

THE ARCHIVES OF NOVA SCOTIA
HALIFAX

Deserve Success, and you shall Command it.

No. 39.

ON THE CLOSING YEAR.

wine and their cider, swallowed their fruit, and all for what?—that we may look well on a field-day, and keep the people down if they find fault!"

"Pst-t-t-t-t!" says Jules, looking about. "If thy captain heard the talk thou'st be kept in barracks till thou wert paler even than nature made thee. The fact is, Armand, thou art a philosopher!"

"I am what I am," replies the other. "Sometimes I envy thee that thou art so light of heart, my Jules—though, mark thee at other times, I have great pity for thee, knowing that thou canst not control thyself as I can."

For a moment the dark blood mottled into the other's face, then a smile broke over the countenance, and, taking Armand's hand, he pressed it strongly, saying, "Nevertheless, we are friends until the death!"

The two speakers here mentioned were—when they spoke of such effect as the above, and of course speaking in French—seated at one of those little tables outside the *cafés* on the line of the Paris boulevards, which, in the old time of French glory and supremacy that has passed away forever, gave such an air of holidays and continual enjoyment to the fairest metropolis in the world.

Armand Bellégoe and Jules Praier were "clams" of the very first order, and the latter having joyfully received a remittance from home, the two were convalescing from barracks for one day, in that brightest of Junes, the first. The young soldiers were their own masters until midnight.

Armand had been in the *chasseurs* a plied about two years when Jules Praier joined them, and therefore it may be inferred that he was about two years his elder.

Both had drawn "bad numbers" from the conscription-urn, and the family of neither had been rich en-

Jules and Lischen.

ability of neither man nor nation enough to pay the sub-tititution-money, or to have been able to insure the boys, when born, against the contingency.

They were sons of peasants, such men as usually have made up the ignorant mass of the French army, very few of whom could write, or even read, and they were both poor, but there the difference ended, for Jules was as ignorant as a charity-boy, while Armand was well informed.

In Armand's village there had lived, when he was a boy, an old conventionist, then nearly eighty years of age, but bright of eye and wit. He had risen to the surface, and represented the people in the first French Revolution, and when he was about eighteen. They did not study age in '89. When France fell, he fell; and so it came to pass that, at between seventy and eighty years of age, the peasantry would now and again stone him, because, said they, it was whispered that he had "the evil eye."

Armand Belling stood up for his old man, and he! that bread-eater was urged to cast upon the waters came back in this instance freighted with life. This old man opened Armand's understanding, taught him the beginning of all the truths so few of us even now dare to avow, and set him on the high-road to real patriotism and the highest life—a sense of the equality of all nations and of all men.

those hands shall be against all
and—Turco, in his brand-new,
light blue uniform and white turban,
smiles a red-hot smile, and in his tu-
lultuous heart knows that where
there is strife there is advantage for
him. How little or how much cares
he for all these pale faces, French or
German, who care but for one thing
to eat the flesh of swine, and who
believe not, O Allah!—in Mohamed?
The city is out-of-doors, marking
itself upon tens of thousands of
sellers moving forward, their faces
to the east. The morning sun falls
on them—'tis a good augury.
The weather is growing hotter.
But the Emperor has started, and
takes with him his son.
Then there is a lull.
Paris is empty of soldiers, and no
news arrives from the Rhine.
McMahon is the greatest soldier in
Europe," his said.
Some swear by De Failly, others
by Bazaine, others by Combot.
The one says Faidkauf is the man.
But at the head of all stands Na-
poleon III., and the Empress, is Re-
gent at the Tuileries.
So the Prussians are in France.
Why is there no news from the
front?
Ah, the Prussians have blown
the bridge at Kehl—les laches.
So—the war has begun.
Saarbrück is taken. The Prince
takes a soldier. He has been under
then—Weissenburg.
then—Worth.
(To be continued.)

the time has come when the Fish-troubles, so much discussed in political papers, may be profitably reviewed from a non-partizan

The matters in dispute are very distressing or intricate: they are capable of being stated in a way which will enable any intelligent man to understand and appreciate them. The Fisheries of British North America are the best in the world. With the possible exception of those of Norway and Scotland, their importance was early appreciated.— One of the motives that induced the British to put forth such earnest and strenuous efforts for wresting these fisheries from France was to gain possession of the fisheries. When the United States gained their independence they tried to retain their rights of fishing in British waters. They pressed and pleaded their rights, and British statesmen, anxious for friendly feeling, yielded to them. The fishermen of the United States were allowed by the treaty of 1783 to fish on the Grand Bank, and other banks of Newfoundland, and also in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This was recognized as a *right* belonging to them, but they were not conceded the liberty of fishing along our coasts wherever the fisheries were unsettled. It was understood and conceded on both sides that the sovereignty of the water for five miles from the shore belonged to the power which owned the land. The Treaty of 1783 lasted till 1812 when the war put an end to it. When peace was restored the Americans tried to regain the "liberty" of fish in our waters as they had before the war. The declaration of war was the work of the United States and their loss of the

of our harbors, creeks, &c. So unfair was this arrangement to our people that many of our fishermen have been compelled in American vessels.

In 1870 the British and Dominion nations resolved to protect our rights according to our natural rights. Yet, acting in a conspiracy, they did not insist that the United States should allow British fishermen to be captured and forced actually within three miles of the shore. All nations are right to their own fisheries, and after the expiration of the Fishery Treaty, the Americans no right whatever to ours, somewhat remarkable that Grant should regard as fully the action of protest—nationally and truly belongs to ours. It is noteworthy that the United States Government acquiesces in the protective measure adopted by the Dominion, and wishes to that of a worried American fishermen. The complaint was uttered in the President's Message to Congress, in the illustration of the Dominion of which President Grant is almost an exact transcription of the Imperial Act of 1879.

Nova Scotia Act of 1870.—That it is more prudent, and in Government to remit penalties that American fishermen have the right to buy in the Province of Nova Scotia. At the expiration of 1878 was being near the American commission secure the privilege of buying in British ports, but their were in vain. Fishing vessels generate smuggles, and if allowed to trade in our ports, our vessels would be evaded with impunity.

As proof that British and U. S. fishermen has been and forbearing we quote the words of these fishermen, who allowed their fish and cure them in our harbors, and the fish-ports of Labrador, although subject to Treaty they might be

stand
are spo
care of
Potato
spon
become
of salt
wants
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Parag
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They take good papers and read

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.
A good Farmer makes Money.
He takes good papers and read
They keep account of Farms.
— They do not leave their
plements scattered over the
posed to snow, rain and heat.
repair their tools and build
proper time and not suffer
expensive three-fold expenditure
— They use their land judi-
ciously, and they do not
ination sales to purchase all
trampery because it is cheap.
see that their fences are well
— and their cattle are not
in the meadows or grain
orchards. — They plant their
cows well care for them, and of
of good crops. — They practice
— by giving their stock good
during the winter, also good
know all that is unusual,
ten or monthly out. — They
refuse to make experiments
all way of many new things,
do not keep tribes of cats, or
dogs around their premises
more in a month than they
th in a whole lifetime. —
— they read the advertise-
ment what is going on, and
use by it.

Household Hints.
— They will throw out the
which means have been
different letting a good to take
the

Souse cooks will throw out the water in which meats have been boiled, without letting it cool to take

Tails of meat are thrown
It would make hashed meat
The food is served in a
manner, and the food is
the dough sticking in it.
It is said by to sour,
of making a few tails for
old puddings are considered
nothing, when oftentimes they
steamed for the next day.
are thrown away which
arm for breakfast nicely.
are thrown down where
they destroy them. The scrub-
bish is left in water. Tails
are left in the sun to
fall. All are well scalded
are thrown into hot water.
poons are used to scappa-
dash. Cream is allowed to
spoil. Coffee, tea, pepper
spices are left to stand upon
their strength. The cork
out of the molasses jug and the
glass possession. Vinegar is
a good house and all the

waterproof glue. The following is the recipe:—One ounce of gum and one ounce of mastic dissolved together in a pint of oil to which an ounce of white wax is to be added. At the same time a very thick glue is to be ready, mixed with a little turpentine. The solution of the resin is to be heated to boiling and the glue added with constant stirring, until the whole mass becomes homogeneous. After the mixture is through a cloth, it is ready, and is to be applied hot, quickly, and becomes very adhesive on the surfaces of wood united by it. It separates when they are in water.

question—Why is it that the consumption of cheese is so very high, value as food is so

the "German town" answers as follows: "Because cheese eaten in any amount makes it nutritious, 'felt,' and wholesome food in the process, in very small quantities will help the man, much, it is just the common 'corrector' of other foods like the above, as well as to mislead. Cheese is wholesome food, when quantities sufficient to make up 'felt.' The fact is very proved in the case of the laborer who, when abundantly supplied with cheese, can do a little or no other manual work, retain his health and strength. Cheese is a great blessing to people who cannot afford the forms of animal food. A form of a corresponding in making of the scarcity of food, says that 'Living upon it, I am faint from day to night,' that no one could think the privation from cheese" is, without they

the best mode of protection
root from the colds where

is susceptible to the common way of proceeding, is liable to lamble and, closely, thus overclothing, ring tender and sensitive, liable to colds and influenza before. This practice, and results in much, pecially is this the case, and when in addition swelling of the throat the exposure is insufficiently, in the case, the best possible are presented for the pro- sure throats, coughs, all sorts of throat and ions.

long to exclude cold air eck, and if it is overheated of the time, when it is ex- form of disarrangement out will be apt to occur. n regard to clothing the d be to keep it as cool as ill allow. In doing so der much less from throat han if you are always- having a little cold air nteract with the neck. Any has been accustomed to throat muffled, should be leave off gradually, and nee—*Wade of Health.*

or wash.—The flour is sifted in a wasteful manner, and the bread pan left with the dough sticking in it.—
 Big, empty, in his hands, and in his

—My way, you see, is to suffer the punishment of a few days' cold and padding, and to expect nothing when, oftenest times, they teamed for the next day. —The clothes are thrown away which are thrown for breakfast nicely. —The clothes are thrown down where they destroy them. The scrubbing is left in water. —The clothes are left in the sun to fall apart. —Nice handled clothes are thrown into hot water. —Spoons are used to scraggle. —Cream is allowed to spoil. —Coffee, tea, pepper and salt are left to stand open to their strength. —The cork of the molasses jug and the key possession. —Vinegar is left to rot and fall to pieces.

"Sun," says "Grant is President, but he is a first on."

who took a drink from a mugilage, says he has felt ever since.

fe," said a gentle husband, just even-tempered person al-ways mad."

obey the scriptural injunction, extend their com- as are always neigh, neigh.

ing the Adirondacks, if the open upon a visitor with they ask, "what is the in your hands?"

LOOKING customer inserted into an auction store, and, nately at the knight of the required, "Can I bid, sir?"

"No," replied the auctioneer, said the wag, walking you good-bright."