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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 Utah man who has more than one wife is debarred from the privilege of voting, and is otherwise regarded by the U. S. authorities as a fugitive. The strict carrying out of the provisions of the Edmunds' Act in Salt Lake City is fast stamping out polygamy, but in the rural districts of Utah it still flourishes as unabatingly as of yore.

The unprecedented depression in the iron trade is most keenly felt in Germany where, owing to English competition, prices have been forced down to an unexampled level. British iron manufacturers and rail makers have refused to limit production or fix a scale of prices, hence they are competing with each other in their own and foreign markets at bottom figures. They will soon be like the unfortunate Kilkenny cats.

The censorship of the press in Russia is not confined to Russian newspapers alone. Foreign journals sent to private individuals through the post are subjected to inspection, and all matter which at all reflects upon the Czar's Government is skillfully obliterated, care being taken not to deface any other portion of the paper. How few people realize the blessings they enjoy under a liberal, free and enlightened constitution.

The senses of women are generally more acute than those of men, but most people will be surprised at the recent announcement of Dr. Tait, that a woman's ear is capable of distinguishing a much higher sound or note than that of man. We never yet knew a man who could distinguish the note of a bat with out artificial aid, but from Dr. Tait's discovery we should gather that woman's keener hearing makes her more quickly aware of that animal's presence. At any rate, women are the first to make a stampede when one of these hated animals puts in an appearance.

The Apache Chief Geronimo has surrendered conditionally, but the Apache tribe are far from a conquered people. Unlike the Comanches and the tribes with whom General Custer had to deal in Montana, who face their enemy in the open field, the Apaches crevice themselves in the defiles of the mountains, lying in ambush for their enemy. When a surprise has been effected they at once retreat, separating into innumerable small bands, thus throwing the enemy off the trail. The bands reunite at a given point generally fifty or a hundred miles from where the encounter took place. General Miles attributes his partial success to the employment of Indian scouts, without whom he would have been powerless to strike even a single blow at the mountaineers.

The intuitive love of change so observable in mankind, when gratified to excess, becomes in time more monotonous than steady occupation. The unceasing dull, daily routine of the factory hand and the constant flitting hither and thither of those who never feel settled or at home in any place, are the extremes of the average existence. Change, in order to be appreciated, must follow sameness.

Master workman Powderly, in his opening address at the recent Convention of the Labor Organizations held at Richmond, Va., called upon the members to observe the effects which the excessive use of alcoholic drinks had created among working men, strongly advising them to abstain from drink. If the temperance principles of these unions are strictly adhered to, they will in themselves revolutionize the condition of that great army of our fellow beings.

The great difference between the British and Continental workingmen must be apparent to those who are studying the movements of labor organizations. The great aim of the British workingman is to ameliorate the condition of himself and his fellows, while on the continent the subversion of existing institutions, appears to be the principal object in view. British workmen are constitutionists, their brethren on the continent are revolutionists.

The independent attitude taken by the Bulgarian government must have been a surprise to Russia, as that power had fondly imagined that the overthrow of Alexander meant the unconditional surrender of the Bulgarian state. It yet remains to be seen whether Russian gold used in underpinning the loyalty of Bulgarian officers is more potent than Russian intrigue. Stambuloff, the President of the Council, says that while Bulgaria is anxious to retain Russia's friendship, it has no desire for Russian mastery.

Cape Breton is to have a railway, but if the prayers of the numerous petitioners which have recently been sent in to the government are to be answered favorably, the Island will literally be covered by a net work of steel tracks. We have always strongly advocated the claims of Cape Breton to railway facilities, but we have no predilections in favor of any particular route; our only wish is that the route when adopted, will be the best and most available for the largest number of the people of Cape Breton.

The independence which has marked the actions of that sturdy old Scotchman, the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, during the past few sessions of Parliament, should have won for him the respect of both parties, and have rendered it unnecessary for him to engage in an active political campaign in order to secure his return to the House. Unfortunately the friends of Mr. Alfred Bonthe, Conservative, have nominated him to contest the seat in East York, and the ex-Premier, although broken down in health, is forced to make an active canvass.

France has not yet forgotten that Alsace and Lorraine once belonged to her, and although her colonial policy has for a time diverted the thoughts of her people from the question of reconquest, the signs of to-day indicate that her policy in this respect has undergone no change. France will not provoke a quarrel with Germany, but should the latter country become involved in a continental war, France will be prepared to take advantage of the opportunity. Bismarck knows this and hence his desire to please Russia and prevent a friendly understanding between the governments of Paris and St. Petersburg.

OUR BIRTHDAY LEADER.

With this issue THE CRITIC enters upon its third year of publication, and we naturally pause to consider whether, as a journal, it is fulfilling the mission carved out for it by its promoters two years since. It had frequently been stated that while Halifax had several well equipped daily papers and religious weeklies, it had not a single first-class weekly paper, devoted to the agricultural, commercial and mining interests of the Province of Nova Scotia, and that if a paper of such a character were established, it would fill a long felt want in journalism and prove a remunerative enterprise to those engaged in its preparation and publication. It was to supply this need that the promoters of THE CRITIC devoted their time and energies; with what success we leave our readers to judge. The several departments of the paper have been, from time to time, improved as far as the capital at our demand would allow, but they fall far short of what we yet expect to make them. Papers, like individuals, must cut their cloth to suit their means.

THE CRITIC is now on a good, solid, living basis, but unless it continues to increase the number of its subscribers and receives the liberal advertising patronage to which its circulation entitles it, we shall not be able to carry

out the contemplated improvements at as early a day as we had hoped. Meantime we shall endeavor to keep *THE CRITIC* well up to its present standard.

Looking back over the work we have accomplished, we can point with especial satisfaction to the impetus given to gold mining by the attention directed to it through our columns. Upper Canadian and American mining journals have republished many of the articles and letters which have appeared in our mining department, and through these, capitalists have been attracted to the Province, who otherwise might have remained in ignorance of the great mineral resources of Nova Scotia. Realizing that agriculture is the foundation of a country's prosperity, we have devoted a large space to the discussion of agricultural topics; but this department in *THE CRITIC* has, we admit, never yet come up to the standard aimed at, being now one that we are most solicitous of improving, so as to meet the requirements of our many subscribers engaged in farming pursuits. Much that is written upon agriculture in American and Upper Province papers has no direct application to farming in Nova Scotia, and we are therefore endeavoring to make arrangements to have agricultural topics treated from a Nova Scotian standpoint, by Nova Scotian writers.

To business men and those who have produce to sell, our commercial reports and market quotations have been acceptable, while the fishermen, one and all, acknowledge that our brief review of the state of the fish market has been of immense advantage to them, having sometimes saved them many times the cost of the paper.

In its other departments *THE CRITIC* has endeavored to keep fully abreast of the times, and so far as we can learn, the only complaint we hear made is, that the space devoted to the news of the week is somewhat limited. This defect we have remedied in our present issue, and trust that the change will meet with general approval among our subscribers.

THE CRITIC is not run upon cast iron rules; we are always glad to receive suggestions that will make it still more popular, and when practicable we shall always have pleasure in carrying them out. Our canvassers at present in the field are doing well and scarce a week goes by without our making a decided increase to our subscribers' list, but as readers of a journal are always its best agents, we would direct the attention of those renewing their subscriptions to the paragraph upon the fourth page, in which we make them a special offer.

Business men and manufacturers will find *THE CRITIC* an excellent medium for advertising. It is essentially a family paper, read by every member of the household, and for that reason remains in an accessible place during the whole week.

Closing this birthday leader we take the opportunity of thanking the many literary and practical men who have, during the past two years, contributed to our columns. These have been among the best of Nova Scotia's writers, and we attribute not a little of the success which *THE CRITIC* has achieved to the interesting, attractive and finished communications of these ladies and gentlemen.

THE BRITISH IN EGYPT.

The peculiar position in which Great Britain stands as respects Egypt, lays her open to constant menace and intrigue upon the part of jealous and interested European powers. The British occupation of Egypt is nominally sanctioned by Germany, France, Italy, Austria, Russia and Turkey, but scarce one of these powers, Italy excepted, has any desire to strengthen British control in the Nile Valley; on the contrary, they each and all, while tacitly consenting to Britain's remaining in the country, heartily wish her gone, and secretly do what they can to weaken the effectiveness of her measures for financial and governmental reform. Bismarck, as the representative of the German nation, while not anxious to revive the dual control formerly exercised by Great Britain and France in Egypt, is not slow to take advantage of anything that would create a coolness between these two countries, thus more completely isolating France in European affairs. France on the other hand expresses her fear that the British occupation of Egypt will be made permanent, and that her interests in the Suez Canal will be jeopardized, inasmuch as her old enemy will hold the key to the far East.

Russia with France is endeavoring to make the Sultan uneasy as to his sovereignty over Egypt, hoping by this policy to turn the attention of the Porte to Egyptian affairs, and thus prevent a more searching investigation as to the Russian intrigues in Bulgaria.

Britain's policy of preserving the Ottoman Empire intact, has long held in check Russian and Austrian aggression, hence Austria encourages Egyptian complications in the hope that it may prevent Britain from taking an active part in the Balkan affairs. Truly the European chess-board is just now an interesting spectacle, but for the present Britain must continue to occupy Egypt whether the Powers like it or not.

To abandon the country under existing circumstances would entail a heavy material loss, and would at once relegate the Mistress of the Seas to a secondary place among the world's empires. The London "Standard" in speaking of the Egyptian question and the attitude lately taken by France with respect to it, says that it is strange that Frenchmen cannot understand that "our being in Egypt is the very reason why we should remain there," it further particularly adds, "if M. de Freycinet and his colleagues fancy that they can either worry us into leaving Egypt, or can drive us out by force, let them try by all means."

A LOYAL, UTILITARIAN IDEA.

The success attending the great British Colonial Exhibition now being held in London, and the interest which has been manifested from its opening by all classes in the British Isles, has probably given birth to the idea

of establishing a permanent exhibition such as is suggested by the Prince of Wales in his letter to the Lord Mayor of London, a copy of which, with the Lord Mayor's reply, we here insert.

Marlborough House, Pall Mall, S. W.,
Sept. 13, 1886.

DEAR LORD MAYOR,—My attention has been frequently called to the general anxiety that is felt to commemorate in some special manner the approaching jubilee of Her Majesty's reign.

It appears to me that no more suitable memorial could be suggested than an Institute which should represent the Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce of the QUEEN'S Colonial and Indian Empire.

Such an Institution would, it seems to me, be singularly appropriate to the occasion, for it would illustrate the progress already made during Her Majesty's reign in the Colonial and Indian Dominions, while it would record year by year the development of the Empire in the arts of civilization.

It would thus be deeply interesting to Her Majesty's subjects both within and beyond these islands, and would tend to stimulate emigration to those British territories where it is required, to expand the trade between the different British communities, and to draw closer the bonds which unite the Empire.

It would be at once a Museum, an Exhibition, and the proper locality for the discussion of Colonial and Indian subjects.

That public attention has already been forcibly directed to these questions is sufficiently proved by the remarkable success which is attending the Colonial and Indian Exhibition at South Kensington, and I confidently anticipate that arrangements may be made whereby the more important collections, which have so largely contributed to this success, will be placed at the disposal of the Institution.

I have much satisfaction in addressing this letter to your Lordship as Chief Magistrate of the capital of the Empire and to invite your co-operation in the formation of this Imperial Institute of the Colonies and India, as the memorial of Her Majesty's jubilee by her subjects.

Should your Lordship concur in this proposal, and be willing to open a fund at the Mansion House, I would suggest that the contributions received be vested in a body of Trustees, whom the Sovereign would be asked to nominate, and I would further suggest that the Institution should be under the permanent presidency of the Heir Apparent to the Throne.

I remain, dear Lord Mayor,

Yours truly,

ALBERT EDWARD P.

The Right Hon: the Lord Mayor.

The Mansion House, London, E. C.,
Sept. 17, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Royal Highness's letter of the 13th inst., and, in reply, to express the great pleasure it will afford me to give the heartiest co-operation and aid in the formation of the proposed Imperial Institute of the Colonies and India as the memorial of Her Majesty's jubilee by her subjects.

Your Royal Highness truly states that general anxiety is felt to commemorate in some special manner the approaching jubilee of Her Majesty's reign. There will, I am sure, be a universal desire to give expression, in a suitable and, if possible, adequate way, to the deep attachment, veneration, and loyalty which the Queen's subjects in all parts of her vast dominions entertain for a Sovereign whose long and illustrious reign has been productive, under Providence, of many blessings to her people, and been rendered memorable by the striking progress in civilization and prosperity developed throughout the Empire.

Difficult as it may be to signalize in a commensurate way the feelings which are thus naturally emphasised at the approach of the jubilee of Her Majesty's reign, I am convinced that the proposal which your Royal Highness indicates, and which has the support of your influence, will be considered singularly appropriate.

It will, therefore, give me much satisfaction to open a fund at the Mansion House for the receipt of contributions, as suggested by your Royal Highness.

I have the honor to remain, Sir, with the greatest respect, your Royal Highness's most dutiful and most obedient servant,

JOHN STAPLES, Lord Mayor.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K. G.

The London press commenting upon these letters strongly favors the establishing of the Imperial Institute, but as it is to be made the memorial which is to mark the Queen's jubilee year, it urges that steps be at once taken towards carrying out the idea so that the element of risk of failure may be removed before it is too late to make other arrangements for commemorating our Sovereign's jubilee.

Evidently the success of the Institute must depend upon the hearty and cordial co-operation of the colonies, and as the Queen is revered and beloved throughout the nearest as well as the most distant portions of the Empire, colonial assistance in furthering the memorial is assured. But the establishment of such an Institute as that proposed by the Prince of Wales, will be of great advantage to the several British colonies, inasmuch as it will furnish to intending emigrants the very best means of ascertaining the capabilities of the respective countries represented, enabling them to form a much more correct estimate of their resources than they ever could gather from the perusal of emigration pamphlets. It is seldom that utility and loyalty find a common expression, but in the Imperial Institute which is to mark the loyalty of the Queen's subjects in both hemispheres, we have embodied an idea which is purely utilitarian in its character.

TIT-BITS.

"'Tis but a faded flower," sang Mrs. Jones at luncheon, when Jones complained that the biscuits were stale.

Boston girl—Are you a pessimist or an optimist?
New Yorker—Noither, I am an auctioneer.

He had an idea, but it was too heavy for him to carry around, so he entered the sanctum of the funny man and inquired—

"By the way, did you ever notice how polite a tree is?"

"No," answered the funny man; "I don't remember ever having had the experience."

"Well, I'm surprised. Didn't you ever see a tree bow?"

"Yes," responded the funny man, "and I have often seen a tree leave." Then he unchained the dog.

"I say, my friend, where have you been for a week back?" "I haven't been anywhere," was the reply, "and I haven't got a week back."

An Irishman having been told that the price of bread had been lowered, exclaimed, "That is the first time I ever rejoiced at the fall of my best friend!"

"It is a Mississippi man who puts it thus: 'At the earnest solicitation of those to whom I owe money, I have consented to become a candidate for the county treasuryship.'"

There are several stories related by the court chaplain respecting the eccentricities of the Duke of Cambridge, who would give vent quite loudly to the thoughts current in his mind during divine service. When the clergyman said, "Let us pray," the duke added, audibly—

"With all my heart."

On another occasion, as we have heard, he said—

"Why the devil should we?"

Once, as the unfortunate curate was reading the story of Zaccheus, "Behold, the half of my goods I give the poor," the duke astonished the congregation by saying aloud—

"No, no! I can't do that; that's too much for any man—no objection to a tenth."

In answer to "Thou shalt not steal," the duke remarked—

"No, I never did steal anything except some apples when I was quite a little boy."

Once the duke objected to the prayer for rain on account of the wind—

"No use praying for rain in a northeast wind."

The court chaplain informs us that the curate of Kew got so nervous at the continued interruptions of his royal highness that he resigned his appointment. Kew-nious, if true!

An envelope is like a woman. It can't go anywhere without address.

An Irishman, writing a sketch of his life, says that he ran away early from his father because he discovered he was only his uncle.

The duke is going into the dictionary, but there's very little of the dictionary in the duke.

"We want a circus, and we want it bad," sighs a Western paper. We would suggest that the editor call the owner of the opposition sheet a horse thief.

The most modest man ever heard of was in a rowboat in a storm. He got swamped and drowned because he refused to hug the shore.—*Agent's Herald.*

Standing before a clergyman who was about to marry him, a rustic was asked, "Wilt thou have this woman," etc. The man started in surprise, and replied: "Ay, surely! Whoy, I kummed a puppus!"

Nothing so helps a paper as the imparting of useful information. "How shall I keep the flies out of the sugar-bowl?" asks a correspondent. "Fill the sugar-bowl with salt," promptly responds a friend.

Lecture upon the rhinoceros. Professor, "I must beg you to give me your undivided attention. It is absolutely impossible that you can form a true idea of this hideous animal unless you keep your eyes fixed upon me."

A New Hampshire chap, who wanted to break off the engagement to another fellow of the girl he loved, didn't try to persuade either that the other was false, but just contrived to get them both to join the same church choir, and in less than a week they didn't speak..

"Ah, John!" she said, just before marriage, "I fear I'm not worthy of you. You are such a good man." "Never mind, Martha, I'll change all that after the wedding."—*Tid-Bits.*

Wife (looking over the paper) I see the Cotopaxi is experiencing some internal disorders.

Husband (indifferently)—I'm glad of it. Now that we have American opera, we are perfectly independent of these foreign artists.

A London Physician, of large practice, was busily writing in his study when a visitor entered. The doctor went on with his work, more pausing to point over his shoulder and remark briefly, "Take a chair, sir." The visitor drew himself up indignantly. "Are you aware, sir, that I am Lord Fitz Herbert?" "Take two chairs, sir!" cried the physician, working away harder than ever.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Our Subscribers and Advertising patrons will please note that Mr. A. M. Fraso, 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 confidence and support, we ask their co-operation to still further increase its circulation. Any subscriber renewing his subscription will, upon forwarding to this office \$2.50, be entitled to two copies of *THE CRITIC* for the ensuing year, one to be mailed to his own address, the other to any person he may desire. Ask your neighbor to club with you for *THE CRITIC* when you next renew your subscription; or, if you have a brother, son, or relative, resident in any other part of Canada or the United States, send in your order for two copies, and we will send the absent one *THE CRITIC* for the next year, post paid.

The last attempt to launch the big raft at the Joggins proved a failure. Another trial will be made and if not successful the raft will be taken to pieces and shipped to New York.

The reception accorded to General Booth by the several corps of the Nova Scotia Division of the Salvation Army, was enthusiastic throughout. General Booth remained in the city from Sunday evening until Tuesday, being entertained while here by Doctor and Mrs. Oliver, the well-known friends of the poor and a minute Torchlight street parade, immense gatherings in the Academy, and well attended private meetings, marked the stay of the General in Halifax, but probably one of the most interesting events, so far as the general public were concerned, was the address on Monday evening by General Booth, in which he told what he knew of the Army. "The movement," said the General, "began 27 years ago, when I determined to labor on behalf of the poor and degraded classes in the east end of London. Its present state of organization has been the result of gradual development, for at the outset I had no conception that it would ever attain to such proportions." General Booth defended the methods employed by the Army, but in doing so, and in referring to those who criticised the means used, he unfortunately indulged in some remarks with respect to clergymen, which were ill judged and untimely. The question of the financial returns of the Army General Booth dealt with in a spirited way, declaring that all the accounts were audited by a special independent committee of gentlemen in London, he further stated that he had never drawn a penny from these funds. As a speaker, General Booth impressed you with his earnestness, although his language and style of delivery are not in any way remarkable.

Up to the time of going to press it was impossible to gather anything definite with respect to the result of the Quebec elections. Two Liberals and five Conservatives, being unopposed, were elected on nomination day by acclamation.

Newfoundlanders are again in trouble. The partial failure of the fisheries has already been recorded, but according to late advice the potato crop in the Island has been ruined by the damp weather. In many sections the rot is so complete that farmers do not intend digging their potatoes.

The visit of Crowfoot to Eastern Canada will be an eye-opener to the powerful brave, and will doubtless send him back with a better opinion of the white man. The *Toronto Mail* says it is stated that the Government had arranged the visit. If so, there seems no reason why the visit of Pagan, Sampson and Jonas should not be "arranged" in the same manner, instead of letting that devoted Methodist missionary, Rev. Mr. McDougall, bear the expense of the expedition. The friendliness of the three chiefs was doubtless quite as important during the rebellion as the non interference of Crowfoot.

Mrs. Thompson, a Wolfville lady, has forwarded a barrel of fine apples to Washington, as a present to President Cleveland. The apples were grown on the old Cleveland homestead and will no doubt be highly appreciated by the president on that account.

Young lady managers of fancy fairs are now getting ready for the winter campaign. The articles chiefly sold will be the young men.

The output of D. W. Hoegg & Co's. canning factory at Sheffield, N. B., this season will be about 9,000 cans of sweet corn, the product of sixty acres of land.

On Monday last the Stars and Stripes were displayed at the masthead of the American schooner "Marion Grimes," which had been seized and brought into Shelburne by Captain Quigley, of the "Terror," for violation of the Customs laws. Captain Quigley ordered the flag to be hauled down, which was done, but almost immediately it was raised again, when an armed crew from the "Terror" boarded the schooner, and Captain Quigley himself hauled down the American flag. The affair has caused much comment in Shelburne.

The arrival of the S. S. *An Loria* at St. John's, Nfld., on Monday last, relieved those who had been anxious about her safety. The steamer broke her shaft in mid-ocean, and the boisterous weather prevented her making good headway with the new temporary shaft. The *Anchoria* had 600 passengers on board, and was out 26 days.

By letters patent the capital stock of the "Nova Scotia Steel Co.," New Glasgow, N. S., has been increased from \$100,000 to \$310,000.

The frequency of death and injury to individuals from railway accidents in Montreal is attributable to the fact that there are no less than eleven level street crossings in that city.

The first sod has been turned on the proposed Hudson's Bay Railway. This will give Winnipeg and the Northwest a double outlet, provided the navigation of Hudson's Bay is practicable.

Vice-Admiral Lyons, the new Admiral on the North American Station, reached Halifax on Sunday last on the troopship *Himalaya*.

A detachment of 200 men belonging to the York and Lancaster regiment, which is to relieve the Royal Irish Rifles now stationed here, and 100 Artillerymen and Engineers, were brought out in the troopship *Himalaya*.

The Government steamer "Alert," commanded by Capt. Gordon, returned to Halifax on Sunday last after four months absence, during which she has visited all the observing stations on the shores of Hudson's Bay. This is to be the final trip of the steamer. The observers, their instruments and property were brought back in the "Alert."

Battleford, N. W. T., is sadly in need of proper barrack and hospital accommodation. It is understood that suitable buildings are to be erected at once.

We have already called attention to the utility of the new sand box for carriage wheels, which prevents binding and other difficulties so well known to those travelling long distances. We note that the buggy which took first prize at the late Dominion Exhibition at Sherbrooke, P. Q., was fitted with the improved Concord Axle together with the adjustable sand box. These improvements should receive attention from owners as well as builders of vehicles. The advertisement of A. F. Miles will be found in another column.

The St. Andrews Society of Toronto intend celebrating its jubilee on St. Andrews day in a fitting manner. The Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise are expected to be present.

The Royal Blue A. A. A., held their first annual sports on the Wanderers' grounds on Saturday last, the weather being simply delightful. The races were keenly contested throughout, and the committee of arrangement deserves credit for the prompt, business-like manner in which the programme was carried out. The elegant prizes presented were, considering the youth of the organization, most ambitious, and prove that the club does not propose to occupy a secondary position.

The Y. M. L. A. will hold their annual sports on their grounds near Quinpool Road to-morrow. The 110 yard race will be of special interest as the well known athletes, Henry and Tracey, have both entered for it.

The magnificent new park road which is a continuation of South Park street, and by which Point Pleasant Park is reached, is to be called Young Avenue. This is a graceful tribute to the liberality of Sir William Young, the donor of the handsome park gates.

Several admirable plans have been submitted for the new City Hall, but the council has not definitely decided upon the one to be selected.

A ten thousand dollar school house was destroyed by fire in Ottawa on Tuesday last. Temporary provision will have to be made for the 300 pupils attending the school.

The Honorable Messrs. Foster, White and Thompson will address a public meeting in Halifax next week. Arrangements have also been made to hold similar meetings in the Eastern and Western parts of the Province.

The government has presented Mr. John Jordan, the brave Montreal boatman, with a purse containing \$125. This is a fitting recognition of Mr. Jordan's efforts in saving life.

Rev. Sam Jones, the evangelist, is holding revival meetings in Toronto. It is said that he will visit Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec before returning to the United States. Mr. Jones should not overlook Halifax and St. John.

A tricycle 27 ft. high has been constructed at Camden, U. S. Its inventor proposes by its use to pass safely through the surf from the shore and reach stranded vessels. It is a life boat on wheels, and is pronounced by competent authorities a success.

Twelve railway lines in and running through the State of Kansas, are now controlled by one company. The length of these lines aggregates 7990 miles, and the capital stock invested \$151,000,000.

The firm of J. G. Ferguson & Co., packers, Chicago, has been ruined by an employee named N. M. Neeld. The latter engaged heavily in stock speculations and, after losing \$400,000 of the firm's money, left for Canada. Is it not time we had a solid and sensible extradition treaty.

A \$20,000 seizure of opium has been made in San Francisco, an enterprising Chinaman of that city having imported the drug as tea.

The 3rd of December has been fixed as the day upon which the seven condemned Chicago anarchists are to be hung.

8000 packers in the Chicago stock yards are now out on a strike, and it is feared that all the men employed will follow their example.

20,000 cigar makers in Havana have struck for higher wages. The cigar makers of other Cuban cities are following their lead.

Madame Patti will return to the United States in November. This lady never fails to draw large houses.

The Tobacco Association of Lynchburg reports that the sales for the fiscal year just closed were 449,432,000 lbs of loose tobacco, being 99 per cent. more than ever before sold in one year.

Chow Ju Tien, a Chinese Buddhist priest, is in New York, on his third visit to the United States. As well as being a priest of high order—in fact, the ruler of the Chinese church in India—Chow Ju Tien is a physician and cures all complaints by laying on of hands. Every ten years he visits America, and stays about a year. The other nine years he passes in other countries, making the circuit of the world.

Adolph Sutro has offered to give a tree to each of the forty or fifty thousand school children in San Francisco if they will plant them on some regularly organized excursion.

Mr. Atkinson estimates the annual loss of property in the United States by fire at \$100,000,000; the cost of maintaining fire insurance companies at \$35,000,000; and of fire extinguishing appliances at \$25,000,000, a total of \$160,000,000.

The trade in patent medicines in the United States amounts to about \$22,000,000 per annum. There are 5,000 kinds in the market.

The one place in the country where the most railroad trains pass is said to be the Union Depot at Elizabeth, N. J. There were counted in one week 3,255 as the total, and in one day of twenty-four hours, 600. It is a crossing at the street level.

It is unfortunate that a very considerable proportion of the working class of Chicago is composed of men who cannot talk English and whose language is unfamiliar to their employers. This linguistic estrangement puts a barrier between the two classes; constitutes, in fact, a wall of caste. This is a difficulty peculiar to America, and most felt in Chicago. It is a factor which must be given some place in all industrial calculations.

An outrageous plot to destroy the city of Vienna and assassinate Francis Joseph the Emperor, was unearthed by the Austrian police authorities in time to prevent disaster. The ringleaders escaped to Germany. Dynamite bombs and infernal machines have been discovered secreted near many of the public buildings.

The birth of the great temperance reformer, Father Mathew, was celebrated on Sunday last in Cork. Five thousand members of the temperance society, the League of the Cross, paraded the streets and 20,000 spectators lined the sidewalks.

The recent riot at Delhi in which several persons lost their lives, was caused by the Hindoo sectarian leader desecrating the Mohammedan mosque. A small pig was tied within the edifice, its squeals enraging the worshippers. The mutual violation of Hindoo and Mohammedan observances is creating much excitement. The discovery that the butter sold in Delhi contained hogs' fat has caused much resentment among the followers of Mahomet.

The Queen of Spain has signed decrees pardoning those engaged in the recent revolt, and freeing the Cuban slaves from the remainder of their term of servitude. The Spanish Ministry has resigned, and a new Cabinet more Democratic in its leanings has been formed.

The elections in Bulgaria are being conducted in an orderly manner, although the Russian agents are endeavouring to incite revolt. General Koubar is much incensed at the cobliness with which he has been received by the Bulgarian army officers. He refuses to acknowledge the existing Government and says that unless the elections are delayed the Czar will not recognize the new Sobranje or Parliament. It is quite possible, although not probable, that the Sobranje will re-elect Prince Alexander as Bulgarian ruler. Active preparations for war are being made by Turkey.

Mr. Gladstone has been stricken with fever. It is currently reported that he is much more dangerously ill than the physicians are willing to admit.

The French Treasury has just been enriched by \$5,000,000 in gold and silver, the same having been seized by the French army on the capture of Hue. This will help to pay war expenses.

The Colonial and Indian Exhibition will be brought to a close on Wednesday, November 10th. Nearly 5,000,000 persons have visited the Exhibition to date.

Again it is asserted that Prince Waldemar of Denmark will succeed Prince Alexander as ruler of Bulgaria.

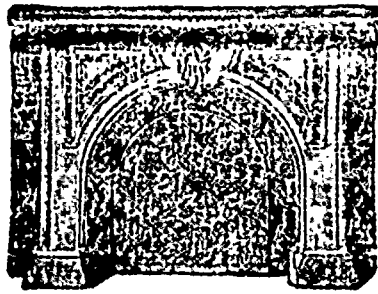
Cholera prevails to an alarming extent in Corea. The death rate is said to be between two and three hundred daily.

The sea sickness experienced by the Lords of the Admiralty off Ports mouth, as they were on their annual tour of inspection, has made their Excellencies bats for many a joke. Misery like, come away and Sir Joseph Peier will no longer have the monopoly of the song "I am never, never sick at sea."

Alfonso's widow has had to banish from Madrid an officer who was continually on duty about the royal palace. He fell violently in love with his sovereign, and making no concealment of his passion, revealed it in various ways. One day he made his way to the Queen's boudoir, and throwing himself at her Majesty's feet, poured forth his tale of passion. The gentle man belongs to a powerful aristocratic family. Nevertheless, he is likely to have a warm time in the regiment, which, in consequence of his escapade, has been ordered into virtual exile.

Queen Margharita, of Italy, has chosen a woman physician, Signora Margharita Farne, who was one of the first Italian women to study medicine.

The Italian government is much annoyed at the new attitude of the Pope toward the Jesuits, and his restoration of their privileges. It has decided to intervene and rigidly enforce all laws against the order. The effect will be a complete expulsion of Jesuits from the Italian territory.



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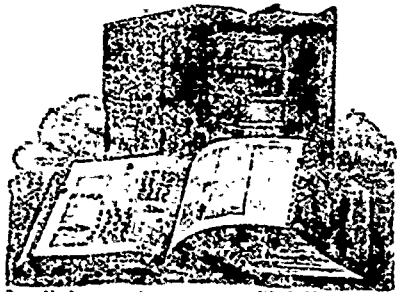
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JOHN LOVELL,
Manager and Publisher.
MONTREAL, 4th August, 1883.



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Post Office Inspector.
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Halifax, 3rd Sept., 1883.

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RELIGIOUS.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Rev. F. J. H. Axford, Rector of Cornwallis, has returned from his year's vacation in England. The reverend gentleman has been busily employed during his absence, and is looking well.

The harvest festival celebration was held in the Garrison Chapel on Sunday last. The sermon in the evening was preached by Rev. F. R. Murray, of St. Luke's.

Two officers of the "Church Army" sailed from Liverpool on the 12th to begin their work in Halifax. One of them, Capt. Winfield, was formerly here in the Imperial army, and knows the city well. The other, Capt. Howercroft, is quite a young man, but has had considerable experience. Mr. Winfield will work in St. Paul's Parish under Rev. Dr. Hole. Mr. Howercroft is assigned to Dr. Partridge and will labor in connection with St. George's. The object of the Church Army is to reach a class of people who do not at present appear to be reached by the usual Church agencies. The movement is originated in Halifax with the hearty sanction of the Bishop, and is distinctly and decidedly a Church of England organization. It is to be hoped that it will help to remove the unjust reproach that the Church of England is not the Church of the poor.

CATHOLIC.

All who remember with veneration the name of Father Vincent de Paul, founder of the Trappist Monastery of Petit Clairvaux, at Tracadie, N. S., will be delighted to learn that a Memoir of that great man has been published. It is an account of his doings during his first ten years in America, written by himself at the command of his superior in France, and presented to the public in an elegant English dress by Miss A. M. Pope, a popular Catholic writer. The narrative is introduced by an interesting preface from the pen of his Lordship Bishop Cameron, of Antigonish. We feel sure that the little book will have a very wide sale - for in the words of the Right Rev. author of preface "whenever we are privileged to find one of those rare mortals whom virtue has unmistakably marked as her own, we lovingly attach an exceptional importance to everything connected with his history."

PRESBYTERIAN.

A Presbyterian Church in Chefoo, China, reports a membership of 1,068. Last month thirteen missionaries under appointment from the United Presbyterian Church of the United States, sailed from Philadelphia. Seven are to work in India, five in Egypt, and one in Syria.

As announced in our last issue the Synod of the Maritime Provinces was held in Truro last week. The Rev. A. McLean Hopewell, was elected Moderator. During the year \$1700 was loaned from the Hunter Church Building Fund. The Rev. R. Lamb brought before the Synod the proposal to establish a Ladies' College in Halifax. The scheme received the unanimous approval of the members. The Rev. P. M. Morrison of St. James' Church, Dartmouth, who has been Synod Clerk for the past two years, was appointed to fill the position of Financial Agent, which the late Dr. McGregor held so worthily. The Report on Foreign Missions was presented, after which the Rev. Joseph Annand delivered an address on mission work in the New Hebrides. During the past year much work has been done in the way of Home Missions, the sum of \$7,500 having been spent in the Presbytery of St. John alone. The Sabbath School Report stated that from the returns sent in there were 2,371 officers and teachers, and 22,000 scholars in the Synod. The Augmentation Committee reported that the receipts for the past year more than equalled the expenditure and asked for the coming year \$0,000. Favorable reports on State of Religion, Temperance and Systematic Beneficence, were also presented. The Synod unanimously agreed to receive the Rev. A. A. McKenzie, late of Scotland, into the Church. On Friday the Synod adjourned to meet next year in James' Church, New Glasgow.

METHODIST.

Brunswick St. Church, which has for some weeks been undergoing extensive repairs and improvements, was re-opened last Sunday. The Rev. R. Brecken officiated in the morning, and the pastor, Rev. J. J. Teasdale, in the evening. The services were appropriate to the occasion.

The Rev. T. B. Stephenson, Principal of the Methodist Children's Home and Orphanage, London, who attended the late General Conference at Toronto as the representative from the British Wesleyan Conference, expects to visit Halifax the latter part of next month.

In Great Britain the Methodist Church has 1,607 ministers, 282 super-numeraries, and 412,384 members.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. D. F. Harris has accepted a call to the Baptist Church at St. Peter's Bay, P. E. Island.

The Rev. R. Sanford and wife, missionaries to India, sailed from Halifax on Saturday last for their field of labor.

The Joint Committees of the Baptist Church of the Maritime Provinces, and the Free Baptist Church of New Brunswick, met yesterday in St. John, to canvass the question, and if possible arrive at a general basis of union of those bodies.

The Rev. G. Churchill and wife, who were home on furlough, have left for the Telegu field.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Germany produces 73,000 pianofortes annually, England 45,000, the United States 42,000 and France 20,000. Canada, it is safe to say, also turns out some thousands, for there are numerous factories in the Dominion. There are probably two hundred thousand instruments made in these countries every year.

Spruce gum gathering supports a man in Bennington, Vt. During the winter he gathered 600 pounds, and sold it at \$1 a pound.

Dr. Lansing, of Cairo, Egypt, says that toleration is more largely enjoyed in Egypt than in Turkey proper, as Egypt is a hundred years in advance of Turkey.

Captain Dutton, of the United States Geological Survey, finds that Crater Lake, in Oregon, has a maximum depth of 2,005 feet, and is entitled to rank as the deepest body of fresh water in the United States.

An English society journal estimates that there are as many as 4,000 Americans in London at present.

Philadelphia claims that one-fifth of its population is enrolled in its Sunday-schools.

Among the treasures of Orango county, exhibited at the recent fair, was a parrot which is known to be at least 86 years old.

The last letter of George Moore in the Paris Figaro has the following prediction: "In two years certainly, and before Gladstone shall have attained his eightieth year, the reaction will come, and, amid praises and general acclamations, a free Parliament will be given to Ireland. Then the Irish-Americans who have subscribed their millions of dollars to realize this end will come in crowds to Ireland, and in seven years all trace of seven centuries of Saxon conquest will be effaced, and, if I look still further into the future, I see the inevitable war with Russia beginning upon the Alaskan frontier, and continuing by the first defeat of England, after which the Irish-Americans who will then rule in Dublin will proclaim the total independence of their island."

A school for training nurses is to be established in Japan under charge of a lady from Boston.

For the year ended June 30th, 1885, 73,534 tons of grain passed through the Halifax elevator. During the year ended June 30th, 1886, 91,370 tons of grain passed through.

Mrs. Mary Emily Dowson has been legally qualified to practice both medicine and surgery as a member of a college of surgeons in Great Britain, the first lady in the kingdom who has secured the right.

THE BIRTHPLACE OF ABRAHAM.—Not far from Aleppo is situated the little town of Oras (the ancient Ur of the Chaldees) which is of great historical interest, it having been the birthplace of the patriarch Abraham. There are few Jews in the place, but the Arabs still point out a small building lying outside the town, which they declare to be the house where Abraham first saw the light, and which they therefore term Beit El-cana (the house of the friend of God). It is almost improbable that the actual house should have stood for thousands of years, but the building in question is of great antiquity. By its present owner, an Arab peasant, as well as the Arabs generally, it is held in the utmost veneration, the more so since it is feared that within a few years it will fall to the ground.—*Jewish Chronicle*.

A BISHOP AMONG BRIGANDS.—Some interesting details, the *London Herald* says, have come to hand respecting the capture by brigands of Monsignor Kyrillos, Greek Metropolitan of Erassona. The captors of the Greek prelate ask a very large ransom, knowing him to be very rich and in a position to pay the amount. It is said that the brigands cause the bishop to read a mass every day, and oblige him to pray for the success of their undertakings, after which they all kneel down and piously receive his episcopal benediction. These religious bandits treat their prisoner very humanely, and do everything in their power to make him while away the tedious hours of solitude in an agreeable manner. The bishop is trying hard to convert these outlaws, and it seems that his exhortations have at least had a temporary effect, as all the bandits have, with a touching unanimity, declared upon their conscience that they would abandon their terrible calling and retire into the town for the purpose of plying an honest trade—as soon as the bishop's ransom is paid.

One of the customs that formerly prevailed in the cheese regions of Switzerland was for the friends of a bride and bridegroom to join in the presentation on their wedding day of an elaborate cheese. This cheese was used as a family register and horreum, on which the births, marriages, and deaths are recorded. Some of these "old cheeses" date back to 1660.

It is said that the lady who wrote "In the Gloaming" made \$3,600 out of it. Some newspaper men who write not only in the gloaming, but at three o'clock next morning, don't make \$5 out of it.

To show how cheap cotton goods are, a Boston lady recently made a child's dress for ten cents, nine cents for material and one cent for thread.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

SUMMER'S DEPARTURE.

Whither away, Oh Summer,
Whither away so soon?
It seems to us but yesterday
Since we did welcome June.

Why show such haste, Oh Summer?
Canst thou not stay awhile,
To sing your sweet songs to us,
To cheer us with your smile?

When thou, Oh Queen of Seasons,
Didst fold us in thine arms,
Our senses were bewildered
By thy transporting charms.

We would our joy, Oh Summer,
For evermore might last,
We dread stern visaged Winter,
His beauty blighting blast.

In vain all our imploring,
Dead leaves around us fall;
Oh Summer, thou hast vanished,
Yea; gone beyond recall.

But of thy glad returning,
We have a pledge to ween,
No cruel blast of Winter
Destroys the evergreen.

Windsor, N. S., Oct. 1866.

AVONIAN.

THE HINDU WIDOW.

It is certain that the prohibition of the marriage of Hindu widows has from a very ancient time been prevalent in India. The great Hindu law-giver Manu, who flourished about five centuries B. C., enjoins the following duty on widows:—"Let her emaciate her body by living voluntarily on pure flowers, roots, and fruits, but let her not, when her lord is deceased, even pronounce the name of another man. Let her continue till death forgiving all injuries, performing harsh duties, avoiding every sensual pleasure, and cheerfully practising the incomparable rules of virtue which have been followed by such women as were devoted to only one husband. A virtuous wife ascends to heaven, if, after the decease of her lord, she devotes herself to pious austerity; but a widow who slights her deceased husband by marrying again, brings disgrace on herself here below, and shall be excluded from the seat of her lord." Whether the Vedas (the Hindu scriptures) and the Vedic commentaries expressly lay down, that a widow after the death of her husband must not marry again, has been disputed by many a modern Pandit; but it is clear from the above quotation that the cruel custom has reigned supreme in India since the time of Manu, whose injunctions have been literally obeyed by all Hindus. And as time passed on the merciless law of Manu has not only been rigorously carried out, but its evil effects have been immensely aggravated by many additional and not less cruel customs imposed upon the widows by the priestly class in India, which is, *par excellence*, the land of customs and ceremonies. The evils of widowhood in India are manifold, and the system of early marriages makes them tenfold intense. Among the Hindus, a boy who is hardly out of his teens is married to a girl who has barely passed twelve summers; and it often happens that a wife loses her husband soon after her marriage, and then she is initiated in the horrors of a widow's life ere she has passed her very girlhood. Even if the would-be-husband, after the formal engagement has been made, dies before the ceremony of marriage, the girl is condemned to widowhood all her life. A Hindu woman's period of temporal happiness ceases, irrespective of her rank or wealth, directly she becomes a widow. When a young man dies, his parents and friends are in deep mourning for him, expressing the greatest grief for his untimely loss; but few people understand or care to comprehend the utter wretchedness in which he leaves his young wife, who is yet too tender and inexperienced to bear even the commonest hardship of this world. No sooner has the husband breathed his last than the young wife is made to give up all tokens of the married state, and to forego all pleasures and luxuries as utterly unsuitable for her present condition. The iron bangle round her wrist, and the red powder on the parting of her hair, which she so proudly wore but a few days ago, she must now give up for ever. The ornaments which were never off her person during her husband's lifetime, she herself removes one by one from her limbs and puts them away, unless somebody else, without taking any heed of her grief-stricken heart, snatches them off her body. Fine or attractive clothes she must not wear, she has to be contented with a plain, simple white *sari*. The very appearance which her bereaved and helpless condition presents would make you stand aghast. It is hardly possible even to recognize her now, who, only a few days ago, was radiant with her youthful bloom, and glittering with her picturesque costume and brilliant ornaments. The most outrageous customs are imposed upon her, and she must observe them or lose her caste, which, among the Hindus, virtually amounts to losing her life. Alas! the custom of man is more cruel than the decree of Providence. The formal period of mourning for a widow in Bengal lasts for one month with the *Kayasths*, the most numerous and influential class in that part of India—the Brahmans keeping only ten days. During this time she has to prepare her own food, confining herself to a single meal a day, which consists of boiled coarse rice, simplest vegetables, *ghi* or clarified butter, and milk; she can on no account touch meat, fish, eggs, or any delicacy at all. She is forbidden to do her hair and to put any scent or oil on her body. She must put on the same cotton *sari* day and night even when it is wet, and must eschew the pleasure of a bed and lie down on bare ground, or perhaps on a coarse blanket spread on it; in some

cases she cannot even have her hair dried in the sun after her daily morning ablution, which she must go through before she can put a particle of food in her mouth. The old women say that the soul of a man after his death ascends to heaven quickly and pleasantly in proportion to the bodily inflictions which his wife can undergo in the month after the death of her husband. Consequently the new-made widow, if not for any other reason, at least for the benefit of the soul of her departed husband, must submit to continuous abstinence and excruciating self-inflictions. The real misery of the widow, however, begins after the first month. It is not enough that she is quite heart-broken for her deceased husband, and that she undergoes all the above-mentioned bodily privations, she must also continually bear the most galling indignities and the most humiliating self-sacrifices. She cannot take an active part in any religious or social ceremony. If there be a wedding in the house, the widow must not touch or in any way interfere with the articles that are used to keep the curious marriage customs. During the *pojaha*, or religious festivals, she is but grudgingly allowed to approach near the object of veneration, and in some bigoted families the contact of a widow is supposed to pollute the materials requisite for the performance of marriage ceremonies. The widow is, in fact, looked upon as the "evil one" of the house. If she has no son or daughter to comfort her, or if she has to pass her whole life, as is often the case, with her husband's family, her condition truly becomes a helpless one. During any ceremony or grand occasion she has silently to look on, others around her enjoying and disporting themselves; and if some kind relation does not come to relieve her tedium, she has hardly anything else to do but to ruminate on her present sad, wretched condition. Every female member of the family, whether married or unmarried, can go to parties, but a widow cannot; and if she expresses any wish to join the family on such occasions it is instantly repressed by the curt rebuke of her mother-in-law, or some other relation, that "she is a widow, and she must not have such wishes." The most severely felt injunction of custom upon the widows is that of fasting for two days every month during the whole period of her widowhood, that is, till the last month of her life. This observance is called *ekādasī*, which is a Sanskrit word meaning "the eleventh," so called from the fact that the widow abstains from all food on the eleventh day of each of the two fortnights into which the Hindu lunar month is divided. In many houses you will see an aged, invalid widow, lying down prostrate on her fasting day, haggard and emaciated, her daughters sitting around her. It is the middle of Indian summer, everything is blazing with torpid heat. The poor widow can hardly get up through age and illness, and there on so scorching a day she goes through her fast without touching a particle of food or a drop of water. The daughters are trying their best to soothe and comfort her, but she lies almost in an insensible state. All at once her eyes open, she looks hard at one of her daughters and most beseechingly asks for a little water. They look at her helplessly and tell her—"Dear mother, to-day is *ekādasī*, water is forbidden." The wretched widow is in a state of delirium, she has lost her memory. Again and again she implores her daughters for a drop of water, saying, "I am dying, pray give me water." They cannot bear this sight any more, they burst into tears—but they dare not grant their mother's prayer; they only try to comfort her saying that directly the night passes away she shall have water. But, alas! the night may not pass away for the widow; perhaps she succumbs to her mortal thirst in a few hours, and thus dies a victim to the custom of man. To a Hindu widow death is a thousand times more welcome than her miserable existence. It is no doubt this feeling that drove, in former times, many widows to immolate themselves on the funeral pyres of their dead husbands. Thanks to the generosity of the British Government this inhuman practice of *sati*, or the self-immolation of widows, has now been completely abolished in India. There is only one thing to be said on this point, and that is that the British Government lopped off the outward and more flagrant part of the pernicious system, but did not strike at the hidden root of it. The English have done many good things, they can do more. They need not, by passing laws or issuing public proclamations, directly interfere with the domestic customs of the Hindus; but they can make their influence bear indirectly upon the enlightened heads among the natives of India, and, by the steady infusion of the spirit of European culture and refinement, bring about the elevation of Hindu women and further the progress of the country at large. The English, by the peculiar position they enjoy in India, possess a distinct vantage-ground from which they can exert great influence on everything appertaining to the Hindus. Besides, the natives themselves are under the benign influence of English education, awakening to the horrors of their vicious system. They have already begun the forward movement; all that they want is a sympathetic and effective impulse from outside to push them on in their course of improvement.—*Nineteenth Century*.

OUR COSY CORNER.

The war in favor of birds does not seem to protect their wings, for poised on either side of the front of new hats they are already finding favor. There is little use in banishing the birds from millinery, if they are to be deprived of their wings for ornamentation.

The novelty in black stuffs is the Priestly silk-warp camel's-hair, which is developed in light and heavy weights. The latter is especially adapted to wraps, and is very wide, while the lighter quality is used for costumes. The very heavy variety has a thick twill which in itself suggests an outside garment, and it obtains for this purpose among women of taste whether they are in mourning or not.

Petroleum is said to be the best thing to brighten copper; it will also clean either tin, brass or copper tea-kettles and coffee-pots.

Elegance in mourning consists not in the quantity but the quality of the fabrics employed, and the simplest dress of a thoroughly good blacking is to its wearer an air of refinement foreign to cheap black elaborately trimmed.

SCREENS.—No small articles of furniture are more useful than screens in the way of giving a full or finished effect to a room. The innumerable Japanese screens are too well known to need much mention, everybody can afford the cheapest of them, and they are always pretty, and adapted to simple and small rooms. For home made screens the stamping leather paper is very useful and easily applied. If, however, the amateur wishes to use his own design in ornamenting, a very rich effect may be produced by embossing the surface of the screen in low relief with white lead mixed with some quick drier. Of course, the design must be first drawn and traced on the screen, and then the white lead applied quite thick with a palette knife or similar instrument, and modeled on the back ground. Heavy relief is not required to be effective. After the lead is thoroughly dry the whole may be colored to represent stamped leather by glazing color rich brown over bronze, etc., etc., or recalling the effect of old ivory, by painting the whole surface white, letting it dry, and glazing the surface with raw sienna, raw umber and burnt sienna, and then carefully rubbing the glaze off the main portions leaving it only in the intersices of the ornament. Another good effect is obtained by coloring the background and having the ornament gilded. A good ground for this sort of work is burlaps stretched and sized. Picture screens have been popular especially for the purpose of amusing children, and if the pictures chosen for them are arranged with taste, they may be readily ornamented. Walter Crane's colored pictures, which appeared some years ago, were especially adapted for this work.

KNITTED SILK-RAY CURTAINS.—The silk for this must be cut into strips an inch broad and all carefully joined and wound into balls ready for use, keeping every shade and color in a ball by itself. Enormous wooden knitting needles must be used, and on them the number of stitches required set up. This should be of the requisite breadth, but too many stitches must not be set up as the work becomes very clumsy and hard to handle. The common quarter stitch is the one used, and the raveled edges of the silk give the curtains a soft, fringed effect. If the colors are judiciously sorted and arranged, the effect of the curtain is very handsome, and it will look well hanging in a dark corner of a hall, which it will brighten up with its gay stripes.—*Home Decoration*

SICILIAN PUDDING.—Melt $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. fresh butter and let it cool gradually, pour on it the yolks of two eggs and the white of one, add some rolled fine white sugar, and flavor to give taste with either essence of almond or lemon, beating all up together; line a dish with good puff paste, and put a layer of one or two kinds of preserve in it, pouring the above mixture over all; bake. When it is baked, spread over some froth of white of egg, and sift some powdered sugar over till it looks quite white; let it stand for a few minutes in a cool oven or before the fire to harden, and then stick with pieces of blanched almond.

NORWEGIAN HOSPITALITY.—In no land is hospitality more open-handed and more unaffected than in Norway, and though these features are naturally becoming blunted along the beaten lines of travel, the genuine goodness of heart, fine "gentlemanly" feeling, and entire absence of that sordidness which is so often seen even in primitive regions, cannot fail to strike the unprejudiced observer. Nor is etiquette ignored by even the rudest of the people. In the cities the stranger is apt to make many blunders. In the country, however, this is not less marked, though perhaps the visitor will be less conscious of its presence. One of the peculiarities of the Norwegian farmer is that, when visiting a friend, he must ignore all the preparations made for his entertainment. He will see the coffee roasted, and the cups set out, and then, just when the good wife is about to offer him her hospitality, he gets up, bids the family good bye, and is only persuaded to remain after some resistance. Every cup must be filled to overflowing, otherwise the host would be thought stingy. When milk, brandy, or beer is offered, the guest invariably begs that it will not "be wasted on him," and then, after emptying the cup, declares that "it is too much"—going through the same formalities, it may be, three or four times. In the farm-houses, or upland "saeters," the guest is left to eat alone, silver forks and spoons being often substituted for the carved wooden ones used by the family, and a fine cloth for the bare board which serves well enough on ordinary occasions. To a punctilious guest this may not be a drawback, for at the family table, as, indeed, among the peasants in Scandinavia everywhere, the different individuals dip their spoons into the same dishes of "gröd" and sour milk; but for anyone desirous of studying a people, a load of foreign prejudice is a grievous burden to carry about. When a child is born the wife of every neighbour cooks a dish of "flüdegröd" (porridge made with cream instead of milk), and brings it to the convalescent, there being a good deal of rivalry among the matrons to outdo each other in the quality and size of the dish. When anyone has taken food in a Scandinavian house he shakes hands with the host and hostess in rising from table, and says "Tak for mad" ("Thanks for food"), to which they reply, "Vell bekomme" ("May it agree with you"). In many parts of Scandinavia all the guests shake hands with each other, and repeat the latter formula; and in Norway, at least, it is the fashion for a guest to call on the hostess a few days later, and when she appears to gravely say, "Tak for sild" ("Thanks for last time"), great gravity on this formal visit being a mark of good breeding.—*Peoples of the World.*

COMMERCIAL.

A fair amount of trade has been done in wholesale lines during the past week, and the promise for the future continues good. The leading staples continue firm—some of them buoyant in prices. This is especially the case with cotton goods, in which an advance of from 10 to 25 per cent has been made and held. As, however, raw cotton has advanced fully 60 per cent from bed rock figures, the manufactured articles must continue to rise till the equilibrium is restored, or the producers must lose money. Woolen goods are in much the same position, and nearly every new quotation is higher than its immediate predecessor. As the yield of agricultural products all over the world has proved to be very large, the farmers—who form by far the largest portion of the community—have more money to spend than usual, and will more readily accept the advance in prices of clothing, than they would if the conditions were reversed.

Country orders are coming in quite freely, both by mail and from commercial travellers, and payments continue to be made promptly. Comparatively few traders are compelled to ask for extension, and the tone of the market is decidedly healthy.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for wheat, corn, and other cereals continues to be very weak and languishing. The product of wheat in the United States is almost double this year what it was two years ago, while that of Canada—especially of Manitoba and the North-West—has enormously increased. Corn is also a very large crop. Under these circumstances it is in no wise surprising that the market shows so little strength. Wheat and flour must continue to fall, and will doubtless touch considerably lower prices than they have done for many years.

PROVISIONS.—That the pork market is decidedly weak is proved by the fact that twenty to thirty thousand packers in Chicago going out on a strike a few days ago, scarcely enabled it to rally at all, and it remains at this writing very dull and heavy. The chances of a healthy and permanent recovery are extremely slim. Of course, if Armour, of Chicago, and some of the pork kings, figure out that there is money for themselves in doing so and work together, they push it up to some extent; but it is hardly possible that any gain so brought about can be held. Every one knows that an abundant, and consequently cheap, corn crop means cheap fattening food for hogs, followed by fuel supplies and low prices.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Cheese and butter—particularly the former—maintain a very firm position. Some persons express surprise that this should be so; and when the upward movement begun in June last, thought that it would prove ephemeral, and could not be sustained, but they have learned that their ideas were wrong. The fact is, that many farmers, finding their dairy operations during the previous two years unprofitable, fattened and marketed a large number of their cows last fall and winter, which it has of course been impossible for them to replace this season. Naturally and necessarily this has had the effect to very largely reduce the make of both cheese and butter—the latter, however, to a less degree than the former.

GROCERIES.—A good active business has been done in sugar and molasses. Raw sugars have been rather dull, and holders show a disposition to store what they have, in the expectation of better prices later on. Molasses evinces a slight upward tendency. The demand from the country always increases in the autumn, and this, doubtless, accounts for the firm tone of the market. For good lots, there is a steady consumptive demand, and prices are well sustained. In coffee, little has been accomplished, and the market is somewhat dull, though prices are nominally unchanged.

FRUIT.—As predicted last week, the English apple market has begun to improve, and henceforth shippers will probably obtain good prices for what they send there. A telegram, dated the 5th instant, from Messrs. Pitts Bros. & Co., apple shippers, London, reads as follows:—

"The market is firm, with brisk demand, and we recommend shipments of sound stock. To-day's prices on this market are as follows:—Baldwins, Greenings, Seek's, and Canada red, 15s. to 15s. 6d.; Northern Spies, Spiz, King Tomkin, Fumess, Roxbury Russet, and Straw Pippins, 16s. to 16s. 6d.; Culverts, 20 oz Pippin, Vandevere, Rib-ton Pippin, and Golden Russet, 18s. to 19s."

From other sources, sales of Ben Davis apples in London are reported at an average of 18s. per barrel.

POTATOES.—There is a good consumptive demand, and under its influence, coupled with the fact that the Ontario crop was badly crippled by the rot, holders are very firm in their ideas, and good potatoes will hold their own this season.

LIVE STOCK continues to come forward in good but not excessive supply, so that prices are kept unchanged. The average quality is better than in other years, which is, at least partially, due to the fact, that on many farms the want of rain in the early portion of the season stunted the grass crops so much that farmers considered it more profitable to turn their cattle and sheep upon it, and to rely on their surplus hay from last year, than to cut it. In doing so, they have, as a rule, acted wisely, and to their interests.

LUMBER remains about the same as at the last writing. The demand is fairly active; and while the supply does not outrun, it keeps well up with it. It is believed that larger gangs will be sent into the woods next winter than ever before. Active preparations for the winter campaign are making.

REAL ESTATE.—Business in this line has been rather quieter during the past week, but several parties are known to be looking at eligible properties, and conclusions may be reached in some of them at any day.

FISH.—Since our last issue, there have been more arrivals of dry and pickled fish from the Coast than for the week previous, and the demand has been good. About all the arrivals have been placed without any difficulty at fair rates. We have an idea that No. 3 large spring mackerel will not go

much above present rates. We have our views on the low price of beef and pork in the West, and for the enquiry in all the United States markets for cheap fish. Still a certain quantity of fish is required for export, which may help the price up, but the quantity exported will very much depend on the demand abroad. At present the export demand, both from this port and the United States ports, is small. There was a good appearance of mackerel on the coast a few days ago, and some were taken but no quantity. The weather is now, and has been for some days, very favorable, and we are in hopes that they may again strike on this shore. We have no farther report from the catch of herring than was reported in our last. All kinds of fish have advanced some since our last issue, which we are very glad to note, but we can hardly see what has caused the advance; certainly, no improvement in the West India markets.

Advices from Kingston, Ja., to 29th ult, are about as follows:—Sales of stocks on hand have been made at 12s. for tress, 12s. boxes, 6s. halves, 20s. herring, 24s. mackerel, 17s. alewives; and it has been impossible to lift the price of dry fish, in consequence of a large quantity having been placed in the hands of heavy buyers at less than the rates quoted. Dry fish is still in heavy supply, and sales have been made at low arrivals as low as 1d. Let receipts of herring have been very poor in quality, and have sold on their merits.

We cannot hear of any improvement in any other of the West India markets.

Advices from the Boston fish market to Oct 8, are about as follows:—Dishes have had a good trade during the past week, but the demand for mackerel has decreased very much. Receivers, however, have sold out pretty clear. Prices continue about the same as a week ago. The demand for cod fish has been good, but on account of warm weather, the dealers have not bought in large lots. Shore herring continues to arrive plentifully, and are all being bought upon arrival, at \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bbl. from pickle, with cut bbl.; pickled Bank cod \$2.37 and \$2.00 for large and medium; dry Bank, \$2.55, \$2.25 and \$2.37 for large and medium; pickled Shore, \$1.25 and \$2.25 for large and medium; George's, \$3.25, \$3.37, and \$2.37 for large and medium; hake, \$1.40; haddock, \$1.62; Bay mackerel, 1's, \$18.25, \$13; Nova Scotia 1's, \$11 to \$16; 2's, \$11 to \$13; and large 3's, \$8. P. E. Island 1's, \$15 to \$16; 2's, \$11.50 to \$12.50; 3's, \$9.50 to \$10; and uncut, \$11 to \$12.

Below will be found a comparative statement of the New England catch of mackerel for past four years, week ending Oct. 8:—

Table with 4 columns: Year (1886, 1885, 1884, 1883) and quantity in bbls. (63,235, 278,767, 371,389, 155,219).

Arrivals from Gloucester to 9th inst, are about as follows:—Arrival and receipts for past 24 hours have been—Schr. *Oreva*, from North Bay with 300 bbls. mackerel; schr. *Ossipe* from North Bay, with 300 lbs mackerel; schr. *J. J. Merrill*, with 125 bbls. Shore mackerel. Market remains firm and unchanged. Green cod is arriving freely, and selling at \$3.60 per 200 for No. 1 and large. If the supply falls off, in a way: looked for. It is reported that the catch at Cape is poor. The consumption of this article has largely increased of late years, and if properly cured and pickled, it will still increase in favor. Dry cod \$2.90 per qtl. in barrels.

Two cargoes of Bay mackerel here sold at \$11.25 and \$11.50, set packed with barrel.

Quotations from the Montreal market are about as follows:—Cold of quiet; a large sale of 800 bbls. is reported at 35c, mostly Halifax. It is now very difficult to place this article, and buyers appear to be able to get it at their own price.

Herring.—A cargo, per steamer, has arrived from the Labrador, and they sold at \$6.00 and \$6.50 for the West. Our people prefer Cape Breton and Nova Scotia at \$5.75 to \$6.00, but the latter has not yet set in.

Advices from Boston to 11th inst, are as follows:—During the past two or three days, the mackerel fleet on our shore have had good weather for fishing, but the small trips that have been arriving here fresh, and the reports from the outports, do not indicate that they have met with much success. The arrivals consist mostly of small mackerel, with a few medium sized among them. Sales to-day at 2s. each for small, and 8s. for medium. Shore herring are not arriving so plentifully as during last week, only 275 bbls. having arrived since Saturday.

New York Oct 9.—Receipts of mackerel have been pretty large this week. The docks were crowded with mackerel middle of the week, and a few lots had to be put in store, but still the market to look them. Not many running on docks or all at now. Dealers have had a fair trade, but not as active as last week. Quotations are about as follows, as to quality, etc.; Shore 1's, \$21 to \$25; 2's, \$11 to \$15; Bay 1's, \$17 to \$19; 2's, \$13 to \$13.25; P. E. Island and Nova Scotia, 1's, \$15 to \$18; 2's, \$12.50 to \$13.50; 3's, \$11 to \$12; Bank cod have sold at \$2.25, and are now held at \$2.50; George's \$3.25 to \$3.62; round Shore herring sell slowly at \$3.50 to \$3.62, not much call for them yet, on account of the warm weather.

Gloucester, Oct. 11.—Arrivals and receipts at the port of Gloucester, since Saturday, noon:—

Table with 6 columns: From (Western Bank, George's, Shore, Grand Bank, Iceland, North Bay, Shore), Pds. Cod, Pds Haddock, Bbls. Hake, Bbls. Mackerel.

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.

GROUWERIES.

Table listing prices for SUGAR (Cut Leaf, Cane A, Extra C, Yellow), TEA (Congou Common, F. C., etc.), TOBACCO (Black, Bright), and BUTTER (Pika Brand, Boston and Third Family, etc.).

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Table listing prices for Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Butts, Canadian Creamery, and various types of Cheese (Swiss, etc.).

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

Table listing prices for MACKEREL (No. 1, No. 2), HERRING (No. 1, No. 2), and various other fish species like Salmon, Haddock, etc.

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

LOBSTERS.

Table listing prices for Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing) Tall Cans and Flat Cans.

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

Table listing prices for Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, and other types of lumber, including dimensions and grades.

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 our lots net cash. Jobbers and Retailers' prices about 5 to 10 per cent advance on our load lots.

Table listing prices for Flour (Patent High Grades, etc.), Meal (Corn, etc.), and various other provisions like Beans, Peas, etc.

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

PROVISIONS.

Table listing prices for Beef, Pork, Mutton, and other meats, including grades and quantities.

The above quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Table listing prices for Wool (Washed, Unwashed), Hides (Salted, etc.), and various types of skins.

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Table listing prices for Apples, Oranges, Lemons, Currants, and other fruits, including grades and quantities.

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

POULTRY.

Table listing prices for Turkeys, Ducks, Chickens, and other types of poultry.

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Table listing prices for Steers, Oxen, Fat Steers, Heifers, and other live stock.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

A BARREN TITLE.

(Continued.)

As the result, Mr. Larkins, senior, amassed a very comfortable fortune, which he more than doubled by certain lucky speculations. Having done this, there was nothing left him to do but to die; so die he did, and Orlando reigned in his stead. "He's a good-natured, sappy sort o' young gentleman but somehow the swell people about here don't seem to take to him, and even the lads shout after him, 'How are you, young Pillbox?' when he goes riding into the town."

"Very rich and very good natured, and not received into society," said the earl to himself. "It might, perhaps, answer my purpose to cultivate the acquaintance of Mr. Orlando Larkins."

CHAPTER X.

INFATUATION.

At a quarter past eleven on the morning of the Thursday following Clement Fildew's visit to Cadogan Place, Mrs. Percival's brougham stopped at the corner of Elm Street, Soho, and from it alighted Miss Collumpton and Miss Brown. They were not long in finding No. 19, and when, in answer to their ring, the door opened apparently of its own accord, they might have been puzzled what to do next had not Clement come rushing down-stairs and piloted them the way they were to go.

Tony Macer had gone out in deep dudgeon. He was disgusted with Clem for having engaged himself to paint a couple of portraits when he ought to be devoting the whole of his attention to putting the finishing touches to his Academy picture. Indeed, Tony, who had a great opinion of Clem's abilities, did not like the idea of his friend taking to portrait-painting at all. "You will only spoil yourself for better work," he kept repeating. "Why should you fritter away your time in painting the commonplace features of a couple of nobodies? You had better set up as a photographer at once."

"Only these two," Clem had pleaded. "When I have finished these I won't try my hand at another portrait for a whole year."

Mr. Macer having ascertained at what hour the ladies were expected to arrive, set off growlingly for Hampstead in company with his sketch-book and his pipe.

"And this is a studio!" exclaimed Cecilia, as she halted for a moment on the threshold and looked round. "What a very strange place!"

"I hope you did not expect to find any halls of dazzling light," said Clem, with a laugh. "If so, it is a pity that you should be disenchanted. A poor painter's workshop is necessarily a poor sort of place."

"I think it quite delightful, and I like it immensely. So thoroughly unconventional, is it not?" she added, turning to Miss Browne. "For my part I am tired of drawing-rooms and fine furniture. One can breathe here."

Clem had nailed down a square of green baize on one part of the floor and had hired a couple of chairs and a few "properties" from Wardour Street. Miss Browne walked across the floor in her slow, stately way, and seated herself on one of the chairs. To her the studio was nothing but a dingy, commonplace room. How to arrange her draperies most effectively for the forthcoming sitting was the subject of paramount importance in her thoughts just now. She wore a pearl-gray satin robe this morning. She hoped that Mr. Fildew was clever at painting satin.

"Are both these pictures yours, Mr. Fildew?" asked Cecilia, pointing to two covered-up canvases standing on easels in the middle of the room.

"No. That one is my friend Macer's; this one is mine."

"If I am very good and promise not to make a noise or ask too many questions, may I see them, Mr. Fildew—both of them?"

"Certainly you may see them, Miss Browne, and that without making a promise of any kind. But I must warn you that neither of them is finished, and must therefore deprecate any severe criticism."

"I don't want to criticise them, but simply to see them," said Cecilia, as Clem flung back the coverings.

She looked at Tony's picture first. After contemplating it in silence for a little while, she said softly, and more as if talking to herself than to Clem, "I think that I should like to know Mr. Macer." Then she passed on to Clem's picture. But she had not looked at it more than half a minute before she discovered that one of the two faces depicted in it was an exact reproduction of her own. Sly Master Clem had painted her portrait from memory, and had stuck it into his picture. The warm color mounted to Cecilia's face, her eyes dropped, and she turned away without a word.

Clem readjusted the coverings, and when he turned Cecilia was sitting in the chair next to Miss Browne's, apparently immersed in the pages of "Punch."

Clem got his colors, brushes, and palette, with the view of immediately setting to work. He had already planted his easel on the spot where he intended it to stand. The cause of Cecilia's blush had been patent to him in a moment, and, while sorry to think that his audacity might have possibly annoyed her, yet he could not help being flattered by the fact of her having so quickly recognized her own likeness. "I have scared her a little," he said to himself. So for the present he addressed himself exclusively to Miss Browne, of course under the mistaken belief that she was Miss Collumpton, posing her and arranging her so as to suit best his ideas of artistic effect.

Three quarters of an hour passed quickly, and then Miss Browne declared that she was tired. All this time Cecilia had scarcely spoken. "Now, Mora, dear, it's your turn," said Miss Browne to Cecilia.

"I am ready at any time." Then it was her turn to be posed and arranged. For a little while no one spoke. Then Cecilia said, "Are both those pictures destined for the academy, Mr. Fildew?"

"That is their destination if the hanging committee will deign to find room for them."

"Then, of course, they are intended for sale?"

"But whether they will find purchasers is another matter," answered Clement, with a shrug.

Cecilia said no more, and Mora, seeing that she was disinclined for talking, exerted herself for once, and kept up a desultory conversation with Clem till the sitting came to an end. Then the ladies went. There was no sign of lingering vexation or annoyance in Cecilia's way of bidding Clem good morning, but she took care not to lift her eyes to his while she did so. The next sitting was fixed for the following Monday.

One, two, three sittings followed in rapid succession. Cecilia's brightness and gayety did not long desert her. She chattered with Clem as easily and as lightly as at first, only she never alluded to the Academy pictures. When the third sitting was over, just as Cecilia was leaving the room, Clem slipped a brief note into her hand. Her fingers closed over it instinctively. She and Mora were to have called at several other places before going home, but Cecilia pleaded a headache, and they drove back direct to Cadogan Place.

After two hours spent in her own room, Cecilia went down-stairs. But she was restless and uneasy, and seemed unable to settle to anything for many minutes at a time. Sketching, reading, needle-work were each tried in turn, and each in turn discarded. Several times Mora looked at her with inquiring eyes, but said nothing. Twice her aunt said, "Cecilia, I do wish you wouldn't fidget so; you are as bad as any child of six."

The ladies dined early when they had no company. After dinner Mrs. Percival went out. The two girls sat by themselves in the drawing-room. By and by Mora went to the piano and began to play. Cecilia sat and looked into the fire and listened, or, without listening, felt, half unconsciously, the sweet influence of the music steal into her senses. Then the twilight deepened, and Binks came in and lighted the lamps. But still Mora went on playing, and still Cecilia sat and gazed dreamily into the fire.

By and by Mora looked round and saw that she was alone. Cecilia had slipped through the curtains that shrouded one end of the room from the conservatory beyond. There was just enough light in the conservatory to enable Mora to see Cecilia as she sat among the orange-trees at the foot of a statue of Silence, that loomed white and ghost-like above her. Mora knelt by her friend and took one of Cecilia's hands in hers and pressed it to her lips. "What is it, darling?" she whispered. "Tell me what it is that is troubling you?" Cold and calculating in many ways as Mon Browne might be, there was at least one sweet, unselfish impulse in her heart, and that was her love for Cecilia Collumpton.

Cecilia responded to her friend's question by stooping and kissing her. Then she whispered—but it was a whisper so faint that if the statue bending over her with its white finger on its white lips had been endowed with life it could not have overheard what she said—"He has written to me and told me that he loves me!"

Mora started, but Cecilia's arms held her fast and would not let her go. "Who has written to you? Not Mr. Fildew?"

"Yes—Mr. Fildew."

"How sorry I am to hear this!"

"I am not sorry."

"You don't mean to say that—"

"Yes, I do. Why not?" Then Cecilia's arms were loosened, and Mora rose to her feet.

"Oh, Cecilia, I cannot tell you how grieved I am that I ever was party to this deception?"

"Why should you be grieved Mora?"

"Because if Mr. Fildew had been told from the first who you were, this terrible business would never have happened."

"I am not so sure of that. Men are sometimes very audacious. But it is no such terrible business, after all."

"To me it certainly seems so, and I shall never forgive myself for helping to bring it about."

"And I can never be sufficiently grateful to you for the share you have had in it."

"This is infatuation, Cecilia. But don't, pray don't, tell me that you have any thought of encouraging Mr. Fildew's attentions."

"Encouraging his attentions! What phrases are those, Mora? Did I not tell you just now that—that Mr. Fildew has told me that he loves me and did I not give you to understand that I care for him in return?"

"How wretched you make me feel! But you have not told him that you return his love?"

"Not one syllable has he heard from my lips."

"Then it is not too late to undo all this."

"I don't understand you, dear."

"You have never spoken to him—you have given him no encouragement—he knows nothing of your infatuation. Such being the case, he never knew. We will go to his studio no more. Some other artist will paint your portrait. Mr. Fildew shall be quietly dropped, and in a few weeks you will have forgotten that any such person had an existence in your thoughts."

Cecilia laughed, but there was a ring of bitterness in her mirth. "I might be listening to the maxims of Lady Loughton or my aunt Percival," she said. "But you have never loved, therefore I cannot expect you to sympathize with me."

"But you certainly would not marry this man, Cecilia?"

"I have never thought of marrying either 'this man,' as you call him."

any other man. But I certainly should not marry any one unless I did love him."

"I consider it a great impertinence on the part of Mr. Fildew to have addressed you at all."

"In what way is it an impertinence, Mora? However much we poor women may care for a man, we cannot write to him and tell him so. We must wait till it pleases him to write or speak. Mr. Fildew is an artist and a gentleman. Perhaps I should not be far wrong in calling him a man of genius. It is I who ought to feel honored by the love of such a man."

"I cannot think where you contrive to pick up your strange ideas."

"Strange ideas, indeed! Why, Mora, with all my love for you, I believe you are one of those women who would rather marry a dunderhead with ten thousand a year than a Milton in a ragged coat."

"I certainly should not care for love in a garret, even with one of your so-called men of genius. And as for Milton, from what I have read of him, he was not one of the most agreeable of men to live with."

"The author of 'Paradise Lost' agreeable! Oh, Mora, Mora! have you no sense of the incongruous?" With this Cecilia rose, and putting her arm in Miss Browne's, went back into the drawing room.

"Since papa died I have not felt so unhappy as I do to-night," said Mora, presently.

"And I never so happy in my life." Then, turning to kiss her friend for good-night, Cecilia added, "There is one thing to be said; he is not making love to me because I am rich, and that, with me, goes for much. There is another thing to be said," she added, in a whisper; "he has asked me to meet him."

"An appointment! Oh, Cecilia!"

"Yes, an appointment. Why not?"

"But—"

"Not another word," said Cecilia, smilingly laying her hand on Mora's lips. "You have heard enough to fill your thoughts for a little while. Good-night and happy dreams."

Next morning Miss Browne was called away by a telegram. Her mother was seriously ill.

There was no opportunity before she went for any more confidences between Cecilia and herself.

CHAPTER XI.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Letter from Miss COLLUMPTON, in London, to Miss BROWNE, in the country.

"MY DEAREST MORA,—Your telegram of yesterday, followed by your letter, which came to hand this morning, was a great relief to our anxiety. Pray give our joint love (Aunt Percival's and mine) to your dear mother, and say how happy it has made us to hear of such a decided change for the better.

Had you not in your letter made a special point of asking me to furnish you with all particulars anent a certain affair, I should not have thought of troubling you at a time like the present. As, however, you want 'to know, you know,' I shall be glad to do my best to satisfy your curiosity.

If you remember, dear, you seemed terribly shocked at the idea of Mr. Fildew having asked me to meet him. And yet, what else could the poor man do? Pray bear in mind that in his eyes I am only an indigent young lady, who earns her living by filling the post of companion to a rich young lady. He could not come to Cadogan Place and ask for me. He knows nothing of my friends and connections. Having very foolishly fallen in love with me, how else was he to plead his cause, how else say all that he wanted to say? I have no expectation of making a convert of you, simply because this is one of those questions that you and I look at from totally different points of view. In the first place, you would never fall in love with an artist—at least, not with one who, like Mr. Fildew, had still his way to fight; in the second place, you would never give any man who had not an assured income the slightest encouragement to fall in love with you. Still, without hoping that anything I can say will induce you to modify your views, I must, in justice to myself, put down some of the reasons by which I have been influenced in doing as I have done. All through the affair I have argued with myself in this wise: Supposing I were really a poor girl who was earning her living in a shop or a warehouse, or it matters not how, and Clement had fallen in love with me, what form would our courtship have taken? how and where should we have seen each other? and so on. Thousands of such courtships are going on around us every day. It was only to imagine that Cis Collumpton had lost the whole of her fortune, or had never had any to lose. In short, I wanted to be loved for myself alone; I wanted to be courted as if I were a girl without a 'tocher.'

Well, I met him by appointment at seven o'clock one evening, ... a quiet crescent not far from Sloane Street. He lifted his hat, shook hands, and said how pleased he was to see me. 'We can talk better thus,' he said; 'I have something particular to say to you; besides, I want to have you as close to me as possible.'

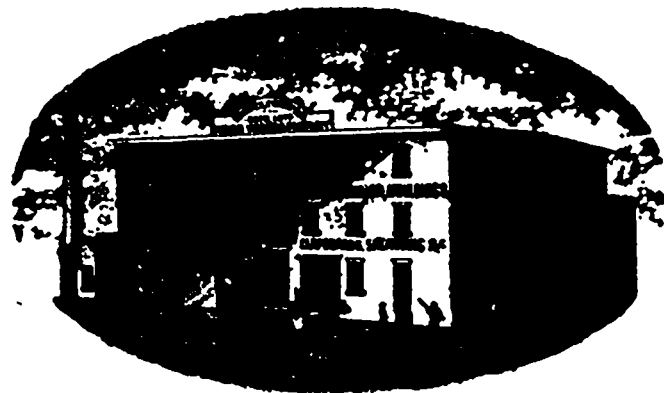
Would you believe it, Mora, I seemed to have altogether 'lost my tongue,' as we used to say when I was a little girl. For aught I had to say for myself, I might have been brought up in the furthest Hebrides. However, he did not seem to mind whether I answered him or not; he had taken me into custody, as it were, and I had no power to resist—nor any inclination either, for the matter of that.

(To be continued.)

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MINING.

COSTS OF MINING AND MILLING FREE GOLD ORES.—Hamilton Smith, Jr., contributes to the Engineering and Mining Journal a most interesting and valuable article on the "Costs of Mining and Milling Free Gold Ore." The milling process described is very similar to the process in vogue in Nova Scotia, although in some cases the tailings flowing from the sluices are passed over rough blankets, or through buddles or vanners in order to save and concentrate the heavy particles of either amalgam or pyrites. The figures given are derived from the official reports of the several companies, and embrace operating expenses of every kind including dead work in the mines, etc., etc. The information given is invaluable to mining men and we should like to publish the article in extenso, but its length compels us to give only a summary of the principal facts.

CALIFORNIA.—The Sierra Buttes and Plumas-Eureka mines are situated some 35 miles by wagon-road from the Central Pacific Railroad. Wood for timber and fuel is abundant and cheap. Mining labor costs about \$2.50 per day. Water-power is used for crushing at the Sierra Buttes; at the Plumas-Eureka, both water and steam are used. The lodes worked are of good size, averaging a thickness of perhaps 8 feet, and are reached by adit levels.

The following results were obtained for the year 1885, when a very fair amount of prospecting or dead-work appears to have been carried on in both mines.

Sierra Buttes—63 stamps running for first six months and 60 stamps for last six months, being an average of 76½ stamps; 54,479 tons mined, yielding \$380,145, or \$6.98 a ton.

Cost per ton—Mining..... \$4.06
Milling..... .56
Management and dead work..... 1.21=\$5.83

The net cash profit per ton was hence \$1.15.

Plumas Eureka—60 stamps running for entire year, 56,052 tons mined, yielding \$124,791, or \$2.21 a ton.

Cost per ton—Mining..... \$4.36
Milling..... .61
Management..... .60=\$5.57

The net cash profit per ton was hence \$2.03.

The Sierra Buttes and Plumas Eureka Mines are owned by English corporations under the same general management, and have been operated in a very judicious and economical manner; in these respects, their management compares most favorably with that of other foreign mines owned in England.

The Homestake, Father de Smet and Caledonia mines are situated near the town of Deadwood. Wood for fuel and timber is very high priced, while water for mill purposes is more than usually expensive. Mining labor costs from \$2.25 to \$3 per day.

The Homestake mine has two mills running, one of 80 and the other of 120 stamps, and they have been in continuous operation for over six years.

In 1882-83 the cash profit paid in dividends was \$459,757. The average yield of gold to the ton was \$6.60, and the total cost of production was \$4.63, leaving a net profit of \$2.57 per ton. In 1884-5 the cash profit paid in dividends was \$5,868. The cost per ton for mining and milling amounted to \$3.25, and the average yield per ton in gold was \$5.75.

The Father de Smet mine runs one hundred stamps, and in 1885 the yield per ton of quartz crushed was \$3.57. Total cost, \$2.12, and yet \$155,517 was paid in dividends.

At the Caledonia mine the following results were obtained:

48,848 tons crushed, yielding..... \$224,098 or \$4.58 per ton.
Cost—Milling..... .88 "
Mining and general expense..... 2.67 = 2.95 "

Net cash profit during nine months.... \$1.63 per ton.

VENEZUELA—The gold mines of Venezuela, Guayana, are enormously rich and the stock is in great demand in London. The mines are situated 110 miles inland from the Orinoco River, and the want of transportation facilities, the unhealthiness of the climate, and the necessity of importing skilled labor, makes the mining and milling expenses very high. Native labor is cheap, miners and ore handlers receiving from \$2.20 to \$2.50 per day. El Callao is the principal mine, and in 1882, with six stamps running, the average yield of gold to the ton of quartz crushed was \$87.41, while the expenses reached \$45 per ton. New machinery has since been added and the last half of 1885—100 stamps were running and the expenses had been reduced to \$15 per ton. This is an astonishing decrease in cost, and shows what can be done by good machinery and improved methods of management even in a locality as unfavorable for economy as Venezuela.

AUSTRALIA—The Port Phillip and Caines Companies own the most notable gold quartz properties in Victoria, and from official reports extending over a number of years we find the average yield of gold to the ton of quartz crushed to be about \$5.56 cents a ton, and the expenses \$4.47 a ton.

With great veins of quartz having a thickness of 15 feet and upwards, when they are worked upon a large scale under fair conditions in the United States, the total cost of mining, milling, and management now vary from \$2.12 to \$3.25 per ton, as shown by the last published reports of the Father de Smet and Homestake companies. For mines with veins from 4 to 8 feet in thickness and favorably located for reasonable cheap power, the cost of the Sierra Buttes of say \$6 a ton can be assumed a fair figure. In Nova Scotia with its fine climate, its cheap fuel, labor, and abundant water supply, miners should be able to mine and mill gold ore at still lower rates. Large deposits of low grade ore are to be found in many mining districts,

but they still remain unworked. The figures given by Mr. Smith prove that mines yielding as low as \$4 per ton can be made to pay handsome dividends. This being the case it is surprising that the long-headed, pushing mining men now operating in this Province do not invest some of their surplus cash in erecting, say, a one hundred stamp mill at Mount Uniacke or some equally favorable locality. Our belts of low grade ore are destined to yield large dividends to the miner of the future, and will give a permanency and stability to mining, which the rich, pockety, veins, now being worked will never furnish.

WONDERFUL IF TRUE.—The following statements appear in the *Robert Daily Telegraph* of August 3:—"The Mount Lyell Gold Discovery.—The recent development of the Mount Lyell gold discovery bids fair to eclipse anything of the kind hitherto found in Tasmania, and even to rival the famed Mount Morgan, of Queensland, the value of which is counted in millions. Mount Lyell is situated about seventeen miles north-east of Macquarie Harbor, on the west coast of Tasmania. The miners—whose long and indefatigable labors have at last been crowned with such splendid and well-deserved success—have been prospecting in the locality for some three years or more. At an early period of their operations they found some very coarse reef gold, giving every indication of the presence of an exceeding rich reef or lode in that vicinity. Reasoning from the indications, the prospectors (who had secured a prospecting area of fifty acres, under a protection order), commenced a systematic search for the lode, carrying up a tail race and working away a large face before them, and obtaining gold in considerable quantity as they proceeded. The ground presented extraordinary difficulties, being encumbered with large masses of tin ore, rock, and cement, which required to be blasted with dynamite. The tail-race was carried through a peculiar formation, and one day one of the miners employed by the prospectors threw down the hydraulic hose which they were using, and the jet was left playing on the side of the cutting. After a while the man's attention was caught by the red appearance of gold near the jet, where the stream was depositing it so as quite to gild the soil. Further prospecting has revealed to some extent the extraordinary richness of the deposit. It would appear at first sight to be a dyke formation, but its exploration so far indicates that it is of hydrothermal origin, like the celebrated Mount Morgan Mine. Several assays have been made, giving magnificent results. We know of three which were respectively at the rate of 161 oz., 187 oz., and 384 oz. to the ton."

WHITEBURN DISTRICT—Mr. James McGuire has just brought to the city a gold brick weighing 175 oz from 35 tons of quartz crushed. The quarterly returns of this rich property show a total yield of 508 oz. from 79 tons of quartz and \$89 days work.

OLDHAM.—Mr. E. C. McDonnell is working his property at Oldham and is meeting with great success. He reports that mining matters are quiet, but that all who are working in this old and justly celebrated district are doing well.

The following are the official returns for the month of September as received at the mines office:

		Tons Crushed	Oz Gold
The Dufferin Mill,—Duns Hill, Salmon River District,		873	260
Davidson	— Uniacke	24	41
Wallace's	— Waverley	10	16½
Cowan	— Kempt G. M. Co.	15	151
"	— Cowan G. M. Co.	11½	5½
McClure's	— Waverley	8½	5
De'uth G. M. Co's	— Leipsigite	219	31
McGuire	— Whiteburn	35	175
Miners	— Sherbrooke	72	18
Goldenville	— "	218	48
Crow's Nest	— "	34	411
Oxford	— L. ke Ca. cha	41½	633

OUR GOLD FIELDS.—Whether arrangements are, or are not completed to work the Hall-Owen mine, we are glad to understand that there will shortly be at least one, and probably other, additional crushers at work on the Whiteburn areas. Mr. Douglas is pushing with his accustomed energy the work on the crusher which he is building. It appears, in fact, that the area likely to be practically worked at Whiteburn is considerably larger than was a short time ago supposed, recent discoveries of rich leads to the westward of McBride's Hill being reported.

As to the Malaga Barrens and adjoining areas, nothing definite as to immediate working has, so far as we are aware, been determined upon, but the considerable amount of capital lately invested in purchasing the interests of original parties, and the richness of the leads being opened up towards Ponhook Lake, makes the early working of one or more properties in that locality an absolute certainty.

Meantime our enterprising fellow townsman, N. D. Hammett, Esq., with a number of our other citizens have taken up a large number of areas at Vogler's Cove, Lunenburg Co., where the indications are very favorable, and where a number of men are now at work opening up, and searching for the leads.

The long and plucky search of Mr. Goddard and others for the leads near Doran's Lake, to the eastward of Charleston, has been rewarded with success, very good quartz having been found in several leads at a depth of between twenty and thirty feet. The work of developing these however has been, we hear, temporarily suspended on account of the water.—*Litton 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. CREED, M. D., Newport.]

No apology need be offered for giving in this column, instead of our own thoughts in our own words, the pleasing variety of the better thoughts of other patrons, gleaned from our exchanges.

The Grange as an educator cannot be outdone. The farmers who have belonged to our Order since its organization can say they owe a great deal to the Grange and its instructions. In fact it has been a better school to them than the one attended in their younger days. The lessons we learn are practical and useful, and we will never forget them. By them the farmers, their wives and daughters are enlightened, lifted up to a higher standpoint; new fields are being opened, and the old routine is being broken. Ten years ago people residing in towns and cities could and would point out a farmer's family as soon as they saw them drive into town, but to-day they cannot do it. The farmers, since this Grange movement began, have come out in a measure from their isolation; they no longer stand back and look on, while their city cousins carry off their prizes. It seems strange that so many stand aloof and see no beauty, no benefit in the Grange.—*Drift Wood, Bangor, Maine*

The "Patrons' Reading Circles," under leadership of Bro. R. H. Thomas, of Penn., and Bro. E. C. Ellis, of Ohio, are meeting with the favor of the members of the Order, not only in these States but in almost all the States. When are those Grange classes in Ontario to be started in Massachusetts, as was talked of early in the year?—*Our Grange Home, Hudson, Mass.*

While it is nice to say that the Grange should have a home of its own, it is harmful for its best growth and development to be constantly confined. Frequent "farm meetings" held at homes of different members, have always had a beneficial effect upon the prosperity of the Grange. At these meetings stock and farm crops are inspected, different methods of farming are carefully observed, and the result is a practical object lesson for the farmers who attend them. The social relations also of the members of the Grange are greatly strengthened and enlarged by the frequent and friendly greetings of such occasions.—*California Patron*

The papers emanating from our State and National Granges compare favorably with those emanating from the corresponding departments in the State and National Governments. The addresses of our State and National Masters and Lecturers compare equally well with those of similar officers in those Governments. The original articles, editorial and contributed, in our periodicals, are equal to any in other periodicals of a similar grade; and a large number of farmers, who rarely, if ever, write a line for the press, we know can produce clear, vigorous, graphic, even eloquent articles, as rich in thought and expression and fascination as a romance, on various subjects. Therefore we need that these men and women be roused to a conscientious discharge of their duty, that our editor may all the time have a large stock of the richest and most varied articles to select from. None of us need write often, but we should consider well and condense what we do write.—*Weekly Indianian*

We heartily endorse the above and most sincerely wish that our Maritime Patrons who are as able to write well, and to whom the language above quoted applies with equal truth and force, as to those for whom it is intended, would furnish us with "a large stock of the richest and most varied articles to select from." Are we not entitled to—have we not earned this much from you, brother and sister Patrons?—*Ed. Maritime Patron*

The Wortley Lecturer of the Ohio State Grange during the month of August travelled over 110 miles and delivered 13 addresses. Well done good faithful brother!—*American Grange Bulletin*

The Grange is the strongest and most determined foe of Monopoly, and the heaviest blows ever dealt that monster, have been by the hands of the Grange in behalf of agricultural representations and in opposition to monopoly.—*Ibid.*

The war between Capital and Labor has opened and every farmer in the United States is directly interested in the result. The ballot box is the peaceful remedy, and farmers must in all cases be prepared to honestly act without regard to party politics.—*Ibid.*

Labor creates capital. Capital is inert and useless without labor. Capital is as dependent upon labor, as is the plant upon the soil from which it springs. The best interests of Labor and Capital are really identical. The real warfare is not between Capital and Labor, but between unwise capitalists and foolish laborers.—*Editor, M. P.*

GRANGE INFLUENCE.—Co-operative effort in importing choice stock horses, is rapidly improving our horses in Ontario. It is Grange influence. The butter and cheese co-operative effort has made wonderful advancement since the organization of the Grange. Grange influence is at the bottom of it. The discussions in the Grange, the co-operative trips or excursions to the Ontario Experimental Farm, have done wonders for our boys—the farmers of the near future. Grange influence here also. The Ontario People's Salt Manufacturing Company have saved the farmers of Ontario 50 cents per barrel on one million barrels of salt sold since that company started. That means \$500,000 in farmers' pockets. Grange influence here also. The Dominion Grange Mutual Fire Insurance Co. has nearly 8,000 members, whose average insurance is \$1,200. They have issued about 13,000 policies, and the average saving has been \$7 per policy, or \$91,000 to the farmers of Canada. Grange influence. The Grange Trust brought

down the rate of interest rapidly, secured greater civility from many loaning companies, and has saved many borrowers considerable money. Grange influence. The Grange killed the market tax fraud, by which farmers paid a tax for the privilege of selling their products in a free country. This saved farmers hundreds of thousands of dollars. Shall the Grange, which has accomplished more than any living man will ever estimate, be allowed to become weak, in well doing? What has been accomplished is but a drop in the bucket of what the Grange is capable of doing for the farmers of Canada. What we want is more practical work and less theoretical humbugging and office seeking.—*Canadian Co-operator and Patron, Owen Sound.*

PACKING APPLES.—"Handle apples as you would handle eggs" is good advice. Old flower barrels, unless carefully washed and dried, will impart a musty flavor to the fruit before milvifer, especially if the air in the cellar is moist. The first apples which are put in market barrels should be "sieved." The sieving consists in placing two or three layers on the lower end with stems down; that is, with stems pointing towards the head. Clean, bright apples of ordinary size should be selected for this purpose. The rest of the apples may be poured into the barrel. This pouring, if properly done, will not injure the apples. Eggs can be poured. Use a basket with a swinging handle, one which can be lowered into the barrel and turned white there, and hold the apples back with the hand, so that they will not pour out too rapidly. Two or three times during the filling shake the barrel gently to settle the apples firmly. Fill the upper head in the same manner as the lower one. It is desirable not to head the barrel up at once. Cover with boards to keep out the rain, and let the barrels stand open four or five days. It is not, however, always possible to cover the barrels, in which case they may be headed up at once and turned down on their sides. In this condition they will shed water.

The *Country Gentleman* says that winter is the best time to destroy the orchard caterpillars. "They form their rings of eggs on the small shoots, usually within a foot or so of the ends. These are easily cut off with a pair of clipping shears set on a pole, and every nest of eggs which you thus bring down and burn saves your trees from one of the 'big-nests.' One of these rings of eggs is about three-fourths of an inch long, and a third of an inch in diameter, and is larger than the shoot which holds it.

To have a fine crop of large, rich currants, enrich the ground, make it clean and mellow, and thin out the brush. Cut away the old, stunted wood, and leave the vigorous young shoots. Let them occupy equal distances from one another, and give the bushes in some degree a regular form. No fruit is more neglected than the currant, the bushes being allowed to become enveloped in weeds and grass, and the entangled bushes allowed to grow into a mass of brush. The difference in the size of the berries raised by the two modes is about as one to four.

FERTILIZING VALUE OF SALT.—Salt consists of chlorine and sodium in proportions, viz., one atom of each combined as chloride of sodium. Both these substances are contained in all plants to a less or greater extent; hence salt is a valuable food for plants as far as it supplies these two indispensable elements of plant substance. But salt has also a chemical effect upon both organic and mineral matter, producing rapid decomposition in both. Therefore, it has a useful effect upon the soil when used as a fertilizer, in addition to its contribution as plant food, for it liberates soluble mineral matter, as silica, potash, and phosphoric acid, from the soil, and helps in the decay of manure. Its effect is remarkable upon wheat grown upon rich soil, and which is apt to lodge, through the weakness of the straw, by want of sufficient mineral matter; such wheat is stiffened and strengthened by release of silica, potash, and lime from the soil, and the grain is made bright and full, with a clean, clear bran. A similar effect is produced on grass and clover. Salt is also especially useful to cabbage and all root crops; 600 pounds per acre is used.—*N. Y. Times.*

It is to be thought unwise to grow small fruits, except in the vicinity of cities or the larger towns, but of late years it has been found that the open country furnished a better market for a certain amount of strawberries, raspberries and other small fruits.—*Green's Fruit Grower.*

TO BUILD A CHEAP SILO.—Whatever cheapens the cost of the silo, or lessens the expense of filling it, will hasten the introduction of the method, especially upon the farms of those of moderate means. The important experiments on ensilage conducted at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, have shown that a balloon frame of scantling, of suitable size, covered on the outside with matched boards, and lined on the inside with two thicknesses of one-inch matched boards, with a layer of tarred paper between them, thus securing a partially air-tight enclosure, surrounded by a dead-air space as a protection against frost, is the best and cheapest form of construction. If the boards and timbers are saturated with hot coal-tar, which can readily be done with trifling expense and little labor, the duration of the silo will be very much increased. Silos are, in these respects, similar to ice-houses, their usefulness does not increase with the ratio of their cost.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

THE KITCHEN GARDEN.—The garden should be open to the sky, and as far as possible unshaded by adjacent trees from the morning and afternoon sun. It is even more essential that the trees be not so near that their voracious rats can make their way to the rich loam of the garden.

Now for the soil. We would naturally suppose that that of Eden was a deep sandy loam, with not too porous a subsoil. As we have already seen again and again, such a soil appears to be the laboratory in which we can assist Nature to develop her best products. But Nature has a profound

respect for skill, and when she recognizes it, "lends a hand" in securing excellent crops from almost drifting sand or stubborn clay. She has even assisted the Hollander in wresting from the ocean one of the gardens of the world.

We must again dwell on the principle already emphasized, that soils must be treated according to their nature. If too damp, they must be drained; if of the fortunate quality of a sandy loam resting on a clay sub-soil, they can be abundantly deepened and enriched from the start; if of a heavy clay, inclined to be cold and wet in spring, and to bake and crack in summer, skill should aim to lighten it and remove its inertia; finally, as we have shown, a light porous soil should be treated like a spongethruft. All soils, except the last named, are much the better for being enriched and deeply ploughed or forked in October or November. This exposes the mould to the sweetening and mechanical action of the frost, and the fertilizers incorporated with it are gradually transformed into just that condition of plant food which the rootlets take up with the greatest ease and rapidity. A light soil, on the contrary, should not be worked in autumn, but be left intact after the crops are taken from it.

In one respect a light soil and a stiff heavy one should be treated in the same way, but for different reasons. In the first instance fertilizers should be applied in moderation to the surface, and rains and the cultivation of the growing crops depended upon to carry the richness downward to the roots. The porous nature of the earth must ever be borne in mind; fertilizers pass through it and disappear, and therefore are applied to the surface to delay this process and enable the roots to obtain as much nutriment as possible during the passage. Equal and even greater advantages are secured by a top-dressing of barn-yard manures and composts to the heaviest of clay. The surface of such soils, left to Nature, becomes in hot dry weather like pottery, baking and cracking, shielding from dew and shower, and preventing all circulation of air about the roots. A top dressing prevents all this, keeps the surface open and mellow, and supplies not only fertility, but the mechanical conditions that are essential.

If we are now ready to begin, let us begin right. I have not much sympathy with finical, fussy gardening. One of the chief fascinations of gardening is the endless field it affords for skilful sleight of hand, short-cuts, unconventional methods, and experiments. The true gardener soon ceases to be a man of rules, and becomes one of strategy, of expedients. He is prompt to act at the right moment. Like the artist, he is ever seeking and acting upon hints from Nature. The man of rules says the 1st of July is the time to set out winter cabbage, and out the plants go, though the sky be brazen and the mercury in the nineties. The gardener has his plants ready, and for a few days watches the sky. At last he perceives that rain is coming; then he sets out his plants, and Nature's watering starts them, unwitting, on their new growth.

At the same time I protest against careless, slovenly gardening—ground imperfectly prepared, crooked rows, seed half covered, or covered so deeply that the germs are discouraged long before they reach light. One of the best aids to success is a small compost heap, composed equally of manure from the horse-stable, the cow-stable, and of leaves. This should be allowed to stand so long, and be cut down and turned so often, that it becomes like a fine black powder, and is much the better for being kept under shelter from sun and rain.

All who hope to have a permanent garden will naturally think first of asparagus, one of the vegetables that have been longest in cultivation, and one which is justly among the most valued. It was cultivated hundreds of years before the Christian era, and is to-day growing in popular esteem among civilized peoples.

I will give in brief just what is essential to secure a good and lasting asparagus bed. We can if we choose grow our own plants, and thus be sure of good ones. The seed can be sown in late October or early spring on light rich soil in rows eighteen inches apart. An ounce of seed will sow fifty feet of drill. If the soil is light, cover the seed one inch deep; if heavy, half an inch, pack the ground lightly, and cover the drill with a good dusting of that fine compost we spoke of, or any fine manure. This gives the young plants a good send-off. By the use of the hoe and hand-weeding keep them scrupulously clean during the growing season, and when the tops are killed by frost mow them off. I should advise sowing two or three seeds to the inch, and then when the plants are three inches high, thinning them out so that they stand four inches apart. You thus insure almost the certainty of good strong plants by autumn, for plants raised as directed are ready to be set out after one season's growth, and by most gardeners are preferred. In most instances good plants can be bought for a small sum from nursery-men, who usually offer for sale those that are two years old.—E. P. ROE, in *Harper's Magazine for October*.

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Department of Marine,
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