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THE CRITIC.

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

If the picture of Pharaoh in the *May Century* be a correct likeness, he is one of the most hideous-looking characters in history. If it be a moderate caricature, then the heirs of Pharaoh ought to institute a suit for damages.

The *Week* quotes a paragraph from Mrs. Lenowen's "Moscow. the Jubilee," in the Jubilee number of THE CRITIC, descriptive of Russian Lady Lenowen. Reading it again, we are struck with the possibilities lying in the future of a country whose young women of gentle birth are capable of courage and devotion so magnificent.

The British occupation of Egypt has been a blessing to humanity. Though Slavery in the Valley of the Nile has become a moribund institution, and through the Act of Manumission, which has the cordial support of the Khedive and his cabinet, thousands of bondsmen have, by merely crying for their liberty, obtained it. Few slaves are now brought into Egypt for sale, and the trade is practically dead; but in the Soudan and in Africa, it is still actively carried on, despite the vigilance of the British warships which constantly patrol the Red Sea.

No country in the world offers better inducements to the right kind of labor than does the Province of Nova Scotia. True, the unskilled British laborer may not find it a Paradise, but the British farmer with small capital, and the agricultural laborer, would find it to their advantage to settle for themselves homes in this Province, where they and their children would enjoy all the privileges which fall to their lot in "Merrie England," and they would derive from good prices for their farm produce, and good wages for farm laborers.

Although millions of pounds have been spent in building extensive fortifications and mounting big guns at the mouth of the Thames, the City of London still remains one of the most defenceless of British commercial cities; and it is probable that a first-class ironclad would find little difficulty in steaming past the forts up the river to the very heart of the great metropolis. London being within a very short distance of the sea coast, the east and south, is for this reason more difficult to fortify against the advance of an enemy, but Sir Edward Hamley has now thoroughly aroused the London Chamber of Commerce; and as that body at last realizes the defencelessness of the British capital, preparations for the battle of Dorking will take a practical shape.

If we were to accept as gospel all that appears in newspapers, we might with reason conclude that science and skill had so far overcome disease as to make dying unnecessary. One of the latest news items which is now going the rounds of the American press, is to the effect that a remarkable German remedy for cancer has been discovered, in which common sea crabs play an important part. The crab's claws are tied, and it is placed upon the wound. The crab acts by sucking the virus from the wound, thus keeping it clean and preventing the poison from being distributed throughout the system. We give the item for what it is worth, not that we have any great faith in the remedy, but simply to note the fact that the curative properties of the crab are now under discussion. If any of our readers who are unfortunately afflicted with cancer wish to try the crab doctor, all that we have to say, is, that they can, sir.

The *Farmer's Advocate*, an excellent Agricultural Monthly published in London, Ont., counsels the utmost caution in dealing with Commercial Union, and evidently distrusts the motives of the prime movers in the States. The most prominent agricultural gentlemen, speaking in the Dominion Farmers' Council, are opposed to it, and an able paper, carefully prepared, by request, by Mr. John Waters, M. P. P. for North Middlesex, concludes as follows:—"If we as a people are desirous of maintaining our present relations with the mother country, if we are desirous of remaining loyal to the British Crown, if we are desirous of building up our own industries, we will avoid commercial union; for the working and outcome of commercial union will produce the opposite of these." It seems to be everywhere conceded that the condition of the American average farmer is certainly no better than—probably not as good as—that of the Canadian farmer.

The *Week*, of July 7th, notices a work of Prof. A. M. Bell—"University Lectures on Phonetics"—and in doing so, says:—"Among others of our rapidly growing American characteristics, is the least agreeable one of slipshod speaking." But in the same paragraph occurs one of the clumsiest of the Americanisms which continually offend the ear:—"We must, however commend the study of them and all of the Professor's utterances on this subject," etc. The use of the word *of*, after *all*, except under self-evident limitations, is a gross, though very common, vulgarism. In nine cases out of ten, to follow "all" with "of" means the whole of a whole, which is of the superfluity that is vulgar. Of a class of expression which goes into vulgar super-accuracy is "one half," as in "two and one half." Why cannot the crude pedants say "two and a half?" It is certain they cannot say "two and two halves." One of the American pedantries which is fast gaining ground, even in England, is the habitual use of the word "commence" for "begin." We read a novel the other day, purporting to be by Florence Maryatt, in which this word must have been used at least fifty times; "begin" or "began," never, so far as we can recollect, once. We say "purported," for it has been whispered to us that novels of American manufacture are sometimes published in which the authorship of some well-known English writer is assumed. We do not know this for a fact, but fancy we have here and there detected internal evidence of the practice. The instance we have cited is one which struck us.

THE EXODUS.

In continuation of our remarks on this subject it may be broadly affirmed that apart from financial considerations, the disadvantages of residence in the States are not balanced by the advantages. And, although our chief growlers talk as if life were intolerable unless every possible cent can be ground out of it, there really are considerations outside the accumulation of the almighty dollar.

What, for instance, shall it profit a man if, in grinding, driving, slaving, speculating, and hoarding, he grind health, and even life, out of himself? The average of life is much lower in the States than in Nova Scotia, or, indeed, in Canada generally; "the feverish haste and competition," says the *Provincialist*, "driving most into their graves before fifty." Perhaps, indeed, one of the greatest charms of Halifax is that for which she is the mark of continual carping and abuse, the very absence of the everlasting comfortless business rush which gives the Americans bad digestions and sallow complexions, and undoubtedly shortens their days, while quiet Nova Scotia remains pre-eminent for longevity.

Those who, from years of residence and observation, are capable of forming a sound judgment, unhesitatingly affirm the common school systems of the States to be palpably inferior to those of the Provinces, while the higher schools and colleges, even in Boston and a few other favored places, are but little superior.

"The religious life of the Provinces," we again quote the *Provincialist*, "on an average, is superior to that of the States." Infidelity, spiritualism, or other forms of irreligion, if they exist in the former, are in infinitesimal proportions. In the States they are met on every hand. And the comparison more than holds good in morals.

In natural advantages the Provinces are superior. The mining, farming, fishing, and facilities for manufacturing of Nova Scotia; the lumbering

and manufacturing of New Brunswick, and the farming capabilities of P. E. Island, are such as surpass in the most important items, and equal, or nearly equal, in others, those of the neighboring States of the Republic, and if some of the enterprise and capital of those States were embarked in the Provinces many more Americans would flock here for employment, than Provincialists now do to New England.

Our remarks bear chiefly on the relative conditions of New England and the Maritime Provinces, but Ontario and the North-West compare favorably with the more Western States, which, like the Eastern ones, are by no means so relatively well off, all things considered, as is supposed by those who persuade themselves that "Eldorado" always lies beyond their native land, and in doing so too often "fondly imagine a vain thing." At all events let our young men use every caution in fully acquainting themselves with particulars before they decide to expatriate themselves—"it may be for years, and it may be for ever."

LA BELLE FRANCE.

France, pre-eminently the land of atheism and of ruthless vivisection, is also pre-eminent in the consumption of alcohol. The Paris correspondent of the (London) *Globe*, gives a frightful summary of the Report presented in June to the Senate by the committee appointed to enquire into that subject. Notwithstanding an increase of excise duties the consumption has increased from the average fifty years ago of 1.12 litres per head to almost 4 litres in 1885, amounting to 400 *petits verres* for every man, woman and child in France! Suicides of "alcoholists" have increased six-fold since ten years ago; while 28 per cent. of the lunatics in the public asylums are inebriates. No doubt a large proportion of this alcoholism is in the fatal shape of absinthe; at all events, since the ravages of the phylloxera have decreased the supply of the comparatively wholesome brandy made from wine, an immense increase has taken place in the distillation of semi-poisonous spirits from beet-root, Indian corn, and other materials. Of course, some consumption is due to the torturing of animals by trying the effect of different alcohols on them, causing stupor and death. This proportion, however, is probably small. The inordinate national use of deleterious spirit is plainly affecting the French people at large in a marked physical deterioration of the population. In several departments, the number of exemptions from military service (a very accurate test) on account of infirmities, which in 1873, were 6 per cent, has quadrupled in the last few years. In the last fifty years, crimes of all kinds have increased from an average of 41,140 to one of 146,024, and in the very last year to the number of 163,728. The condition of things in France would, indeed, seem to be deplorable. In the event of war, an absinthe-soaked soldiery would, as time goes on, be less than ever able to hold its own against the stalwart, if beer-drinking, masses of Germany; and it would seem certain that our own "thin red line," in which abstinence is gaining ground, would certainly not find it more difficult than formerly to hold its own against an onslaught always liable to be disheartened by repulse.

The deadly "alcools industriels" are, no doubt, grand results of French chemical science; but M. Paul Bert, M. Claude Bernard, M. Vulpian, and their colleagues, who have made France the head quarters of science, and it may be added, of irreligion, will, after all, scarcely prove to have done much for her prosperity or for the happiness of her people, not to speak of their virtue or honor.

BAD MANAGEMENT ON THE INTERCOLONIAL.

One of the worst features of Government ownership of Railways is the fact that their management cannot be criticised without arousing political passions, the Opposition seizing upon any disclosures of inefficiency that may be made as an argument against the ruling party, and the Government of the day feeling bound to support their careless or incompetent officials as zealously as though the attack was aimed at them. Party hacks supporting the Government are afraid to publish the truth, as they know the Opposition journals will use it unfairly, and as a result, grievances that would be thoroughly ventilated and quickly redressed in the case of private corporations are hushed up and wizked at where the Government has control. THE CRITIC, as an independent journal, has always given a hearty support to all the good measures introduced by the present Government, but has been equally ready to condemn where condemnation seemed necessary. Where we perceive inefficiency on the part of the Government employees, we are bound to publish the facts; and if the authorities then refuse to investigate, they must be held responsible for the action of their servants. That the Intercolonial has of late years been much mismanaged, is admitted by the staunchest Conservatives, and the Staff Correspondent of THE CRITIC, some time since, furnished undeniable proofs that the road had fallen into incompetent hands. Having called the attention of the Government to this fact, it would have been supposed that the Department of Railways would have taken some action in the matter, but results prove that it has not done so, the road, although it is summer, being run with little regard to time, or to the comfort of the travelling public. From this we are forced to the conclusion that our correspondent was in error in blaming Mr. Pottinger, who has evidently been carrying out the instructions of his superiors at Ottawa, Mr. Pope and Mr. Schrieber. It would seem, from an article in the *Chignecto Post*, that the road is managed in Ottawa, and that Mr. Pottinger, although virtually the Superintendent, has very limited powers, all grievances having to be settled at the head office, much to the annoyance and delay of petitioners. This is not as it should be; and it now appears to us that the Intercolonial will never be properly managed until the resident Superintendent is given absolute authority. How can he

be expected to maintain strict discipline, or be held responsible for the inefficiency of subordinates, where complaints or charges of mis-conduct of the most trivial nature have to be reported to Ottawa, and settled there?

Political influence has there full opportunity to be brought into play, and culprits escape punishment who would be summarily dismissed had the Superintendent the proper authority. Having placed the responsibility where it belongs, we will again advert to some very annoying features in the management or mismanagement of the road. Under the summer timetable the delay at Moncton is obviated, but the so-called Express trains, stopping at every station, are in reality only mail trains, and through passengers lose hours of valuable time on the road. The Quebec Express is generally from one to four hours late, a palpably undue imposition, not only on the travelling public, but on our business men, whose correspondence is thus unwarrantably disarranged. At way stations, passengers never knew when to expect the train, and spend hours in dismal stations anathematizing the road and all its officials. These constant delays must also have a demoralizing effect on the train hands, and probably entail some cost to the country for extra hours labor.

"Anything may be thought good enough for the Maritime Provinces," but we would warn Mr. Pope and Mr. Schrieber that they are treading on dangerous ground, and that if a change of policy is not speedily adopted, the Government of the day will lose the support of many of its most intelligent Maritime Province friends.

Patience has ceased to be a virtue, and a long suffering public now demands that the Intercolonial shall be run to meet its requirements, and not in the interests of a clique at Ottawa.

"BLUE-NOSE GRUMBLING."

The above is the heading of an article contributed by Mr. Addison F. Browne to the *Philadelphia American* of 2nd July. It is a heading which, objecting to the term "Blue-Nose," we admire as little as we sympathize with the sentiment which inspires the article. This *motif* is to be gathered from the following quotation:—"A power with whom we are forced to acknowledge political connection. I say forced, because there can be no doubt that a great majority of Nova Scotians will not remain so-called Canadians a moment longer than they are obliged to." *En passant*, we will only remark that the Dominion elections scarcely bear out the accuracy of so sweeping an assumption. Mr. Browne goes on to deprecate the N. P. on the plain ground, that "among other bad things about it is the fact that it compels us to trade with Canadian merchants;" and that "the high duty which would exclude many descriptions of foreign goods, if we could do without them, is nothing short of cruel hardship." Believing that we ought to encourage our own manufactures, we must confess that the point does not present itself to us as so very bad a thing, and we are quite unable to discern among the people of Nova Scotia the signs of suffering from "cruel hardship." But the slightest inconvenience, real or imaginary, is regarded by annexationists through spectacles of extraordinary magnifying power and all the special pleading and *ad captandum* arguments with which they seek to hoodwink the people of Nova Scotia, are based on the artificially magnified lines.

Mr. Browne dwells on the fact that the water communication with the United States is always open, while the Intercolonial is blockaded with snow for "several weeks" during every winter, which, he says, "is certainly a strong reason why we should prefer commercial intercourse with the Republic." We consider that this statement is chargeable with exaggeration; but Mr. Browne continues—"Another equally weighty argument is found in the quality of the articles which we are invited to purchase. Food preparations and utensils of every description that come from the States are in every respect superior to those offered by the Ontario and Quebec dealers. In the first place, the quality is finer, and the material is put up in more attractive packages." Space will not allow us many instances, or much particularization, but we hold that, in very many cases Canadian manufactures are fully equal to those of our neighbors, and of course, the longer they are upheld and preserved from American slaughtering, the better they will become. We have ourselves procured from Messrs. James Scott & Co. and others, food preparations from Toronto, which could scarcely be surpassed in quality, made up in excellent and quite sightly packages, and it strikes us that the special pleaders must be hard up for a grievance when they lay stress on "attractive packages."

A further statement that "the tools are of more workmanlike finish, and better adapted to our needs," is open to question. It is certain that the Ontario agricultural implements will bear comparison, and nothing but prejudice prevents our having the option of buying cuffs, collars, and many other articles of Montreal manufacture without the privilege of paying high duty on the English or American goods.

Twenty-five years ago, tweeds equal to the Scotch were manufactured in dozens of Ontario factories, which were afterwards destroyed by American competition; and if any one will step into one of the musical depots in Hollis street, he will find that, to take one grade (and a very excellent one) of piano, an instrument of Toronto manufacture can be purchased for \$350, which, if the same quality of American manufacture would cost \$450, an organ, which imported would cost \$200, can be obtained of home make for \$125. The enquirer will also learn that the protection of Canadian instruments is every year ensuring a larger output of home manufacture, while increased sales are both lowering the price to the purchaser, and enabling the manufacturer to turn out continually improving classes of instruments.

Mr. Browne's article is a long one, and cannot be exhausted in one of ours. From our point of view it abounds with fallacies, and we must refer to some of considerable importance in a future issue.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

A man who would sit in parliament must stand first and lie afterwards.—*Grip*.

It was the lady who thought she was going to swoon who had a faint suspicion.

"They never call Mr. Cody "Buffalo Bill" in Boston. They speak of him as "Bison Americanus Gulielmus."

A returned missionary from India said that during ten years he never saw a Hindoo child receive a caress from its mother.

The "Star-spangled Scotchman" is what Black, the novelist, is said to have dubbed Andrew Carnegie, the iron master.

"What is the worst thing about riches?" asked the Sunday school superintendent. And the boy said, "Not having any."

Every one admires bravery, but many a big, burly man is afraid of the woman who trembles at the sight of a mouse.—*Philadelphia Herald*.

It is a mournful commentary on human vanity to see the mourners looking back, on turning a corner, to see if the procession is worthy of the corpse.

A colored clergyman in a Southern town prayed the other day that the indelicate might be made delicate, the intemperate temperate, and the industrious dustrious.

Dialogue at the sea on a hotel piazza: "I do not see how you ladies can remain here two months looking on the changeless ocean." "But the men change," was the reply of the lady.

It is a singular fact, but nevertheless true, that when two young men meet they address each other: "How are you, old man?" and that when two old fellows meet they say, "My Boy."

Little Jimmy, when told by his teacher that he was made of dust, stoutly refused to believe it, saying quickly, "Then why don't I turn to mud when nurse puts me in the bath?"

"What is the chief peculiarity of the Canadian climate?" asked a school examiner. "It is beneficial to bank cashiers," said the bright boy of the class, "but very deadly to reformers"—*Judge*.

"I feel so miserable again this morning," said a complaining wife. "Yes," replied her exasperated husband, "you wouldn't be happy if you weren't miserable all the time."—*Harper's Bazaar*.

Wife (returning from church)—How beautifully the choir sang "One More River to Cross!" Husband—Yes, and that reminds me that I have an engagement in Hoboken this afternoon.—*New York Sun*.

"Pa, have you got the hydrophobia?" "No, Bertie; what makes you ask that question?" "Well, I heard ma say to-day that you got awfully bitten when you thought she had a fortune in her own name."

"Suppose I shall see you at your father's funeral to-day?" said a friend to a young man of the period. "Naw; should like to be there, but I'll be busy in court, opening succession and heading off mother in a will contest. See you later if I succeed."—*New Orleans Picayune*.

A bewildered looking man accosts a passer-by "Beg pardon, sir; but I want to go to the depot." "And they won't let you? Poor fellow, I pity you from the bottom of my heart," replied the other promptly, and he passed on, leaving the bewildered man more bewildered than before.

The Chinese boast of a series of eclipses, recorded in the annals of the nation, extending over a period of nearly 3900 years, all of which, they affirm, were not only observed but were calculated and figured in advance. The golden age of Chinese astronomy was from about 2857 to 380 B. C.

India has strict rules for enforcing good conduct in the civil service. The postmaster at Cabul defrauded the Government, and was sentenced by the Ameer to a flogging and then had all his hair pulled out. What a bald-headed lot of politicians we would have if this rule were in vogue here! It would cause a revival of the old wig party.

"Seen the new boy who has moved in round the corner?" "Yaas." "Found out anything?" "Lots. His father used to work in a saw mill, and his mother was a dressmaker." "Humph! Who wants to know anything of the father and mother? What we want to find out is whether we kin lick the boy or have got to run from him."

Antiquity of Ropes.—Before the beginning of the historical period, considerable skill in rope-making had been acquired, so that it must be classed among the oldest of the arts. The existing relics of the ancient Egyptians include sculptures showing the process of manufacture practiced more than 4,000 years ago, while the oldest records of that people represent well-made ropes of great strength. Flax and the fibres of the date tree were employed for these ropes, but grasses and the hides of animals were probably among the first materials used.

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29. Shadows on the Snow. A Novel. By B. L. Farnese, 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 Carleton. 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 Wooing O't," 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.
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A. M. FRASER,
MANAGER OF THE CRITIC, HALIFAX, N. S.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

Those who wish to secure pleasant and profitable reading matter for the winter evenings should note 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.

The grain yield in the Northwest Territory promises well, and it is estimated will average twenty-seven bushels to the acre.

The Customs returns through the Dominion for the first two weeks in July exceed the estimate and augur a surplus for the current fiscal year.

The Khedive of Egypt will present the Canadian voyageurs who took part in the Soudan campaign with bronze stars, as a recognition of their services.

Five hundred hands have been thrown out of employment at St. Hyacinthe, P. Q., by the burning of the woolen and carding mills, the granite factory and the works of the royal electric light company. The properties were insured to about half their value.

Simon Burgoyne, Postmaster at Mahone Bay, while preparing a money order for a stranger who had asked for it, was knocked senseless by the applicant, and the contents of his cash-box, between two and three hundred dollars, appropriated. The stranger made good his escape before any alarm could be given, and is still at large.

It is understood that the Government will not take any steps towards the establishment of steam navigation between Canada and the West Indies until the results of Sir Charles Tupper's mission to Spain is learned. If his visit results in securing favorable facilities for trading, vessels will likely be placed on the route next year.

Cool pleasant weather on Friday and Saturday last was just such as cricketers appreciate, and was thoroughly enjoyed by the participants in the match between the Wanderers and the Garrison teams. In the second innings the Wanderers batted well, but their fielding was so loose that it gave the Garrison eleven an easy victory.

The man who has the conscience to read a paper without paying for it is seldom a desirable subscriber to any journal, and the sooner he pays up his account and drops out the better for all concerned. This admonition is intended for the dishonest but not for the dilatory subscriber. To the latter we would say, hurry up and remit your subscription.

The middle of July is a somewhat inopportune time to convene a meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association, and hence the gathering at Bridgetown on Friday last was poorly attended. Those who did put in an appearance were amply repaid, as the discussions, as well as the addresses of Professor Saunders and Smith, were of an eminently practical character.

Have you read the Jubilee Number of THE CRITIC? If not, send for it at once. It is essentially a home production, and home talent should be encouraged. Fourteen hundred copies still remain on hand, and can be obtained as follows:—Single copy, ten cents; three copies, twenty-five cents; fifteen copies, one dollar. Address, A. M. FRASER, Business Manager, CRITIC Office, Halifax.

Mr. McFarlane, chief analyst of the Inland Revenue Department, says that the Government milk inspectors in Canada were engaged in obtaining samples of the milk sold in the cities, which were being sent to Ottawa for analysis. The object is to fix a standard for the milk of each locality, so that persons selling milk below that standard may be fined. Samples have so far been examined from almost every head of cattle in the vicinity of Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, Halifax and St. John, and standards fixed.

A gloom has been cast over Great Village, Londonderry, by the accidental drowning of three promising young men belonging to that place—named Peppard, Lindsay and Morrison. The boat in which the young men were attempting to cross Cobequid Bay was caught and capsized by a sudden squall, and the fate of the occupants might have remained a mystery had it not been that a woman on the Hants side, in looking through a strong pair of marine glasses saw the boat upset and witnessed the struggles of the drowning men before they sank beneath the waves.

Robbins Circus and Menagerie, which performed at Halifax on Thursday and Friday of last week, was one of the best combinations of its kind that has ever appeared here. All the performances drew the large audiences they deserved, and the company must have taken a "pile" of Halifax wealth away with it. Two rings and a platform were often occupied by different performers at the same time, with a rather bewildering effect on the onlookers, most of whom would have preferred a single large ring and one act at a time. All the events on the programme showed such great skill on the part of the performers that it may seem unfair to discriminate, but to our mind the wonderful shooting of Ira Paine or the performance of the herd of trained elephants were alone worth the price of admission. One especially noticeable improvement over other circuses was the politeness of the employees, especially the ushers. More tickets to the reserved part of the tent were sold than the seats could accommodate, but all those who could not secure seats had their money returned. Mr. Redmund, of the Redmund-Barry Dramatic Co., attended the circus on Thursday night in company with Mrs. Barry, and they were provided with comfortable seats in front of the reserved chairs—the ushers first making enquiries as to whether any of the audience would be inconvenienced thereby. This is such unusual conduct on the part of circus employees that we consider it worthy of being recorded.

Ninety thousand individuals in Canada have something to their credit in the Dominion Savings Bank. The aggregate of the deposits being \$20,000,000, which averages two hundred and twenty dollars a head.

The result of the election in Digby County last Saturday was favorable to the present Dominion Government, Mr. Robicheau, the Liberal candidate being defeated by Mr. Jones, Ministerialist, whose majority was thirty.

It is now conceded that the distress among the fishermen on the Labrador coast beggars description, and that unless means are taken to remove the people from that inhospitable shore, many will die from starvation during the coming winter.

The English yacht *Galatea*, which, it will be remembered, took part in the international yacht race won by the *Magflower*, arrived in port on Tuesday, accompanied by the yacht *Stranger*. Both have attracted much notice among our yachting and boating men.

One hundred square miles of timber land near Cow Bay, C. B., have been destroyed by fire, and it was with difficulty that the Reserve coal mine was preserved from the flames. The drought has been unprecedented, and the citizens of Cow Bay have been obliged to obtain their supply of water from Black Brook—a distance of eight miles—by rail.

The weather reports this season are phenomenal. In New York, St. Louis and Chicago, the heat has been simple terrific, and deaths from sunstroke and prostration from heat are daily recorded. From the South of Ireland comes the news that there has been no rain for two months, and that the hay, cereals and root crops have been scorched by the heat of the blazing sun. In Nova Scotia we have had both heat and drought, but neither have been of sufficient duration to consider worthy of note.

The Halifax Piano and Organ Co. seem never to tire of adorning their handsome salesrooms. They have lately imported a number of fine engravings of musical celebrities, which are speaking likenesses, and we would advise the public to drop in and see them. In the show windows the plans of the proposed new Cathedral attract the attention of passers, who fairly block the sidewalk in their eagerness to get a view. The company are agents for the celebrated Steinway, Weber and Fischer pianos, and have on hand an immense stock to select from.

The Redmund-Barry Company opened at the Academy of Music on Monday night with the "Midnight Marriage," a play that has become a favorite with Halifax audiences. Good acting was the rule throughout, Mrs. Barry being particularly pleasing, and acting her part with almost greater perfection than when she appeared here before. Her costumes were appropriate and elegant, and her pleasing acting received the well-merited applause of the audience. Mr. Redmund was as inimitable as ever, and as Casimir fully maintained his high reputation as a star of the first magnitude. A noticeable improvement in the play as presented last night, over the performance of two years ago, was the skillful swordmanship of Philippe de Brion (G. S. Moffitt). Mr. Fairbanks, as Counte St. Ange, made the most of his character and acted the boastful swaggering duelist to perfection. A large audience greeted the troupe on their opening night, and the superior acting of the company should draw crowded houses during their Halifax engagement. The "Merchant of Venice" is the play booked for to-night and to-morrow night, and a reference to our advertising columns will give the plays intended for production next week.

One of the saddest and most terrible accidents that it has ever been our duty to chronicle, took place on the Grand Trunk Railway at St. Thomas, Ont., on the evening of Sunday last. As an excursion train from Port Stanley was coming into the town, a train of oil cars on the Michigan Central crossed its track at right angles—into it the passenger train dashed, demolishing one of the tanks and at once igniting the oil which it contained. The wrecked trains, and likewise the surrounding buildings, were soon one mass of flames. Hundreds of citizens flocked to the scene of the disaster to render what assistance they could, when suddenly another oil tank exploded with terrific force, seriously burning many of the onlookers. Meanwhile the flames had demolished the passenger train, and so soon as the fire was got under it was found that about twenty of the excursionists had failed to make good their escape and had been burned so as to be quite beyond recognition. The accident was attributable to the carelessness of the engineer in charge of the locomotive of the passenger train, who failed to take the usual precaution of stopping before crossing the Michigan track. His carelessness cost him his life, and it has also brought mourning into many an otherwise happy home.

The Chickering piano has always been acknowledged to be one of the best instruments manufactured, but last winter improvements were introduced, and the Chickering's, with the new scale and repeating action, are magnificent instruments. A perfect furor for the artistic instruments made by this old firm has been created, and this season they have been played by the leading artists of America in the Convention of the Music Teachers' National Association, just closed at Indianapolis, and also by the many distinguished and eminent pianists who took part in the festivals of the Ohio Music Teachers' Association at Columbus, and the Illinois Music Teachers' Association at Central Music Hall, Chicago, and all of these experts in knowledge of what constitutes the very highest elements of a perfect instrument, expressed themselves as satisfied and delighted with the perfect scale, action and tone of these world famous pianos. Out of fifty-seven musicians that took part in the Ohio Music Teachers' Association concerts, forty-six played the Chickering, and it was agreed upon in advance among the dealers that the choice was to be left to the artists themselves. W. H. Johnson, the well-known dealer in pianos and organs, is agent for the Chickering and Knabe, besides other leading makers of pianos and organs, and his warerooms, 121 and 123 Hollis Street, are filled to repletion with the finest instruments manufactured.

In an extra issue of the *Canada Gazette* it is announced that two acts of the Manitoba Legislature have been disallowed. The first, with respect to the construction of the Red River Valley Railway; and the second, to amend the Public Works Act of Manitoba. There will be weeping and gnashing of teeth in the prairie province over these disallowances, but so long as the C. P. Railway company refuses to abandon the monopoly clause of its charter, the Federal Government is bound in good faith to carry out its provisions to the letter.

The cotton crop in the Southern States promises to be one of the largest ever known. A careful estimate places it at 7,500,000 bales.

Jacob Sharp, who was convicted of bribing a number of New York Aldermen, has been sentenced to four years imprisonment. He is seventy years old, and is said to be very ill.

One hundred and twenty-six deaths from sunstroke are reported as having occurred in Chicago during the last ten days. The coroner, with his deputies, four in number, finds it almost impossible to overtake the work of holding the requisite inquests.

Our fellow-Provincialists in Boston have by no means forgotten their native Province. As a mark of their kindly remembrance, they have subscribed for and presented to the Yacht Squadron, of Halifax, a handsome silver cup, to be contested for at the coming regatta in August.

Minneapolis has this week been visited by fire, the huge Anthony elevator, which is one of the largest on the continent, having been burned to the ground with its contents. One million two hundred thousand bushels of wheat were stored in the elevator at the time. The total loss will reach \$1,075,000.

Seven soldiers were killed and seventy injured, by the explosion of the gunpowder magazine near Massowah, Italy. Property to the value of \$300,000 was destroyed.

The Imperial Institute fund now amounts to a large sum of money - the latest donation is that of Her Majesty, who has contributed fifty thousand dollars towards the Institute.

The women's memorial statue to the Prince Consort is about to be erected. Seven thousand persons, chiefly women, were present when the Queen laid the corner stone.

Frederic Krupp, the German metal founder and manufacturer of the celebrated steel guns which bear his name, died at his home, near Essen, Rhenish Prussia, on Thursday last.

A recent fire at Witepsk, in Russia, destroyed four hundred and thirteen dwellings, six school houses, and a bank. The loss is estimated at one million six hundred thousand dollars.

Satisfactory progress is being made in the movement to memorialize the Imperial Government to grant a subsidy to the Pacific mail service of the Canadian Railway Company from Hong-Kong and Yokohama to Vancouver, B. C.

A joint committee of the Houses of Lords and Commons are considering the subject of State-aided emigration, and hope to prepare a scheme which will afford relief without arousing the hostility of the working classes in the Colonies.

The Ameer of Afghanistan has not yet succeeded in quelling the uprisings of his rebellious subjects. Two battles have recently taken place, in the first of which the Ameer's troops were victorious; but in the second the rebels gained a slight advantage.

Dr. Tanner, Irish member of Parliament, has been called to account in the Commons for using in the lobbies of the House some strong language against Mr. Long, member for Wiltshire district. Dr. Tanner will not, if he can help it, speak to a Tory, and he resented the attempt of Long to engage him in conversation.

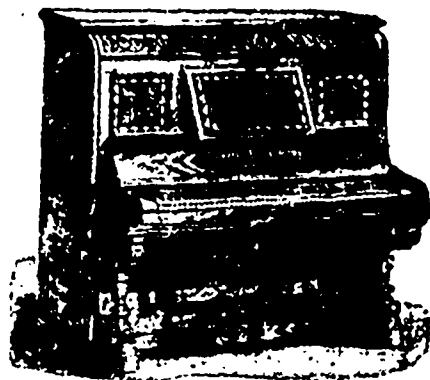
As yet it is not known whether Prince Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg Gotha will accept the throne to which he has been elected by the Bulgarian Sobrange. If the Prince was free to act as he thought best, there can be no doubt but that he would accept the proffered crown, but he is sufficiently behind the scenes to realize the dangers of the position.

Much uneasiness has been caused by the publication of a pamphlet in St. Petersburg, entitled "Waiting for War." It is supposed that the issuing of this pamphlet has been officially sanctioned; and as it predicts a great conflict between Russia and Germany, the diplomatists of the latter country have criticised it sharply, and have condemned in no measured terms both the Czar and his Cabinet for allowing such an inflammatory publication to see the light.

Unusual interest attached to the trial trip made recently of a twin screw torpedo boat, one of two built for the Italian government by Messrs. Yarow & Co., of Poplar. The average speed was 25 knots (or 28 miles) per hour for six hours, the highest for one hour, 27.69 knots—the greatest speed ever attained through the water by any ship or boat. This boat has the following dimensions:—Length on water line, 140 ft.; beam, extreme, 14 ft.; draught, 5 ft. 4 in.; displacement, 100 tons. Steam is supplied by two locomotive boilers, one forward and one abaft the engine room. Either boiler can supply either engine, or both. The screws are driven by two pairs of compound engines, indicating over 1400 horse power combined. The trial trip took place in the Lower Hope, below Gravesend. The weather was very rough, the number of people on board 33, equipment complete, and load carried 12 tons.

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WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY | **LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET!**
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RELIGIOUS.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Rev. Dr. Partridge, Rector of St. George's, left for England for two months' vacation by steamship *Dumora* on Tuesday. Rev. C. LoV. Brino takes his duty at St. George's, and Rev. D. Neish acts as Secretary, and will be in attendance every morning in the Diocesan Room from 10 to 12.

The decision of Rev. Dr. Edgehill to decline the Bishopric of Nova Scotia, once more lays the Synod under the necessity of electing. It is to be hoped that the election will be conducted with fairness.

Rev. J. Lowry, lately of Ship Harbor, but now of the Diocese of Barbadoes, is on a visit to the city.

The Rev. Canon Brock, D. D., President of Kings College, is sojourning at Wolfville, where he takes the services during the vacation.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. D. B. McLeod, has received a call from a Presbyterian church at Orwell, P. E. Island. He was received by the last General Assembly from the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

St. Paul's Church, Kentville, will shortly have the Rev. W. P. Begg as pastor. Arrangements have been made to induct on the 4th of August.

Rev. Wm. Maxwell has received a call to the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church at Sherbrooke.

Rev. J. Dustan, late of Truro, was inducted into the pastorate of the congregation at Brandon on the 29th ult.

Rev. W. Cruickshank, a Nova Scotian, and at the present pastor of St. Matthew's Church, Montreal, is spending his vacation in this Province.

METHODIST.

Rev. Dr. J. M. Ferris, who has conducted for a number of years, and with great ability, the *New York Christian Intelligencer*, is about to vacate the position on account of ill health.

The annual camp meeting will commence on Thursday next, and will continue for one week. On Monday, the 1st of August, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society will hold a meeting; on Tuesday, services will be held in connection with the Association for the Promotion of Holiness; Wednesday will be devoted to special services to children; and Thursday, Temperance Mass meetings will be held.

Rev. D. D. Moore, who has been granted a year's leave of absence by Conference, will, in a few weeks, start for Japan, with a view to engage in mission work in that country.

CATHOLIC.

His Eminence Cardinal Manning has become a vice president of the Newspaper Press Fund.

Father Anderledy, the successor of Father Beckx as the Superior General of the Jesuits, is noted for his skill as a linguist. He speaks and writes all important languages with facility.

The Cardinal Prefect of the Propaganda has appealed to all bishops throughout the world who have Irish in their flocks—and "what region is not full of our labor!"—to order special collections for the new Church of St. Patrick, in Rome, that is to be a crowning glory of the pontificate of Leo XIII. Bishop Richter, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Bishop Herbert Vaughan, of Salford, have already ordered such collections.

The Montreal Catholic Theological College and the Polytechnic School have affiliated with Laval University, Quebec. The Seminary of St. Sulpice will give to the university the largest faculty of divinity in the province, while the Polytechnic School will supply the material for a faculty of applied science. The Rev. Fathers of the Seminary of St. Sulpice also purpose allying themselves with the university, and will act as professors in the faculty of arts.

In accordance with a pious custom long observed in Paris, his Grace Archbishop Richard paid a visit to the Home of the Little Sisters of the Poor, in the Rue Philippe le-Girard, where he served out with his own hands the dinner to 180 poor old men who are inmates of the institution.

The Rev. Father McDonnell, of Iona, Minn., is the founder and present rector of a Home for Indigent Boys, which has 2,000 acres of land, mostly under cultivation, with suitable buildings, stock and farming utensils, and has the care of about sixty boys.

Wm. J. Reed, of Pittsburgh, a colored student, sailed from New York recently for Havre, on his way to the College of the Propaganda, at Rome. He was encouraged to go thither by Cardinal Gibbons, Bishop Phelan, Abbot Wimmer, and Rev. Father Tolton.

BAPTIST.

Rev. J. F. Avery, late of the Tabernacle of this city, is on a visit to England.

Rev. Mr. Mellick, late of Manitoba, has accepted a call from Brussels St. Baptist Church, St. John, and will enter upon his duties immediately.

Rev. Dr. Saunders, of this city, is supplying the pulpit of the Baptist Church at Fredericton, during the absence of its pastor.

The Free Will Baptists of the United States have 1,542 churches and 82,323 members, 1,291 ministers, and 172 licentiates. The denomination exists chiefly in New England, New York, and Ohio.

Rev. Dr. Lorrimer, the well-known Baptist preacher, of Chicago, has declined the call to Washington.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

LADY LA TOUR.

They had hoped and waited; hope was nearly ended,
Nearly ended waiting, and the death-stroke nigh.
She their leader, dauntless, their despair contended,
Roused with words of ardor, prayed them: "Win or die."

Win or die! Yet well they knew her heart was tender,
Her soft hands had nursed them, her sweet lips had cheered
Many a bed of sickness. Why Death, to defend her,
Were as sweet as living! Shame on him who feared!

So that Easter morning, in the glad spring weather,
Close they gathered round her, knelt with her to pray,
Just as every morning they had knelt together,
With, perhaps a difference: sadder words to say.

Crept they then as crafty wolves on sleeping cattle,
Strove to climb the ramparts, but they beat them back.
Fearless, she before them took the chance of battle:
If a man lacked courage, she would mend the lack.

Vain they know they struggle, vain the stern endeavor!
For her husband's honor strove she, they for her.
We now, looking backward, keep their memory ever
Living with the moisture that our tears confer!

Nought could break their courage, so with craft he tried them,
Offering life and safety—must she bid them die?
Woman's heart forbade it. Standing there beside them
She belov'd his promise, and it proved a lie!

He laughed—laughed! and took them one by one before her,
Hung them one by one where she their death must see;
And I think their last looks turned there to implore her
Glance of recognition for their loyalty.

Then the great heart broke, men said; and little wonder
Husband, home, friends, ruined, what was left for life?
Death! And what for fame? The coming years shall thunder
Praise of how she bore her in th' unequal strife!

KING'S-CROFT, WINDSOR, N. S.

ELIZABETH GOSTWAKE ROBERTS.

TO THE FAR NORTH.

(Continued.)

DIARY OF A TRIP TO NORWAY ON THE "CEYLON."

Wednesday, July 21st. We arrived at Molde at 6 a. m. The night had been rough, and the sea tumbled and rolled us about a good deal; it was indeed "an up and down motion," but as fortunately we were comfortably in bed we hardly felt it, and the morning was sunny and beautiful. When I came on deck I thought Molde looked lovely, nestling at the foot of the hills. There were two hotels to be seen from the ship, and it is the brightest, cleanest town imaginable, with pretty villas all round it and interminable ranges of hills on every side, of endless variety and shape and coloring, some covered with snow and tops lost in mist, which made them appear to touch the clouds, others covered with grass or pines. I went on shore after breakfast, and went to the post office for my letters. As soon as I had got them I started to go up the Varde, the highest of the near range of hills, and from whence there is a wonderful view. Its height is 1,350 feet. The first half of the pathway is good. Two gentlemen, when they had gone about a third of the way, said they thought it was no good going on, as it would probably be misty at the top; but once I begin to do anything I like to go through with it, so I went on steadily, at first through fields of wild flowers with here and there very boggy places which wetted my feet, and higher up pines, which had a delightfully fragrant smell, and afforded a very pleasant shade that hot day. I lost the way at the beginning of the steepest part, and to my horror heard the bells of cattle, which soon came in sight. I had great work to induce myself to go on. I trembled when I saw their long horns, and, worst of all, there was a bull, and though he looked rather young, still it was very formidable. I kept as far from them as I could, and soon to my relief saw a little boy higher up, so I struggled on and thought that the truest courage is that which feels fear but does not yield to it, like the sentry in the Crimea who was found, white and trembling, at his post, and who said to someone who laughed at him "that if they'd felt half so frightened as he did, they'd have run away long ago," so I felt that most people who had felt the fear I did of those creatures would have turned back at once. Every time they raised their heads and looked at me, or came a step nearer, my heart stopped beating, but still I went on. I was so thankful when I got to the top, hot and breathless though I was, and saw them at a safe distance. The view is certainly lovely, the ship in the harbor looked like a boat, and far away on every side stretched apparently endless mountains and sea. As the ship was to leave at noon, I had to hurry back, and before I was halfway down heard the shrill steam whistle, which is sounded as a signal to return. I hurried on breathlessly, sometimes ankle-deep in a bog, stumbling in my haste over stones to find when I got down that there was plenty of time, and the signal whistle was from another steamer. We really did not leave until after luncheon, when everyone sat in the foc'sle to see the superb scenery from Molde to Noes. Molde would be a capital place to make one's headquarters for a summer. There are good hotels, and innumerable expeditions to be made all round, and, I believe, shooting and fishing. It was like a dream, the beauty of the scenes we passed that afternoon in quick succession.

At 4 p. m. we anchored at Noes, where we were to stay until the next evening, and those who wished to sleep on shore left at once, but, as I then intended to sleep on board and to start early on the following morning to see the Romsdal Valley, I waited for the second boat, merely intending to have a cup of tea and perhaps get a cariole and have a little drive. However, when I got to the hotel Bellevue there was such a crowd of people I

now I had no chance of getting anything, and, besides, I heard the landlord say he had no milk or cream, without which I should not care for tea: so I left and, seeing a great many carioles, and fortunately for me being a good judge of horses, I chose one with a capital looking pony. I must describe a cariole, in Norwegian kariol, as everyone has not seen them. In the middle of two large wheels is hung a little seat, something in shape like a spoon, one sits in the bowl and one's feet rest on the handle. It is just large enough for one person. In fact, anyone who was very fat could not fit into the seat; behind there is a board much lower than the front seat, where the man or boy who accompanies one, sits, and if you wish they drive from behind like a hausom. It must be very uncomfortable there, but they are accustomed to it.

A double cariole holds two in the front seat, but they are much rougher and not half so pleasant. I tried vainly to make the man understand that I wanted to have a little drive, but he probably thought that I was going on, like the people who had just landed, to sleep at one of the inns on my way to the waterfall of the Slettafos, but when I started I had no idea of doing so. I got into the cariole with some little trepidation as to how I was to fit in, and when in, how I was to stay there. I had hardly time to take the rope reins in my hand when away the pony flew down hill like lightning. The reins were new, hard as iron, and as slippery as ice. For a moment I felt I must fall out, but it was wonderful how soon I got accustomed to it, and how very comfortable it was. Up hill and down hill we went, until at last I succeeded in stopping him, as I wanted to speak to two of my fellow-passengers I saw at some little distance in front. When I came up with them I told them how sorry I was I had not arranged to sleep on shore. It was such a bore to have to go back to the ship and start again in the morning. Besides it was such an exquisitely lovely evening. They strongly advised me to go on and to sleep at any little inn where I could find a bed. This I decided to do, though I had no luggage with me except a Haedecker, and all the people who had intended to sleep on shore had, of course, taken some things with them. So away I went at I don't know how many miles an hour, until I got to Horgheim, the first station, when I got out and went in to have some tea, but when I looked into the sitting room I saw such a crowd of people that I fled and got into my cariole and went on to the next station. A station in Norway means a place where, when one is posting one can change ponies, and they are bound to provide fresh ones at so much a kilometre. These charges are very moderate, and I believe the ponies are generally good, though of course it is rare anywhere to find such a splendid one as I had. He was very like a Pegu pony I had in Burmah, and his mane was hogged just in the same way. They say at most stations there are comfortable clean ones, and, indeed, judging from that at Flatmark, where I spent the night, I should say so. It was the most lovely drive I ever remember, except, perhaps, the Corniche Road from Nice to Genoa.

The road, which is a capital one, follows the course of the Rauma, beautiful name of a still more beautiful river, and there is such a variety of scenery. At the entrance to the valley of the Romsdal on one side stands the weird, bare, jagged Trollinder or Witches Mountain, on the other the Romsdalshorn towers to the sky. The road winds in and out, sometimes through pine woods, past huge boulders and immense landslips from the mountains above (in the winter avalanches are frequent), and the waterfalls are endless, of every size and form, sometimes in the sunlight iridescent with every color. The river too is never the same, sometimes flowing wide and calm, like a lake, then in a narrow gorge rushing along, forming a waterfall, or dividing itself, when it meets an island, and flowing round it. I was anxious to reach an inn before the rest of the travellers, and as my pony fortunately was so fast I did so easily, and got to Flatmark about 7 30 p. m. I was also anxious to rest the pony, as he had gone quite fifteen miles.

The woman of the house was not young, but had a charming face. She could only speak a word or two of English, but a young man, I suppose her son, whom they sent out for, spoke it very well. I ordered dinner and looked at a little bedroom, which seemed very clean. I asked for fish, so they sent a boy out to fish in the Rauma, which was quite close, but they said the weather was too clear, so he caught nothing. I had coffee, bread, butter and biscuits, wild strawberry jam, and as much cream as I liked. Everything was excellent. There was also Norwegian cheese, looking like soap, which I did not want, but tasted from curiosity. It was sweet and I did not like it. It was all so beautifully served, old silver spoons, the eggs in a china hen to keep them hot, the coffee pot so quaint, the table cloth was so white, altogether I felt that I was lucky, especially as I thought it probable the others would go on to Ormeim, the next station, eight miles further on, with a much larger inn, which they did. There only came to mine a lady and her husband, and they were very kind, offering to lend me anything they could, soap among the number, but that I did not want, as there was already some very sweet glycerine soap in my room. Late at night two gentlemen arrived, who had walked all the way; they gave them a room upstairs. Though I ought to have been tired after climbing that mountain at Molde in the morning, and the long drive in the afternoon, I never felt it in that intoxicating air. Indeed, I could hardly make up my mind to go to bed, it was so lovely outside. I wandered about and spoke to my pony, who was as charming out of harness as in it. He rubbed his head against me, and when I went away pined until I came back again. When I did go to bed, I found it most comfortable, very clean and the sheets white as snow. I could see two waterfalls, and the Rauma, which looked silvery as the moon at last got a chance of shining for an hour or two. My neighbors got up very early, and, as the partition between the rooms was so thin, I could sleep no more, so got up too. We had breakfast at 7 a. m., coffee, cream, etc., as last night, but with pancakes, which are wonderfully good. They are quite a speciality in Norway, I find. I liked them best with salt. There were also rissoles, which looked very nice.

When I asked my hostess what I had to pay, she said 1½ krono, about 1s. 8d. of English money, for dinner, bed and breakfast. I read in a guide book that the servants at the stations expect a little present: and it is well to remember this when they charge so little.

At once after breakfast we started for the Slettafos (fos is Norwegian for waterfall), it is formed by the Rauma, and is about eleven miles further on. On the way I passed Ormeim, but did not stop there until my return from the waterfall. I heard that everyone was very comfortable there, but it was as I expected, so full that some people had to sleep at a farmhouse near, so it was well that I stayed at Flatmark. There is a most lovely view from the back windows of a waterfall and high mountain beyond it. The scenery looked lovely in the clear morning light. It was chilly under the shadow of the hills, but very hot in the sun, and it continued so all day.

ALBINA MURRAY ROLLAND.

(To be continued.)

OUR WINNIPEG LETTER.

DEAR CRITIC,—When a person has settled down for any length of time in a place, the novelty of surroundings wears off, and events which would otherwise strike a stranger as being worthy of particular attention, we pass by with but a slight comment, and often only hint at a recognition. Everything happening in our midst becomes absorbed into our every day nature. It is thus our perceptions become dulled. To open one's eyes, it is necessary to travel—new faces and new scenes refresh the mind, and seem to put a keener edge on our capabilities. To write interestingly about a place, one should be almost a perfect stranger; he should come and go, and not even remain long enough to allow his sympathies to become tinged with local ideas or tendencies.

No doubt, a great number of those who attended the late Presbyterian Assembly here will be able to enlighten you on the wonderful progress of this country better than I can, from what I have stated. I saw a number of familiar faces from Nova Scotia on the streets amongst the ministers. Dr. Burns I recognized at once, though he was some distance off at the time. They all seemed to be remarkably well pleased with their visit, and smiling cheerful faces were the rule, seriousness the exception, much different in fact from what one would note under similar circumstances in other cities. They all seemed for the time to have become infused with western enthusiasm. The same old story accounts for it. It was our dry, invigorating atmosphere. They will give many of their friends glowing accounts of how we are building up a city; our beautiful wide and long Main Street; the clean and compact wood pavement, so easy and noiseless to travel over; the facility with which excavations are made in the clay soil for laying pipes, sewerage and foundations, and how it can be cut like cheese, and pared down to the sixteenth of an inch to get a correct level; our beautiful stylish buildings, shops, handsome private residences, and elegant churches, and the flatness of general surroundings; but they won't tell you that nine-tenths of these beautiful buildings have been built on unsafe foundations, some of them settling yearly, and likely to do so, till they require the application of screw jacks to right them, and build proper walls under; and they won't be able to describe how horses and teams were wont to go out of sight on the mud of Main Street, before it was blocked paved, and how the traces and shafts of each vehicle in that predicament had to be thrown down, and by the united aid of strong arms the imprisoned horse pulled and coaxed out onto the planking, and then led away to safer ground; and then how the vehicle was approached and wheeled away, with mud filling up the spokes to the hub. These and other peculiarities belonged to boom days—everything was booming then, buildings were put up for a few years only when it was expected every one would become so rich that palaces would take their place; and cathedrals would be built where shaky churches now stand; but those rich days with the shining gold and fabled enchantments of Arabian Nights never came. Poor weak, enfeebled human nature, we still have to scheme and cheat our fellows—adulterate our food, drink muddy Red River water, and work with the sweat of our brow. This last, the only legitimate trade that was left to us from old Adam, we thought we could shirk, but we found out our mistake, only, however, through failures and experience, that the laws of nature and society must and would be obeyed. Men, as a general rule, are not born philosophers enough to see this reasoning without a practical view, and there has been too much of that vile sermon preached here that we always find setting the minds of western folks a'thrubbing. "The great end and aim of man's existence is to make money and get rich. No matter how you make it, but make it!"

The burning question of the day, of course, is the Railway to the Boundary. Are we to have it, or are we not? After much foolish threatening by the C. P. R. magnates, Sir Geo. Stephen in particular, and the manner in which our Winnipeg member at Ottawa has shuffled himself clear of the responsibility of acting against the Government, it has been at last decided that the Province shall construct the line, if we are to break the back bone of monopoly which will bind us for the next fifteen years. The contract has at last been let, and work has commenced, the first sod having been turned on Dominion Day. There are numbers, however, particularly Conservatives, who voted for Mr. Scarth, and believed in his professions on the public platform, and finding out he has not justified them, now express little faith in the Province being able to carry out the scheme. They think we are only playing the part of a farce, and say, if the road is finished, it will never be used. However, a short time will tell. No doubt, many hitches will occur before we are able to obtain our right. Nothing but the sight of a locomotive, however, with the letters G. T. R., or N. P. R., on its sides entering the city, will ever satisfy the community. Why the Government should refuse to allow us the line, when their Province was not included in the charter, is beyond comprehension. It only shows what a huge monopoly

can do, especially when backed up by friends in the Government: If anything does occur to prevent the line being constructed and used, it will be carried to the Privy Council, who, no doubt, will decide in a similar way to what they did in the case of Ontario vs. The Dominion, respecting the disputed Territory of Keewatin.

A rumor has been circulated that the Northern Pacific is using every effort to get into this country, and is also making overtures to the Hudson Bay railway as an outlet for its line to the Atlantic. If this is the case, the C. P. R. may well look forward with envy at its competitor. The G. T. R. is also eager to get into the country.

With these two lines great cutting of rates may be expected, which is sadly needed in some directions. In the not distant future we may also look forward to the day when the C. P. R. bondholders will be glad to sell out, and then the great hope of the Canadian people will be realized, an Imperial and Colonial Highway from ocean to ocean.

The Jubilee celebration with us was a poor affair, firemen's sports, boat racing, band playing, excursions, and the usual display of fireworks. The proper day appointed is the 16th July, when a regular programme has been filled, a regatta, horse and foot racing, with other amusements. Winnipeg is a wretched place on a holiday; there is really no place of recreation worth noting. We have no Point Pleasant Park, Public Gardens, or Common or picturesque walks as to Bedford, about the Northwest Arm, etc. We have a park in name, but it is only a portion of the prairie fenced in. There is a Victoria Gardens, a small green spot with a few large trees inside a high board fence on the city side of the Red River, where one has to pay admission fee; here the band plays at times, and fireworks are set off on a holiday. The other attractions are boating on the muddy Red River and Assiniboine, which offer nothing to a lover of nature in their low flat red clay banks, dotted here and there with old homesteads and stunted growth of trees. The water itself is not even prepossessing; it is of a reddish hue on the Red River, from the amount of clay held in suspension. On the other branch, which connects at the city, it has a peculiar sickly greenish hue in places, caused by the reflection of the foliage on its similar muddy body. As to walks around the city we have none, unless one likes to start out on the prairie and get lost. I am mistaken in this, however, there is a place about two or three miles distant, which belongs to Sir Donald Smith, and also some modern English homesteads on the Assiniboine River, which I will mention some other time. The best thing a person can do on a holiday in Winnipeg is to take up a good book or go into the back yard and chop wood.

Yours truly,

SCRIBER.

MUSICAL ECHOES.

We quote the following remarks from the *American Musician*, for the benefit of our clerical friends, knowing that they express the conviction of very many of their hearers:

"Music is sadly neglected in the training colleges for clergy. The result is, they have no sympathy for a branch of art to them unknown, and, instead of being an inspired aid to devotion, is often the cause of mental torture to the members possessed of a cultivated taste. Something beyond the subject of theology is needed to bring the minister *en rapport* with his flock. The intelligent encouragement of a musically qualified pastor, would do more to raise the status of church music than the combined efforts of choir-master and congregation."

How many young ladies begin to teach music after a leisurely course of a few years, not from necessity, or from a particular fancy or fitness, but to earn some pocket money, in order to indulge in some luxuries or extravagances of dress, which their parents would not or could not furnish them? These would-be teachers are satisfied with a small recompense, and they waste their own time and the time of the children who unfortunately fall into their hands for a year or two, and then even the most ignorant parents (musically considered) find that their children have learned nothing.—*Mus. Courier*.

Impresario (to reporter): "Yes, I am organizing a new American concert company. I want to show our people that we have as good talent here as anywhere in the world. My prima donna will be Mrs. La Voce." Reporter: "And your tenor?" Impresario: "Rafael Uppersca." Reporter: "Have you a basso?" Impresario: "A magnificent one—Ivan Offulkoff. I have also engaged Paoli Tympani, the pianist, and Una Corda, the great violinist." Reporter: "But all these people are foreigners, and you are an Englishman. What is there American about the company?" Impresario: "Its name and the advance agent."—*Tid Bits*.

The following is the text of the new verse which Mr. Bennett has written to "God Save the Queen":

"For her we thank Thee, Lord,
And now, in glad accord,
Thy goodness praise!
Strong Thy defense and sure,
Keep her from harm secure,
So may Thy love endure
Through all her days!"

The lines, it will be observed, are thoroughly in keeping with the rest of the national anthem, and are sufficiently meaningless to be admirable for their purpose.—*London Figaro*.

A rather melancholy society has been formed in Paris. It is an association of opera composers who have not had the good luck to find a manager willing to produce their works. These poor, unrecognized geniuses pay a

regular pro rata contribution, which will enable them to enjoy the luxury of having their opera, once rejected by heartless and unappreciative managers, performed for their own amusement.

COMMERCIAL.

The business situation has experienced little or no change since our last report. It has presented the quiet appearance to be expected during the "heated term," prior to the opening of the fall trade, which, as already noted, promises to be satisfactory, both in character and volume. The chief danger to be apprehended is from over-trading.

It is officially stated that the Government has it in consideration to send a special commissioner to China and Japan, with a view to obtaining authoritative information that may lead to a larger development of trade between those countries and Canada. It is evident that no reliable trade information can be valueless, and, therefore, such a mission cannot fail to produce good results. Although our annual exports to both of those countries in the distant orient are small—reaching last year only to the sum of \$63,000—still we believe that there are possibilities of an enormous increase in the shipment of many articles that we produce, and that the Japs and Celestials require, such as butter, cheese, flour, products of the forest, etc., etc. All that is now wanted is authentic information of their demands, and this the proposed mission will furnish.

The following are the Business Changes in this Province during the past week.—David S. Howard & Duncan W. Carter, Genl. Store, Parreboro, formed copartnership as Howard & Carter; A. C. Elderkin and Chas. W. Eldorkin, Genl. Store and Lumber, Advocate, formed copartnership as A. C. & C. W. Eldorkin; S. Legg, Watchmaker, removed to Middleton; John S. McLeod, Tinsmith, Kentville, succeeded by Calkin & Carroll; Arthur Rogers, Hardware, Yarmouth, succeeded by Wm. L. Rogers.

DRY GOODS.—Travellers' orders for fall goods have been rather disappointing as regards volume, but it should be remembered that it is yet early in the season, and there is plenty of time in the next two months for the development of a very large trade, which will quite come up to the earlier prognostications. There has been no really new feature in any line, and prices of all staple goods have remained steady.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—While a fair amount of business has been done in the main, there has been little change in this branch of trade. The firmness of Canada plates occasions some comment, as orders for them are very difficult to place for prompt delivery. Some years since, when buyers were offered such plates freely, they almost invariably refused, but latterly they have been anxious to buy. Little fresh business has been done in pig iron, but sales of old stock are reported at shaded figures. Warrants are cabled at 3d. lower—42s. 2d. No. 3 foundry in Middleborough is unchanged at 34s. 6d., and hematite pig in Workington at 43s. 3d. Finished iron has ruled steady and unchanged with a fair business. Tinplates, tin, copper and lead, have remained as before. Fall orders are beginning to show better volume. On the whole the hardware trade is in a fairly healthy condition, with good prospects ahead.

BREADSTUFFS.—The flour market has a weak tone, especially for old ground stock, which is depressed and lower. The fresh article, however, is fairly maintained in value. It is difficult to sell old, and, in fact, sellers have to accept buyers' figures. The grain market in Canada has continued very quiet, and was entirely devoid of interest, so far as spot transactions were concerned. In Chicago wheat has again been weak and has declined, while oats have been firmer. Cables from Europe have not been so good, and an unfavorable tone is displayed. The market for wheat off coast has been slow, and there is little enquiry for cargoes on passage. Corn on passage was quieter. In Liverpool wheat was inactive and corn steady. Three steamers took, last week, from Montreal to England 160,500 bushels of western wheat. The statistician of the department of agriculture in Washington reports a further extension of the corn area of about 1,500,000 acres—an increase of 2 per cent over the acreage of 1886. In States of declining wheat culture, maize has advanced its area largely—notably in Kansas. A marked advance is noted in the district between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains, and a considerable increase is reported in the cotton States. The season has been fairly favorable, both for planting and growth, and condition is high averaging 95.7. The great corn growing States, which furnish the surplus, average nearly 99 in condition. The condition of the winter wheat on the first of July, or at the time of the harvest for the more southern States, was 83.5. Where harvested grain has been threshed results are variable, with plump, sound grain in some localities, and a shrunken berry indicated in others. A somewhat serious decline in the condition of spring wheat is reported, largely from the prevalence of clinch bugs. The clinch bug, the hessian fly, the grasshopper in the northwest and the joint worm in West Virginia, have all aided in reducing the yield of wheat, but it is believed that the crop will equal in quality and quantity that of last year. Rye, barley and oats show a reduction in condition. There has been an increase of 2.7 per cent in the acreage of potatoes, of which the condition average is 93.

PROVISIONS.—Business in pork, lard, etc., has, during the past week, been limited to a small volume. Stocks are small, but the demand is merely nominal, and the trade is devoid of life. In Chicago, lard has continued to show firmness, standing at \$6.62½ for August, \$6.75 for September, and \$6.80 for October. Meats there were firm at the advance. Provisions have been steady in Liverpool, cable quotations being, pork, 66s. 6d.; lard, 34s.; bacon, 39s. 3d., and tallow, 22s. 6d.

BUTTER.—The market is quiet, but steady for choice qualities of creamery and dairy. There can be no doubt that the production of butter has

this year, been seriously curtailed in many parts of Canada through the rapid increase in the making of cheese. We are, in consequence, inclined to anticipate that high prices for choice grades of butter will rule later in the season, when active shipping demand may be effected.

CHEESE.—The cable shows a further decline of 6d. in England—to 45s. 6d. This, with a belief that the first half of July make will show poor quality, which will necessitate careful selection, gives the market an unhealthy and unsatisfactory look, particularly to the June boomers, who have plenty of dear goods on a weak market.

FRUIT.—The absence of supplies of direct dried fruits restricts business and gives prices a firm tone that the sluggish demand would not otherwise warrant. Valencia raisins are firmer for this season.

TEA AND COFFEE.—The tea market has remained quiet, but indications point to an improved distribution before long. Prices rule steady, and stock is carried confidently, although Yokohama cables are weak.

SUGAR.—The St. Lawrence sugar refinery, at Montreal, was destroyed by fire after our last writing, causing a loss estimated at about \$500,000. This catastrophe has stiffened prices all around, and an advance of 1/2c. to 3/4c. has been made.

MOLASSES.—Although the market is firm, owing to the prospect of limited supplies to come forward, there are reported to be ample stocks now in Canada for all present requirements.

FISH.—The West Indian fish markets have greatly improved recently, and are reported at several points to be better than they have been for four or five years past. This is owing to a somewhat increased demand and unusually low stocks in hands.

Our latest advices are as follows:—Montreal, July 15th.—“Buyers will be open in a few days for new Cape Breton herrings, and we presume prices will open at \$5 to \$5.50 per bbl. Dry cod is in fair demand at \$3.90 to \$4.10. Salmon is in fair demand at \$13 to \$14 per bbl.”

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.

Table listing various grocery items such as Sugar (Chi Loaf, Granulated, etc.), Tea (Congo, Fair, etc.), Molasses (Barbadoes, Demerara, etc.), and Biscuits (Pilot Bread, Boston and Thin Family, etc.).

BREADSTUFFS.

Table listing breadstuffs and provisions including Graham, Patent high grades, Superior Extra, Lower grades, Oatmeal, Standard, Corn Meal, Bran per ton, and various flours.

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Table listing butter and cheese products such as Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints, Good, in large tubs, Store Packed & oversalted new, Canadian, Creamery, new, Township, Western, and Cheese, Canadian.

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

There are so few pickles or dry fish arriving from the coast that a quotation cannot be correctly given. The most of those that are arriving are consigned, and go into store.

Table listing fish from vessels including Mackerel (Extra, No. 1, 2, 3) and Herring (No. 1 Shore, No. 1, August, September, Round Shore, Labrador, etc.).

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

LOBSTERS.

Table listing lobster products such as Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing), Tall Cans, Flat, and Per case doz. 1lb cans.

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

Table listing various lumber products including Pine, clear, No. 1, per m., Merchantable, do do, Small, per m., Spruce, dimension good, per m., Hemlock, merchantable, Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine, Laths, per m., Hard wood, per cord, and Soft wood.

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

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

PROVISIONS.

Table listing various provisions including Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, Am. Plate, Pork, Mess, American, American, clear, P. E. I. Mess, P. E. I. Thin Mess, Prime Mess, Lard, Tubs and Pails, Hams, P. E. I., and Duty on Am. Pork and Beef.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Table listing wool and hide products such as Wool—clean washed, per pound, un washed, Salted Hides, No 1, Ox Hides, over 60 lbs, No 1, under 60 lbs, No 1, under 60 lbs, No 2, Cow Hides, No 1, No 3 Hides, Calf Skins, Deacons, each, and Lambskins.

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Table listing various fruits including Apples (No. 1 Varieties, new, per box), Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new), case, Valencia, repacked, Lemons, per case, boxes, Bananas, per bunch, Cocoanuts, per 100, Onions, Bermuda, per lb., Egyptian, Pine Apples, per doz., Raisins, New Val., Figs, Elme, small boxes, Prunes, Stewing, boxes, Dates, boxes, new.

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

POULTRY.

Table listing poultry products such as Turkeys, per pound, Geese, each, Ducks, per pair, and Chickens.

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Table listing live stock products such as Steers, best quality, per 100 lbs. alive, Oxen, Fat Steers, Hefers, light weights, Wethers, best quality, per 100 lbs., and Lambs.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

HILDRED.

(Continued.)

"We are a party," she told him—"we are three."

Lord Caraven laughed.

"Three is a very small number, Hildred. What would Lady Hamilton say if she came here and found that we had not invited any one to meet her? Raoul and I would be exhausted by the amount of homage we should have to pay. Lady Hamilton is the very queen of coquettes."

"I do not like coquettes," said Lady Caraven, curtly.

"It would be wonderful if you did," laughed her husband. "Dark-eyed and dark-haired women like you, Hildred, are generally severe; golden hair and blue eyes take naturally to flirtation. But that is no settlement of our difficulty. There is but one course open to us—to write and say that we shall be delighted. You will write, of course?"

"If you wish it," said Hildred quietly.

"Then we will draw up a list of people to invite while she is here. We must have some eligible men."

"What does she want eligible men for?" asked Hildred; and the two gentlemen laughed at the question.

"Is she a widow?" continued the young countess.

"One of the youngest, prettiest, wealthiest widows in England," said the earl.

Lady Caraven felt a vague dawning of jealous dislike.

"I am almost sorry that she is coming now," put in Sir Raoul; "we are so very happy—all our quietness will be broken up and destroyed."

In his heart Lord Caraven almost re-echoed the wish.

"You forget the honor, Raoul," he said gayly. "Lady Hamilton does not visit everywhere; nor does she accept all invitations. I know a German grand duchess and a Russian princess whom she refused."

"What is her rule in accepting invitations then?" asked Hildred.

"I think, as pleasure guides her in everything, she goes only where she thinks she shall enjoy herself," replied the earl.

"And what does she think that she shall enjoy here?" asked the young wife anxiously.

A gleam of mischievous humor came into the earl's face.

"Perhaps a rumor of Raoul's gallantry has reached her," he said; but Sir Raoul indignantly rejected the supposition.

Perhaps the Countess of Caraven had never undertaken a task more unpleasant to her than the writing of this letter, yet it had to be done with all the graceful courtesy imaginable. Then the earl made out a list of people whom he thought the brilliant young widow would like to meet.

"There," he said—"we have an eligible marquis, a court favorite, a millionaire, a philosopher, and a soldier. Surely between them her ladyship will receive homage enough."

His wife noted with infinite satisfaction that he had not mentioned himself. Evidently he had no idea of paying homage to her; but the words, "one of the youngest, prettiest widows in England," had made a disagreeable impression on her. She could not tell why, but she had an unpleasant foreboding that evil would come from the widow's visit, evil both bitter and sore.

"There is another thing, Hildred," said Lord Caraven—"Lady Hamilton must have amusement. You will have to lay aside your work for a time and attend to it. We must have a ball—a grand ball, not a mere dancing party—we must have dinner parties and picnics, a regular round of entertainments."

"And my work must stand still?" she interrogated, regretfully.

"I am sorry for it, because I know that your heart is in it; but rank and position have duties that we cannot ignore. When a lady like Lady Hamilton volunteers a visit, it is necessary to receive her with all courtesy. You will be able to do something, but not much."

She sighed deeply, and her beautiful face became sad.

"I am sorry, dear," he said kindly; "but it cannot be helped."

He wondered why her face brightened so suddenly, why she looked up with a sudden glad light in her eyes. He had called her "dear" for the first time in his life, and he had done it quite unconsciously. The word that meant so much to her was less than nothing to him.

He wondered why she spoke in a tone through which the sweetest music seemed to vibrate.

"I shall not mind it at all now," she said, with a warm smile on her face, and, having no key to her meaning, the earl said to himself that women were indeed wonderful creatures.

He would have thought so had he known how happy that one word had made his young wife, how she garnered it into her heart and pondered it, how she brooded over it with silent happiness that could not be put into words; and he did not even know that he had used it. He would have said the same to a friend or a child, he would not have used it to his wife if he had thought of it or noticed what he was saying, for the simple reason that he considered any tender words between people who never could love each other nonsense.

With a light heart she sent out her invitations. Sir Raoul wondered when he heard her singing sweet snatches of song—wondered with a sense of gratification. She must be happier than she had been, or she would not be so light of heart.

The invitations were all accepted, and due preparations were made for receiving the beautiful Lady Hamilton. The handsomest suite of rooms in the castle were set aside for her; there was an air of expectation, of subdued excitement, that did not quite please the young mistress of Ravensmere. When the earl had, as he expressed it, time to think the

matter over, he was pleased—his wife perceived it in many ways. He lingered with Sir Raoul, telling anecdotes of Lady Hamilton, and of her powers of fascination; and then Hildred learned that they had been lovers when young. Why they never married, why their love came to nothing, she did not know. If any one had tried to explain the mystery of flirtation to her, she would not have understood it. That people could play at love for the mere pleasure of playing at it, that it was possible to stimulate emotion for the mere sake of enjoying it, she did not understand. Life was full of reality to the earnest, high-souled woman who had accepted her fate with heroism worthy of herself.

"I must not be jealous of this beautiful Lady Hamilton," she thought—"but it is almost enough to make me."

The lovely widow was to arrive in time for dinner. That was one of Lady Hamilton's practices. She liked to be seen first in the full glory of her dinner-dress, in the full blaze of her beauty. She lived solely and entirely for her beauty, and for the homage it brought her. If she had been suddenly deprived of it, if any accident had robbed her of it, she would have been without a single occupation in life: she lived for it, she studied it. What would suit her, what became her, what attitude showed her figure to the greatest advantage, what pose was most favorable to the display of her graceful neck, what jewels looked best on the golden hair, what flowers harmonized best with the lace that was like a flower—this was her only occupation. She worshipped herself, the perfection of her own face. It was no idly assumed position; it was the profound study of her life. Never did naturalist spend more time over a flower than she did in the selection of a dress or a bonnet; she brought all the powers of her mind to bear upon it. She liked to hear praises of her beauty. She was not in the least flattered when any one called her clever or intelligent—no praise of her wit or power of repartee ever delighted her. She liked to read that the "beautiful Lady Hamilton" had been at such a ball—she liked to be told that she was the prettiest woman in London. Moreover, she was an insatiable coquette. As for really loving any one, she had never done such a thing. Perhaps the nearest approach to love which she had ever felt was the kindly feeling she had had for the handsome earl. She did not marry him, because he had not money enough.

She was a dear lover of luxury, this lovely Lady Hamilton. In all her gay life of twenty-three summers she had known nothing else. She wanted jewels to deck her loveliness, she wanted magnificent rooms, plenty of servants. She loved light and perfume, and flowers—she had all the tastes of a refined woman of the world. She liked good pictures, rich picturesque dresses, and she chose from her lovers the one who could give the most of these things. That was Sir Gerald Hamilton. Certainly the handsome earl was better looking, but then she had been told that he was embarrassed in circumstances. She married Sir Gerald, who was about thirty years older than herself. A magnificent appointment had been offered to him in India: he had accepted it, and Lady Hamilton, because she knew that she should reign supreme there, went with him. The climate did not suit Sir Gerald, he died, leaving her the whole of his fortune, and Lady Hamilton returned to England, more beautiful, more charming, more coquettish than ever. It was said of her that no man could resist her, and that she never scrupled as to winning a heart or breaking it, if only *pour passer le temps*.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

It was the evening of the day on which Lady Hamilton was expected. Several of the guests invited to meet her had already arrived, and the young Countess of Caraven anxiously expected her visitor. She had a strange kind of foreboding about her.

"I wonder," she said to Sir Raoul, "if some people do bring misfortune with them. I have an idea that Lady Hamilton will bring evil to me."

Sir Raoul laughed, and told her in his simple chivalrous fashion that a beautiful woman could bring only sunshine and happiness; but the young countess sighed.

"Helen of Troy did not bring much sunshine," she said, "and she was beautiful enough."

"But," objected Sir Raoul, "there is a difference; Lady Hamilton is not her fatal loveliness. Times have altered; no woman's face, I think will ever cause another thirty years' war."

The young countess resolved upon being armed at all points. Her maid felt that at length her mistress was doing justice to herself. She was that evening very difficult to please—no dress was pretty enough; she chose one at length of purple velvet, long, graceful, and made after a picturesque fashion that Hildred particularly affected—cut square so as to show the beautiful neck and shoulders, with wide hanging sleeves, fastened with a diamond knot on the shoulder—a dress that was the triumph of good taste. No ribbon, no flowers, no ornaments nor trimmings marred its graceful simplicity. She wore nothing but diamonds with it—a small tiara that crowned the queenly head, a necklace round the white throat, a small earring on the white breast, and a bracelet on one of her beautifully molded arms. Nothing could have been more magnificent, in better or simpler taste.

Sir Raoul looked delighted when he saw her. "Lady Hamilton may be very fair," he thought, "but she will not look like Hildred."

The earl did not notice either her face or her dress; he admired her skill, her genius, but he was certainly not in love with his young wife.

It was with some little curiosity that the young countess went to meet her guest. Lady Hamilton had been shown into a pretty little boudoir where she awaited her hostess; and these two women who were so strange to cross each other's lives looked almost eagerly at each other.

Lady Caraven saw before her a tall, graceful, lovely blonde, whose

eyes and golden hair were bright and beautiful, whose red lips smiling showed teeth like pearls. After returning in the most musical of voices the greetings of her hostess, she requested that she might be shown to her room.

She was in some measure just what Lady Caraven expected to see. She appeared in the drawing-room two minutes before the announcement of dinner was made, and then Hildred examined her more critically. Her entrance made a sensation among the gentlemen. Hildred stood watching the scene, watching the pretty maneuvers of the royally beautiful coquette, and how soon they took effect.

Examined critically there was no defect in the beauty of Lady Hamilton; she was a queen of blondes. Her hair had a golden sheen; it was soft, fine, and hung in waving abundance. It was such hair as rumor gives to Berengaria, of whose golden tresses a chain was made for a sanctuary lamp. Her complexion was as fair as the leaf of a lily, with the daintiest of bloom. It was as though one had taken a rose leaf and laid it upon her cheeks. It was all nature, not art; art could not have produced the lovely clear pink that deepened into rose. Her eyes were large blue laughing eyes with sunshine in their depths, with long black lashes that gave them a most peculiar effect, beautiful and fascinating. The loveliest feature in her face was her mouth; it was the mouth of a goddess, sweet and proud, sensitive, haughty, perfect in color and shape. Her dress was as beautiful as herself—satin of such pale blue that it was almost white, trimmed with a profusion of white lace. She had a few sprigs of heliotrope in her dress, of which flower she was fonder than any other. She was a beautiful, smiling, graceful woman, perfectly well bred, perfectly elegant, perfectly lovely. When she smiled it was as though the very spirit of love had found a home in her pretty dimples.

Hildred sighed as she turned away. This was the kind of beauty that her husband loved—blonde, tall, and graceful.

She was fascinated after a fashion. She herself was no coquette. If people found her charming and admired her, that was their own affair. She cared to be charming only to her husband. She could not help watching Lady Hamilton, and wondering what was the spell that she cast over every one. Every gentleman seemed desirous of talking to her; there was quite a rivalry between them as to who should win the brightest smiles; and she had a way—Hildred could not quite understand it—of making each person think that he in particular was the object of her especial attention. How did she manage it? She had a look for one, a smile for another, a sigh for a third; one held her fan, another her flowers, and each flattered himself with the thought that he alone was the happy recipient of her especial favor.

Hildred turned to look at the face of Sir Raoul. How did he whose ideas of woman were so lofty like such conduct? She saw an amused smile on his lips. She looked at her husband; he had not joined Lady Hamilton's circle of admirers, and she felt all the happier on seeing that.

Later on in the evening Sir Raoul came to her. "Hildred," he said, in a low voice, "how do you like our new acquisition?"

"She is just what I thought she would be," replied the young countess. "Raoul, hers is the kind of beauty that the earl loves."

He looked at the noble face.

"How do you know that?" he asked.

"I have heard him say so very often. Do you think he will admire her?"

"Yes," said Sir Raoul frankly. "Every one must admire her. She is like a picture by Greuze. But if you ask me if she is worth any expenditure of jealousy, I answer just as frankly, No."

"I am not jealous," returned Hildred quickly. "Why should you imagine such a thing?"

"I do not say that I imagine it, Hildred; I merely warn you against it," answered Sir Raoul.

"Of all people," cried Hildred, "those that are logical are the most difficult to talk with."

"Let us be thankful then," said Sir Raoul, "that they are rare."

She looked up at him with a quiet smile.

"Raoul," she said, "there is one thing that I have remarked about Lady Hamilton."

"What is that?" he asked.

"She has been here nearly six hours; but I have not seen her talk to any of the ladies. When we went into the drawing-room, she sought the most comfortable chair, and she leaned back in it with a smile at me. 'Traveling always fatigues me,' she said, as she closed those lovely blue eyes of hers; and do you know that she never opened them again until the gentlemen came in."

"She did not want to waste her words and smiles on ladies," said Sir Raoul.

"I know I am very ignorant; but do you call that good breeding, Sir Raoul?"

"My dear Hildred, a woman may be very elegant, coquettish, and fascinating without being quite what you call well bred."

"If I had my choice," said Hildred, "I would rather be well bred than beautiful."

The soldier looked at the noble unconscious face.

"What would you say if I told you that you were both?" he asked.

She laughed a rich, musical, joyous laugh that caused Lady Hamilton to raise her blue eyes to see what was going on. She smiled sweetly, as though sympathizing with the happy laughter. Then she thought to herself that Sir Raoul was a very distinguished looking man. Could it be possible that he was flirting with Lady Caraven?

(To be continued.)

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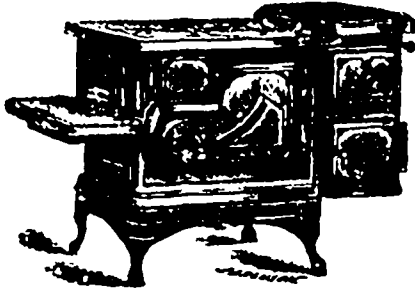
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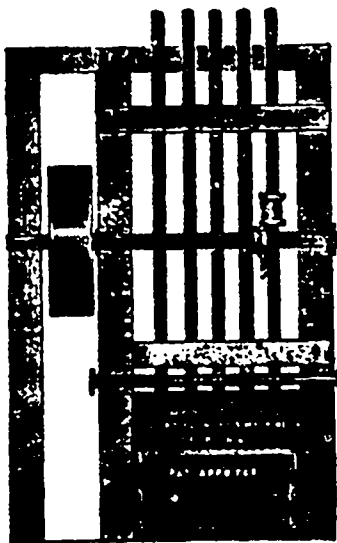


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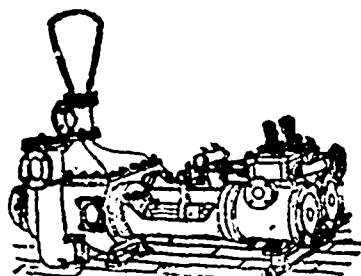


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MINING.

ANALYTICAL DEPARTMENT.—To meet a long felt want THE CRITIC has made arrangements with a competent Analyst, who will determine the quality of all specimens sent to be tested. The fee charged will be from two to eight dollars, according to the difficulty and expense incurred by the analyst in making the analysis. The strictest secrecy will be observed, and the result of the analysis will only be known to the operator and the sender of the sample. Send samples by parcel-post or otherwise, with a fee of two dollars. "Analyst," care A. M. Fraser, Business Manager of THE CRITIC. Should a larger fee be required, the sender will be notified.

THE MINING OUTLOOK.—There is very little new to report in regard to the gold mines of the Province. All the old properties are being worked to their utmost capacity, but now finds of value are rarely heard of. Coal mining is in a flourishing condition, and the Spring Hill Mines have just closed a large contract with the Grand Trunk Railroad. Nothing new has been received in regard to the opening up of the iron deposits under the stimulus of the new tariff; but the air is full of rumors of proposed works. We should like to see active operations commenced, as the summer season is now half over; and if something is not soon done, another year will have to elapse before smelting works can be built. In New Brunswick, the mining outlook is most promising, and new discoveries of valuable minerals are reported from several sections of the Province. The wild speculative period of mining has been passed over, and, under wise and competent management, assisted by greatly improved mining machinery, profitable returns are the rule, and we hear of no failures.

A WONDERFUL DEPOSIT.—Albert County, New Brunswick, is one of the richest mining sections in the Maritime Provinces, and will yet take a front rank among the mineral producing belts on the Atlantic coast. Now that ship building and lumbering no longer make adequate returns for the capital expended, the people are turning their attention to the development of the rich mineral resources which nature has so lavished upon them. Among the most recent is that of a deposit of pulverized manganese, which is estimated to contain at least five hundred thousand tons. The deposit is located in what has hitherto been regarded as a bog, and has evidently been washed from the adjoining hill; the manganese is mixed with decayed vegetable matter, which, it is thought, can be driven off by fire, without injury to the mineral. Several tests have been made, which prove that the deposit contains from forty-one to forty-three per cent. of pure manganese, and if this proves correct, the owners of the property, most of whom live in Hillsboro, N. B., must realize a handsome sum from their property. The cost of mining this deposit cannot be great, in fact a pick will seldom require to be used, as the material, which lies loosely on the bed rock, can easily be shovelled into carts and carried away. Tests have been made as to the depth of the deposit, which shows it to vary from twelve to eighteen feet, and, according to a calculation made by a competent authority, there cannot be less than a half a million tons on the property. The owners are not yet certain whether the manganese will have to be separated by the application of acids, or whether it can be secured by destroying the vegetable matter with which it is supposed to be associated. In either case the profits will be large, but if the second method can be employed, the property will prove a veritable bonanza.

Additional returns for June, received at the Mines Office up to date.

District.	Mill.	Tons Crushed.	Value.
Oldham.....	Oldham G. M. Co.....	236 1/2	2 1/2
Moose River, Cariboo	Moose River G. M. Co.	98	8 1/2

The Hall-Owen property at Whiteburn has been sold for \$25,000, in thousand cash.

MILLISGATE LAKE DISTRICT.—Work is to be again commenced on the Owen properties in this district. A good mill was erected some two years ago, but was shut down soon after. We are happy to report that operations are now to be actively pushed. Mr. Burg, the President of the District Gold Mining Company, is now in charge of the works at Millisgate.

The manganese property of Messrs. Archibald, Stevens and Carter, at Onslow Mountain, is now being operated by a Montreal company, and is proving to be even more valuable than its owners represented.

W. J. Nelson was in town last week, en route for Boston, where he has received a large offer for the right to sell Minard's Liniment in the United States. He was besieged at the "Halifax," where he was stopping, by a number of mining men, all anxious to purchase or lease some of the gold properties he owns in Whiteburn and other districts in Queens and Lunenburg Counties. Mr. McGuire, of Whiteburn, was also in town, disposing of his monthly gold brick.

CHARACTER OF QUICKSILVER DEPOSITS.—Prof. S. B. Cristie, of the University of California, whose admirable paper on the New Almaden quicksilver works appeared some time ago in this journal, in his testimony in a recent case in San Francisco, says:—"Quicksilver deposits, as a general rule, are very different from those of the ores of other metals. Many of the metals occur in well-defined fissure-veins, so that there is no difficulty following the ore, and in many cases of calculating beforehand the amount of ore in sight; but with the exception of the deposit at the Old Almaden in Spain, and to some extent, the deposit at the Idria in Austria, the quicksilver deposits, particularly those of California, are characterized by a persistent irregularity, so that it makes the mining of these ores more difficult than that of other metals. New Almaden is a striking example

MINING.—Continued.

ple of this irregularity. It has often occurred in the history of the mine that there was none or scarcely any ore in sight, and it has often looked as though the mine must of necessity be shut down, and it has only been by the most careful and painstaking prospecting or dead work that it has been possible to keep up the production of the mine. Very frequently large bodies of ore will almost completely run out, and there will be visible in the face of the works only a slight coloration in the vein matter, which indicates that there is any ore left in that particular place, and by following out this little spring of ore very carefully it may lead into a large deposit. As a result of this, the workings of the mine are necessarily very irregular, and it requires the greatest skill on the part of the engineer in charge of the works to keep up a regular and steady output of ore. Many times in the past history of the mine, the prospecting work has not been carried on on a sufficient scale, and this largely accounts for some of the irregularities of the production of the mine in former times. I have noticed a steady improvement in the carrying out of this prospecting work, which of itself is necessarily very expensive, and requires the greatest judgment on the part of the person in charge of the work. —*Engineering and Mining Journal*.

ELECTRICAL PROCESS.—Nova papers are exultant over the reported discovery of an electrical method for the saving of floured quicksilver. The effective husbanding of quicksilver means a much cheaper working of silver ores, and gives value to ores whose low grade has hitherto condemned them as worthless. Throughout the State there are immense quantities of these ores thrown aside as worthless. From these tailings, it is claimed, the new process will now extract a paying yield. A mill in Dayton alone has enough of these tailings to keep it profitably employed for ten years to come.

ALUMINIUM ALLOYS.—Just now aluminium compounds and alloys are being thoroughly investigated by mechanical engineers. One of the most remarkable results obtained is from aluminium and wrought iron. When wrought iron contains but a fraction of a per cent of aluminium the melting point of the iron suddenly falls about 600 degrees Fahrenheit, and the iron becomes so mobile that it can be cast nearly as easy as Scotch pig iron. The most remarkable feature is that the iron does not apparently lose its characteristic properties, and the castings can be forged as well as any ordinary wrought iron.

NEW CARTRIDGE FOR COAL MINES.—The new safety cartridge for use in coal mines, as a substitute for gunpowder, continues to be satisfactory in its operation in the German mines where it has been introduced. Its action, as now more definitely reported, depends upon the rapid liberation in the bore hole of a large quantity of hydrogen gas, the pressure resulting from which forces the rock or coal asunder. The hydrogen is liberated by means of the action of sulphuric acid upon very finely divided metallic zinc, and for this purpose there is employed the bluish gray powder that forms in the condensers of zinc distillation furnaces, and which consists of a metallic zinc, that has not been condensed to the liquid form, but results as a powder or as a more or less spongy mass; a small amount of oxide is mixed with it, but it is practically metallic zinc. The cartridge itself consists of a glass cylinder, narrowing to a neck, and contracted also at a point below the neck, so that the cylinder is divided into two portions, communicating through the contraction, the latter being so placed that the two parts of the cylinder are to one another in cubic capacity as one to four, the smaller part being near the neck. The lower or large division is filled with sulphuric acid of commerce with an equal volume of water; the contraction is then closed with a stopper of rubber or cork, and in this condition is taken by the miner. The hole being bored in the coal, and well clayed over internally, the upper part of the glass cylinder is charged with zinc powder, an iron rod is laid in, and this, when struck with a hammer, causes the acid to run in among the zinc powder with the desired result.

The following in regard to the Mining prospects of Newfoundland we clip from the *St. John's Mercury*:—"It is hopeful to note, amid prevailing depression, that our mining prospects are brightening. The lead and silver mines in Placentia Bay have been purchased by a company of mining capitalists at a high price, and active operations have commenced. The ore is said to be among the richest yet obtained in any country; and there are indications of extensive deposits; but of course only time will determine their extent and value. There must, however, be something very substantial when a company of cautious Scotchmen put their thousands into the undertaking. Over 300 miners are employed at Little Bay copper mine, the whole population there being over 1,800. Instead of exporting the ore as formerly, arrangements have been made for smelting; and the necessary furnaces, machinery, etc., have been erected. The able and energetic manager, Mr. White, anticipates very satisfactory results from the new departure now taken. The cost of export will be greatly reduced when only pure copper will be shipped. A report has been recently received of the discovery of an extensive deposit of copper ore about four miles from Little Bay mine. It is described as 25 feet wide and a quarter of a mile in extent.

Quicksilver near Nikitofka station, Russia, on the Kursk-Kharkoff Railway, is now being worked by a company.

There were shipped in January from Charleston, S. C., 18,770 tons of phosphate rock, against 21,595 in January, 1886.

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Whether in Halifax or in the Country, Your attention is respectfully called to the fact that

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has had over thirty years experience in and has made a special study of, all kinds of Furnace Work, so as to reduce to a minimum the expenditure of coal and time, and to make the process of "firing up" as expeditious 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.

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ST. JOHN, N. B.

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 Grange 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 cannot resist drawing the attention of Nova Scotian farmers to the following portion of a speech made by Mr. Weld, editor and proprietor of the *London, (Ont.,) Farmers Advocate*, at the monthly meeting of the Dominion Farmer's Council, held in June. Surely Nova Scotia, at the very point of shipment, ought to be in a position, if any province in the Dominion is, to participate in any advantages which may be held out by the English markets:—"When in Ashford market in Sussex, England, last year, I saw two good grade 3-year-old Canadian heifers sold at £20 sterling each; that is equal to about \$100. No such cattle landed from the U. S. have brought within 20 per cent. of that price. This is because Canadian stock are free from diseases, and are allowed to be taken into any market, whereas the U. S. cattle must be killed on landing. This fact enhances the value of our stock to an enormous extent. Our dairy, pork and orchard products already command a better position in the British market. The advantages of dealing direct with a nation that must purchase farm products is an undoubted advantage; but we could not expect much from a nation that is a competitor in the same market. Whether the market of those that must purchase, or those that must sell, will be most beneficial, is a matter worthy of consideration. From my observations when travelling in the United States, and from the information I have received, and from personal observations in Ontario, I believe that both American and Canadian means have been used to suppress truth and disseminate falsehood, and to hoodwink Canadian farmers."

The comparison indicated in the words, "those that must purchase or those that must sell," refers to the English and American markets respectively.

LENGTH OF TIME REQUIRED TO CHURN BUTTER—The time required for churning butter should neither be too long nor too short, injurious effects being produced in both cases. When the butter doesn't come for a long time, the cause, as a rule, can be traced to the temperature being mostly too low; and the amount of force expended in a given time, as well as other causes, has something to do with the duration of the churning process. When the butter comes too quickly, the cause can frequently be traced to too high a temperature, which acts prejudicially both to the quantity and quality of the butter. Of course, the character of the material from which the butter is being made, has also an influence upon the length of time required for churning, for when the whole milk is churned, a longer time is required than for churning the cream. It is generally admitted that churns which bring butter in twenty to sixty minutes are the best.

The fact that it takes longer to churn whole milk than cream, has caused an investigation of the question, what is the effect of adding water to cream? Mueller, the investigator who put the matter to a test, found that it required fifteen minutes longer to churn the cream when an equal volume of water was added to the cream, all the other conditions being the same. Other experiments have confirmed this test, the water being added in different proportions and the mixture then being allowed to stand for varied periods of time before churning, so that it is considered to be a useless practice to add water or any other liquid to the cream, and thick cream, within certain limits, is more favorable to the churning process than thin cream, and the greater the volume the greater the labor required in making the butter come; that is to say, there is a waste of force as well as of time, and there can certainly be nothing gained in handling a large mass of watered butter-milk. The watering process is specially objectionable when the water is not clean and pure.

The turkey is one of the best-paying fowls the farmer can keep when the surroundings are favorable. Throughout the entire year turkeys are salable in lesser quantities, for the city hotels and restaurants chiefly, and there is no common poultry, perhaps, that will average the year through better or steadier in price than these fine fowls.—*California Patron*.

The climate of California is so different to ours, that it is not often that, in looking over exchanges, we find in them items of value to Nova Scotian farmers; but, three or four months ago we were talking to Dr. Adlington, of Shubenacadie, who has systematically bred turkeys in preference to fowls, and who insisted strongly on the superior advantage of the turkey, if only due care is taken to preserve the young chicks from cold and damp.

In pursuance of our promise to afford, from time to time, further items of information concerning the Dominion Exhibition, at Toronto, we publish the following:

On September 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th, the grounds and buildings will be open to exhibitors and their assistants only from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. These are preparation days, and all exhibits required to be on the grounds the full term of the exhibition must be in place and ready for exhibition by 6 p. m. on Saturday, Sept. 3rd.

The exhibition will be open to the public on Tuesday, the 6th September, at 9 o'clock a. m., and will continue open each day from September 6th to September 9th, from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m., and from Saturday, Sept. 10th, till Friday, Sept. 16th, from 9 a. m. till 10 p. m. (except on Sunday). The exhibition will be considered officially closed at 9 a. m. on Saturday, the 17th of September, after which exhibitors must remove all their property from the grounds and buildings. No removals will, under any circumstances, be allowed before Saturday morning, except in the case of live stock, which

may be removed after 4 p. m. on Friday, 16th September, and agricultural and horticultural products, which may be removed after 6 p. m. September 16th.

The formal opening will take place at 2 o'clock p. m., on Tuesday, the 6th of September, at which time His Excellency the Governor-General and many other distinguished persons have been invited to be present.

A large number of special attractions, in addition to the regular exhibition, of which full particulars will be subsequently given, will be provided for the enjoyment of visitors.

It may be added that the sum of \$30,000 is offered in prizes.

The following from the *Halifax Herald* is encouraging to our apple growers:—

NOVA SCOTIA'S APPLE CROP.—John S. Townsend, of the well-known firm of J. S. Townsend & Co., wholesale fruit brokers, Monument yard, London, in company with Joseph Seeton, of this city, returned recently from a trip through the Annapolis Valley, looking after the interests of the former firm in reference to the apple trade of Kings and Annapolis Counties. Mr. Townsend expressed himself as much pleased with the appearance of the farms in the valley. He thinks that there is yet a great future for Nova Scotia in the apple trade. He says that in the hundreds of shipments of apples that he has received from various parts of the world within the past few years, Nova Scotia apples for quality have far exceeded all others. He says that the European markets will always supply an unlimited demand for first-class fruit, and that farmers through the valley need not hesitate to set out more orchards. He says the reports from the various sections through which he passed would show that the apple crop will be even larger than last year. He appointed L. S. Eaton, of Kentville, his agent in Nova Scotia.

A Columbian County, Ohio, man writes to the *Stockman* what most of us have long observed, viz.: "The farmer who keeps but half a dozen hogs and has a fair lot to let them run in, and plenty of milk and house refuse for them, is seldom worried much about so-called hog cholera, as they get variety, salt, ashes, etc. But to raise 50 to 100 head and keep them thrifty, healthy, lively and out of mischief is quite another thing. Books will not bring the necessary knowledge, but are helps. Personal attention and close observation of their habits between meals may lead to a great profit. My books show a fair profit at one cent per pound live weight for pork for each ten cents per bushel for corn."

Accounts from Manitoba and the Northwest generally concur in recording the extremely favorable outlook, from present appearances, for this year's crops. Here and there a few very minor drawbacks are noted, but the general prospect seems to be excellent.

OUR COSY CORNER.

FRIED TOMATOES.—Cut ripe tomatoes in rather thick slices, dip them in beaten eggs seasoned with salt, pepper, and sugar (the latter in the proportion of one teaspoonful to each egg), and then in cracker or fine bread crumbs. Fry ten minutes in hot butter, five minutes for each side, and serve on thin toast nicely browned.

STRAWBERRY SHORT-CAKE.—Make a tea-biscuit of one quart of flour, three tablespoonfuls of good baking powder and three even tablespoonfuls of melted butter. Mix the baking powder thoroughly through the flour, then add the butter, using enough sweet milk or cold water to make a soft dough, and roll it out to fit a round pie-tin. Bake in a quick oven. When done, cut it through the centre with a cord to make it look like a layer cake. Have your butter, strawberries and sugar all ready; the strawberries should be very ripe; butter both halves of the biscuit plentifully; put the strawberries very thickly on the lower half, cover plentifully with powdered sugar, and as quickly as possible lay the other half of the biscuit over it. Spread more berries on the top and serve hot with sugar and cream. If the berries are large cut them in halves.

AMBROSIA.—Instead of the usual sliced oranges, pare and cut in small pieces a thoroughly ripe pineapple. Put a layer of pineapple in a glass dish and sweeten it; then add a layer of grated cocoanut, and continue an alternation until the dish is full, having the cocoanut for the last layer. Angel cake or common sponge cake will be a suitable accompaniment.

This recipe for a furniture polish seems ready and economical: If you wish to polish up your furniture, mix equal parts of vinegar, spirits of turpentine and sweet oil in a bottle, and apply with a flannel cloth, rubbing afterwards with a chamois or piece of silk. It is better than a coat of varnish.

Mix a little sugar with stove blacking and it will give a better polish and not burn off so quickly.

A piece of zinc placed on the coal of a hot stove will clean out the stovepipe. The vapor produced carries off the soot by chemical decomposition.

Never put a good knife into hot grease, as it destroys its sharpness. Have always at hand a kitchen fork for turning meat or frying potatoes.

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.]

GRECIAN ACTORS.

In ancient Greece, the same persons performed in tragedy and comedy, but it was very rarely that one person excelled in both. The pay of those who had acquired great reputation was considerable. Polus, one of the most celebrated of the Grecian actors, gained a talent, which was equal to £225 sterling, in two days. Players of eminence in Greece were solicited to attend the festivals. If, after making an engagement, they failed to attend, they were obliged to pay a fixed sum of money; and if they were absent during the festival of their own republic, they were condemned in a still heavier penalty.

FROM THE REV. MR. HART.

Bridgetown, N. S., March 16, 1857.

Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co., Halifax:

GENTLEMEN,—I have reason to speak well of Simson's Chemical Food. I have had a child who has never been well. No one of the many physicians I have consulted appeared to be able to say what was the matter with him; but he seemed to lack the vigor which belongs to childhood. At times—say every four weeks—he would be completely prostrated, becoming insensible for a few minutes, and then taking a day or two to get back to his ordinary state. Last September, after a more than unusually severe attack, I was advised to try the use of Simson's Chemical Food, and very soon found an improvement in his general health. I still continue to give him the food, and am happy to say that he is very much stronger than he has ever been. He has had but one of his severe attacks since commencing the use of the medicine, and he recovered from that very speedily. I confidently expect that he will grow quite robust during the present year.

I am, Gentlemen, yours gratefully,

JAS. R. HART.

A BRIEF EXPLANATION.—A French colonel in taking a redoubt from the Russians on the Moskwa, lost twelve hundred of his men, more than one-half of whom remained dead in the intrenchment which they had so gloriously carried. When Bonaparte the next morning reviewed the 61st regiment, which had suffered most, he asked the colonel what he had done with one of his battalions? "Sire," replied he, "it is in the redoubt."

Many persons are troubled with Indigestion, Colic, and kindred complaints. It is interesting to know that a few drops of Simson's Liniment will give almost instant relief; and also that a few applications to the scalp will prevent the hair falling off, remove dandruff, and produce a fine growth of hair. Sold everywhere for 25 cents.

DISINTERESTEDNESS.—On the death of Marshall Keith, his brother, the Lord Marischal, wrote to Madame Geoffriu, "You can have no notion to what a vast treasure I have succeeded by the death of my brother. At the head of an immense army, he had just levied a contribution upon Bohemia, and I find seventy ducats in his strong box."

We would not dare to recommend a medicine for Infants which we did not know to be good, but we publish below the certificate of a lady who has had to do with hundreds of children, and in every case has Puttner's Emulsion proved to be what we assert:—

(Testimonial Matron Infants' Home.)

INTERESTING TO MOTHERS.

PUTTNER EMULSION CO.

Gentlemen,—I again have to ask you to send us some more of your excellent Emulsion. It has proved such a valuable remedy in all cases of Pulmonary complaints, and for building up the constitution of our little ones, many of whom come to us in a very weak and debilitated state, we have come to think that we cannot do without a supply of Puttner's Emulsion in our Home. We have no trouble in getting the children to take it, in fact they often ask and sometimes cry for it.

Halifax, Dec. 28th, 1886.

Mrs. L. E. SNOW,
Matron Infants' Home.

PIETY RESPECTED.—In an action with the French fleet in 1694-5, Captain Killigrew, on coming up with the French vessel *Content*, discovered that the whole of the crew were at prayers. He might have poured in his broadside with great advantage; this, however, he refused to do, saying, "It is beneath the courage of the English nation to surprise their enemies in such a posture." Poor Killigrew fell in the action.

CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

PUTTNER EMULSION CO.

My little girl, aged 7 years, was left in a very delicate state of health after an attack of Diphtheria; her system was greatly reduced, her appetite gone, and her spirits dejected. She also had a troublesome cough. We commenced to give her your Emulsion when she had been in this state about three months; she slowly but steadily improved from the first, until now, although whooping cough intervened, she is completely restored to her usual health and buoyant spirits.

O. M. HILL,
Business Manager, Notman & Co.

279 Brunswick St., Halifax, N. S.



ALPINE FARMERS.—The farmers of the Upper Alps, though by no means wealthy, live like lords in their houses, while the heaviest portion of agricultural labor devolves on the wife. It is no uncommon thing to see a woman yoked to the plough along with an ass, while the husband guides it. A farmer of the Upper Alps accounts it an act of politeness to lend his wife to a neighbor who is too much oppressed with work; and the neighbor, in his turn, lends his wife for a few days' work, whenever the favor is requested.

A REMARKABLE CURE.—A man, in the town of Dartmouth, having heard that Neuralgia could be cured by crawling head first down stairs when the symptoms first appear, tried it on Friday. He felt the twinge of pain in his face, and dropping on his hands and knees started down the front stair. Just as he started two old ladies came up the stoop to consult his wife in regard to shipping a gross of Simson's Jamaica Ginger to relieve the suffering of the destitute inhabitants of the Labrador Coast, and it so happened the moment they opened the door he lost his balance and came down upon them like an avalanche with spokes in it, and before they could even think of saving themselves the enemy was among them, and the next instant a horrible mixture of humanity and clothes went revolving across the sidewalk into the street. Terribly mangled he was borne into the house, and after his bruises were nicely bandaged with Simson's Liniment and flannel, he received the following advice: "On the first appearance of Neuralgia, or any other outward pain bathe thoroughly with Simson's Liniment, it will be found safe, reliable, and effective."

IDLERS.—Skillful politicians have been so sensible of the dangers of idleness, that they have always been vigilant to find work for their people. When Pisistratus had the supreme command, he sent for those who were idle about the streets, and asked why they loitered about doing nothing? "If your cattle be dead," said he, "take others from me and work; if you want seed, that I will also give you." So fearful was he of the injurious effects that would result from habits of idleness.

HALIFAX, N. S.

The Puttner Emulsion Company have shown me the composition of the preparation sold under the name of "PUTTNER'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES." I believe the combination to be good, and well suited for persons suffering from some of the diseases of the lungs and digestive organs.

I think it will also be found very useful in cases when the nervous system is impaired in tone and debilitated.

D. McN. PARKER, M. D., etc.
Consulting Physician P. & C. Hospital.

VANITY.—A French poet inquired of one of his friends what he thought of his last new work? "I have arrived at the fifteenth canto," replied the friend; "and I do not hesitate to affirm that I never read more beautiful and harmonious poetry in the French language." "I beg pardon," replied the author, "there is one thing in the language which I must confess is superior." "Oh! perhaps you mean Phædre or Athalie?" "No; I mean my sixteenth canto."

The remarkable properties of *Simson's Liniment* have been thoroughly tested since first introduced. The demand for it has steadily increased and purely upon its own merits. For Sore Throat gargle the throat well with a spoonful of the Liniment in warm water.

WIGS AND GOWNS.—At the Summer Assizes at Lancaster in 1819, Mr. Scarlet having hurried into court without his wig and gown, apologized to the judge, and expressed a hope that the time would come when these *nummeries* would be entirely discarded. In accordance with this wish, all the counsel appeared the next day in court without the usual professional badges of wisdom. This change of fashion lasted but for a day; and the wig-maker has still as important a share as ever, in making foolish faces wise, and wise faces foolish.

RICE FRUIT PUDDINGS.—One large tea cup of rice, a little water to cook it, partially dry, line an earthen basin with the rice, fill up with quartered apples, or any fruit you choose, cover with rice, tie a cloth over the top and steam one hour, to be eaten with sweet sauce. Do not butter the dish.

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

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Sausages a Specialty.
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good sight. To be pitted is he who is sight-
less. How fortunate the one wearing Laur-
ance'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 nat-
ural with the aid of an Artificial Eye, an
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and enterprising will not delay. Grand outfit free
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**JOHNSTON'S
FLUID BEEF**

Is generally looked upon as a winter beverage, when, in reality, its strengthening prop-
erties are perhaps more requisite during the hot months of summer, when our appetites
fail us—we do not feel inclined to eat anything; and yet we require something to keep up
our strength. By taking two or three cups of **JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF** during the
day, it will be found to strengthen, refresh and nourish the system, and supply in every
respect the place of meat diet.

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MANUFACTURERS AND BUILDERS.
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Will purify the BLOOD, regulate the LIVER
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Tired Feeling absolutely cured. Bones,
Muscles and nerves receive new force.
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LADIES Suffering from complaints pecu-
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cure. Gives a clear, healthy complexion.
Frequent attempts at counterfeiting only
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LINIMENT

CURES PAINS—External and Inter-
nal.
RELIEVES Swellings, Contract-
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Stiffness of the Joints, Sprains, Strains.
HEALS Bruises, Scalds, Burns, Cuts,
Cracks and Scratches.
Best Stable Remedy in the World!
CURES Rheumatism, NEURALGIA,
Diphtheria, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup,
and all kindred afflictions.

LARGE BOTTLE!
POWERFUL REMEDY!
MOST ECONOMICAL!
AS IT COSTS BUT 25 CENTS.
Druggists and Dealers pronounce it the
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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS,
of which there are several on the market.
The genuine only prepared by and bearing
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C. C. RICHARDS & CO.,
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TESTIMONIAL.
C. C. RICHARDS & Co—I had the muscles
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
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Yours,
Mrs. RAUZE, SAUNDERS,
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FOR ALL
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Recommended and prescribed by the best physi-
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IT WILL CURE the worst form of Falling of
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the consequent general weakness and is especially
adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve
and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage
of development. The tendency to Cancerous
Humors there is checked very speedily by its use.
It permeates every portion of the system, it dis-
solves calculi, corrects the chemistry of the urine,
restores the normal functions of the kidneys and
prevents the organic degeneration which leads to
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