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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A Lunenburg correspondent writes, complaining that the selling price of fish in our own markets, is seriously affected by French competition, the French Government granting a bonus on each quintal of fish exported. This is certainly bringing coals to Newcastle with a vengeance. Free trade in fish with Newfoundland and the United States is advantageous to our dealers as well as to those who catch and cure fish, but countries adopting the bounty system should be squarely met by a countervailing duty.

An English officer who was reporting upon the recent manœuvres of 40,000 Russian troops at Krasnoe Selo, says—"The Russian army moves like a great machine, which, if everything works smoothly, is both powerful and effective; but should anything take place that has not been expected or provided for, this military machine at once becomes unworkable." He believes that Russian troops would prove no more formidable an enemy for the British than they did during the Crimean war.

The frequency of the desertion of soldiers from the regiments stationed at Halifax and elsewhere, have induced us to make some inquiries as to the pay and rations allowed the men. Recruits usually enlist under the belief that they are to have free rations and a clear shilling sterling a day, but as the rations served out are not sufficient to keep a man in good condition, the soldier's pay is subjected to numerous deductions, which, with the stoppages for other purposes, practically reduces the amount received to sixpence per day. As a rule, the British soldier enters the army under a delusion, and when he discovers his mistake, he naturally desires to cut the service.

Some of the papers opposed to the Government have found a weak spot in the Conservative armour which they are prodding to good effect with lance and spear. Many of the immigrants who have been assisted by Canadian money to have their homes in the old world, are far from desirable settlers; some of them, indeed, are little better than our own pauper class, and as this class is already sufficiently large, it is the height of folly to run the chance of increasing it by importations from abroad. Of course, it may be urged that it is impossible to discriminate between desirable and undesirable emigrants; but we see no reason why the assisted passages should not be restricted to those who have had one year's experience as farm laborers. This would cut off the city and town idlers who now take advantage of the Government's liberality.

When Geronimo, the daring Apache chief, surrendered to General Miles, of the U. S. army, he did so with the express understanding that he would receive an unqualified pardon. It seems, however, that General Miles exceeded his instructions in agreeing to such terms of surrender, and the U. S. authorities are endeavoring to find some loophole by which they can avoid keeping faith with the Indian warrior. If the councils of justice prevail, Geronimo can afford to smile at the dilemma in which his captors are placed.

The readers of THE CRITIC, who have had the pleasure of perusing the many poetical and other contributions of G. G. C., will be glad to learn that he has just been promoted to the rank of Major and has been ordered to Cairo. Major Challice has our most sincere congratulations, in which many of his Nova Scotian friends cordially join us. We trust that the increased responsibility of his position will not prevent his continuing as one of our most valued contributors. To such an observing writer, Cairo and its environments should offer an attractive field.

Hero worship is by no means so uncommon in these prosaic days. Go where you will, to village, town or city, to province, colony or state, you will find men raised far above their fellows in the estimation of the public; but these heroes of the people are not always infallible beings, although their judgment is generally regarded as far above that of the average man. Ideals we all have, but those who have studied human nature closely, know well that few men intellectually, morally, or otherwise, succeed in reaching the standard they have set up. Great men are never great men in their own eyes.

The New York Times, with commendable enterprise, has sent out an expedition under Lieutenant Schwatka to explore and report upon the interior of Alaska. The party has already discovered several unknown rivers, and climbed to the top of some lofty peaks, but the ascent of Mount St. Elias, the Alaskan giant, was found impossible. The expedition reached an elevation of 7,200 feet, about half way up the mountain side, where its further progress was stopped by the precipitous glacier-like face of the mountain, it being completely covered by an ice crustation many feet in thickness.

Chestnut gongs are now purchasable in Halifax, and our old punsters will have to take care not to inflict stale jokes upon their listeners. The gong is fastened to the waistcoat, and its wearer gives it a sharp ring when he hears a work-out joke or "chestnut." The New York Witness, an evangelical newspaper, suggests that the introduction of the gong into the prayer meeting might have the effect of diminishing the number of hackneyed phrases and apt quotations so generally indulged in. The silver-tongued reformer will probably be heard in our city clubs and public halls within the next few days, and puns which shoot wild of the mark should be eschewed.

Nothing surprises us now-a-days, but to hold direct communication through 7,000 miles of telegraph wire is nevertheless remarkable. A telegraph office in London was lately put in direct communication with Teheran, Persia, 3,800 miles distant. Then Kurrachee, in Northwest India, was added, then Agra and at last Calcutta was switched on, with which direct conversation was held through 7,000 miles of wire at twelve or fourteen words a minute. The Calcutta operator could hardly be convinced that he was talking with London. Before many years it will be possible for a telephone operator to stand before a transmitter, and holding the receiver to his ear, hear his own voice after it has travelled round the world.

English and French fishermen have been getting into trouble for violating the Treaty of 1843, in which the waters within the three-mile limit were reserved by each nationality, to the inhabitants of each country, respectively. For years it has been the custom of British fishermen to put into French ports on Saturday night, in order to spend the Sunday on shore, and Frenchmen fishing on the British coast have never hesitated from availing themselves of similar privileges. It appears, however, according to the Treaty, that this is a direct violation of the Articles of the Convention, and the authorities on both sides of the channel are now keeping a sharp look out for poachers. Seizures and fines are now the order of the day.

The nose has probably attracted more general attention, and been the innocent cause of more witty remarks than any other of our facial features. Its shape has been the theme of many a poetical effusion, while its color has prompted some of the most humorous sayings on record. Physiognomists claim that a large, medium, or small-sized nose, clearly indicates the brain power of the individual who owns it, but as we have seen intellectual men with small noses, and stupid persons with large ones, the exceptions make the rule worthless. One interesting writer has written on the joy of one's nose, claiming that life is immeasurably sweetened by the pleasure we experience from smelling exquisite perfumes, both natural and artificial.

THE BARTHOLDI STATUE OF LIBERTY.

The citizens of New York are already beginning to prepare for the ceremonial and festivities that will mark the completion of the great Bartholdi Statue of Liberty. The finishing touches of the work are now being made and on or about the 28th inst. it will formally be opened to the public. Ten years ago a number of French gentlemen conceived the idea of raising a subscription throughout the French Republic, and applying the funds thus obtained to the erection of a monument within the United States, to be a memorial of the fraternal feeling existing between the two greatest republics on earth. A young sculptor named Bartholdi, who had already won a high position in France, was employed to carry out the design of the promoters, and from the descriptions of the statue which have reached us, we have reason to believe that Bartholdi's success is beyond cavil, and that his name will go down to posterity as the designer and executor of one of the most notable monuments ever erected by man. In New York harbor there is a little island, having an area of 13 acres, upon which stands an old stone fort. Here, during the summer and autumn, crowds from the adjoining cities gather to inhale the fresh sea breezes. It is, in fact, a breathing place for the masses, and upon it Bartholdi has erected his grand memorial statue. The pedestal which has been constructed at a cost of \$250,000 is 150 feet in height. Within it are elevators for carrying visitors to the platform on top, where a magnificent view of the surrounding country may be obtained, with an unobstructed view to seaward. The quarter of a million dollars expended upon this pedestal was secured by private subscriptions in America, and by special appropriations of the United States Congress. From the platform of the pedestal, the Statue of Liberty rises 150 feet in the air, making the distance from the top of the torch, which is held in the goddess's right hand, to the ground 307 feet. A stairway through the statue enables the visitor to reach the lookout on the torch, where 12 persons can stand at one time. To give some idea of the size of this immense statue it need only be stated that the width of the eye is 2 feet 4 inches, the length of the nose 3 feet 9 inches, while that of the fore finger is 7 feet 12 inches. The monument is to be brilliantly illuminated at night both within and without by electric lights, the light from the torch being, by an ingenious arrangement of reflectors, thrown far out to sea. The ceremonies which are to grace the dedication of this statue are to be of the most imposing character, and will be taken part in by several distinguished French and well known American orators. Those who intend visiting Uncle Sam's domain during the next few weeks should make their arrangements to be in New York towards the close of the present month, so as to witness an event which posterity will regard as one of the most memorable in the 19th century.

THE KEY-NOTE.

To know how to plow, to sow, and to reap is good enough as far as it goes, but there are many other important matters connected with agricultural pursuits of which our farmers require a theoretical as well as a practical knowledge. It may not be within the power of every young man in the country, who intends to follow farming as a profession, to obtain that precise scientific knowledge which will enable him accurately to analyze soils, and to determine the correct quantity or quality of artificial or other manures to be applied, but there are within the reach of all who are ambitious to excel in the profession, books and papers which, if carefully studied and digested, would greatly aid the agriculturist and prevent his committing the mistakes into which young farmers so frequently fall. That there is a decided thirst among our farmers for knowledge bearing upon agriculture, is quite apparent to those who are brought in contact with them, and the fact that our politicians are endeavoring to satisfy this want is a further proof that it is both general and wide-spread. The experimental farms now being established by the Dominion Government in different parts of the Upper and Maritime Provinces will be invaluable to our farmers, but that this is only the beginning of the work may be gathered from the speech delivered by the Hon. Mr. Carling, Minister of Agriculture, in reply to an address delivered to him at the Dominion Exhibition in Sherbrooke. Mr. Carling said: "Agriculture is an interest of such paramount importance to the whole Dominion that any measures which convey to any large number of farmers any real information respecting it must appreciably add to the general wealth and prosperity. I should for this reason be glad to see the elements of scientific agriculture taught to the youth of all our public schools, as I believe by this means there would come to be created a more general taste for its pursuit, which would in its turn lead to emulation and thence to greater success."

Mr. Carling has struck the key-note. It is in our public schools that our young men first develop a decided taste for their future occupations in life. It has frequently been claimed that free school education unfits our lads for farm life; if this means that farmers' sons are to have their education restricted to the three R's, we demur, but if, as is the case, the course of training is of such a character as to give the minds of the pupils a decided bent towards business and professional pursuits, it is, we think, time that the importance of the great industry under consideration should be given its fair share of attention in the schools throughout the land. The Provincial Government has already taken one step in this direction. The Normal School course now includes the study of agricultural text-books and practical chemistry, and as the department of agriculture is under the immediate control of Professor Smith, we may hope that the information which is being gathered by the present Normal School pupils, will, in time be disseminated throughout the length and breadth of the Province. With rudimentary knowledge on agricultural matters obtainable in our public schools, and with a well-equipped Agricultural College and Model Farm in

operation, our farmers' boys would hesitate before exchanging the independence and liberty to be enjoyed upon the farm, for the unceasing toil and confinement of city occupations.

A JURYMAN'S COMPLAINT.

Not long since a stalwart farmer complained to us that he was obliged to serve on a jury at a time when his farm duties required his most assiduous attention, and that the pittance which he received for thus serving his country was not sufficient to pay one-half of the expenses which he was obliged to incur while remaining in an hotel of the town. The complainant, we think, had good reason for grumbling. While the Judge, the lawyers and the court officials received adequate remuneration for their services, he was obliged to take a half day's pay for a full day's work, and run the risk of loss on his crop from delay in harvesting. But if jury men have cause to complain of the semi gratuitous services which they are obliged to render for the public, the public have good reason to ask themselves whether men employed under such circumstances are likely to discharge their duties in that fair and impartial manner which theoretical law demands. Imagine the perturbed state of the mind of a man who is called upon to serve upon a jury at the very time when his personal attention is required in some business transaction, or his home duties make it imperative that he should remain upon the farm. Imagine, such a man boxed for hours in an ill-ventilated, odorous courthouse, listening to the questioning and cross-questioning of frightened witnesses in a case in which he, personally, has not the slightest interest, and of the facts of which he has but a confused idea. Imagine him hustled into a jury-room and there locked up until he can make up his mind to agree with the majority of his comrades in rendering a verdict for or against the prisoner at the bar. How, say we, can such a man be expected to judge impartially in the many cases in which he is called upon to use his judgment? Even suppose he is a conscientious citizen, his own private cares and personal ends will lead him to hurry through the business, and although he may not wittingly be unjust, yet through want of proper consideration he acquiesces in the verdict rendered, thereby not unfrequently doing as he would not be done by. The jury system may be the bulwark of British liberty, but as at present constituted it is far from being the ideal of British justice.

THE BRIDGE AT QUEBEC.

The many and oft-repeated complaints, which are made by merchants and others dealing with the Upper Provinces, as to the time taken in shipping freight from Montreal and points west to Halifax and St. John, should arouse our public men to the necessity of taking vigorous measures to remedy this state of affairs. Of course so long as the freight has to be brought over two independent lines, which are practically without competition, the directors of either road can conveniently lay the blame of delays at the door of its neighbors. But this does not remedy the evil, nor does it satisfy the merchant who has, by unnecessary detentions, been subjected to vexatious disappointments, if not to actual loss. The Dominion Government has expended \$40,000,000 in building the Intercolonial Railway from Halifax to Levis, and \$100,000,000 in constructing the Canada Pacific Railway from Quebec to Vancouver, B. C. There now remains but a gap of 3000 yards to unite the two sections of the great trans-continental highway, and it appears to us that the time has arrived for taking measures to further the construction of the bridge across the St. Lawrence at Quebec, which will unite the termini of these great railways. This will probably involve an expenditure of from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000, but its cost as compared with the public outlay for railways is comparatively small, while the prospective advantages both for the Maritime and Western Provinces, is proportionally great. With a bridge at Quebec our shippers would have two railways competing for business, with the result that freight to or from Halifax or St. John would be delivered in less than one-half the time it now takes.

The building of this bridge should not be made a party issue, it is a work in which every man in the country is directly or indirectly interested, and one that could not fail to be of special advantage to the people living in the Maritime Provinces. Nailing lies may be a pleasant occupation for carpenter journalists, but we wish that the managers of our daily newspapers could see their way clear to dispense with this amusement, and devote themselves with the same zeal and energy to matters which more vitally affect the welfare of the people. Let the lies have a rest, gentlemen, your hammers can be more usefully employed on live public issues, issues which, if dealt with in a broad, liberal, and patriotic spirit, would be a lasting benefit to all classes in the community. What have our contemporaries to say about the bridge at Quebec?

The discovery of perpetual motion has driven many a man mad. It is probable that the clock at Brussels comes as near being a perpetual motion machine as can be invented, for the sun does the winding. A shaft exposed to the solar rays causes an up-draught of air which sets a fan in motion. The fan actuates mechanism which raises the weight of the clock until it reaches the top, and then puts a break on the fan until the weight has gone down a little, when the fan is again liberated and proceeds to act as before. As long as the sun shines frequently enough, and the machinery does not wear out, the clock is actually a perpetual motion machine.

England has a Bird Society, composed of 100,000 children. Its aim is to encourage protection of birds and animals.

TTT-BITS.

The fly is not much of an astronomer, but if there is a cream jug within his orbit, he'll find out all about the milky way.

The small boy learning the alphabet is very much like the postage stamp—he often gets stuck on a letter.

IT HIT HIM.—The bookkeeper and cashier of a large manufacturing establishment in the West was short and crusty with a stranger who called to make some general inquiries, and the man finally reddened up and said: "I can buy stock in this concern."

"What of it?"
"As a stockholder I can demand an examination of the books and accounts for the last ten years."

"I beg your pardon," softly replied the bookkeeper, as he dropped his pen and wreathed his face in smiles. "I was very busy. My dear sir, talk to me all day—the week! I shall only be too glad to answer all enquiries."—*Wall-street News.*

NON-COMMITTAL.—An Austin poet entered the office of the *Crosby County Clarion and Farmer's Victor* and said to the editor, Col. Snort: "Here's a little gem I've just dashed off. Read it and give me your candid opinion about it." Col. Snort took the gem, and, after reading it over, said: "It is a very delicate matter for me to give an opinion. You see if I say it is no good, you will not believe it; and if I say it is good, I will not believe it myself. The best way for me to do is not to express any opinion at all. I don't care to commit myself."—*Texas Sittings.*

The Japanese say:—"A man takes a drink, then the drink takes a drink, and the next drink takes the man." Evidently, the Japanese "have been there."

"You told me, Arthur, that your doctor advised you to drink whiskey. Has it done you any good?" "Well, I should say so! I got a barrel of it two weeks ago, and I could hardly lift it; and now I can carry it about the room."

A countryman was sowing his ground, when two smart fellows came riding by, one of whom called out with an insolent air, "Well, my good man, 'tis your business to sow; but we reap the fruits of your labor." The rustic replied, "'Tis very like you may; for just now I am sowing hemp."

"How old are you, old hoss?" somewhat disrespectfully remarked a man to Deacon Gilpin, as he entered the store. "Sir! I do not like to be classed among the quadrupeds." "Oh! ye don't—eh? Well, I called you old hoss 'cause I see by the bill you sent me yesterday that you was a pretty good charger."

An American paper said, Becky Birchbud thinks it provoking for a woman who has been working all day mending her husband's old coat, to find a love letter from another woman in the pocket. To which a contemporary answered—Perfect nonsense; there is not a woman under heaven but would find the letter before she began to mend the coat—then it wouldn't be mended at all.

A country fellow entered one of the banks, and, walking up to the counter, exclaimed, "Here I am, I want you to take a fair look at me." Without a word further, he strode out. The next day, the same customer appeared, uttered the same words, and again disappeared. The third day, at about the same time, he walked in, and advancing to the teller's desk, threw down a draft payable three days after sight. "Now," said he, "you've seen me a three times, I want the money for it."

A colored woman was heard this morning informing a neighbor that last night's storm frightened her so that she "shook like an ashpan."—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

A young lady was sitting with her lover in a charmingly-decorated recess. On her knee was a diminutive niece. In the adjoining room, with the door open, were the rest of the company. Says the little niece, in a jealous and very audible voice, "Auntie, kiss me, too." I leave you to imagine what had just happened. "You should say *twice*, Ethel, dear; *two* is not grammar," was the immediate rejoinder. Clever girl, that!

A Chicago firm recently had an order for an ornamental iron fence "large enough to enclose the grave of a young man about twenty-five years old."

HAD TO GO THAT WAY.—I wouldn't think of going by that route, if I were you," said a railroad man to a tourist. "Longer than the other lines, I suppose?" exclaimed the tourist. "Not only longer, but passes through a poor country, and has no dining-car service." "Dangerous, too?" "Well, yes; it is positively dangerous; you'd better go by our line." Well, I'm sorry, but I'll have to go by the dangerous route. The fact of the business is I have a pass over that line."

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

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Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the new Post Office, &c., Building, Yarmouth, N.S., on and after Wednesday, 29th September.

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

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

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

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

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

194 new inventions were patented in Canada during the month of September.

Crowfoot, and his brother warriors from the West, are delighted with their visit to Montreal. They were received at Lachine by a large number of Quebec Indians. Crowfoot will go back to his reserve a wiser man.

Before our next issue the result of the Quebec elections will be known. The contest is being waged with great vigor on both sides, but only a Wiggins would dare to predict the outcome.

The Dominion revenue for the past three months exceeds that of the corresponding period of last year by \$625,000. This indicates a revival in business.

On Tuesday night of last week, while the congregation was coming out of the Temple at Barrington after the evening service, one of them, Miss Doane, was greatly startled by a strange bird flying violently against her shoulder in the darkness and then dropping to the ground. It was picked up and examined by Capt. W. S. Hopkins and some others. It turned out to be a stormy petrel, with ruffled plumage, and completely played out, as if by a long flight. A strong wind had been blowing off shore all day, and the creature must have been brought by the gale for perhaps hundreds of miles overland.—*Cape Sable Advertiser.*

It looks as if the prohibition of the importation and sale of intoxicants in Canada was fast coming to the front as a live political issue. The Conservative organs are already wheeling into line with the prohibition party, but as yet their utterances lack boldness. There are 14 distilleries and 150 breweries in the Dominion. Whether the owners of these are to be indemnified in the event of a prohibition act being carried, does not appear.

The fact that Minard's Liniment continues to hold its popularity after many years of use by the public, is proof positive that it does so deservedly. Some good stories are told about the wonderful cures that have been effected by the application of Minard's Liniment, but if some of these are exaggerated there is reason for believing that many persons have good cause for feeling thankful that such a preparation is in the market.

We have to thank a city friend for a saucer full of rich, juicy, white raspberries, which we received this week. If old Jack frost would only hold off a little we would have a double growing season in Nova Scotia, but as a rule raspberries like Xmas only come once a year.

Fictou Academy, which had last year 263 students in attendance, is recognized as one of the best academical institutions in the Province. The attendance for the present year will probably exceed that of last.

"Windsor" says: "The classic halls of King's have once more assumed a busy aspect. Two years ago there were but 15 students in attendance, now there are double that number with the prospect of more to come. Much interest was evinced in the sale of the stocks, shipping and property of the late Levi Smith. The homestead was purchased by the church-wardens of Christ Church, and is to be used as a rectory. The shares in ships sold at a mere nominal figure, while the Commercial Bank and Insurance stocks went off like hot cakes, good prices being paid for them. The cotton factory is working on full time, having orders which will take six months to fill."

The enterprising firm of Rhodes, Curry & Co. have just closed contracts to the amount of \$30,000 for the construction of several new buildings, including a large summer hotel at Richibucto, N. B., a railway station at Derby, N. B., a station and freight shed at Beaver Bank, and a coal shed and trestle at Young St., Halifax. They have also contracted to put 24 skylights, 9 by 45 feet, in the roof of the North St. depot. There is a busy hum in their Amherst factory, which is kept running a quarter of a day over regular daily time, in order to overtake the work already contracted for.

A \$5000 monument is to be erected to the memory of the Ottawa sharpshooters who were killed in the North-West rebellion.

The entrance examinations for the civil service will commence on Thursday, the 9th of November, at 9 o'clock a.m., at the usual places. The Chairman will receive applications for forms of admission until the 15th inst.

The Government has decided to call for new tenders in connection with the proposed contract for carrying the ocean mails, and will shortly issue a new advertisement. It has been decided to make some desirable modifications in the conditions originally named, so as to better facilitate the service.

The Salvation Army is about sending seven Canadian missionaries to India.

But 5000 barrels of herring have been taken on the Labrador coast this year. The usual catch is above 100,000 barrels. In many places the coast cod fisheries of Newfoundland have proved a total failure, but the bank fisheries have been unusually good. Twenty-three miles of new railway line and several public roads opening up agricultural districts are now under construction in the Island.

An early session of the Dominion Parliament is rumored. Preparations in the Parliament buildings have already commenced and as this is unusually early, an early session is predicted.

Sir William Young has formally presented to the city of Halifax the handsome wrought iron gates which now grace the new entrance to Point Pleasant Park. Sir William's gates were manufactured in the Province. The donor deserves the thanks of our citizens.

News has been received of the death of Miss Munroe at Kilmarnock, Scotland. This lady will be remembered in Halifax and in many of our provincial towns, for her popular and practical lectures on cookery.

"Baddeck" says: "Wiggins's storm passed us by, yet our fall rains have been unusually cold and frequent, in fact every second day is dark and dreary. One day early last week the ground at Cape North was covered with the first snow of the season. On Monday last a large Norwegian barque passed through the Lake on her way to Whycocomagh, to load with timber. The "Ocean Lily" is now ready for sea and will sail on her first voyage to Boston, via Glace Bay. The authorities have seized about \$300 worth of liquor, being the stock of McKinnon, whose whereabouts are still unknown. Our local photographer is selling a great many views of the Big Baddeck Falls."

Gould, the Portland defaulter, has been condemned to ten years in the State penitentiary with hard labor.

Henry George, author of "Progress and Poverty," aspires to be mayor of New York. The land reformer's chances are good.

During the forty days preceding the 20th of September, thirty distinct shocks of earthquake were felt at Charleston, 24 were slight, five were severe, and one was destructive.

George Bancroft celebrated his 86th birthday on Oct. 3rd. He still enjoys good health.

There are said to be at least fifty women in Philadelphia having fortunes of \$500,000, and a dozen who are millionaires.

The object-glass of the great Lick telescope has been finished, and is spoken of in the highest terms by those who have been privileged to look through it.

In New York a careless handler of the whip has been made to pay \$40 for bespattering and ruining a lady's dress.

Tea shipments from China to the United States are many million pounds more this year than last, and about the same quantity less to England. Russia is also taking less tea this year, and Australia about the same quantity more.

1578 lives have, during the past 20 years, been saved by the German Life Boat Association.

A plot to blow up the train in which the Czar was travelling to St. Petersburg, was discovered just in time to prevent a fearful accident.

A recent fire in Leicester, England, consumed property to the value of \$500,000.

The wives of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and the Mayors of Cork and Limerick, Mesdames Sullivan, Healy, Dillon, Kenny and others will present the Irish ladies' address on Home Rule to Mr. Gladstone.

The occupation of the island of Thaso in the Aegean Sea by the British is denied, but the fact that military and other stores have been deposited there by passing British transports, would indicate that its annexation is premeditated.

An infernal machine was discovered at Madrid beside the wall of one of the government buildings. Revolutionists are supposed to have placed it there, it was removed and destroyed.

The Czar of Russia has issued a decree to continue the state of siege which has existed since the assassination of Alexander the 2nd.

Lord Randolph Churchill in a recent speech at Dartford outlined the policy of the Government. Popular Local Governments, he said, would be established in each kingdom. Legislation would be effected in respect to tithes, and measures adopted that would enable agricultural laborers to secure small allotments of land.

General Villicampa and thirteen of the prisoners who took part in the recent Spanish rebellion, have been condemned to death. The people, while loyal to the Queen Regent, clamor for their pardon.

The Chinese Government has decided to float a loan of \$15,000,000. The money is to be applied to railway construction within the Empire.

King Leopold of Belgium, when in Berlin, is stated to have said that he had nothing to gain from Republican, and that in the event of Germany being defeated by France, the Belgian monarchy would be overthrown.

RELIGIOUS.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The efforts of Rev. E. F. Wilson, founder of the Indian Homes for boys and girls, at Sault St. Marie, Algoma, to extend his work by establishing branch homes in the North-West, are being supported with interest by churchmen; and within a comparatively short time it is likely that a Home for boys will be inaugurated in the Diocese of Saskatchewan or Qu' Appelle. This is a sensible method of missionary operation, and should commend itself to business men.

One of the best debated subjects at the late session of Provincial Synod, was the question of Missionary Brotherhood. The idea was strongly combated by a certain class of churchmen, but the eminently practical and economical nature of such a brotherhood in poor and scattered districts must ultimately prevail. If there are men who are willing to lead a celibate life, and to devote themselves and their means to hard pioneer work, shall the Church not eagerly avail herself of their services?

The same remarks apply equally to communities of women. The safeguards for both lie in the control of such institutions by Diocesan authority, and the fact of vows not being necessarily for life.

There appears to be a growing tendency in the Church in the Mother Country, to establish communities of clergy. The Bishop of Salisbury has just instituted an order of missionaries, and another has lately been opened at Ramsgill. This supplies a key to the grave question, how our missions are to be supported in the North West. Common sense replies, by a band of clergy, binding themselves either for a time, or if they have the vocation for life, to live in a community, to be maintained from a general fund, and to be at the disposal of the Bishop. Communities of educated women would in like manner solve the education difficulty.

METHODIST.

The Missionary Committee of the Nova Scotia Conference will meet in the Grafton Street Church, for the transaction of its usual business, on Wednesday next.

The annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Branch of the Womens' Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Church was held yesterday in Grafton Street Church.

The Methodists of England have purchased, at Epworth, the birth-place of John Wesley, a site for a chapel, school, and manse, as a memorial to him.

Over \$100,000 are spent annually by the Methodist Church of Great Britain in building chapels in London.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. James Scott, of Canso Baptist Church, having tendered his resignation as pastor, the congregation, after earnest consideration, refused to accept the same.

The new Baptist Church, at Souris, P. E. I., was opened with appropriate services on Sunday last.

The next Congress of the Baptist Church of the United States is to be held at Baltimore, beginning November 16th.

Mr. Wm. Bucknell, the liberal Baptist merchant of Philadelphia, proposes to build and equip an astronomical observatory in connection with Bucknell University.

The Seventh-day Baptist General Conference was held recently at Milton, Wisconsin. The Missionary Society has missionaries in China, England, Holland, and ten of the States.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The First Presbyterian Church, Truro, which has been without a pastor since the retirement of the Rev. Dr. McCullough, are about extending a call to the Rev. John Robbins, of Glencoe, Ont.

At a very general request, Principal Grant's letters upon the Early Missionary Labors of the Presbyterian Church, which appeared in a Toronto newspaper, are to be published in pamphlet form.

The income of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, last year, was \$745,164.46. This does not include the contributions of the Presbyterian Church in the Southern States.

CATHOLIC.

The collection in aid of St. Joseph's Orphanage, taken up in the churches of this city, on Sunday last, amounted to \$1,384.41.

The final volume of a series of works by Bishop Ullathorne, of Birmingham, has just been issued by Messrs. Burns & Oates. It is entitled "Christian Patience, the Strength and Discipline of the Soul," and is dedicated to Cardinal Newman. A biography of the venerable bishop has been written, with his aid and sanction, to commemorate the fortieth year of his episcopate.

The Berlin Zeitung, quoted by the Liverpool Times, recently said that "The May Laws of Bismarck have only resulted in cementing and uniting all the Catholics of the German Empire. The quiet indifference noticeable among them before the Franco-Prussian war has entirely disappeared, and given place to enthusiastic zeal." Such is the effect of persecution.

The London Athenaeum says that the best works on Chinese language and literature, as well as the fullest and most reliable account of Interior China and its denizens, and of the people along the historic Himalayas, are by a Jesuit priest.

Rev. James Howard Clarke, M. A., third wrangler of Cambridge University, has embraced the Catholic faith.

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JOHN LOVELL,
Manager and Publisher.

MONTREAL, 4th August, 1886.

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MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received until noon, on FRIDAY, 22nd October, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, once per week each way, between

HALIFAX AND LOWER PROSPECT, under a proposed contract for four years from the 1st January next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Halifax and Lower Prospect, and at this office.

CHARLES J. MACDONALD,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Halifax, 3rd Sept., 1886.

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ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A Jew was recently elected Vice-President of the Italian Parliament, and Jews have high offices in all the ministries. They are also conducting or connected with a large part of the Italian press.

It is proposed to hold an international exhibition at Shanghai two years hence.

Hand-loom for weaving cloth for bathing costumes, and other useful purposes, are the latest English novelty.

During a severe thunderstorm which passed over Central Norway last month, a remarkable example of the power of lightning was witnessed. In a field at Loten, a fir tree, 80 feet in height, was struck by lightning some 12 feet from the ground, with the effect that the tree was cut in halves, and the upper portion—about 60 feet in length—thrown a distance of several yards. The most curious part is, however, that the surface of the detached part is as smooth as if the tree had been sawn through, whilst that of the stump remaining in the ground is jagged, charred, and splintered to the root. The ground around the tree is furrowed in all directions, one furrow being several feet in width and depth, and extending for some 10 yards. A spruce tree close by shows a furrow an inch in width, running from a height of 6 feet down to the root.—*Electrical Review.*

A vulcanizing process, by which rubber is said to be made as hard, smooth and white as cullalou, without the use of camphor, has been patented by a Long Island City inventor, who has leased buildings for a factory.

Notes now issued by the Bank of England of any given date are always of the same denomination, and each consists of 100,000 notes, numbered from one (written 000,001) upward. Thus, a £5 note, bearing date of 20th June, 1883, makes it impossible for a note of any other denomination to bear the same date. To keep account of these, a ledger lettered on the back to correspond with the particular series—"fives 20 June, 1883"—is prepared with two hundred rectangular spaces on each page. These are numbered throughout the book from 1 to 100,000, and as each note is returned to the bank, the date of its return is entered in the corresponding space in the ledger. A forger manufacturing £5 notes, will, of course, use a date when a series of £5 notes was actually issued, and he will take care that the note bears a number not exceeding 100,000, or the imitation would at once be detected. If it is well enough executed to pass the cashiers, it will be instantly discovered when it reaches the "returned note department," if the true note of the same number—as often happens—has before been presented.

The Kaitis of Behar, India, have decided that no more than 102 rupees (£51) shall be spent on marriage ceremonies by the bride's party, under penalty of expulsion from the caste. This is regarded there as a desirable reform.

According to the official report of the General of the Jesuits, lately issued, this order is now 350 years old, has furnished 248 saints, 1,500 martyrs, 13 popes, 60 cardinals, 4,000 arch-bishops, 6,000 authors, and now numbers 2,500 missionaries.

Oregon pays a bounty of two cents for every squirrel killed, and one man was recently paid for 125,000 squirrel tails which he had collected.—*San Francisco Alta.*

In Switzerland, there are 207,373 colonies of bees kept. These figures were obtained by the census which was taken April 21, 1886. The number varies in the different cantons from 500 to 40,000 colonies.

An English naval architect, in a recent lecture before the Royal Naval College, stated that a war ship, to be even approximately perfect, should weigh about 25,000 tons, and cost at least \$10,000,000.

Alfred Krupp owns probably the largest business establishment in the world. The works within the town of Essen cover more than 500 acres. He employs nearly 20,000 men, who, with their families, make nearly 70,000 persons supported by the factory. Krupp owns 547 iron mines in Germany, and 4 ocean steamers. Over the works run 42 miles of railway, working 28 engines and 883 trucks. There are 69 horses with 491 waggons. There are also 40 miles of telegraph wires, with 35 stations and 55 Morse apparatus.

The Severn Tunnel, which has been thirteen years in construction, and has cost £2,000,000, was opened for goods traffic on Wednesday week. It is nearly four miles and a half in length, of which two miles and a quarter are beneath the arm of the sea. In its construction 75,000,000 bricks have been used.

The reports show that only 5,000 white and 3,000 colored children in Florida of school age are absent from its schools.

A sovereign remedy for pain, Salvation Oil—Twenty-five cents Beware of counterfeits.

A word to the wise. If you are troubled with cough or cold, procure Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup at once. Its use may save you from severe sickness.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

TO JEAN AT THE SEASIDE.

Where is my friend beloved? Down by the sounding water,
Down where the great waves boom and thunder along the shore,
Can she not hear, above the music the winds have brought her,
The voice of her friend, that cries, "Oh come to my side once more!

Dear, when you see at day-break the laughing face of the Ocean,
Know, there is one who prays that your life may be as bright;
Then let your thoughts turn home with a tender emotion
To the heart whose love can thrive unaided of sound or sight.

And when through misty darkness lights of the Harbor glimmer,
When laps the quiet surf a whispering lullaby,
Think while softly the things of the outer world grow dimmer,
Of the friend whose thoughts to you through the summer duskling fly

Frederickton, N. B.

JANE E. G. ROBERT.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

EDMUND BURKE AND HIS WORKS.

The Spectator, of London, G. B., is authority for the encouraging statement that the works of Edmund Burke are now studied more by the rising and coming public men of Great Britain than those of any other statesman. The statement is gratifying to all the friends of good government, to all the lovers of a well-ordered state of society. John Morley, Justin McCarthy, Henry Labouchere, and even the "grand old" Gladstone are among the enthusiastic students and admirers of "the English Demosthenes." Nor should it detract from his glory that his name is invoked by the Radicals of to-day oftener than by others, to add force to a contention or stamp a principle with authority; he is quoted by them because his utterances may well be supposed to have weight with men of conservative leanings. Indeed, if the Radicals of England, who without acknowledgment steal Burke's thunder against the despotism of power when it suits their purposes, could cast into lasting oblivion his protests against the worse despotism of unrestrained human passions, they would gladly accord him a permanent place in their Pantheon. But for them his principles are too Christian, and his inveterate hatred of anarchy too conspicuous. His humanity was too broad and true not to be aroused into fiery denunciation of the abuse of power, whether that abuse assumed the shape of "opulent oppression" in India or democratic priest-hurting in France. Hence he holds but a half-allegiance from the Radical element, and hence his noble expositions of true liberty and his magnificent vindications of well regulated society, bounded by no limitations of race, creed or country, are circumscribed in their minds by his anti-revolutionary labors.

It can hardly be said that the greatest of English statesmen and orators is a popular author. He has taken his place as a classic on the shelves of all well-stocked libraries, but he is popularly known only by a few spirited extracts from his speeches, and by Macaulay's description of the entrance on the parliamentary stage of Lord Rockingham's Irish Secretary "who to an eloquence even surpassing the eloquence of Pitt, and an industry that shamed the industry of Gronville, united an amplitude of comprehension to which neither Pitt nor Gronville could lay claim." But if he shares the fate of many other great writers, in being conventionally admired but practically neglected by the reader, compensation lies in the fact that no political writer is more diligently studied by the rulers of political thought, the makers and leaders of public opinion. He is the private tutor of public teachers, the very *ratio mecum* of the ambitious orator and aspiring politician. Most of the questions of political ethics which have been the subjects of discussion and legislation in Britain during the present century, have been by him profoundly studied and elaborately discussed. The amendment and amelioration of the criminal laws, parliamentary reform, Catholic emancipation, ministerial responsibility, the freedom of the press, the government of the colonies, the distribution of land, the right to the franchise—all have received from him their most ample and brilliant illustrations.

Burke's definitions of true liberty are as beautiful as they are true. "You hope, Sir," he says, writing to De Mononville, "that I think the French deserving of liberty. Most certainly I do. I think that all men who sincerely desire it deserve it. It is not the reward of our merit or the acquisition of our industry. It is our inheritance. It is the birthright of our species. We forfeit our right to it only when we manifest disabilities that forfeit our title to the common and most widely acknowledged privileges of our kind. I mean the abuse or oblivion of our natural faculties, and a ferocious indocility which is prone to wrong or violence, which destroys our innate love of right and transforms us into something little better than a description of wild beast. To men degraded by such disabilities, a state of strong restraint is a sort of necessary substitute for freedom, since, bad as it is, it may in some measures deliver them from the worst of all slavery, that is, the despotism of their own blind and brutal passions. You have kindly said that you began to love freedom from your intercourse with myself. Permit me then to continue our conversation, and to tell you, in answer to an implied question, what is the freedom that I love. It is not solitary, unconnected, individual selfish liberty. It is the general, social freedom. It is that state of things in which the liberty of no man and no body of men is in a condition to trespass on the liberty of any person, or any description of persons in society. The liberty, the only liberty, I mean, is a liberty connected with and directed by order; a liberty that not only exists along with virtue and order, but that cannot exist without both."

It was Burke's fortune to witness the temporary triumph, but not the succeeding repulse of the French Revolution. He died at the full tide of its fury. Yet the tremendous blows he dealt its principles, almost single-handed though he was, before all that was mortal of him obtained a place in mother-earth, are believed by many to have saved England from succumb-

ing to its influence in his own day, and their conservative energy still is felt throughout the British Empire and even beyond it. "This man," says Hegel, (in the words of a translator,) "has been to his own country and to all Europe—and, in a particular manner, to all Germany—a new light of political wisdom and moral experience. He corrected his age when at the height of revolutionary madness; and without championing any one system of philosophy he seems to have seen further into the true nature of society, and to have more clearly comprehended the effect of religion in connecting individual security and individual virtue with national welfare than any system of philosophy of any preceding age enabled most statesmen to do. Nor did the wisdom of the distinguished philosopher-statesman only show itself after the harm was done. From the time the first rumblings of the revolutionary tempest were heard, he frequently uttered his deep conviction of its character and future violence. Alarmed by what he had seen of the prevailing and undisguised impropriety and skepticism of Parisian society in his visits to France in 1772, he took occasion as early as 1773 to point out in one of his speeches "this dark conspiracy of anarchy and atheism which will yet force itself upon the attention of European governments." The outrages in the name of liberty, which were simultaneous with the first outbursts of this "conspiracy," evoked his most unqualified condemnation and most active hostility, and afforded him an opportunity of establishing his foresight and sagacity, which had long before discerned the hollowness of communitarian professions. The political gladiator of his time "in whose breast no anger, durable or vehement, had ever been kindled but against oppression and injustice;" whose mighty voice had resounded across the Atlantic in support of the American colonial, had pleaded for the African slave and Hindoo laborer, and had instilled fresh hope into the despairing heart of the unfortunate Irish "Papist," roused himself now to his most powerful effort in behalf of the fugitive French official, the French nobleman, and the hunted French priest, and he then proclaimed to the world in decisive tones, whose prophetic correctness all subsequent history attests, that the conflict between socialism and all constituted governments had only begun.

Burke's theory of true reform, illustrated by the honorable labors of his whole public career, was radically opposed to that of the French constitution makers. He clearly foresaw from the first what were the secret aims and aspirations of the revolutionary leaders, whatever might be their humanitarian professions; that whatever their changes of leaders or watchwords, their goal would always be the same—the destruction of existing society; not reform, not improvements, but, first and foremost, complete ruin. He believed with Baron that there could be no wise design of reform which did not set out with the determination "to weed, to prune, and to graft, rather than to plough up and plant all afresh."

It was asserted by a writer in the *The Wreck* some little time ago, that Burke is now entirely out of fashion. But Burke's fame is not dependent upon the fashion of this or any other single age. "*Ejus opera monumentum aere perennius.*" The principles he enunciated and maintained, commemorated him far more effectually than monuments of brass or marble; and these principles in their purity must be sought after in his works. It is not too much to say that when John Russell and Robert Peel will have become obscure names, when the speeches of Pitt and Fox, and the poetry and plays of Sheridan will have become a curiosity to the scholar, the works of Burke will endure, imperishable monuments of British civilization, and the consensus of statesmen, orators, and philosophers will crown him one of the most illustrious of all earth's immortals.

SARTOR-RESARTUS, JR.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

RIO DE JANEIRO JOTTINGS, BY A NOVA SCOTIAN.

I copy for publication in THE CRITIC, from a letter just received, the following pen-and-ink sketches of Rio de Janeiro and vicinity. That the writer is a Patron of Husbandry, a member in good standing of Excelsior Grange, No. 618, will not make the letter less interesting to those who are not Patrons, while it will increase the interest for those who are.

My correspondent writes—"I went ashore last Sunday for the first and only time. You see, we are anchored about five miles from the city, on the opposite side of the harbor; and, of course, on a ship in a foreign port there is no such thing as perfect liberty; in fact, there is none, only as the master sees fit to allow.

Well, in company with the second officer, I went to the city in the butcher's boat. The weather was mild, with a light breeze, laden with pleasant odors of orange blossoms and tropical flowers from the many beautiful islands that from a distance resemble huge plants floating on the water.

Small boats were flitting here and there and everywhere, some containing produce for the market and the ships lying at anchor; others laden with church-goers from the ships of war, and others again filled with pleasure seekers going in different directions; and it really seemed to me as if they would not have far to go; but, of course, everything bore the charm of novelty, which is no mean factor in a day's pleasure. We enjoyed the sail very much, but we eagerly clambered ashore in search of adventure and sights. Not being either of us acquainted with the city, although my friend had been there before, we, of course, did not readily find the noted sights and places. However, by taking the street cars promiscuously, we managed to see quite a lot of the town. There is a mountain on the south-west side of the city, called Cocarado, from the top of which can be seen one of the loveliest panoramic views of ocean, bay, islands, ships and city, that Nature ever spared to charm the soul of man. Looking to the north-east, the farthest visible object is Cape Figo, a fine promontory running out into the Atlantic like a grim sentinel guarding the entrance to the city. To the north-east and south

is the great Atlantic, whose ceaseless billows thunder at its base, weird, fierce, mournful, angry or joyful, to suit the particular state of the historian's mind. Running the eye along the coast from Cape Figo to the north of the harbor, one sees a number of small islands, some inhabited, some bare of tree or shrub, others green, and all high and rugged, forming bays and inlets that remind one of the "Islands of the Sea Fairies." On the same side, at the entrance of the harbor, is a fort, built of stone, a rambling irregular sort of affair that resembles at a distance a small village, the towers and ramparts being painted, some light blue, and some white. Opposite this, on the city side, is another fort (not so large) of gray stone, unpainted. From this fort the coast continues much the same, the islands and bays designed and planned by the same architect. Nestled among, and partially hidden by these islands, are a number of fine buildings that might be arsenals, hospitals, or warehouses, for aught I know, being too far off to distinguish. Inside the forts is one of the most beautiful bays in the world, stretching much farther than the eye can reach, like a sea of molten silver, dotted with countless islands, all more or less clad with a luxuriance unknown to colder and healthier climes. The main land is more or less broken, and partakes more of the mountain and valley than the undulating. As far as one can see, it is an endless succession of cliffs and ranges, and among them beautiful cultivated valleys that seem to be hemmed in on every side; but the one next us. There is quite a respectable fleet of merchant ships, English, American, and Norwegian, forming the bulk.

There is also quite a squadron of war ships (Brazilian), built mostly in Great Britain, which, with a number of forts and batteries, form the defences of the city. On the other side of the bay is the town of Prigo Grand, which was formerly chosen as the site of the city, but Nature asserted her right, and Rio was built where there was room to grow. The city itself has nothing grand about it, the buildings are low and irregular, the streets narrow and crooked, ill paved, and moderately clean. Bright colors prevail, giving the buildings a cheap look, although built of brick and stone. Street cars are very numerous, drawn by mules, which seem to contain more life than any other creatures in this region. The cars are quite comfortable, and easy to ride in, but the drives, of which we took a number, are very short. There is a fine park, too, right in the heart of the city, which is indeed a splendid place to spend an evening hour. There are a number of well shaded walks, hundreds of species of trees and shrubs, and plants, and among the latter, the most attractive to me, were the cactuses, some of them of immense size; also, some century plants 7 foot high, with a spread of 10 or 12 feet. But the great attraction of the park is the grotto and waterfall (built of course). The grotto would, I suppose, contain 150 people. The stalactites suspended from the roof would almost do credit to Nature herself. Water dripping from these seems to form stalagmites on the floor beneath. The effect is very pleasing indeed, and was worth all it cost to see it,—of course, all this is free to all. There is a canal through the park, spanned by rustic bridges that speak well for the taste of the designer. Some curious ducks and geese (not Portuguese), gulls, and other aquatic fowls, claim the canal or artificial river, which is abundantly filled with the largest gold fish I ever saw.

The people are of all colors, from white to the blackest black—the intermediate colors are the prevailing hues. There are no *color lines*, a white man is as good as a black man, and vice-versa. There are some slaves, but I did not see any. In a few years all will be free, a those are born slaves. When the present lot die, slavery will be at an end in Brazil."

PATRON.

GREEK PEASANT LIFE.

In the village each house has its threshing-floor attached, and close to each threshing-floor are curious round holes in the ground, called *lakko*, in which the farmer stores his grain. When dug, they cover the inside of these holes with straw, and on this they pile up the grain so as to form a cone-shaped mound; this they cover with straw, and on the top put some brushwood, and then pad the whole down with earth, so that the rain never penetrates. This is a very ancient method of storing grain, and is peculiar now to the spot. Not far from the threshing floor reposes their primitive plough, a plough such as Homer would have seen if he had not been blind. The chief requisite for a Karpathiote plough is a tree with a trunk and two branches: one branch serves as a tail, whilst the other, tipped with the share, penetrates the ground, and the trunk serves as the pole. Sometimes there are slight improvements on this primitive instrument, but not often; its chief merit is that it is so light that the farmer can carry it over his shoulder as he drives his bullocks before him to their work. They never care about making deep furrows, and they never make straight ones. The ploughman begins his day by ploughing a circle, over which he goes, round and round and across, in a careless fashion, till his task is done. The share is a pointed cylindrical bit of iron in no way altered from those that are found of ancient days. A Karpathiote peasant has a great veneration for his share; it is handed down from father to son, and from plough to plough. When a marriage takes place, the mother of the bridegroom meets the happy pair on the threshold of their new home on their return from church, and there she gives them what is called the "inconsol of the share;" that is to say, she puts into the iron some ashes from the hearth and waves them about in front of the young couple, after the fashion of the priest in church. This is supposed to insure for them strength like the iron of the share, and industrious habits such as former owners of the share have displayed. In the village of Olympus much of the primitive old life is left. The men carry the thick hair garments which their wives weave at home; they wear their hair long and shaggy, and they govern themselves by a sort of parliament, which meets once a year in the village church. We were present at one of these meetings, and were struck by the deference shown to the elders and the attention which the younger men paid to the words which fell from

their mouths. At their feasts the same deference to old age is manifest, the elders sing first those idyls which are only found on Karpathos, and are of a genuine archaic type. Very few of them can write or read, and anyone that does so is honored at once with the title of Diakos, or deacon, and is a person of great importance at the assemblies, for he it is who keeps the minutes, and can write down pretty nearly what he pleases, sitting cross-legged, with the inkstand on the ground before him. By the stream which flows down a narrow valley from Olympus to the sea, great reeds grow which are often used for the ceilings of their flat-roofed houses and for hedges. A peasant housewife of Olympus, who wishes to carry a light from one house to another, will put the embers into one of these reeds to prevent it being extinguished. Amongst the games played by the boys of Samos, I saw one which bore a curious resemblance to single-wicket cricket; they call it "ball." There are five players on each side; one side is in, the other folds; the one who is in defends his wicket, a stone erected on the grass, with his hand; when he hits the ball he does not run, but counts one when the ball is sent beyond a certain boundary line they have, if the ball hits the stone he is out. In their medical lore, the Greek peasants of the present day retain a close resemblance to their ancestors. Various quacks and charms were held as secrets in families, and known to old women only, who performed them, and it is precisely the same now. Old witch-like women are the recognised village doctors; they pretend to drive out diseases, by muttering incantations, or by passes with a siekle, the point of which has been dipped in honey. Sudden illnesses, especially epilepsy, "the sacred disease of the ancients," are attributed to the direct influence of the devil, and the usual cure for these is to burn incense morning and evening at cross roads, which ceremony must be performed for forty days, and concluded by a priest reading an "office," while the sufferer must wear the priest's sacred girdle. Many believe that the devil can be propitiated by lighting a candle to his honor in church. The idea is prevalent that if you light a candle to the devil, the demons of the lower air will be so much astonished at the unexpected compliment, that they will hasten to perform the behests of the light. For a similar reason, doubtless, in many places the devil is called "the good man" for the same love of euphemisms is exhibited now-a-days that gave the name of Eumenides to the Furies. Many unpleasant diseases bear euphemistic names.—*Fortnightly Review.*

DOINGS AT PORT HOOD.

To the Editor of the Critic:—

DEAR SIR,—Items of general public interest are a very scarce commodity in this part of the Province just now. We had a long visit from the cruiser *Acalia* last week; but owing to the fact that during the whole of the time she was in, heavy North-west gales prevailed, none of our citizens were able to take advantage of this opportunity for inspecting the flag ship of the Canadian navy. The *Conrod* also looked in on us on Saturday, but left again almost immediately. They are keeping their eyes open on the large fleet of American schooners which is hovering about the coast, on the watch for the enormous schools of mackerel that have just struck in, seemingly preferring Canadian waters to the high seas. Reports of some very large catches have reached us lately; during the past week, a schooner owned in Port Hawkesbury captured 165 barrels at one time, while another succeeded in seining 120 barrels. I was told the other day of an American who had at one scoop landed 225 barrels, but this story sounds almost too fishy for me. Still, there is no doubt about it; the fish have struck in in unusually large quantities; and if the run will only continue for a while, and the weather remain favorable, our fishermen may yet be able to make up for the poor catch of the earlier part of the season. A great deal of interest is being manifested in the coming Term of the Supreme Court here. There are three criminal cases to be tried, including one case of homicide; while among the "Civics," the excitement culminates in the case of Cameron and McDonald, which is an action for slander, the defendant being the Parish Priest at Mabou. A great deal of hay and grain is still out, the weather for the past three weeks having been very unfavorable for harvesting. The County Exhibition, to be held at Mabou on the 13th and 14th inst., promises to be a great success, everybody seeming determined to do his best towards ensuring this end. Municipal Elections are already a common topic of conversation; the general opinion expressed being one of dissatisfaction with the working of the County Incorporation Act.—*MORE ANON.*

OUR COSY CORNER.

TOMATO SOUP.—Take four medium-size tomatoes, cut them in halves and remove the pips, put the tomatoes in a saucepan with a bundle of sweet herbs, an onion stuck with three or four cloves, some allspice, whole pepper, and a little salt; just cover with water, place the saucepan on a gentle fire, stirring the contents occasionally. When the tomatoes are thoroughly cooked turn them out in a hair-ieve, remove the onion and sweet herbs; work the tomatoes through the sieve until nothing remains on the top but the skins. Have a quart of plain stock boiling hot, stir the tomato-pulp into it and remove the saucepan from the fire; stir in the yolk of an egg beaten with a little water and strained; serve with toasted sippets.

CHILD'S UNTEARABLE SCRAP BOOK.—Take for the foundation brown Holland and bind each leaf with a cross-way piece of calico of a different tone. Paste on the pictures with paste mixed with a little glue, which makes them stronger, pass a cool iron over them at once as it flattens them without much trouble. Make the outside of a double piece of red calico, pasting borderings round the edge and a frontis piece picture in the centre with the initials or monogram of the child if possible. It is best to do each page separately and then bind it together before putting on the cover.

Hanging pin cushions of plush or velvet with a flat surface, on which a watch can be hung, by means of a large gilt hook sewn strongly on are useful as well as pretty.

Danube blue will be one of the favorite new shades the coming season.

Very large wooden beads, highly polished, are used as a finish for short wraps and the front of jackets. These wooden beads are much lighter than jet, and quite as effective.

Fancy hair pins are very much in vogue. Rubber and tortoiseshell, having rhino stone headings in crescent, star, and other fancy shapes.

The making of paper flowers is a fashionable fancy just now, and some of them are very artistic.

Full vests are the distinguishing feature of dresses for young girls this season. These vests may be developed in dresses of any style or fabric because of their adaptability to soft, contrasting goods.

Long overdresses with scant drapery are trimmed with large buttons, or with disks of passamontori, or braid.

TAPIOCA.

The additional acreage that has been brought under cultivation for tapioca in Penang, Singapore, Sumatra, and on the west and east coast of peninsula of Malacca to Sarawak, Labuan, Borneo, and various other islands, has tended of late years to lower the market price. The Chinese demand for wild government lands for the purpose of growing the root has been large in the Malacca provinces. European planters in the Straits settlements are extensively engaged in the culture. In preparing the product for market, where grown, whether as flake, pearl, or barley, there is required a liberal supply of clear spring water, large vats, pans, and heating and roasting arrangements. On very good land it takes from fifteen or eighteen months before the roots sufficiently mature to furnish market supplies. The marrow of the root much resembles in hue and form the chestnut when its outer integuments are removed; it is, however, fatter, having more gluten and less sugar. The bleaching of tapioca to suit the taste of consumers really detracts from the strength.

COMMERCIAL.

The state of trade has been fairly active as regards volume. Evidently a good, healthy business is doing. The points that have a bearing on trade matters are favorable and the fall business that has now fairly set in is entirely satisfactory. Halifax, however, is heavily handicapped by rents and taxes, so that outside towns are usurping much of the trade in the wholesale line that should be hers.

Truro, Windsor and Kentville all have wholesale houses who not only import direct but also have travellers out who undersell those representing Halifax, and in some cases have been able to place their wares in the hands of city retailers at lower rates than they were purchasable from city men. Of course the profits in such transactions must be very small, but the mere fact that the legitimate business of Halifax houses is being diverted to those of country towns furnishes food for reflection.

The Adams line of omnibusses has been sold out to the horse railway company, which will run them on the old routes till their cars begin to run, when the busses will be utilized in making connections between the cars and intending passengers from districts where the tracks do not go.

Although large catches of fish have been made at the various bays and coves adjacent to Halifax, it appears that the prices obtained for them have been barely remunerative—especially for small fish. One lot of mackerel cost the shipper \$1 per hundred in cash on the spot, which, when sent to Boston, only realized the same money, leaving the speculator to pay the expenses of two transportations, packing in ice, commissions, etc. Not a profitable transaction, certainly.

DRY GOODS.—The wholesale dealers report a fair amount of orders and generally prompt payments. Retailers find business brisk and feel cheerful. The volume of trade in this line is larger than ever before and the prospects for a continuance are excellent.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—A good, steady business is doing in this line, but there is no quotable change in prices. The nail and horse-shoe departments have been quite lively and the demand has fully kept pace with the supply.

BREADSTUFFS.—The markets continue to be dull and depressed on both sides of "the ditch." The crops have nowhere—except in some portions of France—turned out to be below the average, and the greater part of the United States have been abnormally large. The fact is that, just now, the world produces more wheat and corn than its people can consume on a peace footing. Prices must, therefore, rule low.

PROVISIONS.—Following wheat and corn, pork and beef rule low. Manipulators have made desperate efforts to keep pork up, but without practical avail. The tendency is decidedly downwards. The general effect is beneficial to the masses, for when foodstuffs are low hunger as a factor of human existence is eliminated.

TEA AND COFFEE.—The demand has been good for tea and the movement into consumptive channels has been well kept up. Prices are unchanged. Coffee is firm with a good demand. The market is said to be

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

nearly bare, but ample supplies of new crops are on their way and will, doubtless, arrive before a dearth actually sets in.

SUGARS.—The demand has been fair and prices steady. A few cargoes have been received but were sold on private terms before arrival. There is very little raw sugar just now in first hands and the refinery claims to have orders ahead for all that it can turn out in the next three months.

MOLASSES is quiet with a fair demand. The new crop coming in is of good quality and the supply is quite as large as the trade requires.

FRUIT.—The market is somewhat overstocked with apples and pears, and prices rule exceptionally low. Lots of primo winter apples have been auctioned at 60 to 80 cents per barrel. The European quotations are lower than was expected earlier in the season, and speculative shippers are not likely to make money by their ventures unless a change occurs in the tone of the market.

LIVE STOCK.—A considerable quantity of excellent beef and mutton is coming to hand and sells easily at quotations.

BUTTER.—The temper of the market has somewhat improved owing to an increased demand for shipment. Best qualities are always in order, but even inferior grades find placement now at figures fully up to their value.

CHEESE.—The market continues to be very large. September and October products have advanced fully 1/2 cent per lb., and the chances favor higher figures. At the present appearance it would not be surprising to see cheese reach 15 cents before Christmas.

LUMBER.—The demand continues strong for all grades of lumber, and is fully equal to the supply. Of course little can be shipped during the winter, but the local requirements are active and keep all the mills in brisk work. As compared with last year the business done in this line in September is fully one-half larger than that transacted in the same month of 1885.

REAL ESTATE.—There is an evident movement in this class of property and several lots have changed hands during the past week. A considerable number of houses are under contract to be built in various parts of the city—principally in the western suburbs.

FISH.—There has been very little doing in our fish market the past week, altogether on account of a few fish of any description coming to market. Those that have fish on the coast, both of dry and pickled, seem disposed to hold on to them as long as possible, making the suppliers carry their accounts, which is not the correct thing, and few can afford to do so. In this way should a decline take place the supplier has to suffer. Fishermen and traders should send their merchant their fish as fast as they can get them ready for market until their bills are paid, which would be the correct way for them to do. Prices of goods are cut so fine now-a-days that merchants have no margin, if kept for nine months or more, as is the case in many instances, before their bills are paid. If the merchant makes an agreement to charge interest after a certain time, and let the dealers hold the fish, that is another question altogether, but this long credit is ruining both the supplier and the dealer. Very few mackerel from the coast have come to market during the past week, but any that have come have found ready buyers at full prices. Codfish are also coming in very slowly indeed. We think the present is about the best time to have dry fish come to market, but it is the old story, holding back for an advance in price, and all will arrive together, thus glutting the market. Very few bank fish have arrived the past week. We think there must be a very large quantity of this description of fish on the coast as well as shore fish. Some mackerel were about the entrance to the harbor a few days ago, and some were seen at Prospect and some few barrels were taken, but the quantity was small compared with the report of what was taken. From all we can learn there has been none seen for about a week.

Herring struck on the coast quite plenty for a few days, and quite a quantity were taken.

We think all kinds of fish are now quite saleable in this market at fair prices. Mackerel, herring and shore codfish are very much enquired after, and readily sold at full prices. A trip of Bay mackerel arrived last week, and having been put up will be in the market this week, and no doubt but they will bring their full value. It is reported that herring are very plenty on the American coast. If this is the case we fear that the advance in mackerel will get a check from the fact that the consumers are looking for cheap fish.

Advices from Boston to 2nd inst., are about as follows:—A good many mackerel have arrived here this week, and a fair trade has been done; so that there are not many on the market unsold, but quite enough for present wants. Dealers now have fish in stock, so that they are not obliged to be in the market daily, as has been the case previously. The quality of mackerel varies so much that there is a wide range in prices. Bay 1's, \$16 to \$20; 2's, \$12.50 to \$13.50; Shore 1's, \$23 to \$26; 2's \$13.50 to \$15; Bloaters, \$35 to \$38. P. E. Island unculled, \$12 to \$13.

Codfish very dull, with market overstocked. George's \$3.25 to \$3.37; Bank, \$2.50 to \$2.75; Round Shore Herring, \$4, there not being much ask for them yet. Shore Herring selling to day at \$2.25 from pickle, without the barrel. Only one trip of fresh mackerel has arrived here to-day, viz. *Agnes E. Downs* with 30 bbls. mixed sizes, from Ipswich Bay. Shore herring continue to arrive very plentifully, 1200 bbls. having been received here since yesterday, p.m.

Below will be found a comparative statement of New England catch of mackerel for past four years, week ending Oct. 1:—

1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
61,211	272,302	354,025	147,036

Gloucester, Oct. 2.—Arrived from North Bay, schrs. *Phil Sheridan*, with 50 bbls, *Nelle M. Davis* with 110 bbls. mackerel. Sales of Bay mackerel yesterday, \$14.00, from pickle, with bbl. Also arrived, five fares of Codfish from Western Bancs, amounting to 215,000 pounds.

GROCERIES.

SUGAR.		
Cut Loaf	8 to 8 1/4	
Granulated	6 1/2 to 6 3/4	
Circle A	6 to 6 1/4	
Extra C	5 1/2 to 5 3/4	
Yellow C	5 1/4 to 5 1/2	
TEA.		
Congou Common	17 to 19	
" Fair	20 to 23	
" Choice	23 to 29	
" Extra Choice	31 to 33	
Oolong—Choice	37 to 39	
MOLASSES.		
Barbadoes	30 to 32	
Demerara	30 to 35	
Diamond N.	42	
Porto Rico	31	
Tobacco—Black	37 to 40	
" Bright	12 to 18	
BISCUITS.		
Pilot Bread	2.60 to 2.90	
Boston and Thin Family	8 1/4 to 8	
Soda	6 1/4 to 5 1/2	
do in 1 lb boxes, 60 to case	7 1/2	
Fancy	8 to 10	

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints	20 to 25
" " in Small Tubs	20 to 24
" Good, in large tubs	19 to 20
" Store Packed & oversalted	10 to 12
Canadian, Creamery	22 to 24
On Creamery the tone is firm.	
" Township, finest	18 to 20
" " finest Fancy pkgs.	19 to 22
" " fine	17 to 18
" Morrisburg and Brockville	16 to 17
" Western	13 to 16
Cheese, N S	10
" Canada	12

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL.		
No 3 large	Catch 1886	5.25 to 5.50
" 3	" 1886	5.00 to 5.25
HERRING.		
No 1 Shore, July	1886	4.75
No. 1, August		4.00 to 4.25
" September		3.50 to 3.75
ALEWIVES ... Catch, 1886, per bbl		none
CODFISH.		
Hard Shore, 1886, per qt		2.50
Bank	1886	1.50 to 1.95
Bay		none
SALMON, No. 1		15.00
HADDOCK, 1826, per qt.		1.90
HAKE		1.90
CUSK		none
POLLOCK		none
HAKE SOUNDS		45 to 50c per lb.
COD OIL A.		29 to 30

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

LOBSTERS.

Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing).	
Tall Cans	4.75 to 5.25
Flat	4.00 to 6.50
	Per case 4 doz. 1 lb cans,

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m.	23.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do	14.00 to 17.00
" " No 2 do	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m.	8.00 to 14.00
Spruce, dimension good, per m.	9.50 to 10.00
Merchantable, do do	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do	8.50 to 7.00
Hemlock, merchantable	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do do	1.00 to 1.25
" spruce, No 1	1.10 to 1.30
Laths, per m	2.00
Hard wood, per cord	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood	2.25 to 2.50

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

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

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

Flour.		
Graham	4.40 to 4.50	
Patent high grades	4.40 to 4.60	
" medium	4.30 to 4.50	
Superior Extras	3.85 to 3.90	
Lower grades	3.10 to 3.50	
Oatmeal, Standard	4.20 to 4.30	
" Granulated	4.40 to 4.50	
Corn Meal—Halifax ground	2.90 to 2.95	
" Imported	2.65 to 3.00	
Bran per ton—Wheat	15.50 to 16.50	
" —Corn	11.50 to 15.00	
Shorts	17.50 to 18.50	
Middlings	20.00 to 22.00	
Cracked Corn	29.00 to 30.00	
" Oats	25.00 to 30.00	
" Barley	nominal 34 00	
Feed Flour	3.10 to 3.50	
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs	38 to 40	
Barley " of 48 " nominal	75 to 80	
Peas " of 60 "	1.10	
White Beans, per bushel	1.50 to 1.65	
Pot Barley, per barrel	4.85 to 4.90	
Corn " of 56 lbs	80 to 85	
Hay per ton	13.00 to 14.00	
Straw	10.00 to 12.00	

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	10.50 to 11.00
" Am Plate	11.00 to 11.50
" Ex. Plate	12.00 to 12.50
Pork, Mess, American	new 12.00 to 13.50
" "	old 11.50 to 12.50
" American, clear	15.00 to 15.50
" P. E. I. Mess	new 12.50 to 13.00
" "	old 11.50 to 12.00
" P. E. I. Thin Mess	13.50 to 14.00
" Prime Mess	9.50 to 10.00
Lard, Tubs and Pails	10 to 11
" Cases	12 to 12 1/2
Hams, P. E. I.	12 to 15c
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound	15 to 20
" unwashed	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1	7 1/2
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs, No 1	7 1/2
" under 60 lbs, No 1	7
" over 60 lbs, No 2	6
" under 60 lbs, No 2	6 1/2
Cow Hides, No 1	5
No 3 Hides	5
Calf Skins	8 to 10
" Deacons, each	25 to 35
Woolskins	25 to 1.00
Lambskins	25 to 45

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, (No. 1 Gravensteins) per bbl.	1.75 to 2.00
" Other No. 1 Varieties	1.40 to 1.75
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new)	8.50 to 9.00
Lemons, per box, best quality	8.00 to 8.50
Cocoanuts, per 100	5.00 to 5.50
Onions, American, per lb.	2 1/2 to 3 1/2
Foxberries, per bbl, new	3.00 to 3.25
Bananas	2.00 to 3.00
Grapes, Almeria, kegs	6.50
Raisins, New Val.	8 1/2

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

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound	none
Geese, each	none
Ducks, per pair	60 to 90
Chickens	40 to 60

The above are corrected by a reliable victualler.

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualler.

A BARREN TITLE.

(Continued.)

"You need not have done that, sir," interposed Clem. "My mother should not have wanted for anything during your absence."

"I am quite sure of that, my boy. But in making this little arrangement I feel that I am simply doing my duty—and what a luxury for one's conscience that is!" His lordship's conscience had not been used to such luxuries for a long time, and probably appreciated them all the more by reason of their rarity.

"In addition to my allowance of five guineas per month," continued the earl, "your mother will have her own private income of fifty pounds a year, and will no longer have me for an incumbrance; so that, all things considered, she ought to be, and doubtless will be, tolerably comfortable. There is one thing, however, Clem, that she wishes you to do after I am gone. She would like you to go back and sleep in your old room. She is rather timorous, poor thing, at the thought of being left alone."

"Of course I shall do that, sir," said Clem.

"Then I need not detain you longer. If you have half an hour to spare this evening before your mother's bedtime, look in and we will talk these matters over more in extenso." And extending a couple of fingers to his son and nodding a good-morning, the earl went, leaving Clem at a loss whether to be more pleased or sorry at what he had just heard.

The private income of fifty pounds a year to which Lord Loughton had referred when speaking of his wife, was all that was now left of the fortune he had received with her on her wedding-day. It would hardly be too much to say that it was on account of that fortune he had married her. She was an orphan, the daughter of English parents who had emigrated to America. Her father had been originally a poor man, but had made a fortune during the last three or four years of his life. She fell in love with the handsome English scapegrace at a boarding-house where they happened to meet, and being her own mistress and well-to-do, and divining that he was poor—how poor she did not know till afterward—she was not long in letting him see the preference which she felt for him. He, on his side, when once satisfied that her fortune was not a myth, was an ardent lover enough, and at the end of a few weeks they were married. Not till the wedding morn did the bride know that her husband's name was not John Fildew, but John Marmaduke Lorrimore, and that same evening she was made to take a solemn oath never to divulge to living soul the secret of her husband's real name. So faithfully had the promise then given been kept that not even her own son had the remotest suspicion that the name he called himself by was not his own. As years slipped away Mrs. Fildew's fortune also slipped away, till nothing of it was left save the aforesaid fifty pounds per year, the principal of which neither she nor her husband could touch. With the struggling, poverty-stricken years that followed when the bulk of the fortune was gone we have nothing here to do.

It was owing to Clem's persuasions that his father and mother had at length agreed to remove all the way from Long Island to London. The lad had developed a remarkable talent for painting, but had got the idea into his head that he could have better instruction and make more rapid progress in London than elsewhere. But, in addition to that, Mr. Fildew, senior, was heartily sick of the States. So to London they had come, and there they had lived ever since. Clem, what with painting and what with drawing on wood for the magazines, was slowly but surely making his way, and was not only able to keep himself—in very modest style, it is true—but could also spare his father a pound a week for pocket-money. What he did in the way of helping his mother at odd times was known to no one but him and her. He had lived at home till home was no longer comfortable for him; and even his mother had at length urged him to go into lodgings on his own account. That mother, whom he loved so well, was slowly but surely dying of an incurable complaint. She had been ill for years, and might be ill for years longer, before the end came; but that it was surely coming both she and those about her knew full well. And this knowledge it was that made the one great trouble of Clem's life.

The earl felt that he had much to do before his departure from London. After again seeing his son in the evening, but without giving him many more details as to his future proceedings than he had given him in the morning, he set out for the Brown Bear. This would be his last evening at the old haunt for a long time to come, if not forever; and when he called to mind the many pleasant hours he had spent in the coffee-room, he felt quite sentimental—far more sentimental than he had felt at the thought of parting from his wife and son.

There was an extraordinary muster at the Brown Bear this evening, it having got noised about that it was Mr. Fildew's farewell visit. As a consequence, Mr. Fildew had to enter into particulars, which he detested doing, as to the why and the wherefore of his going away. He told them the same story that he had told to his son, with certain variations, the gist of it being that a very old friend of his had come into a large fortune, and needed his, Mr. Fildew's, services as guide, philosopher, and friend.

Mr. Nutt was unanimously voted into the chair, and a very pleasant and convivial evening followed. Mr. Fildew's health was drunk with musical honors, to which "His Grace" responded in a few well-chosen sentences, and wound up by ordering the landlord to bring in his biggest punch-bowl filled to the brim. On the heels of the first bowl came another; and when twelve o'clock struck several of the gentleman present were hardly in a condition to find their way unaided to their homes, so that, as several of them afterward averred, it was one of the pleasantest evenings they ever remembered to have spent.

At dusk, next afternoon, Lord Loughton bade farewell to his humble

lodgings. His last words to his wife were to the effect that she might expect to see him again in three weeks or a month. Clem's offer to accompany him to the station was firmly negatived. However, Clem saw him into the cab, and heard him give instructions to be driven to King's Cross. Then there was a last wave of the hand and he was gone.

CHAPTER IX.

TRANSFORMATION.

When the Earl of Loughton left home in a four-wheeled cab it was by no means his intention to drive direct to the railway. His first stopping place, as soon as he got clear of the neighborhood where he was known, was a French hair-dresser's. When he came out of the shop, half an hour later, the cabman did not recognize him till he spoke. He had gone into the shop with a wild tangle of hair, beard, and mustache about his face, neck, and throat. He came out with his hair cropped after the military style, and with his face close shaved except for an imperial, and a thick, drooping mustache with carefully waxed tips, both of which had been artistically dyed. From the hair dresser's he drove to a certain well-known out-fitting emporium, and here the transformation previously begun was consummated. Again the cabman opened his eyes, this time very wide indeed. His exceedingly shabby fare, respecting whose ability to pay him his legal charge he might well have had some reasonable doubts, was transformed into a military-looking, middle-aged gentleman (most people would have taken him for an officer in mufti), in a suit of well-fitting dark tweed, and an ulster. The frayed black satin stock and the patched boots had disappeared with the rest, and when his fare with delicately gloved hand drew forth a snowy handkerchief, and a celestial odor of Frangipanni was wafted to his nostrils, the man could only touch his hat and say, in a sort of awed whisper, "Where to next, colonel?" Had he been bidden to drive to Hades he could hardly have wondered more.

The earl slept that night at the Great Northern Hotel, and went down to Brimley next morning after a late breakfast. He took up his quarters for the time being at the Duke's Head, the only really good hotel in the little town. Everybody was anxious to see the new Lord Loughton, concerning whose early life and long disappearance from the world many romantic tales were afloat, and he was just as willing to let himself be seen. For the first week or two he derived an almost child-like pleasure from hearing himself addressed as "my lord" and "your lordship," and from being the recipient of that adulation, mingled with a mild sort of awe, with which a nobleman is almost always regarded in small provincial towns. Twenty times a day he would gaze admiringly at the reflection of himself in the cheval-glass in his bedroom. He could hardly believe it was John Fildew of Hayfield Street, that shabby, bepatched individual, who smiled back at him from the glass. "And yet I am just the same that I was before," he said to himself with a sneer. "The only change in me is that which the barber and the tailor have effected."

He had several suits of clothes sent down after him, and he took a boyish pleasure in frequently changing them. He always dressed for dinner, although there was no one to dine with him. When a young man he had been noted for his white hands, and he was determined that they should be white again, to which end he smeared them every night with some sort of unguent and slept in kid gloves. Every morning he measured himself carefully round the waist, and when at the end of a fortnight he found that his convexity in that region was less by three quarters of an inch, he felt as if he could go out into the street and play leap-frog with the boys. He had made up his mind from the first to go in for popularity. With the change in his fortunes he had in a great measure dropped that curt, sneering, cynical manner which had not contributed to render him popular in days gone by. There was now an easy condescension, a sort of genial affability, about him which charmed every one with whom he came in contact; but then, how little is needed to make us feel charmed with a lord! Everybody knew that he was poor—how poor they did not know—but everybody knew also that he was an earl, and as earls, even when their antecedents are somewhat shady, are no more plentiful than green peas in December, we are bound to make much of such as we have.

The news of Lord Loughton's sojourn at Brimley spread far and wide through the country, and he need never have lacked company had he been so minded. Nearly all the best families in the neighborhood left their cards, and he might have had a dozen visitors a day, had he not given it out that he did not intend to see any one till he was safely housed in his new home.

Laurel Cottage was not much of a place for a peer to take up his abode in, but even peers must live according to their means. It was a little white, two-storied house, containing only eight or nine rooms in all. Its front windows looked on to a circular grass-plot and a tiny carriage-drive that opened from the main road. From its back windows could be seen a lawn, bordered by a terrace, and interspersed with clumps of flowers, was a meadow after meadow beyond. Stable and coach-house were hidden away behind a shrubbery to the left.

Such as it was it was quite big enough for the needs of Lord Loughton, and he at once secured it. There was one stipulation connected with the letting of it which posed him for a moment, but for a moment only. It was a *sine qua non* that the substantial, old-fashioned furniture should be taken at a valuation by the incoming tenant. The valuation was fixed at five hundred pounds. To this the earl, when he had walked slowly through the rooms, made no demur. The same evening he wrote as under to his dowager countess:

"MY DEAR AUNT,—I have taken Laurel Cottage, near this place, for term of years, as I told you that I should do. It contains nine rooms."

The rent is £60 a year, and it will suit me admirably. But I could not obtain possession till I agreed to take the furniture, which has been valued at £200. As it was an impossibility to live in a house without furniture, the opportunity seemed to me too good a one to be missed. Will you therefore kindly send me a check for the amount in question as early as possible, and oblige,

Your affectionate nephew,
LOUGHTON."

After three days came the following laconic reply :

"Check for £200 inclosed, but don't do this sort of thing again. An agreement is an agreement, and no further demands beyond the usual allowance will receive attention"

The letter was undated and unsigned, but it was evidently in the countess's own writing. A few days later the earl removed to his new home.

He started his modest establishment with two women and one man-servant. A gardener was engaged to come once a week to attend to the lawn and flowers. When the earl had paid his hotel bill and a few other expenses he found that upward of two-thirds of his £150 had gone already, while more than two months of the quarter had yet to run. But this did not trouble him. He calculated, and rightly, that when once he was established in Laurel Cottage he might go on credit for everything he wanted for several months to come. As a matter of fact, he was inundated with offers from tradespeople of all kinds, so that his only difficulty lay in choosing which one of them he should patronize. Even horses and carriages were pressed on him, but he decided that for the present both stables and coach-house should remain empty. He might, perhaps, have afforded to buy a cheap cob if an opportunity for doing so had offered itself; however, there would be time enough to think about such luxuries by and by. But in this matter, as in most others, he was probably actuated by some motive other than appeared on the surface.

Long before the earl had got quietly settled down one carriage after another came flashing up to the little green gate of Laurel Cottage. His lordship was at home to everybody that called. Everybody was charmed with his affability and the simple kindness of his demeanor. "What delightful manners!" exclaimed the ladies, with one accord. "What ease and polished courtesy! A thorough man of the world, evidently." Could these fair dames have seen his lordship six weeks previously, as he sat behind a long pipe in the coffee room of the B B, with his brandy-and-water in front of him, what would their thoughts of him have been?

Calls, as a matter of course, were succeeded by pressing invitations to dinner. But the earl frankly pleaded his poverty; in fact, he almost made a parade of it before his newly found friends. "You say that you live three miles away. Pray tell me how I am to reach you when I have neither a hoof nor a wheel on the premises." Then, of course, came offers to send the brougham or other conveyance for him, which, equally as a matter of course, involved the sending of him home when the evening was at an end. For the earl had made up his mind that if people wanted him they must both send for him and send him back, and before long this necessity came to be accepted as a well understood fact among those whom he honored with his company.

The vicar of the parish was one of the first to call at Laurel Cottage. Before leaving he expressed a hope that he should occasionally see his lordship at church, and his lordship was good enough to promise that next Sunday morning should find him in the vicar's pew. It was quite a novel sensation for the earl to find himself inside a place of worship. The vicar's wife handed him an elegantly bound, large print prayer book, which he accepted with a smile and a little bow, but when he tried to follow the service and find the different places he got "terribly fogged," as he afterward expressed it; and as he was afraid to let people see the dilemma he was in, he shut the prayer book up, altogether by and by, and tried to put on the air of a man who was so thoroughly familiar with the service that the book was rather an incumbrance to him than otherwise. "The places used to be easy enough to find when I was a lad," he muttered to himself; "but I suppose the Rubric has been altered since then, and evidently altered for the worse."

He had been rather dubious on his arrival at Bramley whether some of the very big people of the neighborhood might not still bear in mind some of the escapades of his early years, and decline to acknowledge him. But his uneasiness on this score was quickly dispelled. A new generation had grown up since he was a young man, and whatever any of the older people might remember, they held their tongues in public, and welcomed him as warmly as if he were the most immaculate of men and peers.

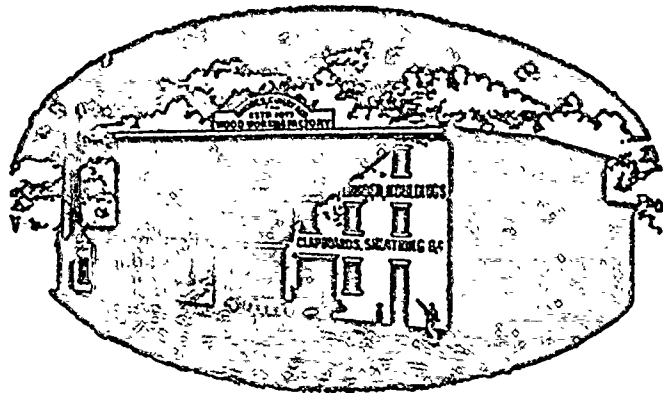
The nearest house to Laurel Cottage was a large red-brick mansion of modern erection and imposing appearance. It bore the dignified name of Bourbon House, from the fact of a certain French prince having at one time made it his home for a few months. As the earl was passing the large gates one day a basket-carriage containing two very pretty young ladies was coming out. It then struck him for the first time that he had never been at the trouble to inquire who lived at Bourbon House, neither could he call to mind that any one from there had ever left a card at the cottage. As soon as he reached home he sent for his man and questioned him. It then came out that Bourbon House was the home of a certain Mr. Orlando Larkins and his two sisters—the pretty girls whom the earl had marked. The youthful Orlando, it appeared was the son of a celebrated chemist—Larkins *pere* having been none other than the inventor and vendor of a certain world-famed pill. Everybody has heard of Larkins' pills, and hundreds of thousands have swallowed them.

(To be continued.)

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MINING.

Mining men throughout the Province will hear of the death of John Kelly, Deputy Commissioner of Mines, with feelings of deep regret. For nearly a quarter of a century Mr Kelly has performed the duties of his office, and his ability and geniality have won him a host of friends. He will be sadly missed at the mines office.

MR. KELLY'S SUCCESSOR.—Mr. Charles Carman, who at present is on a visit to England, should be Mr. Kelly's successor, if true merit is to receive its reward. Mr. Carman has been chief clerk for years, and if he receives the appointment will be fully qualified to fulfil the duties of the office. Mr Kelly's sudden death and Mr. Carman's absence must throw a great amount of work on the Commissioner of Mines.

WOULD IT BE ADVISABLE TO APPOINT DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS OF MINES?—It is perhaps a debatable question as to whether it would not be advisable to appoint Deputy Commissioners of Mines in the different mining camps, or in each of the gold producing counties. In favor of such appointments it might be urged that it is a hardship on prospectors in Counties as distant as Yarmouth, to be obliged to come to Halifax when taking up claims. Of course the telegraph is open to applicants, but in the majority of cases the taker of claims wishes to consult the mining maps of the districts, or perhaps to obtain information that renders a trip to Halifax imperative. In the case of prospectors of limited means, a trip to the city is almost impossible, and in order to raise the necessary cash, he has to take some local capitalist into his confidence, and give the lions share of his find in order to raise funds for the trip. In too many cases the capitalist gets a description of the property, and while haggling with the discoverer over his terms, has some friend telegraph the description to Halifax and secures the property. In how many instances do men travel night and day and reach the mines office only to find that the telegraph has forestalled them and that the ground they wished to secure has all been taken up!

When they have complied with the law and properly staked off their properties they can insist on their rights and contest the first licenses granted; but this takes time and money, and they have to meet opponents willing to back up their claims with the most unblushing perjury. The present Commissioner of Mines is a most honorable, capable official and an indefatigable worker. In addition to the constantly increasing duties of his department he has to hear and settle all disputes and at times this must give him all the work he can attend to. If he had a corps of able Deputies in the Counties they would certainly relieve the central office of much work, and in case of contests be able to furnish their chief with the fullest and most reliable information. These deputies should be thoroughly posted in the Mining Law; have their offices supplied with the mining maps of their district and be able to give the fullest information to all applicants. There need be no necessity for appointing a new lot of officers, as the Registrars of Deeds in each county could also be made Deputy Inspectors of Mines, their official training, certainly qualifying them for their new duties. We might give innumerable instances showing the desirability of appointing Deputy Commissioners, but, on the other hand, grave reasons may be assigned against such appointments and before any change is made in the present system the pros and cons should be carefully discussed. It may be urged that the change would prove too costly, that local officers would be less likely to act impartially, and that their duties would be carelessly and improperly performed. However, the subject is worthy of serious attention and we would like the opinion of our mining friends on the question.

MANGANESE IN HANTS.—Dear Sir,—Go where you will—go where I will anyway—I find fresh evidences of the great mineral wealth of our province. I do not mean to claim that every man's farm or even every neighborhood, has known wealth of mines or minerals, but I do assert that I have yet to go where there is neither developed mineral resources, nor good prospects or signs of hidden wealth. This is especially true of our noble County of Hants. You can scarcely visit a farm in the County that has not got either a *bona fide* gold, coal, antimony, manganese or slate mine or quarry, or some other kind of mine or quarry, not to include the almost ubiquitous lime and plaster.

The other day I drove along the Kennetcook River and Kempt Shore road as far as Pembroke. Have you, Mr. Editor, taken this drive? If not you have yet to see many pretty views of winding river, broad bay, distant hills, the ever conspicuous Blomidon, on which, perhaps, the sea fogs may have their tents pitched—farms, homes and farmsteads, that furnish unmistakable proofs of agricultural wealth, albeit almost every other man is a captain, and brings home much money from beyond the sea. The farthest limit of my trip was the farm of our worthy brother Patron Nathan Wilcox, Esq. Not finding Brother Wilcox at home, I drove down a somewhat steep and devious road to his saw mill, and then piloted by a stalwart son, walked back into the tall woods where we found the father getting out timber for repairing the mill dam. Nearly a mile farther back and about three miles from the village of Walton, on a property adjoining that of Brother Wilcox are the Manganese Mines of Messrs. Fouchtzwanger & Co. The road leading to the mines winds among giant hemlocks, tall spruce and firs and hardwood, suggestive of cordwood for many a year, and rough as it is over it is drawn by our worthy brother's teams the manganese as yet raised. The ore is shipped at Walton. In the little clearing are the houses for the two men, who, with the foreman work the mines, and for a small engine employed pumping the water out of the pits, of which there are two, the older about 30 feet, the other, lately dug, about 15 feet deep. An accommodating brook runs through the clearing and away among the sombre wood mingling its merry songs with those of the trees.

Work is done at these mines only in the summer season. The output has up to within the last few months been very small, but during the months of July and August about 12 tons were got out.

The ore is worth \$80 per ton. The cost of carriage to Walton is \$2.50 per ton on waggons, but in the winter it can be got out on runners for less than half this sum.

For the benefit of our brother Patron we may add in conclusion that the lead or vein probably runs through Mr. Wilcox's land, which is only about 40 or 50 feet from the mines. "So be it," and may manganese bring gold to his coffers. Yours truly,

PATRON.

R. McNaughton has brought to the city 600 ounces gold, the product for September of the Rawdon mines. A new 25 stamp mill is now running at these mines.

LAKE CATCHA DISTRICT.—The Battery lead of the Oxford mine yielded 344 oz from 24 tons of material crushed. This was the work of 15 men, and an average of over 14 oz. to the ton.

John Annis and others of Caledonia have refused \$12,000 for their recently discovered lead at Greenfield—*Liverpool Times*.

MORE GOLD.—We have received information, on which we can rely, to the effect that Mr. Charles Ford, of Maitland, has discovered a very rich lead of gold bearing quartz in Caledonia. The samples obtained on the surface are said to indicate a richness but seldom met with in the province. The fact that North Queens is likely to prove the most valuable gold mining field in the country is now made very apparent, though we venture to predict that other leads equally rich remain to be found.—*Annapolis Spectator*.

THE COAL AREAS OF CANADA.—The attention of visitors to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition is immediately attracted by an enormous block of bituminous coal, from the Wellington mine, near Vancouver, which represents the exact thickness of the vein. There is also to be seen a block from the Nanaimo mine. These are the two most important mines of British Columbia. Last year the output from the Wellington mine was 220,000 tons, and from the Nanaimo mine 137,000 tons, the price of which on the quays was four dollars per ton. You would notice also the bituminous coals from Vancouver Island, and from the Union mine at Comox. Finally, there are exhibited anthracites from Queen Charlotte's Islands, the only deposit of this kind ever known on the Pacific Coast.

The real extent of the coal deposits of British Columbia has not yet been ascertained; but enough has been learned about them to show that they are inexhaustible. The markets for exportation at present are San Francisco, Honolulu and Alaska; but mining is still in its infancy and the facilities for transport leave much to be desired. The completion of the Canada Pacific will open up favorable markets, not only in the towns of the great Northwest, but also in China and Japan, which now bring their coal from Australia. As you come eastward, the coal deposits gradually assume the character of lignites.

A coal which might be called semi-anthracite is found in Banff, in the Rocky Mountains, and there are specimens of it at the Exhibition. The mine at Banff, which consists of two veins four feet in thickness, has been quite recently discovered; as to quality, this coal is equal to the best anthracite of Pennsylvania, and it is proposed to extract considerable quantities of it. Farther to the west, on the line of the great coal deposits of the northwest, lies the Lethbridge mine. It is now worked by the Northwest Coal and Navigation Company, which runs at the same time the railway from Dunmore to the main line of the Pacific.

The specimen from the Galt mine comes from a vein 5ft. 4in. in thickness, so near the surface that it was not necessary to sink a shaft. The expense of working is therefore as little as possible. The extent of these coal fields is enormous. At Lethbridge, Dr. Dawson has estimated the quantity of coal contained in a square mile at 5,000,000 tons; and as the extent of these fields represents nearly 100,000 square miles, we have there at least 500 billion tons of coal to work.

Moreover, the geological office has hitherto examined only the region south of the plains, which forms a vast coal bed assuming the character of lignite as we come eastward. Messrs. Pocock, Froath & Pocock exhibit lignites containing 20 per cent of water, as against 10 per cent only in the Lethbridge mines. The lignites are, however, of immense importance for colonists of that region.

We have no specimens of coal from Ontario and Quebec, these two provinces being of silurian, much older than the carboniferous formation.

New Brunswick has only a single specimen, brought from the "Grand Lake." The coal is all near the surface, but the veins are so slender that they are only worked for local consumption; chiefly because the enormous coal fields of Nova Scotia are in close proximity.

The public will understand the importance of the coal fields of the latter province from the single fact that, last year nearly 1,400,000 tons of coal were produced. The provincial government acted wisely in bringing together so considerable an exhibit of these minerals, which were furnished by thirteen mines, those of Sydney, Bridgeport, Springhill and Albert with the mines of the Barachois and Lungan Company, of the Joggins Coal Company of Vale Coal, Acadia Coal and Intercolonial. All these coals are bituminous.—(Translated from the *Montreal Journal de l'Instruction Publique*.)

The completion of the crusher at North Brookfield may be looked for shortly.—*Liverpool Advance*.

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

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

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

In promising to offer hints concerning the treatment of the subject for the Essays to be presented at the Annual Session of the Maritime Provincial Grange, in competition for Past Master W. T. George's prize, we did not propose undertaking the ambitious task of giving lectures on the writing of prize Essays in general, or on the proper treatment of the particular subject selected by the Executive Committee. We merely proposed to offer hints as to the way in which the Executive wish the subject to be treated.

The subject, "Does the occupation of Agriculture in the Maritime Provinces afford sufficient inducements to sons and daughters of farmers to remain at home, and engage in it," was selected and carefully worded in view of the annual, and shall we say *alarminy*, exodus of sons and daughters of our farmers, and the committee wishes to direct attention especially to the following important considerations:—

Is this exodus the result of restless desire for change which unmoors our young farmers, male and female, from the home ties and occupations, and leaves them to drift away on the westward setting current of emigration? Or, are the inducements easier or more congenial work, or better or more certain remuneration?

It is possible it would be only what might be reasonably expected, were political considerations factors in this exodus. Our sons and daughters may be exhibiting a preference for republican institutions, or for the political or social institutions of the United States, received from those who in the school room, in the public press, and on our platforms, should inculcate love and appreciation of country and its institutions. This may be, but involving, as it does, *partizan* political considerations, may not be discussed.

Whatever may be the reason or reasons for this exodus, or the inducements for leaving home, it is certain that they are sufficient; that they are more potent than those which the home farms and the land of home offer for resisting the western impulse and remaining at home.

But does not the occupation of farming in our Maritime Provinces, if properly conducted, really afford sufficient inducements for the sons and daughters of our farmers to remain at home and engage in it?

We believe, and the conviction is the result of carefully weighed data, that, all things considered, no land offers greater inducements to the farmer. Nevertheless, in the treatment of this question, whether literary or practical, we cannot afford to,—we should not ignore its sentimental aspects. Agricultural education, which would make farming more profitable, would also have a tendency to make it more attractive, and the sentiments of love of home and of country are often found to be independent of practical inducements or foundation, yet strong enough to resist the allurements of more favored but foreign lands.

The subject is a large and important one, but we leave it just here, mindful that we may wish, however hopelessly, to enter the lists, in which case we might regret that we had given away our best thoughts.

Since the adoption by the Executive Committee of the recommendation^s to Division Granges to appoint suitable members to visit Subordinate Granges, explaining and exemplifying the unwritten work; to see that each Grange worked in accordance with the laws and established usages of the Order; to instill, if possible, or when needed an appreciation of and zeal for its principles purposes and objects, and who should be required to report for the information of their Division and of the Provincial Grange, (not quarterly, as printed by mistake in our last issue); also, of the request that Division Deputies furnish the Secretary of the Provincial Grange with quarterly reports of the condition of the Order in their several jurisdictions, we have received the September number of *Our Grange Home*, from which we glean the following rules for "THE GRANGE INSPECTION SERVICE" by State Deputies:—

1st. The Deputy will notify Granges of the date of his official visit, that everything may be in readiness for his inspection.

2nd. The Grange visited will be opened in the 4th Degree, after which the Deputy shall be admitted and presented to the Grange.

3rd. The Deputy, or his duly instructed Assistant, shall examine the Secretary's books; see that all the proceedings, as recorded, have been in conformity to the prescribed rules and regulations of the Order; note the average attendance, and the usual hour of opening and closing the Grange. The Treasurer's accounts should also be examined. Also, the roll book and all the property of the Grange.

4th. He shall require the opening and closing ceremonies to be performed, and at the close correct all errors and omissions in the same.

5th. He shall witness the conferring of Degrees, either upon regular candidates or substitutes, and correct errors or omissions, if any occur.

6th. He shall require the Master to give the lessons and instruction of the unwritten work of the four Degrees, as required in the Ritual, correcting where necessary.

7th. He shall address the Grange visited, making such suggestions for the good of the Grange, and of the Order, as in his judgement may be called for or useful.

8th. He shall make out his official reports upon blank forms furnished for that purpose, etc.

9th. He shall keep an itemized account of his necessary travelling expenses while engaged in these duties, and present the same for approval.

Then follows "THE DUTIES OF THE GRANGE," in six sections, which require the Grange visited to afford the Deputy every facility for inspection, etc. The only one of these rules presenting any additional features is, that the visited Grange is required to appoint a committee to retire with the Steward to receive the Deputy, and introduce him to the Grange.

We would recommend that the members appointed by Division Granges in compliance with the suggestion of the Provincial Executive, whether Deputy or not, and the Granges visited, be required to be governed by some such regulations as those quoted above.

The performance of this duty by Deputies is not intended to supercode or conflict with the duties assigned Lecturers by the Constitution and Ritual of the Order.

Want of space precludes further consideration of this very important matter at present.

SUFFOLK PIGS.—Among the small or middle races of English pigs a breed occurs which is close akin to the Essex—somewhat larger in the body and shorter in the leg, better haired and hardier. A standard authority thus describes them: "The Black Suffolks are short on the leg, long in the body, well coated with long, silky hair; the forehead broad, the nose short and slightly turned up; ears rather short but broad, with a tendency to droop forward; splendid shoulders, great jowls, body wonderfully symmetrical. The Suffolk more nearly realizes the theory of the parallelogram than any other animal we know of. The tail is set quite on a level with the hips; the hams are deep and wide." This is high praise. They are also praised for the excellence of their pork, freedom of skin diseases, and general vigor of constitution. They resemble the Essex in many points, and are equally valuable for crossing upon the larger breeds.

The really careful breeding of pigs, and the preservation of pedigrees in England, dates back but comparatively few years. Pigs took their names from the counties in which they were bred, and breeders or exhibitors at shows called their pigs Suffolks or Norfolks perhaps, so it happened that some white pigs that won prizes at the shows, were imported to this country under the name of Suffolks. The pigs were good and had quite a run, but when we wanted more, we found that Suffolks as recognized in England were black, and that the high-bred, small white breed were the small Yorkshire, which were, so to speak, like those we were familiar with as Suffolks, only more so. There have been occasional importations of Black Suffolks, but we know of no herd maintained and bred pure. They probably have been crossed with the Essex, which they resemble, and which have a strong hold upon the regard of our people.

ALL-PURPOSE ANIMALS.—An animal that will yield a profitable amount of milk, and will also put on fat readily, is desired by the general farmer; but the specialist—the beef-grower or the dairyman—desires an animal specially qualified for his purpose. Such animals there are, constituting the Jersey, Polled Angus, and yet other breeds. While the Holstein-Friesian excels as a milk-giver, its butter and beef qualities are such that it may be classed as an all-purpose breed; so the Shorthorn, which, while it excels for beef, is also a very good milk and butter producer. There is just as great a demand for a special beef or dairy breed as for an all-purpose one; and those breeders of special breeds, who claim for them all-purpose qualities, injure the reputation of the breeds. The beef-grower wants an animal that will give no more milk than is absolutely necessary to support its young; for an animal cannot convert food into both milk and beef, and the more milk it yields the less flesh it can put on. It follows that no animal can excel for both milk and beef. The Holstein-Friesian may put on as much flesh as the Shorthorn, but while doing so it cannot yield much milk. If it gives more milk than the Jersey, producing as much butter, and at the same time puts on flesh in considerable quantity, it is because it eats more food. From the same amount of food it cannot make more butter than the Jersey, or more beef than the Shorthorn; for it devotes more food to the formation of milk than the Shorthorn. No animal can be a good special animal, and also a good all-purpose animal. There is a distinct want for each—a distinct place for each; and to seek to make one fill both places, is as useless as to drag it from its own place to fill the other is unavailing.

MECHANICAL POTATO HARVESTERS.—A vast deal of ingenuity has been exercised in the invention, and much money expended in the construction, of potato-digging machines. Digging potatoes with the fork is the most monotonous and back-aching of all kinds of farm work. No doubt that it will in time be made easy by a machine which will be in the potato field what the mower is in the hay field, but it has not yet been done. We have seen the most elaborate potato diggers, which looked as if they ought to work, which, when tried in the field, proved utterly useless, so cumbersome and difficult of draft were they. Thus far the only mechanical aid in potato digging is an exceedingly simple one—a plow which has an attachment like fingers, which lets the earth sift between them and drops the potatoes by the side of the furrow. Still, the most laborious part of the work, the picking up, must be performed by hand. This plow splits open the hills and leaves the potatoes exposed for men, women and boys, to pick up and fill into barrels to be carried to market. Potato vines are rich in fertilizing matters, and the most successful potato growers gather them and cart them away, to be converted into compost for next year's crop. Weeds and brush are gathered into heaps and burned, and their ashes spread upon the land to add to its fertility.—*American Agriculturist.*

INFLUENCE OF STOCK ON GRAFT, AND GRAFT ON STOCK.—In *Vich's Magazine* for September, T. H. Hoskins gives his experience of the effect of grafting the same variety of apple on different stocks, as also the experience of some of his friends in the same way. He claims that the influence of the stock is injurious or beneficial to the fruit grafted upon it, and mentions that several Sops-of-Wine grafted on russets were hard, green-fleshed, and not fit to eat, while one grafted on a Pound-Sweet bore very large handsome and excellent Sops-of-Wines. He also says that the late Albert Noyes, of Bangor, Me., was in the habit of grafting on the Alexander to obtain extra-sized fruit for exhibition; that all varieties so worked seemed to grow larger and handsomer, but the size was got at the expense of quality. He also gives the experience of Mr. R. Dibble, Brantford, Conn., of what he calls grafting "in and in" on the same trees in changing the nature of the fruit. He grafted part of a thrifty sour apple tree with a sweet apple, the next year grafting another part of the tree with scions cut from the grafts of the previous year, the third year the rest of the tree was grafted from scions from the second setting. The results was that these grafts produced three different kinds of fruit. The first resembled the sweet apple, but only moderately sweet; the second more like the sour stock, but neither sweet or sour, and the third were striped like the sour apple and moderately sour. While there may be something in this when grafts are put in a thrifty old tree, we think, had the facts as stated been closely and carefully investigated, it would be found that there was more of imagination than reality in supposed differences.

We grafted over a large portion of seedling orchard, many of the trees bearing small worthless apples, but when the grafts fruited we could see no difference in the quality, all being true to name.

If the stock had such an influence on grafts, trees bought from nurseries where they are grafted on all kinds of seedling stocks—sour, sweet, or on crab—would have many different sub-varieties from scions cut from the same tree; but, according to all experience, such has never been the case, and unless the stock is a stunted and sickly tree the fruit of all will be alike.

Dwarf apples worked on the Paradise stock (which bears a small worthless fruit) are larger and finer than the same variety on an ordinary standard tree.

While we do not believe that the stock exerts any influence on the graft, we know that the graft exerts in many cases a great influence on the stock. Take, for instance, the dwarf pear budded on the Angers quince stock, and as a sample of the change, take the Duchess d'Angouleme and the Bourré d'Anjou. The quince roots from the former are light-colored and very fibrous, while from the latter they are dark, nearly black, and dead-like, with few fibres on the roots; and yet the trees grow equally well and are equally long-lived. Perhaps young trees raised from their roots so changed would be different also. This a subject that deserves closer investigation than it has hitherto received.

CARE OF HARNESSES.—Among the things that a very large proportion of the farmers neglect are the harnesses that are in every-day use on the farm. Not only is no effort made to preserve the leather, but it is very rare that any examination is made to see if any portion is likely to break; so, as a rule, the farmer's attention is first called to examine a work-harness by a break-down, perhaps when he is miles from home, and very likely in the woods, where he finds himself with no means to make the necessary repairs. With the best care there is always a liability of having a harness break in drawing heavy loads, but the liability is not now so great as when a harness is neglected. To prevent the leather of a harness from drying up so as to crack, it should be occasionally rubbed with a cloth well saturated with neat's-foot oil. It is not desirable or best to fill the leather too full of oil, for too much will weaken rather than strengthen the leather, especially that part of a harness which is subject to a continual strain. Harnesses need washing quite as much as they do oiling, for the dust that is continually settling upon them absorbs the oil that is in them, and thus dries the leather so it will crack, letting the water in every time it is out in a rain. Harnesses should be frequently taken apart and thoroughly washed, and when nearly dry thoroughly rubbed with a cloth that has mixed with it a very small quantity of lampblack. No more oil should be put on than than will readily dry in, so that when rubbed with a dry cloth the harness will be perfectly clean. Carriage-harnesses are not neglected so much as work-harnesses, but even these very rarely receive the attention that they ought to, for a harness that is properly cared for will last more than twice as long as one neglected.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

We are glad to see that J. J. Thomas, one of our best pomological authorities, condemns scraping the bark of trees for the purpose of benefiting them by killing the insects which harbor under the bark. This is advocated by many rural journals. But Mr. Thomas suspects that the tree is rendered more susceptible to the cold of winter while so, if any, harmful insects are killed. We have always opposed scraping the bark from trees as well as slitting the bark in order to promote the growth of the trunk. Pray, don't waste your time and strength in this way. If you give your trees good food to eat and plenty of it, and cut out while young all the branches that interfere with each other, you have done all that you can do to promote their welfare. Leave the rest to nature.—*Rural New Yorker.*

[Some years ago we also scraped the rough bark off our fruit-trees. The following year many of the pear-trees blighted, being the first time the blight had appeared here.—ED.]

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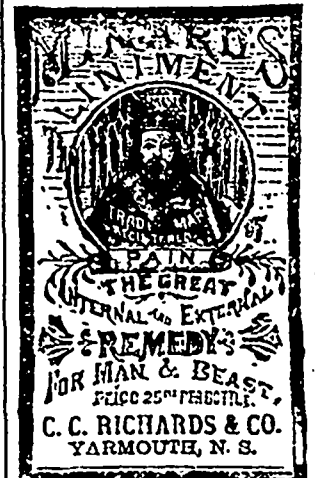
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