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THE CRITIC.

The Welfare of the People is the Highest Law.

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HALIFAX, N. S., JULY 30, 1886.

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The heartrending descriptions that reach us as to the starving condition of the dwellers in Labrador are such as should call forth the practical sympathy of our people. Mere regrets that the fisheries have proved a failure, and that the hungry wolf lurks beside the cabin door in that ice-bound land, will not ameliorate suffering or prevent fatal results. Halifax is always to the front in charitable deeds, and her record in this respect is worthy of emulation at the present time.

Meerschaum, which is the German word for sea-foam, is a soft earthy substance resembling chalk. It is found in veins on the shores of the Baltic and the Levant, and is prized by smokers on account of its absorbing the nicotine. Heretofore, Pesth and Vienna have been the principal meerschaum pipe markets of the world, but as a deposit of meerschaum has recently been found upon the shores of the Pacific in Oregon, we may soon expect to hear that Portland meerschaums are for sale.

Those who have visited Italy, and remained for several days in the old city of Rome, have probably seen the wolf which the Romans have kept in honor of Romulus, the founder of the city. From time immemorial, it has been their custom to exhibit a representative coyote, and the people residing in the neighborhood in which these nobles have been imprisoned, have been obliged to listen to their howling without being able to make an effective protest; but time has done its work, and the wolf has been removed, thus breaking another link in the honored traditions of the ancient city.

Mrs. J. B. Martin and Mrs. J. F. Brook, of Cincinnati, have announced themselves as the second and third persons of the Trinity, and have succeeded in inducing a number of otherwise intelligent men and women to acknowledge them as such. Hitherto, the worship of these ladies has been carried on in secret, but the whole affair has recently been exposed in the newspapers, and has attracted much attention, on account of the high position of the parties concerned. Enthusiasts have before to-day been known to lose their heads; but in this age, one can scarcely understand how religious fanatics could so easily be deluded, unless it be that the elite of Cincinnati are afflicted in no ordinary degree by insanity.

Those who know Digby as a summer resort, and who have been loudest in their praise of the scenery, the boating, etc., have always shivered when they related their experiences of bathing in the icy waters of the locality; but the enterprising citizens do not propose that a small matter like this should interfere with their town becoming the Newport of Nova Scotia. They have dyked in a pretty, retired cove within a short distance of the hotels, and erected commodious bathing houses on its shores. Here, the visitors can bathe at any hour of the day; and as the water is calm and exposed to the rays of the sun, it is much more enjoyable, and less likely to remind bathers of the freezing point in midsummer.

Batoum, which the sick man of the East passed over to Russia was, according to the stipulation of the Czar at the Treaty of Berlin, to be a free port "essentially commercial," but Emperor Alexander has changed his mind, and once more Batoum is to be classed as one of the great fortresses on the shores of the Black Sea, and foreign vessels are prohibited from entering its harbor. So far as commerce is concerned, it makes little difference whether the port is "free" or not, but the persistent manner in which Russia continues to ignore treaty obligations is of great moment. Britain should send her fleet into the Black Sea, and so teach the Muscovite that treaties which were ignored by one party should be considered void by the other.

The British press, in discussing the extradition treaty between Great Britain and the United States, strongly condemns the article in which it is stated that no fugitive criminal shall be surrendered "the crime in respect of which his surrender is demanded be one of a political character. This clause is certainly capable of a varied interpretation. A misguided fanatic may deem it for the good of the Empire that Westminster be destroyed, or for the Republic that the Capitol at Washington be demolished, and may claim under this article, that as his crime is of a political character, he can not be extradited. The treaty we want is one which will allow both Great Britain and the United States to deal with their own criminals; and if Uncle Sam will but agree to this, we will give him a bond to send back to the Republic all the bomb-throwers that now find it convenient to cross the line.

UNDERVALUATION AND COMPROMISES.

The difficulties which have grown out of our present customs' regulations, and the evident injustice under which honest importers suffer by reason of frauds being compromised, have caused many persons to examine more closely the existing system, and it is probable that reforms will speedily be brought about. According to the present law all dutiable goods are taxed according to the invoice or the appraised value, the customs'

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Four tea ships, with an aggregate cargo of 3150 tons, are now on their way from China to Vancouver, B. C., the terminus of the C. P. Railway. The transshipment of this tea across the continent will leave \$62,000 in the country, and this is but the commencement of a trade capable of almost unlimited development.

President Cleveland has had backbone enough to veto a number of pension bills sent up to him by Congress. He has thus saved the United States an needless outlay of \$120,000 per annum, which a well known financier declares to be equivalent to a capital saving of one million dollars. Cleveland deserves to be elected for a second term; and if he desires the Presidency, will have it without doubt.

Next year, the Prince of Wales is to visit India and Anstralia. It has been suggested that His Royal Highness should take the Western route to the East, travelling from Halifax to Vancouver by rail. If the Prince concludes to come this way, he will be able to land a second time upon the same place in the Halifax Dockyard that he did upon his first visit, this being marked by a granite block suitably inscribed.

The Anglo-American Cable Company have made a strong bid for business. They reduced their rates from one shilling to sixpence per word and as a consequence, cablegrams increased 110 per cent. Before the day of Roland Hill, the penny post for letters was regarded as preposterous, but who dare say that cable messages will not yet be forwarded at the rate of a penny per word.

The Emperor of Austria, the Czar of Russia, and the Kaizer of Germany, are to hold a reunion on the 8th of August. Diplomats look with suspicion upon these royal meetings, and eaves-droppers will be on hand to give to the press and public information which they have surreptitiously gathered, and which the progress of events will prove to have been without foundation. The three Emperors should be allowed to meet, kiss and part without being under surveillance. If Alexander, who is 41, and Francis Joseph, who is 56, are inclined to mischief, Emperor William, who is now in his 90th year, may be trusted to keep them in order.

officials being at liberty to have goods appraised when in their judgment the invoice valuation is false. This opens the door for favoritism and deception. If a customs' official accepts the invoice valuation as correct, goods may be entered at or below their true value, and on the other hand, if they are appraised, the valuation set on them may be below or above their cost in the foreign market. The question of how to determine the duty to be charged upon goods is by no means easy of solution, but were this the only knotty point to be dealt with we might hope to see it satisfactorily disposed of; unfortunately the system of undervaluation in invoicing goods has been carried to such an extent that customs' detectives have to be employed in order to protect the revenue and punish fraud. However regrettable the adoption of such a method of discovering frauds may be, it could be tolerated as a necessary evil were it not that it opens wide the door for corruption and fraudulent compromises. The Secret Customs' Agent, when he discovers that goods have been entered below their true valuation, is authorized to deal as he thinks best with the importer, he may collect from him the full amount of the customs' dues, or may compromise with him for a smaller sum. When the latter expedient is resorted to, the honest importer stands at a manifest disadvantage, and it should be the first aim of the government to see to it that unjust compromises are no longer allowed. Importers should be liable in all cases for the full duty upon the goods brought into the country, and the fact that by fraudulent entry they had for a time escaped the payment of the full customs' charge, should not entitle them to compromise with the customs' detective for less than the amount honestly due.

A BIRD IN THE HAND.

If the wide awake Americans had wide-awake legislators Canada would not have been shut out from the International Trade Convention of the new world, which is shortly to meet in Washington, it may suit Senator Frye and statesmen of that ilk to ignore Canadian trade as they do Canadian fishery rights, but the good common sense of the business community of the United States will, we think, scarcely endorse the policy of ignoring a good customer while we search for new ones. The trade of the Dominion is worth to the United States nearly as much as that of Mexico, Brazil, and all the republics of Central and South America combined, and saving Great Britain, Canada purchases from the Republic more in proportion to her population than any other country in the world. Commercial men are well aware of these facts, but American politicians appear to have quite overlooked them. Canada is prepared to grant to the United States far greater trade privileges than any of the Southern republics are likely to agree to, and yet Congress has thrown aside that which is within its reach, and is endeavoring to grasp a will o' the wisp. "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

NEW ZEALAND.

The full account of the terrible volcanic disturbance, which took place in New Zealand on the morning of the 10th of June, shows the eruption to have been of a much more serious character than was indicated by the meagre telegrams at first received. New Zealand is on the line of the greatest volcanic band extant, stretching from near the Arctic circle at Behring's Straits to the Antarctic circle at South Victoria, which includes at least half of the active vents on the globe. The New Britain, Solomon Islands, New Hebrides, and Friendly Islands, belong to the same great belt. In the Northern Island there has always existed one or more active volcanoes, but according to the traditions of the Maoris, or natives, no great outbreak, such as that which has just taken place, has occurred for at least one thousand years. Geologists have long regarded New Zealand as one of the most interesting countries in the world, and Dr. Thompson truthfully remarked that it formed an "admirable geological school." "Three travellers may see the form of Vesuvius, the dome shaped summits of Auvergne, the elevated craters of Caracas, and the geysers of Iceland."

The disturbed district covers an area of about 7000 square miles, the central point in which is Mount Tarawera, from the summit of which fire, steam, smoke, hot ashes, and molten rocks were belched forth in such quantity that in villages twenty miles distant the ground has been covered with mud and ashes to the depth of from 10 to 15 feet. The loss of life, which, taking the average of estimates, was about 90 persons, was chiefly confined to the native population, there being comparatively few Britons resident in the locality. The events of the 10th ult. will tend to check the rapid growth of one of the most prosperous colonies in the British Empire. New Zealand has, at her own expense, put down and kept in subjection the warlike Maoris, who are the finest type of savages found on the isles of the Pacific; and through the exertions of her government has turned to her shores a steady stream of emigration from the mother country, so that in 14 years the population has doubled, numbering to-day, including Maoris, not less than 600,000 persons. Her people have with ease borne the comparatively large public debt of \$150,000,000, and raised through customs and excise duties a revenue of \$20,000,000 annually. The colony, which consists of three large and several smaller islands, is about twice the size of the Maritime Provinces. The soil and climate are admirably adapted for agricultural pursuits, and the mines of gold, iron, and copper, are regarded as the best in the world. Of course there are in the Islands many wide stretches of cultivable land far removed from the dangers of volcanic disturbances, but like to Italy, many of the most favored situations are hard by sleeping volcanoes, and the inhabitants, like those of Pompeii of old, pursue their daily avocations without fear of what might be. Miss Olive, of Carleton, N. H., after describing the late volcanic eruption, says:—

"There are hot springs within a few miles of Auckland city, and accord-

ing to the Maoris there have been some filled up or dried away in what is almost the heart of the town. There are no less than sixty-three true volcanic cones in and around the city within a radius of ten miles. A portion of the city, including part of the main street, public library, Albert Park, Government House, Supreme Court, St Paul's Church, Jewish Synagogue, the principal club, and a number of residences are built over the crater and slopes of an extinct volcano."

The recent disaster will have the effect of making the timorous among the citizens of Auckland far from happy in the knowledge that they are liable to suffer similar volcanic disturbances.

COMPETITION IN SHIPPING.

We frequently hear it stated that the day of the wooden ship has forever gone, and that for ocean carriage the iron steamer has such a preponderating advantage that it is useless to place the wooden ship in competition with her. At the first blush, such a statement would appear to be true, but may not the wooden shipowner and builder find a gleam of hope even in the present depressed state of the carrying trade? We may not, and certainly will not, again realize the handsome profits made upon shipping before the advent of iron steamers, but there is no good reason why in the near future the owners of wooden ships should not receive a fair percentage for the capital invested. The large profits made in previous years, both by the owners of iron and wooden ships, induced the builders of both these classes of vessels to go on constructing new ships even when the competition had cut down freights to a very narrow margin of profit, so that the ocean carrying capacity soon far exceeded the demand. But if wooden shipowners have suffered from the decline in freights the owners of iron steamers have not escaped without loss, as the following report from various British companies, which we cull from the *London Post*, clearly indicates:—

"Last week the directors of the Royal Mail Steamship Company announced their inability to declare any dividend whatever for the second half of the year 1885. The 60l. shares of that company have fallen below 40, the 10l. shares of the Cunard Company are quoted 21; the 15l. shares of the General Steam Navigation Company are at 7; the 5l. shares of the Merchant Shipping Company are 2½, the 10l. shares of the National Steamship are 2; the 20l. shares of the Union Steam are 14½, the 9l. shares of the Royal Exchange Company are below 1."

These reports cannot fail to check iron ship building, and thus aid in diminishing the available ocean carriage. Another fact which should be encouraging to the owners of wooden ships is, that iron vessels, which are more costly in the outset, are much less durable than well-constructed wooden ships, and that when laid up in port for any time from lack of freight they quickly deteriorate in value.

THE MODERN DAILY NEWSPAPER.

The business men of New York, to whom the press of that city owe so much, are beginning to cry out against the modern newspaper, and we imagine if the professional and intelligent classes were to speak their minds upon the subject, they would condemn such papers quite as emphatically as do mercantile men. A New York despatch to the *Washington Post*, discussing the condition of finance and trade, speaks of the general discontent amongst merchants and business men concerning the course of the press. The correspondent had interviewed a large number of merchants and bankers, and reduces the many expressions obtained from them to this:—

"It is almost disgusting to read the New York newspapers of the present. They seem to be written for the criminal classes, dudes, Anarchists, and the pothouse politicians of both parties. When the President was married some of them printed half a page and others two pages, giving bogus descriptions of an event which no reporter witnessed. When he and his wife went away from Washington into Maryland mountains they sent their correspondents after the couple on a special train. The reporters, according to their own accounts, were compelled to live on the railway car. Except on one occasion, they were never inside the President's cottage, and yet they sent, the *Times* says, 400,000 words by telegraph in the five days and a half of Cleveland's stay there. Three fourths of all this stuff must have been pure fiction—no more fact in it than in a dime novel."

We think the business men are in a measure responsible for the present low standard of journalism. They imagine that those advertisements pay best which are inserted in papers supposed to have a very large circulation, but this idea is not always correct. A paper may by pandering to the ignorant classes, and by inserting in its columns that which is not fit for a refined and educated person to read, secure and retain a large circulation, but it is seldom that the advertiser wishes to attract the attention of the subscribers to such a newspaper, and he merely endeavors to make up by quantity that which is lacking in quality. If business men deplore the sensational journalism of the day, they have the remedy in their own hands. No newspaper can exist without their support, and if they truly desire to raise the standard of the press they should refrain from patronizing journals of the baser sort. Some people appear to take delight in perusing the columns of a newspaper when these teem with the minutest and most repulsive details of murders and other crimes, but we venture the opinion, and we believe the intelligence of the country will support us in the same, that such matter should be excluded from all first-class commercial or family papers, and that its general publication has done more to lower the tone of the press than even the bitter political warfare which is kept up by purely party journals.

TIP-BITS.

A drink for the sick—well water.
 A swell dinner—Dried apple and water.
 Junk men in China all serve in the navy.
 A cure for religious apathy—The movement cure.
 Why is there nothing like leather? Because it is the sole support of man.
 An indirect way of getting a drink of water at a cheap boarding house is to ask for a third cup of tea.
 An old maid, speaking of marriage, says it's like any other disease—while there is life there is hope.
 An exchange tells about a man who went off in a fit of abstraction. We suppose he must have been a bank-casher or a boodle alderman.
 A correspondent asks how to serve a dinner. If it is a good dinner and you are hungry, just eat it. That's the way we would serve a dinner.
 Somebody wants Mr. Edison to invent a method whereby a baby's midnight shrieks will be carried on a wire to frighten away the cats on the roof.
 "Anybody that knows a thing before it happens is called a reporter," was the definition written on the slate of an eight year-old boy in a Boston school the other day.

It is an old proverb that, when drunk, a Frenchman wants to dance, a German to sing, a Spaniard to gamble, an Italian to boast, an Irishman to fight, an Englishman to eat, and an American to make a speech.

Master: "John, how is this? this letter must have arrived a week ago, and you have only just given it to me." Valet. "But, sir, it only makes an appointment for to-morrow, and I did not think it necessary to hand it to you before."

There is nothing like good advertising. A Novacastrian undertaker has struck out an original line, in announcing his funerals in the following terms: "Why live and be miserable, when you can be buried comfortably for £3 10s?"—*Eng. Ex.*

Whence comes this word "boodle," which is now being used in the sense of plunder? for a long time the word has been applied in the west to money in bulk, and the phrase "kit and boodle" is classic slang, referring to a burglar's implements and plunder. It is possible that this word "boodle" is a corruption of beddle, the name of a small Scotch coin?—*Argonaut.*

Wrong you are about the Western phrase. That was "the whole kit and caboodle," meaning the entirety of anything, money or anything else. A variation was "the whole kit and bilin." When one would say "he took the whole kit and caboodle," it was meant that "he took not only the cake but the whole bakery;" or that "he cleaned out the ranch." We are authority on these Western classic sayings.—*Alta.*

"Won't you go up, dear, and get my goats off the bureau?" "Your goats?" queried Jones; "what new-fangled thing's that?" "I'll show you remarked the wife, and she smiled up stairs and down again with a pair of kids on her hands. "There they are," said she. "Why I call those kids," said the surprised husband. "Oh, do you?" replied the wife. "So did I once, but they are so old now I'm ashamed to call them anything but goats." Jones took the hint.

A lady writer in one of our exchanges furnishes some reasons why Eve did not keep a girl. She says. "There has been a great deal said about the faults of women and why they need so much waiting on. Some one, a man of course, has the presumption to ask, 'Why, when Eve was manufactured out of a spare rib, a servant was not manufactured to wait on her.' She didn't need any. A bright writer has said: 'Adam never came whining to Eve with a ragged stocking to be darned, buttons to be sewed on, gloves to be mended, right away, quick now.' He never read the newspaper until the sun went down behind the palm trees, and he, stretching himself, yawned out, 'Is supper ready, dear?' He made the fire and hung the kettle over it himself, we'll venture peeled the radishes, peeled the potatoes, and did everything else he ought to do. He milked the cows and fed the chickens and looked after the pigs himself, and never brought home half a dozen friends to dinner when Eve hadn't any fresh pomegranates. He never stayed out till 1 o'clock at night and then scolded because Eve was sitting up and crying inside the gates. He never loafed around corner groceries while Eve was rocking little Cain's cradle at home. He never called Eve up from the cellar to put away his slippers; not he. When he took them off he put them under the fig tree beside his Sunday boots. In short, he did not think she was specially created for the purpose of waiting upon him and he wasn't under the impression that it disgraced a man to lighten his wife's cares a little. That is the reason Eve did not need a hired girl, and with it is the reason that her descendants did."

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

GIRTON HOUSE,

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
 162 PLEASANT STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.
 F. C. SUMICHRAST, Principal.
 Circulars and Terms on application.

HALIFAX PRINTING CO.,
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 —
 EVERYTHING
 IN THE
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PICOU, N. S.

B. A. SMITH,

33 to 37 GEORGE ST.
 HALIFAX.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

Spring Stock now Complete.
 NEW GOODS OPENING EVERY WEEK.
 Staple and Fancy Dry Goods Sold at
 Very Close Prices.

LARGE STOCK TO CHOOSE FROM.
 —
 Special attention called to a Large Stock of
 Scotch Tweeds, Worsteds, Meltons.

**TO LET.
 HOTELS — HOTELS.**

THE CLAIRMONT HOTEL, Bedford, containing 33 rooms, embracing Dining Room, Pantry, Storeroom, Larder Room, Bar Room, Bedrooms, etc., besides annex, containing Skittle Alley, and Hall room—50 feet square. Stables and Stables with accommodations for forty horses. Wharf, 'c
 THE "MANSION HOUSE" and Shop, Barrington St., contains 33 bedrooms with large Parlor, Dining Room, Kitchens, etc.
 A Small Cottage, No. 78 Pleasant St., contains five rooms, besides Kitchen, Frost-proof Cellar. A stable could be had with this house if required. All of the above properties would be let at a low rental to reliable tenants.
 Apply to
 FRANK W. CUNNINGHAM,
 Duke & Water Sts.

TEAS.

EX SCOTLAND:
683 Half Chests.

EX YORK CITY:
1,195 Half Chests.
 AT LOWEST RATES.

J. E. MORSE & CO.,
 Tea Importers,
 77 Upper Water Street,
 Halifax, N. S.

Refined Sugars!

THE
Halifax Sugar Refining Co.
 (Limited.)

This REFINERY situated at Woodside Dartmouth, Halifax Co., is prepared to supply the Wholesale Trade throughout the Country with the best Refined Sugars at lowest market prices. For terms and prices apply to

S. CUNARD & CO.,
 Upper Water Street, Halifax.

- 50 half chests Tea.
- 50 brls. P. E. I. Pork.
- 50 qtls. Table Codfish.
- 75 brls. Cornmeal.
- 50 brls. Flour.
- 15 pun. Molasses.
- 25 tierces Molasses.
- 100 Canadian Cheese.
- 100 tubs Butter.
- 25 brls. Sugar.
- 25 brls. Beans.

The quality of the above goods is highly recommended

For sale by
W. EATON & SON
 259 & 261 BARRINGTON STREET, HALIFAX.

WILLIAM WHISTON,
 VICTUALLER,
 62¹ BARRINGTON STREET,
 Next Door North Cook's Pork Shop.

Personal attention given to the selection of MEATS.

CORNED BEEF, for family use, a specialty.
WILLIAM WHISTON.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Exhibition Number of *The Critic* will be on sale at city bookstores and at this office on and after to-day, price FIVE CENTS. Persons residing in the country who desire a copy will please forward a five cent stamp with the order. A discount will be made to booksellers purchasing lots of fifty.

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

Mr. G. W. Dakin, who was the prime mover in establishing *The Critic*, and who has been connected with this journal since its inception, has resigned his situation on our staff, and has accepted a position under the firm of Messrs. T. E. Hanrahan & Co., bankers and brokers, being engaged as manager during the absence of the junior partner, Mr. Ladden. Mr. Dakin's many friends will join with us in wishing him the success his energy and enterprise deserve.

In future no depositor in the Dominion Savings Bank will be allowed to deposit more than \$1,000 in any one year. This is a move in the right direction.

Adam Forepaugh's circus is undoubtedly one of the best upon the continent. The shows given at Kentville, Truro, and Halifax, attracted large crowds, at least 8,000 persons being present at a single performance in the city. Adam Forepaugh, Jr., whose skill as an animal trainer must be marvellous, exhibited his trained animals, six elephants fired rifles, and were put through their facings by Mr. Forepaugh in a manner that delighted the audience.

The failure of the Labrador fisheries, and the unusually cold and wintry weather of May and June, has brought about a state of affairs among the inhabitants of that ice and rock bound peninsula which is simply appalling. It is reported that 3,500 persons have died of starvation and cold, and the tale of misery is by no means ended. Relief has been sent to the survivors, but it is probable that many more will succumb before it reaches them. The Hudson Bay Strait is again frozen over, and the shore from Cape Chidley south is blockaded with an immense ice floe.

The royal powder magazine just outside of the city of Constantinople has been blown up. The cause of the disaster is, and will probably remain, a mystery.

A new insect enemy to the potato has appeared on Long Island farms with the past week, and is proving more destructive than the potato bug. It is about the size of an ordinary potato beetle, and eats the under side of the tender leaves, leaving the fibre only.

The anniversary of the first establishment of the Salvation Army in Halifax took place at the Academy on Monday last, when 400 soldiers representing different corps took part in the exercises. These were impressive and interesting, but the effect of the singing was marred by the boom and rattle of the drums. Capt. Nellie Banks received a perfect ovation from the audience. Four thousand persons have, during the past year, enrolled themselves as members of the Army, and it is claimed that membership in the several denominations has been greatly increased through the agency of this new organization.

The Gladstonites secured only sixty seats in the 226 borough elections. This the Grand Old Man believes resulted from the abstention of Liberals from the polls.

Sir John McDonald had a most interesting pow-wow with Crowfoot and his Indian warriors. Crowfoot was dressed in old clothes, being in mourning for Poundmaker. Sir John took the hint and gave the old warrior a new suit of clothes. The Premier is now in Victoria, B. C., and his health is reported as improved.

The railway jubilee of Canada, the anniversary of which fell on the 21st inst., marks the close of a half century's progress. On the 21st July, 1836, was opened the first railway in Canada, which was fifteen miles in length, extending from St. John to La Prairie. To-day the young Dominion has nearly 11,000 miles of railway completed, and equipped, beside nearly 2,000 miles under construction.

"Kentville" says: "Every boy within a 15 mile radius of Kentville has been occupied for the last three months in scraping together enough coin of the realm to take him on a visit to the great Forepaugh. At 6 a. m. on Monday the trains conveying the monster show began to arrive one after another, the swift and dextrous removal of the seemingly unwieldy menagerie from the railway station to the grounds being a marvel of good generalship. From 7 a. m. began to pour in along the different avenues leading to Kentville a continuous procession of vehicles from all directions laden with people determined to have their money's worth. Among so many thousand well dressed people were some queer looking rustic specimens from the remote wilds of Dalhousie, Hard Scrabble, and the regions beyond Gasperau, the feminine portion dressed in costumes of '60, wonderfully and fearfully supplemented with pink calico. Nothing short of a circus can lure these strange looking mortals to civilization from their native fastnesses in the distant pine forests."

No sooner are the Greeks brought to a peaceful state of mind than the Montenegrins rise up in rebellion. Turkey is surrounded by bad neighbors, who seem always ready to pick quarrels with their Asiatic cousin. If this thing goes on much longer Turkey will have to teach them a lesson or lose her foothold in Europe.

The Yarmouth gold mining company have just made a rich find upon a wide lead in the Komptville property. The quartz carries a large quantity of fine gold.

At a recent Socialist riot in Amsterdam twenty five persons were killed, and ninety seriously wounded. The police acted with promptness and bravery in quelling the disturbance.

The Spanish government has determined to free the remaining 26,000 slaves in Cuba. This will complete the work of negro emancipation.

Admiral Lafont believes that the French navy is in a position to cope successfully with that of any other power. He has no fear of the result even were the contest with Great Britain.

A quarrel between neighboring families in Black Point, St. Margaret's Bay, has resulted in the home of one party being burnt to the ground, in retaliation for the killing of his neighbor's ox by the other party interested. Under the cover of darkness, shots have been discharged by unknown parties, and bullets whizzed uncomfortably near the heads of several persons. A dispute as to boundary lines has created the difficulty.

At a recent meeting of the Nova Scotia Medical Society, attention was called to the disadvantages arising from the lack of a register of births and deaths. At a former period, these statistics were carefully collected, but the office of statistican having been abolished, no means of obtaining the information is now within reach.

Aubrey Delomaine, the well known ventriloquist, mimic vocalist, and prestidigitatorial illusionist, will shortly make an extended tour throughout the Province, giving one of his popular entertainments in each of the towns and larger villages. As a ventriloquist, Mr. Delomaine has an enviable reputation, and his illusionary feats are surprising to all who witness them.

"Bridgetown" says:—"Nothing of interest has occurred since I last wrote, except the marriage of Mr. Edwin Ruggles, of the law firm of T. D. Ruggles & Sons, to Miss Minnie Fitzrandolph, daughter of the late Chas. Fitzrandolph, Esq., which took place at St. James' Church, on Wednesday, the 14th inst. The happy couple left immediately after the ceremony for Middleton, en route for a trip through the eastern part of the Province, from which they returned on Saturday last. On Friday, the "Acadia Organ Factory," on Queen street, was discovered to be on fire. The fire was speedily put out, however, the engine arriving too late to be of any assistance. There was no serious damage done. The town is very quiet, and business dull, so say the merchants; not so the farmers, who are in the midst of their busiest season, haying, and the constant whirr of the mowing machine is heard from "rosy morn till dewy eve." The hay crop in some places is very good, in others very light, owing to the long continued drought."

"Windsor" says:—"The farmers in the vicinity report the appearance in their fields of the potato bug. The pest has been unknown here. The appraisers have reckoned the damage of the goods saved from the fire in the Herbin Block at \$3,000. Henry Allison, M. P., was in town on Tuesday last, having just returned from Ottawa. Sunday school, society, and private pic-nics are now of daily occurrence."

"Baddeck" says:—"The County Court opened here on Sunday, Judge Tremaine presiding. Baddeck is steadily increasing in size, the new Post Office is finished, and seven buildings are in course of construction. J. S. Maclean, president of the Bras D'or S. S. Co., and Messrs. Loup and West, were guests at the Telegraph House last week. Through the kindness of these gentlemen quite a number of persons enjoyed a sail in the *May Queen* last Friday. It is understood that a new industry is about to be started here, several of our prominent townsmen having formed a company, intend to establish a sheep ranch."

The shareholders of the Pictou Bank have decided to allow business to be wound up, the losses during recent years having aggregated \$220,000. The Bank of Nova Scotia has taken over the agencies. It is thought that the shareholders in the Pictou Bank will yet realize 50 or 60 per cent upon the par value of their stock.

"Truro" says. "This is one of the go-ahead towns of the Province, building operations are most active, nine new houses are now being erected on Queen street. The Archibald Brothers are building two handsome dwellings. Real estate has increased in value, over 100 per cent. during the past three years. A property, which at that time sold for \$1400, realized at a recent sale \$3,000. Wizan's new and convenient situated hotel continues to attract a large number of guests. The hotel has accommodation for sixty persons, the dining rooms, parlors, smoking rooms, and chambers, are handsomely furnished. The traveller is provided with every comfort, and his meals are admirably cooked. Mr. Winans, the landlord, is well known in Colchester as a successful horse-trainer. Mrs. Winans, the landlady is kind and attentive to all, and those who patronize Winans' hotel will have no reason to regret having done so."

A young man named Sam Brodie dropped from the Brooklyn Bridge, New York, to the water, a distance of 120 feet, without sustaining any serious bodily injury. Brodie is a shoemaker of New York, he has contemplated the drop for many months.

The Canadian side of the Niagara Falls is positively to be opened up as a public park, for which all persons contemplating matrimony should be profoundly thankful. Heretofore it cost a visitor to Niagara, 50 cents every time he looked over his shoulder, but now he will be able to take in the beauties of the scene without meeting Shylock at every turn.

RELIGIOUS.

CATHOLIC.

Rev. H. Gillis, the zealous pastor of St. Ninian's, Antigonish, has established a parochial library of standard Catholic and miscellaneous books in connection with that mission.

The Retreat for the clergy of the diocese of Arichat will be held at Antigonish, commencing on August 10th. The preacher will, during the previous week, conduct a mission in the parish of St. Ninian.

Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris, died in that city on the 8th July, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

The Eucharistic Congress was held at Toulouse, notwithstanding the prohibition of M. Goblet, Minister of Public Worship, which was probably the result of a forged programme having been sent to him.

His Holiness Leo XIII. has granted the hereditary title of Roman Count to Signor d'Albionso, Colonel of the Pontifical Zouaves.

BAPTIST.

The published report of the American Baptist Missionary Union reveals great activity on the part of the denomination. In the past seven years, the receipts for missions have been \$2,282,883, an increase of sixty-six per cent over the receipts of the previous seven years. The number of missionaries has increased from 281 to 669. Over 700 churches have been organized, and 457 church edifices have been built. It is claimed that five sixths of the Baptists in the world are in the United States.

A Baptist Church in New York (the First German) has, since its organization, forty years ago, furnished from its ranks twenty-two ministers. There are not many churches with such a record. Who can compute the good done by that church through the instrumentality of those whom it has been instrumental in bringing to Christ and then sending forth to preach His Gospel? Not till "the great day" can it be known.—*Intelligencer*.

Rev. E. P. Hammond is holding a series of meetings in Christiana, Norway, which he considers in some respects the most wonderful he has ever conducted. The vast hall is thronged night after night, and it seems almost impossible to disperse the congregation, so eager is their interest to hear the word of truth. Many of all ages have been led to Christ.

The annual meeting of the Free Baptist Board of Foreign Missions is to be held at Ocean Park, Old Orchard, Maine, on Tuesday, August 10th. Decision as to the number of missionaries to be sent to India this year, and the time of their departure will then be made.

Mr. Spurgeon reports that he has received notice of the first American legacy ever left for any of his institutions. It is \$2,000 left for the orphanage by a gentleman in New Jersey.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. D. McGregor, of Amherst, having heard of the intention of the Presbyterian Church, Summerside, to extend to him a call, promptly wrote that he could not leave his present charge.

The Rev. A. T. Thompson, for a number of years pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Economy, has accepted a call from the congregation at Bathurst.

On the 17th of September, James' Church, New Glasgow, will celebrate its centenary.

METHODIST.

The Rev. George J. Bond, ex-President of the Newfoundland conference, has obtained permission to rest for a year. He expects to spend some months in Europe.

The Rev. J. S. Coffin, who has been stationed for the past three years in Bermuda, has returned to the Province. He expects to resume his duties as pastor of the Methodist Church at Barrington in a week or two.

The Quarterly Board of Dominion Square Methodist Church, Montreal, has passed a resolution to the effect, that the frequent changes in the pastorate have operated prejudicially to the interest and progress of the church, and that an appeal be made to the general conference which is to meet in September, in Toronto, to lengthen the pastorate term.

The Methodists in the West Indies are celebrating their centennial. Dr. Cope, with three missionaries, landed at St. John's, Antigua, December 5th, 1786, and established the first Wesleyan mission in the West Indies.

For the tenth year in succession the committee of the Methodist College, Belfast, have unanimously elected Sir Wm. McArthur, K.C.M.G., their representative at the annual conference of the Methodist Church in Ireland. The college owes much of its prosperity, if not its very existence, to the liberality and practical wisdom of its representative.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Revs. H. J. Winterbourne, of St. Mark's; J. J. Ritchie, of Annapolis; and H. D. DeBlois, were passengers on the *Damara* for London, on Saturday. Rev. C. E. McKenzie is Mr. Winterbourne's *locum tenens*.

Rev. H. How begins his work as Vicar of Shelburne on Aug. 1st.

Rev. R. J. Uniacke, of the diocese of Huron, son of Rev. Dr. Uniacke, of this city, is on a visit to his father, and officiated in St. George's Church, on Sunday last.

The members of St. George's Benefit Society had their annual excursion on Thursday to Windsor. On the same day, the Church of England Institute excursion went to Londonderry. The former society numbers 300 strong, and is doing a most useful work.

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CHARLES J. MACDONALD,
Post Office Inspector,
Halifax, 18th June, 1886.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

THE BABY'S TREAT.

What,—“yuu away,” baby?
Where will you go?
Sturdy will thwarted,
Heart full of woe!
Life has no pleasure,
No joy-beam of light,
One coveted treasure
Withheld from his sight.

Where will you go, love?
Fond fancies arise
To cloud land above
In defiant brown eyes.
He sees azure rivers
Where baby's light boat,—
Excited he quivers,—
Smooth onward may float.

He'll land on cloud-islets,
Unweariedly play,
And feast upon comfits
The whole sunny day.
No hatol apparel
To tease the round limbs;
With waiting as well
He'll dispense, and all whims
He'll fulfil
At his will.

Then, no bedtime,
Delicious!
No drear night-time
Officious,
Reminding of bed,
Its mention a crime
Of the deepest dye.
Dull sleep, good-bye.
Eyes beaming so bright
Concealment of light
They abhor:—
What is more,
No one else must “go sleep,”
Fairy play-mates must keep
Still wide-awake
For baby's sake.

Yes, “yuu away,” baby,
Be off now. Make haste.
Sure, time is too precious
One moment to waste.
Hail the first big balloon
Bound direct for the moon.

Now, why do you mutter
So sternly,—“no, no?”
For this change to utter
What reason give you?
You say you “won't go,”
Without “mother too?”
Oh! she's far too big
For your cloud-canoes.

Flop down he sits
Upon the floor;
In fancy's face
He abuts the door.

No going to bed,—
But no mother's kiss!
Ah! fancies fly swiftly,
The real in bliss.
He wants no fair cloud-land,
No magical home,
He much prefers this land
Unless mother come.

Stoop, mother, and kiss him;
He can't “yuu away!”
Love has bound him so fast
To your heart day by day
With a golden chain,—
There's never a strain
Would have power to break it
Though a wilful wish shake it!
Time has forged every link
So firmly, so strong—
He means it to last
The baby's life long.

M. S. N.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

FROUDE, VOLTAIRE AND FREDERIC.

One of your ablest contributors has recently favored your readers with a monograph on Carlyle, with the general tenor of which I am very much in accord. But I cannot fully subscribe to his opinion on Froude and Voltaire.

It is somewhat of a fashion of the day to stigmatize Mr. Froude's history as romance. The verdict does not appear to me to be sound. Mr. Froude quotes too much documentary evidence to be altogether open to it. He may, perhaps, be chargeable with putting Henry in too favorable a light, yet there must have been some qualities in that monarch to account for the popularity which all the crimes of his later years do not seem to have entirely destroyed.

Mr. Froude bears heavily on Mary Stuart; but, after all, Mary's is a historical character impossible to rehabilitate.

His views may be tinted by orange-colored spectacles, but it is difficult to judge him to be other than a lover of truth as he perceives it, and what seems truth to one intelligence or temperament does not present the same aspect to another.

It is not in the nature of things that he should be other than supremely obnoxious to the *odium theologicum*; yet, with all his Protestantism,

Elizabeth does not come out of his hands in very attractive guise, while the ordinary crude abhorrence of Mary Tudor finds no support or stimulant.

“A sham” seems to me one of the last terms of opprobrium which one would select to apply to Voltaire. Vain and eccentric certainly; but most Frenchmen would have been twice as vain of a tithe of his wit and genius. Voltaire is worse off than Froude, for he is the *bête noire*, not of one section of Christianity, but of the combined array of all who know enough to know that there was such a person, which is nearly all that the great majority do know about him. The Orthodox hatred is proportioned to the keenness of the sting which provoked it; and even at this day, it is not everyone who would have the courage (recently shown by a writer, whose articles on the French Drama afforded pleasure to readers of *The Critic*) to mention the great Frenchman, without as many “anathemas” and “maranathas,” as Dominio Sampson showered on Meg Merrilies.

All the coquetting with Frederic—an episode both sad and ludicrous, in which two great men astonished and amused the world by persistently putting themselves in false positions—does not offset a nature instinct with humanity, generosity, charity, and courtesy.

A man of genius who is ever on the side of the oppressed, never on the side of the oppressor, and whose charity continually takes practical shape, can scarcely be a “sham.”

There was enough in Voltaire's life, and particularly in the last twenty years of it, to redeem ten times his vagaries. At Ferney, he wrote to defend “Toleration,” he built up a small town at his doors, filled with a colony of Geneva watchmakers, and made the Ferney clocks and watches famous. He built a church—though he squabbled with the Bishop. He did his best to save poor Admiral Byng, and he did his best for Lally, though he had no great opinion of him personally. But says a recent reviewer, “I forgot all the man's follies and harlequinades as I read the story of the Calas, and of the other victims, and can feel for Voltaire only reverence and respect. When one reads such stories, one understands both the French Revolution and Voltaire. The humiliation of the clerical party might not have been displeasing to him, but his hatred of injustice, his sympathy with suffering, were his real motives of action.”

The tragedy of the Calas occurred at Toulouse, where Jean Calas, a Protestant, kept a small shop, in 1761. He had a son, Marc Antoine, a scapegrace, who hanged himself in his father's shop. The parents were upstairs at the time, at supper, with the second son. The evidence was perfectly clear, but the bigots got hold of it, and turned it into a religious crime. The Huguenot parents were charged with murdering their son, for fear he should turn Catholic. The churches resounded with exhortations to the people to come forward as witnesses, and they were instructed as to what evidence was required to procure condemnation. Upon such assumptions as these horrible people could devise, the father was racked till his limbs were dislocated. He was then submitted to the “*question extraordinaire*.” This consisted in pouring water into his mouth from a horn till his body was swollen “to twice its size.” He was then carried to the scaffold, and his limbs were broken with an iron bar, and he was left for two hours to die. He did not then die, so the executioner strangled him at last, but he died without confessing his crime. He had none to confess, but by his unutterable agony saved the lives of his wife and family, all as innocent as himself. Two daughters were thrust into a convent; a son shammed conversion to Catholicism, and was released. The servant escaped into a convent. The property of the family was confiscated. The poor mother slipped away unseemly. Another son escaped to Geneva. This was Franco in the eighteenth century.

The matter seems to have struck Voltaire in a judicial way, and he exerted himself to remedy the hideous injustice as far as it might be remedied. He took young Calas into his family. He tried at once to interest the Cardinal de Bernis, the Duc de Choiseul, and others in the horrible story. He found a comfortable retreat for the widow, and sent the daughters to join their mother. He employed the best lawyers, and paid all the expenses out of his own pocket. He made his appeal to Europe, and induced the Queen of England, Frederic the Great, and Catharine of Russia, to help the Calas.

FRANC-TIREUR.

(To be Continued.)

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

KING'S COLLEGE AND MUSIC.

In your Church of England Notes, two weeks ago, the suggestion for lectures on music at Kings is favorably noticed. Will you kindly allow an alumnus, one who voices the sentiments of many old friends of Kings, to enter a protest against the issuing of any more irregular university diplomas or degrees. It is keenly felt that the new divinity degrees are not only an infringement of vested rights, but that they also lower the standing both of the University and of the honorable degrees of B.D. and D.D. At present an arrangement has been made, whereby a man who has never heard a university lecture or spent a day as student within university walls may present himself for examination in *divinity only*, and gain one of the highest university titles. The ordinary subjects for Arts students are not touched upon further than a bare matriculation examination. Nor is this the worst part of it. After the B.D. has been gained, and sufficient lapse of time has expired, the presentation of two acceptable theses, *without text examination*, entitles the man to a D.D., this being called taking the degree *in course*. Then the man steps forth, arrayed in all the glorious insignia of a full fledged D.D. of Oxford. Those who have taken the full Arts course think their vested rights infringed, and ask that a separate hood and title similar to St. Augustine's should be given to those who have not attended and gained

the honor in the ordinary University course. It has also been suggested that even the present standard for this new arrangement is to be changed. This we also dread. And now we fear, that unless great care be exercised in the matter of music, much discredit in learned circles will be brought upon the University. If the College can support a fit and proper Doctor of Music as Professor, well and good; but if the proposal means that the lectures are to be given by some musical enthusiast, unknown in best musical circles and to University men, then let us stop before it is too late. There is certainly no one in this Province fitted for such a position, and mere dilettantism will soon bring our College into contempt. If any more such degrees are to be given, we want the examiners to be first class names, and honored in the subjects they examine upon; and would prefer that such papers should, like the London University ones, come from abroad, be impartially examined by a high standing, and then, and then only, the degree be given. At present there is a danger of men being appointed examiners who have never gained, or regularly gained, the degrees for which they examine others. There can be only one ending to such a course, viz., a perpetual taking round of the hat, and constant appeals for more students.

ALUMNUS.

COSY CORNER.

Walking costumes of black and white checkered silk are much worn.

Dainty straw shoes or slippers are a decided novelty in foot dressing. They can be had in all colours to match the suits, and an endless variety of patterns.

The stylish boot of the season has the toe and heel of patent leather.

Among slippers next to those in straw, rank the French kid sandal slip pers. The toe has several slits across it, the narrow strips of kid between being bound and embroidered in jet; over the instep a little strap buttons from side to side, on which is a large bow of ribbon with a square jet buckle.

Tennis shoes are fastened with a ribbon to correspond to the trimming of the costume, and have jet or silver clasps to keep them in place. The stockings should also correspond to the tint of the trimming, and have the implements of the game embroidered upon the front of the leg.

Two rows of watered ribbon at neck and waist form a fashionable parure, the new green being a favorite color for this purpose.

Collars are fastened at the side, with loops of ribbon as a finish.

Dark chintzes have pansy, rose, and honeysuckle designs, and are simply beautiful. Braiding retains its place as a popular trimming and braids of all kinds will be used.

Dainty little card tables, for progressive euchre, are the latest addition to the furniture of the fancy household.

Pretty breakfast caps are made of colored silk with handkerchiefs, fully draped and edged with two rows of knife-plaited lace.

A unique inkstand represents a mouse trap in which is a piece of cheese and a captive mouse. The ink bottle is set in the middle of the trap.

Something new in note paper has in the upper left hand corner the representative flower of every nation embossed in very pretty and artistic style.

The old-fashioned call bells are now being replaced by miniature gongs, and most artistic examples of mounting are to be noticed. They are made in various sizes and tone, and are much sought after.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

SPÆVIA MORLOSA.

That terrible black knot, the scourge of the domestic plum, abounds in many parts of the country. In places where it has been allowed to run its course, all plum trees inviting attack are either killed or remain unsightly cripples.

There is a diversity of opinion among fruit-growers respecting the cause of this knotty out-growth, and various remedies have been suggested for the demoralizing parasite on branch and twig.

The variety of plums most attacked by this disease are those with purple fruit, and it has been noticed that the green and yellow kinds were exempt until other sorts had first become charged with the fungus.

The insect origin of the infection has not been established. For a long time the curculio was thought to be the cause. Observation would seem to establish the fact that where the curculio had been troublesome for many years the disease had not appeared, and in many cases the knots have been in full force on plum trees where the fruit was entirely free from attacks of the beetles.

Practically, this is of little account, whatever the disease, for experience has proved that it may be combated, if taken in time and followed up. I notice in THE CRITIC Mr. Ellis recommends "herring pickle." There is not the slightest account of its efficacy. The pickle from the herrings vendred in the rural districts of the country would not only remove the excrescence, but the tree itself.

The wild plum, *Prunus Americana*, as a stock either for budding or grafting, was said to be exempt from black knot. Such has proved not to be the case.

The safest way is to cultivate only such sorts as are exempt from the attack of the fungus, these may be known by the appearance of the young wood. The surface of the new growth in some kinds is smooth, and downy or coated with minute spines in others.

The varieties that display a downy or hairy surface afford shelter to the spores floating in the atmosphere—a smooth surface is repellent and escapes. The parasite when it effects a lodgement penetrates to the heart of the young wood, and is governed by the growth and energy of the tree.

It often remains dormant for several seasons, the filament radiating and extending longitudinally for some distance, to break out in unexpected places.

The trees should be seen to this month, before the floss or cilia escapes from the conical. By the first of August the brown olive surface will have changed to a whitish web-like film. It should be cut off or pared down before it approaches this stage of inflorescence, and the affected parts gone over with lye or a solution of copperas. Any of the common disinfectants will answer—chloride of lime, carbolic acid, tobacco juice, and the rest.

H.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

There is certainly some danger that the interests and claims of portions of this vast Dominion may be overlooked and underrated at a time when prodigious efforts are being made to magnify the advantages and resources of a particular section, as for instance, the North-West and its Territories. The Maritime Provinces (to say nothing just now of the Province of Quebec) have an extensive area of valuable land and mineral resources, which deserve more general notice than they have hitherto received from the press of Ontario. We do not wish to create an impression that we are a selfish people, but it may at least be affirmed that we are careful to look after our own affairs. For ourselves, we are desirous of dealing justly with every part of the country. We are one people—one nation, let us say—having diverse local peculiarities, it may be of climate or products, and it is therefore of vital importance that while diverse in many respects, we should severally, yet unitedly, work together for the development of all the resources of our common country.

We have been led into this line of thought at the present time by the receipt from Halifax, N. S., of a special number of THE CRITIC, a weekly publication, edited by C. F. Fraser. Of the ordinary issue of 9th July, 1886, we have to say that it is evidently edited with conscientious impartiality, and general excellency of good temper. But it is the extra or special number that we desire to commend, as designed to bring under extended notice the characteristics of the Maritime Provinces, both as relates to people and country.

The special is called "Exhibition number" containing articles upon commerce, finance, agriculture, mining, fishing, manufacturing, and shipping. It is what it professed to be, "a brief and reliable account of the extent and variety of the natural resources of this country, and the social, moral and religious condition of its inhabitants." After carefully looking into this number, we have only to express our astonishment that so much valuable information has been so judiciously compressed, and yet so amply unfolded. The tabular statement of the yield and value of cereals, in the Maritime Provinces, the live stock interests, and the dairy products, is a delightful revelation of the great resources of that beautiful region, and of the tact and ability of the rural populations. The paper entitled "New Brunswick as a field for emigration" is written with great care and in a good spirit, while those on Religion and Education were evidently entrusted to capable and judicious gentlemen. Even the classified list of principal business houses may not only be mentioned as advertisements, but rather as furnishing important information as to the actual business enterprises of that section of the Dominion. It is also very gratifying to learn that there are fifteen hundred and fifty miles of railway already completed and in operation in the Maritime Provinces. It is said "the mineral resources should make Nova Scotia the Britain of America. Large deposits of coal and iron lie in close proximity. Immense smelting-furnaces, such as that now being operated at Londonderry, will eventually be erected in other parts of the Province."

The paper on "Gold Mining in Nova Scotia," is exceedingly interesting, and it will be gratifying to producers of flour in Ontario to know that the boundaries of the gold country of the Province enclose an area of about 6,000 acres, and that since 1862, three hundred and eighty ounces of gold have been extracted. Having abundance of coal, iron and gold, Nova Scotia may lift up its head, but all that we gather from this "Exhibition number" of THE CRITIC only serves to give so many material reasons why many persons will think it a great pity to have to say to our Sister: farewell—a long farewell.

We should like to have said more respecting the position and prospects of the Maritime Provinces, but enough is given, at least to show our Eastern friends, and especially Mr. Fraser, the editor of THE CRITIC, that we appreciate the effort made to bring those fine sections of the Dominion under the notice of other parts of the world represented just now in London. We have no fear that other provinces will be behind in this matter, and we can trust the Canadian Pacific magnates to transcendalize the unbounded regions of the great North-West.—*Ottawa Evening Journal*.

Teacher—"What is the difference between the body and the soul?" Johnny (vacantly)—"The body is mortal and material; the soul—" Teacher (impatiently)—"Yes; and the soul?" Johnny—"The soul is immortal and immaterial."

[FOR THE CRITIC.]
OF INTEREST TO ALL.

(Continued).

TREATMENT OF WOUNDS.

Having, by using the means related in my last letter, prevented any danger which might arise from the hemorrhage, it becomes necessary to attend to the wound itself. And in connection with this subject bear this constantly in mind, *the chief aim to be attained in the treatment of wounds is CLEANLINESS*, remember that in capital letters. It would be far better to leave a wound entirely open than to close it without having previously thoroughly cleansed it. Expose the wound in such a manner that you may be able to examine it perfectly; wash it well with plenty of warm water, using a soft sponge, if one be attainable, or, if not, use a clean white rag; do not suffer the most minute particle of dirt to remain. If the wound be on the head shave off all the hair with which it is surrounded. If it be a cut which lies open, bring the edges closely together, and keep them in apposition by means of narrow strips of adhesive plaster; be careful to leave small intervals between the strips, so as to give passage for the escape of discharges if any such should form. Apply over the wound a light dressing of clean, white linen or cotton, wet with cold water, and keep the part cool, and in as comfortable a position as possible. Remember two things: *that the entrance of the most minute particle of dirt may be followed by most disastrous results; never cover a wound completely with sticking plaster, as, by so doing, you will prevent the escape of foul discharges.*

The general treatment of the patient must be assiduously attended to; insist upon his being kept in a condition of absolute rest; forbid him the use of all stimulants. Should he complain of faintness, do not interfere; but if he faint outright make use of the mildest stimulants. Remember that *Nature employs fainting as a temporary cure for hemorrhage!*

BITES FROM ANIMALS.

When an individual receives a bite from an animal the first thing to be done is to suck the wound, so as to deprive it of any poisonous material which may have gained an entrance, for, although the poison, if it gain admittance into the circulation, will be followed by most disastrous, perhaps fatal results, yet, when it is taken into the stomach, it is perfectly harmless. Having done this, drop a little *sal volatile* into the wound, with equal parts of water, and administer a teaspoonful of the same in a tumblerful of water. Should it be discovered that the animal was rabid at the time when the wound was inflicted, apply a ligature at once firmly between the seat of injury and the heart, to prevent the returning blood, which passes in the vicinity of the wound, from carrying the poisonous material into the general circulation.

For the stings of bees and of other insects, the application of ammonia or vinegar is best.

FROST-BITES.

In climates such as ours it behooves each one to be able to recognize a frost-bite, and to be capable of treating it properly when it is recognized. As the circulation is least active at the extremities of the body, those are the parts which are most frequently frozen. The frozen part, when the injury is not very severe, becomes white, stiff, and numb. When the injury is more severe the life of the part is destroyed. Then the frozen part is livid and shrunken, and sensation and motion are completely lost. Mortification takes place after reaction has set in; the part becoming black and dry, and finally separating from the sound flesh. Be careful to keep the sufferer from the fire, take him into a cool room. rub the frozen parts frequently with snow, or immerse them in cold water; afterwards envelope them in flannel or woollen stuff, and give a little stimulant, or a cup of warm tea.

In treating burns the main object is to keep the air from the injured part; for this reason, if the part be not already denuded of the skin, it should not be disturbed. Remove any burnt clothing which may remain attached to the surface, and a thick coating of flour may be applied. The crust which is thus formed by the discharges and the flour form a very efficient protection. A first-rate application consists of a mixture of *lime water* and *flax seed oil*, which form what is known as *Carron Oil*. To this, if the pain be severe, a little *laudanum* may be added. A piece of clean white rag should be well moistened with this preparation, and applied carefully and evenly over the injured surface. The treatment of *scalds* should be conducted on the same principle as the treatment of burns.

FRACTURES.

Fractures may, as a matter of convenience, be divided into two classes—*simple* and *compound*. A *simple fracture* is one in which the injury is confined to the bone itself; a *compound fracture* is one in which the soft parts are also implicated, the fractured ends protruding through the flesh, and thus causing a communication to be established between the bone and the external air. Several other forms are recognized by surgeons, but for our purpose the foregoing are sufficient. Compound fractures are always serious injuries. Fractures may be either *transverse* or *oblique*, i. e., they may extend directly across the bone, or they may extend in a slanting direction from above downwards.

The following are the chief signs by which a fracture may be most readily recognized—first, *false motion*, that is the bone can be bent in a place where it should be firm and unyielding, second, by *crepitation*, that is by means of the sensation of rubbing which is produced when the fractured ends are moved upon each other. To obtain this sign hold the limb above the seat of the injury firmly with one hand, while, with the other you clasp the limb below the fracture and draw it steadily towards you, at the same

time turning the lower end gently from side to side. If the upper bone of the arm be fractured transversely, a very rare condition, there may be no displacement, but, as a general rule, the bone will be curved. To reduce a fracture of the humerus, draw down the arm so that it will be of the proper length, bandage the whole arm, firmly and evenly, from the fingers to the shoulder, and then apply four splints—one in front, one at the back, and one on each side of the upper arm—those at the elbow and wrist should extend to the lower part of the elbow-joint, while the one in front should be short enough to allow the arm to be bent and suspended in a sling, a broad bandage should then be passed round the chest, including within it the sling, for the greater security of the arm.

C. D. R.

(To be Continued.)

[FOR THE CRITIC].

EXTRACTS FROM LETTER OF CAPTAIN CHALICE, D.A.C.G.

CAIRO, 2nd July, 1886.

This is indeed a wonderful city. There are no limits to the beauties and contrasts of Cairo. New Cairo, where I live, is like Paris, full of magnificent public buildings, fine hotels, and luxurious palaces and villas in the French style. Old Cairo is like what one imagines of Bagdad "in the golden time of good Haroun Abraschid."

I bought a Persian carpet, the other day, in old Cairo. In a lofty building, totally closed in from the sun, and with arabesqued old buttresses and cornices, and curiously carved shutters and doors, I sat on a richly covered divan by the side of a stately Arab, who was more like a King than a carpet seller. He made two of his servants spread before me carpets of every kind, carpets from Shiraz, carpets from Mecca, carpets from India, carpets from everywhere, except from Brussels, Manchester, or Birmingham. He has thousands of carpets, of all ages and patterns, from all the countries of the East. While our business was going on, the merchant entertained me with coffee and cigarettes. Eventually, I bought my Persian carpet for £8, £20 being the price at first demanded. There is a slipper bazaar, a silver bazaar, a scent bazaar, and indeed separate bazaars for a thousand things. The Arabs, Jews, and Egyptians, who keep the different stores, spend their spare time in reading the Koran, Talmud, and Arabian Nights.

G. G. C.

COMMERCIAL.

The past week has developed no change in the character or condition of trade, and the volume of business here has been fairly sustained. The healthy tone promising a good fall trade is well maintained.

The event of the week has been the opening on Hollis street, in this city, of a branch of the house of Messrs. T. E. Hanrahan & Co., bankers and brokers, whose headquarters is at Montreal. Their object is to afford opportunities for those so inclined to speculate in the American stock, grain, provision, and petroleum markets. They own or lease special lines of telegraph, and receive despatches, giving quotations every ten minutes during business hours, from all the great trade centres of this continent. As they give instant and impartial communication, they claim that a client can constantly watch the market fluctuations of any article in which he may be interested, and exercise his own judgment in buying or selling. They demand a smaller margin from buyers and holders than do most operators in their line, and have reasonable hopes of establishing a vigorous agency here.

The postal authorities of Barbadoes have completed arrangements for the interchange of money orders between that colony and Canada. This will, doubtless, tend to facilitate business transactions between the two countries.

According to a post office notice just promulgated, the United States mails for the Windward Islands, Venezuela, and Curacoa, will be expedited if marked to go "via Newport News."

Messrs. Luis, Son & Co., report from Barbadoes, under date of the 12th instant, that business there "is fairly active, and the shipping of produce is steadily continued. The quantity of sugar exported to date amounts to 27,230 hhds., and of molasses 26,956 puncheons."

BUTTER.—No change in prices has occurred, but there has been a more active demand for creamery and extra choice butters, chiefly for local consumption, though some small lots have been placed for shipment. Lower grades have been dull and quiet.

CHEESE.—The tone of the market has become more bearish, though prices are fairly maintained as yet. Figures may be considered as unsettled, and it is probable that the recent boom has seen its day. Latest Liverpool advices show a decline.

DRY GOODS.—Travellers report that they have met a fair demand for fall goods, and they send in good orders. The feeling in this line is healthy.

LIVE STOCK.—The receipts during the past week have been very small, and the quality has not shown improvement. Still it should be remembered that it will take several weeks for cattle and lambs to show the benefit derived from the better condition of the grass and hay due to the recent rains.

TEA.—The growth of this herb has been so extended of late years that the world's product is now at least four times that of 1880. India and Ceylon will, it is estimated, contribute about 70,000,000 lbs. this year, and Southern California promises a respectable quota. These are comparatively new fields, and though the habitual use of tea as a beverage is undoubtedly growing rapidly, it is not quite in proportion to its increased production. Lower prices for the article must be anticipated in the future. The advanced cargoes of new crop have arrived in London. The quality is reported as fair, but the business done has been quite limited so far.

FRUIT.—Dried fruit is quiet, and will remain so till the new crop comes to market, which will be in three or four weeks. Greek currants are reported to have been injured by the regular annual storm, but it is not as yet certain how severe the injury is. Fresh fruits are now in full supply, and prices are within the reach of all.

LUMBER.—Trade has been steadily and fairly active, the demand being good, resulting in a satisfactory amount of business being transacted.

WOOL.—Holders show no anxiety to sell, and the demand being fair from active, but little is done. The crop being very short this year, a sharp advance in prices may be expected to transpire very soon.

HIDES AND SKINS are in active demand at Montreal and Chicago, and our market is showing consequent firmness.

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDINGS.—There is considerable enquiry for desirable small building lots, especially in the portion of the city lying West of Robie Street, but we do not hear of any actual transfers, though in several cases negotiations are nearly completed. A good feature is that these movements are not speculative, but the purchasers are persons who desire to build houses in which they intend themselves to reside with their families, and in nearly every instance they have eaved the money to pay cash for the land at least.

Very few new private or business buildings are being erected so far this season, but many old ones have been altered and modernized so as to be more convenient and better adapted to the purposes for which they are used. Paint is being freely administered, which improves the appearance of the city. This is well in view of the large influx of visitors soon expected.

The work of putting up the three new school houses recently ordered by the school board has begun, and the contractor will push them vigorously to a finish.

FISH.—Our fish market still continues very dull. There does not seem to be any life in the fish business; fish come to market and are sold with a great deal of difficulty, but prices are very low indeed. All those who are in a position to hold are doing so; in fact many of those who hold them back are not in a position to do so, but should send them forward to those who supplied them with goods months ago. We are sorry to state that there are many fishermen and traders also on the coast think they are doing no harm to the merchant who supplies them with goods, but such is not the fact. The merchant has to pay for the goods, which at times is very inconvenient, he having to carry on his own business fishermen; and traders should bear this in mind, and when they collect a lot of fish should send them forward to the merchant who supplied them. If an arrangement can then be made to hold them along awhile, then all are satisfied; but this holding back because the market is low is a mistake, and not using the supplier as he should be used. From all we can learn codfish are still very plenty on the coast. We have heard of boats landing 6 to 8 qtls. codfish per day for days together, which is good fishing. What codfish are coming in bring from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per qt.

Mackerel are not now very plenty on the coast, though there is some net fishing East; prices are about \$3.00 and \$3.25 for No. 3 Large and No. 3.

From all we can learn, we think we are justified in stating that the catch of fat July herring on the Nova Scotia shore is quite short of last year, but the catch on the coast of Cape Breton is pretty well up to that of last year, prices from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per bbl.

Alowives are about the same as last quoted.

Some bank fishermen are still arriving with their second trip full fished. We do not learn of any change in the West India markets, but shipments have decreased some, and if this is attended to prices will advance. We are sorry to notice that quite large shipments of fish are going forward to Jamaica via New York. We think these fish ought to go direct from Halifax by sailing craft, which would be an advantage to the receiver, and give employment to some of our vessels. We cannot but think receivers of fish at Jamaica will discontinue their shipments via New York as it is impossible from so much handling that pickled fish particularly can reach their destination in good condition.

Advices from Boston to 23rd inst. are about as follows:—

"The fish trade generally speaking is very dull, and in mackerel exceedingly so. Nothing illustrates the depressed condition of the mackerel market better than the fact that the arrivals of mackerel from the fleet during the past week consisting of only a little more than 4,000 barrels, and arriving upon a clean market, would sell at such prices as \$5.00, \$4.5, \$4.62, per bbl., with bbl.; and \$4.10 per bbl. without bbl.; the latest sales being at \$4.50. There are still some 1885 mackerel moving, and some 3s. of 1884 inspection still continue to come to market.

The trade in codfish is fair, and they are selling at \$3.00 for Georges, \$2.37 to \$2.50 for pickled bank, \$2.75 for large dry bank, \$2.75 for medium, \$1.50 for hako, haddock, and cusk.

Salmon are arriving and selling at about \$18.00 per bbl.

The mackerel fleet have landed 135 bbls. mackerel since last report. Schr. N. B. Hawes arrived here to-day, and reports leaving 85 sail seiners at Sequin, and that mackerel were very scarce there. Schr. Agnes E. Dornis arrived from there yesterday with a good trip of large fresh mackerel, but reports that no others were seen to take any, she had about 70 bbls. which sold from 7 cents to 10 cents a piece. Nearly half the mackerel fleet are now at North Bay. Vessels are fitting and sailing for there daily.

The New England catch of mackerel to 23rd, July, 1886, and for the corresponding date for past four years is as follows:—

| | | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1886 | 1885 | 1884 | 1883 |
| 9,983 bbls. | 85,163 bbls. | 83,526 bbls. | 37,441 bbls." |

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

Our Price Lists are corrected for us each week by reliable merchants, and can therefore be depended upon as accurate up to the time of going to press.

We intend devoting special attention to our Commercial and Financial Articles, and to our Market Quotations, and to this end have secured the co-operation of several persons thoroughly conversant with questions of finance and commerce.

GROCERIES.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|--|
| SUGAR. | | |
| Cu Leaf..... | 7 1/2 to 8 | |
| Granulated..... | 6 1/4 to 6 1/2 | |
| Circle A..... | 6 to 6 1/4 | |
| Extra C..... | 5 1/2 to 5 3/4 | |
| Yellow C..... | 5 1/4 to 5 1/2 | |
| TEA. | | |
| Congou, Common..... | 17 to 19 | |
| " Pair..... | 20 to 23 | |
| " Good..... | 25 to 29 | |
| " Choice..... | 31 to 33 | |
| " Extra Choice..... | 35 to 39 | |
| Oolong—Choice..... | 37 to 39 | |
| MOLASSES. | | |
| Barbadoes..... | 30 to 32 | |
| Demerara..... | 30 to 35 | |
| Diamond N..... | 32 | |
| Porto Rico..... | 43 | |
| Tobacco—Black..... | 37 to 46 | |
| " Bright..... | 42 to 58 | |
| BISCUITS. | | |
| Pilot Bread..... | 2.60 to 2.90 | |
| Hoston and Thin Family..... | 5 1/4 to 6 | |
| Soda..... | 5 1/4 to 5 1/2 | |
| do in 1 lb boxes, 50 to case..... | 7 1/2 | |
| Fancy..... | 8 to 15 | |

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

BUTTER.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints..... | 20 to 25 |
| " in Small Tubs..... | 18 to 20 |
| " Good, in large tubs..... | 18 to 18 |
| " Store Packed & oversalted..... | 10 to 12 |
| Canadian Creamery..... | 20 to 22 |
| On Creamery the tone is firm..... | |
| " Township, finest..... | 18 to 20 |
| " fine..... | 17 to 18 |
| " Morrisburg and Brockville..... | 15 to 17 |
| " Western..... | 13 to 16 |

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer in butter.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| MACKEREL. | | |
| No. 3 Large..... | Catch 1885 | 2.00 |
| "..... | " 1886 | 2.75 to 3.00 |
| No. 3..... | " 1885 | 2.00 |
| "..... | " 1886 | 2.50 to 2.75 |
| Small..... | " | 1.00 |
| HERRING. | | |
| No 1 Shore, July..... | 1886 | 2.25 per bbl. |
| ALWIVIS..... | Catch, 1886, per bbl | 2.25 |
| COPISTI. | | |
| Hard Shore to l, catch, 1885, per qt. | | |
| Price as to quality..... | | |
| 1886 per qt..... | | 2.00 to 2.25 |
| Bank..... | 1886 | no late sales |
| Bay..... | | none |
| SALMON, No. 1..... | | 12 1/2 to 13 |
| HADDOCK, 1886, per qt..... | | 1.25 to 1.35 |
| HACK..... | | none |
| CUSK..... | | none |
| POLLOCK..... | | none |
| HACK SOUNDS..... | | 45 to 50c per lb. |
| COD OIL A..... | | 30 to 32 |

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

LOBSTERS.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing). | |
| Tall Cans..... | 4.75 to 5.25 |
| Flat..... | 6.00 to 6.50 |
| Per case 4 doz. 11b cans, | |

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| APPLES, New American, per bbl..... | 3.25 to 3.75 |
| Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new)..... | 11.00 |
| Lemons, per case, best quality..... | 11.00 to 12.00 |
| Cocoanuts, per 100..... | 5.50 to 6.00 |
| Onions, Bermuda, per lb..... | 3 to 3 1/2 |
| " Mediterranean, per lb..... | 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 |
| Foxberries, per bbl..... | 3.00 to 3.75 |
| Figs, 1 lb bxs (fresh)..... | 16 to 18c |
| Dates, layer (new)..... | 7 to 8c |
| Bananas..... | 2.25 to 2.50 |
| Tomatoes, per crate..... | 1.50 to 2.00 |

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

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

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

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--|----------------|
| FLOUR. | | |
| Graham..... | | 5.25 to 5.50 |
| Patent High Grades..... | | 5.00 to 5.50 |
| " mediums..... | | 4.75 to 4.90 |
| Superior Extra..... | | 4.60 to 4.80 |
| Lower grades..... | | 3.50 to 4.00 |
| Oatmeal, Standard..... | | 4.50 to 4.75 |
| " Granulated..... | | 5.00 to 5.50 |
| Corn Meal—Halifax ground..... | | 2.95 to 3.10 |
| " Imported..... | | 2.7c to 2.85 |
| Bran per ton—Wheat..... | | 18.00 to 20.00 |
| " —Corn..... | | 13.00 to 17.00 |
| Shorts..... | | 20.00 to 22.00 |
| Middlings..... | | 21.00 to 23.00 |
| Cracked Corn..... | | 25.00 to 30.00 |
| " Oats..... | | 25.00 to 30.00 |
| " Barley..... | | 31.00 |
| 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 50 "..... | | 88 to 85 |
| Hay per ton..... | | 13.00 to 14.00 |
| Straw..... | | 10.00 to 12.00 |

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

PROVISIONS.

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Beef, Am. Ex Mess, duty paid..... | 11.50 to 12.00 |
| " Am. Plate..... | 12.00 to 12.50 |
| " Ex. Plate..... | 13.00 to 13.50 |
| Pork, Mess, American " new..... | 12.50 to 13.00 |
| " " old..... | 11.50 to 12.00 |
| " American, clear..... | 15.00 to 15.50 |
| " P. E. I Mess..... new..... | 12.50 to 13.00 |
| " " old..... | 11.50 to 12.00 |
| " P. E. I Thin Mess..... | 10.50 to 11.00 |
| " Prime Mess..... | 9.50 to 10.00 |
| Lard, Tubs and Pails..... | 10 to 11 |
| " Cases..... | 12 to 12 1/2 |
| Hams, P. E. I..... | 13 to 15c |
| Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.50 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 18 |
| " unwashed..... | 12 to 15 |
| Salted Hides, No 1..... | 7 1/2 |
| Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1..... | 7 1/2 |
| " under 60 lbs., No 1..... | 7 |
| " over 60 lbs., No 2..... | 5 1/2 |
| " under 60 lbs., No 2..... | 6 |
| Cow Hides, No 1..... | 6 1/2 |
| No 3 Hides..... | 5 |
| Calf Skins..... | 8 to 10 |
| " Deacons, each..... | 25 to 35 |
| Woolskins..... | 25 to 1.00 |
| Lambskins..... | 15 to 25 |

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 9.00 |
| " 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—at Richmond Depot.

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Steers, best quality, per 100 lbs. alive..... | 4.50 |
| Oxen..... | 4.00 |
| Fat Steers, Heifers, light weights..... | 3.50 |
| Weathers, best quality, per 100 lbs..... | 4.00 |
| Lambs, (60 lbs and upwards)..... | 4.00 to 5.00 |

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

THE PROFESSOR'S NOVA SCOTIAN EXPERIENCES.

(Written for THE CRITIC by C. R. F.)

The hero of this story of a summer holiday, is not the orthodox knight of romance, who is generally the possessor of soft black eyes, a lordly air, and fascinating manner, and whose career with feminine hearts is like Alexander's with the world: he conquers all and sighs for more.

The man and his profession were devoid of romance, he was one of the mathematical professors in a New England college.

A tall, grim man, with a cold unemotional manner, and a face which a casual observer would call stony, his eyes were the redeeming feature, clear and light blue, they deepened when pleased, and flashed like steel when angry.

Professor Westcott was a bachelor: if he had been otherwise this story would never have been written, he had reached the age of thirty-seven, and incredible as it seems, had never been in love, not even in the very susceptible period of his college student days, and he always looked and felt disgust when some promising student neglected his classes to dance attendance on a giddy dame at croquet, and tennis parties, and "write sonnets to his mistress eyebrow."

It is said that the "law of compensation" always holds good, and if the Professor had had no love affairs, no home, wife, or children, he found ample remuneration in his work, his whole soul was in it, and he was the popular idol with the students, who always gave him an enthusiastic greeting when he entered his well-filled lecture room.

It was now the last week in June, the closing exercises were over, and the meetings between Professor and students at an end for this term.

Prof. Westcott had been in taking a farewell look at his deserted classroom, he had rubbed off the triangles and parallelograms from the blackboards with a lingering loving touch as if they were human.

In other years the Professor had remained in deserted Harrowby, and worked as busily as in term time over difficult problems, which were added to the books already making him famous.

Excepting the orthodox attacks of dyspepsia, he had never been sick, but this year he felt all tired out, his nerves were as if strung on wire, and the least unpleasant sensation jarred on them, until he could neither eat nor sleep.

Perhaps it was the uncommon heat so early in the season, or the large class and extra work, and may be (this last intruded itself as a very unpleasant thought) he was not as well able to bear the strain as he had been half a dozen years before.

One warm morning found him in a place that he had never entered before, a doctor's office. The doctor had looked quite grave, and ordered perfect rest from work and a change of scene.

So this is why he had spent the afternoon alone in the deserted college, it was nearly four when he came out.

The glorious afternoon sunshine flooded the common, and cast the elm shadows unbroken on the grass; it turned the sluggish river to a thread of silver, and glittered on the spires of the neighboring city.

How he hated to leave this fair spot, but go he must, and on the morrow; his trunk was packed, everything was in readiness for him to start. But where?

Here at the eleventh hour he had not decided where to go.

Was it fate, or only an accident? For while he stood there a sudden gust of wind rustled the elms and caught up one of the bits of paper with which the common was strewn, and whirled it round his ears.

He picked it up and found it a bit torn from a railway guide, in which the advantages of Nova Scotia as a summer resort were pictured in glowing colors.

Why should he not go to Nova Scotia? that Ultima Shule, to him as well as to many other educated citizens of the United States. Five minutes before it was the last place he would have thought of, but that little wind-blown bit of paper had decided for him, and in Nova Scotia he would spend the ensuing three months of his vacation.

The sun shone brightly, and everything seemed auspicious when the Professor at 9 a. m. took his seat in an Eastern bound train.

He had provided himself with Parkman's History of the Acadians, and Charles Dudley Warner's Baddeck, the only literature bearing on Nova Scotia that he had been able to find in his hurried call at the bookstore.

But he did not feel in a reading mood. Outside, the scenery, as he passed through the prettiest towns in Maine, engrossed his attention, and inside, there was the always interesting study of the various occupants of a crowded car.

Wednesday morning found him in St. John; it was Dominion Day, and the British flag floated gaily from many masts and buildings. The sight of the unfamiliar flag made him realize that he was on a "foreign strand."

All day the train steamed on through long stretches of rich marsh where mowing machines were moving busily, through pretty villages, farms and ambitious small towns, a panorama that demolished all his previous ideas of the land of fog, and at half-past seven he alighted in Halifax.

He established himself at a quiet hotel, made no acquaintances, and proceeded to enjoy himself in his own way, which even a casual observer would have called eccentric. It consisted for the most part in travelling round with a note book, making plans, taking notes, and asking questions, of the not over garrulous guards of Her Britannic Majesty's property.

He paid many visits to the war-ships, and the outlying forts. But his favorite resort was the citadel. Every day found him on the glacis, note-

book in hand, making remarks and asking questions regarding the strength of the fortress, the quantity of powder stored, and the power of the guns.

The guards looked upon him as something of a "crank," and it was quite impossible for them to know that this troublesome enthusiasm regarding things military was evoked by his first perusal of Napier's "Peninsula War."

But one unlucky day he fell into an argument with another idler there upon the power of various explosives.

The Professor waxed warm and dogmatic, and wound up by saying that he could carry enough dynamite to blow up the citadel, solid as it appeared.

After he had gone, his opponent walked over to the guard and told him to keep an eye on that Yankee, as he was there for no good.

The guard remembering his frequent visits, the note-book, his innumerable questions, and with the additional story of the dynamite, hurried to the police.

And for the rest of his stay in Halifax, Professor Westcott was a marked man; the same government detective and active military police both watched his movements, and somehow in a vague manner he knew it.

The sense of espionage harassed him, and one rainy evening, feeling irritable and out of sorts with the whole world, he gathered up his traps, called a cab, and was driven to the station.

Taking his seat on an outward bound train, he felt such a sense of freedom that he could almost have shouted with relief and joy.

He selected his destination haphazard, and had been riding an hour or two when the conductor shouted his station.

The rain had ceased, and the air was full of the sweet smell of new mown hay, he saw that it was a quiet country place, and then the landlord of the one inn offered him accommodation for the night.

He slept so soundly that it was some time before he could recollect his whereabouts when he awoke, the plainly furnished low-ceilinged room had no familiar look.

When he walked to the window with languid curiosity he was fairly lost in astonishment at the beauty of the scene.

A narrow valley with hills on either side dotted with farms, whose ripening grain fields and magnificent orchards made it a veritable *Acadia* in Acadia.

Through the valley flowed a river, spanned by railway and carriage bridges, and in the far distance was the broad estuary and the Bay.

For several days he amused himself with his books, and rambles near the village.

On Sunday afternoon he started on a longer ramble, across the bridge and up the opposite hillside, it had looked high from the valley, and the looks were not deceiving; up and up he climbed, long ago he had left the farms and roads behind, he was now in an immense pasture, here he determined to stay his wanderings, as higher up the trees shut out the view.

The day was very warm, even thus late in the afternoon, and he sat down on a grassy bank to rest; tired out by his long tramp, and in spite of musquitos and flies, was soon fast asleep.

It was very dark when he awoke, the inky darkness of a starless summer night, and to the man accustomed all his life to lighted streets, the silence and impenetrable gloom were appalling.

He searched his pockets in vain for a match, if he could only have seen his watch the situation would not have been so gruesome.

The only thing for him to do now was to find the fence, and with careful eagerness he started out.

It seemed to him that he had been hours stumbling over cradle-hills, loose stones, and small bushes, and was about giving up in despair, when he almost hurled himself against the desired fence.

I doubt if he had ever found "Commonwealth Avenue" such agreeable walking as this rough country road.

He knew that he was among the fine orchards that he had admired from the valley, and surely his troubles were ended, for here in the first house he came to was a friendly light in an upper window.

He was rattling down the bars without ceremony, when a gruff angry voice roared out:

"Stop there; you dog-gasted apple-thief!"

The Professor's indignant denial was checked by the voice gruffer and angrier:

"Confound you! you'd give sass would you! Now I'll just give you while I count four for to git, or I'll give you a shot, blamed if I don't."

The Professor finding remonstrance vain very prudently got.

Henceforward he avoided the houses with beacon lamps, but his experience with one without a light was worse, for tied close to the gate was an enormous bull-dog, whose bark would make "the bravest hold his breath for a time."

Standing on his hind legs, with eyes blazing like sparks of fire in the darkness, he made such frantic efforts to get free that the rope and tree creaked loudly, and Westcott feeling assured that "discretion was the better part of valor," left.

He was discouraged, hungry and cross, and he made two resolutions which he intended to keep, the first was, he would never own a dog; the second, as soon as morning dawned he would have the jaw of his waspish interrogator.

Trudging moodily along he heard in the distance a waggon coming rapidly towards him, he listened intently but it stopped before it reached him, and his spirits fell.

Hurrying round a sharp curve he saw through the trees a house, from the open windows and door of which floated "sweetness and light," for a sweet soprano voice was singing to the accompaniment of the piano the beautiful hymn, "Lead kindly light."

He felt that the very appropriate hymn was a good omen, and he hallooed loudly to a man who was just stepping into the house, he turned with a smile to greet the excited Professor.

"Well, my man, you seem out of breath, is it a very urgent case?" "You will have to give me time for my supper."

Westcott told his evening experiences, greatly to the amusement of the doctor and his family, who were well aware of the means employed by the farmers to preserve their August apples.

The Professor gladly accepted the invitation to remain until next day, for it was late and the hotel was five miles distant.

And this was the beginning of another phase in Professor Westcott's Nova Scotian experiences.

Dr. Carruthers family consisted of his wife and daughter Helen. With the exception of two years at a provincial boarding school, Helen Carruthers' life had been spent in this quiet place, but she never suffered from "ennui." Her's was a busy life, she was the social leader, president of the literary club, a good musician, and in fact the belle of the place.

She regarded Professor Westcott with undisguised interest, for a visitor of his stamp was a rarity at the country doctor's.

Time flew on wings, and it was very late when they retired; late as it was Westcott sat down by the open window and rehearsed the evening from the time he entered the doctor's house, and Helen was the central figure in these rehearsals from the moment he entered the room, and she had risen, tall and stately, to greet him, the intelligent part she had taken in the conversation, which had been far afield in literature and politics, and last but by no means least, the memory of that pleasant smile she had bestowed on him when she said good-night, made his heart give an unusual throb.

The symptoms are bad, and the probabilities are that a prominent member of the Harrowby Bachelors Club will have his name erased from the roll e'er long.

The birds were singing merrily in the orchard when he awoke. It was very early, but he arose and began to make an elaborate toilet. Never in his life before had he thought so much about his clothes and personal appearance.

For fully five minutes he had been making desperate but futile attempts to capture two or three grey hairs that annoyed him very much. In his rage he seized a handful of hair and tore it out; glancing up quickly he saw his angry face in the glass and had the grace to blush.

At breakfast, Helen appeared, if possible brighter and sweeter than the evening before. At the conclusion of that social meal Dr. Carruthers left to visit his patients, but Westcott lingered until nearly noon, and it was with unfeigned reluctance that he at last rose to go.

This was the first of a series of visits, and nearly every day, rain or shine, for the rest of the summer, he could have been met in the "short cut" through the maple woods, on his way to or coming from Dr. Carruthers.

He constituted himself Helen's escort to all the picnics and parties, he brought her books and magazines which they read and discussed together, and it was quite wonderful how their opinions agreed.

He also developed a fondness for poetry, and the tableau was often presented under the orchard trees by this grave and learned Professor reading *Elaine* or *Ecangeline*, with tone and expression corresponding to the sentiment to as fair and sweet a maiden as either of the old time heroines.

In fact he was very much in love, as a man is apt to be when the "blind god" attacks him for the first time at the mature age of thirty-seven.

He had spoken no word of it, dozens of times it had been on his lips when his courage would fail. He was far more diffident than one of his freshmen students.

The old adage is to the effect that true love never runs smoothly, his had been an exceptional case.

It was the first week in October, and a glorious day, the purple hills seemed further, and the streams sang low, the air was hazy, and the maples in their gorgeous attire of crimson and yellow, shone through it like trees of gold, ahead of him on the mossy path ran a squirrel loaded with beech nuts, and across the path almost at his feet flew a partridge and her terrified flock, while the loud report of a gun showed that the hunter had missed his prize.

Westcott was a lover of nature, but to-day he turned a deaf ear to it all; in less than a fortnight the college would be open for the winter term, to-day he had received a letter urging his immediate return, as there were some important changes to be made in the Faculty, and now he felt that he must "put it to the touch to win or lose it all," and it was with an unusually nervous manner that he entered the parlor where he hoped to have found Helen alone.

He certainly did not expect to find her entertaining a strange gentleman, who was lounging carelessly in the Professor's favorite arm-chair. But despite the lazy attitude, his keen, half-shut black eyes, followed every movement of the embarrassed visitor, who took no pains to make himself agreeable to Mr. Charles Mayne.

His stay was short, none of his bright anticipations realized, and a rude east wind blowing over the spirit of his dreams, no wonder that he walked home in a horribly cross and jealous mood. What right had that fellow to be sitting there calling her Helen, and monopolizing the conversation as if he, Professor Westcott of Harrowby, was of no account at all.

His dislike to Mr. Mayne would have been furious if he could have heard the conversation that passed between that gentleman and his Uncle Carruthers over their cigars in the evening.

They were together in the study. Mayne walked to the door, looked outside to see that there were no listeners, and then carefully closed it.

(To be Continued.)

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

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

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

In reply to inquiries, and for the information of all whom it may concern, we beg to say that it was not less to our surprise than to that of any of our readers, that THE CRITIC of the 16th inst. appeared without the Maritime Patron Department, which has, during the past five months, unfailingly, if not worthily, occupied its allotted space. As the column freely offered and guaranteed for the use of the Maritime Provincial Grange is, in the number referred to, very profitably filled with appropriate and timely selections, our Grange and Agricultural readers had no reason to regret the customary editorial. Unquestionably, the space we have filled, would have been more acceptably and profitably occupied by agricultural matter of interest and value to farmers. We feel this, but we also feel that the chief duty of our organ is to represent, and be the champion of the interests and the principles of our Order; to remind Patrons and assure all others whom we may reach, that the interests of Agriculture and of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, are identical; and that in laboring for the good of that Order, and to "develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves," we are "laboring for the good of our country and of mankind."

Our Grange organ should, of course, also furnish room for full reports of Grange sessions and work, and for the discussion of all matters affecting the interest of the Order, directly and indirectly, which would include the principles and practice of Agriculture. Such an organ we must and will have eventually. In the meantime let us be thankful, and make judicious use of the facilities for expression at our disposal, remembering, that after planting it is "first the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear."

We have received from brother George L. Sellers an excellent and very full Report of the Session of Pictou Division Grange, held at Saltsprings, on the 2nd inst. Also, of the special Session of the Fruit Growers' Association, held on the afternoon of the same day, at the same place, in acceptance of an invitation from Pictou Division. We have also received from Bro. James Underwood, Secretary of Hant's Division Grange, a carefully prepared Report of the Session of Hant's Division Grange, held at Ashdale, on the 8th inst.

Bro. Jas. N. Crow, Secretary of Colchester Division, and Bro. Rev. Wm. Peacock, Secretary of Morning Star Division, for Queens and Lunenburg, also favor us with brief notices of Sessions of those Granges, held, the former at Bass River, on the 29th ult., and the latter with Orangeville Grange, No. 853, on the 6th inst. These worthy Brothers will please accept our grateful acknowledgements; and we hope that their good example will be generally followed. We are sorry that we cannot do justice to these Brothers by giving their excellent Reports in full, but shall be obliged to condense the gist of all into a few paragraphs.

These Sessions are all reported to have been pleasant and profitable occasions. The proposal to alter the Constitution, so as to admit clergymen, teachers, doctors, and editors, having no interests conflicting with those of Patrons, and so located as to render membership desirable, was discussed in these Sessions, and the decision aimed at was unanimous in opposition to the proposed amendment. As it is our duty to represent the opinions of the Order, rather than an individual opinion, we refrain from making any other comment upon what appears to be an unanimous decision, than that Granges violating the Constitution, and their convictions of right, by admitting to membership those "whose leading business" is not agriculture should be suspended.

The total abstinence and prohibition sentiment is as strongly and enthusiastically expressed in Division Grange Sessions, as in those of any of our Temperance organizations. This is a reliable indication of the direction of the current of public sentiment, a current powerful enough to turn the wheels of the legislative machinery, if properly directed; but alas, there is a wonderful persuasiveness in the ways and arguments of those whose business it is to "put the bottle to their neighbor's lips" for gain.

Pictou Division discussed the new Order of "The Golden Sheaf," originated by Bro. O. H. Kelly, the father of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry. The leading object of the new organization is "to secure concert of action at the ballot box." Pictou Division approves of the new Order and its objects. We are inclined to predict for it a great future. Bro. Dr. Munro gave this Division "a straightforward statement" of the history and death of the Assessment Bill, and a resolution was unanimously passed, "requesting our Grange M. P. to bring the matter again before the Government at the earliest possible moment." We are much pleased to learn that several of the Pictou Granges are about building Grange Halls, and that the Division is invited to hold its October Session with Welsford Grange, in its new hall, at River John. We heartily wish Welsford the prosperity it so well deserves.

Concerning the Session of the Fruit Growers' Association, our correspondent remarks:—"This meeting will certainly give a great stimulus to fruit-growing in Pictou County." Particular mention is made of valuable papers read by Bro. D. B. Newcomb, of Sheffield Mills, King's County, on "How to plant and cultivate an orchard," and by Messrs. Smith and McGill, students at the Agricultural department of the Turo Normal School. These papers impressed those who heard them with the value of Professor Smith's

work. "Morning Star" Division Grange is doing noble work in its jurisdiction. At its recent session, our correspondent informs us—"A number of subjects were well presented by committees, such as 'Temperance,' 'What has the Grange done to improve agriculture?' 'What can be done to encourage better attendance in sub-Granges?' etc. The Executive Committee has adopted the plan of suggesting subjects for discussion by Subordinate Granges in the Division, the results of which are to be reported at the ensuing Division Grange Session. Members are also appointed to lead in discussing these questions at these Sessions. During the past quarter, the Subordinate Granges of Lunenburg and Queens discussed the question—"Which would be best, to have one efficient Agricultural College for the Maritime Provinces, or to have the principles of farming more thoroughly taught in our public schools?" This subject is laid over for further consideration. Further notices of Hants Division Grange Session must be reserved for another issue.

We recommend every Patron to procure a copy of the Exhibition Number of THE CRITIC, which is a perfect encyclopaedia of information concerning the principle industries, interests, and resources of the Dominion, descriptions of and statistics concerning its provinces, principle cities, railway and steamboat lines and traffic, and religious denominations. We do not think so much valuable information can be elsewhere obtained for many times the half dime for which this number is mailed to all applicants.

ERRATA.—Our readers will please read, as *juvenile Grangers*, instead of "as *juvenile Granges*," as in 3rd line, 3rd paragraph of last Maritime Patron. We *ought to have* Juvenile Granges, but as yet they are a desideratum. In our issue of the 9th inst., for "invented," 12th line, 3rd paragraph, read *inherited*.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on FRIDAY, 6th Aug., for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, once per week each way, between

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Under a proposed contract for four years from the 1st October next.

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

CHARLES J. MACDONALD,
Post Office Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Halifax, 18th June, 1886.



MAIL CONTRACT.

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LARRY'S RIVER AND PORT FELIX,
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CHARLES J. MACDONALD,
Post Office Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Halifax, 18th June, 1886.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa, until noon, on FRIDAY, 6th August, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, three times per week each way, between

ISAAC'S HARBOR AND MELROSE,
under a proposed contract for four years from the 1st October next.

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CHARLES J. MACDONALD,
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SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 20th August, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, once per week each way, between

MIDDLE MUSQUODOBOIT AND NEWCOMB'S CORNER,
under a proposed contract for four years from the 1st October next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at Post Offices of Middle Musquodoboit and Newcomb's Corner, and at this office.

CHARLES J. MACDONALD,
Post Office Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Halifax, 9th July, 1886.

MINING.

WESTWARD HO!

THE GOLD FIELDS OF QUEENS COUNTY.

Leaving Bridgewater at 6 a. m. on Tuesday morning by the Pleasant River stage, your correspondent proceeded on his Western tour, the mines at Brookfield, Queens Co., being his objective point. It was a bright cool morning, a pleasant relief to the close rainy weather of the previous week, and the drive was most enjoyable.

After passing the Pleasant River mine, teams were met hauling ore from the McGuire-Eaton property at North Brookfield to their crusher at Pleasant River. As our destination was neared signs of prosperity manifested themselves. Barns were being enlarged, painters were at work, and long wings were being added to the old homesteads that lined the way. Men and money were pouring into the district, and the farmers were at their wits end to provide accommodation for their boarders.

An hour before noon we reached Parker's at North Brookfield, 21 miles from Bridgewater, where your correspondent was most hospitably received. Seven years before he had, in company with a leading medical man of Halifax, passed a night here, and the next morning had tramped over the present gold fields in search of partridges, little dreaming that the precious metal lay beneath his feet.

North Brookfield is perhaps one of the most primitive places in Nova Scotia. Removed from the usual route of travel, having but little intercourse with the outside world, its people have no sympathy with and no toleration for modern pleasure. They not only believe that they are placed in this world solely to fit themselves for a future life eternal, but they carry their belief into strict practice. They are nearly all Baptists, and in this small community boast a lodge of sixty men who neither drink, use tobacco, or swear. Just imagine the effect produced on them by the introduction of a small army of miners with their virtues, but also, alas, with their numerous small vices, and some idea may be formed of the quiet but determined moral conflict now being waged. There is a comical side to the struggle, and your correspondent was witness to rich scenes that would have furnished Mark Twain or Bret Hart with materials for a racy volume.

MCGUIRE-EATON PROPERTY.

This property is in the Parker pasture, a half to three quarters of a mile from the main road. The owners, in conjunction with Messrs. Fink & Wile, (who own an adjoining property) have built a good road into the mine. The formation here is most peculiar, no solid walls having been struck, although the deepest shaft is down thirty five feet. Mining has been conducted down to the water level by an open cutting, and along this at varying distances five or six shafts have been sunk. The lead, which is a large one, is not uniform in width, and is formed of decomposed quartz, carrying a good percentage of gold. Forty tons of the poorest ore crushed at the Pleasant River mill yielded a gold brick weighing 52 ounces, or over 2½ ounces to the ton. Some 25 men are employed night and day, and a crusher will be erected as soon as the property has been thoroughly opened up. Mr. McGuire (who is from Duluth and not St. Paul), had samples from a new property which he mortgaged and then panned, the result proving that the specimens were rich in gold. It was the first time that your correspondent had seen gold panned, and it was interesting to note the skill with which the gold was separated from the dross, and by a peculiar rotary motion made to collect around the edges of the sand.

FINK-WILE, PROPERTY.

Mr. Wile, a gentleman from Duluth, is engaged in prospecting a property to the West of the McGuire claims, and has several men at work. He has opened a number of leads, some showing gold, and the prospects are good. There is very little surface to contend with, and the leads, which all dip to the north, have solid foot and hanging walls. Nothing definite can be said about this property at present beyond the fact that all indications point to its great value. The surrounding country is all taken up, but the owners of the areas are not working them, being quite content to profit by the results of Mr. Fink's and Mr. McGuire's outlay.

We remained at the mine until six, and then passed a quiet evening at Parker's. The two Miss Parkers, who are teachers, were at home, and did much to make the evening pass pleasantly. They sang and played, and the miners, some of whom have fine voices, joined in the choruses. Time flew quickly, and it was twelve o'clock before the party broke-up for the night.

WHITEBURN DISTRICT.

In the morning Mr. Wile accompanied us to Caledonia, and the mining district beyond. We had an eccentric horse which insisted on taking a rest every few miles, but by the exercise of a due amount of patience we finally reached our destination, a distance of 13 miles from our starting point, and 1 mile from Caledonia Corner. We met Mr. L. E. Hall on his way out to dinner, and he guided us to the farm house where he was boarding. Here he introduced us to his brother, Charles F. Hall, who gave us much information about the district while we ate a very substantial dinner. The country, while picturesque, is quite peculiar; high conical hills rise from a plain in all directions, and remind one forcibly of islands studding the sea. The lowlands are barren, the rock rising to the surface, while the hills are covered with deep soil, and are generally crowned with comfortable farm houses. The mines are in the barrens, and thither we wended our way, crossing bogs on dead logs, jumping boulders and crossing brooks on slippery stepping stones until the

OWEN-HALL PROPERTY

reached. This fine mine consists of two claims of 50 acres each, and is intersected by over 20 leads, all of which are gold bearing. The following

are the principle leads with a description of the work done, and the average of the yield of gold to the ton of quartz.

THE CENTRE LEAD.

The lead has been opened up for 200 feet, and four pits dug along its course. It averages ten inches in width, and shows gold very regularly distributed through the quartz. It yielded over 7 ounces of gold to less than a ton of quartz.

COLE LEAD.

This lead has been opened up for over 200 feet, is 10 inches wide, and averages 2½ ounces to the ton of quartz crushed.

HOW LEAD.

Two shafts have been sunk on this lead, the deepest being 20 feet. It is 11 inches wide, carries galena and sulphurate, and averages 3½ ounces of gold to the ton of quartz.

BIRTHDAY LEAD.

5 shafts have been sunk on this lead, the deposit being 10 feet. It has been proved for over 400 feet, is from 7 to 12 inches in width, and gives an average of 4 ozs. to the ton. The Messrs Hall consider this the easiest lead to work.

BLUE BIRD LEAD.

A shaft has been sunk on this lead to a depth of 40 feet, and a new one commenced 60 feet to the westward, which shows gold. Crushing tests prove an average yield of gold of 2½ ozs. to the ton.

WIN LEAD.

A shaft has just been started on this lead, and shows coarse gold. The indications are most promising. It is 8 inches wide.

SLATE LEAD.

This is a small lead of two inches, which is just being opened up, and averages 2½ to 3 ozs.

These facts show for themselves, and speak volumes as to the richness of the property. The How Lead was discovered by Mrs. How, the lady miner. She had a shaft put into the lead, but not finding any gold, abandoned the district. Six months after, the present owners examined the "blow," and found lots of signs of gold, and at once took up the property.

ANNAND & COLE PROPERTY.

This property lies to the eastward of the Owen-Hall claims, and tops most of their leads.

Work has been done on the centre lead, and a shaft sunk 35 feet, showing gold all the way. It is the same width as on the Hall property, and yields the same results in gold.

COLE LEAD.

A shaft has been sunk 20 feet deep, and the lead continues the same as on the Hall property.

BIRTHDAY LEAD.

This lead has been topped, and is the same as on the Hall property. Men are now engaged in developing this property, under the management of Mr. Whiddon.

MCGUIRE CLAIMS.

Crossing from the Hall property, we entered the McGuire areas, which join it to the south. This mine is now in full working order. A five stamp mill, built by the Burrill, Johnson Company, is running, and crushing the rich quartz that has made this mine so famous. A large shop and boarding house is almost completed, which with blacksmith shop, shaft house, and other buildings, make an imposing appearance. The engine hoists from two shafts, and all the machinery is first class. Mr. James McGuire was found at the shaft house, examining the quartz as it was brought to the surface and supplied the following information. The lead, which is very flat, dips to the north, and is a five inch one. It has been proved for 400 feet, and carries both coarse and fine gold. It is one of the richest beds opened in the Province, and the present crushing is likely to average ten ounces to the ton. Every tub of quartz that was brought to the surface during our visit showed coarse gold in numerous samples, and there is no doubt but that Mr. McGuire and his associates have struck a bonanza.

Several beds have been opened up on the property, all equally rich in gold, and most of them of greater size than the one now being worked. Mr. James McGuire is a resident of Caledonia, and must not be confounded with John McGuire, of McGuire & Eaton.

Bidding goodbye to the Halls, we drove into Caledonia, where your correspondent put up for the night, awaiting the Liverpool coach in the morning at the Alton House.

MELAGO LAKE DISTRICT.

A rich find has been made at this lake, which is near Caledonia, the first areas having been taken up by Messrs. Hunt & Spidle, who have tried seven leads, varying from 7 to 22 inches. A man named McLeod now claims the areas, and Mr. Christie has been enquiring into the matter.

The Messrs. Smith, of Brookfield, have also made a very rich find in the same district, and judging from the samples shown your correspondent, the district will prove equal to any in the Province. John McGuire and W. J. Nelson intend opening up this property at once.

Caledonia is a sportsman's paradise. Woodcock, snipe, and partridge are innumerable, and over one hundred moose were killed last season in the wilderness back of the settlement.

Lord Russell and his son make the Alton House their lodging place, when on route to the moose hunting grounds, and the landlady cannot say enough in their praise.

ADIOS AMICO.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Yale College is to have a \$100,000 gymnasium.

Onions from Egypt are being sold in the streets of Boston.

An asylum is being built in France for aged opera-singers. M. Rossini left over \$2,500,000 for this purpose.

There is a river in Algeria which the chemistry of nature has turned into ink. The stream is formed by the union of two others, one of which is strongly impregnated with iron, while the other contains gallic acid. The natives use this compound for writing letters and other documents.

Rabbits in Australia are to be subjected to a novel experiment looking to their extermination. All other attempts to thin out their numbers having failed, an Adelaide University professor went to Europe and got a couple of dozen rabbits affected with a peculiar infectious malady. They died on the voyage back, and a fresh lot has been ordered, the expectations being that when they are let loose in Australia they will soon spread the fatal infection among the native rabbits.

The Munich correspondent of the Paris *Figaro* gives a detailed list of articles in one of the eight palaces of the late crazy King Ludwig of Bavaria, showing how his Majesty dissipated the royal revenues. In his cabinet de toilette, for instance, all the articles were of Saxon porcelain, and cost the trifle of 2,000,000 marks. A gigantic chandelier, made in the Royal manufactory of Meissen, and which it required four years' work to finish, cost 700,000 marks; a bed cost considerably over a million marks, and a quilt on the same bed, a marvel of Chinese embroidery, represented a value of several hundred thousand marks.

The Vienna *Allgemeine Zeitung* reports that a few days ago a fresco was discovered by workmen engaged in the process of repairing and restoring the Cathedral of Graz, the chief town of Styria. It was simply walled up by a monument erected to a bishop who died in 1570. The fresco is in excellent preservation. It represents the crowning with thorns. The colors are almost fresh, and the figures admirably drawn. The date is assigned to about 1460. Competent judges declared that cleaning is all that will be required to allow the fresco to appear in its original beauty.

A MACHINE FOR SHEARING SHEEP.—Such a machine is said to be in successful operation in Victoria. It is made of brass, in the shape of a small trowel. The motion is actuated by a small turbine-wheel, about 3 inches in diameter, geared into another wheel, on which is fixed a cutter. In front is a comb, serving as a guard against cutting the skin. The steam is conveyed from the boiler by an India-rubber tube, which is double, having one inside the other. The inner one is the injection, and the space between the two the ejection. The machine is used in the same fashion as the shears, but cuts, it is stated, much quicker and far cleaner, without the least danger of injuring the fleece or the sheep.

There has been a standing rivalry in the matter of population between the colonies of New South Wales and Victoria for a long time. Lately each has been anxious to attain the dignity of having 1,000,000 inhabitants before the other. New South Wales has reached within a few thousands of those figures, as the estimated population on the 31st of March last was 555,705 males, and 437,170 females, or a total of 992,875. The actual increase for the quarter was 12,302. But Victoria has won the race, for the Victorian Government Statist's quarterly abstracts show that the estimated population of Victoria on the 31st of March was 1,001,756.

GLASS BEDSTEAD.—An East Indian nabob has recently ordered a glass bedstead from a firm in England. The legs and pillars which carry the canopy, the head rail and foot rail, are all of solid glass, of faultless brilliancy, most richly cut, and ingeniously fitted together without the aid of any metal supporters, which insures the brilliancy of the pure crystal being shown to the best advantage. The canopy is surrounded with ruby colored velvet hangings, ornamented with crosses and bosses in silver glass, and surmounted by stars and crescents placed alternately, the four corners being finished off with terminals of ruby and cut glass. Of course no bed is complete without mattress and pillows, which in this case are made of silk ruby-colored velvet.

The danger of the custom of throwing rice at weddings has just been exemplified. The Vicar of St. James the Less, Bethnalgreen, has for many years solemnized the ceremony of marriage free to any who choose to avail themselves of his kindness. It is usual for the friends to wait outside and give the couples a reception with a shower of rice, and to such an extent has the practice grown that the neighboring grocers keep parcels ready packed for the occasion. The brides are generally protected by their veils; the bridegrooms are less fortunate, and the other day one of them received several grains in his eyes. When he raised his arm to shield himself a fresh fusillade was opened upon him, and it was only when he staggered back in pain that it dawned upon his friends that they had given him a reception with more vigor than discretion. After a vain attempt to clear his eyes, he was led to a surgery adjacent, and he will now have to pass in the ward of a hospital what would have been his honeymoon. It appears that this is not by any means the first serious accident caused in this way.

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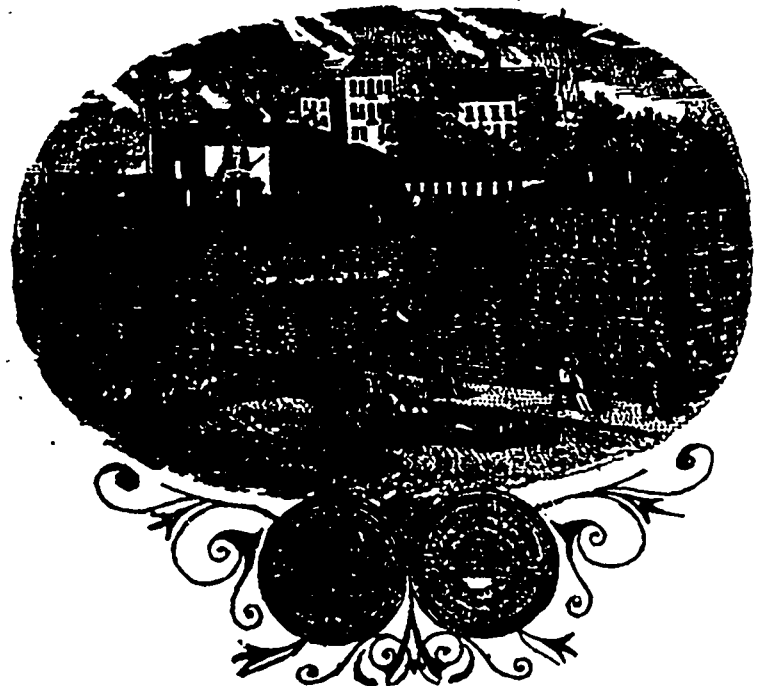
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