is, and until we do the Legislature of the state of New York had better not make itself ridiculous by meddling with a matter it does not understand." And Dr. Hammond regards it as a useful drug, and prescribes it every day of his life.

HOW TO GAIN FLESH AND STRENGTH.—Use after each meal Scott's Emulsion; it is as palatable as milk. Delicate people improve rapidly upon its use. For Consumption, Throat affections and Bronchitis it is unequalled. Dr. Thos. Prim, Ala., says: "I used Scott's Emulsion on a child eight months old; he gained four pounds in a month." Put up in 50c. and \$1 size.

MANUFACTURERS OF Men's & Boys' Clothing, Wholesale.

BEST VALUE IN THE DOMINION.

CLAYTON & SONS

HALIFAX, N. S.

1887. SPRING 1887.
W. & C. SILVER.

Importations Complete in all Departments. New and Stylish Designs in

WILTON, BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY CARPETS,

With Borders to Match. 2 and 3 Ply Scotch Carpets, Stair Carpets, &c. NEW CURTAINS in Madras Muslin, Lace and Canvas. NEW DRESS GOODS and PRINTS, Scotch Tweeds and Worsted Coatings, Homespins, &c.

FULL LINE OF MENS' CLOTHING, &c.

A Variety of FANCY GOODS, suitable for the Season.

CORNER GEORGE & HOLLIS STREETS.

MARVELOUS PRICES! BOOKS FOR THE MILLION.

Complete Novels and Other Works, by Famous Authors,

ALMOST GIVEN AWAY!

The following books are published in neat pamphlet form, and all are printed from good type upon good paper. They treat of a great variety of subjects, and we think no one can examine the list without finding therein many that he or she would like to possess. In cloth-bound form these books would cost \$1.00 each. Each book is complete in itself.

1. The Widow Bedott Papers. This is the book over which your grandmothers laughed till they cried, and it is just as funny to-day as it ever was.
2. Winter Evening Recreations, a large collection of Acting Charades, Tableaux, Games, Puzzles, etc., for social gatherings, private theatricals, and evenings at home.
3. Back to the Old Home. A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Hidden Perils."
4. Dialogues Recitations and Readings, a large and choice collection for school exhibitions and public and private entertainments.
5. The Standard Letter Writer for Ladies and Gentlemen, a complete guide to correspondence, giving plain directions for the composition of letters of every kind, with innumerable forms and examples.
6. The Frozen Deep. A thrilling Novel by Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White," etc.
7. Red Court Farm. An interesting Novel. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," etc.
8. The Lady of the Lake. By Sir. Walter Scott. "The Lady of the Lake" is a romance in verse, and of all the works of Scott none is more beautiful than this.
9. In Cupid's Net. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
10. Amos Barton. A Novel. By George Eliot, author of "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," etc.
11. Lady Gwendoline's Dream. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
12. The Mystery of the Holly Tree. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
13. The Budget of Wit, Humor and Fun, a large collection of the funny stories, sketches, anecdotes, poems and jokes.
14. John Bowerbank's Wife. A Novel. By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," etc.
15. The Gray Woman. A Novel. By Mrs. Gaskell, author of "Mary Barton," etc.
16. Sixteen Complete Stories by Popular Authors, embracing love, humorous and detective stories, stories of society life, of adventure, of railway life, etc. all very interesting.
17. Jasper Dane's Secret. A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Aurora Floyd," etc.
18. Fancy Works for Home Adornment, an entirely new work upon this subject, containing easy and practical instructions for fancy baskets, wall pockets, brackets, needle work, embroidery, etc., etc., profusely and elegantly illustrated.
19. Grimm's Fairy Stories for the Young. The first collection of fairy stories published. The children are delighted with them.
20. Manual of Etiquette for Ladies and Gentlemen, a guide to politeness and good breeding, giving the rules of modern etiquette for all occasions.
21. Useful Knowledge for the Million, a handy book of useful information for all, upon many and various subjects.
22. The Home Cook Book and Family Physician, containing hundreds of excellent cooking recipes, hints to housekeepers, telling how to cure all common ailments by simple remedies.
23. Manners and Customs in Far Away Lands, very interesting and instructive book of travels, describing the peculiar life, habits, manners and customs of people of foreign countries.
24. 87 Popular Ballads. Same size as sheet music. Words of all the old and new songs.
25. Called Back. A Novel. By Hugh Conway.
26. At the World's Mercy. A Novel. By Florence Warden, author of "The House on the Marsh," etc.
27. Mildred Trevanion. A Novel. By "The Duchess," author of "Molly Bawn," etc.
28. Dark Days. A Novel. By the author of "Called Back," etc.
29. Shadows on the Snow. A Novel. By B. L. Farjeon, author of "Bread-and-Cheese-and-Kisses," etc.
30. Leoline. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Brenda Yorke."
31. Gabriel's Marriage. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "No Name," etc.
32. Reaping the Whirlwind. A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Old Middleton's Money," etc.
33. Dudley Carleon. A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Lady Audley's Secret," etc.
34. A Golden Dawn. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne," etc.
35. Valerie's Fate. A Novel. By Mrs. Alexander, author of "The Wowing O''," etc.
36. Sister Rose. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White," etc.
37. Anne. A Novel. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne."
38. The Laurel Bush. A Novel. By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," etc.
39. Robinson Crusoe. A thrilling narrative by Daniel De Foe, describing the adventures of a castaway in the South Pacific Ocean.
40. How to Make Poultry Pay. A practical and instructive series of articles by Mr. P. H. Jacobs, Poultry Editor of "The Farm and Garden," Phila. Illustrated.
41. Parlor Magic and Chemical Experiments, a book which tells how to perform hundreds of amusing tricks in magic and instructive experiments with simple agents.
42. Gems of the Poets, containing charming selections from Teanyon, Longfellow, Whittier, Byron, Shelley, Moore, Bryant, and many others.
43. Building Plans for Practical, Low-cost Houses, a full description and plans of Eight modern houses, ranging in price from \$600 to \$4500. Illustrated.
44. Anecdotes of Public Men—Washington, Franklin, Webster, Clay, Tilden, Lincoln, Scott, Grant, Garfield, Gladstone, Butler, Hancock, Lee, and all the leading men of the century.
45. Aesop's Fables. The work of an ancient genius. Children have read them for centuries and grown people read them every day.

OUR UNEQUALLED OFFER.

We have arranged with the publishers of these books to furnish the whole forty-five with one year's subscription (either new subscribers or renewals,) to our paper for \$2.00; or we will send any five for 25 cts., or the whole forty-five for \$1.25. Address all orders to

A. M. FRASER,
MANAGER OF THE CRITIC, HALIFAX, N. S.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Those who wish to receive pleasant and profitable reading matter for the winter evenings should take our exceptional offer which appears on page three. For \$2.00 in cash we undertake to send *THE CRITIC* to any subscriber for one year, supplying him in addition with forty-five of the most readable of readable books. Those who are renewing their subscriptions, as well as new subscribers, should take advantage of this offer.

Ten families in Ottawa were rendered homeless on Tuesday last by a fire which swept everything before it.

The Quebec Exhibition, which has been open during the present week, is one of the best ever given in that Province. The Governor General inspected the exhibits on Wednesday last.

The remarks attributed to Sir John A. Macdonald to the effect that British troops will be sent to Manitoba as a result of the railway troubles, are, despite official denials, still being circulated.

A railway accident on the Caranquit Railway on Monday last, resulted in the death of one man and the serious injury of four others. The accident was caused by the giving way of the planks on the section men's car.

The "Chandler-Electric Light Company" is composed of J. W. Chandler, of Moncton, Charles Annand, W. B. McSweeney, Joseph Seaton, and John Dunn, of Halifax. The capital is \$50,000; 5,000 shares of \$10 each.

The Annapolis *Spectator* says: Taking the county over, the apple crop this year, compared with last, will not amount to more than a quarter crop. Some think it will not amount to that. The Nonpariel crop will almost be an entire failure.

Montreal has seven thousand five hundred women who are entitled to vote in civic elections. These voters are considered as the uncertain element by ward politicians, but it is doubtful whether many of them will take advantage of their franchise.

A serious fire took place at Amherst on Friday last, when the Moffat block and several other wooden buildings were totally destroyed. The total loss is estimated at fifty thousand dollars, less than fifty per cent of which is covered by insurance.

Montana stock raisers charge that the Canada mounted police drive American cattle across the line into Canadian territory, for the purpose of seizing them and pocketing the proceeds of their sale. A complaint has been laid before the Dominion Government.

Henry Taylor, ex president of the Bank of London, Ont., and president of the Ontario Investment Association, London, has been arrested on a capias issued at the instance of R. M. Meredith. It is said Taylor's arrest is due to his failure to invest funds entrusted to him.

Mr Sumichrast, of Girton House, is to be congratulated on having obtained the services of Professor Heink, as musical director in the school. Those who had the pleasure of listening to Mr Heink's singing and playing on Friday evening last, are united in the opinion that this gentleman is a decided acquisition to the music circle of the city.

The beautiful bouquet which has for the last few days adorned our sanctum, has been much admired by those who have been admitted within the editor's retreat. Alderman Cooke, Chairman of the Garden Commissioners, has our thanks for the same, a share of which belongs to Mr. Power, the able superintendent of our Public Gardens.

The Canada Pacific Railway people deny that they are in any way delaying the rails of the Red River Valley Railway as charged in a telegram from Winnipeg. They claim that they have had cars in readiness to move the rails for the past twenty days, but not a rail has been delivered. The rails are still lying on the wharf, having been consigned to one of the banks in Montreal.

Quite a widespread interest has been awakened by the announcement that on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings next a company of from forty to fifty singers will render the Cantata, the Flower Queen, in Orpheus Hall. The Cantata is bright and attractive, and as those who are to take part in it have been under training for several months, it is anticipated that its rendition will reflect credit upon those taking part.

Two convicts, named Dixon and McQueen, attempted to escape from the Dorchester penitentiary. After scaling the wall by means of two planks, they were seen by the guard in the watch towers, who fired on them, wounding Dixon in three places. When McQueen saw this he stopped. In the absence of the penitentiary physician, Dr. Church was called upon to look after Dixon's wounds. The doctor considers that they are not fatal.

Tuesday next will be a gala day in Truro, and will be observed as a public holiday by the citizens of the town. Truro will yet rank as one of the largest cities in the Maritime Provinces, her railway facilities being unsurpassed. The town is lighted by electricity, has an excellent water service, and a first-class telephone exchange. Truro's natal day is Sept. thirteenth, and the celebration of its anniversary is one of the red letter days of the year.

The Kentville *Chronicle* says:—"There is now living within a mile of this town, in the Pine Woods, an aged colored man by the name of Elisha Laurence, who was on board the *Chesapeake* at the time of her encounter with the *Shannon*, during the American war of 1812. This individual was then but an infant, whose parents were cooks on board the ship, and of course remembers nothing of the fight. He, nevertheless, seems to think that he is entitled to some honor on account of his presence on that memorable occasion."

Our Business Manager, who has returned to Halifax, says:—"That the Shelburne band should practice before they again attempt to play dance music. That J. L. Doyle, of Bridgewater, has one of the neatest stores in the Province, it being finished throughout with polished native woods. That work is badly needed on the main post road between Bridgewater and Mill Village. That the balance of the road from Halifax to Shelburne has improved greatly during the past five years. That the people of Lunenburg Co are anxiously awaiting the completion of the N. S. Central Railway, and would like to see the work going ahead more briskly.

The volume of Dominion railway statistics for 1886 has been issued. It shows an increase of 548 in railway mileage over 1885, an increase of 188,425 in the number of passengers carried and of about a million tons of freight carried. The gross earnings of the Canadian railways increased by over a million dollars, and the operating expenses increased \$162,231. The total mileage of railways in operation in the Dominion is now 10,697, and the net earnings of the railways last year was \$9,211,800. All the mileage, with the exception of 1,220 miles, is laid with steel rails. Six passengers were killed and 59 injured on Dominion railways last year, and the total number killed in railway accidents was 144, compared with 157 in the preceding year. Of the killed in 1886, seventy-two were walking or trespassing on tracks at the time, twenty fell from cars and engines, eleven were getting on or off trains, twelve were coupling cars, and two were making up trains. Thirteen were killed in collisions or derailments and fourteen from other causes.

It is said that twelve cents per word will soon be made the uniform cable rate by all the lines.

Capital punishment in Utah is inflicted by shooting. A murderer named Hoyt was shot to death on the 11th ult., at Salt Lake City.

The failure is announced of a Hartford firm which did business in bar iron, steel, tin, etc. The liabilities of the firm are estimated at two million dollars.

Edison sends up from Llewellyn park every night a small balloon held by a wire. The balloon bears an electric light, which, at the height of 4,000 feet or so, it is impossible to distinguish from a star.

Suits are to be brought to prevent the printing of Mrs. Cleveland's portrait in lithograph and chromo for advertising brands of tobacco, cigarettes and soap, which has become very annoying to her. The suits will be brought by other persons, however.

The biggest bronze casting ever accomplished in America was lately made in New York. It was from a model of a buffalo's head made from a design by E. Kemeys, Jr., and will be placed over the eastern portal of the Union Pacific railroad bridge between Omaha and Council Bluffs.

Jonas G. Clark has just given a second million of dollars to Clark University, Worcester, Mass. This, taken in connection with the million previously given, it is claimed, is the largest single charitable gift ever made by a New England man, and, with very few exceptions, the largest ever made by a private person in his lifetime anywhere in the world.

John Brown, Jr., son of the Harper's Ferry raider, is 66 years old, and is engaged in grape growing on Put-in-Bay Island, in Lake Erie. He is a justice of the peace of Put-in-Bay township, consisting of eight inhabited islands in that part of the lake. He has for many years given much attention to geology, particularly to the evidences of glacial action as shown on the islands of Lake Erie and vicinity.

The mystery of the bad sailing of the yacht *Mayflower* has been solved. It was not the fault of the new owner or of the new captain. She has been sailing with a broken centreboard. Who can say what the result of the Marblehead race would have been if she had sailed in good condition. It will be remembered that the *Puritan*, which the *Mayflower* usually outsails, was but a few minutes behind the winner.

A crank has been terrifying the people of Mexico by prophesying the destruction of the capital city by earthquake, hot water, and sinking of the ground. The date fixed for the catastrophe was Aug 9 or 10. Many people put confidence in the prediction and on the appointed day hundreds of the uneducated left the city and took refuge in the country. Quiet has been again restored, but the prophet left town stealthily, fearing violence from those he had fooled. It is not known that he made any money out of his prediction.

Little by little the government engineers are evolving from the "Potomac flats" what is to be one of the largest and finest parks in the world. According to the latest report on the work by Col. Hains, the officer in charge, 475 acres have now been reclaimed. About half the work is already done. When completed the park will be connected with the reservations, beginning with the extensive grounds surrounding the Capitol, the botanical gardens, the Smithsonian grounds, the agricultural grounds, the Monument park and White lot, the whole forming a park of extraordinary size and beauty.—*Boston Transcript*.

General Master Workman Powderly says that he intends to go to Ireland to engage in the agitation for home rule. He has been urged by prominent Irish leaders to enter the campaign. The Knights of Labor, he says, recognize that an injury to one is the concern of all, and want to see justice prevail the world over. Englishmen in the Order have urged him to make the trip. He will also visit England, where he has many friends, and ascertain the condition of the British toilers. He anticipates no trouble on account of the English proverbial love of fair play, and thinks that America, which has shown much sympathy with the people of Ireland in their struggle, will uphold him.

It was announced that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad had passed into the control of a syndicate of New York, Philadelphia and London bankers. It will hereafter be operated in harmony with other trunk lines. The B. and O. Telegraph company will be controlled by the Western Union, the B. and O. Sleeping Car company by the Pullman Palace Car company, and the B. and O. Express company by the United States Express company.

A special from Louisville, Ky., says: "A very peculiar accident occurred on a farm just beyond 'The Point' the other morning. Mr. Simpson bought a lot of dynamite cartridges and was engaged in blowing up stumps in his yard. He had a lot of hogs roaming about the place. Near the noon hour his family, who were at dinner, were startled by a very loud report, and, hurrying to the window to find the cause, saw a cloud of dust arise from the ground. An investigation showed that two hogs and one horse were blown to atoms. It is supposed that one of the hogs had swallowed a dynamite cartridge. A farm hand saw the horse kick one of the hogs in the belly, and the very next instant the explosion followed. There was no trace of the hog left, and a hole several feet in depth was left in the ground. The other animals was left dead on the sod. The explosion was very violent and heard several miles from the scene. A number of the window glasses were shattered and the family much alarmed." —New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Every trace of the Colorado beetle has been destroyed in Germany by the timely use of disinfectants.

The Parnellites are irritated over the refusal of the Government to extend the allotments act to Ireland.

Cholera is making frightful ravages in India. In the Northwest Provinces 70,000 people died of the scourge during June, July and August.

An enormous gun casting exploded at Sheffield a few days ago, completely demolishing the foundry building. Three men were instantly killed, and several others fatally wounded.

There will be a great autumn campaign in favor of Home Rule. Mr. Gladstone, Lord Rosebery, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Mr. Morley, and all the opposition leaders, as well as the Irishmen, will take part in it.

Freiherr von Faber, the founder of the lead pencil firm of A. W. Faber, at Stein, in Germany, recently celebrated his seventieth birthday. He has changed the village of Stein, (near Nuremberg) into one of the finest in Germany, founded the famous Germanic Museum in Nuremberg, and will be remembered for many other charitable bequests.

The British fleet which is cruising on the Mediterranean, arrived at Bougie, Algeria. The officials at that place went aboard the flagship to pay their respects to the Duke of Edinburgh, Admiral of the squadron. They were informed that the Duke was in bed and retired without seeing him. The French press are furious at the way the officials were treated.

The King of the Belgians has just invested £1,000,000 in the purchase of estates in Hungary and Austria. They are nominally to become the property of His Majesty's sons in law, the Crown Prince of Austria and the Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, but it is generally believed that this step has been taken in view of possible mishaps. The late king invested largely both in England and in America, and his son has followed in his steps, and has considerably increased the stores accumulated by his provident sire.

That there is serious trouble in Cuba is quite evident from the despatches, though it is not clear what the fight is about. The commander in chief, who has a constitutional right to do almost anything he pleases, has Havana and the surrounding country under martial law. The trouble seems to have been caused by the commandant's interference with the Cuban officials. General Marin, who appears to be somewhat autocratic in his methods, is accused of a desire to destroy the public service, and the word is that Mann must go back to Spain, from whence he, and probably most of the officials whom he favors, came.

In his opening address before the British Association at Manchester, Sir Henry E. Roscol, the President, said it was necessary for England to awaken if she wished to maintain her commercial and industrial supremacy. Prof. Asa Gray, of Harvard University, made a speech in which he thanked the assemblage for the cordial welcome extended to him and referred in a happy manner to Washington Irving's description of Prof. Roscol's grandfather, concluding by expressing the hope that the meeting would prove the beginning of an international scientific organization. The President announced that the number of members was 3,658, higher than ever before.

Liberal leaders have decided to challenge the legality of the proclamation forbidding the Ennis and other meetings. Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Sir G. O. Trevelyan will return to London and seize the occasion presented by the coming up of the appropriation bill Monday to move a vote of censure against the Government. The Parnellite members will be recalled to assist in the debate, which will be the final one of the session, as Parnell is again ill at Avondale. The Union Conservative clubs have arranged for an autumn campaign to cover the whole country. Meetings will be held in 220 towns. 65 members of parliament have consented to take the stump. This will be the greatest effort ever made by the Conservatives. The Trades Congress have adopted a resolution to form a labor electoral association for the purpose of securing an increase in labor representation in parliament. Another resolution demands land reform, beginning with such imposition of land tax as will eventually leave the land in possession of the people. The congress is now debating the motion.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
SAULT SAINTE MARIE CANAL.

CONTRACTORS intending to tender for work of construction of the Canal proposed to be formed on the Canadian side of the Saint Mary's River, are hereby informed that Tenders will be received about JANUARY next, and that the most favorable time to examine the locality will be between the present time and the early part of November next. When plans, specifications and other documents are prepared due notice will be given. Contractors will then have an opportunity of examining them and be furnished with blank forms of tender, etc. By order, A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary, Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 24th August, 1887.

Western Counties Railway.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, 10th May, 1887, Trains will run daily (Sunday excepted), as follows:—
LEAVE YARMOUTH, daily at 7 15 a.m. Arrive at Digby Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 10 45 a.m. Wednesday and Saturday, at 10 15 a.m.
LEAVE DIGBY, daily at 3 00 p.m. Arrive at Yarmouth, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 6 30 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday, at 6 00 p.m.
Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time. Connections at Digby daily (with Steamer to and from Annapolis, Halifax, and Stations on the W. & A. Railway, with Steamer "Secret" from St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and for St. John every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday with steamer "New Brunswick" for Boston every Tuesday.
At Yarmouth, with Steamer Yarmouth for Boston every Wednesday and Saturday evening, and from Boston every Wednesday and Saturday morning. With Stage daily (Sunday excepted), to and from Barrington, Shubburne and Liverpool. Through ticket may be obtained at 126 Hollis Street, Halifax, and the principal Stations on the Windsor & Annapolis Railway.
J. BRIGNELL, General Superintendent, Yarmouth, N. S.

HOTEL CREIGHTON,
Pleasantly located on
TREMONT STREET---BOSTON.
One Block South of Boston Common.
Offers Superior Accommodations to transient or Permanent Guests. Terms moderate.
ROBERTSON & LONG, Proprietors.

REMOVED!

Wm. Bannister,
Importer and Retail Dealer in
WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
JEWELLERY,
Plated-Ware & Spectacles.
HAS REMOVED
TWO DOORS SOUTH,
TO
140 Granville St., Halifax.

YOU can live at home, and make more money at work for us, than at anything else in this world. Capital not needed—you are started free. Both sexes, all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings here from first start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out, if you are wise you will do so at once. H. HALLERT & Co., Portland, Maine.

BOOK BINDING!

Don't Neglect your Libraries, but have your Old Books, Magazines, Law Books, Music, etc. Neatly BOUND at
E. J. SMALL'S BINDERY.

Having a good Assortment of Morocco, Coloured Calf, Persian Leathers, &c. I am prepared to BIND Works of Art, such as Picturesque Canada, &c., in first class style. All Work punctually attended to. Country orders solicited.

E. J. SMALL,
197 Hollis Street,
OPPOSITE PROVINCE BUILDING.

WEBSTER
In Sheep, Russia and Turkey Bindings.



Supplied at small extra cost with DENBON'S PATENT REFERENCE INDEX. The latest edition has 3000 more Words in its vocabulary than are found in any other Am. Dictionary and nearly 3 times the number of Engravings. An invaluable companion in every library and at every fireside.—Toronto Globe. Should be in every school in the Dominion.—Ontario Educational Monthly, Toronto. Best Dictionary of the language.—London Times. THE STANDARD. GET Webster—it has 118,000 Words, 3000 Engravings, and a New Biographical Dictionary. THE Standard in Gov't Printing Office. 22,000 copies in Public Schools. Sale 20 to 1 of any other series. BEST aid to make a Family Intelligent. Best help for SCHOLARS, TEACHERS and SCHOOLS. Standard Authority with the U. S. Supreme Court. Recommended by the State Super'ts of Schools in 30 States, & by 50 College Presidents. G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Pub'rs, Springfield, Mass.

Amherst Stove and Machine Works.
Established 1818.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
ROBBINSON'S
CELEBRATED
ROTARY SAW MILL
The "Nonarchy" Patent
Included Tubular Boiler and
"Hercules" Engine. Robb's
Celebrated Rotary Saw Mills, Hodg-
son's Pat. Shingle Machines and Saw Grinders.
Latest Improved Planers and Lath Machines,
Grit Mills, Wood-working Machinery, Etc. Heavy
stock of Mill Supplies of every description. Send
for circulars. A. ROBB & SONS, Amherst, N. S.

WORKING CLASSES ATTENTION!

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to \$5 00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn neatly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

TO AGENTS THE CANADIAN NEEDLE CO., 48 and 48 Front Street, East, Toronto, get up the Neatest, most Complete, and Best Selling Needle Package in America. Send 25 Cents for samples of New No. 4, inserted in Fine Plush. Particulars sent when stamps are enclosed for reply.

RELIGIOUS.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

There has been quite an awakening among church people in Bathurst since the Rev. George Peters, formerly curate of St. Luke's Cathedral, has taken charge of that parish. At a recent confirmation the Metropolitan laid hands upon eighty-five persons, who, under Mr. Peters' guidance, had been led to assume their full responsibility as members of the church.

The new church at Conquerall Bank will be opened during the present month. It is a neat edifice.

Work on the new church at Mahono Bay is progressing rapidly, and the rector, the Rev. Mr. Snyder, who, with his curate, Mr. Harris, has been most energetic in raising funds for the purpose, looks forward to occupying the new building in the course of a few weeks.

A great deal has been written in the daily papers with respect to the legality of an American Bishop being translated to a Colonial See. The difficulties, however, are by no means insurmountable, and, if Bishop Perry shall conclude to accept the Bishopric, these can easily be overcome. One thing is certain, however, and that is that Bishop Perry will have to take the oath of allegiance to the Queen: At present it is impossible to state positively whether the Bishop will accept the appointment, but it may be said that the indications are favorable. In the diocese of Nova Scotia there are nearly twice as many clergymen as in that of Iowa.

BAPTIST.

At the late meeting of the Convention in Charlottetown, the report of the committee appointed to confer with a committee of the Free Christian Baptist Conference of New Brunswick was presented and called forth a lengthy and earnest discussion, which resulted in the whole basis of union passing unanimously. A committee was appointed to report the action of the Convention to the Free Christian Conference, and to take the necessary steps to prosecute the union. The report on ministerial education showed that assistance had been given last year to twenty students. The Acadia College Board reported that Prof. L. E. Wortman had been appointed to fill the chair of modern language and history. Last year 91 students were enrolled. The number attending Acadia Seminary was 83, and Horton Academy, 90. An effort is being made to raise \$50,000 for the college, in honor of its Jubilee, which takes place next year. The report of the Treasurer of the College showed a deficit of \$3,600. The Howe Mission Board reported that a plan had been prepared for increasing the salaries of ministers, the minimum salary to be \$500 and a parsonage. Representatives to the Senate of McMaster University were elected. The Convention will meet next year at Wolfville.

The annual Conference of the Free Baptists of Nova Scotia was held at Clark's Harbor, Shelburne County, on the 8th instant.

Rev. A. Cohan, of Hebron, is making a tour of the Province in the interests of Acadia College Jubilee Fund.

METHODIST.

Rev. Dr. Carman, General Superintendent, expects to address educational meetings in Nova Scotia in December.

Mount Allison University has just obtained an addition to its professoriate in the appointment of Mr. W. M. Tweedie, an old graduate of the college, and afterwards in the University of London, where he occupied a leading position among the students. The past two years he has spent in Germany studying the German language and literature. The appointment is a good one, and must result in raising the college still higher in the estimation of the public.

The death is announced of the Rev. Daniel Curry, D. D., of New York. He was for years the editor of the leading paper in the denomination.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The death of Miss Minnie Archibald, a missionary to Trinidad, took place on the 9th of August. In November last she left Truro for her sphere of labor, and during the short time she was at work made many friends. The disease was congestion of the brain, and, although everything was done to restore her, she never recovered consciousness.

The Presbytery of New York is the largest in the Presbyterian Church in the United States. Connected with it are 143 ministers, 15 churches, and 21,195 communicants.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church in Canada (Eastern Section) will hold its annual meeting at Stellarton on October 13th.

Rev. S. C. Gunn was accorded a very warm reception last month by the Scotch Church in Boston, of which he has become pastor.

Rev. T. H. Murray will be inducted into the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church at Lower Musquodoboit on the 22nd instant.

The Presbyterian Ladies' College will be opened on the 15th instant, Miss Leade, a graduate of Wellesley College, occupying the position of Principal. The conservatory of music will be under the direction of Professor Porter, and instructions on the violin will be given by Herr Klingensfeldt.

The Established Church of Scotland is about to establish a Deaconess' Home, which will be under the direction of a niece of Sir William Maxwell, of Cardross.

Principal Grant has already succeeded in obtaining \$140,000 towards the endowment of Queen's University, and has great hopes of raising the balance of the \$250,000.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

A SONG.

I dreamed that my true love came to me,
Sailing over the golden sea,
In a white winged boat so swift and light,
Dancing over the wavelets bright,
I stood on the beach and waited for him,
And my eyes with joyful tears were dim;
But I saw thro' their mist that he smiled at in
Sailing over the golden sea.

Over the sea, the golden sea,
My own true love he sailed to me.
Over the sea, the golden sea!
And he smiled his own dear smile at me.

He sprang on the beach with a joyous bound,
And with his arms he clasped me round;
The seafarer sparkled about our feet,
And my dear lad's smile was wondrous sweet.
He kissed my brow and lips and hair,
And softly whispered that I was fair,
My heart was as blithe as the sailing sea,
For had not my laddle come back to me?

Over the sea, the golden sea,
My own true love he sailed to me.
Over the sea, the golden sea,
My laddle has come back to me.

FRANK.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

PATRIOTISM.

This is a noble virtue or passion which we may cherish and strengthen, or weaken and destroy. It ought to characterize all men, for it tends to contentment and enjoyment, while the best interests of the people are closely associated with its proper manifestation. Any man who feels that he cannot love his country, ought, if possible, to seek and find another country, and when he finds one that he can love, he should stay there. To attempt, in a judicious manner, the correction of moral and political wrongs, does not indicate a want of patriotic feeling, but the contrary. A true patriot will defend his country from all its enemies, and seek to promote its welfare in every possible way.

This laudable feeling of soul does not seem to be as strong and general in Nova Scotia as it is in some other countries. Party politics, we fear more than anything else, interfere with its growth. A stranger, in reading our leading secular papers, would be puzzled to know where to find the exact line of truth in reference to our country's weal or woe. One declares it is on the verge of ruin, another says it is prospering. One party talks and sings in the jubilant major mode, the other howls in the mournful minor. And like the Jews in Ezra's day, when the foundation of the second temple was laid, it is not easy to "discern the noise of the shout of joy from the noise of the weeping of the people." Political music is very apt to be too high or too low. Extremes rather than a safe medium belong to politics in our day. It is probable that many in attempting to make music of this kind, sing falsetto. Our patriotism cannot be measured or weighed in political scales.

If our country will not secure us a comfortable living after suitable efforts in connection with industry and economy, we ought to seek one that will do so. But who is prepared to say that Nova Scotia will not do this? Lack of patriotism here indicates a serious error, if not disloyalty. Surely we are as well off as the Norwegians, who are proud of their barren summits, and inscribe upon their rix-dollars, "Spirit, loyalty, valor, and whatever is honorable, let the world learn among the rocks of Norway." The Japanese have such an affection for the place of their nativity, that no advantages can induce them, particularly the agricultural tribes, to quit the tombs of their fathers. A French writer informs us that a native of one of the Asiatic Isles, amid the splendors of Paris, beholding a banana tree in the garden of plants, bathed it with tears, and seemed for a moment to be transported to his own land. A minister dressing the wounds of a soldier, found that he had been shot through the eyes and the bridge of his nose, and that his sight was entirely gone. "Poor fellow!" said he, "this is hard." "Yes, it is hard, but I would go through it again for my country," replied the sightless hero. Mrs. Elliot, of Philadelphia, who had given two sons and four grandsons for the country, said, when the body of one of her grandsons was brought home, "I do not regret the gift to my country. If I had twenty sons I would give them all, for the country must be preserved; and if I was twenty years younger I would go myself and fight to the last."

Doubtless, if our Dominion were invaded by a foreign foe, similar instances would soon be forthcoming to show that there is true patriotism among us. But its more general cultivation and exhibition is desirable.

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own my native land,
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned,
As home his footsteps he had turned,
From wandering on a foreign strand?
If such there be, go, mark him well;
For him no minstrel raptures swell;
High though his titles, proud his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim,
Despite those titles, power and pelf,
The wretch concentred all in self,
Living, shall forfeit all renown,
And doubly dying shall go down
To the vile dust from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonored, and unsung."

Mill Village.

ALPHA.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

TWO TRAMPS ABROAD.

A lovely evening recently—an evening such as we Nova Scotians are so favored with in summer—found Ned and myself lazily stretched upon the grass at "Green Bank," smoking leisurely as we gazed dreamily out to sea or watched a fleet of small yachts as they sailed slowly before the light breeze in front of us, while a canoeist paddled his tiny craft across the smooth water towards the "Arm."

Some time previously we had decided to vacationize together, and, as the time is drawing near to that looked-for event, we naturally have been discussing where and how to spend it. Many are the suggestions offered, one to the other, but each is met with an objection, and the momentous question is no nearer a solution than when we first mentioned it, until the irrepressible newspaper man coming along is appealed to. With an eye to business, he sees an item, and promises his advice provided we "write up" our trip if his suggestion is acted upon. In an evil moment and being on the verge of despair, we gladly consent to do so, little realizing the task we have undertaken, and trust that our humble efforts to give CRITIC readers an account of our "tramp abroad" will not be harshly criticized.

The Saturday following, having provided tickets, we took our seat in an I. C. R. car at North St. station, and soon afterwards the train started and we are off on our vacation. Richmond and Rockingham are passed, and we lay aside our morning papers to view the beautiful and picturesque scenery along Bedford Basin, and as the train rushes along and we turn one after another of the many curves on this part of the road, each unfolds new beauties both on land and water, for in the early morning all vegetation is fresh, and the slanting rays of the sun striking against the glistening dew-dimmed foliage and shrubbery, the latter are reflected on the mirror-like surface of the water and present a sight that calls forth the admiration of all. At Bedford we get off the car long enough to say good-bye to some acquaintances among the volunteers, who have come up for a day's practice at the shooting range, but have only a moment to chat to the "warriors bold," when we are away again.

Our next stop is at Windsor Junction, and the utter loneliness of the place seems to take possession even of the locomotive, for, after a shorter stop than usual, it starts again and we are soon running along the shores of Grand Lake, then past Oakfield and Wellington, and the beautiful and fertile farming villages of Elmsdale, Milford, Shubenacadie and Stewiacke, and soon afterwards reach the hub of Nova Scotia—Truro. Here we meet a number of friends, some going to Halifax, others to travel in the same direction as ourselves, but all having the same end in view at present: to reach the dining-saloon, and that as quickly as possible. This we find difficult to do, owing to the number of people who always crowd the station platform on the arrival of every train, and we hope the Truro belles did not think us rude if we happened to jostle against them in our mad endeavor to reach the door of the saloon.

When "all aboard" is called it finds us in our car, busily engaged making and answering enquiries, as to where we came from and where we are going, and are introduced to two young ladies who prove pleasant travelling companions as far as Anihorst, where they leave us. We are pleased with the scenery along the road, and particularly that part of it which leads us over the Cobequid Mountains. Amherst is reached at 12.30 p.m., and the usual "twenty minutes for refreshments" allowed. This is just half way to St. John, and our conductor leaves us here and returns to Halifax, while we are left to the tender care of the conductor who came from St. John. Sackville and its Ladies Seminary, Dorchester with the Maritime Provinces' penitentiary, and Memramcook and its large college buildings, are each passed, and shortly afterwards we reach Moncton, the headquarters of the I. C. R. magnates. The head offices of the railway department are but a short distance from the station, and a good view of the building can be had from the car windows. It is certainly an imposing looking edifice, and would do credit to a much better paying institution than the I. C. R. has proved. Our "sister city," St. John, is reached about eight o'clock in the evening, and as soon as we have alighted from the train we are besieged by a host of cabmen, who seem to exhibit a fondness for us that is disagreeable, and who gather around us, each catching at our valises and insisting that we shall ride with them. Having selected one of the number who made the least noise, we got inside his cab and are driven to the dock, and are soon on board the steamer *New York* with the dread feeling that we are going to be sea-sick. In this we are agreeably disappointed, for during the whole voyage the weather is fine and the water smooth, and only one case of sickness is reported. The only event on the trip which interested us was when about noon on Sunday we came near a lighthouse on a little island, about eighty miles off Portland the captain informed us, he wrapped a number of newspapers tightly together and tied them to a stick of cord-wood to throw them overboard. Nearing the island he signalled the lighthouse keeper, and he and a boy put out in a row-boat. When they reached the side of the steamer the stick was thrown overboard and picked up by the boy. The Capt. told us that this was the only means the keeper had of getting the papers, and the only opportunity during the week, as on his other trips the little island is out of the course of the steamers.

It was not till after midnight that we reached Boston, and we lost no time in getting to the Adams House, where we stopped during our stay in the "City of Culture." Next morning we are around bright and early prepared to "do" Boston, which we succeeded in very well during our four days' stay, seeing most of the points of interest in and around that classic town, before we started for New York. Taking an evening train at the Old Colony station in Boston, an hour and a half later we stop at Fall River and transfer ourselves to the steamer *Pilgrim*, the "Queen of the fleet" of Fall River steamers.

No description of ours could convey any adequate idea of what this floating palace is like, and we will not attempt it. We were told, and readily believed it, that she cost one and a half million dollars to build, and is the largest and finest steamboat afloat.

Arriving in New York early the following morning, we received a warm reception, but decided not to remain for any length of time, but to call again when it was cooler, and with as much haste as the heat would permit of we get around to make a few calls, and this through with cross over in the ferry to Hoboken, where we take a train on the D. L. & W. railway for Scranton. It is early in the afternoon when we board the train, and are surprised to see a lamp burning brightly, and wonder the reason for it. We are not kept in suspense long as to the motive, for shortly after leaving Hoboken we enter a tunnel, which is seven-eighths of a mile in length, and the usefulness of the lighted lamp is apparent. When about halfway through the tunnel I was startled by a faint scream, and a young lady sitting beside me in the car, next the window, throws herself across me in the most interesting manner. Peering out into the darkness she was frightened by a locomotive on the other track, which went by us with a rush and a roar, the noise, intensified in the narrow tunnel, being enough to frighten even a stouter heart when taken so unawares. On learning that there were three other tunnels to pass through before reaching Scranton, Ned wanted to change seats with me, a request that was very reluctantly granted. As we did not chance to meet any trains in passing through the other tunnels, he was not satisfied with the change and spoke very much as though he thought that life was a "hollow mockery."

The principal towns passed are Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington. At the latter place we had a change of locomotives, a more powerful one being required to take us up the Pocono Mountains. The country is level and uninteresting, until Delaware is reached, but as soon as that station is passed the porter in the car tells us that we are nearing the Delaware Water Gap, and if we wish to get a good view of it, had better step out on the car platform. We do so, and are amply rewarded for our trouble. The Gap is a narrow gorge in the mountains, with enough room between the base of the mountain and the river for a railway track. As we pass around the foot of the mountain, we look up, up hundreds of feet, at its frowning face and bold rocks towering high above and looking as if they would come crashing down upon our devoted heads, and we are awe-inspired. Once through the Gap we commence the ascent of the mountain, and, by a winding and circuitous route, reach the summit. "Every hill has its dale," and passing Pocono Summit station we run down the other side of the mountain in fine style, reaching Scranton about seven in the evening.

We are told that the "Wyoming House" is the best hotel in the city, and, accordingly, go there and find it a very nice house, with good attendance, spacious rooms, good table and polite attachés, with the exception of one of the office clerks, who is without an equal in his way of being disagreeable. During our stay in Scranton we gleaned the following facts: that it is the largest city for its age in the union, that it has a territorial area of 19½ square miles, was incorporated as a city in 1866; in 1870 had a population of 35,000, which had increased in 1886 to 80,000. The city is nicely laid out, and the principal streets are very wide; while the buildings in the business portion are mostly fine structures. The private residences are nice, and in some cases elegant. The place owes its existence, if not its origin, probably to coal entirely, for there must be hundreds of coal mines within a radius of a few miles, and Scranton is the distributing point, fifty-four thousand tons being shipped from here daily. The trains are made up here for New York, Buffalo and other points, and it has quite the appearance of a railroad centre. There are some large manufacturing concerns here too, among which the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Co. and the Dickson Manufacturing Co. are the largest. The former have one of the largest steel mills in the United States, and the latter make a specialty of locomotives and stationary engines. Besides a horse car line, Scrantonians boast of an Electric St. railway. It has been said, "Go any place you may, you will find a Nova Scotian." It is true in this instance, for Rev. D. M. Stearns, pastor of Grace St. M. L. Church, is a native of this province, and a brother of J. W. D. Stearns, late city editor of the *Chronicle*. The leading journals are the *Truth* and *Republican*, and while we were there they were carrying on a war as to which had the largest circulation. To our unbiassed minds, laying aside the question of circulation, the *Republican* seemed to us to be the brightest, newest and best edited paper of the two, and we awarded it the palm.

Almost reluctantly we leave Scranton and go down the beautiful Wyoming Valley to Wilkes Barre, stopping *en route* at Wyoming, famous in history as being the scene of one of the fiercest and bloodiest massacres of revolutionary times. A monument, properly inscribed, marks the place where lies the remains of those who "fought for home and liberty." It is late when we reach Wilkes Barre, and what we see of that town is "under the glare of the electric light," as we leave at a very early hour the following morning. The population of this town is not quite half that of Scranton, and it is very jealous of its neighbor's rapid growth and advancement, as can be seen by the attitude of its press.

(To be continued.)

MUSICAL ECHOES.

Patti's programme for receiving floral offerings has become rather stereotyped, but it nevertheless never fails to take with an audience. When she sees a huge floral tribute coming down the aisle she toddles forward with radiant smiles and mincing steps to receive it; then she attempts to take it from over the footlights, then, realizing that it is an impossibility for her to lift so large a burden, she goes through an elaborate pantomime of coquettish

despair and summons a servant to bear it from the stage. Finally, accepting a loss formidable bouquet, she detaches a rose, kisses it and presents it to Ardit, who receives it with baldheaded rapture and much florid Italian gesticulation. Patti, all nods and becks and wreathed smiles, trips off with her treasures, and the little side show is over, the good-natured public rewarding it by a round of applause. It is all acting, doubtless, but it is certainly very well done.—*Musical Record.*

Moszkowsky.—A hint of the character of Moszkowsky, the pianist and composer, is given in the following extracts from a letter recently received from him by Mr. E. Parabo, of Boston: "I should be happy to send you my piano concerto but for two reasons: First, it is worthless; second, it is most convenient—the score being 400 pages long—for making my piano stool higher when I am engaged in studying better works. Besides other extensive acquirements, I can play billiards, chess, dominoes and violin, can ride, imitate canary birds, and relate jokes in the Saxon dialect. Am a tidy, amiable man, and your very devoted friend and collegiate."—*American Musician.*

A lady playing on a pianoforte, on being called upon for a dead march, asked a celebrated professor of music what she should play, to which he replied, "Any march that you play will be a dead one, for you're sure to murder it."

COMMERCIAL.

The movements of trade during the past week have been devoid of any feature of interest, though, on the whole, a satisfactory volume of business has transpired. The late reports of the grain harvest are rather disappointing, and it is now certain that a considerable shortage will occur; and when the full facts are ascertained, the result will probably be to cause the exercise of great caution among merchants. For the present, however, trade is in a satisfactory condition, and, as a rule, fairly active, and remittances are fair for the season.

It is announced that the British Government has decided to appoint a commission to meet the United States authorities and endeavor to arrange matters in connection with the fisheries dispute. This commission is to be composed on the part of Great Britain of two English and one Canadian Statesmen, on the part of the United States of no one with the semblance of authority to bind the nation to anything. We do not hesitate to predict that such a commission will accomplish nothing beyond an attempt, which may be more or less successful, to ascertain what the Americans really want. The U. S. Senate alone has the power to create authority to treat with a foreign nation, and it has steadily refused to grant any such authority to President Cleveland or to Secretary of State Bayard. The British Commissioners will, of course, be well, and cordially received. They will be feasted and junketed to their hearts' content. They will be accorded as many "interviews" with as many Cabinet Ministers, or others, as they may desire, and they will finally be told how much His Excellency the President and the Honorable Secretary of State, and the lesser fry, regret that the Senate insists upon being a thoroughly national body, and does not one whit mind displeasing the executive, where, in its conception, a question of national honor and right is concerned. These people actually imagine that they may manage to eke out an existence, though they never do see even the tail of a mackerel that once had a happy—albeit brief—living within three miles of the coast of a British dependency. They may be woefully misguided—quite possibly they are—but an English and Canadian commission is not likely to prove the fact to them.

But, aside from badinage, there are other matters that the Americans regard as quite as important as the fisheries that they think should first be settled between the two nations. Principal among these is the hostile attitude that they think that Canada has always maintained towards them. We do not say that they are justified by the facts in so thinking, but our business is merely looking calmly at the situation as we find it, and it is as we have stated.

Another matter is that of a broad extradition treaty. The United States Government has repeatedly endeavored to come to some agreement with that of Great Britain on this point, but no satisfactory basis has been reached as yet. The principal obstacle appears to be, that England insists upon having dynamite offences made extraditable. This the United States refuses, on the ground that such offences are the outgrowth of politics with which they, as a foreign nation, have nothing to do. To outsiders it seems strange that two such great civilized nations should not make a treaty covering all points on which they can mutually agree, and leaving others in abeyance for the present. This would seem to be the most sensible course. Besides, the record of Britain is against her in this matter, for when some of the Orsini conspirators escaped to London after their attempt on the life of Napoleon III, when they only succeeded in killing some innocent persons in the street, England firmly refused to give them up, on the same ground, viz., that theirs was a political offence. It is not doubted, that had the assassins of the Czar a few years since made their escape to any part of the British Empire, England would, on the same principle, have refused to surrender them.

It is alleged that, owing to the high rates charged by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, large quantities of freight are being shipped from British Columbia for points in Eastern Canada over the Northern Pacific line. The Tacoma *Ledger* reports that, notwithstanding the running of the Canadian Pacific trains, many of the shippers of Victoria send and receive goods over the Northern Pacific via Tacoma, because it gives them better satisfaction. Recently, five car loads of canned salmon came through in bond from Victoria to Tacoma, and were shipped over the Northern Pacific

to Montreal and Toronto. This is said to be the first of a shipment of twenty-four car loads over this route to the same points by the same firm in British Columbia.

The following are the Assignments and Business changes in this Province during the past week:—Jas. McLean, grocer, Truro, sold out; Morris & Son, genl. store, Advocate Harbor, admitted Oliver Knowlton to partnership; John D. McLellan, genl. store, Boisdale, assigned to Donald Gillie; Zephaniah H. Newell, fishing, Cape Sable, admitted John C. Newell, as Zephaniah H. Newell & Son; W. H. Davies & Sons, foundry, Pictou, dissolved, Chas. Davies retires; F. J. Stoueman, clothing, Halifax, assigned to Jas. W. Ryan; Bishop & Gidney, genl. store, Digby, assigned to J. W. Snow.

DRY GOODS.—Business in this line has been fairly active, and a good movement has been accomplished. Travellers are sending in orders with satisfactory freedom, and country buyers have visited town in good numbers, making their purchases of fall goods.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—A good business at steady prices runs up the iron and hardware situation, in which there has been little to command attention. Cables quote warrants at 42s. 8d. Pig iron has undergone no change, though some buyers claim to have secured lots below current quotations. Finished iron has been fairly active and firm, as have also Canada plates. London cables are:—Spot tin £102 12s. 6d., with a quiet market. G. O. B. Chili bars, £40 5s.; soft English lead, £12 2s. 6d.; do Spanish do., £12 17s. 6d.; best selected copper, £45 5s. Our Philadelphia advices say:—"Several good-sized orders for steel rails have been placed at \$16.50 to \$37.50. Large winter lots could be placed at \$36, although the probabilities are that prices will be shortly advanced. The rail-makers are anxious to book as much winter business in the next thirty days as possible. Several large buyers are about closing small lots at \$39. T rails are still in demand and firm in price at \$24 to \$24.50, with enquiries and offers for more rails than can possibly be furnished at \$23.50. There is a possibility of a weakening tendency in structural iron, owing to sharp foreign competition. Forge and foundry iron have been quiet for a week, and large buyers are about ordering at \$17, for forgo, and \$21.50 for No. 1 foundry. Very heavy orders for merchant bars have been placed within a few days at interior mills at 2 to 10 cts. The general iron trade is in a good condition. The demand for wrought iron pipe is heavy, but prices are cut very low." The report from Pittsburg, Pa., is that steel rails, foreign material, plate, tank and muck bars, are all under more active enquiry, and large sales may be looked for at an early date. There is a liberal movement all around and an excellent fall and winter outlook for iron, steel, glass, lumber, petroleum, and machinery of all kinds.

BREADSTUFFS.—The flour market has been fairly active and firm, with a good local trade, especially in strong bakers'. Prices have been firmer, as the stock of old wheat ground is light. While the feeling in England is that still lower prices for wheat are almost a foregone conclusion, the general impression on this continent is that prices cannot possibly go much, if any lower, and that considerably higher values must rule in the not far-off future. The reason for entertaining the latter view is that the visible supply continues to show a material decrease from week to week, last week's showing a decrease of about 1,500,000 bushels, making the amount in sight 30,573,161 bushels, against 41,297,906 bushels a year ago, or a decrease of 10,700,000 bushels. This fact, in conjunction with the apparent large diminution of reserves in farmers' hands, as compared with those of a year ago, and also the fact that present prices are 8 to 9c. per bushel lower than those ruling last harvest, all go to impress upon authorities in the trade on this side of the Atlantic that higher, rather than lower values, will rule in the future. It is not, however, wise to altogether lose sight of the fact that present low prices, together with favorable material in sight for building up a higher basis of cost, tend to keep the wheat in purchasers' hands, instead of causing the usual amount to be marketed at this season of the year, and the invisible supply is always deceptive, farmers generally being inclined to plead poverty of supplies, although in reality they have plenty. In England appearances certainly favor a continuation of present low prices, if not still lower ones. Although the crop estimate of England has been reduced, it still shows an increase of about thirteen millions of bushels, as compared with that of last year, while the French crop is about eighteen million bushels larger. Besides this there is an abundant spot supply of wheat and flour, which, of course, tends to keep down prices in the United Kingdom, and point to a new era of breadstuffs. In Liverpool California wheat was 2d. higher, standing at 5s. 11d. to 6s. 2d. Red wheat there was depressed, but there is a good demand for white.

PROVISIONS.—The local provision market has ruled quiet and steady, with trade limited to jobbing lots. Bacon in Liverpool was firmer at 41s. 6d. to 42s. 6d.; pork unchanged at 72s. 6d.; lard at 33s. 9d., and tallow at 22s. 6d. In Chicago provisions were again firmer, and a further advance has been secured. January pork moved up to \$12.50, and lard improved 24 to 5c., being September \$6.47½, October, \$6.50, and November, \$6.50. Meats there advanced 5c. The hog market is strong, and has advanced 5 to 10c. Recent quotations were:—Light grades, \$5 to \$5.30; mixed packing, \$4.85 to \$5.05; heavy shipping, \$5.05 to \$5.45.

BUTTER.—Although the butter market has lost the activity that has characterized it for some weeks past, it has retained its firmness. The present quietness of the market is attributed to the absence of export orders at present prices, which are above shippers' limits. The continued dry weather in the West tends to materially diminish the fall market, and most dealers apprehend that supplies during the coming winter will run below the average.

CHEESE.—The decline of 6d. in the public cable has given the foreign market an appearance of weakness, which has not, however, been reflected on this side of the water to any appreciable extent, for the reason that offerings have been pretty well taken up at current rates. The secret of the

abnormally high price of cheese this season, and the remarkably large export demand, unquestionably lies in the heavy shrinkage in the home production of Great Britain, owing to the severest drought that has occurred in that country for the past twenty-five years. The *Mark Lane Express* says:—"With the exception of a few brief and very slight showers, the drought has remained unbroken over the greater portion of the United Kingdom, and the temperature has fallen some 15 degrees on the average during the day time, whilst the nights have become longer and much colder, and the evenings and mornings are now of a decidedly autumnal character. Vegetation of all kinds appears to be giving out under the prolonged drought, and the leaves on many of the trees are withering and dropping." Up to the end of July there had been exported from Canada cheese of this season's make to the value of \$2,597,000, an increase over the exportation for the same period of 1886 of \$1,153,000, of 1885 of \$797,000, of 1884 of \$399,000, of 1883 of \$871,000, and of 1882 of \$1,128,000. The export this year, as a matter of quantity, is not so exceptionally large, but the price is remarkably high. Of itself the million dollars in excess of last year, which the Canadian farmers have obtained for three months of their make of cheese, will do much to make the country prosperous. The high price which now rules for butter as well as for cheese will make this a very profitable season for dairy farmers in spite of the drought, and if it encourages both cheese and butter makers to improve their product it will have a lasting influence for good on the country.

FRUIT.—The apple crop, it is now certain, will not exceed a low average this year, especially of long keepers, so that we are warranted in expecting good prices to rule. Some Emperor Alexanders that were received from the country this week sold readily at \$3. We note that new crop Valencia raisins to arrive by S. S. *Scotland* from London are offered at 7c. to 8c. The prospects of the currant crop are reported from Patras to be excellent, though some loss has been sustained—estimated at about 60,000 lbs.—by rain falling on the berries that were spread out to dry. With regard to the quality of the present crop, Messrs. Buruini & Co. write that it promises well, the fruit being free from rot and the worm ravages which did so much injury last year. If the weather be favorable for another ten days two-thirds of the crop will be secured sound.

TEA AND COFFEE.—No changes have transpired in these articles since our last writing. Country distribution continues to be good, and the cheerful tone of the market alluded to in our last is well maintained.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Refined sugar has been more active, and is firm. In Montreal, the fight between the independent grocers and the "sugar combine" continues with unabated vigor. It certainly does not look right that we in Canada should pay from 2 to 4 cents per lb more than consumers elsewhere do. It is no answer to point out that our sugar is cheaper than it ever was before, because increased productions and improved methods of manufacture have everywhere reduced prices to a minimum. The market for molasses has ruled quiet, owing to the fact that most of the dealers are well filled up, but prices are very firm at quotations.

FISH.—The market has ruled very quiet for all kinds of fish. Few are arriving, except herring, for which the demand is very limited, and the market is nearly bare of merchantable fish of other varieties. On Saturday last, a round lot of mackerel, both 3's and large 3's, was sold at \$9, but the opening of the week brought an easier market, and sales were made at \$8.50. Our quotations will cover values. A run of mackerel is reported at the west end of Prince Edward Island, and some of the shore seiners and hand-liners are said to be doing well. Herrings are nominally unchanged, but the facts that stocks in hand are small, and the catch is virtually over, influence holders to be very reluctant to part with what they have at last week's quotations. This has brought business in herrings to a stand still for the present. As to codfish, there has been no alteration in their value from vessel, but holders are very firm, and it would be impossible to secure round lots of choice hard fish from store for less than \$4 per qtl. Scale fish are easier, owing to recent discouraging Havana advices, where prices have fallen fully \$1 per qtl. all round. Salmon and alewives are unchanged. Our outside advices are as follows:—Montreal, Sept. 5.—"The chief business is in dry cod, for which there is good enquiry, the market being firm at \$4 per qtl., at which figure sales are being made. Green cod is quiet, and quoted at \$3.75 to \$4 per bbl. Cape Breton herrings are quoted at \$5.25 to \$5.40 per bbl." Boston, Sept. 3.—"We cannot advise the shipment of Labrador herring to this market, unless they are of large size. Some sales of large No. 3 mackerel this week at \$12 to \$12.50, but the market seems a little easier lately. At present prices mackerel are uncertain property to hold." Havana, Aug. 27.—"Codfish have been in moderate demand at \$5.50, but we hope that stocks will soon remain in one hand only, when better prices may be expected, since ruling prices are entirely too low for cost of this article at shipping points. Scale fish continue extremely dull at \$1.75 for haddock, and \$1.50 for hake, with few buyers." Gloucester, Mass., Sept. 5.—"The high price of mackerel interfered with sales as the receipts increased, and last week's prices could not be sustained. The Bay receipts early in the week were held at \$14 per bbl., sea-packed, but concessions had to be made and sales were made on Wednesday at \$12.75 and \$13. Block Islands have sold at \$10, 14.50, 18.00 to 18.50 and 27.00 to 28.00 for 3's, 2's, 1's and extra 1's. We notice sales of George's codfish at \$1.50 and 3.50 per qtl., for large and small, now held at \$1.75 and \$3.62, Grand Bank \$3.50, Flomish Cap \$3.75, held at \$4; handline Western Bank \$3.50, held at \$3.75; medium and small Bank \$3.25, Shores \$4 and 3.37 for large and medium. Fresh halibut have been in light supply, with last sales at 8c. per lb. Cusk \$3.25, pollock \$1.87, slack-salted do. \$2.50; haddock \$2.50, and hake \$2. Newfoundland herring \$4 per bbl. Nova Scotia large split \$5.00, medium \$4; Labrador \$5.50; trout \$14.50 per bbl.; pickled codfish \$5; haddock \$4; halibut heads \$3.25, tongues \$6, sounds \$11.50, tongues and sounds \$8; alewives \$3.25.

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.

GROCERIES.

SUGAR.	
Cut Leaf	8
Granulated	7 to 7 1/2
Circle A	6 1/2
White Extra	6
Extra Yellow C	5 1/2 to 6
Yellow C	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
TEA.	
Longon, Common	17 to 19
" " " " "	20 to 23
" " " " "	25 to 28
" " " " "	31 to 33
" " " " "	35 to 36
" " " " "	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes	30
Demerara	30 to 31
Diamond N	30 to 31
Porto Rico	30
Cienfuegos	27
Trinidad	24 to 25
Antigua	27 to 28
Tobacco—Black	37 to 44
" " " " "	42 to 58
DISCURTS.	
Pilot Bread	2.60 to 2.00
Boston and Thin Family	5 1/2 to 6
Soda	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
do in lb boxes, 50 to case	7 1/2
Fancy	8 to 15

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

Quotations below are our to day's wholesale prices for car lots not cash. Jobbers and Retailers' prices about 5 to 10 cents per bbl. higher than car lots. Markets quiet and weak. Breadstuffs are selling at current cost.

FLOUR.	
Graham	4 10 to 4.65
Patent high grades	1.90 to 5.00
" " " " "	4.50 to 4.75
Superior Extra	1.30 to 4.40
Lower grades	3.80 to 3.90
Oatmeal, Standard	1.40 to 4.50
" " " " "	4.00 to 4.65
Corn Meal—Halifax ground	2.85 to 2.90
" " " " "	2.90
Iran per ton—Wheat	19.00
" " " " "	17.00
Shorts	21.00 to 22.00
" " " " "	23.00 to 24.00
Cracked Corn	27.00 to 28.00
" " " " "	25.00 to 26.00
" " " " "	nominal
Feed Flour	2.00 to 3.00
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs	44 to 46
" " " " "	53 to 60
Peas	1.40 to 1.10
White Beans, per bushel	1.85 to 1.95
Hot Barley, per barrel	4.85 to 4.90
Corn	65 to 70
Hay per ton	14.00 to 15.50
Straw	10.00 to 12.00

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am Ex Mess, duty paid	10.50 to 11.00
" " " " "	11.00 to 11.50
" " " " "	12.00 to 12.50
Pork, Mess, American	17.50 to 18.00
" " " " "	19.00 to 20.00
" " " " "	16.25 to 16.50
" " " " "	none
" " " " "	13.00 to 13.50
Lard Tubs and Pails	11 to 12
" " " " "	12.50 to 13.00
Hams, P. E. I.	none
Duty on Am Pork and Beef \$2 20 per bbl	none

Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily. These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL.	
Extra	none
No. 1	8.00
" " " " "	7.50
" " " " "	4.50
" " " " "	4.00
" " " " "	3.50
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore, July	1.25
No. 1, August	none
" " " " "	none
Round Shore	none
Labrador, in cargo lots, per lb	4.00
Bay of Islands, from store	2.75
Alewives, per bbl.	1.75 to 3.00
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore	3.25 to 3.50
New Bark	3.00 to 3.25
Bay	none
SALMON, No. 1	14.00
HADDOCK, per qtl	2.00 to 2.25
HAKE	2.25
CUSK	1.75
POLLOCK	1.75
HAKE SOUNDS, per lb.	10 to 35c
COD OIL A	22 to 25

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

LOBSTERS.

Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing)	4.60 to 5.00
Tall Cans	5.75 to 6.25
Flat	Per case 1 doz 1lb cans,

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m.	25.00 to 28.00
" " " " "	4.00 to 17.00
" " " " "	10.00 to 12.00
" " " " "	8.00 to 14.00
Spice, dimension good, per m.	3.50 to 10.00
" " " " "	8.00 to 9.00
" " " " "	6.50 to 7.05
Hemlock, merchantable	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine	3.00 to 3.50
" " " " "	1.00 to 1.25
" " " " "	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.

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints	22 to 25
" " " " "	22 to 24
" " " " "	18 to 20
" " " " "	12 to 15
" " " " "	24 to 26
Canadian Creamery, new	20 to 22
" " " " "	17 to 18
" " " " "	12 1/2

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer in Butter and Cheese.

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound	15 to 22
" " " " "	12 to 15
" " " " "	7
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs, No 1	7 1/2
" " " " "	6 1/2
" " " " "	6
" " " " "	6 1/2
Cow Hides, No 1	6 1/2
No 3 Hides	5
Calf Skins	7 to 8
" " " " "	25
Lambskins	25 to 35

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

APPLES.	
No. 1 Varieties, new per bbl	2.25 to 2.75
Pears, Bartlett, per bbl	6.50 to 7.00
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new)	8.10 to 8.50
Lemons, per case	4.50 to 5.50
Bananas, per bunch	3.60 to 4.50
Cocoanuts, per 100	5.50
Onions, American, per lb.	3 1/2 to 3 3/4
Dates, boxes, new, scarce	7 1/2
Raisins, Val.	8 to 7
Figs, Eleme, 5 lb. boxes, per lb.	11
Prunes, Stewing, boxes	none

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

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound	12 to 15
Geese, each	40 to 66
Ducks, per pair	60 to 75
Chickens	30 to 60

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Steers, best quality, per 100lbs all.c	5.00
Oxen	4.00
Fat Steers, Heifers light weights	3.50 to 4.75
Wethers, best quality, per 100lbs	3.00 to 4.00
Lambs	2.50 to 3.00

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

HILDRED.

(Continued.)

His words cheered and encouraged her, as they always did.

"What would you have me do?" she asked.

"I would have you lay aside your coldness, your pride, your reserve," he told her. "Do not become a revengeful woman. Your husband has, it is true, outraged and insulted you, but it was a mistake, and he deploras it bitterly. Be generous; leave revenge to small souls and narrow minds; rise above it and forgive him."

"You do not know, Raoul," she said, "that my heart is sore with my trouble."

"I know," he replied, "it is hard to bear; but you must forgive him. You must again take up the duties of your life, resume your occupations, devote yourself to the welfare of your husband, forgive generously and entirely all that has happened, live for the good work you have begun. Once before I asked you if you were strong enough to take up the burden of your life and carry it bravely. I ask you the same question now."

She was quite silent for a few minutes, and then, as the mist rolls from the hill-tops before the light of the sun, all shadow passed from her face, and she answered him.

"I will. I will do all you advise, Raoul. I will forgive my husband. You say that he loves me now. I shall put his love to the test. If it fails, well and good—I will do my duty without the sunshine of love to cheer me; if it stands the test, I will try to crown his life with my love."

He looked long and lovingly at her.

"You are a brave girl, Hildred—you are a good woman," he said admiringly. "I wish there were more like you. I will tell Ulric that you are willing to see him now."

"If you please," she responded; "but Raoul, do not repeat what I have said. I want to test his love myself."

CHAPTER XLIV.

Lady Caraven decided to follow the advice of her friend Sir Raoul, and forgive her husband. She received him in the pretty little boudoir in which the few months of her girlish life at home had been spent. It was a pretty room, octagon-shaped, with a large bay window that looked across the lawn to the river—a room that seemed fitted for a young girl's habitation, with hangings of pink silk, and white lace, a profusion of flowers, and a few pretty water-color drawings.

She was standing by the window when he entered. His step was so light and quiet that she did not hear him at first, and he looked at her for half a minute in silent admiration. The tall, slender figure was draped in a plain black silk dress, the dark hair was carelessly arranged after a picturesque fashion; the lovely face had a faint hue of returning health and hope. Her hands were tightly clasped, and the expression on her face was one of deep thought.

"Hildred!" he called, and at the sound of his voice a crimson flush seemed to burn her neck and face. She was quite silent for a minute, and held out her hand.

"Can you—do you really forgive me?" he asked. "I hardly dare to hope that it is true."

"It is quiet true," she replied, and he detected a slight tremor in her voice. "Let me ask a question in my turn: Is it true that you love me?"

"Yes," he answered. "It is as true as that Heaven is above me."

"Will you tell me how long you have loved me?" she asked, quietly.

"I will answer you quite truthfully, Hildred," replied the earl. "I cannot tell you. When I first married you—I speak freely—I did not like you, to me you were simply an incumbrance that I was compelled to put up with. I saw nothing in you—neither beauty nor mind, yet we had to live together, and in some kind of way I was grateful to you. For many long months after our marriage I looked upon you simply as an unformed school-girl. The first thing that I awoke to was a knowledge of your beauty, I heard every one praising it, and I began to perceive that in place of an unformed school-girl I had one of the most beautiful women in England for my wife. The next thing that struck me was the way in which you spoke to me: I began to admire your pride and spirit, your noble ideas, your grand notions of duty. The day I saw you dismiss John Blantyre was the day, I believe, on which I first began to love you. Then I admired the way in which you roused me, the way in which you broke up without mercy all my dreamy luxurious life. I loved you for the brave manner in which you took your stand by duty. But when I began to love you with a lover's love I cannot tell. On the night of the ball, when I saw what you had inscribed on your tablets—'My husband'—my heart beat faster than it had ever done before, and I felt the greatest inclination to take you in my arms and kiss your face a thousand times; but I could not. After that my love grew. I watched you—you were beautiful and graceful, my love, I listened to you—your words were replete with wit and wisdom; I saw how your whole time was given to useful and noble occupations. But when I began to love you with a lover's love I cannot tell, Hildred. I should like to say one thing to you," he continued hurriedly—"they are humiliating words for me, but true ones. Whatever there is of good in me I owe it, my wife, to you. I was sunk in pleasure, in self-indulgence. I had but one idea of life, and that was to get as much from it as possible. I own to you that I never even thought of duty; I hated the word. My thoughts and interests were centered in myself. Men died, I cared not, so that I lived. Men starved, I had plenty. Those who depended on me were ground down, oppressed, and burdened. I cared not, so that the means

were forthcoming to gratify my desires. My wife, it was you who aroused the nobler soul within me, who taught me to live for others and not for myself, who taught me that there is a pleasure in virtue. After Heaven, I owe all that is good in my life to you, and I thank you for it."

She bowed her head in sweetest courtesy. "She could not speak to him. His words had filled her heart with the very fullness of joy.

"I am sure," he continued, "that, when a strong chain of circumstances led me to believe that you were guilty of a great crime, the strongest feeling in my heart was disappointment that you were not the angel I had taken you to be. Then, when you had gone, and I was left alone, left without you, I knew that I loved you. I found my life a blank; my thoughts were always with you; my heart had gone with you. Then I knew that I loved you with a lover's love, and that I should never be happy until I had won you."

A glad light came into her dark eyes, but she made no reply. He continued—

"Hildred, as earnestly as a man can speak, I ask you to forgive me. Forgive the base selfishness that married you for money without love, and without any knowledge of your real worth. Forgive the insolent neglect, the cruelty, the coldness, the pain that I have caused you. Forgive the last and greatest blunder of all—my unjust suspicion. I do not deserve your pardon, but I ask it."

"I forgive you," she replied. "We will bury the past; we will talk of it no more. But, Lord Caraven, I am going to put your love to the test."

He interrupted her.

"Hildred," he said, "do not call me Lord Caraven—try to say 'Ulric.'"

She looked at him with sweet, shy eyes.

"Ulric," she said, "I am going to put your love to the test."

"I may say with safety that it will bear it," he replied.

"Our marriage was a mistake," she said softly—"perhaps we were not altogether to blame for that. We have made great mistakes since, in which we have both been to blame. What I propose is a year's absence. A cousin of mine, Mrs. Glenvil, is very ill, and is ordered to Nice. I ask you to let me go with her. She will be away a year—see what that year will effect. If love of me has sufficient influence over you to keep you good, industrious, active, for the benefit of others, as you are now, I shall believe that you love me. If in a year's time you come to me and tell me that you love me better than ever, that time and absence have not changed you, I will return with you, and will make you a most loving, devoted wife. Do you accept my proposal?"

He stood for a few minutes in thoughtful silence, and then he said—

"Yes, I accept it—I shall be pleased to prove my sincerity to you."

"There need be nothing in it for people to gossip about," she continued shyly. "You have but to tell any one who inquires that I have gone to Nice with my cousin, and, when the twelvemonth has elapsed, that you are going to fetch me home."

"I am willing, Hildred," he said, "and shall count the days and the hours, my wife, until we meet. I never knew how sweet the word 'wife' was, nor how much it meant until now."

As it was agreed, the only persons to whom they told the result of their interview were Sir Raoul and Arley Ransome, who both cordially approved of the plan, foreseeing that it would end well. Every one believed that Lady Caraven had been so suddenly summoned because of the illness of Mrs. Glenvil; and, when a short paragraph in the fashionable papers told that the young countess was going to Nice for a short time with her cousin, no one had a word to say about the arrangement.

The earl returned to Ravensmere, to show all needful politeness and respect for Lady Hamilton. It was a great relief to him when the doctor pronounced her well enough to return home, and he was a little surprised when he found that she regretted leaving Sir Raoul more than any one else. The noble, honest soldier had made a great impression on the fashionable beautiful coquette. "He is a man worth loving," she said to herself.

Then the earl returned to London to see his wife and Mrs. Glenvil. He went with them to Dover—they had decided upon going to Paris first. He stood for a few minutes on the deck of the steamer before it sailed; he looked with longing, wistful eyes at the face of his young wife.

"Hildred, how I wish that I were going with you!" he said.

"So do I," she replied with a frank, charming smile. "But that we not do—you must stand the test. You will come to fetch me, and the year will not seem so long."

He sighed as he looked at her.

"I have a kind of fear that I shall be like the naughty boy in the story-book," he said—"I shall meet with my just punishment. Hildred, anything should happen to me before the year is out—?"

"I promise you to return at once if you are ill or in trouble," she replied earnestly.

"My darling, give me one kiss," he cried suddenly.

But the countess drew down her veil.

"No," she said, "that would make the parting even harder. Good-by, Heaven bless you, Ulric."

"Good-by, my wife!" he said; and his eyes filled with tears as he watched the steamer cutting her way through the blue waves.

CHAPTER XLV.

No man ever set to work with greater zeal than did the handsome earl. He did not delay one hour in London; he went back at once to Ravensmere, only eager to begin work. There was to be no more idleness, no more dissipation, no more self-indulgence. He had made up his mind to all the plans his wife had contemplated and begun for the benefit of

estate should be carried out before she returned home. The model cottages should be built, and men with their families residing in them; the schools should not only be erected, but open; the almshouses should be finished, and the old women occupying them. She should find her protégée Mary Woodruff installed as portress in one of the lodges; every wish his wife had ever expressed should be carried out, every desire fulfilled; houses should be repaired, farms put in good order—he would neglect not a single thing that she had ever proposed or thought of. No matter what it cost, it all should be done. He took Sir Raoul into his confidence, and they found that by employing extra hands the work could be done in the time.

Lord Caraven did not lose an hour. No one looking at him now could have believed that he had ever been indolent. There were days when he rose with the dawn of the sun and worked without ceasing until it set—days when he found no time for anything but riding round and encouraging the different sets of men to work. Every one knew at last what his object was—that he wanted all finished before his wife came home.

When that was known the workers grew even more anxious to please him, for there was not one on the estate, man or woman or child, who was not anxious to please the young countess and who did not love her.

"She will be happy at last," said Sir Raoul to himself as he saw that love for her was gradually but surely influencing the whole of the young earl's life.

Lord Caraven, in the midst of his labors and toils, did not forget to correspond continually with his wife. He wrote to her every week, never telling her what he was doing, but dwelling continually on his passionate love for her, on his intense desire to see her again.

"These are our love-letters, Hildred," he wrote once. "This is our courtship. The day on which we meet will be our real wedding-day." And she smiled to herself as she read. He was won at last, and no one but herself knew how happy she was to win him.

So the year passed away. It was thought advisable for Mrs. Glenvil to return before the English winter began, and the beginning of September was fixed upon as the time for her and the countess' return. The earl prayed his wife to allow him to go to Nice to escort them home, as was at first arranged. She answered "No," that her father would do that. She did not wish to meet him again until she met him at home. Her father would bring her to Court Raven Station, he could meet her there and take her home.

"She is right," said Sir Raoul; "that seems to me more fitting. She is right, as she always is."

So the day came—a bright September day—when all the world seemed changed to the Earl of Caraven. The train was due at the Court Raven Station at three in the afternoon, and the earl was to meet it.

Lord Caraven kept his word. The day was celebrated as a wedding-day. Great tents were erected in the park, and all the children and the tenantry were feasted therein to their hearts' content. There was nothing but rejoicing and merriment and happiness.

The earl stood by the carriage door when the train stopped. There was not much time for greeting then. He clasped his wife's hands between his own, hesitated for a moment, and then kissed her.

"My wife—my darling—welcome home?" he said.

Then he helped her into the carriage and took his seat by her side. He saw her face grow pale with emotion as the ringing cheers of men, women, and children fell upon her ear, and, as the carriage drove slowly along, more than one rough voice cried, "Heaven bless your ladyship! Welcome home!"

They drove slowly, for the crowd was great. She had seemed especially to belong to the people, this dark-eyed beautiful woman, who had worked so hard, and they were delighted to have her in their midst again. The earl had not failed to tell them all, both rich and poor, what they owed to her, and rich and poor were there to welcome her. The crowd increased as they drove through the park, and when the carriage stopped at the great entrance it was wonderful to see the throngs of people. The earl stood up to thank them for their kind and spontaneous greeting. Then he took his wife's hand in his, and a beautiful smile brightened her face as she looked round upon them—there was hardly one in the vast gathering who had not received some kindness, some favor or benefit from her hands.

"My friends," he said, "every man who loves his wife has a pet name for her. My wife is the good angel of my house." Then they passed indoors, followed by the good wishes of all who knew them.

There was a small and early dinner-party at the castle; the members of it were the earl, the countess, Sir Raoul, Arley Ransome, and Mrs. Glenvil. After dinner Lord Caraven drew his wife's arm within his own.

"This is our real wedding-day, Hildred," he said, "so I am not going to apologize for taking you away from our guests."

They walked across the long drawing-room to the balcony where the last roses of summer were hanging and where the creepers formed a bower.

"It is not cold," he said. "Will you come out here?" They went out together, and stood watching the sun set over the trees in the park.

"First of all, Hildred," said the earl, "guess what news I have for you."

"I cannot guess," she replied.

"You would never imagine it," he said. "I told you in one of my letters how sorry Lady Hamilton was to leave Sir Raoul."

She looked up at him, her face full of interest.

"Yes; you did," she assented.

"It has ended in this way. He had met her again in London, and again at Brighton, and they are to be married at Christmas. She has given up flirting, and cares for nothing under the sun but her soldier lover."

"I am glad of it," said Lady Caraven. "She is a beautiful woman, sweet, gentle, and gracious. Her only fault was coquetry. I think she is safe with Sir Raoul. He will not allow much of that."

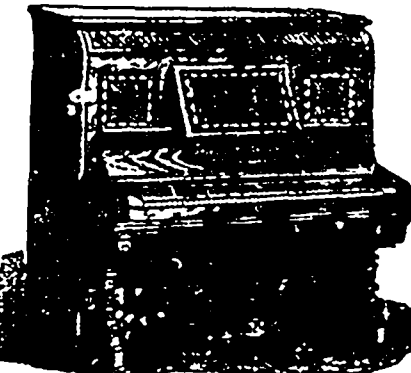
"Still you own that you are surprised, Hildred?"
But she did not answer him. She had placed her hand in his and was looking far away at the light of the setting sun, as one in a happy dream.
"I wanted to say something else to you, my darling," he continued, putting his arm round her and kissing her fondly, while she nestled to his side. "I want to thank you for all you have done for me, and to tell you that I think the greatest blessing Heaven can confer upon a man is the gift of a patient, unselfish, devoted wife—such as has been given to me."

THE END.

"The Representative Music House."
PIANOS & ORGANS.

The Largest and Finest Stock in the Maritime Provinces!
Sole Agency for the Two Oldest and greatest Piano Makers of America, viz.,

CHICKERING & SONS, (64 Years Standing.)
KNABE & CO., (56 Years Standing.)



And other Leading American and Canadian Makers of **PIANOS.**
Sole Agency for the Province for Canada's Great **REED ORGAN** Makers, viz.,

W. BELL & CO.,
—AND—
The Dominion Organ and Piano Co

DON'T FAIL to write or call for Prices, and you will save from \$25 to \$50 at least, and will be sure of a first-class article.

W. H. JOHNSON,
121 and 123 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

MACDONALD & CO.
BRASS FOUNDERS,
STEAM & HOT WATER ENGINEERS,
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.
PUMPING AND HOISTING MACHINERY, &c., &c.

NEW ARRIVALS

—AT THE—
"ARMY AND NAVY DEPOT."

HAVANA CIGARS:

Calunas, Carolinas, Commercial.

FRENCH SALAD OIL. Triple Clarified

—pints and quarts.

HENNESSY'S & MARTELL'S BRAND

DIES 200 cases *** V. O., pale and

dark, quarts and flasks.

FINEST SARDINES—qtrs. and halves.

200 Cases **CLARET**—pils. and qts.

50 Cases **BASS'S A.L.F.**

15 Cases **MOSELLE** (pils.) and **STEINO**

VEIN.

30 Cases **PELRIER JULET & CO'S 1st**

quality pils. incl. dry **CHAMPAGNE.**

20 Cases **Pale Dry Dinner Sherry**

and **Fine Old Port.**

A fine assortment of **Crosse & Black-**

well's PICKLES, SAUCES, FRUITS,

JAMS, and FANCY GROCERIES.

JAMES SCOTT & CO.

MOIR, SON & CO.

MAMMOTH WORKS

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bread,

Biscuit,

Confectionery,

Fruit Syrups, etc., etc.

Salesroom—128, 130 and 132 Argyle Street

HALIFAX, N. S.

AGENTS WANTED.

We need Agents, both travelling and local, to

CANVASS

FOR
THE CRITIC.

LIBERAL COMMISSION.

Apply at once to
A. M. FRASER,
Manager Critic,
Halifax, N. S.

CANDY By Mail. A package containing a splendid assortment of different flavors and variegated colors, securely sealed up and sent by mail, postage paid, with 100 pictures, and our big illustrated catalogue for 10c and this slip. A.W. KIRKNEY, Yarmouth, N.S.

MANUFACTURERS OF
**MINING, MILLING, DESULPHURATING
AND SMELTING APPLIANCES.**

—ALSO—

ENGINES, BOILERS, PUMPS,
DIAMOND ROCK DRILLS,
PORTABLE TRAMWAYS,
ELECTRIC MILLS,

Electric Tables & Plates, &c.

Estimates for erection of complete reduction
works furnished. Ores assayed and treated
by sample or car-load lots. Address

HARTSFELD P. S. F. & M. CO.

Lock Box 459,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

HOWARD CLARK,

Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.

Has removed from 91 Hollis Street to

161 HOLLIS STREET.

Special attention given to

MINING BUSINESS

W. F. FOSTER,

DEALER IN

Wool & Wool Skins, Ox & Cow
Hides, Calf Skins, &c.

CONNORS' WHARF,

HALIFAX, N. S.

Post Office Box 172.

JAMES GRANT

144 Upper Water Street,

Opposite Jericho Warehouse, Halifax, N. S.

Importer and Dealer in

Uppers and Shoe Findings.

SOLE LEATHER A SPECIALTY.

F. W. CHRISTIE,

Member of the American Institute of Mining
Engineers.

Gold Mining Properties Examined,
Reported on, and Titles Searched.

Information for Investors in Nova Scotia Gold
Mines. Estimates obtained for Air Drills and Air
Compressors for Mines and Quarries, and Steam
Drills for Railroad Contracts.
Reference Commissioner of Mines for Nova Scotia
Address Letter or Telegram, REDFORD STA-
TION, HALIFAX CO., NOVA SCOTIA.

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

GOLD MINING SUPPLIES.

H. H. FULLER & CO.

45 to 49 Upper Water Street

HALIFAX, N. S.

METALS, MILL, MINING,

—AND—

FISHING SUPPLIES

—AND—

GENERAL HARDWARE.

LOOK

Are Second to NONE
in the Maritime
Provinces.

Show Printing
Our Prices
Our Facilities
A SPECIALTY.

Opposite Western Union
Telegraph Office, Halifax,
161 HOLLIS ST.

We print by hand
Print by steam,
Print from type,
Or from blocks—by the team

Print in black,
Print in white,
Print in colors
Of sombre or bright

We print for merchants,
And land agents, too
We print for any
Who have printing to do

We print for bankers,
Clerks, Auctioneers
Print for druggists,
For dealers in wares.

We print for drapers,
For grocers, for all,
Who want printing done,
And will come or may call

We print pamphlets,
And bigger books, too;
In fact there are few things
But what we can do.

We print labels,
Of all colors in use, size,
Especially fit for
The many producers.

We print forms of all sorts,
With type ever set,
Legal, commercial,
Or houses to let.

Printing done quickly,
Bold, stylish and neat.
At HALIFAX PRINTING COY. V,
161 Hollis Street.

Mine, Mill & Factory Managers

Whether in Halifax or in the Country,

Your attention is respectfully called to the
fact that

AARON SINFIELD,

Mason and Builder,

has had over thirty years experience in and
has made a special study of, all kinds of Fur-
nace Work, so as to reduce to a minimum
the expenditure of coal and time, and to
make the process of "firing up" as expedi-
tious as possible. Expert advice given,
and all kinds of Jobbing promptly executed
in a thorough, mechanical style at lowest
possible rates.

Address—7 GOTTINGEN ST., CITY

MONTREAL,
17 D'ARLINGTON ST.
BALTIMORE,
20 SOUTH HOWARD ST.

TORONTO,
253 TO 271 KING ST.
WINNIPEG,
11 McWILLIAM ST. E.

Maritime Lead & Saw Works.

JAMES ROBERTSON,

Iron, Steel and General Metal Merchant and
Manufacturer,

Robertson's New Building, Cor. Mill and
Union Streets,
Work and Iron Yard Cor. Shelburne and
Charlotte Streets,

ST JOHN, N. B.

Wiswell Crushing Mills!

The British American Manufacturing, Mining
and Milling Co.

Are prepared to furnish the above MILLS
at short notice and on reasonable terms.

These Mills have been tested with all the
other mills now in use, and are superior in
their operation to any other, especially as
regards refractory ores. Several tests made
with this Mill at Yarmouth show a great
saving over the Stamp Mill. Also, in clean-
ing up, which can be done in from Twenty-
five to Thirty Minutes. It will perform the
work of a 15 Stamp Mill, and do it better.

For testimonials intending purchasers are
referred to The Manager of The Essex Gold
Mining Co., Tangier, N. S.

J. E. GAMMON,

Address, P. O. Box 113, Yarmouth, N. S.

Don't worry if you are out of employment
Write to Mr. Kewen, 41 Wellington Street East,
Toronto. Send stamps for reply

MINING.

GOLD MINER'S ASSOCIATION.—In union there is strength, and the gold
miners of this Province have long since arrived at the conclusion that it
would prove mutually advantageous if they should form themselves into an
association, having for its aim the advancement of mining and a thorough
discussion of the present mining act. That there is room for improvement
in the act goes without saying, but before any legislation is attempted, any
proposed changes should be carefully examined into, and no better test of their
beneficial action could be asked than their endorsement, after careful discus-
sion, by those most competent to judge—the miners and mine-owners them-
selves. Crude or ill advised legislation is always to be deplored, and it
would be much better that the act should be left as it is, than that amend-
ments should be introduced by well-meaning legislators, who might be made
the dupes of parties having "axes to grind," and who are incapable of
understanding the effect of any changes in the law that they may propose to
make.

The Commissioner of Mines is fortunate in having such a thoroughly
competent mining engineer as Mr. Gilpin for his deputy, as Mr. Gilpin's
long connection with the department has made him thoroughly up in the
act, and his scientific and practical knowledge are guarantees that only the
best measures will receive the sanction of the government.

Still, it is generally felt that the act could be most beneficially amended
in several particulars, and any changes that had been discussed and recom-
mended by an association of gold miners, would have much greater weight
with the department than measures or amendments brought to its attention
by individual miners. In the latter case self-interest may be the main
spring, but in the former it will be an expression of opinion from the
majority of the miners in the Province, and, as such, carry great weight.
The coal owners have an association, and, by their prompt action, succeeded
in defeating a most iniquitous bill which was well on its way through both
houses, and which, had it passed, would have prejudicially effected every
coal lease in the Province. Amendments have been proposed to the act in
relation to gold mines, which were most prejudicial to the gold mining
interests of the Province, but, fortunately, a few energetic miners and mine
owners discovered the nature of the proposed legislation and united in time
to defeat it. The history of the past proves that if gold mining is not to be
seriously damaged, every amendment or bill in relation to mining intro-
duced in parliament should be carefully examined by some one having the
interests of gold miners at heart, and authorized to act on their behalf. The
simplest and only practical way to accomplish this, is for the gold miners
and owners of gold mines to meet together, form an association, and
appoint an executive committee to look after their interests. The associa-
tion need not meet regularly more than once or twice a year, as the executive
committee could call special meetings from time to time should any
important business arise. We have long advocated the formation of a
Mining Association, and have circulated a list in that behalf, which has
been signed by a large number of the principal gold miners in the Province.
Still, for want of some one to take the initiative, nothing definite has been
accomplished, until now, at the earnest request of many mining men, the
editor of THE CRITIC has taken the responsibility of calling a preliminary
meeting of gold miners and mine owners for the purpose of organizing an
association. The time set for the meeting is Wednesday, Nov. 9th, at 2 p.
m., at THE CRITIC office, 161 Hollis Street. A number have been notified
through the mail, but all gold miners and mine owners are requested to
attend, whether notified or not. We hope that miners in all portions of the
Province will take a note of the date, Nov. 9th, and so arrange their
business as to be present. Those who find it impossible to attend should
send any suggestions they wish made by letter, and they will be duly
submitted to the meeting. The Mining Association is almost an accom-
plished fact.

The mining outlook is steadily improving, and we hear of a number of
new gold finds that give promise of proving valuable. Coal mining is being
vigorously pushed, the output at Springhill for August being the largest
yet reached, and all the collieries being rushed to fill orders. The Black
Diamond mine has been sold for \$20,000, and several valuable new coal
properties are being opened up. In manganese, a fair amount of business
is being done, the mines at Tunny Cape and Ouslow Mountain turning out
quantities of good mineral. The antimony mine at Rawdon, we are given
to understand, has been shut down. A great quantity of ore had been
shipped from it, and it was of exceptionally good character. Iron properties
are being eagerly looked after, but we hear of no sales. The Eastern
Development Co. seem to be preparing for extensive work on their copper
properties near Sydney, and will, undoubtedly, succeed in the long run in
erecting large smelting works and making that central locality the Swansea
of America. The Joe Howe mines at Smithfield, which are of great extent and
very rich, and which we briefly describe below, will soon be re-opened, and
a few months' time will see the revenues of the Province considerably
increased from a new source.

THE JOE HOWE MINES.

These mines are situated at Smithfield, in Colchester County, Nova
Scotia, fifteen miles from Truro, the County seat. Brookfield station on
the Intercolonial railway, about 40 miles by rail from the city and harbor of
Halifax, is the best point from which to reach the mines, the distance from
the Brookfield Station to the mines being 13 miles by a good carriage road.
Union Station, on the same line of railway, is but 9 miles from the mines,
and although the road is now in bad repair, it could be made an excellent
one at small expense. The Stowicko Valley and Lausdowne R. R. will,

MINING.—Continued.

when completed, pass within two miles of the mine, and a connecting siding could be laid at small expense.

The property consists of 143 mining areas (each area containing about seven-eighths of an acre,) and extends one mile and a half along the limestone formation which contains the ore by 1,000 to 750 feet in width. The mines extend east and west along the south slope of a valley and are cut across by several small and rapid brooks, which empty into the stream flowing through the valley below; these brooks drain a lake on the level above the mine, and could be made to yield a good water power.

The title is perfect, being covered by leases for silver and gold, and also by a five mile right of search for lead, copper, coal, iron, etc.

Besides the surface prospecting, four shafts have been sunk, varying in depth from 35 to 60 feet, which shafts have proved the ore body to extend 600 feet. A cross cut has been run 35 feet in one of the shafts, all in the ore body, and no wall yet reached. The vein is reported as a brackish one, and in every instance, as the shafts were sunk, the ore was found to be increasing in purity and quantity. The last 15 feet of the deepest shaft, a shaft of 5x10 feet, gave 30 tons of ore.

The ore occurs in the vein in solid lumps of galena, varying in weight from a few pounds up to several tons. Taking the surface, and as far as yet opened, competent mining engineers who have examined the property, estimate that solid galena constitutes at least one tenth of the whole vein, and that there is now in sight at least 25,000 tons of galena. Traces of galena have been found over the entire extent of the property, (nearly two miles,) and if work on only 1,000 feet has produced such results, what must be the value of the whole?

The assays made show the ore to contain 50 per cent. of lead, and besides to yield from \$3 00 to \$100.00 of silver to the ton of lead, and from a trace up to 16 dwts. of gold per ton of 2,000 lbs.

THE CRITIC of Nov. 12 last, in referring to the meeting of the Institute of Mining Engineers at St. Louis, copied an account from the *Engineering and Mining Journal* of a visit to the St. Joe lead mines, and then drew attention to the Smithfield mines. The article was so to the point that we reproduce it here:—

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

To this we may add the fact that reports from well-known mining engineers fully substantiate all the above statements. The property is now for sale, and capitalists who may wish to investigate will be furnished with all information on application to THE CRITIC office. Plans and reports may there be inspected, and copies will be furnished to applicants from abroad.

Were the same property situated in the wilds of South America or the far West, the capital to develop it would have been forthcoming long ago, but Nova Scotia pessimists, always ready to run down the great mineral resources of their own country, have succeeded in greatly retarding operations.



IMPORTANT

TO Gold Miners and other Users of Machinery and Supplies.

Austen Brothers,

HALIFAX, N. S.

Are prepared to furnish Estimates for every description of MACHINERY and SUPPLIES at

MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

Engines, Boilers, Stamp Mills, Rotary Saw Mills, Pumps, Heaters, Injectors, Wrought Iron Pipe and Fittings, Boiler Tubes, Copper Plates, Silvered or Plain; Beltings, Packing, Hose, Waste, Shovels, Picks, Wire Ropes, Dynamite, Powder, Fuse, Emery Wheels, Steel, Water Wheels, and Supplies of every description.

OILS. - In calling attention to our

LUBRICATING OILS,

We beg to say that we carry the largest and best assorted stock in the Provinces; and if parties requiring Lubricants will inform us of the kind of work it is to do we will send an Oil, and GUARANTEE it satisfactory or no sale.

Remember, we have no fancy profits.

Our Motto - Quick Sales on COMMISSION.

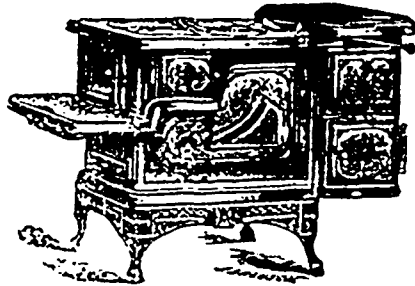
DON'T BE TOO ANXIOUS

TO PLACE YOUR ORDERS FOR

STOVES, RANGES,

— AND —

HOLLOWWARE,



Until you have seen our Cuts and Prices.

OUR SPECIALTY: First-Class Goods

AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

WINDSOR FOUNDRY CO.

WINDSOR, NOVA SCOTIA.

Truro Foundry and Machine Co.

TRURO, N.S.,

ENGINEERS AND FOUNDERS.

Our SPECIALTIES are—

GOLD MINING MACHINERY

Of every kind, with latest Western Improvements.

ROTARY SAW MILLS,

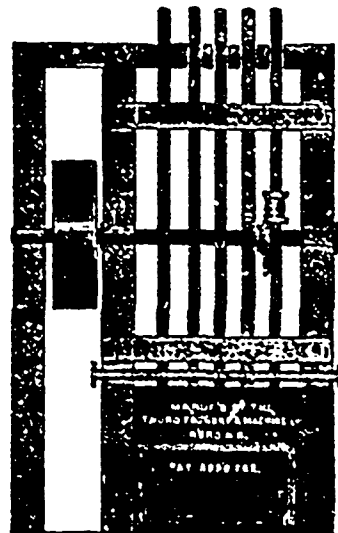
In Latest Styles, and

HOT WATER BOILERS.

Estimates furnished for Heating Dwellings, Stores, Churches, &c., with Hot Water or Steam.

— ALSO —

Manufacturers of Boilers and Engines, Iron Bridges, Stoves, Ship, Mill and General Castings.



HOME AND FARM.

This department of THE CRITIC is devoted exclusively to the interests of the Farmers in the Maritime Provinces. Contributions upon Agricultural topics, or that in any way relate to Farm life, are cordially invited. Newsy notes of Farmers' gatherings or Orange meetings will be promptly inserted. Farmers' wives and daughters should make this department in THE CRITIC a medium for the exchange of ideas on such matters as more directly affect them.

We extract the following description of a cheap and durable roof from the *Home and Farm* :—

"Build the roof of cheap boards, well supported on strong joists. Cover with strong three-ply tarred paper, tacking it down well and lapping generously over the joints of the paper. Lath may be used to put the nails through to make it still more durable. After the paper has been put on, smear it with melted coal tar, using a swab or broom for this purpose, and putting the tar on generously along the seams and laths. While the tar is still hot, sprinkle with sand containing some gravel the size of peas or coarser. This will make an excellent and durable roof for implement sheds, and all other cheap buildings. The expense will be very slight indeed. No farm of any size can afford to be without a barrel of coal tar. It doesn't cost much and will come in handy on many occasions."

The following are the Nova Scotia Provincial Government County Exhibitions to be held during 1887 :—

Annapolis County.....	Clementsport.....	Oct. 5th, 6th.
Antigonish County.....	Antigonish.....	" 12th, 13th.
Cape Breton Island Counties.....	Mabou.....	" 4th-6th.
Colchester County.....	Middle Stewiacke.....	Sep. 29th, 30th.
Cumberland County.....	Amherst.....	" 4th, 5th.
Digby County.....	Weymouth.....	
Guysboro' County.....	Guysboro'.....	" 12th—
Halifax County.....	Dartmouth.....	" 5th-7th.
Hants and Kings Counties.....	Windsor.....	" 27th-29th.
Pictou County.....	Pictou.....	Oct 5th, 6th.
Queens County.....	Liverpool.....	" 5th, 6th.
Shelburne County.....	Barrington Passage.....	Sep. 28th—
".....	Shelburne.....	Oct. 5th, 6th.
Yarmouth County.....	Yarmouth.....	" 6th, 7th.

Applications for prize lists, regulations, and other information should be made directly to the Secretaries of the respective exhibitions,—to whom also notice of entry of exhibits should be sent by intending exhibitors.

The *Holstein Friesian Register* strongly advocates the making of small cheeses—weighing, say four to five pounds. The buyer of the entire product of a cheese factory in Madison County, N. Y., is stated to have offered the maker 3 cent per pound above the market price if he would reduce the size of his cheese, and the offer was accepted. The advantage of a whole small cheese over slices of three or four pounds, as commonly bought in groceries, is pointed out. Probably the subject is worth the consideration of the Nova Scotia farmer.

A little diluted brandy, about one-half brandy and one-half water, in which is dissolved a teaspoonful bicarbonate of soda, will often relieve a case of colic in horses resulting from flatulency or acidity from green or indigestible food.—*Grange Bulletin*.

[In the absence of brandy, whiskey would probably serve as a substitute, tho' no doubt not quite so good.—ED. CRITIC.]

We have received the *American Agriculturist* for September. Both its letter press and illustrations are fully up to its usual mark, than which nothing more commendatory can be said.

Much is said of late in praise of the Langshan Fowls, a variety similar in style to the Cochinchina, but black. They are credited with many good qualities—large size, white and delicate flesh, good laying, kindly sitting, good motherly traits, hardiness, easiness to raise and keep, thriving well either loose or in confinement, and a very handsome appearance. Particulars can, no doubt, be obtained by addressing the *American Agriculturist*, 751 Broadway, N. Y., which gives illustrations of the breed.

GOOD TEMPERED PONIES.—An extensive breeder of ponies, in England, says that for years past all his stock have invariably proved of good temper, which is essentially necessary in them, as they are chiefly used by ladies and children. To bring about this desirable object, he has been careful to use such stallions only as possessed a kind, gentle temper. Breeders of all kinds of domestic animals are frequently not sufficiently particular to see that those which are chosen to perpetuate their kind, possess a good temper, not only among the males, but also among the females, although in the former it is much the most essential, as being the annual sire of many colts, while she is the dam of only one. Vicious stallions and bulls are greatly to be deprecated, as they often turn upon and attack their keepers, badly wounding or killing them. In no instance should such be used in the stud or herd.—*American Agriculturist*.

The hints as to temper appeal to raisers of stock of any kind, but we have sometimes thought that the breeding of ponies might be worth the attention of some of our breeders.—ED. CRITIC.

THE LARGE OR SMALL COW?—Whether the large or small cow is the most profitable on small farms is a disputed question. For our part we like a good cow whether she is large or small, and are better suited by quality

than size. The large animal consumes more, and should yield an increase of milk and butter to compensate for the extra feed. We saw, not long since, a statement in which the extra cost, and possible profit and loss were very nicely calculated, and the balance seemed in favor of the smaller cow. We do not believe there is much difference in profit yielded by individual cows of either class, if they are good specimens of their kind. We believe good keep makes the profit in all cases, be the breed what it may. It requires a certain amount of feed to sustain life and keep up animal waste; whatever additional proper nutritious food is supplied will, in a good cow, go into profit in milk and butter. The advocates of large cows urge that there is an increased value in such stocks when it comes to the butcher, but this is not of much consequence, for such beef does not have a high market value. Select whatever kind we may for the dairy, if we consult our profits, we must look for the one that makes the best returns for her keep, all other considerations of size and weight are only of minor importance. The best cow at the milk pail will be the best breed for the owner.—*Farm and Garden*.

It would seem that in cases of limited means of maintenance the balance of advantage might be on the side of the small cow.—ED. CRITIC.

We have received the regulations and prize list of the Hants and Kings Agricultural Exhibition, to be held at Windsor Sept. 27, 28, and 29. It is well got up, and conspicuous on the cover is the notification, "Prize aggregate \$2000." This feature, one we think quite desirable, was wanting even in the programme of the Dominion Exhibition at Toronto.

The Nova Scotia farmer is as unfortunate as his brother of Ontario this year. Grain in the Eastern province has yielded fairly, but the area under crop is small. The fruit crop is smaller than last year, and the hay crop, which was twenty per cent. below the average last year, is even poorer this year. As a result of the poor pasturage there is also a marked falling off in dairy produce. Up West the insufficient return to the agriculturist has been the result of the unfavorable weather; but in Nova Scotia, according to the Secretary of the Agricultural Bureau, the poor crop is attributable entirely to the imperfect system of agriculture. Everything is taken off the land, he says, and nothing is returned.

The above is from the *Toronto Weekly Mail*. There is, unfortunately, no doubt of the general truth of the latter portion. How can Nova Scotia be respected as a Province while her agricultural sons—her bone and sinew—elect to hang behind the age?

OUR COSY CORNER.

There is a craze for Antique silver buttons for both house and street garments and people who possess them not may order from the button dealers "new antiques" in plated metal, and thus keep alive the pretty hypocrisies of the century.

Lace and bobbinet dancing dresses meet with increased favor. They are airy, refined, youthful and easily made up; moreover, their cost is trifling, especially for those who can utilize them to cover short evening dresses that are no longer presentable.

Flower fichus made over properly shaped foundations of stiff lace are fashionable, and for young ladies are most becoming. Sprays of violets or forget-me-nots, Drummond flax, tiny rose-buds, May blossoms or arbutus—indeed, any favorite flower of moderate size may be chosen for the purpose. An edge of painted foliage, such as rose geranium, tea-rose and Japanese fern, is a favored completion. Laces two and three inches broad are gathered and sewed to the edges of many of the curiously but becomingly best broad-brimmed hats. Large gypsy hats are also trimmed with lace ruffles and suggest a coquettish fashion of former days.

Driving wraps of a clear gray, ashes-of-roses, *écru* or fawn-colored cambré, cut in half-circular shape and lined with gay silks, are banded about the neck with marabout feathers the same shade. These garments are also favored as dressy travelling wraps and afford ample protection to the dress. A pretty lining is added, and the bonnet or its decorations are in harmony.

BREAKFAST ROLLS.—Mix and sift together one quart of flour, a teaspoonful of salt, two heaping teaspoonfuls Horsford's baking powder: add gradually but quickly a scant pint of water, turn the dough out on a floured board, dredge with flour on top, roll out a quarter of an inch, and cut in round with the biscuit cutter, put a piece of butter of the size of a walnut in the centre of each, and fold over in omelet shape, brush a little egg over the top of each, and bake in a hot oven.

FRIED DIAMONDS.—One pint of flour, one and a half teaspoonfuls Woodrill's baking powder, a heaping saltspoonful of salt and a pinch of nutmeg; beat together the yolks of two eggs, a table-spoonful of sugar, and a gill and a half of milk: put the two mixtures together, work briskly, roll it out quite thin, and cut into diamonds with a frilled pastry wheel; drop these in smoking hot fat, let them drain, then dredge them with fine sugar.

Long loose India silk wraps, without trimmings, except, perhaps, ribbon ties at the throat or clasps of ribbon, are most fashionable in dark, serviceable colors. When soiled they are washed out, dried perfectly, and, without dampening, are smoothed on their wrong sides with a warm iron. But India blues, pine-greens and browns are the leading colors.

A CARD

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

GENEROUS DISINTERESTEDNESS.

An order for some statues having been sent to the celebrated Danish sculptor, Thorvaldsen, when at Rome, by the King of Prussia, the sculptor, in return, begged to inform his majesty, that one of his own subjects, a sculptor, resident like himself at Rome, was as well if not better qualified to execute the work. In consequence of this letter, Rudolf Schadow, the Prussian, received the order. If the King of Prussia had a guinea to spare in the world, he should have sent an order to both.

"MIRACLES."—The proprietors of Simson's Liniment wish to state to the people of Canada that Simson's Liniment does not perform "Miracles." They simply assure their friends that it is by far the best preparation in the market for Rheumatism, Sprains, Swellings, Lumbago, Diphtheria, Pains in the Back, Side or Chest, Inflammation, Indigestion, preventing the hair from coming out, etc., etc. If it does not cure in all cases, or in other words if it does not perform an impossibility, it will at least relieve, and is worth ten times its cost. Large 4-oz. bottles only 25 cents.

EQUANIMITY.—Regnier, King of Naples, was painting a partridge, when he was told that his Kingdom was lost. He heard the fatal intelligence in silence, and finished his work before he permitted himself to lament his calamity.

Picnic parties should remember that in all probability some of their number will suffer from cramps and colic. A remedy should always be at hand, and a certain preventive, as well as a delightful cure, will be found in the now celebrated Simson's Jamaica Ginger. A teaspoonful in a tumbler of water makes a most refreshing drink, having all the beneficial effects of brandy, with none of its deleterious properties. It is manufactured from the purest ginger, and is twice the strength and better in flavor than any other preparation of the kind.

FAMILY SACRIFICE.—During the French revolution, a Madame Saintmaurle, with her daughter, and a youth, her son, not yet of age, were confined in prison, and brought to trial. The mother and daughter behaved with resolution, and were sentenced to die; but of the youth no other notice was taken, except that he was remanded back to prison. "What!" exclaimed the boy, "am I then to be separated from my mother? It cannot be!" and immediately he cried out, "*Vive Le Roi!*" in consequence of this he was instantly condemned to death, and with his mother and his sister, was led out to execution.

PORT HAWKESBURY, N. S.

I beg leave to certify that I have used Puttner's Emulsion with Hypophosphites with great satisfaction, and in cases where cod liver oil is called for, I can heartily recommend it as an agreeable mixture, disguising so successfully the nauseous taste of the oil, that in no instance have I seen patients refuse to take it. * * * D. M. JOHNSON, M. D.

SIR THOMAS MOORE.—When Sir Thomas Moore was lord chancellor in the reign of Henry VIII, he ordered a gentleman to pay a sum of money to a poor woman, whom he had wronged. The gentleman said, "Then I hope your lordship will grant me a long day to pay it." "I will grant your motion," said my chancellor; "Monday next is St. Barnabas' Day, which is the longest day in the year; pay it to the widow that day, or I will commit you to the Fleet prison."

LIVE FOR OTHERS.—Man never was intended to live for himself only, and thus it is that no one can be happy who lives for himself. We should therefore do all in our power to alleviate the suffering of mankind in general, particularly those afflicted with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diphtheria, Sore Throat, etc., by bringing to their notice the superior virtues of Simson's Liniment, which has proved very efficacious in all diseases of the above nature.

A SINGULAR INTERPOSITION.—A lady had a tame bird which she was in the habit of letting out of its cage every day. One morning as it was picking crumbs of bread off the carpet, her cat, who had always before showed great kindness for the bird, seized it on a sudden, and jumped with it in her mouth upon a table. The lady was much alarmed for the fate of her favorite, but on turning about instantly discerned the cause. The door had been left open, and a straggling cat had just come into the room! After turning it out, her own cat came down from her place of safety, and dropped the bird without having done it the smallest injury.

The papers are just now filled with accounts of different sections of the Maritime Provinces, where malignant diarrhoea is carrying off numerous victims. Abbott's Diarrhoea Cordial is a favorite remedy, and an almost certain cure if taken in time. Much suffering would be avoided if a bottle of this remedy was always kept in the house.

FATAL CONCBIT.—Marcus Donatus, in the Hist. Med. Rar. records the case of a person of the name of Vincentinus, who believed that he was of such enormous size, that he could not go through the door of his apartment. His physicians gave orders that he should be forcibly led through it; which was done accordingly, but not without a fatal effect, for Vincentinus cried out, as he was forced along, that the flesh was torn from his bones, and that his limbs were broken off; of which terrible impression he died in a few days, accusing those who conducted him of being his murderers.



SCHOOLBOY FRIENDSHIP.—Earl Stanhope, Secretary of State to George the First, was educated at Eton school with one of the Scotch noblemen, who was afterwards condemned for participating in the rebellion of 1715. The earl, while the Privy Council were deliberating upon signing the warrant of execution for these unfortunate noblemen, requested the life of his schoolfellow, whom he had never seen since they left Eton. His request was refused, till he threatened to give up his place if the council did not grant it. This menace procured him the life of his associate in early life to whom he afterwards sent a handsome sum of money.

Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co., Halifax:

GENTLEMEN,—Last summer I was working in the Stone Quarry, and a large rock rolled and struck my knee and hurt it so badly that I could not bend it and could hardly walk. When in Sussex I applied to Mr. Fairweather, the popular chemist there, who recommended Simson's Liniment, one bottle of which cured my knee as well as ever. I also find Simson's Liniment an excellent remedy for Rheumatism and all Sprains, and I shall never be without a bottle of it. GEO. S. GRAY. Moss Glen, N. B.

END OF THE WORLD.—In the tenth century, there was a prevalent, nay almost universal idea, that the end of the world was approaching. Many charters began with these words:—"As the world is now drawing to its close." An army marching under the Emperor Otho I., was so terrified by an eclipse of the sun, which it conceived to announce this consummation, as to disperse hastily on all sides. As this notion seems to have been founded on some confused theory of the Millennium, it died away when the seasons proceeded to the eleventh century, with their usual regularity.

Puttner's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil now carries "healing on its wings" to all parts of the world. The demand for this superlative remedy, so noted for its beneficial action in all cases of consumption, bronchitis, asthma, scrofula, wasting and nervous diseases, etc., etc., etc., has necessitated the introduction of steam power in its manufacture. Physicians universally prescribe it in their practice, and thousands of sufferers have been restored to health and strength by its use.

MAGNANIMOUS BANDIT.—The leader of a gang of banditti in Corsica, who had long been famous for his exploits, was at length taken, and committed to the care of a soldier, from whom he contrived to escape. The soldier was condemned to death. At the place of execution, a man coming up to the commanding officer, said, "Sir, I am a stranger to you, but you will soon know who I am. I have heard that one of your soldiers is to die for having suffered a prisoner to escape. He was not at all to blame, besides, the prisoner shall be restored to you. Behold him here! I am the man. I cannot bear that an innocent man should be punished for me, and have come to die myself; lead me to execution." "No!" exclaimed the French officer, who felt the sublimity of the action as he ought; "thou shalt not die; and the soldier shall be set at liberty. Endeavor to reap the fruits of thy generosity. Thou deservest to be henceforth an honest man."

THE EVIL OF RECKLESSNESS.—Young people should be cautioned against the habit of recklessness. If it be perilous to say, "I do not care," it is doubly so to rush on with the plea, "I did not heed." In first contracting a cold we should without fail procure a bottle of Simson's Tolu and Aniseed. It softens a cough and soothes all irritation of the lungs.

At the Wanderers bazaar the most popular doctor was voted for, and it was proposed that a vote should also be taken to prove which liniment was the favorite. It was found, however, that all the Wanderers used Simson's Liniment for sprains and bruises, and that it was so incontestably the favorite liniment that no vote was necessary to award it the palm of victory over all its rivals. Simson's Liniment is now to be found in every household, and the demand for it is steadily on the increase.

HOW TO DESERVE FREEDOM.—It was a custom with the Athenians, that a freedman, convicted of ingratitude towards his liberator, should forfeit the freedom he had acquired. If over there was a valid apology for slavery, it was this; it was as much to say, "We scorn to have one for a citizen, who makes so base a use of the power to do as he pleaseth; nor can we ever be brought to believe, that an individual can be faithful to the commonwealth, who is so treacherous in his private relations. Be still a slave, since thou knowest not how to esteem thy freedom."



This excellent preparation has been used more extensively than ever this summer in cases of Diarrhoea, Debility, Physical Exhaustion, and Prostration, caused by the excessive heat. It has proved itself to be the most suitable and most nourishing diet that can be taken by convalescents, or by those who are suffering from the above complaints.

J. S. MACLEAN & CO.
Jerusalem Warehouse,
251 and 253 HOLLIS STREET.

**WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**
Importers and Dealers in
Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco,
PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES of all kinds.

WM. J. HAMES,
Corner Argyle and Saokville Sts.
HALIFAX,
DEALER IN
Pork, Butter, &c.

N. B.—Hams, Bacon and
Sausages a Specialty.
Orders from the Country promptly filled.

Happy is the man who is blessed with good sight. To be pitied is he who is sightless. How fortunate the one wearing Laurance's Glasses, which impart a clear and perfect vision. But it may be there are some to whom a Spectacle would be of no benefit, being deficient in an optic. Their personal appearance would seem more natural with the aid of an Artificial Eye, an assortment of which has just been received at the

London Drug Store, 147 Hollis St.
J. GODFREY SMITH,
DISPENSING CHEMIST, PROPRIETOR.

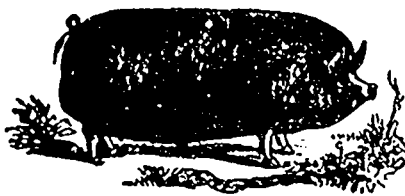


And Agent for the English Optician,
B. LAURANCE.

FELIX GOURDEAU.
QUEBEC,
TANNER & CURRIER,
Hides, Leather & Findings.

Always open to Buy any quantity of Hides and Slaughter Sole Leather. Correspondence solicited.

MONEY to be made. Cut this out and return to us, and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in this world. Any one can do the work and live at home. Either sex, all ages. Something new that just coins money for all workers. We will start you, capital not needed. This is one of the genuine, important chances of a lifetime. Those who are ambitious and enterprising will not delay. Grand outfit free. Address **TRUX & Co., Augusta, Maine.**

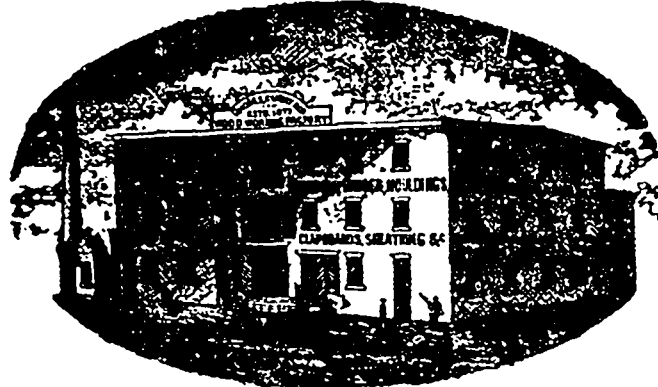


J. R. FOSTER,
MONCTON, N. B.
Importer and Breeder of
Thoroughbred Holstein-
Friesian & Jersey Cattle.

— ALSO —
REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE.
Proprietor of Moncton Steam Flouring Mill,
Manufacturing Flour, Corn Meal, Horse, Cow and Stock Feed, &c.

RHODES, CURRY & CO.
AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA,
MANUFACTURERS AND BUILDERS.
1,000,000 FEET LUMBER KEPT IN STOCK.

Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Wood Mantels,
Mouldings, etc., etc.



Walnut, Cherry, Ash, Birch, Beech,
Pine and Whiteoak House Finish.

"Cabinet Trim Finish" for Dwellings, Drug Stores, Offices, etc.
SCHOOL, OFFICE, CHURCH AND HOUSE FURNITURE, etc.
BRICKS, LIME, CEMENT, CALCINED PLASTER, etc.,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of Builders' Materials.
SEND FOR ESTIMATES.

1870. **THE HALIFAX PIANO AND ORGAN CO.** 1887.
WAREROOMS, 157 & 159 HOLLIS STREET.
The Largest & Finest Stock & Warehouses in the Maritime Provinces.
STEINWAY, WEBER A'N' FISCHER AGENCY.

An Immense Stock of New and Second Hand PIANOS and ORGANS to select from.
Call or Write for particulars.

**ONLY 1200 COPIES OF
THE GREAT JUBILEE NUMBER**

— OF —
THE CRITIC!

**ARE NOW UNSOLD,
OUT OF AN EDITION OF 25,000 COPIES.**

Buy a copy at once from your News Agent, or send Currency or Postage Stamps to this Office, Price 10 cts., 3 Copies for 25cts., 15 Copies for \$1.00.
A STARTLING OFFER!—To every New Subscriber to **THE CRITIC**, we will send a copy of this number FREE. Send the names of any number of your friends to this office, inclosing 10 cts. for one name, 25cts. for 3 names, or \$1.00 for fifteen names, and we will mail our Jubilee number to each address.

ESTEY'S
THE ONLY TRUE
**IRON AND QUININE
TONIC!**

Will purify the BLOOD, regulate the LIVER and KIDNEYS, and RESTORE THE HEALTH and Vigor of Youth, Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength, and Tired Feeling absolutely cured. Bones Muscles and nerves receive new force. Enlivens the mind and Supplies Brain Power.

LADIES Suffering from complaint peculiar to their sex will find in ESTEY'S IRON AND QUININE TONIC a safe and speedy cure. Gives a clear, healthy complexion. Frequent attempts at counterfeiting only add to the popularity of the original. Do not experiment—get the Original and Best. For Sale by all Druggists. Price 50 Cents.

Prepared only by
E. M. ESTEY, PHARMACIST
MONCTON, N. B.

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN."
LINIMENT

CURES PAINS—External and Internal.
RELIEVES Swellings, Contractures, Stiffness of the Joints, Sprains, Strains.
HEALS Bruises, Scalds, Burns, Cuts, Cracks and Scratches.
Best Stable Remedy in the World!
CURES Rheumatism, NEURALGIA, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Diphtheria, and all kindred afflictions.
LARGE BOTTLE!
**POWERFUL REMEDY
MOST ECONOMICAL!**

AS IT COSTS BUT 25 CENTS.
Druggists and Dealers pronounce it the best selling Medicine they have.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of which there are several on the market. The genuine only prepared by and bearing the name of
C. C. RICHARDS & CO.,
YARMOUTH, N. S.

TESTIMONIAL.
C. C. RICHARDS & Co—I had the muscle of my hand so contracted that I could not use it for two years. I used MINARD'S LINIMENT, and now my hand is as well as ever.
Yours,
MRS. KACHIEL SAUNDEES,
Dalhousie, Lun. Co.

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, Pumps and Hangers. Repair work promptly attended to.
ON HAND—Several New and Second-Hand Engines.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING A book of 100 pages. The best book for advertiser to consult, be he expert or otherwise. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in it the information he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, or can be modified so by slight changes easily arrived at by correspondence. 140 editions have been issued. Sent, post-paid, to any address for 10 cents. Write to **GEO. F. ROWELL & CO. NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU** (105 Spruce St. Printing House Sq.), New York.

SONGS! In order to introduce our new catalogue of all kinds of the story Books, we will send 100 Popular Song Books, Pathetic and Sentimental, all complete one book for 3c. stamp, two for 5c. silver, and 3 slip.
A. W. KINNEY, Yarmouth, N. S.

Printed by Halifax Printing Co.
161 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.