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# THE CRITIC.

The Welfare of the People is the Highest Law.

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HALIFAX, N. S., JUNE 18, 1886.

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The political contest in Britain will probably be the most bitter that has taken place for many years. Gladstone and his supporters are evidently confident that an appeal to the country upon the Home Rule question will meet with public approval, but while the Liberal whips are confident of success, the joint opposition of the Unionists (Whigs and Conservatives) cannot fail to have a telling effect.

Newfoundlanders, taking a lesson from the experience of the past, have determined to build and fit out a bank fleet worthy of the ancient colony. They realize that competition with French and Norwegian fishermen, although keen, can have but one result, if the methods of curing their fish are improved. The same is true with respect to Nova Scotia. Hard-cured fish always find a ready market.

Matrimony is generally regarded in this age as a luxury, but engagements have been considered comparatively inexpensive. This day, however, is past. It is now said to be the custom in England for a gentleman who is engaged to present his betrothed with three rings. The engagement rings given by Earl Cairns to Miss Adele Grant included a half hoop of diamonds, a ring set with a diamond and a ruby, and another mounted with a fine single sapphire.

The Czar of Russia and his great Council of State are jubilant over the launching of the last ship of the Black Sea squadron. In 1783, a small frigate name the "Glory of Catherine," constituted the Russian navy; to day, Russia has a fleet of 389 steam vessels, of which 29 are iron-clads, with an armament of 836 guns. From the Crimean war down to 1876, Russia had no fleet upon the Black Sea, she now has 10 first and 10 second class war ships, with innumerable smaller craft.

This would be a good time for the fishermen of New England to repeat the assertions which they made a year ago about the uselessness to them of the Canadian fisheries. As they were supposed to know their own business, many of the leading newspapers accepted their statement as authoritative. Now, the Gloucester mackerel fleet find that their spring trip did not pay expenses, and while the fish are schooling on the coast of Nova Scotia, the American fisherman very reluctantly obeys the order to keep outside the limits.

The popular meetings which are being held throughout India, and especially those which have been convened in the Presidency of Bombay, prove that the inhabitants of that great dependency are not content with the nominal part now taken by them in governmental affairs. Whether Russian agents are secretly inciting the people to rebellion, or whether the agitation is the outcome of a desire for popular government, is not yet quite clear; in either event, British statesmen will need to be prepared. The Egyptian difficulty and the Irish troubles are the result of short-sighted policy. A similar mistake with regard to India would be fatal.

The triple alliance between Russia, Prussia, and Austria, is in danger of losing the last-named member. The mysterious, non-committal Russian despot can no longer reconcile his policy of fomenting discord in the Balkan States with the continuance of brotherly love for Austria, so he confines his honeyed words and gentle diplomatic caresses to the aged Emperor William. The neighborly exchange of friendly hand-shakings, in which the Emperors have hitherto participated, will this year be carried on without the Emperor of Austria, who has not been invited. Austria regards Russia's attitude towards Bulgaria as dangerous, and in Austrian military circles a war is considered as not improbable.

A Swiss correspondent of the *Republique Francaise*, in looking over the papers of the eccentric Duke of Brunswick, deposited at the library of Geneva, has found the draft of a secret mutual assistance treaty between him and the late Emperor Napoleon. It is dated Ham, 25th June, 1844, and is not only signed Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, but written by him on a white silk pocket handkerchief in marking ink. The French is full of Germanisms. The treaty is in five articles, and the contracting parties are bound by an oath and their honor to observe it. In return for the money which the German Prince was to furnish the French one to escape from Ham and restore the Empire, the latter was to aid the other to enter again into the possession of his Duchy and all his fiefs, and, if possible, to make all Germany one nation, giving it a constitution suited to its traditions, manners, and the needs of a progressive age. A Napoleonic conspiracy was carried on by the assistance of the Duke of Brunswick's purse. On the 22nd July, 1870, Napoleon III was for the last time reminded of the promises sworn to and written in the silk pocket handkerchief. He answered this reminder in a short note thus worded, which was found pinned to that curious document—"I have received your letter, and find it impossible to comply with your demands. I beg you to believe in my sentiments of sincere amity—Napoleon." Six weeks later, the Emperor was a prisoner of the Germans, and the Duke of Brunswick on his way to Geneva, to which he determined to leave his personal estate.

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The editor of THE CRITIC is responsible for the news 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 judging or disapproving of any part of an article or contents of the paper; and after taking due care as to what is to appear in our columns, we shall leave the rest to their prudent judgment.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

The population of London is growing at a prodigious rate, but this is not surprising, when we consider that 2700 babies are born in London each day.

Poultry fanciers in New England express a decided preference for the Spanish Leghorn, which matures early, and is a persistent layer. The Spaniard and the Brahma have evidently had their day, and the Leghorn is now the favorite.

The Peace Society, of which Sir Joseph Pease is the President, celebrated its 70th anniversary, by declaring a deficit of \$2,000. The Association has budded, blossomed and borne its fruit, but men are perverse and still prefer to settle their difficulties in the old-fashioned way.

The Paris *Press* suggests as an epitaph for Mr Gladstone the words—"Here lies the man who made Ireland and unmade England." This is the epitaph which the English people don't want to see Gladstone merit. They would like to see him make Ireland, without unmaking England.

France is a Republic, but the republican idea has never yet fully possessed the public mind. M. Zola, the French novelist, says his countrymen are not at heart for a king. They love to look up to some one. "Therefore," he continues, "the proletarian volcano will not burst in France, but in the United States."

Arrangements are now being made in England to float the bonds of the Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay Railway Company. The road has been subsidized by the Dominion and Manitoba Governments, and its projectors are already considering its early construction an assured fact. This may be true, but its utility as an outlet for the North-West, yet requires to be demonstrated.

The saw-mill owners of Michigan are distressed in their minds. They are chased from the Dominion Government's extensive timber limits in the Ontonagon district, and having estimated that they could saw nearly two billion feet of lumber, were preparing to cut and ship the logs across the lake. When the Canadian export duty was suddenly raised to \$2.00 per 1000 feet, they will now have to ship their mills and do their cutting upon Canadian territory.

## TWO VIEWS OF A TREATY.

The complications which have arisen during the past century out of the fishery question, between the British Provinces and the United States, appear quite serious enough to warrant both Governments interested in seeking an amicable and final settlement of the difficulties. But since the American Congress has, for the time being, refused to submit the question to arbitration, there is nothing left for Canada to do, but to hold to and defend the rights which have been confirmed by treaty. The seizures of American vessels for violation of the terms of the Treaty of 1814, and subsequent years, lead up to the Treaty of 1818. Americans claimed as a right all the privileges enjoyed by the colonists residing in the United States prior to the Declaration of Independence, but Britain demurred, claiming that those privileges were the sole right of British subjects, and that upon the colonies being formed into an independent nationality, the citizens of the United States forfeited the rights which they had enjoyed under the British flag. In 1818 a treaty was finally agreed upon, according to the first article, of which the inhabitants of the United States are granted "for ever" extensive fishing privileges which they are to enjoy "in common with the subjects of His Britannic Majesty." In consideration of this, the United States renounced "for ever" any liberty previously enjoyed or claimed "in other parts of the British North American dominions to take, dry, or cure fish on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors."

"Provided, however, that the American fishermen shall be permitted to enter such bays or harbors for the purpose of shelter, and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever. But they shall be under such restrictions as shall be necessary to prevent their taking, drying, or curing fish therein, or any other in manner abusing the privileges hereby reserved to them."

It is upon the interpretation of this article that the whole dispute has arisen. Americans claim the three mile limit should follow the sinuosities of the coast, and that when bays such as Fundy, Miramichi, and Chaleur, are more than six miles in width, American fishermen have a right to use the fishing grounds therein, provided they do not trespass within three miles of either shore. Britain claims that the true interpretation of the three mile limit is from headland to headland, without regard to the minor coast indentations; and since the Supreme Court of the United States upholds such an interpretation with regard to the coast waters of that country, there can be no doubt that Canada's case in this respect is unsalvageable. The second claim put forth by America is, that American vessels, under the general international law, have the right to enter Canadian ports and purchase fresh bait for use in the fisheries. Britain's answer is, that under the article quoted above American fishermen are privileged to enter Canadian ports for four specific purposes, and for no other purpose whatever. And this answer appears conclusive. True American fishermen will find the privileges conceded to them of little avail unless they are permitted to purchase fresh bait, without which they are unable to use the fisheries; but since we have the right to say whether or not this privilege shall be accorded to them, it is evident no settlement can be reached until Congress realizes the true position of matters, and agrees to have its final settlement left to arbitration.

## STREET LAMPS ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

When the early navigators guided their timid course by the uncertain light of the moon and stars, they would have laughed at a project to plant artificial luminaries in the trackless ocean. In this age no project can be laughed at until it has been considered in connection with man's past achievements in grappling with the forces of nature. "Peace hath its victories as well as war;" and the next victory which the leaders of the forces of mechanical art promise to the people of the twentieth century is *street lamps across the Atlantic*; in other words, a stretch of floating, anchored light-towers, two hundred miles apart. Captain Moody, of the Anchor Line, has already elaborated a scheme for the erection of these gigantic light-houses, which, if carried into effect, will render an ocean voyage along the most frequented routes a comparatively safe undertaking. The floating stations are to be erected along the lines of the Atlantic cables, with which they are to be connected. An American Exchange thus describes the floating station, as projected by Captain Moody:—

"The hull is circular in form, thirty feet in diameter and thirteen feet deep. Radiating from the hull are four stems, each fifty feet long, twenty feet wide, and nine feet deep. The main hull is surrounded by a bulwark four feet in height. A skeleton steel tower sixty feet high arises from the main deck, stayed to the hull by wire rigging. On the extreme top of this tower is placed a powerful electric light. The electricity is generated by a dynamo operated by an oil motor re-enforced by a windmill attached to the tower. Among the advantages claimed for this lightship by the inventor are great buoyancy and floating power, combined with light draught. The peculiar model obviates the objectionable features of rolling. The ship is moored by four chain cables passing down from the main hull between the stems, preventing the twisting of the cables and allowing the stems to follow the motion of the sea, thus avoiding pitching, plunging, and severe straining of the cables. The ship is built in water-tight compartments, and is well lighted and ventilated."

From soundings which have been made in the Atlantic ocean during the past few years, it seems there will be no difficulty in obtaining a permanent anchorage for such structures at any required intervals. The cost of creating and maintaining such a light house service, consisting of, say a dozen towers, may seem a great obstacle in the way of the project; but when we consider the vastness of the commercial interests which would

share in the benefits it would confer, the outlay will no longer appear great. Captain Moody's invention is being seriously considered by the British and several of the European naval departments. Should his scheme prove feasible, he will have won a truly great victory over the adverse powers of nature.

## A NOVA SCOTIAN POLICY.

There is scarce a Nova Scotian who has not faith in the great future of this Province, and who does not believe that destiny has in store for her a glorious era of prosperity. But while this is true, Nova Scotians as a rule are too apt to believe that in the distant future only will such an era be reached. Why should this idea be so prevalent? Has our faith in the country no living interest for the present generation? Are we satisfied to store up for posterity that which is within our own reach? We think not. There are hundreds, yes thousands, of patriotic Nova Scotians who bitterly lament the disturbance and chaos which has been wrought in the past by politics and partyism. These men are anxiously awaiting a new departure when Nova Scotians, Liberal and Conservative, shall lay aside their present methods and strive unitedly to further the great interests of our common country. The government elected on Tuesday last is to a large extent entrusted with the furtherance of these great interests. Leaving aside smaller matters it should first turn its attention to questions which vitally effect our agriculturists. There is throughout the length and breadth of the Province a wide-spread need for farm laborers. The government should at once take measures to have this want supplied by establishing in each county a "Farm Labor Bureau," through which it could obtain the fullest information as to the number of such emigrants who could obtain employment in the municipality. Meantime arrangements should be made to advertize Nova Scotia throughout England and Scotland, so that the class of emigrants desired could be made aware of the prospects in this Province. Beginning in this way the government should proceed to obtain full statistics as to the partially improved farms now for sale, and this data they should make known to the tenant farmers in Britain. We believe by following such a course the government would earn for itself the heartfelt gratitude of the people. We have been satiated with politics; it is now time for us to be surfeited with patriotism. By its action the government may speed or delay the era of prosperity, the dawn of which should not be left to a coming generation.

## LIFE INSURANCE.

How often we hear people speak of the mysteries of life insurance, just as if this branch of business had about it peculiarities quite beyond the pen of the ordinary mind. The truth is, that hundreds of policy-holders have not the time to make full enquiries as to the methods adopted by the different companies; and when once insured, they are obliged, come what may, to pay the premiums as demanded, or forfeit any fair equivalent for the money which they have paid in. We have several times strongly pointed out the advantages that life insurance offers to the man who, without it, would be in constant dread of leaving his family in want; but we have also urged upon our readers the necessity of ascertaining fully the benefits to be derived, before consenting to take out a policy in any company. Life insurance should be conducted upon the same basis as any other business; it should offer immediate, not prospective, value for money, and its charges should be in accordance with this principle. We have called attention to the Dominion Safety Fund Life Association as a company which offers to the insured value for value, in which the poor man is not obliged to stint his family, in order to provide for eventualities. When it is remembered, that for every thousand dollars paid as premiums in ordinary companies, only one-fourth is ever returned to the insured; it is evident that the mysteries of life insurance require to be carefully studied by all classes in the community. Germany and France now propose establishing a system of life insurance through their governments, and there can be no doubt that this is the tendency of the age.

It is said that the comparative failure of the carrier pigeon service, during the siege of Paris, was due to the inclemency of the weather. Of the 363 birds sent out from the beleaguered city, but 57 arrived at their destination. These latter were the bearers of not less than 2500 despatches which had been photographed on thin films of paper, tightly rolled and sealed in goose quills, and attached to the tail feathers of the birds. Britain spends \$8,000, and France \$20,000 annually, in perfecting the carrier pigeon service. 9,000 birds are now being trained in England.

Americans are enterprising. The last proposal is to establish a hotel under the Falls of Niagara. Tourists will doubtless appreciate the luxury of sandwiches and coffee partaken amidst the blinding mists and deafening roar of the cataract, but it will take much advertising to make such an hotel pay.

Monster ships and monster guns have demonstrated beyond a doubt that the effectiveness of the war ship of the future will not depend upon excessive tonnage. With the completion of the *Nile* and *Trafalgar*, now under construction in British dockyards, the Admiralty will be content with smaller and more useful war ships. Marine fortresses, costing \$5,000,000 each, will soon be a matter of history.

TYT-BITS.

THE PLOW AND SWORD.

There was a Count, the story runs,  
Who knew that shortly he must die,  
So called he to him his two sons  
To share his goods and property.

Now for a plow, also a sword,  
The aged warrior made request;  
They brought him, those the sons adored,  
That he could make them his bequest.

"My eldest son, my valiant heir,  
You will this sword in future wield;  
The mountain with its castle there  
And all of honor you shall shield."

"To you, not less, my kinder son,  
To you the plow do I now give;  
In lands which quiet huts stand on  
There you in peaceful toil shall live."

Life-wearied then he falls to sleep  
As he this simple blessing gives;  
The sons his mandates truly keep,  
And faithful are throughout their lives.

To-day where is that sword of will?  
That castle and its hero man?  
Where are the lands with villas still?  
And where the humble, peaceful yeoman?

Oh! ask not how the story ends,  
'Tis known full well throughout the throng;  
To ruins deep the castle bends,  
That sword has rusted long.

The lands, though, lie in lovely pride  
Beneath the sunshine's glad-beaming rays;  
The golden harvest ripens wide  
For one has held the plow these days.

From the German, by H. F. Steinhilber.

Mrs. Yegger is much given to gadding. She is everlastingly on the streets, while Col. Yegger is much given to staying at home and smoking his pipe.

"I believe you love your nasty old pipe more than you do me," she remarked, indignantly.

"I guess I do. My pipe doesn't go out as often as you do."

A ten year old Boston girl, says the *Record*, asked her teacher the other day if India was our father country, just as England was our mother country. "No indeed," was the answer, "Why do you ask that?" "Nothing, only I see it's Farther India on the map."

DREW THE LINE AT SNORES.—The organ blower in a London church recently fell asleep during the service, of which fact the audience soon became conscious by his vigorous blowing of his own organ. The Rev. Arthur Hall, the preacher, after bearing it for a while, stopped and remarked: "I do not object to a quiet nap on a hot day, and am flattered at being able to contribute to anybody's repose; but, while proud at being able to give the beloved sleep, I wish it to be distinctly understood that I draw the line at snores. There is a man snoring in the congregation, and I shall be obliged if somebody will waken him." The offender was quickly roused.

A German school teacher was instructing his pupils how to act when the Grand Duke should pass through on the railroad, an event which was to occur next day. "Remember, children," said the pedagogue, "that as soon as the train arrives you are to yell as loud as you can: 'Long live the Grand Duke!' until he leaves." Next day when the Grand Duke arrived at the station, and graciously bowed from the platform of the special car, the school children made the welkin weary by yelling: "Long live the Grand Duke until he leaves!"—*Texas Siftings*.

NOT THE ORIGINAL GEORGE.—One of the managers of a home for destitute colored children tells a funny story about the way Washington's birthday was celebrated at that institution. She went out there in the afternoon to see how things were going on, and found a youngster, as black as the inside of a coal mine, tied to a bedpost with his hands behind him. "What's that boy tied up so for?" she asked the attendant. "For lying, ma'am; he is the worst lying nigger I ever saw." "What's his name?" "George Washington, ma'am," was the paralyzing reply.—*Washington Capital*.

SHE'D SEEN WORSE IN PRINT. It is narrated that a not over-highly intellectual literary Western girl met Mr. William Dean Howells for the first time lately, and becoming quite interested in his talk asked him for his autograph. Mr. Howells assented willingly, and wrote a very pretty verso to a very pretty girl. "Oh, Mr. Howells," she exclaimed, "How sweet! Is it original?" "Oh, yes," he replied smiling benignantly. "You don't say! Well, I should think you would write something for the newspapers, or the magazines. I've seen lots worse things than this in print."

The railroad companies want to lay their tracks with hardened sleepers. One of the New Haven ministers says that his congregation has material enough to set up a whole parallel road.

Speaking of wives' wages, it is mentioned that a happy couple agreed to bear equally the expenses of the family. One of the children fell ill, and a difference arose as to which should buy medicine for the little one. Both held out firmly. The result was that the child, getting no medicine, was soon well.

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## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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This is an age of gigantic undertakings and speculations. The King of the Hawaiian Islands sent an agent to London to borrow on such security as he could offer \$3,000,000. An English syndicate of capitalists, realizing the position of affairs, at once offered to buy up the entire islands for \$15,000,000. The King, it is said, entertains the offer favorably.

The Dominion Government is about to expend \$100,000 in improving the fortifications at Victoria and Esquimaux, B. C. The British government is likewise prepared to make a heavy outlay for guns and military stores for the same.

Butter-makers will be pleased to learn that the new slate-lined arctic butter box is a complete success. Much good butter is spoiled by being packed in tubs made from unseasoned wood, and the butter-makers too frequently hold the makers responsible for rancidity, which is the result of packing. The slate-lined tub keeps the butter at least 10 degrees cooler than the wooden ones.

There was a time when steel rails cost something, and were worth something, but according to the *Engineering Review*, the steel rails now being manufactured have little to recommend them saving cheapness.

In 1870 the well equipped roads of Britain, rolling stock included, cost on an average \$170,000 per mile. They now are estimated to cost \$210,000. Under the circumstances it is not surprising that the charges for freight and passengers on English railways continue excessive, but it is hinted that the increase of \$40,000 per mile is due to the watering of capital stock.

Mr. Matthew Arnold has arrived in New York, and is spending his time chiefly with his daughter, Mrs. F. W. Whitebridge, who now resides in that city. While in the United States he is to deliver at least one lecture under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania, upon "Points in Foreign Education."

The Appletons have sold 8,000,000 copies of Hugh Conway's "Called Back."

Prof. Simon Newcomb, the distinguished astronomer, who is a native of Nova Scotia, is publishing in the *New York Independent* a series of articles on the "Labor Question."

A correspondent in Cape Breton writes: "Everything is literally blooming here. The air is pure, sweet and balmy; the weather is perfection itself; the fishing is excellent; and the facilities for boating and bathing are within the reach of all. Vegetation seems to be doing everything by leaps and bounds here. Spring comes late down here, but when it really does come, it evidently means business."

It is estimated that twenty per cent. of Her Majesty's Hindoo subjects are in a state of chronic starvation, owing to the terrible famines which visit their country at intervals of six or seven years. Among these people the family meal consists of one course, and that is rice. Consequently, a failure of the rice crop means general starvation.

Somewhat of a sensation has been caused among the Michigan lumbermen by the news from Ottawa that the Government has advanced the export duty on pine logs from \$1 to \$2 per thousand feet. Lumbermen in that State own about 1,700,000,000 feet of pine in the Georgian Bay district. While the increase in the export duty on logs will injure the lumbering interests in Michigan, it will cause American firms who have purchased timber limits in Canada to erect saw-mills at convenient places on the Canadian side. This will do something towards the permanent settlement of large districts which would otherwise be left treeless and unpopulated.

In many of the leading weekly journals a legal department has been found of great service to subscribers, and as we have several times been called upon to open such a department in THE CRITIC, we have decided to do so without further delay. The column will be found of special service to those who reside in country districts where it is impossible to obtain legal advice, and it may be the means of saving much vexatious litigation to those who are desirous of following the path of honor, even though it may be disadvantageous to himself. We will publish answers to the questions of correspondents with as little delay as possible. Our correspondents must observe the following rules:—

1. Begin your inquiry by stating your full name and address.
2. State the fact first and then put your questions in regular order marked 1, 2, 3, etc.
3. It would be advisable to put initials, or a *non de plume*.
4. If you require a private answer enclose \$1.00.

Many New Yorkers have adopted the European custom of hiring out their own private carriages and horses,

The Kennedy family are too well known in Halifax to require any recommendation. Scottish songs, when well sung, are always pleasing, but when sung in true "Highland" style, they are doubly so. The Kennedys may expect a good turn out at the Masonic Hall.

The Emperor William, who is now 89 years of age, is said to be slowly but surely failing in health. No Sovereign in Europe is more beloved than is the Emperor by the German people.

The general public is most cordially invited to the Eucænia of the University of King's College, on Thursday, June 24th, 1886. The "Programme of Proceedings" is one of the most elaborate that has ever been made public. The convocation exercises cannot fail to be of great interest, and there is every indication that the coming Eucænia will be one of the most brilliant that has taken place in Windsor for many years. Excursion rates upon the railways will doubtless induce a large number of Halifaxians who have never attended this gathering at Kings to put in an appearance on Thursday next. The Halifax Church of England congregations should be well represented. The college authorities have made every preparation for the reception of visitors, an inexpensive but substantial lunch can be procured by those so desiring. The college buildings, which have recently been improved, still require a further outlay to put them in thorough repair, and Dr. Moody, Chairman of the Restoration Committee, or Chas. Wilcox, Secretary of the same, will gladly receive additional subscriptions to the fund.

The disgraceful riots which have taken place in Belfast have called forth some bitter criticism from the Press of the Home Rule party. If men who have been held up to Home Rulers as a pattern of law-abiding citizens thus allow their passions to get the better of their judgment, how can they hope to retain the sympathy of loyal British subjects.

The announcement of the suicide of King Ludwig, of Bavaria, will, by most men, be taken as a proof of that unhappy monarch's insanity. Reckless extravagance and excessive use of alcohol has done its work. The King of Bavaria is dethroned, not by his subjects, but by his own hand.

The sudden destruction by fire on Sunday last of the thriving little town on Vancouver has created great excitement in Victoria, New Westminster and elsewhere. Within two hours after the fire, which originated in the burning brush on the C. P. R. reserve, first made its appearance, the town was in ashes. Property to the value of \$500,000 was destroyed, and 3,000 people rendered homeless. Many persons are known to have perished in the flames, and many others are still missing. An urgent appeal for succor comes from the sufferers.

The Elections for the Local Legislature, which took place on Tuesday last, resulted in the return of 30 Liberals, 7 Liberal-Conservatives, and 1 Independent. Annapolis, Antigonish, Colchester, Digby, Guysboro', Halifax, Hants, Inverness, Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne, and Yarmouth, return all Liberals; Cape Breton returns 2 Conservatives; Pictou returns 1 Liberal and 2 Liberal-Conservatives; Victoria returns 1 Liberal and 1 Independent; Cumberland, Kings and Richmond, each return 1 Liberal and 1 Liberal-Conservative.

Messrs. J. Harris & Co., of St. John, who own and control the finest rolling mills in the Dominion, have secured the contract for the construction of the new cars to be placed on the I. C. Railway.

To our friends who wish to air their French we would recommend them to read the Puttner Emulsion Co.'s advertisement in our columns, printed in French. This enterprising company, managed by W. H. Simson, Ph. G. have been spending their money freely on printer's ink, which always pays when accompanied by a really worthy preparation such as Puttner's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil has undoubtedly proved itself to be.

The record of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition opened well in the way of numbers, and last week fully sustained the high figures previously reached. In the course of the week as many as 140,533 passed the turnstile.

We are glad to learn that arrangements are in progress for the adequate provision of seats in the Canadian section for the use of visitors. The seats are themselves being made of Canadian woods, and will thus preserve the thoroughly national character of the whole display. An official register for the record of the names and addresses of visitors will also be placed in the central gallery.

The commercial interests of Canada are already beginning to benefit by the display. During the past week very large orders are reported by various Canadian firms, including organs, spring mattresses, and various manufactured goods. Representatives of the London School Board are among recent enquirers, with a view to large purchases of school desks, seats, and general appliances, while deputations with a similar object have come from as far north as Halifax in Yorkshire.—*Canadian Gazette*.

Of the 211 members of the Canadian House of Commons, 69 are lawyers and eight or ten notaries; and out of 32 of the most frequent speakers 21 are followers of Blackstone.

A candle on the altar of a church in Madrid was found to be filled with explosives. It is believed to have been a device of thieves who intended to rob people in the congregation during the confusion which would follow the bursting of the candle.

Gladstone has issued a telling manifesto to his constituents in Midlothian. In seeking their suffrages for the 14th time, he feels confident that his old friends will rally to his support.

RELIGIOUS.

METHODIST.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has fifty-two churches and nine missions in New York city, with 12,588 communicants, a gain of twenty churches, five missions, and 3,396 members, during the past twenty years.

BAPTIST.

The convention of the American Baptist Missionary Union met on the 25th ult., at Ashbury Park, N. Y. There were at least 1500 clergymen present. The sum of \$384,300 was reported as the receipts of the year.

Philadelphia has sixty-seven Baptist churches and seventoon missions. The total church membership is 19,958. The number of schools is 83, with a membership of 21,976.

The Baptists have forty churches and eight missions in New York, with 13,600 communicants, a gain of twelve churches, six missions, and 3,200 members during the past twenty years.

On the 12th May last a council of Baptist ministers was convened to consider the difficulties existing in the Canso Baptist Church, and also the charges preferred against the pastor, Rev. James Scott. The council in their report strongly disapproves of Mr. Scott practicing medicine contrary to the wishes of many members of the church, also for the arbitrary manner in which members were dealt with, and for inviting from the pulpit those who are not members to participate in the business meeting. The council also express the opinion that the church has erred in judgment in not requesting Mr. Scott to resign the pastorate.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada met in the City of Hamilton on Wednesday the 9th inst. Although the representation from the Maritime Provinces was small, there were about three hundred representatives in attendance. After roll call, the retiring Moderator, Dr. MacKnight, addressed the Assembly. The Rev. J. P. Smith, of Gault, who occupied the pulpit of Fort Massey Church of Halifax previous to Dr. Burns, was elected Moderator. Nine ministers, including Dr. McCulloch of Truro, asked leave to retire from active service. A most interesting discussion, conducted almost entirely by the elders, took place on the term of the eldership, but no action was taken as no session or body of elders had made application for a change. The Rev. Mr. Bruce presented a report of the home mission committee, showing the revenue in the Maritime Provinces to have been last year \$4,600. The amount received for augmentation last year in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and P. E. Island was \$10,000. Dr. Cochrane presented a glowing account of the home mission work done in the West, about \$62,000 having been spent last year. A new presbytery was established in connection with the Synod of the North-West. A lively debate took place on the question of consolidating the colleges. It was proposed by some of the representatives that Pine Hill College, Halifax, be amalgamated with Montreal College, and that the Theological Department of Queens join Knox College, Toronto. The Assembly decided to meet in Winnipeg next year. The Foreign Mission Committees presented their reports which show that that department of the work of the church is in a good condition.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Central Board of Missions will issue a monthly to be named "Our Mission News," to be published at Hamilton, which will be edited by Rev. C. H. Mackridge, D. D., the energetic general Secretary. The first number will be issued on July 1st, and will contain a memoir of Bishop Seabury, the first Bishop consecrated for America.

There will be five candidates for Deacon's Orders at the ensuing Ordination of the Bishop of Nova Scotia; three of whom have been trained at King's College, and two have come from England. A glance at the clergy list of this Diocese shows that fully 75 per cent. of the clergy are graduates of King's College.

The Rev. Isaac Brock, M. A., of Oxford, and Canon of St. Luke's Cathedral, has been appointed President of King's College. The services of Mr. Hammond, tutor in Classics, have been retained for another year. The prospects of the College for the next year as regards matriculants are good. The new President has given the best proof of his fitness for the position by the skill and judgment he has displayed in ruling the College at the most critical point in its history.

CATHOLIC.

Right Rev. Bishop Power, and Rev. J. M. Clarke, of St. John's, Nfld., touched here on Friday last on their way home from Rome.

Bishop Healy, of Portland, Me., celebrated the eleventh anniversary of his consecration on the 2nd inst.

Cardinal Newman will visit Manchester and the other principal towns in the north of England during the summer.

A pilgrimage of about two hundred persons from Holland is visiting Rome. The pilgrims will proceed thence to Naples, Sorrento, Loretto, and Assisi.

The Pope has decorated the two sons of the Shah of Persia with the grand cordon of the Order of Pius IX., in recognition of the protection which they extend to Christians in the Empire.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

The following Price-Lists have been corrected up to the time of going to press and are thoroughly reliable and accurate.

GROCERIES.

SUGAR.	
Cut Loaf.....	8 to 8 1/4
Granulated.....	8 1/4 to 7
Circle A.....	8 1/4 to 8 1/2
Extra C.....	8 1/2 to 8
Yellow C.....	8 1/2 to 8 1/4

COFFEE.	
Congou, Common.....	17 to 19
" Fair.....	20 to 23
" Good.....	25 to 29
" Choice.....	31 to 33
" Extra Choice.....	35 to 38
COLOMB—Choice.....	37 to 39

MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes.....	30 to 32
Demerara.....	30 to 33
Diamond N.....	43
Porto Rico.....	33

SOAPS.	
Ivory bar, 1 lb, 2 lb and 3 lb.....	6 1/4
Canada.....	4
No 1 Family.....	4
Irrant.....	3
Toilet 15 to 60c. per doz.....	

CANDLES, 6s and 8s.....	11
Do., Paraffine.....	19 to 20c

BISSCITS.	
Pilot Bread.....	60 to 2.00
Hoston and Thin Family.....	6 1/2 to 7 1/2
Soda.....	6 to 7
do. in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7
Fancy.....	8 to 15

CONFECTIONERY.	
Assorted in 30 lb Pails.....	12
Royal Mixture.....	11 to 20
Loranges.....	12 to 15
1 cent goods, 144 in a box.....	95 to 110
Toys per hundred.....	65 to 75
Clear Candy Toys.....	2.00 to 4.00

STARCH, Blue and White.....	6
" Lilly White.....	8
Prepared Corn.....	9

BUTTER.	
Canadian.....	19 to 20
N. S.....	18 to 20
CHEESE, new.....	10 to 10 1/2
EGGS.....	17 to 11
Tobacco—Black.....	37 to 40
" Bright.....	42 to 58
Blacking, per gross.....	3.00 to 4.00
Blacklead.....	2.00 to 10.00
Pearl Blue.....	2.50 to 3.00

The above quotations are corrected by Mackintosh & Co., Jericho Warehouse.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL.	
Extra.....	none
No. 1.....	none
No. 2 large.....	none
No. 2.....	none
No. 3 large.....	2.00
No. 3.....	2.00
Small.....	1.00
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore, July.....	none
August and Sept.....	none
No. 1 Round Shore.....	none
No. 1, Labrador.....	none
ALRWIVES.....	none
COFFISH.	
Hard Shore to lquial.....	2.40

Some parcels of new coming in from the shore and selling at \$2.40 per qtl.

Bank.....	none
Bay.....	none
SALMON, No. 1.....	none
No. 2.....	none
No. 3.....	none
HADDOCK.....	1.50 to 1.90
HANE.....	none
CUSK.....	none
POLLOCK.....	none
FISH OILS.	
Cod A.....	.35 to .38
Dog A.....	.25 to .29
Pale Seal.....	none
HANE SOUNDS.....	45 to 50c per lb.

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

LOBSTERS.

Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing).	
Tall Cans.....	5.00 to 5.50
Flat ".....	0.00 to 0.50
Per case 4 doz. 1lb cans.	

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

APPLES, No. 1, per bbl.....	1.75 to 3.25
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new).....	none
case, Valencia.....	0.00 to 10.00
Lemons, per box.....	5.00 to 6.00
case, Palermo.....	7.00 to 8.00
Cocoanuts, per 100.....	none
Onions, Bermuda, per lb.....	4 1/2 to 5
Mediterranean, per lb.....	3 1/2 to 3 3/4
Foxberries, per bbl.....	3.00 to 3.75
Figs, 1lb bxs (fresh).....	16 to 18c
Dates, layer (new).....	7 to 8c
Bananas.....	3.00 to 3.25

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

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

Our quotations below are our today's wholesale selling prices for cash within ten days after shipment.

Flour,	
Graham.....	5.25 to 5.50
Patent high grades.....	5.85 to 6.00
mediums.....	4.75 to 5.00
Superior Extra.....	4.50 to 4.80
Lower grades.....	3.50 to 4.45
Oatmeal, Standard.....	4.50 to 4.75
Granulated.....	5.00 to 5.50
Rolled Oats.....	5.00 to 6.00
Corn Meal—Halifax ground.....	2.00 to 3.15
—Imported.....	2.80 to 2.85
Bran per ton—Wheat.....	18.00 to 20.00
" Corn.....	10.00 to 17.00
Shorts.....	20.00 to 22.00
Middings.....	21.00 to 25.00
Cracked Corn.....	29.00 to 30.00
Oats.....	25.00 to 30.00
Barley.....	34.00
Pea Meal per bbl.....	3.75
Feed Flour.....	3.25 to 3.50
From Frozen Wheat.....	3.75
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs.....	42 to 45
Barley " of 48 ".....	75 to 80
Peas " of 60 ".....	1.10
Corn " of 55 ".....	85 to 85
Hay per ton.....	13.00 to 15.00
Straw.....	10.00 to 12.00

A. GUNN & Co., 253 Barrington Street, Halifax, N. S.

PROVISIONS.

Beef Am Ex Mess, duty paid.....	12.00 to 12.50
" Am. Plate.....	12.50 to 13.00
" Ex. Plate.....	13.50 to 14.00
Pork, Mess, American.....	13.50 to 14.00
" " " ".....	13.00 to 13.50
" American, clear.....	15.00 to 15.50
" P F I Mess.....	13.50 to 14.00
" " " ".....	12.50 to 13.00
" P E I Thin Mess.....	12.00 to 12.50
" Prime Mess.....	11.00 to 11.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails.....	10 to 11
Cases.....	12 to 12 1/2
Hams, P F I.....	12 to 13c
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound.....	15 to 20
" unwashed.....	12 to 15
Green Hides—Ox, inspected, No 1.....	7 1/2
" Cow.....	7
Salted Hides—Ox in Lots, No 1.....	7 1/2
" Cow.....	7 1/2
Calf Skin.....	8 to 10
" Deacons, each.....	25 to 35
Woolskins.....	25 to 1.00
Lambskins.....	.15

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

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No 1, per m.....	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do.....	14.00 to 17.00
" No 2 do.....	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m.....	8.00 to 14.00
Spruce, dimension good, per m.....	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do.....	8.00 to 9.0
" Small, do do.....	6.50 to 7.05
Hemlock, merchantable.....	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine.....	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do do.....	1.00 to 1.25
" spruce, No 1.....	1.10 to 1.30
Laths, per m.....	2.00
Hard wood, per cord.....	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood.....	2.25 to 2.50

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

POULTRY.

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

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK.

Steers, best quality, per lb.....	4.50 to 5.00
Oxen.....	4 to 4.50
Fat Steers, Heifers, light weights.....	4.00
Wethers, best quality, per lb.....	6.00
Lambs, (70 lbs. and upwards).....	6.00

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

## MARY AND HER LAMB.

(A New Version).

Miss Mary had a little lamb  
With a fleece like snow that shone -  
And I wish that I could speak as well  
Of its curious goings on.

One day it went to school with her,  
Which was against the rule;  
It got her such a wallowing  
She doused it in a pool.

But still to school 'twould follow her,  
As if she were its dam;  
Which always put the teacher out  
Till she put out the lamb.

And that unruly quadruped  
Demoralized all the classes  
And made the little girls and boys  
Behave like little asses.

And Mary got so many slaps  
That she with rage was wasting,  
'Till she resolved to bate the lamb  
To stop her own 'lambasting.'

She couldn't cook and she couldn't carve,  
But she roasted it whole and hairy;  
So she did scant justice to this lamb,  
Dead as a live, did Mary

And its fleece that had been white as snow,  
Was singed as black as sable;  
And so of Mary's little lamb  
The end was lamb on-table.

## MORAL.

Though you may like a little lamb,  
Of barbecued beasts be chary,  
For that nasty underdone juvenile sheep  
Disagreed with naughty Mary!

F. BLAKE CROFTON.

## ON THE RATIONALE OF MANURING AND PRUNING AN APPLE ORCHARD.

(Concluded.)

## THE TRANSPIRATION CURRENT.

The volume of transpired water from the leaves varies with the moisture of the atmosphere, the degree of cloudiness and the wind. Sunlight has a very powerful influence. Cutting off a small twig when the tree is in full leaf diminishes for a varying length of time the transpiration power of the leaves of the entire limb from which the twig is cut. The effect seems to be that of a shock. If numerous twigs are taken from the different branches of a large tree in full leaf, the transpiration power of the entire tree is sensibly impaired. How far the shock to the tree arrests or influences the course of the sap is not known, but inferentially the act of maiming must produce an unfavorable effect on the circulation. It is certain, however, that the energy of the tree is temporarily impaired, and under these disadvantages its impaired energies are directed to the process of covering the wounds with fresh bark, and diverted from their proper constructive work in forming fruit.

One would infer from these observations that pruning in the summer is not to be recommended. We may rub off buds, or stop a shoot and minimize the shock and waste of energy which maiming creates.

In order that the sap current may be most effective it is desirable to induce as large a leaf surface as possible, but well exposed to the direct rays of the sun. Therefore it is an object to remove before the leafing all branches or twigs, which, if allowed to remain, would be shaded, and thereby made incapable of properly performing their functions as organs of digestion and absorption of food from the air (carbonic acid) in direct sunlight, or transpiring under the same powerful agency water from the soil.

## THE INFLUENCE OF THE STOCK ON THE SCION.

We are now in a position to consider the different habits of apple trees in respect of root growth, and approach a subject of the highest interest. We know that the root filaments or thread-like extremities are the agents by and through which both the transpiration and the sap currents are determined. Therefore, these members are all-important. Certain varieties of grafted apple trees have wide-spreading, shallow-seated roots of a fibrous character. Other varieties send down a few prongy roots many feet into the soil, and are less abundantly supplied with fibrous filaments. High cultivation determines the approach of the roots of some varieties towards the surface, but appears to have less effect on those of others.

The appearance of a tree above ground very frequently corresponds in general outline to the distribution of the roots below the surface.

The area, therefore, over which the different varieties of grafted trees find their food-supply in air and soil varies greatly. It follows as a consequence of this variation that equally diverse conditions must exist in relation to available moisture and temperature, for the temperature of the soil with the advancing summer is continually changing with the depth until that point is reached where the mean annual temperature of the latitude is represented. This point varies in different soils in our climate, but the approaches to it, which alone concern us, can be made tolerably uniform by draining.

## THE SOIL AFFECTING THE STOCK.

It has been shown more than fifty years ago, that the kind of soil in which a stock has grown, affects to a certain degree the growth of some varieties of scions. Lindley, in his "Theory of Horticulture," gives a table

of the kinds of stocks most suitable for apple, pear, plum and cherry, on loamy, calcareous and light soils. The influence of the soil on the stock in relation to certain scions is especially deserving of study in districts which are so distinguished for the production of fine fruit as those distributed throughout the country between Windsor and Annapolis. It may turn out that home grown stocks for grafting are more desirable on some of our soils than imported grafted trees, and there is always a merit in home production if they hold their own in competition with foreign, and a special merit if they excel them. Stocks raised on a red sand stone soil have a different influence over the scion to those produced from similar seed on a gravelly soil, or a retentive clay, or a limestone soil. The influence is probably due to variations in the structure of the root, arising largely from the mechanical composition of the soil. The differences observed in root growth of grafted trees are in a measure under our control, and the best means by which this control can be further secured and improved in the direction of attaining superior fruit, are to be found in patient enquiry into the reciprocal relations of the stock and the scion. Who, for instance, is prepared to declare that the stocks grown from the seed of the Pomme Gris on a retentive clay soil, are as suitable for grafting the Northern Spy as stocks raised from seeds of the Gravenstein, grown in a gravelly soil, or a warm limestone soil, or a red sandstone soil? But our stocks are frequently raised from the refuse of the cider press, and our knowledge of root growth is still very meagre.

## THE SCION.

It has been alleged in some American periodicals that the scion, practically, sends out roots of its own, converting the stock into a mere support, and disposing of it as if it were a part of its own substance, by overcoming all its natural tendencies. This appears to an extreme view. We are here reminded of an important paper read before the association, at its last annual meeting, by Mr. Morris, of the Fonthill nurseries, Ontario. I regret, for my own sake, that the writer of this suggestive paper did not enter more into details. In the discussion which ensued on Mr. Morris' paper, Mr. R. W. Starr brought before the association some important facts which I am glad to have the opportunity of supplementing. Mr. Starr stated as the result of actual observation that he had arrived at the conclusion that "the time of the ripening of the stock has an influence on the wood and fruit of the scion." This is a most important deduction. Mr. Starr instanced two Baldwin trees as bearing out his conclusions, derived from observations on the ripening of the young growth from the roots of the different stocks of which these Baldwins were grafted.

## IN MY OWN ORCHARD

I have two Bishop Pippins, seventeen years old, planted in the same soil, and in precisely similar conditions as regards drainage, shelter, etc. The stocks are widely different, the tops of the trees are equally diverse. The fruit of both is good, but that of the smaller tree has been exceptionally good for some years. The smaller tree has a large collar above the junction of stock and graft, and the circumference of the graft is 7 inches more than that of the stock. The spread of the branches of the smaller tree is also much less than that of its neighbor, and some of the branches exhibit a different growth. I have thought that the tree is slowly failing, and although the stock has enabled the scion to produce splendid fruit, yet it looks as if its powers were on the wane. Very superior fruit has apparently been produced by this stock and scion at the cost of the durability of the tree. The slow-growing stock has checked the descending sap current, and thrown it into fruit development, giving rise to the well-known effect produced by ringing grape vines. Now,

## THE PRINCIPLES INVOLVED

In these observations have been known and discussed for more than half a century in relation to the Crab, the Doucin, the Paradise and seedling stocks. But the effect of climate and soil upon the varieties of fruit produced on these different stocks when grafted, in particular relation to flavor and disease, such as spotting, scabbing, etc., can only be ascertained by close observation and experiment in a new locality. Hence all such effects deserve to be recorded. Perhaps further illustrations of the influence of the stock on the scion may be furnished by gentlemen present. It is desirable to collect home illustrations, so that these may be collated and inferences drawn, having due regard to the great differences which the mechanical constitution of different soils and climate produce on stocks. The subject is so comprehensive and important to fruit growers that no fact bearing on the question should be omitted or disregarded. The leading efforts

## OF MODERN APPLE TREE PRODUCERS

have been directed towards swiftly multiplying promising scions, but very little attention appears to have been devoted towards those conditions which affect the stock in its relation to the scion. It is a subject which, with us, can hardly be taken up in its entirety by practical nursery men. It requires the co-operative work of an association with orchard experimental grounds devoted to that and similar work. But we can collect and examine and discuss the information supplied by local experience on this attractive subject. This special reason why with us local experience is disadvantageous, arises from the fact that excellent results have been attained on the red sandstone soils of some parts of the Annapolis valley, on the red marly lays and gypsum soils and gravelly drifts about Windsor and elsewhere. So that if the soil affects the influence of the stock on the graft to a marked degree, we have the best opportunities for comparing the fruit obtained from imported stocks grown on different soils, with those of home production. By this means we shall be able to

## CONNECT CAUSE WITH EFFECT,

and doubtless arrive at conclusions which may be profitably applied.

Although Mr. Starr's deduction was no doubt a correct one in the cases cited, yet it should not be taken too literally or too generally by amateurs in selecting, without fruiting, seedling stocks for grafting. So high an authority as Darwin states in his "Animals and Plants under domestication": "These several differences in leafing, flowering and fruiting, are not at all necessarily correlated; for as Andrew Knight has remarked, no one can judge from the early flowering of a new seedling, or from the early shedding or change of color of the leaves, whether it will mature its fruit early in the season." Loudon also remarks in relation to this matter: "An early blossom in the spring, and an early change of color in the autumnal leaf would naturally be supposed to indicate a fruit of early maturity; but I have never been able to discover any criterion of this kind on which the smallest dependence may be placed. The leaves of some varieties will become yellow and fall off, leaving the fruit green and immature; and the leaves in other kinds will retain their verdure long after the fruit has perished."—[Loudon on Gardening]. It seems, however, that Mr. Starr's illustration is conclusive as to one effect of the stock on the scion. In one case the stock has exercised an influence towards improvement; in the other case, towards deterioration on the same variety of fruit, and this is a very important practical fact. I think that both the stock of the Baldwin and the stock of the Bishop Pippin should be preserved and multiplied. In Europe the value of seedlings for grafting purposes, whose roots run near the surface, has long been recognized, and it is, perhaps, in this direction that we should give special attention, having in view the character of our climate and soils. Other things being equal, should we not graft a scion whose natural tendency is to throw out prongy roots inclined to penetrate deep into the soil, on to selected stocks whose roots are disposed to run near the surface, and are of a fibrous character. Should we not graft a late ripening variety of scion on a stock known to be an early fruiting variety, and having the habit of wide-spreading roots running near the surface. Thus specially selecting the stock and specially selecting the scion, both in relation to the soils on which they are to be permanently grown, and the natural habit of each. We must deal with the vegetable as we do with the animal.

It will be seen that this subject is of a very comprehensive character, and can only be faintly outlined in a brief paper. I have purposely brought the different points forward in such a manner that they may promote discussion, and thereby elicit information. In concluding, I venture dimly to foreshadow

#### THE SUCCESSFUL APPLE ORCHARD OF THE FUTURE.

Competition is now so keen, population with individual wealth is increasing so fast, and means of communication are so rapidly improving, that only skill and industry will win in the race. The finest fruit will command the market, and always find a market, so that the durability of particular trees will become of secondary consideration, and provision will be made by the orchardist himself for a continued succession. Trees will be planted at first much closer together in the row, for the benefit of mutual shelter from storms. The rows will be some 40 or 50 feet apart to afford room for cultivation. Stocks will be selected with particular regard to soil, root, growth, and ascertained forcing or modifying influence on the scion, but always with due recognition of the principle that the stock is subservient to the scion for the purpose of excellency in fruit production. Grafting and budding will be studied and pursued as a science with special reference to large and high flavored fruit. There will be established stock nurseries for grafting purposes, which will contain groups of stocks carefully classified with respect to fitness for different soils, local climates, habits of scion, character of fruit, nature of market contemplated, durability of tree, etc. The collar above the stock, will, I think, become common, for by it we generally, but not always, secure very superior fruit. In the apple orchard of the future, properly conducted, the pedigree, so to speak, of each tree will be known and preserved both with respect to the stock and the scion. We hybridize in relation to the scion, why not hybridize with regard to the stock? Pruning will be largely done with the finger and thumb, and only the best varieties of fruit preserved.

#### SPECIAL MANURES WILL BE APPLIED

at the proper time, and for special purposes, such as size, flavor and keeping qualities of the fruit, the support of the leaf in its continued work, etc. From the nursery connected with each orchard a constant succession of young trees will be supplied to take the place of those showing imperfections or deterioration, and room will be given by thinning to desirable trees, or those of special excellence. The land between the rows will be carefully cultivated and cropped. When we reflect that the skill of our forefathers in grafting, budding, hybridizing, selection and propagation, has succeeded in producing from the puny product of the wild and acid crab, numerous varieties of splendid fruit which ripen in July, together with other equally fine varieties of different flavor and qualities, which ripen week by week throughout the intervening months to the middle of October, and some of them keeping in perfection to June of the next year, we may feel sure that with our increasing knowledge of horticulture and the life of the plant, coupled with a constantly growing demand for excellency, we are far from the profitable limit of improvement in many directions.

I am aware that

#### IT IS EASY TO THEORIZE

in comparison with putting theory into practice and thoroughly testing it. But I also propose to put theory into practice, and therefore venture to introduce now an outline of some experiments it is my intention to carry on during the ensuing summer, and for which I am now making preparation.

#### THE QUESTION OF TIME.

I propose during the coming summer to test practically the value of the

reasoning in this paper in relation to the time of applying manures in our climate.

The plan adopted will be to select three varieties of apple trees on gravelly soil, with a gravelly substratum, and loamy soil with a sandy substratum, thus securing drainage in both cases. One set of trees will be manured with wood ashes in the dry way, and one in the humid way as hereafter described, the application being made just after the setting of the fruit. Another set similarly situated will be manured at the same period and in the same manner with potassium chloride. The wood ashes and the potassium chloride in the dry way will be scattered about each tree in measured quantities, and within the circle covered by the branches of each tree. The same quantity and over like area will be distributed in solution in water by boring with a bar of iron eight holes one foot deep, and pouring in the liquid, as practiced occasionally in Germany and France. The application will be made just after the setting of the fruit. If other gentlemen would kindly consent to try similar experiments on red sandstone soils, or on heavy clay soils, the results when compared might lead to such valuable and profitable information as would further one of the leading objects of this association.

HENRY YOUNG HIND, M.A.

#### VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO THE CANADIAN SECTION OF THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

The Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Princess Beatrice, and the Duchess of Albany, visited the Canadian section in the course of an informal inspection of the Colonial portions of the Exhibition. Entering at the Agricultural court from the West Indian section, the royal party was received by the Canadian Executive Commissioner and Lady Tupper. After presentation by the Prince of Wales, Lady Tupper handed to Her Majesty a bouquet of *Maréchal Niel* roses, lilies, ferns, and flowers. The Marquis of Lorne, who had previously been in the building, here joined the party, and presented Dr. Selwyn to Her Majesty. Both the Queen and the Prince of Wales expressed admiration at the arrangement of the agricultural trophy, and evinced much interest in the display of fruits, grains, and general agricultural products. Proceeding for a short distance down the south aisle of the central gallery, Her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, whose arm she took, made a detour through some of the Australian courts. On again entering the central Canadian gallery from the South Australian portion of the central annexe, attention was specially drawn by Sir Charles Tupper to the large map of the Dominion, and to the completed line of the Pacific Railway—in the progress of which the Queen and her eldest son have been known to take a keen interest. Some time was then spent in an examination of the game trophy, special interest being excited by the Hubbard natural history collection, and by the fur exhibits of Messrs. Renfrow, of Quebec, and of the Hudson's Bay Company. Here Her Majesty was pleased to purchase an elegant lady's sable set from the exhibit of Messrs. Renfrow, and a silver fox skin from the Hudson Bay collection. Passing through the interior of the trophy, a handsomely framed photograph of Sir John Macdonald arrested attention, and Her Majesty expressed great satisfaction at the Canadian Premier's recovery from his recent illness. In the mineral court, which was next reached, the royal party much admired the agates from the head of Lake Superior comprised in Mr. Keefe's collection, the magnificent amethyst exhibited by the Executive Commissioner from Amethyst Island, and the specimen of gold from the Blue Nose lode belonging to the Nova Scotian Government. In the western gallery the machinery in motion claimed considerable notice, as well as the photographic views of the Windsor Hotel and Ice Palace of Montreal, prepared by Messrs. Notman of the same city. The educational court was next entered. In the Ontario portion Dr. May was in waiting, and reaching that allotted to the Province of Quebec, Lord Lorne presented the Hon. Mr. Ouimet, Superintendent of Public Instruction for the Province of Quebec, and Mr. Joseph Mennette, who is connected with the library collected by the Dominion Government. Her Majesty here noted with interest the evidence given by the exhibit of the great advance made during recent years in the education of the Dominion, and from this court entered the New Zealand section, expressing her great gratification at the parts of the Canadian display that had come within her notice.—*Canadian Gazette*.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

#### COMMENTS ON CURRENT OPINIONS.

Says the Historian of Our Own Times:—"Nothing can testify more strikingly to the rapid growth of a genuine civilization in Queen Victoria's reign than the utter discontinuance of the duelling system. At the present hour a duel in England would seem as absurd and barbarous an anachronism as an ordeal by touch or a witch-burning." Not so thinks an esteemed contributor to THE CRITIC.

In the *Evening Mail* of the 31st May appeared an article on "Vivion and Native Poetry," by D. Dean. Among other extracts from the writings of this authoress, is an attack on the doctrine of eternal punishment, in which she claims to be perfectly acquainted with the designs of "our tender, perfect God," and undertakes to tell us what we had "better believe" concerning them. Now, when a few months ago this poem appeared in one of the Halifax papers, though it gave expression to a dangerous "current opinion," I refrained from noticing it; first, because I wished to avoid even an appearance of captiousness; and, secondly, because I know not whether the production of a young lady poet might not be, as the *New York Sun* said of the prayer of a chaplain of Congress—a privileged communication. But the reappearance of the piece has overcome my scruples. Believing that



"Vivion" is desirous of arriving at the truth, I should like to recommend to her the perusal of an elementary treatise on metaphysics, particularly the chapters treating of the attributes of the Deity. And this not because I hold that Reason should be our guide in matters of belief, but because the greatest minds have found in pure reason an ample justification of the doctrine of eternal punishment. It may be noted that this is one of the doctrines cited by Cardinal Newman in support of his contention that the tendency of the practical reason of man is towards skepticism. In his reply to Principal Fairbairn, after tracing the development of error on this point, he asks:—"What do we know of the rules necessary for the moral government of the universe? What acts of judgment are or are not compatible or accordant with the bearing of a just Judge? And by what self-evident process do we ascertain this? What of His knowledge who is able to 'search the heart'?" To all of which our presumptuous theorizers tacitly answer, "All—everything."

But if "Vivion" professes a poetical to a metaphysical view of the subject, one might venture to remind her that Milton and Dante, generally considered poets of no mean order, saw nothing in the doctrine inconsistent with "tenderness" and "perfection."

One of "Vivion's" poems from which her reviewer quotes with great zest, is "The Poet's Apology." That I have any recollection of this piece is due to the fact that the author appropriated the beautiful idea expressed in Longfellow's exquisite little poem, "Sea-weed." The "Apology," I think, should be for having purloined so pure a gem to insert in so commonplace a setting.

GLEASER.

### OUR AGRICULTURAL TROPHY.

The main feature of Canada's agricultural display at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition is the commanding trophy occupying the middle of the eastern transept of the central gallery. That it is already one of the prominent features of the Exhibition must be realized by any visitor, for round its base will be found on all days and at almost all times a more or less numerous collection of interested sightseers. The main body of the trophy is of square formation, each side measuring some twenty feet in length, giving a total circumference of about eighty feet. This main structure is raised to a height of about eight feet from the ground, supported at each corner by an arch. Round these arches, and displayed therefore on every side of the trophy, is the admirable collection of fruits from all parts of Canada, showing in their many tints, varieties, and shapes to great advantage, as against the less brilliant exhibits above and beneath. Grouped below the fruits near the ground are open bags of wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, flax seed, and other classes of grains, carefully labelled to indicate the grower and locality of growth. And here will be noticed, among Canadian North-Western cereals, excellent barley entered as from "Three Bulls," of the Blackfoot Indian Reserve, Assiniboin. Further on is a good variety of wheat grown by a native gentleman of the Assiniboin Indian Reserve, glorying in the title of "The Man who took the Coat," though to whose coat reference is made, and indeed, the whole history of the theft, is left unrecorded. These samples certainly indicate considerable care in growth, and are worthy of special attention at the hands of those who declare the Indian incapable of any material progress towards civilization. The Scotch Crofter settlement, in the Pipestone district of Assiniboin, is also represented to its credit, while on all hands may be seen exhibits of those who, once residents of Great Britain and Ireland, are now Britons still, but Canadians as well. Behind and partly hidden by these grain samples are framed photographs of Canadian North-Western scenery. Above the rows of fruits, varied grasses, and grains in the straw, are arranged in perpendicular sheaves, with bright colored festoons of corn, and here and there the glistening steel of some agricultural implement. From each of the four corners of the main tower there rises a minor tower, composed of canned fruits and meals, faced with fine sheaves of wheat and prairie grass, and hung with festoons of oats in the straw, of cereals generally, and corn of large growth.

Around the main body of the trophy, as it converges to the centre, is to be found every class of agricultural exhibits from all the Provinces. Tinnets of butter and lard, cans of condensed milk, of fruits, and of meats, kegs of Goderich salt, Canadian hams of many grades, casks of Canadian sugars, the far-famed cheeses of the Eastern Provinces, immense jars of apples—among these are interspersed samples of pressed hay, bags of oatmeal and flour, and other minor products. The centre of the east and west sides are appropriately occupied with life-size figures. On the one hand the woodman stands axe in hand, and on the other the buxom dairymaid, thus depicting two allied and leading industries of the Dominion. At the foot of the female figure on the west side rests an immense bunch of wild pea and wild vetch, while beneath the woodman some of the luxuriant native hops of Manitoba are correspondingly placed. These hops are of great size, and it is even declared by competent English authorities that in many instances they will be found superior to any European varieties in the market for the purposes of brewing. The growth of the hop plant in the North-West is now limited, but it may be expected to undergo considerable extension when the productive powers of the country in this respect are more fully realized. The head corners of the main structure are devoted to representative specimens of agricultural implements—forks, scythes, rakes, ploughs, spades, hoes, and an excellent "prairie breaker." The steel projections of these are highly polished, and in the sunlight, with the dark maroon cloth of the trophy as a back ground, show off the whole structure in a remarkable way. Behind the implements are arranged here and there slabs of wood from various farming as opposed to forest districts of the Dominion, mingled harmoniously with miscellaneous agricultural exhibits.

Exactly in the centre of the trophy an independent pillar rises to a height of about 35 feet from the ground. Round its base are arranged polished sections and panels of some twenty-five kinds of British Columbian woods, collected under the supervision of the Director of the Geological Survey of Canada. These include the hemlock, cypress, yew, oak, cottonwood, poplar, maple, wild cherry, pines of several varieties, ash, basswood, spruce, birch, fir, cedar, crab-apple, willow, alder, and dogwood. On the panels are shown some richly colored paintings of wild flowers of the Dominion. Appearing again above the main part of the trophy, the central column is seen to consist of tinned goods, decorated with sheaves of enormous quill reed swamp-grass of Manitoba. This grass is often as much as eight to nine feet in height—so tall, indeed, in the North-West as to completely hide in places the rivers along the banks of which it attains to the greatest development.

Thus, the whole trophy is complete. The design is neat, while, of necessity, substantial in size and character. A less elevated structure might, perhaps, as some urge, have allowed such a vista down the central gallery as is now forbidden by the immense trophy at either end, but it would not probably have permitted of so complete and unique a classification of the agricultural products of the Colony. As to the exhibits, their arrangement has been carried out with evident care and judgment, while the decorations unquestionably show the work of a well-trained hand and eye. In this respect, the Executive Commissioner was fortunate in obtaining the hearty co-operation of Mr. Alexander Bogg, of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, to whom unstinted credit is due, not only for adding to the Canadian Court so admirable a representation of the agriculture of the Dominion, but for what is more, having his work so well advanced towards completion by the opening day.—*Canadian Gazette.*

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

### THE IRISH QUESTION.

(Continued).

We have seen then that it is not to the Commons of England that we should in justice ascribe the persistent neglect of Irish feelings and interests, the sense of which has induced and aggravated the present situation. It has been due in great measure to the Lords, and Mr. Gladstone would not have been wrong if his invectives against "class prejudices" had been retrospective; for the effective part of the present opposition to his course is not of that character, but is the outcome of an alarm for the very life of the Empire which is justified by the tone of the Irish press, both at home and in America, and by the savage terrorism by which Ireland is coerced. The agencies which control the situation are instinct with a blind hatred of England, and are so outspoken in their declarations that nothing short of entire separation and independence will satisfy them, that Parliament may well hesitate to put out of its hands all power to prevent the creation of a hostile nation close alongside her. If the manipulating influences of Irish demonstrations were less palpably truculent, if the demonstrations were characterized by any degree of reason or moderation, Parliament would gladly enough welcome the relief of the natural trust in the better qualities of human nature; but he must indeed be blindly fatuous who does not see, or cowardly who pretends not to see, that virulence and outrage are suspended by word of command only while a standpoint for fresh demands is being gained, and that "on the lips of the Irish enemies of Great Britain in the United States, the yell of triumph is suspended only till Mr. Gladstone shall have done his work." No one whose senses can allow himself to doubt that, in the hands of the present organizers, the result of such a Parliament as Mr. Gladstone would bestow on Ireland, would be a declaration of independence, and an appeal to the United States for recognition; and it is probable that the exigencies of the Irish vote would compel a favorable response to the appeal against both the judgment and the feeling of other classes of Americans.

It is partly a love of fair play, and a sincere sympathy with the wrong of Ireland, but it is very much more the necessity of suppressing the expression of any independent sense of truth, in order to conciliate the Irish and Catholic votes, which is the explanation of the almost complete silence of the Canadian press on Home Rule. There has indeed grown up of late years hollow sycophancy about the utterance of opinion on Irish and Catholic questions. To the student of history, who knows there is good and bad in all races, creeds, and institutions, and who does not see the necessity of believing his neighbor to be the devil because his mind is cast in a different mould to that which has shaped his own, an extreme reticence or an affectation of insincere interest and approval, is contemptible. We boast loudly of liberty of the Press, but the fact is that, with very few honorable exceptions, the Press is but a poor dog which is not allowed to go about without a muzzle buckled on by one set of wire-pullers or another.

Every one knows that the resolutions of legislative assemblies on the side the water are the result of solicitude for the Irish vote, and the anxiety of solicitude puts aside any sense of the impertinence of the interference. That sort of impertinence is peculiarly gormane, indeed, in the American mind, which, in diplomacy, recognizes neither conscience, delicacy, nor honor.

To these obfusive obtrusions Mr. Gladstone "kotos" with extended arms and facile grimaces, while the British nation seems to have lost the spirit to tell outsiders to mind their own business. A stern front shown to the United States would put a stop to a great deal of insolent bluster, and England might remember that Mr. Gladstone's Irish-American sympathies have twice invaded Canada, and that "twice Canada has shown how hollow is the bugbear of Fenian Power" by which the British people are busy

scared (or attempted to be scared) into "a surrender of the national integrity to a conspiracy which has its centres, and the main sources of its supplies, in New York and Chicago."

The grievances of Ireland, however, have been real, and not confined to the perverse action of the House of Lords. Absentee Landlordism, Rack-renting, Bureaucracy, have been evils but too pronounced, and the traditions and practices of the latter have doubtless been deficient in sympathy with the people. There has not been a due sense of duty to Ireland, and there might have been a difference had not royal predilections been for so many years exclusively confined to the sister Kingdom of Scotland.

What is now taking place is little, if at all, less than a Celtic revolution, which, as modern popular government has enormously increased the political influence of the Celt, and is entirely to his advantage—will eventually, whether it be accepted, or whether it be fought against and quelled—permeate and convulse the neighboring republic.

It will conduce to an understanding of the probable consequences of such a revolution to consider the tendencies of the race which seems to threaten the subversion of much which is large, and the most progressive, part of the civilized world have been accustomed to consider in the highest degree valuable.

Although, as I have said before, the Irish people of to day are very far from being purely Celtic, the struggle is carried on by them in a Celtic spirit, and by Celtic methods. For, as is pointed out in an article to which I have referred, no existing European race is pure, and the more real distinction lies in tones of thought, and in modes of action. "The man who thinks Teutonic, and acts Teutonic, is Teutonic. The man who thinks Celtic, and acts Celtic, is Celtic."

Thus, tho' the Saxon conquest of Britain approached, perhaps as nearly as possibility would allow, to a war of extermination, eradication could not be complete. It is doubtful if even the extermination of the Eries by the Iroquois was absolute, though the Indian mode of warfare, and the peculiar circumstances of the Eries render it not impossible.

The Saxon may have accomplished something like an extermination of the men, but might select a wife from the women, especially as the invaders probably consisted in the main of the adventurous youth of the Teutonic tribes, and arrived in Britain unencumbered to any great extent with female companions. It is certain that there is a considerable admixture of Celtic blood in the Englishman, though the fact that the English and Scotch (especially the latter) have preserved, to an over-balancing extent, the mental characteristics of the Teuton, points to the fact that the Celtic strain did not prevail.

The writer of the article in the *Week*, to which I have once or twice referred, has a foot note, the latter part of which contains a statement new to me, and I dare say to many. He says: "It has often been asserted that the (Saxon) race was improved by the admixture, but this is open to question, and the practical success of the Englishman may be due to his insular position, and the mineral wealth of the Island. *The writer speaks from experience when he asserts that the Norwegian sailor is vastly superior in every respect to the English sailor.* He is more intelligent, better educated, soberer, more industrious, and more reliable, and his pluck is undoubted." [The italics are mine].

The pertinence and the obvious truth of many of the remarks of this writer have led me to make use of some of them in considering this part of the question, and as I have sometimes, where my thought is the same or nearly the same, as the writer's, conveyed it in partially similar terms, my obligation for expression may not always be distinguished by quotation marks.

FRANC-TREUR.

(To be Continued.)

SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL.

C. W. Heaton, an English chemist, has analyzed a sample of water from the famous Hagar's Well, at Mecca—to which thousands of Mohammedan pilgrims resort annually—and reports that the water is a most dangerous compound, containing an extraordinarily large proportion of silt. The total amount of solid matter found in a gallon of it was more than twenty-five times as great as that found in a like quantity of the water from the Thames river.

Drinking water, says a hygienic writer, may be tested in this simple way: "Fill a pint bottle three-quarters full of water. Dissolve in it one half teaspoonful of the best white sugar. Set it away in a warm place for forty-eight hours. If the water becomes cloudy it is unfit to drink."

LETTERING UPON STEEL.—Steel can be written upon or engraved by first cleaning it with oil, and then spreading a coating of melted beeswax upon it. The writing can be done on the beeswax with any sharp instrument, and the lines and marks thus made should be painted with a fine brush dipped in a liquid made of one ounce of nitric acid and one-sixth of an ounce of muriatic acid. When the written lines are filled with this liquid, it should be allowed to remain five minutes, and then the article should be dipped in water, and afterwards cleaned.

When nervous wakefulness ensues at night time, when there is a desire to sleep, but, on account of a peculiar state of mind and body, rest will not come, inhalation of pure air is an efficient soporific. It is observed in these conditions that a person only breathes halfway, and that the oxygen in the lungs is kept exhausted. A physician recommends a few full respirations as the best remedy for this kind of wakefulness, which is produced frequently by the condition of the atmosphere as well as the state of the mind.

Dr. Emin Bey has made some measurements of the Akkas, the small people discovered in Africa, and first described by Schweinfurth, and that when full-grown their heights range from four to four and a half feet. The skin of the Akkas varies in color from a clear yellow to a glistening red, and their bodies are entirely covered with a thick stiff and filthy growth of hair. They live in numerous distinct tribes, have no fixed abodes, and are hunting people, skilled in the use of the bow and arrow.

SEA-SICKNESS.—The testimony in the inquiry as to what sea-sickness is has apparently not closed yet. That furnished by Dr. R. Nouhauss, the explorer, at a recent meeting of the Berlin Medical Society, seems to be altogether new. He considers sea-sickness to be simply a slight attack of uræmia, blood-poisoning, caused, as his experiments go to show, by the diminished activity of the kidneys at sea. He recommends the use of hydrate of chloral on the third or fourth day of the sickness, but condemns all other so-called remedies as useless. Alcoholic stimulants he considers injurious to sea-sick patients. According to Dr. Nouhauss, only 3 per cent. of mankind are proof against sea-sickness, and about the same number resist all remedies.

ORIGIN OF ECRU.—Queen Isabella, daughter of Phillip II, who flourished in the twelfth century, vowed not to exchange her linen till the city of Ostend had been taken by her soldiers. The difficulties that sometimes interfere with military enterprises did not occur to the lady at the time she made her vow, but unfortunately the siege lasted three years, and so singularly truthful was her Majesty's character that she kept her oath to the last. To testify their regard for her persistency the ladies of the court adopted a dingy yellow color for their ruffs and stockings, which they christened l'Isabeau. This was the origin of the tint known as ecrû, which comes up to the top wave in fashions occasionally, and perhaps would be less in favor were it remembered that it was originally made to resemble as far as possible very dirty linen.

The bee can draw twenty times the weight of its body. A species of beetle can draw forty-two times its weight.

OUR FISHERIES.

Very little indeed has been doing in our fish markets since our last issue. Some parcels of new codfish have come to market, and were placed at about \$2.40 per qtl. to equal

MACKEREL.—No new mackerel have yet been in the market.

We learn that mackerel are very plenty on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia, but to the 9th inst., no signs of mackerel reported at Prince Edward Island, but codfish and lobsters were very plenty. Codfish are quite plenty on the Nova Scotia coast. We have not yet learned of the quantity of mackerel taken this season about Cape Breton, Canso, or up the Chodabucto Bay, but there have been mackerel for some days about these different places, and if the schools have not been broken up by the mackerel seiners, we think the net fishing has been pretty good.

ALEWIVES.—We do not learn of any new alewives having been in the market.

We notice great excitement is prevailing amongst the fishermen at Troy, N. Y., over the capture of salmon in the Hudson River at that place, which were taken in nets by the shad fishermen.

Reports from S. W. Harbor, Maine, state that fishing is quite good in the bay of Fundy. One schooner had landed 27,000 pounds codfish as the result of five days fishing, and another schooner has landed 9000 pounds codfish as the result of two days fishing. Bait plenty.

Shad are very plenty in the Philadelphia market, but prices are very low. Advices from the Boston fish markets to June 12, are as follows:—

There is a little better feeling in the market, but it is difficult to get any advance in prices. New mackerel continue in very light receipt, and the small lots coming in readily command full price. Sales rule at \$6.00 to \$6.50 per bbl. Fresh mackerel from Nova Scotia command 7 cents to 10 each; old shore mackerel are more enquired for, with sales at \$5.00 to \$6.00 per bbl., but dealers are very indifferent about paying \$6.00. Nova Scotia No. 2 mackerel are not easy to place at over \$5.00 to \$5.50 per bbl., and some have been sold lower. The demand is only for small lots. Codfish are steadier, and old stock is pretty well cleared up. New pickled cured Bank are selling at \$2.00 to \$2.25 per qtl., and new dry Bank at \$2.50 to \$3.00 per qtl. New Georges' \$3.00 per qtl. Fresh salmon 11 cents to 12 cents per pound.

CANADIAN FISHERIES.—The official report of Canada's fisheries for 1885, gives the following statistics:—

Number of men employed, 59,493; number of vessels, 1,117; tonnage, 48,728; value, \$2,021,633; number of boats, 28,472; value, \$852,257; total value of catch, \$1,772,973. The exports for the year were, to the United States, \$3,560,731; Great Britain, \$1,543,731; British West Indies, \$1,152,868; Spanish West Indies, \$718,956; French West Indies, \$130,235; and to South America, \$295,647.

Fish exported from St. John's, Newfoundland, from May 1 to May 22, for the years 1885 and 1886, are as follows:—

	1885.	1886.
Codfish,.....	284,325 qtls	309,666 qtls.
Salmon,.....	506 tierces	897 ters.
Mackerel and Herring.....	5,189 bbls.	3,488 bbls.
Trout.....	10 "	49 "
Lobsters .....	57 boxes;	.....

## A BUNCH OF VIOLETS.

(Continued.)

"I am Mrs. White, the woman answers, with a quick cunning look, first at my companion, and then at me. She is a white-faced, white-eyed woman with red hair—I rather pity the defunct Mr. White who was "once a gentleman" as I look at her.

"Oh! I am a friend of Mr. Baxter—your son-in-law. And I wanted to see you—and this place."

Ronald Scott seems aghast at my temerity. But he does not attempt to interfere. At Gerard Baxter's name the woman's face had changed. She hates him—I know it the moment I see that change in her countenance—hates him, notwithstanding the "impartiality" which had won her such favor in the court.

"I have heard of your daughter," I say, doubtful how to enter upon such a delicate subject with a perfect stranger, even though the stranger be a person like Mrs. White.

"About her!" the woman exclaims quickly. "What about her?"

"Why, all about this sad business!"

The woman raises her apron to her face. She has protruding eyes—so very protruding that they look as if they might at any moment fall out of her head. And I know by experience that a woman with those eyes will talk while she can get any one to listen to her.

"You may well call it a sad business, my lady. Many a one comes here to see me, and they all call it a sad business."

"She was very young, and very pretty."

"Indeed she was! Much like myself when I was a girl. But sorrow changes a person's looks—sorrow and want and a bad husband will soon take the beauty out of the handsomest face in the world!"

Ronald turns away and stares down the alley. Mrs. White, whose apron does not reach as high as her eyes, changes her tactics.

"She was the only child I had—the only one. Think what 'twould be to you, my lady, to see the only thing you loved in the world fished up out of the river there like a dead dog! There's things nobody can forget if they was to live a thousand years!"

She glances at Ronald when she speaks of "the only thing you loved in the world." I suppose she thinks he is my husband.

"Was she," I ask, and I shall never know what prompts me to ask the question—"was she much changed?"

Again the woman glances cunningly into my face.

"She was over three weeks in the water, my lady—in course she was changed."

"Yet you recognized her, beyond any manner of doubt?"

"I was her mother, my lady. I would have known her if I saw nothing but her hair. Lovely golden hair it was—you may have seen it in her picture—lots of people saw it. It was her hair the artist-gentlemen admired—Venetian hair they called it—though some might call it red. We set no store by her looks till people began to take notice of her—"twere an uncommon kind of good looks she had—like a picture?"

"You identified her dress of course; you would remember everything she was in the habit of wearing?"

Again the woman pauses, eying me. And at the pause Ronald Scott turns round to look at her.

"It would be queer if I didn't, and I seeing them and her every day of her life!"

"It would be queer indeed. And you recognized her clothes at once?"

"The minute I laid my eyes on them."

"Even the little brooch you gave her—that you put her father's hair into yourself!"

"I'd have sworn to that, if I could have sworn to nothing else," Mrs. White asseverates with what seems to me rather unnecessary emphasis. "Twasn't much jewelry poor Lily had, and he never gave her anything—he hadn't it to give."

"It must have been a terrible shock to you when you saw her?"

Mrs. White's apron is up to her face again; but she glances over the edge of it with more speculation in her eyes than is compatible with any very deep-seated sorrow.

"You may say it was a shock to me, my lady—a shock I won't be the better of for the rest of my life!"

"I do not think anybody could be deserving of greater pity than a mother who has lost her only child," I say advisedly.

And then I slip half a sovereign into the woman's hand and turn away, Ronald following me. We speak no word until we find our-selves in the cab again, well out of hearing distance of Tav Alley.

"Well?" I say then, stooping forward eagerly to look into my companion's face.

"You would make a first-class lady detective, Cousin Rosalie!"

"But what do you think, Ronald?"

"What do you think, Rosalie?"

"I think," I say deliberately, leaning back against the cushion again, "that woman would swear to anything."

"So do I."

"The body they found was not Lily Baxter's body."

"I do not think it was."

"And Mrs. White has perjured herself!"

"She hates her son-in-law, and will hang him if she can."

I shiver in my warm cloak. But at the same time I draw a long breath of the most exquisite relief.

"Do you think she knows where her daughter is, Ronald?"

"No; I do not think she does. She has merely sworn to the identity of the body as a means of being revenged on Baxter for his treatment of the girl."

"And Gerard Baxter is innocent!" I exclaim, with a little womanly triumph. "And you, a judge, would have condemned him to death!"

"Not quite," Ronald says, smiling for the first time since we drove through the prison gates an hour ago. "I said, if the girl's body had not been found, I would have been inclined to believe his story. And now I am of opinion that it has not been found."

I am silent for a minute or two, enjoying that delicious sensation of relief. The tension of the last three or four days is relaxed—I feel as if I could breathe again.

"How to find Lily Baxter!" I say, at last.

"Ah," my cousin answers deliberately, "that may be more easily said than done!"

We put advertisements in the papers—almost in every paper in England. The coroner who held the inquest on the body of Lily Baxter must be astonished if he sees the notice in the paper, calling upon her to come forward and save her husband's life. Nobody knows anything about it but Ronald and I—we are probably the only people in London, except the girl's own mother, who are not pitying the unfortunate victim and execrating the unnatural husband. The tragedy has made a sensation; but already the interest is dying out—doubtless all to be revived when the trial comes on in October. I remain on at my lodgings in Carleton Street day after day vainly hoping that Ronald may bring some good news. But, though he is doing everything he can, it is very little beyond inserting advertisements and putting a detective or two to work; we hear nothing of the missing girl. Whether she knows the jeopardy in which her silence has placed her husband or not we have no means of knowing. But it can hardly be that, knowing his innocence, she would let him suffer the extreme penalty of the law. However it may be, or wherever she may be, the days pass by—the long weary days—and still she makes no sign.

The time fixed for the trial is very near. I have made no attempt to repeat my visit to Gerard Baxter's cell; but Ronald Scott sees him very often, and seems to take great interest in him—he is so young—such a mere lad, and, we believe, innocent of the horrible crime laid to his charge. That Ronald will exert himself, when the case comes to a trial, I am very sure. But, so long as the public believe the murdered Lily Baxter to be lying in her grave in the little churchyard where she was buried on the twentieth of August, they will not be satisfied till they have their revenge on the wretched young husband. The blood of the victim cries out for justice, and unless we can produce Lily Baxter, alive and well, before the eighteenth of October, Gerard Baxter may be found guilty of her murder and condemned to death.

It is strange how firmly persuaded both Ronald and I are of the duplicity of Mrs. White. If we had not known her to be a worthless woman—everybody who is acquainted with her gives her the same character—we would still have been persuaded that she was telling a lie when she said she recognized her daughter's body. It was something in her manner, slight, indefinable, yet enough to convince us, watching her so closely, that she not only was unable to identify the body, but that she knew it was not Lily's body at all. The hardihood of the woman in risking discovery did not surprise us. She looked hardened enough for anything—quite hardened enough to put a bold front upon it should Lily suddenly turn up and render her liable to a charge of perjury.

I am weary of waiting, sick to death of the suspense which I suffer day after day. I am going home to-morrow—I cannot put it off any longer—I have been nearly a fortnight in town, and Aunt Rosa threatens to come up to look after me. I can do no good by remaining in Carleton Street—I can scarcely suffer more at Woodhay than I am suffering here, though at Woodhay I should have no hope after post-hour, while here Ronald Scott might walk in any moment with some good news. I cannot believe it possible but that something will turn up to throw some light on the mystery of Lily Baxter's disappearance before the day comes when her husband must stand in the dock accused of her murder. Sometimes I feel half tempted to think we were mistaken in supposing Mrs. White had not really identified her daughter's body. The girl's silence is so unbroken, she seems to have slipped so completely out of the only world which had ever known her, that sometimes I think, whether that was her body they found in the river or not, that she must be dead.

Olive Deane comes to see me very often. I think she is puzzled about me—I am sure she wonders what can keep me in London. I have an excuse now of music-lessons—there is no piano in Mrs. Wauchop's drawing-room, and if there had been, I would not have touched it. But she confesses that my sojourn in town has done me good. I seem to interest myself more in everything, I have more color in my cheeks, I do not look so like the ghost of my former self as I did at Woodhay, when she and Uncle Tod thought—so she confesses to me now—that I was going to die of consumption.

I shall live till Gerard Baxter's innocence is established, I shall live to find Gerard Baxter's wife. This excitement makes life endurable. *Adieu*! I do not think of any afterward. I am bound up in the present heart and soul. I have found a work to do, and, though I seem to have been baffled at the very outset, I do not despair of accomplishing it yet.

## CHAPTER XI.

The next morning at breakfast I have an inspiration. It is a solitary breakfast. It is still raining dolefully—I know but

Carlton Street looks, though I deny myself the pleasure of looking at it, on principle. But, without going to the window, I can see the drenched balcony blackened by the rain, fringed by bright drops wherever a drop can hang; I should know it rained by the limp droop of the drab moroon curtains and of the muslin ones still hanging behind them. But the rain does not trouble me much. does not depress me as it depressed me yesterday, for I have got an idea.

My train will not leave London until three o'clock in the afternoon; therefore I have five hours in town still at my disposal, it not having yet struck ten. Two hours would be ample for the business I have in hand—it is merely to pay a visit. Should the visit necessitate—as it certainly may, and I hope will—a longer stay in London, I must telegraph to Uncle Tod again. Aunt Rosa will think I have gone mad; but that cannot be helped. Some day or other I will explain everything to them, it may not satisfy Aunt Rosa, but it will account for what certainly must seem a very wild freak to them both now.

I shall not ask Ronald Scott to go with me this time. I dare say he will be very angry with me for not asking him; but I have given him trouble enough all ready, and can do what I have to do as well without him—indeed perhaps a great deal better. I am going to see the Mrs. Haag who lodged in the same house with the Baxters, the woman who gave evidence at the examination before the magistrate, the wife of the German violinist, the last person perhaps who saw Lily Baxter alive.

How the visit can benefit the cause I have taken up I do not know. But some strange impulse prompts me to make it—not prompts me merely indeed, but drives me—I can describe it by no other word. I feel impelled to go and see this woman. She had corroborated Mrs. White's evidence, and Mrs. White I believe to have perjured herself. But she had only sworn to what she knew, or thought she knew—if Mrs. White identified her daughter's body, surely she, Mrs. Haag, would naturally be led to see in everything corroborative evidence that the body was Lily Baxter's body, though at the inquiry she had stoutly denied having ever seen the brooch before which was found fastening the collar of the drowned girl. This circumstance alone gave me an idea that the woman might be honest—had been honest in her conviction that the girl they had found floating in the river was none other than the girl she had last seen alive on the morning of the twenty-second of July.

I know from the newspaper report where Mrs. Haag lives, or did live at the time of the inquiry into Lily Baxter's disappearance. If she has left Slaton's Buildings, somebody there will be able to tell me where she has moved to probably, or the people at the theatre—I remember its name and situation—will be able to give me her husband's address. I have become quite clever at hitting on expedients now, though my cleverness has led to so little. But my want of success has not daunted me, though I did lift up a lamentable voice in my own room last night and cry as if my heart would break. But this morning my courage has come back to me, the old indomitable will which Aunt Rosa calls stubbornness, the obstinacy which I must have inherited from the great-great-grandmother whose eyes have been transmitted to me, and who was known as the most pig-headed woman of her time.

I have finished my breakfast, put on my bonnet, and sent Mary Anne, sheltered by my own umbrella, to fetch a cab. I have a regard for this stolid, grimy-faced maid-of-all-work. She had been kind to the poor lad who used to lodge here—had she not on one occasion left my newly-lighted fire to its own devices to attend to his dinner? If Mary Anne would like a situation in the country I will find one for her; but I doubt if Mary Anne could live out of the basement of a London lodging-house.

It still rains, a fine cheerless drizzle. But I am not thinking of the weather as I stare straight before me at the dingy "Coming of Age of the Heir" which reminds me so much of the weeks I spent here last March—those happy careless weeks when Gerald Baxter and I fell in love with each other. Then the gloomy old room was a fairy land to me, a fool's paradise wherein I sat and dreamed of a day that was never to be. Now no hoysish laugh echoes down the stairs, no suspicion of cigar smoke comes wafted up from the hall-door steps. Only all the place is full of a haunting presence, the sorrowful ghost of the poor proud boy who had dared to fall in love with me, and whom I had been too wise or too weak to save.

How can that girl be married care so little about him? She is his wife, his her husband. If she be indeed alive, how can she let him lie in such a jeopardy? She had cared for him once; he had said to me that day at Woodhay—"She was fond of me—I will do her the justice to say that she was fond of me, miserable beggar that I was." If she has any feeling for him still left in her heart—if she does not hate him utterly, as her mother hates him, how can she leave him to languish in prison, accused of a crime of which she alone could prove him innocent? I believe her mother to be a stupidly vicious woman, who would shrink from nothing short of actual implication in crime. But the girl had the face of an angel—I cannot believe her capable of the horrible cruelty of allowing her husband to die when a word from her could save his life.

Mary Anne comes back in the cab—I put on my warm cloak—the day is raw and chilly—and set out on my erratic venture, without saying a word to any one of where I am going. Nobody will see me, even if this had been a day when people would be likely to be out of doors, nobody could recognize me through the thick gauze veil I have tied closely over the upper part of my face. If Ronald Scott calls at Carlton Street, he will suppose I have gone to see Olive Deane, or the Rollestons, who came back to town yesterday. But he is more likely to meet me at the railway-station at three o'clock—indeed he is almost sure to be there, to look after my luggage—one portmanteau—and to wish me good-by.

(To be Continued.)

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

How great the contrast between the calm peaceful loneliness of this glorious June morning—intensified by the sounds of rural life that thrill upon the air, and the stir and bustle, the bitter feelings, the jealousies, the eager and in many cases painful anxiety, of our people as they are wending their way to the polling places of their several districts.

Nineteen years ago the Dominion of Canada was born; to-day it occupies a proud position among the nations and in the hearts of millions of loyal Canadians. To-day the products of Nova Scotia may be sent, are being sent, over our own highway, a distance of 3,848 miles to the future emporium of trade between Eastern Asia and Western Europe. Concerning our great highway, a leading English journal says: "When received as the outcome of a spontaneous national effort of our own kindred it is simply magnificent. As a railway project it is the largest single enterprise ever attempted, while the confidence with which its builders have successfully grappled with the physical and financial difficulties it presented, seeks its parallel in the annals of railway enterprise." To-day thousands of visitors to the great Colonial Exhibition will view with astonishment the evidence there displayed of our industry, of our skill, of our natural resources. Is there a Nova Scotian, who, standing to-day in the Canadian Court of that Exhibition, would not be proud to be known as a Canadian?

To-day, Nova Scotians—those of us at least who are deemed worthy, or are considered to have sufficient intelligence, or interest in the welfare and destiny of our native land—will deposit ballots, either for representatives who are pledged to a policy of secession, or for those who are pledged to preserve the unity of Canada. At this moment, no one can more than guess, whether a policy of national description, which if followed to its legitimate and logical conclusion, would result in the disintegration of Nova Scotia itself, will prevail; or whether the majority of those who will be chosen as our representatives in the Legislative Assembly, are pledged to loyally maintain the integrity of our young nation.

Whatever the majority of the electors may desire, the result will undoubtedly be the same as far as the maintenance of the union and our place in it is concerned. If the government which revived this dead issue is supported by the people, another lease of office and its emoluments will be found to be all that they really wanted. If a majority of the representatives elected to-day by the people are loyal to the union, it will not only be preserved in its integrity, but there will be such a degree of cordial sympathy and harmony of purpose between the Federal and local governments, as may be expected to have a very favorable influence upon our interests and prosperity. It is to be expected that those who have been prophets of evil will, when they have the power to do so, strive to fulfill their own predictions.

This is a subject, or issue, upon which our Order in this Province is divided. What we have said with reference to it is only what any unprejudiced observer might have written, and will be read when the issue itself is decided. We have only liberty to deal with partizan political questions in so far as they obviously affect the interests of our Order and agriculture.

Many of our fellow Patrons were, and continue to be, incensed at the way in which Nova Scotia was hurried into Confederation, and can see nothing but evil in connection with it. Many others find in the Dominion a realization of their brightest anticipations of a great confederacy to which they are bound by a loyal, proud, and loving allegiance. A few, we trust there are but few, would have Nova Scotia annexed to the United States, and affect to believe that only through annexation may the golden age of our history be realized. Well, the stock is vigorous, but if the graft have not the virtue in itself, it cannot bear golden fruit! Is not our Canada also a vigorous stock? Our neighbors, to their praise and glory be it said, are loyal to and proud of their great Republic, and set us in this an example which, if we were to copy, we would be more respected abroad and more prosperous. Loyalty and patriotism are to nations what cohesive attraction is to matter. Without patriotism and loyalty, nations would be as unstable as water; their boundaries would be as shifting as the course of our tidal rivers, and political geography would be as varied as that of the clouds.

We may at one time have a Liberal-Conservative, at another a Liberal government, but loyalty and patriotism are ever constant, rendering allegiance to "the powers that be" for country's sake.

Whatever the politics of our Patrons may be, be it ours to inculcate loyalty and patriotism to our constituted authority, and our country, first—loyalty to our Order and the interests of agriculture, second.

We may fairly credit the government of our Dominion with a desire to foster and promote the interest of agriculture. The Experimental Farms which will be established for different sections of the Dominion, one of which will be for the Maritime Provinces, should be of incalculable value in promoting economy of agricultural production. The Reports issued by the Minister of Agriculture are replete with practical information, and should be read by every farmer. We shall, in future issues, refer to the Report for the year 1885, recently received. How will our Nova Scotian Patrons act with reference to their demands for assessment reform? Will they require candidates to pledge themselves to support a measure that will insure an equitable adjustment of municipal taxation? These and other questions that will occur to many Patrons this morning will be answered ere the day closes.

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MINING.

**GOLD IN QUEEN'S COUNTY.**—Caledonia is an auriferous region, though geologists have intimated the contrary. Your correspondent recently visited the McGuire claims, and beheld not only indications of the precious metal, but handled two bars, weighing 3½ lbs. (Troy weight) representing in value nearly \$3,000, the result of two weeks' crushing in a small mill. The lead is six inches in width at the surface. Some of the quartz is very rich, the metal showing itself distinctly. One piece not more than two inches in length, and one in breadth and thickness, presented sufficient to make at least an ounce of gold, \$19.00 worth. In several places, gold is being found and claims worked.

ALPHA.

**GOLD IN ALASKA.**—Russia sold Alaska to the United States for \$7,000,000, but at that time, "the great land" was not considered of any great value. Its mines were undeveloped, and the 300 or 400 Russians who inhabited the country, were chiefly in the fur and fish trade. Now, Alaska is turning out to be one of the richest gold-bearing regions in the world, one mine alone on Douglas Island producing bullion to the value of \$3,000,000 annually. Uncle Sam always manages to make a good bargain in dealing with foreigners.

**COAL.**—The yield from our coal mines last year was one million and a quarter tons, but the output is small as compared with the coal resources of the Province. If Halifax were a New York, our miners would have a home market of 5,500,000 tons, requiring a daily output of 15,000 tons.

From the returns for the past month, which we give below, it will be seen that from three of our Nova Scotia gold mines, 1250 tons of quartz yielded 1280 ounces of gold, value \$24,350. If this yield could be retained throughout, gold mining would be a sure thing.

Official returns for the month of May—

	Tons.	Ozs.
East Rawdon .....	110	179
" .....	135	573
Dars Hill. ....	985	373
Whiteburn.....	20	155

Corundum is one of the hardest known minerals, being placed in the scale of hardness next to the diamond. The following well known jewels are forms of this mineral: ruby, sapphire, oriental emerald, oriental topaz, and oriental amethyst. These gems are found chiefly in the beds of rivers in Ceylon, though some rubies are brought from Syria. The value and beauty of these stones was well known to the ancients, who used them under various names now obsolete. The stone called sapphire by Pliny is now known to lapidaries as lapis lazuli. The oriental emerald is perhaps the rarest gem known. A few specimens have been found among the gold sands of the Missouri river, near Benton. But few of these jewels are in existence, and these are in the great collections of Europe.

The total coal output in Great Britain last year was 159,361,415 tons, with 520,632 colliers employed, against 160,757,779 tons, and 520,360 colliers employed the preceding year.

**EMERY MINES OF ASIA MINOR.**—From the report of Consul Stevens, of Smyrna, we learn that the principal emery mines of Asia Minor are confined to the districts of Thyra and Aidin, although emery stone is found in nearly all parts of Asia Minor, and not unfrequently in the remote and almost inaccessible regions of the interior, where the natural obstacles are too great to offer any inducement to the miner. The amount of stone annually shipped from Smyrna to Great Britain, the United States, France, Germany, and Belgium, averages 7000 tons.—*Engineering and Mining Journal.*

The Idaho Mining Company, of Grass Valley, has declared its 198th dividend, and reports the mine looking well.—*Mining News.*

The Shasta *Courier* reports what it calls "The Collapse at Iron Mountain." Eighty men have been thrown out of employment, and a plant of machinery and mining appliances that has cost some \$200,000 stands silent and motionless.—*Ibid.*

Saturday afternoon the Phoenix mine ran into some exceedingly rich ore in the slope above the bottom level. A blast was put in and the ledge opened up its treasure chamber bright with pure gold. From a very little place about three candle boxes full of specimens were taken, aggregating about \$600 or \$800. The ledge here is from ten inches to one foot in thickness.—*Grass Valley Tidings.*

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR OF MINES.

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On the River Inhabitants and at Port Hood, Chimney Corner, and Broad Cove, on the western shore of the Island, are small coal districts containing in all about 125 square miles, exclusive of the submarine extension of the seams found in them. At several points in these districts beds of coal of large size and of excellent quality have been opened, but as yet systematic coal mining operations in Cape Breton island have been confined

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POST OFFICE,

HALIFAX, N. S., 12th June, 1886

On and after MONDAY next, 14th instant, mails will close at this office, daily, as follows: For the Northern and Eastern Counties of Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, P. E. Island, New Brunswick and the United States, at 6 o'clock, a. m. For the UPPER PROVINCES, and second mails for the United States, New Brunswick, and principal offices on the line of the Intercolonial Railway, at 5.45 p. m. Second mail for Stellarton, New Glasgow and Pictou, at 12.40 p. m. Second mail for Bedford, Shubenacadie, and Truro, at 4.20 p. m. The mail for the UNITED KINGDOM, per Canadian Packet, via Rimouski, will close every WEDNESDAY, at 5.15 p. m. For despatch via New York every THURSDAY morning at 6 o'clock. H. W. BLACKADAR, Postmaster.

Alumni of King's College, WINDSOR, N. S.

The Annual Meeting of the Alumni of King's College, Windsor, will be held in the College Hall, at Windsor, on Wednesday, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock, for the election of three Governors in place of Andrew J. Cowie, Esq., M. D., C. J. Townsend, Esq., B. C. L., and the Rev. Canon Dart, M. A., D. C. L., a Vice-President, and three Members of the Executive Committee, and the transacting of other business. Proxy papers are to be handed in previous to the opening of the meeting. The usual arrangements have been made with the Railway authorities. Return Tickets for One Fare and a Third will be issued at North Street and all Stations on the W. & A. Railway, on 22nd, 23rd and 24th instant,—good until 26th, and Free Return Tickets at Windsor Junction, I. C. R., on presentation of the Secretary's certificate of attendance. The Steward will provide Luncheon at the Commons Hall. By order, CHARLES H. CARMAN, Secretary.

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Farewell Canadian Tour MASONIC HALL NEXT WEEK, Monday, June 21st.

TICKETS 5c. and 25c. to be had of Messrs. Buckley & Allen, Booksellers. Doors open at 7.30. Concert at 8.

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MINING—Continued.

to the Sydney district. It is claimed that many of these seams of coal are of very superior steam raising qualities, and it is anticipated that as the coal trade extends, the St. Lawrence markets will be largely supplied from this source.

Passing to Nova Scotia proper, coal seams are found at Pomquet and Antigonish, but the extent of productive ground is inconsiderable. Near New Glasgow, in Pictou County, there is a coal district, not of large extent, but noted for the great size of its coal beds, and for their excellent quality.

In 5,567 feet of strata, according to the surveys of the late Sir William Logan, there are 141 feet of coal contained in 16 beds, varying in thickness from 3 to 34 feet.

The coal is slightly less bituminous than that found in the Sydney district, and is especially adapted for steam raising. Several of the coals make an excellent coke which has been successfully used with raw coal in the blast furnaces of Londonderry in Colchester County. The coal of the Acadia seam is also in demand for domestic purposes.

There are at several points in this district beds of oil shale, which may before long be found worth utilizing. Several beds of cannel coal have been found, one of which was for sometime worked on the property of the Acadia Coal Company, and yielded 126 gallons of crude oil to the ton.

There are four large and well equipped collieries in this district. Their output is taken by the Londonderry Iron Works, local manufactories, and railways, and considerable shipments are made by rail and from Pictou Harbor to Quebec and Montreal.

The coal measures are interrupted at New Glasgow by lower strata, but in the opinion of Sir J. William Dawson, and other geologists, the coal measures extend many miles to the north and north-west under the covering of the upper division of the carboniferous system. Possibly at some points this covering may be thin enough to permit of the coal being reached.

Small seams of coal are known all along the shores of the Bay of Fundy, but have not yet been worked.

The Springhill coal field lies north of the Cobequid Mountains, in Cumberland County, at the western extremity of the problematical coal field referred to in connection with the Pictou district. The northern edge of this coal field has been traced from the Joggins shore of Cumberland Basin, about 18 miles, to the Styles mine, but its deflection to the south to join the Springhill coal mines district has not been followed. On the Southern or Springhill side of the basin there is a large and important development of coal seams. The productive measures stretch for many miles in a westerly direction to the Cumberland Basin at Apple River, but have not yet been prospected. Several mines have been worked on the northern out-crop at the Joggins, Maccan, etc., but the chief development has been at Springhill by the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company, who have proved and extensively worked numerous beds.

Their output is now at the rate of 350,000 tons per annum, and is largely used for steam purposes on Canadian railways, steam-boats, etc. The coal is also adapted for domestic purposes, and its coke is extensively used at the Londonderry Iron works.

The extent of country underlain by the productive measures is not yet clearly known, but has been estimated at 300 square miles. The district is intersected by the Intercolonial Railway; and a branch railway runs from the Springhill collieries to Parrsboro, on the Bay of Fundy, where extensive shipping docks are being constructed.

The history of Nova Scotia Coal Mining is a short one. Early writers of Colonial history refer frequently to the Cape Breton coals, which, out-cropping on the beaches and in the sea cliffs, formed a prominent feature in the landscape, and were mined by the French and English garrisons of Acadia, and by a few American smugglers. This state of affairs continued until the early part of the present century, when, after a few attempts at systematic mining, the minerals of the Province were granted to the Duke of York, who transferred them to the London jewellers, Messrs. Rundle & Bridge, who sold them to the General Mining Association of London in 1827. This company commenced extensive operations at Sydney, Pictou, and the Joggins in Cumberland County, and continued them until 1857. At that time arrangements were made with the Government whereby the General Mining Association surrendered their claims, except to certain large tracts in the various coal districts, and the public were allowed to open mines under leases from the Government. This arrangement led to the opening out of quite a number of collieries, and the sales increased from 226,725 tons in 1858 to 395,537 tons in 1862. Nova Scotian coal was at this time admitted into the United States free of duty, and the sales to this quarter were about 450,000 tons in 1865 and 1866 out of a total of about 595,000 tons sold. In 1867 the United States imposed a duty of \$1.25 a ton, which in 1872 was lowered to 75 cents a ton. But the sales to the United States continued to diminish, until in 1885 there were only 34,483 tons. In the meantime, the consumption in Nova Scotia and the adjoining Provinces had been steadily increasing, until in 1885 the sales of Nova Scotia coal were as follows:—

Province of Nova Scotia .....	444,652
“ “ New Brunswick.....	148,634
“ “ Prince Edward Island .....	52,770
“ “ Quebec.....	493,917
West Indies.....	5,732
United States .....	34,483
Newfoundland.....	74,322
<b>Total (long tons).....</b>	<b>1,254,510</b>

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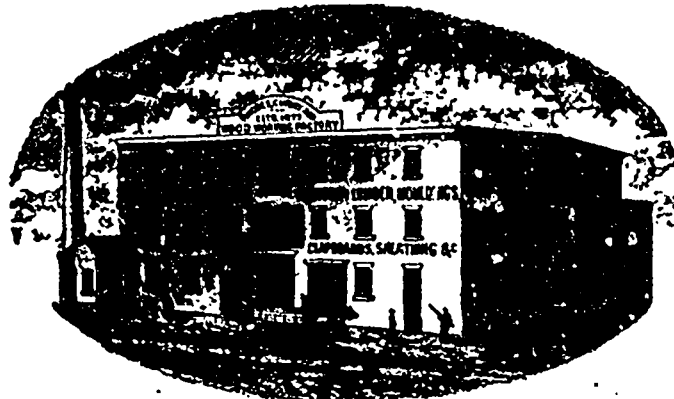
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