





## SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL.

## HOW TO DYE MOSSES, GRASSES, AND FLOWERS.

A German paper, with an unpronounceable name, tells how they dye grasses and similar articles in Germany, from whence large quantities are sent to this country:

**To Dye Moss.**—Green: Boil  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb of alum in 1 quart of water, and dissolve  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of finely triturated mineral blue in it, and a dark green dye is the result. Or a very beautiful green dye may be made with indigo—carmino and picric acid, adding water to reduce it to the desired hue. As picric acid is rarely to be had of uniform strength, the exact proportion cannot be given. The same dye may be used for grasses.

**Black:** Two ounces of logwood in 1 quart of water,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of alum, and 3 oz. of copperas, the whole boiled together and the moss dipped into it while hot. Or two parts of logwood and one of Fleabane, thoroughly boiled together, and a little green vitriol.

**Red:** The best way to make this color is to boil as much red aniline in rain-water as will produce a pretty red. The dye should be hot when the moss is dipped.

**To Bleach and Dye Everlasting Flowers.**—Bleaching: Put a number of flowers, which have previously been placed in a warm chamber to cause them to open, in a vessel containing a solution of chloride of lime,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce of soda, and 2 quarts of water. Cover the vessel and leave it as it is in a moderate temperature for four or five days. During this period the flowers first change to an orange color, and afterward to a blueish-white. As soon as these changes show themselves, take the flowers out and pour off the fluid, and fill it up again, using this time only 1 oz. of chloride of lime and no soda. Let the flowers remain in this until quite white, subsequently drying them in a warm oven.

**DYEING.**—Carmino: 1 loth (about two drachms) of Munich lac,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint (about  $\frac{1}{2}$  drach) ultramarine blue, dissolved in 12 loth (about 6 ounces) of warm water. Rose:  $\frac{1}{2}$  quint of extract of safflower dissolved in 1 quart of cold water. Dark blue: 1 loth indigo extract in a quart of water. Cornflower blue:  $\frac{1}{2}$  loth blue aniline, 2 loth spirits of wine, in 1 quart of water. Violet:  $\frac{1}{2}$  loth violet aniline, with the same proportions of water and spirit. Light blue:  $\frac{1}{2}$  loth Prussian blue, dissolved in a quart of water. Dark blue: 1 loth of catechu, boiled in a quart of water. Light green:  $\frac{1}{2}$  loth picric acid, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  quint of indigo in 20 loth of alcohol. Black: as given above. Orange: 3 loth of borax in 2 quarts of hot water, leaving the flowers to steep for some time.

The dyes for grasses, etc., are made in the same way.

## FERN WINDOWS

From a popular English work, called "Fern Paradise," the following useful hints for window decorations are taken: Let us see how the shady windows of a dwelling house may be made beautiful by the presence of ferns. We will begin at the basement. Here we shall find, as in thousands of London and other city houses, a window or windows looking out upon what is popularly called the "area." Such windows are invariably immersed in shadow, and, given up as they are to the domestics of the households, one may perhaps not infrequently see, as one passes, the windows adorned by modest pots, containing geraniums, calceolarias, fuchsias, or the golden-green leaf and golden flowers of the sweet but modest musk plant. Rarely do we see ferns in such windows. But why should they not be there? Let them by all means be mixed with such flowers as will thrive in those windows. But when flowers need to be excluded, by reason of the uncongeniality of the situations, let the ferns at least remain. By the tasteful arrangement around and about such windows of virgin cork, with provision of "pockets" for ferns, or by the skillful use of cement and pieces of stone, or brick disguised as stone by a sprinkling of the dry powder of cement,—due provision being made for drainage,—an "area" window might be made really charming. Or suppose the basement windows of a house are half below the garden or area level. In such cases there will be a space commonly called a "well" outside such windows, having usually three bricked sides, in addition to the window side. By putting a glass top or frame to such a space an admirable little fern-house will be created, in which ferns will thrive, and find excellent protection against winter frosts. With trowel and cement it will be easy, in a "well" like this, to establish a miniature "fern paradise."

## BRASS FINISHING BY ACIDS.

Many articles of brass cannot readily be finished by the file or by abrading substances, owing to the intricacies of their surfaces. Especially is this true of brass castings of an ornamental character. But a most elegant finish can be obtained by means of acids, which may be protected, if desired, by means of a lacquer or varnish; the acid finish, however, is generally preferred without the addition of a varnish. If the work to be finished is greasy it should be cleaned by heating and dipping in acidulated water—vinegar and water, or washing soda in water—and then in clear water. The finishing bath may be either nitric acid two parts, water one part; or one part sal-ammoniac, one part sulphuric acid, one part nitric acid, one part water; all by measure, and the sal ammoniac to be dissolved in water until a saturated solution is obtained. The article should not be allowed to remain in the acid more than ten seconds, then taken out, plunged into clear, cold water, thence into hot soapy water, and dried in hot sawdust.

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RELIGIOUS.

BAPTIST.

The English Baptist Missionary Society has presented to the King of Belgium an address, beautifully illuminated on vellum, enclosed in a fitting casket, congratulating him on the great work he has accomplished for humanity in the creation of the Congo Free State, and in his aid to their missions.

It is estimated that the new edifice about to be erected by the Granville Street Church, will cost \$20,000. Plans are being prepared, and it is expected the work will commence in a few weeks.

METHODIST.

The Rev. Dr. Carman, General Superintendent of the Methodist Church of Canada, has been holding missionary meetings this week in the counties of Shelburne, Queens, and Lunenburg.

Last week the Rev. Dr. Lathern laid the foundation stone of a Methodist church at River Herbert, Cumberland Co.

The Rev. C. S. Eby, missionary at Japan, has been engaged during the present week in the Western Counties lecturing on missions. Arrangements have been made to hold missionary meetings throughout the Province during the present month.

A new Methodist church is being built at Port Hood.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Bothamby Church, Philadelphia, of which Rev. H. T. Pierson is pastor, has added six hundred to its communion roll, since the first of the year.

The Presbyterian Church (North) raised for all purposes last year \$10,298 186. The total number of communicants on the roll is 643,735.

It is stated that a new chair to be known as "the McKay Hebrew and Celtic chair," is about to be established in Knox College, Toronto, by a wealthy Canadian who has resided for many years in Illinois.

The Rev. Mr. Snodgrass, son of the late Principal of Queen's College, Kingston, will preach in St. Andrew's Church of this city next Sunday.

We learn that at the last meeting of the Presbytery of London, Ont., commissioners from the church at St. Thomas appeared in support of the call to the Rev. Dr. Archibald of Truro. No action was taken, however as the reverend gentleman intends withholding his reply until after the receipt of the call by him.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Mr. C. F. Lowe, lately arrived from St. Augustine's College, England has taken up his residence in Cornwallis, where he will remain during Rev. Mr. Axford's absence in England.

The election of Rev. H. J. Winterbourn to the important parish of Dartmouth was a foregone conclusion. It remains to be seen whether he will accept. There are many cogent reasons why he should, chief among which seem to be that he is, in the opinion of the congregation, the best man to unite all parties, and make the work of this very influential Parish effective for the Church.

A Flower service was held in St. George's Church on Sunday last, at which 300 children assisted. These bright and hearty services are the right thing for the children, and make the dogmatic teaching, somewhat needed in these days, impressive as well as pleasant.

The Rev. I. R. Murry has returned from his trip to Newfoundland quite restored in health, and as enthusiastic as ever for his winter campaign. It is to be hoped that the clergy of the city can unite for evangelistic work, for which there is great need.

Right Rev. Bishop Kelly's election to be coadjutor Bishop of Moray and Ross, Scotland, has been confirmed by the College of Bishops. The Bishop is a comparatively young man, and his experience as Bishop of Newfoundland will stand him in good stead.

CATHOLIC.

The Chicago Canadian American mentions the striking fact that there are living to-day one archbishop, three bishops, twenty-seven priests, one lieutenant governor, five ministers of the crown, two judges, eleven doctors, that were all in 1835, students together in Laval University, Quebec. Among the students of that year, too, were lads who have since become authors of more than local fame in the United States as well as in Canada—instance, Dr. Bernard, author of *True Men as We Need Them*, *Mirror of True Womanhood*, and other works.

Under the judicious and far seeing management of Rev. Dr. McNeil, the St. Francis Xavier College will attract unusually large numbers of Catholic students. In 1871 the Rev. Doctor was himself a student at this institution. He subsequently studied for eight years in Europe, at Rome and Marseilles.

Christian Brothers are at an early date to open a Catholic Boys' Industrial School at Dutch Village, three miles from Halifax.

The London (Eng) Catholic Register, says: "Extraordinary tho' it may appear, it is a fact that during 1884, two hundred and eleven Jews in Vienna alone became Roman Catholics. Almost all of these were educated men. How many Jews become Christians in our own country in ten years?"

The number of colored Catholics in the States of Maryland and Kentucky is over eighty-five thousand.

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THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION, to be held in LONDON, England, commencing MAY 1st, 1886, is intended to be on a scale of great magnitude having for object to mark an epoch in the relations of all the parts of the British Empire with each other.

In order to give becoming significance to the event, a Royal Commission issued for the holding of this Exhibition, for the first time since 1862; and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been appointed President by Her Majesty.

The very large space of 54,000 square feet has been allotted to the Dominion of Canada by command of the President, His Royal Highness.

This Exhibition is to be purely Colonial and Indian, and no competition from the United Kingdom or from foreign nations will be permitted, the object being to exhibit to the world at large what the Colonies can do.

The grandest opportunity ever offered to Canada is thus afforded to show the distinguished place she occupies, by the progress she has made in AGRICULTURE, in HORTICULTURE, in the INDUSTRIAL and FINE ARTS, in the MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, in the NEWEST IMPROVEMENTS in MANUFACTURING MACHINERY and IMPLEMENTS, in PUBLIC WORKS by MODELS and DESIGNS; also in an adequate display of her vast resources in the FISHERIES, and in FOREST and MINERAL wealth, and also in SHIPPING.

All Canadians of all parties and classes are invited to come forward and vie with each other in endeavouring on this great occasion to put Canada in her true place as the premier colony of the British Empire, and to establish her proper position before the world. Every farmer, every producer, and every manufacturer, has interest in assisting, it having been already demonstrated that extension of trade always follows such efforts.

By order, JOHN LOWE,

Sec. of the Dept. of Agriculture.

Ottawa, 1st Sept., 1885.

WORK FOR ALL! \$5 to \$8 per day easily made. Costly outfit FREE. Address T. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

## THE CRITIC.

*The future greatness of this Dominion depends upon the development of her varied natural resources, and the intelligence and industry of her people.*

HALIFAX, N. S., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1885.

### PUBLIC OPINION.

The readers of newspapers published in Halifax have become so accustomed to skip editorials and communications bearing upon the question of the P. and C. Hospital, that it is somewhat difficult at this time to excite their interest; but as the question is an important one, we think it merits the consideration of the public, and we shall therefore endeavour to give in brief the verdict of the general public upon the question, with which we are in full accord.

### THE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

The Board of Charities treated the Medical Board with scant courtesy, and overlooked the first principles of justice, when they appointed the present House Surgeon to a position which had been fairly won by another gentleman. The Board, being irresponsible and beyond the immediate control of the people's representatives, is not directly influenced by public opinion, but the public are of the opinion that the gentlemen who now compose it should forthwith hand their resignations to the Government, as by so doing they would obviate the unpleasant necessity of abolition by Act of Parliament.

### THE MEDICAL STAFF.

The Medical Staff were justified in protesting against the unprecedented choice of a House Surgeon, but their love for suffering humanity should have induced them to settle the difficulty in some less arbitrary way than that chosen by them. Had the Staff acted less hastily, they would probably have succeeded in placing Dr. Goodwin in the position which by right belonged to him; they would have prevented the collapse of the Medical School, and avoided the undue publicity of the differences which existed between themselves and the Board of Charities.

### THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The collapse of the Medical College, as a College, is by no means to be regretted. We do not for a moment undertake to question the ability and experience of the gentlemen who formed the Faculty of the College, but it is our opinion that their professional duties as physicians and surgeons in the city, were such as to render it utterly impossible for them to spare time for the study and instruction which they were called upon to impart as professors of a diploma conferring College; moreover, the Hospital facilities were quite inadequate for those desirous of obtaining a practical knowledge of the professions of Medicine and Surgery. Under these circumstances, the collapse of the College, as a College, is not to be regretted; but these remarks do not apply to a preparatory School of Medicine, which we believe would be regarded with favour by the profession throughout the Province, and would at the same time be of service in preparing our young men for the course in large and well-equipped Universities.

### THE ROUMELIAN DIFFICULTY.

The European "Sick Man" has had another attack, and again the services of his European physicians are required. It is just possible, too, that the latter may differ in opinion as to the best treatment for their patient—a difference of opinion which might be more momentous than the loss or preservation of his unprofitable life.

In order to understand the present phase of the Turkish question, we must glance backward to the Treaty of Berlin. The attempted union of Eastern Roumelia with Bulgaria is only the sequel to the Turco-Russian war. That war was terminated by the Treaty of Berlin, by which Bulgaria, the Christian province, was made a principality tributary to Turkey, to be under the rule of Prince Alexander, and to possess a constitution which the Bulgarians themselves should frame. Since then the people have lost much of their attachment to Russia, which had won their hearts by the chimera of a pan-slavonic union. Prince Alexander, however, who is the first cousin of the Czar, as well as the grand nephew of the Emperor of Germany, has always shewn strong Russian leanings. In 1881 he suspended the constitution, and since that time he has been an absolute monarch. The principality of Bulgaria lies in the East of Turkey, on the south of the Danube. Just south of this, and separated from it by the Balkan Mountains, lies the smaller province of Eastern Roumelia. The people of these Balkan provinces have long been disaffected towards Turkey, and this feeling is said to be largely fostered by the considerable number of their influential young men who have studied in American colleges, especially in Robert College, on the Bosphorus. Their aspirations are in the direction of a united and independent Bulgaria, including the provinces to the south and west of the Balkans. The people of Eastern Roumelia have just risen in revolt, and allied themselves to Bulgaria. The Sultan claims that the action of Prince Alexander in admitting them was contrary to the Treaty of Berlin, and has notified the Powers which signed that treaty that he intends sending Ottoman troops into Roumelia. Alexander, while expressing a desire for a reconciliation with the Porte, has telegraphed the Czar, asking him to consent to the union of Bulgaria and Roumelia, and declaring that he is able to resist, if necessary, the forces of the

Sultan. For the present, we may assume, Prince Alexander and his people are in sympathy; but if his attachment to Russia become very pronounced, he may find himself without a throne. Prince Bismarck wittily expressed the precariousness of Alexander's reign when the latter, in 1878, consulted him as to whether he should accept the offer of the crown. Bismarck advised him to accept, as his reign would be a pleasant reminiscence. Russia would undoubtedly like to possess these provinces for the sake of having access to the Aegean Sea. Austria casts longing glances in the same direction, but the Bulgarians are not friendly to Austria, having opposed her in her attempt to control the navigation of the Lower Danube. The aim of these Balkan provinces is evidently the formation of a large, independent state in the south-east of Turkey.

### THE CHINESE QUESTION.

The recent cruel massacre of the Chinese miners at Rock Springs, Wyoming, has again brought prominently forward the question of Chinese immigration in the United States. It is quite evident that the bitter race feud which so frequently results in acts of violence has assumed dangerous proportions, and while the criminality of those who made the onslaught can in no way be defended, it is certain that the American Government will be obliged to erect a Chinese wall that will effectually bar the Celestials from competing with Caucasians in the labour markets of the United States. The following extract from the San Francisco *Alta* presents the question in a new light to those living upon the Atlantic coast:—

"The Eastern people, who misunderstand us, are protected from the invasion which we suffer and deplore by immutable physical conditions. Our climate, products, and all our physical conditions are Asiatic. We are the aliens, we are the colonists, considering the question as one of ethnological adaptation, while the Chinese are at home. Pass along our upper bay and through our great rivers, amongst the Chinese fishing boats filled by half-naked yellow men who ravish the waters of all living things in defiance of our local laws, and the imagination is hardly exerted to fancy the scene to be upon the Yang-tse-Kiang or the Hoang Ho. The physical conditions here fight for the Chinese and against us. In the austere Eastern climate the conditions are reversed, for there nature is unkind to these soft, rice-eating Asiatics, who find no difference between San Francisco and Hong Kong, except the chance here to fetch bread from the hand of white labor and arrest the healthy circulation of money, which is the grateful office of a well-sustained white laboring population.

"We do not believe in crying "wolf" when there is no wolf. We do not believe that our case is strengthened by baseless accusations, but we do believe that if recreancy be traced to a public officer he should be whipped from his place and banished into public execration.

"It is not a question to be used for political advantage or demagogic profit. It is too solemn, serious, and profound in its reach to use as the yeast of any man's personal ambition. It involves international considerations and legal problems of the first consequence, and if our law-makers and publicists cannot find the remedy, let us seek the aid of others who can. It is a reflection upon us that we should fail to bate this evil, and not only limit its spread but procure its efficient expulsion."

### THE IRON INDUSTRY.

What a difference there is between politicians and statesmen! Carl Schurz, the ablest of the several able Germans in America, when discussing the advisability of lending governmental assistance to mining enterprises, says:—"A legislature that allows the resources of the country over which it presides to be untouched when it can market them, or cause them to be marketed, is simply ignorant of its own functions, or else grossly derelict in an understood duty. An efficient legislature will constantly study how and whereby it can best encourage every natural industry of its country." That's Carl Schurz' way of thinking—he is a statesman. Five or six months ago, when the legislature of Nova Scotia was about to be asked to do something towards encouraging the mining and manufacture of iron in Eastern Nova Scotia, the objection was raised, "Oh, if we assist the iron manufacturers, the proprietors of cheese-factories will inundate us with applications for state aid to cheese-making; ergo, please do not ask us to do anything for this iron-mining business—it is a terrible worry to be asked repeatedly to do something for which we have no precedent—who ever heard of anything ever having been done before to advance Cape Breton's interests? Oh, do not ask us any more,—you see how it is with these cheese-factories." Such puerile reasoning was last winter heard from certain members of our legislature—they are politicians, "merely that," etc.

After the death of Charles Scribner, founder of *Scribner's Monthly*, the latter was bought by the Century Publishing Company, and has been a grand success as the *Century Magazine*. Under its original name and management it was less pictorial, and, perhaps, more strictly literary, than it has been lately; and the Americans of literary taste who did not buy or borrow "Scribner" were few indeed. This gives ground to the belief that there is room for a *New Scribner's Monthly*. The New York firm of Charles Scribner's Sons, therefore, intends to begin the publication of a periodical under that name in February, 1886, when the limit of time will have expired within which it is illegal, according to the agreement with the proprietors of the *Century*, to undertake such an enterprise. In the new venture it is intended to have but few illustrations, and to lay greater stress on the literary than on the artistic department. Hence it will come into competition more with *The Atlantic Monthly* than with either *Harper's* or the *Century*.

MINING.

To Miners sending us their Post Office address, we will forward a copy of the CRITIC, Free, for one month.

**HOLDING TO SELL.**—It is too frequently the case that those possessing mining areas, hold the same for sale at fancy prices, before the properties have been thoroughly prospected. We referred to this fact in a recent number of THE CRITIC, and our remarks have since been fully endorsed by the representative of a well-known and reliable New York Mining Company. The agent assured us that the company were prepared to invest a quarter of a million dollars in the mines of this Province, provided they could get fair value for their money. The agent assured us that he had visited several mining localities in different parts of Nova Scotia, and had found it utterly impossible to purchase properties at anything like a fair valuation. "Owners," he says, "hold to sell. They would not allow us to develop their mines for them, although we offered to do this at our own cost, nor would they agree to work the areas on shares. To sell an unknown quantity for a fixed price appear to be the mine owner's ultimatum. Such a state of things is certainly not very creditable to the people of Nova Scotia. Capitalists no longer buy their swine in bags; and New York capitalists are not likely to invest their money in a mining area, simply because the owner has secured a lease for the same and has had the property staked off according to custom."

The last clearing up at the Cowan Mine, Yarmouth County, gave a return of 53 ounces from a crushing of 9 tons of quartz.

Prof. Kennedy of Kings College, who has been making a geological survey in the Western part of Annapolis county, procured some fine specimens of copper ore from the mining property on the Granville side of Digby Gut. The analysis of the ore proves it to be of high grade.

Mr. E. S. Spilsbury, who is the manager of one of the largest gold mining properties in South Carolina, speaks most hopefully of the future of mining in the Nova Scotia gold fields. He pointed out that mines in South Carolina were workable on account of the great width of the leads; the ore was of low grade and seldom netted more than \$5.00 or \$6.00 per ton of quartz, with the improvement in machinery, these mines had become paying property. In Nova Scotia the leads are generally narrow, but the high grade of the ore fully compensates for this drawback, a ton of quartz netting upon an average from \$15.00 to \$16.00. Mr. Spilsbury thinks that, with a few exceptions, our mines are worked in a crude and old fashioned style, and is of the opinion that the more general use of modern machinery would greatly increase the net yield.

Mr. T. N. Baker, of the Albion Mines, Montague, has just purchased, for the use of the mine, new steam-hoisting gear, which will be in place in a few days. The company have netted during the month of September \$21,000 over and above all expenses. Improved machinery, practical skill, and careful management, have rendered this mine doubly remunerative.

The new silver lead recently discovered by the Messrs. McLean upon their property at Ohio, Antigonish County, is about to be developed by an enterprising syndicate in which New Glasgow is strongly represented.

Austen Brothers have just received a large lot of Lubricating Oils which they offer low, especially Black Oils.

A correspondent from Middle River, Victoria, C. B., informs us that a gold mine of fair size and good promise was recently discovered in that place. The owners are jubilant over the find, and are preparing to develop the mine before winter sets in. This is the second discovery of mineral wealth made in Cape Breton in the past month.

**ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.**—B. H.—Boston—The first property you mention has changed hands several times during the past eight years, but it has left each of its several owners poorer but wiser. The second is undeveloped and does not stand very high in mining circles here.

S. L.—New York—Rich finds have been reported, but we have heard nothing authentic from the locality you name.

T. S.—New York—The property is rich beyond a doubt, but has been poorly worked for want of capital and experienced management.

EXTRACTS FROM LAWS ON MINING.

The Governor-in-Council, on being satisfied of the discovery of gold, or gold, and silver in any locality, may by proclamation in the Royal Gazette of this Province declare such locality to be a gold district, and assign limits and boundaries to such district, and from time to time enlarge, contract or otherwise alter such limits.

Alluvial mines not under lease at the time of the passing of this Chapter, and alluvial mines under lease at such time but which shall hereafter be surrendered by their lessees or become forfeited to the Crown, shall be laid out, as far as local peculiarities will allow, as directed in the case of quartz mines, the courses of the respective boundary lines of such mines to be decided by the commissioner; and the advance payments or rents and royalties shall be the same as those of quartz mines.

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And Supplies of every Description.

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES !

The Central Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia have made arrangements for the visits of Mr. Jakeman, Provincial Veterinary Surgeon, as follows:—

Kentville, September 22nd.	Truro, October 1st.
Bridgetown, " 22nd.	Antigonish, October 6th.
Annapolis, " 23rd.	New Glasgow, " 7th.
Digby, " 23rd.	Pictou, " 8th.
Yarmouth, " 24th.	Windsor, " 15th.

Those who have domestic animals suffering from disease or accidents or requiring operations to be performed, would do well to note the date upon which Mr. Jakeman visits their locality.

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6 bbls Shoulder Hams  
100 pieces Rolled and Breakfast Bacon  
1500 hhd's Liverpool Salt  
500 full bound Mackerel Barrels  
5000 boxes tall and flat Lobster Box Shook

General Fishing Supplies.

POWER'S WHARF.

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

The Parents or Friends of Blind Children residing in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or, P. E. Island, will find full particulars of the Halifax School for the Blind, in Belcher's, McMullan, and Chaplin's Almanacs. The Superintendent of the Institution is anxious to obtain Names, Ages, and Post Office Address of all Blind persons in the Maritime Provinces. Clergymen and Physicians are in a position to supply this information, and will confer a favour by so doing.

## WHEN DAY MEETS NIGHT.

Out to the west the spent day kisses night,  
 And with one parting glow of passion dies  
 In gold and red: a woman's wistful eyes  
 Look out across the hills, a band of light  
 Plays on her parted hair, there softly dwells,  
 And throws a glory o'er her girl's dream;  
 The sheep slow tattle down beside the stream,  
 And cattle wander with their tinkling bells.

The clouds, sun flush'd, cling 'round the day's decline,  
 The woman's eyes grow tender; shadows creep:  
 Cold turns to gray: a sharp dividing line  
 Parts earth and heaven—Adown the western height  
 The calm cold dark has kiss'd the day to sleep.  
 The wistful eyes look out across the night

Harper's Magazine.

## DIAGONAL PUZZLE.

Seven words, of seven letters;  
 Disengage them from their fetters,  
 Place them all in even row,  
 Each beneath the other. So,  
 Read diagonally down the line,  
 You'll have the answer, reader mine.

1. "Let things go, all's right in the end."  
 That is your motto my sleepy friend.
2. With clanking sword, and trappings gay,  
 He breaks more hearts, than heads, they say.
3. As clear as drop from purling stream,  
 In darkest cave, 'tis often seen.
4. Under this influence, care and pain  
 Are chased from the tired sufferer's brain.
5. When this you use, you'll bear in mind  
 The adage old, "Safe bind, safe find."
6. In watch below, here the sailor finds  
 Oblivion from the angry winds.
7. Here at last! she safe shall be,  
 Snatched from the restless, stormy sea.

J. W. F.

THE CRITIC will be sent free for one year to the person first sending the correct answer to this office.

Answer to puzzle published in THE CRITIC of Sept. 25th:

"Then rose the dumb old servitor, and the dead  
 Dar'd by the dumb, went upward with the flood."

ELAINE.

## PROHIBITION vs. LICENSE.

We have decided to open our columns for a limited time to the discussion of the question of Prohibition vs. License, and have made arrangements with two representative writers to contribute each alternate week a communication upon the subject. We believe our readers will be interested in a fair and manly discussion of this burning question, and we trust the writers will deal with the subject in a manner becoming broad and liberal-minded men.

## THE LIBERTY OF MAN.

The *Recorder* of 16th Sept. has an article on the Scott Act which is excellent on account of its calm impartiality. The point of simple justice which it makes is—"If the Scott Act required that it should only come into operation when passed by a majority of all the electors on the roll in any county \* \* \* there would be some point in producing the figures as an evidence of public sentiment." As I mentioned before, in the county of Middlesex, Ont., two-fifths only of the electors voted.

The *Recorder* is pleased to speak of my share of the expositions, to which THE CRITIC has opened its columns, with sufficient commendation to impress upon me my own shortcomings. It has happened to me three times in the last thirty years, in the course of changes of locality, to sell a great part of my books. I have therefore but few books of reference, and I have a very bad memory for anything like reliable quotations. I am therefore very sensible of being able to do but scant justice to the cause I espouse. The "eternal verities"—to use a somewhat hackneyed expression—of freedom, will, however, probably supply me with all the material I care to use; tho' I take this opportunity of returning my best thanks to more than one editor, who have kindly furnished me with information which I shall no doubt find valuable.

At present I will confine myself to a few extracts from the "Sphere and Duties of Government," of Baron Wilhelm von Humboldt, a name which does not suffer even by association with that of his illustrious brother, the author of the "Cosmos."

Speaking of laws of the nature of those under discussion, von Humboldt says:—

"But even granting that such laws and institutions were effectual, their hurtfulness would keep pace with their activity. A State in which the citizens were compelled, or actuated by such means to obey even the best of laws, might be a tranquil, peaceful, prosperous state: but it would always seem to me a multitude of well cared for slaves, rather than a nation of free and independent men."

As to the citizen whose virtue is regulated and enforced by statute, he goes on to say: "But neither is his spiritual energy exalted by such a process, nor his views of his destination and his own worth made clearer, nor

does his will gain greater power to conquer the dictates of his rebellious desires, and hence, he does not advance a single step towards true, actual perfection. They, therefore, who would pursue the task of developing man without any reference to external ends, will never make use of such inadequate means. For, setting aside the fact that coercion and guidance can never succeed in producing virtue, they manifestly tend to weaken power, and what are tranquil order and outward morality without true moral strength and virtue!

"Freedom exalts power; and, as is always the collateral effect of increasing strength, tends to induce a spirit of liberality. Coercion stifles power, and engenders all the selfish desires and all the mean artifices of weakness. Coercion may prevent many transgressions; but it robs even actions which are legal of a portion of their beauty. Freedom may lead to many transgressions, but it lends even to vices a less ignoble form.

"All political arrangements, in that they have to bring a variety of discordant interests into unity and harmony, occasion manifold collisions. From these spring misproportions between man's desires and their powers; and from these, transgressions. The more active the state is, the greater is the number of these.

"It is precisely the moral man who feels every restriction the most deeply; if there is one aspect of development more than any other which owes its highest beauty to freedom, this is precisely the culture of character and morals."

From these and other considerations von Humboldt agrees with other eminent thinkers in concluding "That the State most wholly refrain from every attempt to operate directly on the morals and character of the nation, \* \* \* and that everything calculated to promote such a design, and particularly all special supervision of education, religion, sumptuary laws, etc., lies wholly outside the limits of its legitimate activity."

The translator adopts, as a sort of motto on his title page, the following quotation from Mirabeau (the elder). "Le difficile est de ne promulguer que des lois nécessaires; de rester à jamais fidèle à ce principe vraiment constitutionnel de la société; de se mettre en garde contre la fureur de gouverner, le plus funeste malade des gouvernements modernes."

FRANC-THEUR.

## THE FRENCH DRAMA.

(Continued)

Jean Baptiste Poguolin de Molière was born at Paris in 1620. The name of Molière was not adopted till the beginning of his career as a dramatist, his father, Jean Baptiste Poguolin, being upholsterer and valet de chambre to the king. Up to the age of 14, young Poguolin served in his father's shop, but having been taken on several occasions by his grand father, who was a lover of comedy, to the theatre de Bourgogne, his natural love for the stage awoke, and he determined to study. For consent to the fulfilment of this wish he begged so hard, that his father, who had all the bourgeois idea that a scholar makes a poor tradesman, very much against his will allowed the eager boy to have his way, and he was sent to the Jesuit College of Clermont. Here he was taken notice of by the Prince of Conti, who afterwards assisted him with his patronage, and he also enjoyed the teaching of the great Gassendi, who seeing his undoubted genius guided him willingly through the vast deep of philosophic thought. Poguolin had for companions under this illustrious master, Chapelain and Bernier, two talented youths who afterwards made a name for themselves, the former by his Indian explorations, the latter by his not inconsiderable powers of easy versification. Upon the death of his father, Poguolin was obliged to execute his duties about the king, and in 1641 he followed Louis to Narbonne. About this time he is supposed to have studied law, and even passed as an advocate, but in '15 we find him at the head of a band of ardent spirits, acting on the faubourgs of Paris and afterwards in the provinces, under the name of Molière, a change of name being usual amongst all great actors, and probably in Molière's case made out of respect for his family. These strolling comedians named their company "l'illustre Théâtre," and they soon eclipsed all other theatres of their kind. For the next ten years, during the period of the civil war, we catch only occasional glimpses of Molière. He studied during this time Plantin, Labelais, Spanish and Italian comedy, and with observant eyes watched all that went on around him. He composed and acted in the provinces several unimportant plays, which served as foundations for his after works, his first comedy in verse being brought out at Lyon in 1653. In this play, called "L'Etourdi," in which is humorously described the indefatigable efforts of a clever valet to repair the blunders made by his careless master, the naturalness of the design, the interest of the plot, and the vivacity of the conversations, combine to cover the many defects in connection and style. Up to this time all the French plays had been full of impossible, or at least highly improbable intrigues; Molière's style of truthfully representing character and custom was as welcome to the public as it was original. The Prince of Conti now received Molière as a friend, and took him and his company under his protection; "L'Etourdi," le "Dépit Amoureux" and "les Precieuses Ridicules" were played before him; the latter piece was a delicately veiled satire on the affected style of language, dress, poetic thought, and general taste of the day. It produced a revolution. Molière had said before all the world what sensible men had thought for some time, but were afraid to say. The public entered into the spirit of it, and applauded the skill which directed the shaft, though quite alive to the fact that it was aimed at themselves. An old spectator on the night of the representation of "les Precieuses Ridicules," in a moment of transport, cried out, "Courage Molière, voilà la véritable comédie;" and he was right, true comedy dated from that night. The great men of the day recognized that a reform, not only in the theatre but in the prevailing

manners and customs, was impending. On leaving the theatre Ménage, one of the greatest critics of the day, is said to have remarked to the poet Chaplain, "Henceforth we must burn what we have worshipped, and worship what we have burned." It is said that at this juncture the Prince of Conti offered to Molière the post of secretaryship, but happily for the French theatre the poet declined the kind offer. Having performed before the king, his majesty was so pleased with the representation that he made the company his own, and giving it the title of "La troupe de Monsieur" he presented the director with a pension of 1000 francs, and the company established itself in the city. The king became exceedingly attached to Molière and had him to dine at his own table. A rather amusing anecdote is told of a conversation between them at dinner referring to Molière's doctor, one Mauv'lain. "You have a doctor," said the king to Molière, "what does he do to you?" "Sire," replied Molière, "we talk together; he orders medicines for me; I never take them, and I then recover."

In 1660 appeared *Sganarelle*, or "le Cocu Imaginaire," and in 1661 "L'École des Maris" and "Les Fichoux." In 1662, the year in which Molière made the unfortunate marriage with a woman much younger than himself which proved so disastrous to his happiness, he wrote many pieces, the most celebrated of which is "L'École des Femmes," which, probably on account of its excellencies, raised a host of potty detractors whom the writer effectually silenced in his "Critique de L'École des Femmes." "Le Tartuffe," which was written in 1664, was at first read only to a circle of literary friends, but when, by the king's consent, it was brought in 1669 upon the stage, it was wonderfully successful; it is held to be one of Molière's finest works, if not his masterpiece; Hallam places it first on the list of Molière's comedies. In it is depicted that most vile of all vices, religious hypocrisy. Some have objected that the character of Tartuffe, the wretched hypocrite of the play, and the hatred which the depth of guilt which is shown to us must awaken in the minds of all contemplators, are not strictly within the limits of comedy. To this but one answer can be made; the character of Tartuffe is not imaginary but real, therefore, as Hallam says, it is fit for dramatic representation, and if not fit for comedy then some new phrase must be invented to describe a class for it. In 1665 Louis XIV. bestowed a pension of 7,000 livres on Molière's company and gave it the name of La troupe du Roi. In the following year appeared the "Misanthrope," which, though lacking in plot, is the most artistically written of all his comedies, and soon after "Le Medecin malgré lui;" in the same year also "L'Avare" and in 1670 "Le bourgeois Gentilhomme," a satire on the vulgar ambition to pass for fine gentlemen so prevalent among wealthy tradespeople. Molière set himself the task of bringing to light and ridiculing, with all the powers of satire and humour which he so well possessed, the vices and follies common among his fellow countrymen, and alas! only too common among people of every age. Racine and Corneille show us grand, noble and praiseworthy passions and ambitions, and bid us strive to attain the same; Molière takes our faults and weaknesses and opening them out to us in all their hideousness and absurdity, warns us to forsake as we despise them. In 1671 appeared "Les Fourberies de Scapin;" in 1672 "Les Femmes Savantes," in which are many admirable passages, and which we must place third to "Tartuffe" and "Le Misanthrope" in our list of merit. "La Malade Imaginaire," which was written and acted by Le troupe du Roi in 1673, was the most popular of all Molière's comedies. It was during the performance of this piece that Molière was seized with the severe pains that immediately preceded his death; his wife and friends urged him not to play; but, with the usual care for others and forgetfulness of self that so characterized him, he replied, "What then would all the poor workmen do? I could not forgive myself for neglecting a single day to give them bread." He was carried home after the play, and died in a few hours of hemorrhage which followed convulsions caused by the exertion of his acting.

ESEMA.

(To be continued.)

## BOSTON CRANKS.

(Continued.)

OLD STONE,

a wild fiddler, is among the cranks of less genius and reputation. This raging musician goes about the streets playing on a frightfully bad violin, and earns a precarious living from the contributions of passers by. His long white hair, grotesque garments and eccentric actions are sufficient to collect a crowd wherever he stops. With his instrument elevated to an angle of 45 degrees, he saws away at a speed that Ole Bull could scarcely have matched, without the least regard for harmony, tune, or any other musical requirement. Accompanying his fiddle with a loud, discordant singing, in which there is not a trace of the melody he presumes to render. Naturally, these performances create great amusement, and from those who take a friendly interest in the old man, quite a supply of small change comes in during the course of every day. It is often his fate to fall among ill-disposed people, and receive annoyance from all sorts of rude jokes, but Stone is accustomed to such treatment, and usually turns the tables on his tormentors. Recently, while giving his peculiar entertainment in the vicinity of Faneuil Hall Market, some young men employed in a wholesale grocery store, throw a bag containing several quarts of dirty flour from a second story window, with such good aim that it struck squarely on Stone's broken-down beaver, and instantly veiled the ancient minstrel's soiled features and garments in a covering of grayish white. The bystanders were convulsed with laughter, and seemed to think this mean trick an exceedingly witty achievement. The fiddler, however, without taking heed of their merriment, calmly walking into the merchant's counting-room, seated him-

self in a comfortable chair, and displayed his license as an itinerant musician in the streets of Boston. As he had only been practising a perfectly legal vocation, this joke amounted to a first class case of assault and battery. On returning to the expectant crowd outside, Stone exhibited a crisp new \$5 note which had been given him to prevent the matter from going any farther, remarking, "Gentlemen! he laughs best who laughs last."

On the glorious Fourth, the 17th of June, and other holidays, the dazed violinist may be seen on the common, near railway stations, or wherever pedestrians are most numerous, surrounded by a dense mass of astonished rustics, who listen to his discordant sounds and view his strange movements, utterly unable to understand what it is all about. Some of the countrymen from a distance may have received confused accounts regarding the phenomenal nature of Boston culture, and perhaps conclude that this extravaganza is only one of its many usual phases.

"CRAZY SARAH,"

whose real name is said to be Mrs. Freeman, frequents the Hub's most busy streets. Her appearance being even more remarkable than that of other cranks, as she tears along, with a quick, rapid stride, her short dumpy figure clothed in dresses and shawls of numerous colors and textures, surmounted by a bonnet which must have been old many years ago; her left hand and arm are generally employed to carry a promiscuous load of bundles, newspapers, etc., while in her right hand she firmly grasps a long rattan cane with which to keep off the rabble of urchins and young men that dog her footsteps. The distracted woman sustains a constant conversation, at times addressing her remarks to anyone who happens to be near, or, when it suits her madness, vehemently denouncing some imaginary enemy. Aunt Sallie's language is entirely unreportable, and when addressed to ladies, as is often the case, goes far toward making her a public nuisance. But the authorities seem to have found no means for permanently getting rid of her.

She is ever ready for a fight with anybody, a single glance often being enough to rouse her combative proclivities. Telegraph boys are special objects of her wrath. To see one of these blue-coated lads fairly sets the poor creature frantic, and the youth is unusually quick who escapes a vicious cut from her cane.

How Mrs. Freeman lives, or whether she has any relatives in Boston, the writer is unable to state. She seems to be the victim of mania and always most violent when many people are about. With all her ugliness, this mad woman never forgets an act of friendship. As an illustration, one night several years ago, a gentleman rescued "Crazy Sarah" from the clutches of several ruffians, and since then, whenever meeting her, he receives a most ladylike salutation.

The above are some of Boston's best known cranks. But the list of lesser lights is almost innumerable. It extends downward to Bill Taylor, a demented handcart man about the Faneuil Hall Market, who has to endure all sorts of rough pranks from the fun-loving butchers; and Jim Daley, the "Limerick Poet," a crazy longshoreman, continually repeating absurd verses on current subjects, and denouncing the editors of magazines and journals for not using his poetry, instead of that written by Tennyson, Longfellow, and other such authors, whom he declares, never showed a fraction of his merit.

Glancing in the other direction, we find that even that paragon of cool discretion and evenly balanced proceedings, the New England aristocracy, is not wholly exempt from professional lunacies, and many vague rumors are afloat regarding the queer doings of these genteel cranks behind the elegantly carved doors of Beacon Street and Commonwealth Avenue. However, their friends understand the art of keeping matters quiet, and nothing definite ever reaches the public.

In conclusion, it may be said that Boston's many citizens of amazing smartness produce an extreme, whose natural counter-irritant appears in a small army of sickheads, idiots and dizzy enthusiasts.

JONATHAN.

## MOONLIGHT IN HIGH LATITUDES.

The aspects of the moon's orbit are such that during one half of her journey the planet ranges north of our equator, and south of it during the other half. In summer she is farthest south when full, and farthest north a few hours before we see her narrow crescent in early evening. Through the winter months proceedings are reversed, and the beautiful orb is lowest down toward the southern horizon when her lighted surface first begins to turn toward us. Then each day, as the illuminated tract appears to grow, a careful observer will notice that our satellite remains in view for a longer time, until, when the perfect disc is presented to our gaze, she rises and sets so far north of east and west, that her pure lustre shines through the night, which at that time is several hours longer than the day.

Near the equator these variations are very slight, but constantly increase as we proceed to higher latitudes, until a position is reached where the full moon of summer never rises, and the full moon of winter never sets.

In this aspect the benevolent wisdom of Providence is easily comprehended. For, with the constant day of summer, these cold realms can receive no benefit from moon and stars. But in winter, while the sun is continually out of sight, the dreariness of the one long, freezing night is greatly mitigated by the floods of silvery radiance, pouring from this orb, as her complete hemisphere seems to circle around the heavens without once passing below the horizon.

Our world's southern half enjoying summer while the northern half endures winter, these aspects are the same below the equator as above it. And the few navigators who have rounded Cape Horn in the coldest season, that is, in June, July and August, speak of the gloomy ocean as being rendered almost cheerful by the brilliancy of moon beams, added to the



shifting glow of antarctic lights, which only disappeared during the three or four hours of day time, when the sun shone dimly from low in the north.

On the bleak hills near Hammerfest, Norway, where so many tourists go to see the Midnight Sun, a spectacle hardly less interesting may be observed during December, January and February, while the Night Queen for several days before and after full, steadily illuminates the sunless regions, and shining through the frost-purified atmosphere, clothes the snow-covered forests, the storm-beaten crags, and the mountains, arrayed in absolute whiteness, with a grandeur that nearly makes one forget the absence of daylight.

If the heroic attempts of modern navigators to reach the North Pole ever reach a triumphant conclusion, the fortunate company will be privileged to study the mysterious phenomena of six months of day and six months of night. An important portion of these relate to the moon. For the one hundred and eighty-two and a half days in one, only above the horizon during its lesser half, and, consequently, well nigh invisible all the time; and then, when the darkness begins that lasts from September to March, while the fair globe grows from first quarter to full, and then shrinks back to last quarter, over fourteen days in every month, its never-setting rays fall upon scenes, which, for aught we know, are more wonderful than any yet visited by human explorers.

While the latitude of Nova Scotia does not allow anything like this extreme exhibition of lunar radiance, our winter nights are long enough to afford about fifteen hours of darkness, which when Diana presents her full circle, in a climate just cold enough to make outdoor exercise most agreeable, surely gives every opportunity a reasonable being could ask for healthy nocturnal recreation.

During the present month another peculiarity of the moon's orbit produces a situation, which never fails to attract the attention of millions aside from those understanding its cause.

The planet is in such a direction near its fall that a combination between its own and the terrestrial motions make it appear to advance very slowly; consequently, for several days rising but little later each night.

This annual display by our attendant world is designated as the Harvest Moon; and long ago in the mother countries beyond the Atlantic, as the season of ingathering was made an occasion of general festivity and rejoicing. The gay rides and parties, lasting from early evening until September's big round moon hung low in the north-west, faint and gray before advancing morning, remain among the brightest accounts of bygone pleasure. And even in the present severely practical age, on our quiet peninsula, many of our busy people will find time for highly enjoyable excursions during these hours of lesser day across Acadia's lovely landscapes and over the glittering waters interspersing her hills and valleys, and almost forming her entire boundary.

NORTH STAR.

[FOR THE CRITIC]

### ARCHITECTURE.

A number of wooden buildings throughout the city, and more especially in the northern portion of it, have undergone alterations during the summer. Quite a change is noticeable in the architecture of Gottingen and North Park Streets. In some cases it has been improved by the alterations, while in other cases the changes are not at all creditable to those who have had to do with them. For instance, the double-dwelling on the corner of North Park and Cogswell Streets, a story and a half house with pitch and crown roof, having a cosy appearance and of fair architectural outline, has been changed to two-storey and flat roof and an addition built to the Cogswell Street front. In remodeling this structure not the slightest regard has been had to anything like architecture. Whatever features it did possess in that respect, have been wiped out in making the alterations, and the building now is one of the most ordinary looking in form and finish that can be found in any part of the city. This is to be regretted, as the house is conspicuously situated, facing a portion of the Common where large crowds of people frequently gather. In erecting new buildings or remodeling old ones, our citizens would do well to try and improve the architecture of the town particularly as by the employment of proper skill this may be done without any additional cost.

CITIZEN.

### SHOULD THERE BE ONE SCHOOL TERM OR TWO?

To the Editor of the Critic:—

SIR,—I notice in the columns of last week's CRITIC, some pertinent remarks on the division of the school year as at present existing. This question interests at least three-fourths of the people of this Province,—parents, inspectors, and other officials,—in fact every person taking an interest in the regulating and furthering of the Education System in the Province. Let us then, throwing aside prejudices, step down and discuss the question upon its merits.

I believe that the present division of the natural school year into two terms is damaging to the true interests of education. I believe this on the principle that frequent changes in any department of public trust leads to anarchy and confusion. Why do we not elect our members to the Dominion and Local Legislators every six months if the system is a good one? Why do not governments give the various offices in their gift (the Civil Service for instance) to men for only six months if good results from doing so? I may further say that if the school term were longer than a year no evil results would follow. However, this view may be looked upon as impracticable just now; but having the school year one term is not impracticable—it is a living, practical issue.

Among other reasons for preferring one long term, I may mention the following: (a) It saves the superintendent, inspectors and trustees, the anxiety and trouble of making twice a year a number of unnecessary reports and statistics involving an endless amount of figuring and information; (b) Annual reports and statistics would be more complete and reliable; (c) Inspectors and others prefer one long term; (d) Pupils are benefited by it—since we know it takes a teacher nearly half the present term to regulate and conform a school to his wishes; (e) Reason, uniformity, and nature demand it; (f) It strengthens the profession—for a professional teacher does not want to be subject to a system, which, for the slightest provocation, he is liable to have a usurper every six months.

No doubt those in authority will feel somewhat timid in making a change, as is natural enough; but when they reflect that a great majority of the people of the Province is in sympathy with the move, hesitancy then betrays weakness and insipidity.

As THE CRITIC has generously invited both parties to come forward and urge their claims in its columns, we feel sure that a fair, honest, and manly discussion, will ultimately result in requiring for the Province the great boon of one long school term.

Halifax.

J. J.

To the Editor of the Critic:—

SIR,—You invite discussion on the question of substituting one long term for the present division of the school year. I do not think there can be any real discussion. At least I do not see what arguments can be produced against the reform you so forcibly advocate. But agitation is necessary. The two term division is in possession, and let no one suppose that it can be dislodged without repeated insistence on the need of reform. There is need, as you have shown, a crying need, and I hope you will continue your advocacy.

Antigonish.

REFORM.

To the Editor of the Critic:—

SIR,—You deserve the thanks of all interested in the progress of education in Nova Scotia, for your manly and straightforward expression of opinion as to the utility—I might say, *evil*—of having two school terms in the year. It must not, however, be assumed that because the change from two terms to one has not been heretofore discussed in the press, the question is only beginning to excite attention. For years many of our hard-worked inspectors have been desirous of having the two short terms superceded by one long one. Yes, and these men who have spent years in familiarizing themselves with the needs or weaknesses of our schools, are now *unanimous* in favoring the proposed change. At some of our District Associations (of teachers) it has been discussed, and the teachers of some western County—I forget which one—as well as those of Guysboro and Antigonish Counties, long ago passed resolutions affirming their opinion that one long term instead of two short ones, would enable teachers to do more work, and would help to diminish their migration.

As you have observed, Mr. Editor, the present system ought to be condemned even if it were not responsible for anything else than the itinerancy of teachers. At present a teacher closes his school one day, and has to travel many miles to his new situation on the next—the first day of a new term. Teachers are supposed to begin work the first day of each term, but they don't pretend to do it. Schools are frequently closed for a week, or for longer, at that time.

The summer term is now so broken by holidays and by withdrawals from school, that many teachers feel, when they re-open their classes after the long vacation, as if they were beginning a new year. And why should not the year begin then for our common schools as well as for the Provincial Normal School, and all our colleges?

Teachers and pupils alike would go thro' more work and do it better if we had a school-year beginning about the last of August and ending the first of July, with a very short vacation at Christmas. We hope the Superintendent of Education will at an early day take steps to have one long school term substituted for two short ones. As you have ably shown, Mr. Editor, the country is ripe for the change.

A COUNTRY TEACHER.

Guysboro, 28th Sept., 1885.

### REDUCING WORKING HOURS.

By LOUIS F. POST.

It is a curious fact that the vulgar notion that short hours for labor must decrease wages, prevails among men who are, ex-officio at least, statesmen; and is often assented to by people who profess sufficient knowledge of political economy to teach it. At one time, and not very long ago, it swayed the masses of hired workmen and prejudiced them against short hour movements; but workmen have learned by experience that short hours for work instead of decreasing wages increases them, a truth which very many others have yet to learn.

At first blush it seems contradictory to say that workmen got higher wages for short hours than for long hours, and the thoughtless may be readily deceived by the warning that they must not expect to get ten hours' wages for eight hours' work. Even mayors of cities and governors of States cannot be greatly blamed if they fail to grasp the paradox involved in the doctrine that short hours and high wages, long hours and low wages, go together; for they are usually too much concerned about vast commercial or landed interests to give more than casual attention to labor questions from the standpoint of the laborer.

It will be remembered that a little more than a year ago no less distinguished a person than the President of the United States, then Governor of New York, put the stamp of his official displeasure upon a bill reducing the working hours of car drivers from sixteen or thereabouts to twelve. It is said he was prompted to do this by his fear that if the car companies were forced to reduce working hours they would reduce wages and make the drivers suffer. And to-day the Mayor of New York City and the Mayor of Brooklyn hesitate to enforce a positive law, limiting working hours to eight, lest by enforcing the law they may cause a reduction of wages, and although it is a penal offense not to enforce the law.

Since the working classes have discovered the truth that a reduction of hours increases, or at least does not diminish, wages, they have based their conclusion on some such reasoning as this: An increase in the hours of labor decreases the demand for laborers, and as wages fall with a decreased demand, an increase of hours must reduce wages. Reversedly, a decrease of the hours of labor increases the demand for laborers, and, as wages rise with an increased demand, a decrease of hours must enhance wages.

This explanation of the phenomenon is more logical than that of kid-gloved philosophers who, having been forced to recognize the truth, explain it by the theory that shorter hours enable the laborer to work with greater energy and effectiveness. But neither explanation is quite satisfactory, and the latter is neither logical nor true, for men cannot do more in eight hours than in ten.

To my mind the thorough explanation is indicated by Henry George.

Workingmen do not get all that they by their labor produce. The more they produce, the less proportionately, they get. If they produced barely enough to sustain themselves, they would retain the whole, and there would be no idlers; if they produced a great deal more than enough to sustain themselves, they would not be able to retain the whole, and there would be plenty of idlers. Idlers are supported by the surplus which laborers produce. If that surplus is large, idlers live luxuriously; if small they suffer. The workingman's surplus is taken from him by the institution of ground rent. It could not be done otherwise, for no man will part with his property unless he receives its value in another form, and in the very nature of things an idler cannot offer any valuable thing of his own production in exchange for the property of workingmen. But by getting control of the land, without which no man can live, the idler accomplishes his object; he exchanges the use of "his land" for something which the laborer produces upon it. In this way a part of the laborer's surplus is taken from him. And since land is limited in quantity and its price rises as demand for it increases—the part of the laborer's surplus that is devoted to the support of the idler grows with the growth of production. The price of land tends to rise until no surplus is left to the laborer, and he is reduced to a condition in which by the longest and most efficient labor he can barely live, all his surplus being diverted by ground-rent from him to the idler. Now, it is evident, since anything which reduces the demand for land reduces its price, that a diminution of production will reduce the proportion of produce that goes to ground-rent.

If all machinery were destroyed, the production of wealth would be greatly diminished, consequently demand for land would decline, ground-rents would fall, and the power of the idler over the workingman through his control of land would be weakened. Thus a decrease of production would cause an increase of wages. That is, the proportion of production devoted to the payment of wages would be greater than before. Similarly, if all workingmen were to work only eight hours instead of ten or more, demand for land would for a time diminish, and wages would be a greater proportion of the whole production than before. This tendency of wages to rise with the reduction of hours of labor would continue until the aggregate of production was only sufficient to support the laborers; until there was no surplus which idlers could appropriate. From that time, but not before, a reduction of hours for labor would reduce wages, because from that time the true wages fund would be reduced. In other words, when workers are getting all that they produce, a decrease of working time reduces wages. It cannot be otherwise. When the whole is diminished, some or all of its parts must be diminished also; and if the whole is absorbed by wages, a diminution of the whole must diminish wages. But, if part of the whole is appropriated by idlers, a diminution of the whole may be, and in practice is, confined to that part which goes to the idlers, thus increasing the proportion that is taken by the laborers.

While the institution of ground-rent continues, higher production, whether caused by improved machinery, improved methods, or longer hours of labor, inevitably reduces that proportion of wealth produced which is devoted to the payment of laborers.

'ANGLO-SAXON RACE.'

Mr. Burton,—Your correspondent "Sartor Resartus, Jr.," will find the views of many persons to accord with his own respecting the Anglo-Saxon race. His remarks on Saxon and Celt are timely. I had found myself, with great self-complacency, accepting the glorification of the "Anglo-Saxon" as something in which I had a share. On examination I find that, of my European ancestors, one was a native of Amsterdam, another of Paris, a third was born in the Highlands of Scotland, one in the North of Ireland, and two in England,—I must therefore be part Celt. Probably many of your contributors, possibly Franc-Tirour, Silex, and others, have Celtic blood flowing in their veins.

The poets place these matters in the right light. Longfellow says, "Hail the breath of the Saxon and Celt, like the breath of the east wind, drift overmore to the westward the scanty smoke of thy wigwams."

Yours,

D. F. S. I. E.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGAR		
Corte Rico	64	13 5/8
Cut Leaf	8	10 1/4
Granulated	7	10 7/8
Circle A	64	10 0/8
Extra C	54	6
Yellow C	54	10 5/8
Yellows	6	10 3/8
TEA.		
Congou Common	13	10
" Fair	18	10
" Good	23	10
" Choice	29	10
" Extra Choice	33	10
Oolong—Choice	35	10
MOLASSES.		
Chienfengos	27	10
Primal	25	10
Porto Rico new crop	30	10
Harbades	30	10
Demarara	30	10
" A	31	10
Diamond N	33	10

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable wholesale house.

SOAPS.		
Ivory bar, 1 lb, 2 lb and 3 lb	6 1/2	
Fraxine	6	
Dominion	6	
Surprise	5 1/2	
Tiger	5 1/2	
Extra Pale, 1 or 3 lb	5	
Yellow Rose	5	
"Linen Towel" for 30 bars, and 30 towels	0.00	
Half Braid	1	
Canada	1	
Imperial	1	
No 1 Family	4	
Hermine	3 1/2	
Brat	3	
Congress	3	
Brown	2	
Tallet 15 to 24 per doz	11 1/2	
CANDLES, 6 and 8 1/2	11 1/2	
BISCUITS		
Pilot Bread	2.00 to 2.00	
Boston and Tea Family	6 1/2 to 7 1/2	
Soda	6 to 7	
do in 1 lb boxes 10 to case	7	
Fancy	8 to 13	
CONFECTIONERY		
Assorted in 25 lb boxes	12	
Royal Mixture	11 to 20	
Louenges	12 to 15	
1 cent goods, 111 in a box	15 to 10	
Toys per hundred	65 to 75	
Brooms	1.00 to 3.25	
Starch, Blue and White	7	
" Lilly White	9	
Prepared Corn	9	
BUTTER.		
Canadian new	16 to 18	
N S	15 to 18	
CHEESE		
Swiss	9 to 10	
Eggs	15 to 16	
Tobacco—Black	39 to 46	
" Bright	42 to 58	
Blacking, per gross	3.00 to 4.00	
Blacklead	2.00 to 10.00	
Pearl Blue	2.50 to 3.00	

In addition to the above quotations Messrs. Mackintosh & Co keep in stock SUGARS, TEAS and MOLASSES.

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	11.50 to 11.00
" Am. Plate	11.00 to 14.50
Pork, Mess, American	14.50 to 15.00
" American clear	10.50 to 17.00
" P. E. 1 Mess	15.00 to 15.50
" P. E. 1 Thin Mess	4.00 to 11.50
" Prime Mess	12.00 to 12.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails	11 to 12
Cases	12 to 12 1/2
Hams, P. E. U.S.	13 to 13 1/2
Duty on Air Pork and Beef 250 per hbl.	

The above quotations are prepared by Wm Ackhurst, Wholesale Provision Dealer, Pickford & Black's Wharf, Halifax.

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

No. 1 Wool Skins each	none
Season lot	none
Salted and dry	20 to 40
Short Pelts	20
Wool—clean washed, per pound	20
" unwashed	15
Green Hides—Ox, inspected, No 1	7 1/2
" Cow	6 1/2
Salted Hides—Ox in Lots, No 1	7 1/2
" Cow	6 1/2
Calf Skin	8 to 10
Deacons, each	20 to 35
Lambskins	25 to 40

The above quotations are furnished by W.M.F. FOSTER, dealer in Wool and Hides, 226 Barrington street.

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

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

Flour		
Graham	5.25 to 5.50	
Patent High grades	5.50 to 6.00	
" mediums	4.50 to 5.25	
Superior Extra	4.50 to 5.25	
Lower grades	3.50 to 4.40	
Oatmeal	1.00 to 1.40	
Corn Meal—Halifax ground	3.10 to 3.25	
" Imported	3.00 to 3.10	
Iran per ton Wheat	20.00 to 22.00	
" Corn	18.00 to 20.00	
Shorts	22.00 to 24.00	
Middlings	25.00 to 28.00	
Cracked Corn	31.50 to 33.00	
" Oats	30.00	
" Barley	31.00	
Pea Meal per hbl	3.75	
Feed Flour	3.25 to 3.50	
Oats per bushel of 54 lbs	43 to 48	
Barley of 48	70 to 80	
Peas of 60	1.10	
Corn of 60	60 to 65	
Hay per ton	12.00 to 14.00	
Straw	8.00 to 9.00	

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACARELL.		
Extra	none	
No 1	none	
No 2 large	none	
No 2	none	
No 3 large	2.00 to 3.25	
No 3	2.00 to 2.25	
Small	1.00	
HERRING.		
No 1 Shore, July	4.00 to 4.25	
August and Sept	none	
No. 1, Ingonish	4.00 to 4.25	
No 1 Round Shore	1.75 to 2.00	
No. 1, Labrador	none	
ALEWIGS	2.50 to 2.62 1/2	
COBBLIS		
Hard Shore to equal	2.25 to 2.37	
Bank	2.10	
Bay	none	
SALMON, No. 1	9.75 to 10.00	
No 2	7.50 to 8.00	
No 3	6.50 to 7.00	
For city inspection. Shore inspection will not bring so much.	1.75 to 1.90	
HADDOCK	1.75	
HAIK	1.75	
CEX	none	
POLLOCK	none	
FISH OILS.		
Cod A	35 to 36	
Dog A	25 to 29	
Pale Seal	none	
HAKE SOUPS	43 to 50c per lb.	

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, per hbl, No. 1	1.75 to 2.50
No. 2	1.25 to 1.50
Crab Apples per bus	1.00 to 1.25
Oranges per hbl	7.00 to 7.50
Fine Apples	none
Lemons, per box	6.00 to 6.50
Cocoanuts, per 100	4.50 to 5.50
Onions (Barrels) per lb.	2 1/2c to 2 3/4c
Grapes, Almeria, kegs	6.00 to 7.00
Bananas, per bunch	1.50 to 2.25

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

LUMBER.

Pine, clear No 1, per m	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do	14.00 to 17.00
" No 2, do 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 7.00
Hemlock, merchantable	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed pine	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do do	1.00 to 1.25
" spruce, No 1	1.10 to 1.50
Laths, per m	1.25
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	60 to 65
Turkeys, per pound	16 to 20
Geese, each	none
Ducks, per pair	25 to 40

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK.

Steers, best quality, per lb.	4.50 to 5
Oxen	4 to 4 1/2
Fat Steers, Cows, Heifers light weights	3 1/2 to 4
Wethers, best quality, per lb	4
Lambs, (70 lbs. and upwards)	4

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

## VANNINI'S ARDENT LOVER.

(Continued.)

"Your country may be very charming, *ma tante* talk," said the count, "but, for anything we can distinguish of it, we might as well be in the tunnel of Posilippo."

"I am so sorry," said Annunziata, laughing; "but presently we shall be on the other side of the mountains, and then we shall have the stars and the sea to look at."

"But I have seen the stars and the sea so many times before!" said the count, plaintively. "I think, if you will permit me, I will go to sleep."

Annunziata readily gave the desired permission, and, resting her elbow on the carriage-door and her chin on her hand, gazed out into the soft, warm, Southern night. The mountains rose high on either side of the road, the stars were twinkling far overhead; the olives and the stone pines were whispering to each other just as they used to do in the old days so long ago, when she and Luigi ran wild over the hills together. Poor Luigi! what had become of him and why had things gone wrong with him! Ah, she feared she could answer that last question only too easily. She sighed. "Why does he love like that?" she muttered to herself. "It is very foolish; other men never do so. As for my poor dear De Chagny, I suppose he does not even know what love means."

She turned round, with a half smile, to look at poor dear De Chagny, who was stretched, sound asleep, at her side—and that was the last thing she remembered doing till she found herself lying down in the carriage, her maid rubbing her hands and her husband looking anxiously into her face. She jumped up immediately into a sitting posture, and rubbed her eyes. They were driving at a rapid pace down the road leading to Amalfi.

"What is the matter?" she asked. "I am quite well. Did I faint?"

"No," replied her husband, who looked a little pale and disturbed, "not exactly; but we have had an adventure. Perhaps I had better not tell you till we get in."

"No, no; tell me now. I never felt better in my life."

"Well, then," said the count, "some of your amiable countrymen have been robbing us. I woke up to find the carriage stopped, and you lying back insensible, your face covered by a handkerchief which I afterwards found to be soaked with chloroform. Half a dozen scoundrels were standing round the maid, whom they were about serving in the same manner, and the coachman was on his knees in the road, saying his prayers. I understand that such is the custom of the country."

"Good heavens!" exclaimed Annunziata, clasping her hands, "they were banditti!"

"Banditti, my dear, of the purest type. Costumes of the old style—long cloaks, leather thongs round their legs, and steepie-crowned hats. Nothing could have been better put on the stage; but their manners left much to be desired. They gave me to understand that I was to be carried off to the mountains and kept till I was ransomed, and, *ma foi!* I was preparing myself to go—being unarmed and powerless—when a great, strapping fellow of six foot three interfered on my behalf, and after a fierce wrangle with his companions, which I had some hope might end in their all stabbing one another, motioned me to get into the carriage again. They then kicked the coachman, and we resumed our journey. But they have carried off every article of luggage we possess. I stand before you the owner of not so much as a toothbrush. Admit that the position is comical!"

"My diamonds!" exclaimed Annunziata, in a voice of poignant anguish—and I am sure every lady will sympathize with her in her bereavement.

"The very first thing they took, my dear," said the count, calmly "Annoying, but inevitable. Perhaps diamonds are not exactly the thing to travel with in your charming country. This, I suppose, is Amalfi. Well, one comfort is that we cannot well be robbed again on our return journey! I wonder whether the landlord here can provide me with a nightshirt and a bit of soap."

Leaving her husband to make investigations on this subject, Annunziata, as soon as she arrived at the inn, went up to her room to have a good cry over the fate of her jewels; for, rich as she was, the loss was a heavy one, and she knew enough of her native land to be aware of the extreme improbability of her ever recovering her property.

After she had bewailed herself for some time she began to undress, and as she did so a scrap of folded paper fell out of the front of her dress. She picked it up, and found that it contained these words, hastily scrawled in pencil: "If you want your diamonds, and have the courage to come for them, boat Ravello *alone* to-morrow evening, just after sunset!" Evidently this note must have been thrust into her dress by one of the brigands while she was insensible.

Annunziata never hesitated about keeping the appointment, not supposing that any harm could be intended to her, and being aware that she must be tolerably safe in Ravello, a moderately sized village, before nightfall. Nevertheless she thought it might be wiser not to let her husband know of this strange communication. He would either forbid her to go, or would insist upon accompanying her; and the paper expressly said that she was to go alone.

On the following day she accordingly feigned to be too ill and upset by the events of the previous evening to undertake a fresh journey for the next twenty-four hours.

"As you will, my dear," said M. de Chagny, resignedly; "I only beg

you to remember that I am shirtless, brushless, razorless, and cigarless, and that the food in this enchanting spot, with the exception of the macaroni, is most execrable."

"We will leave as early as you like to-morrow morning," said Annunziata; and her husband sauntered off to stretch himself full length upon the beach—to see, but not to admire, the lovely view—to throw stones into the sea and long for the slow hours to pass.

Towards evening Annunziata left her room, locking the door behind her and hoping the count would imagine it to be fastened on the inside, and slipped out of the house unobserved.

Ravello stands on the heights above Amalfi, and the footpath that leads to it lies through a rocky, wooded ravine, lonely enough, but not alarming to a courageous lady in quest of her diamonds in broad daylight. Annunziata climbed the hill with her light, elastic step, determined to reach the rendezvous before sunset. She was already within a short distance of the village when she became aware of a man wrapped in a long cloak, who was sitting on a rock by the wayside with his back turned towards her. She was tripping quickly past him; but he rose, placed himself full in her path, and removed his hat.

"Luigi!" she exclaimed, starting back.

"Here are your diamonds!" said he; and he held out the morocco case which contained those jewels, as he spoke. Annunziata grasped it involuntarily, but almost immediately let it fall to the ground.

"Oh, Luigi!" she exclaimed, "what has made you do this?"

"It is scarcely you, Signora Contessa, who should put that question to me," he replied, quietly.

"Oh, what a miserable woman I am!" she burst out, throwing herself down on the bank and beginning to cry bitterly. "I meant to do what was best—I did indeed! How could I know you would take things so to heart? I told you I could promise nothing—you must remember that. Oh, why should you have cared for me so much! There are so many others whom you might have married, and who would have made you far happier than I could. I meant to do what was kindest—and this is how it has ended!" And the tears poured down her cheeks.

Luigi looked at her sadly and calmly, and with just a faint touch of contempt, she thought.

"I have thought over that, and over many things lately," he said; "and I do not blame you. You intended to be kind—only you did not understand. I suppose you could not understand. I was in a hell of despair for a long time; but that is all over now, and I see that you are right, and that we never could have been happy together. Our robbing you was an accident. I had no notion that you were in these parts, or I might have prevented it. As it is, I have been able to restore you your diamonds under pretence of going down to Naples to dispose of them; but the rest of your property I am afraid you will have to lose. And now, signora, I must bid you good-bye."

"Oh, no, Luigi—not like this! Can I do nothing for you? Can I not save you from this dreadful life? See—here are my diamonds; take them—they are worth a great deal of money—enough to enable you to begin again in some other part of the country, and live honestly and happily."

Luigi shook his head with a smile. "I am greatly obliged to you, signora," he said, "but I am in no need of money; and as for 'this dreadful life,' I mean to abandon it to-morrow. Do you love your husband?"

"Of course," replied she, a little confused by this abrupt change of topic.

"I thought he looked a little old for you; but he seemed a good-natured fellow. Now you must go; it is getting too dark for you to be out alone. Good bye, Annunziata. God bless you! Don't think of me any more."

"But, Luigi," she pleaded through her tears, "you will let me hear from you?"

"No, signora; it will be better not. You understand that I must conceal myself for some time to come."

He turned to go but suddenly faced about again, took her in his arms, and kissed her gently on the forehead. Then, without another word, he walked quickly away up the hill.

Annunziata watched his tall figure striding away in the twilight till he was out of sight; and then she picked up her diamonds, and ran back to Amalfi. Luigi had not told her that escape from the mountains for so well-known a criminal as he had become was almost an impossibility, nor had he mentioned that his comrades, on his return to them without diamonds or money, would most assuredly put him to death as a traitor. But he was himself well aware of both facts, and was glad that it should be so—the world having now no attraction left in it strong enough to make him wish for life. His body was found, stabbed to the heart, in a wood near Ravello a few days later; by which time the Comte and Comtesse de Chagny had, fortunately, left that part of the country.

The discovery of a murdered man more or less is not, or was not, at any rate, in those days, so unusual an incident in the neighborhood of Amalfi, as to create much stir beyond the immediate vicinity; and it was long before Annunziata became aware that when she had parted from her former lover on the hillside he had left her only to go to his death.

M. de Chagny still relates the story of his adventure with the brigands of Amalfi, and the romantic generosity with which one of those rascals, dazzled by the beauty of the celebrated Vannini, made an appointment with her for the purpose of restoring her diamonds. "It was a veritable *Craque Duval* affair," says the count, "and is one of the most amusing reminiscences of our delightful Italian journey; but we have not been back there since; and as for my wife, she seems to have taken a horror of the country."

THE END.

THE AMERICAN WIDOW.

Colonel Randolph woke up one sunny spring morning with that vague recollection of something raving happened to him the night before and that instinctive impulse to go to sleep again quickly, before the memory should have time to take definite shape, which are among the most common and least agreeable of human experiences. It is needless to say that he did not achieve a return to oblivion. The mere fact of having to make an effort to obtain sleep is usually quite sufficient to frighten sleep away, and Colonel Randolph succeeded no better than did his fellow-mortals in the surrounding city, many of whom must, at that same moment, have been dimly recalling debts incurred, engagements entered into, high words exchanged, or other seeds of trouble foolishly sown on the previous evening, and repeated too late. The colonel's case, however, was not so bad as any of these; it was only that he had fallen in love. After sitting up in bed for a few minutes and rubbing his eyes, he remembered all about it, and muttered a word or two under his breath with the deprecatory smile of one who is conscious of having perpetrated an act of folly, and expects to be laughed at for it.

What he said to himself was, "It's very ridiculous—utterly ridiculous. Upon my word it is!"

And yet, upon the face of it, there was no reason why Colonel Randolph in love should be more ridiculous than any other man in a similar predicament. It is true that he was nearer fifty than forty; but then he neither looked nor felt his age. He was tall, handsome, and active, and the black hairs on his head, and in his mustache still predominated over the gray; moreover, he had only recently resigned the command of a smart hussar regiment, and he was heir-presumptive to a baronetcy and an estate with a moderate rent-roll attached to it. He was thus, on various grounds, a man who had the right to pay his addresses in accordance with the dictates of his heart, and whose marriage might be regarded as a fitting and not improbable event. And, besides all this, he was no novice in the art of pleasing, having been in love many times during the course of his military career, and having passed through the malady without incurring any of the ulterior penalties which commonly attach thereto.

There were, however, circumstances connected with the present crisis which caused the colonel to feel uneasy, and to take up an expostulatory and argumentative tone in his self-communings. To begin with, he had an uncomfortable suspicion that he was harder hit this time than he had ever been before; and certainly he had never on any previous occasion succumbed in such a marvellous short space of time.

"Oh, it's simply ridiculous, you know," the colonel repeated, drawing up his knees and resting his chin upon them. "I'm like the old woman in the nursery-rhyme, by Jove—'this is none of I'!" To think that yesterday morning I hadn't even seen her! And now I don't know who she is, or where she comes from, or a single blessed thing about the woman, except that she's a Yankee and that her name's Van Steen, and that she's the most adorable creature in the whole world. I do trust I'm not going to make a downright fool of myself. I've a great mind not to meet her again. I don't think I'll go to that ball to-night, after all; what the deuce should I go to balls for? I've done with dancing and all that kind of thing!"

At this juncture Colonel Randolph's soliloquy was interrupted by the entrance of his servant, who proceeded to fill the bath and lay out his master's clothes, while the colonel flopped down on his back, like a guilty thing surprised, and, for some reason which he would have been puzzled to explain, went through an elaborate feat of yawning and stretching himself. Half an hour later, when he was shaved and dressed, and was looking over the geraniums outside his window into the sunny thoroughfare below, at the end of which there was a glimpse of St. James's Street and of the ebb and flow of passing vehicles and pedestrians, he began to feel more comfortable, and the common-sense which, as he flattered himself, was one of the chief ingredients of his character, showed signs of reasserting its sway. "No; I'm not going to that ball to-night; I'm hanged if I do!" he said decidedly. "It's all confounded humbug and nonsense." And with that he took his way downstairs and marched off to the club to breakfast.

Colonel Randolph belonged to two clubs, the United Services and the Army and Navy. At the first he usually breakfasted, and, when he had no other engagement, dined; at the second he spent nearly all the remainder of his spare time. He had reached a period of life at which men are apt to fall into methodical habits; and the afternoon rubber of whist to which, when he first left his regiment, he had resorted only as an occasional means of passing time, had latterly become as essential a part of his somewhat monotonous daily life as eating, drinking, and sleeping. To-day, however, he was absent from the familiar room when the clock struck five, and his friends caused the club to be searched for him in vain. At that moment, indeed, he was ringing the door-bell at a certain house in Grosvenor Place where he had dined the night before, and a few minutes later he was shown into the presence of Mrs. Digby, whom he knew to be as dependent upon her cup of afternoon tea as some other people are upon a game of whist. Mrs. Digby was a good-natured, rather silly woman, considerably past middle age, and innocent of the smallest pretensions to beauty. The colonel, who held that all women ought to be young and pretty, had no special affection for her; nevertheless he was quite honest in his remark that he had called at five o'clock, believing that to be his best chance of finding her at home.

"How nice of you!" said Mrs. Digby, "I thought you always called upon people when you thought there was a good chance of finding them out. I'm sure most men do. Now let me give you a cup of tea."

(To be continued.)



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## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Halifax is to be lighted with the electric light. It yet remains to be proven that this means of lighting our streets is as reliable as gaslight.

Sir J. E. Commerell, one of the most popular admirals that have been upon this station for many years, is succeeded by the Earl of Clanwilliam. The new admiral arrived on Tuesday, and will, in the absence of the Bellerophon, hoist his flag upon H. M. S. Dido.

We are happy to learn that the rather serious injury received by the esteemed lady of ex-mayor George Fraser, is not likely to prove so serious as at first supposed.

Prof. F. C. D. Bristowe, who was appointed to Christ Church, Fredericton, as organist, is a brother of Prof. Bristowe of this city.

The house at the corner of Barrington and Cornwallis Sts., has been handsomely painted by the House Painters' Association, and presents a very attractive appearance.

An attempt is shortly to be made to float the steamer Hanoverian, recently wrecked upon the coast of Newfoundland, and there appears to be every prospect that the stupendous undertaking will be successfully accomplished.

Potatoes will be cheap in the Maritime Provinces the coming winter. The crop in P. E. Island and Cape Breton was never surpassed in either quality or quantity. In New Brunswick it is fair, and in Nova Scotia Proper considerably better than last year.

Nova Scotians will see with pleasure that Sir William Dawson, himself an eminent Nova Scotian, has been chosen to act as President at the next meeting of the British Association for the advancement of science. Such an honor seldom falls to the lot of a colonist; it is, however, well merited.

The elevation of Mr. J. Norman Ritchie to the bench of Nova Scotia will be recognized as a fitting tribute to the ability and integrity which that gentleman displayed during his brilliant career at the Bar. Judge Ritchie has our most cordial congratulations, and we feel certain that the honor which has been conferred upon him will be advantageous to the interests of the people of the Province.

The report of Rev. Dr. Hill's intended resignation of the rectorship of St. Paul's, Halifax, will be heard with regret both by his parishioners and his many friends in the city and Province. Dr. Hill has been a prominent figure in literary circles for many years, and his absence will leave a blank in the community which it will be difficult to fill. We trust that the good gentleman may find in his Alpine retreat that restoration of health which he seeks.

The Guy Family now at the Lyceum are attracting good audiences. The heavy weight balancing is the most wonderful feature of the entertainment.

English manufactured goods are keeping pace with the other improvements of the day. The woollen cloths are remarkably fine, judging from the samples lately imported by W. Moody of the London House, Granville Street.

The new bridge which now spans the St. John River, was formally opened on Wednesday last; by it, Halifax will now have direct railway communication with Boston.

Not one person in five, it is said, can read the advertisement of J. Godfrey Smith, which appears in another column, without the aid of spectacles. Try, and if you fail, get a pair of Dr. Laurence's spectacles.

The races at the Polo grounds on Saturday last were scarcely up to the average. The best race, by all odds, was that open to all, and was closely contested by Mr. McFartridge's Electrician and Mr. Kenny's Emissary, being won by the latter, Electrician having been disqualified. Fortunately the day was fine, otherwise the long and tedious waiting between the races would have been unendurable.

The Irish drama "Kerry Gow," is to be put upon the boards of the Academy on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings next. The *Cleveland Plain Dealer* thus refers to the play:—

Fred. Marsden's drama, "The Kerry Gow," was presented at the Academy of Music last evening to a large and demonstrative audience. Mr. J. S. Murphy, as Dan O'Hara, is the same old J. S. Murphy, a faithful delineator of Irish wit, Irish maudliness and Irish patriotism. The play was splendidly mounted; the blacksmith scene especially being true to life. Mr. Murphy is an accomplished blacksmith and horseshoer, as was evidenced by his skill in providing footwear for Valentine Hay's horse on the stage.

For the information of students intending to study at King's College, the President wishes to give publicity to the following regulations:—

All unmarried students, except those living in Windsor and the vicinity, will be expected to reside in the College.

All students just entering the College, either in the preparatory class, or as matriculants, or from other colleges, will be required to bring a certificate of good moral character signed by their own clergymen, and in the case of those who have been at public schools, such certificate will have to be signed by the master or masters of the school or schools which they have been attending during the past eighteen months.

Divinity students will apply to the President for special regulation's affecting their entrance to the College.

Mr. W. H. Rogers, Inspector of River Fisheries, was in town on Thursday, on his way to the Western Counties.

The Indian Settlement at Frog Lake, near Pitt, is likely to be abandoned. The Indians have a dislike, or dread, of the scene of the murders committed by them.

There is no need to stint our young folk's supply of hœ-cakes, nor to limit the quantity of porridge served out to them at breakfast, since the corn crop of America has this year outgrown itself, and dealers are at a loss how to successfully corner it so as to raise the price. Cheap Indian meal will be in order during the coming year.

The Boston Fish Bureau believe in the removal of all duties upon Canadian-caught fish. So do we; but Uncle Sam must look alive if he would have cheap herring.

Mr. R. W. Raymond, of New York, Secretary of the Institute of Mining Engineers, has gracefully acknowledged, in a letter to Mayor Mackintosh of Halifax, the many courtesies extended to the members of the Institute by the citizens of Halifax, and the people of Nova Scotia.

A wonderful century this; Morse outdone by Bell, and Bell now outdone by Brown. The latter, an American of course, has invented a magneto telephone and telegraph, in which no battery is required. With such a telephone we may converse with our cousins in London, and chat with our relations in the antipodes.

British Columbia now adds to her rich natural resources petroleum of excellent quality, of which there is said to be an abundant supply. Our Pacific Province bids fair to rival her Atlantic sister in the variety of her natural wealth.

The general introduction of quadriduplex wires into the telegraphic service of Great Britain, has enabled the government to reduce the telegraphic charges to sixpence per message. The penny post and the sixpenny telegram are luxuries never dreamed of by our grand sires, yet they appear to have enjoyed life without them.

On Nov. 27th, the spirit of the murderer of poor Quinn of Duck Lake is to wander away to its proper hunting grounds; that is, provided certain sympathy is not roused to save from the gallows a man bereft of gratitude and having the instincts of a beast, rather than those of a human being.

The American duties upon fish caught by Canadian vessels, are avoided by the transshipment of cargoes at sea from Canadian to American ships. Happily it is impossible to prolong the customs line seaward, otherwise our fishermen might fare badly.

Heligoland, that morsel of red sandstone near the mouth of the Elbe, upon which the British flag waves triumphantly, is again agitating the mind of the covetous German. Its possession by Great Britain is said to be a constant source of friction between the Germanic and the Britanic powers. If Germany would but possess her soul in patience, and allow fathers Time and Neptune to go on with the work which they have begun, she may yet live to see the coveted possession reduced to the proportions of a shoal or dangerous sand-bank.

An important libel suit has just been decided in Montreal. Major Dugas of the 65th Battalion brought an action for libel against E. E. Sheppard, Editor of the *Toronto News*, for publishing some damaging statements as to the sobriety and general conduct of the French volunteers while on their way to the North-West. Judge Ramsay sentenced Sheppard to pay a fine of \$200, and to be imprisoned until it was paid. Sheppard paid the fine immediately. When on his way out of the Court House he was met by Capt. Normandeau, who attempted to horsewhip him. Sheppard defended himself with an umbrella and then drew a revolver. The combatants were separated without receiving any injury.

Montreal must have an inferior force of police, or her citizens include more roughs than are commonly found in well-organized communities. Three policemen met their death in the discharge of their official duties during the month of September in Montreal. Our city fathers should offer the services of some of our stalwart policemen; rioters and unruly persons would find them able to preserve the peace despite the odds against them.

New York is a thirsty city, and now finds that its water supply is utterly inadequate to the requirements of its people. The contract has just been awarded for an aqueduct or tunnel, cylindrical in form, 14 feet in diameter, 30 miles in length, and bricked throughout; through which, it is hoped, a sufficient supply of water may be drawn from the lakes to meet the immediate wants of the citizens.

Compulsory vaccination in Montreal has caused serious riots. The several health offices were attacked by the mob, and the police were armed with rifles and bayonets before they succeeded in quelling the first outbreak. The French inhabitants are non-believers in the efficacy of vaccination, and are opposed to compulsory measures; they likewise have a strange superstition that luck follows the person who has recovered from small-pox, and they therefore court the disease.

Mr. Gladstone and Lord Rosebery have each written a letter for publication, stating that the question of the disestablishment of the Scotch Church is purely a matter for Scotchmen to deal with, and ought not to be a test question at the coming parliamentary elections. At the last sitting of parliament, there were 1,261 petitions with 690,022 signatures against the Church of Scotland Disestablishment bill, and only 108 petitions with 17,790 signatures in favor of the bill.

## AGRICULTURE.

**MANAGEMENT OF HOGS.**—There are many men owning hogs who do not know the difference between right and wrong in their management. They never stop to think whether or not there is any limit to the ill-treatment or neglect a hog can endure; but there are a greater number of men who fail to act upon the better knowledge they possess. They seem not to be sufficiently impressed with the importance of providing shelter and the proper kinds of feed, varying with the condition of the season or weather and the age or growth of their stock. This latter class we would be glad to reach and to see them "enthused" with the idea that constant attention and careful looking after details in the management of their animals, personally or by some one equally interested with themselves, are among the first conditions of success.

There are said to be carried off from the soil 9 pounds of lime in 25 bushels of oats, and 15 pounds in 38 bushels of barley. There are 3 pounds of lime in 2 tons of clover, 140 pounds in 25 tons of turnips, and 270 pounds in 9 tons of potatoes. Some soils contain an abundance of lime for a thousand years, while other soils require an occasional application of lime as a fertilizer.

Milk should be set as soon as possible after it is taken from the cow. In cool weather it is a good idea to set milk-pails with milk in warm water before straining, as cream rises best in a falling temperature. To prevent milk from absorbing bad odors, it should be kept at a higher temperature than surrounding atmosphere; never let it get below fifty degrees. The milk should stand before skimming until it begins to sour, to get best results, or should be skimmed as soon as it begins to sour, and then the cream should stand twenty-four hours to ripen. It is a disadvantage to mix the cream from different cows, but when mixed, it should stand twelve hours before churning.

**POTASH FOR POTATOES AND FRUIT.**—The following is taken from the report of the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station, which was prepared by Prof. Gessmann:—In an experiment made in manuring for potatoes, with sulphate of potash and muriate of potash, it was found that potatoes grown where the latter form of potash was used were almost free from scab, while another plot manured with sulphate of potash, and still another with no manure, were seriously disfigured by scab. This, however, is but the result of a single experiment, and another trial may show the reverse condition. It was also observed that corn smut showed itself far more on an unmanured plot than on plots that were made rich with manure or fertilizers. The further experiments in the use of potash compounds for fruit growing confirm previous conclusions that such compounds act very favorably upon the quality of fruit, increasing its saccharine matter and rendering the plants more healthy. Muriate of potash seems to be a specially useful fertilizer for peach trees affected with the "yellows."

All writers and practical poultry-keepers concur in saying no more than fifty fowls should be kept in one house, so as to guard against an epidemic of disease going through the whole flock. These houses would require to be a considerable piece apart. Near a city, town or large village this could not be done, as chicken-thieves would soon carry off the outlying colonies. In retired places where there is little danger from thieves, they could no doubt be raised very profitably.

A farm, the greater part of which is poor or barren land, if dry, would suit well, provided it has sufficient good land to raise the different kinds of grain to feed the fowls. If it has a small stream running through it, or a small lake, or even marsh, it would be all the better, and would also be excellent for ducks and geese; but where fowls alone are to be raised, the water might be raised by a windmill sufficient for their use. The ducks, geese, and fowls, should be kept apart from one another, as they will thrive better.

[Special despatch to THE CRITIC.]

## THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

KENTVILLE, N. S., Oct. 1.

As I write, the Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition for the year of grace 1885 is in full blast in the Kentville Exhibition Building. I write "in full blast," advisedly and appropriately. The tramp of many feet, the sound of many voices words, snatches of sentences here, mingling with the sound of music. Organs, pianos, and bands, above the roar of human voices in the distance, proclaim these the grounds; neighing of horses, deep bellowing of bulls, lowing of kine, bloating of sheep, clarion note of huge Plymouth Rocks, and their brothers of other breeds, add their testimony that the Exhibition is in full blast. It had formal opening, on Tuesday, about 3 o'clock, P. M.; close up to that time, chaos and confusion, regardless of order and beauty, reigned; but the efforts of the hard-worked committee men and assistants prevailed, as Councillor F. D. Curry advanced to the front of the south gallery, and intimated that it became his duty, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, to open the Exhibition; and after brief, but well-chosen remarks, introduced His Honor Lieut. Governor Ritchie; "a noble son of a worthy sire." His Honor was followed by the leader of the Government, the leader of the Opposition, and by Hon. Donald Ferguson, notes of whose speeches I forward by mail; and then the Chairman declared the Exhibition open. Let us start from the Press Room, and go the rounds. We cannot even mention all we shall see. We shall try to get and give the essence of what should be most characteristic, interesting and useful.

Here are stoves from the Windsor Foundry, and specimens of stones and minerals in cases; bare tables show here and to our right, the result of smaller quantities of fruits being required from exhibitors than on other occasions. Part of an extensive show of canned fruits in air-tight glass jars commences here. Let them out the more unresponsive, unwholesome, less fruity and indifferently palatable preserves, apples, plums, pears, grapes, peaches, quinces.

Pomona, thou seest this inhospitable down-east—"That for which we here see of its produce and capabilities, we are proud of as well as love." The fruit is a fine display, in size and appearance, though some varieties are not at perfection. The world can't beat us in apples; these Emperor Alexander's are big, but little good at home; none abroad like their namesake, Gravensteins, the perfection of juicy flavor may win a first place for export to the States; Ribston Pippins are A1 in the English market, rich in flavor and fair keepers; next comes Nonpariel, then Blenheim Pippins, then King of Tomkins, then Ben Davis, not much cultivated now, but bound to take a high place; and the Gloria Mundi, a large showy apple, should be in the English market for Christmas, and notably Christmas trees; the Baldwin is conceded to take sixth place among apples for export, and is liked at home for its high color, the Canada Renet, as all russets commands a good price. The golden russet of Western New York takes first place. There is a dish of Ben Davis apples, the growth of 1884; another of 1885, not knowing which is which you could not tell. The main apple and the fallow water are spoken of as excellent new varieties. The stark promises to rival the Ben Davis in keeping and quality. Of other fruits, we could only name them, eat some if we dared, those luscious Baldwins for instance. Fruit occupies share of space proportioned to its great importance. Tomatoes, forgotten in their place, deserved mention. Vegetables, two long tables full, we will notice only the homely but indispensable potatoes, and the best of them. The early beauty of Hebron, highly recommended by United States agricultural authorities, lately introduced here, is a fine, large, tuber, and fair shape. Early rose 2nd, but not good for table use. Garnet chili 3rd, principally for feed. Porifolia 4th. Early Vermonts are great yielders. Davis seedling also a good yielder. The famous Curbank seedling pigs won't eat if they can help it. All the old black calico holds its own as table potato. Other vegetables we cannot in this despatch even notice, save the big squash 7 feet in circumference, 260 pounds in weight. The fine art department shows well to the right of the entrance. Around the gallery hang home made rugs, mats, and quilts, beautiful, crazy and otherwise. The cloths from the Furoka mills are deserving of great praise, and must in your next receive special notice. Cottons from Windsor Factory are good as any from abroad. There is in the gallery also a fine display of organs and pianos, notably those of our own, Gates Bros., deserving all praise for their persevering enterprise. The grains, seeds, beans, etc., make a good display. Even the hospitality of the Truro condensed milk company, who furnished free, hot coffee, can barely receive mention. We would like to describe the scenery from the top of the tower of the lovely valley beneath, but must leave it all till next week. Below are the arrivals, including really a fine display of all our thorough breeds of cattle, but one. There is also a fine show of hogs. Of the horses I am not prepared to speak without careful inspection. Agricultural implements are scarce, which should not be; but of carriages of all kinds there is a fine show. The weather has been perfectly lovely, the attendance on Tuesday was discouraging, but yesterday the building and grounds were thronged and this morning streams of carriages and loaded trains pour their thousands into the gates, and we hope into the treasury.

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CORNER HOLLIS and PRINCE STS.,  
HALIFAX, N. S.

Having just received a new and varied Stock of Script Type I am now prepared to fill all orders for Circulars, Bill-Heads, Wedding and Visiting and Invitation Cards, with neatness and despatch. Orders respectfully solicited.

## TIT-BITS.

A poet sent to an editor a contribution entitled "Why do I live?" and the editor answered, "Because you sent your contributions by mail instead of bringing them in person."

A naturalist has discovered that crows hold a solemn court at which offenders are tried—a sort of crow bar. It is said that no bird is now tried without caws, and that a true bill is indispensable in every case.

A good story is told of a strong prohibitionist, who is not now a resident of Rockville, who was expatiating on the horrors of intemperance, and getting worked up on the subject, he exclaimed: "Why, wo farmers should cut down all of our apple trees. Cider is just as bad as liquor, and as long as we have apple trees we will have cider." Upon being asked what they should do for "pia timber," he replied, "Why, use dried apples, to be sure."

HER VIEWS ON THE CHINESE QUESTION.—He (solemnly)—You had a very narrow escape last night, Miss Julia.

She—Merely, what do you mean?

He—Well, you see, I had a dream about you. I thought I was just about to kiss you, when the Chinaman rapped at the door, and I woke up.

She (after a pause)—The Chinese must go.

[Only the intimate friends of the families invited].

THE POSTOFFICE OF THE SEA.—Find on the map of South America the Strait of Magellan; look at the mountain hanging over; imagine the point of rock that leans the farthest out, and think of a barrel hung by a heavy chain swinging there. That is a postoffice. No postmaster stays there to deliver the mail, and no postman unlocks; in fact, it has no key. Yet it is a grand postoffice. Ships coming along that way stop, and their captains take out packages of letters that have been dropped therein, see if they can find any that wants to travel their way, leave a package which is to go in another direction. And the barrel swing, doing its duty day by day, without being watched, sending joy to many hearts.—*Buenos Ayres Herald*, after *Victor Hugo*.

An English correspondent of the *Philadelphia Press* states:—To twenty-eight families of Dukes, numbering 519 relatives who have held 1,013 offices during the last thirty-five years, the large sum of \$48,000,000 has been paid. Marquises, representing thirty-three families and having 265 relatives monopolizing 1,252 offices, have drawn something over \$41,000,000 during the same period. Earls are a most greedy set and a numerous one. Two hundred Earls have exerted their patronage in favor of 3,391 relatives, who have enjoyed the sweets of nearly 6,000 comfortable posts, which have entailed an expense to the country of more than \$210,000,000. Viscounts, to the total of sixty, with 963 relatives installed in 1,500 offices or so, have swept into their pockets the nice little sum of \$56,000,000, and 211 Barons, last in order of precedence, but not numerically, have secured for 2,492 "connections" more than 4,000 preferments, of the aggregate value of \$155,000,000. In other words, 532 aristocratic families, with 7,991 relative, have got hold of 13,888 offices, which are kept up at an annual charge upon the British taxpayers of about £16,000,000.

1709. From observations compiled by Mr. Beddoe, it appears that the tallest men in Great Britain are to be found in Galloway, where the records taken gave an average height of 5ft. 10½in., without shoes. In England, the border counties have an equivocal superiority over the rest of the country. Thus the average for the whole of England being stated at 5ft. 6½in., the observations for Northumberland gave an average height of 5ft. 8½in.; for Cumberland and Westmoreland, 5ft. 8½in., Westmoreland being fractionally ahead of Cumberland; Yorkshire also is high in the list, and so are Lincoln and Cornwall. But if Yorkshire, as a county, is not at the top, it would seem that the average stature of the men in the neighbourhood of Richmond and Gilling, in the North Riding, and near Benthall in the West Riding, surpasses any other, being 10ft. 10½in., the next highest local average coming from the neighbourhood of Flegg, in Lincolnshire, which gave nearly 5ft. 9in. From the many observations taken, Mr. Beddoe concluded (a) that townsmen are smaller than countryfolk; (b) that climate appears not to have any influence on stature; (c) that tall men are as a general rule fairer than short men; (d) that the tallest Englishmen are descendants of Norsemen and Frisians.

BOOKS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—How the books accumulate there! The museum is one of the five libraries in the Kingdom to each of which is secured by law a copy of every publication the copyright of which is registered at stationers' hall, the other libraries being the Bodleian at Oxford, the public library at Cambridge, the faculty of advocates at Edinburgh, and Trinity College, Dublin. Authors and publishers often feel it a hardship to be compelled to present copies of their books to some or all of the other libraries, but rarely do they grudge the copy which goes to the great national library. For the year 1883 the number of accessions to the library obtained in this way was 10,612 volumes, besides many parts of volumes, pamphlets, music, maps, &c. But this represents but a small proportion of the yearly additions to the library. For the same year there were presented 2,692 volumes, and purchased 2,350 volumes, these latter being principally publications in foreign countries. The gross total of additions of all sorts for the year was 94,300. Some idea of the extent of the library may be gained from the size of the general catalogue, consisting of over 2,000 volumes, most of which are still in manuscript, although a beginning was made in 1881 with the labour of printing it. The amalgamation of the several catalogues from which it is compiled has taken years to complete. About a fifth of the task was finished when the present reading room was built, and now, nearly thirty years after, the work is on the eve of being completed.—*Chamber's Journal*.

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TO LET.

A new Hotel is being completed, and will be ready for occupation on or about the first of October. This will be a grand chance for a man with a knowledge of Hotel business, as Portobello is one of the most popular places in the vicinity of Halifax or Dartmouth. Apply to  
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Passengers driven to any part of the Island Baggage conveyed to and from boats free.

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The Fall Term of 1883-4 begins Thursday, Sept. 3rd. Matriculation Examinations will be held on the following day. Cash Prizes will be awarded the two Matriculants having the highest marks. Students not looking forward to a degree will be admitted to classes for which they are prepared without the full Matriculation Examination. Ex penses moderate.

Ladies admitted to all the privileges and Degrees of the College, on the same conditions as Student of the other sex.

For full particulars send for a Calendar.

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Biscuit and Confectionery Works,  
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80 Varieties to Select from.CONFECTIONERY,  
All Qualities and Prices

N. B.—Special Prices for large orders.

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144 GRANVILLE ST.,  
HALIFAX, N. S.,  
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The best designs of the famous WALTHAM WATCHES, direct from the Manufactory, at Prices that defy competition.

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PERMANENT BOARDERS ACCOMMODATED.

First-Class Sample Room in connection

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On Saturday, 1st November, 1884, with the largest and choicest selection of NEW SEASON TEAS, ever offered in Canada.

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Price List—20c, 25c, Best 30c. per lb. ELEGANT PRESENTS given to purchasers of TEA.

SUGARS of all grades Retailed at Refiners' Prices.

All GOODS warranted to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded.

HONG KONG TEA COMPANY,  
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Will leave every day, Sunday excepted, between

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From Dartmouth, 10.30 a.m. & 6 p.m.  
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Passage Fare—40 Cents for single, and 60 Cents for return passage.

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150 boxes Tobacco  
300 caddies do  
110 Thousand Cigars

For sale low by  
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ROOM PAPER,  
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**KELLEY & GLASSEY**

(Successors to Alex. McLeod & Co.)

Have just received per recent arrivals, and  
offer for sale at market prices, the following,  
viz.

—IN CASKS—

- 60 puncheons Demerara Rum,
- 5 Jamaica
- 20 hhd's Henkes' and Key-brand Gin,
- 50 qtr casks " " "
- 25 octaves " " "
- 100 qtr casks Brandy,
- 30 octaves " " "
- 100 qtr casks Scotch and Irish Whiskies,
- 75 Port and Sherry
- 75 bbl's Gooderham & Wort's Rye,
- 20 " " 7 year old do,
- 15 " " 5 " " do,
- 200 " Bass' Ale, etc and qts,
- 200 " Guinness' Stout, do do,

—IN CASES—

- 600 cases Thom and Cameron's Whiskies,
  - (Scotch and Irish in qts and flasks)
  - 200 cases Stewart's Whiskies,
  - 600 " Watson's, " "
  - 50 " Celtic " "
  - 50 " Mackie's " "
  - 50 " Williams' " "
  - 50 " Bulloch Lades' Special Whisky,
  - 75 " Lochabar " "
  - 50 " Baird's " "
  - 50 " Kinnahan's L. I. do,
  - 50 " Geo' Roe's 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> do,
  - 100 " Dunville's qts, flasks, and 1/2 flasks do,
  - 40 " Rye (in qts and flasks) do,
  - 20 " Old Crow Bourbon do,
  - 50 " Hennessy's 1 Star, 2 Star and 3 Star  
Brandy,
  - 200 " Bisquit de Bouche's 1 and 4 Star do (qts,  
flasks and 1/2 flasks),
  - 100 " LeRands Pinet Castillon do (in qts, and  
flasks and 1/2 flasks),
  - 300 " Henke's Gin (green cases),
  - 100 " DeKuyper do, do do,
  - 300 " Key-brand do, do do,
  - 25 " Henkes' do (red cases).
- All grades of Port and Sherry,  
Angostura, John Bull and other Bitters,  
Scotch Ginger Wine,  
Crosskill's celebrated Syrup, &c.

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MARITIME PROVINCES.

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SUPREME AWARDS

At the World's Expositions where exhibited.

We were awarded all the Prizes at the Dominion Exhibition, 1881, for both

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This with our Exhibits fully furnishes our claims on the minds of the Public. Our  
LARGE PURCHASE FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS enable us to sell  
for from 10 TO 20 PER CENT. LESS than the average dealer.

Your own interest should induce you to WRITE FOR PRICES.

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Capital and Assets, over . . . . . \$1,500,000  
Income, 1884 . . . . . 385,725  
Claims paid to Jan. 1st., 1885 . . . . . 2,283,203  
Deposited at Ottawa . . . . . 122,000

The following official statement of Fire Insurance  
in Canada, in 1884, shows that the net fire  
premium income of the CITIZENS was only ex-  
ceeded by a few of the oldest companies:—

COMPANY.	Net prem. inc.
Atna,	\$114,884.98
British America,	156,045.10
Citizens,	228,497.02
City of London,	189,636.65
Commercial Union,	306,475.90
Fire Insurance Association,	139,620.31
Glasgow and London,	265,629.87
Guardian,	143,617.89
Hartford,	133,369.34
Imperial,	205,141.57
Lancashire,	206,467.59
Liverpool and London and Globe,	213,168.00
London and Lancashire,	93,115.52
National of Ireland,	43,962.16
Northern,	193,746.81
North British and Mercantile,	323,170.60
Norwich and Union,	92,450.85
Phoenix of Brooklyn,	42,487.02
Phoenix of London,	223,510.45
Quebec,	69,244.70
Queen,	226,031.50
Royal,	631,307.31
Royal Canadian,	243,220.81
Scottish Union and National,	51,483.29
Western,	331,617.53

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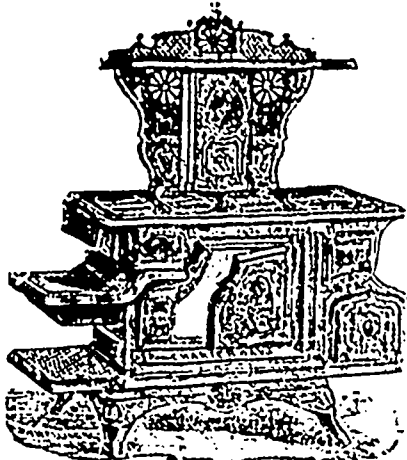
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For Soft Coal Burning.

A new and valuable feature in these Stoves, and one to which we desire to call especial attention is the Wire Gauze or Perforated Tin Oven Door by the use of which a current of air passes into and through the oven during the process of baking and imparts to bread a sweeter taste and to meats the flavor produced by the old style of roasting before an open fire and the shrinkage of meats, poultry etc., so cooked is found to be very much less than the old method.

Economy of Fuel is another important consideration in the Charter Oak, which we claim in addition to its many peculiar advantages.

Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.  
**E. COGSWELL & CO.**  
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 The Charter Oak is for sale by our Agent,  
**J. E. WILSON**  
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**A VOICE FROM THE CLERGY FOR PUTTNER'S EMULSION.**

Pugwash, N. S., Feb 10, 1882.

DEAR SIR,—I take this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation your justly-esteemed Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil has earned for itself throughout this extensive country. As a remedy of general utility in the household, it is inestimable, and in cases of over-taxation of mental or physical labor, to which the clergy are exposed in the ordinary performance of their parochial work, no one can have an idea of its efficacy before giving it a trial.

Suffering from extreme debility for a length of time, after trying a number of other remedies, I was induced, through persuasion of my clerical brethren, to try one bottle of your Emulsion. Its controlling power was so surprising that I continued its use as prescribed for a few weeks, and am now enabled to undertake and go through as long journeys with almost as little inconvenience as I experienced when I entered upon ministerial duty, thirty-five years ago. Being thus fully convinced that sufferers from exhaustion, brain weakness, or rheumatic attacks will gain speedy relief from the use of your Cod Liver Oil Compound, I feel it a duty to make known to such its remediable effect upon the system.

I am, dear Sir, yours resp'y  
**R. F. BAINE**

Rector of the United Parishes of St. Andrews, Wallace, and St. George, Pugwash, N. S., Co. Cumberland.

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—AND—

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Stateroom.....\$7.00  
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The following testimonials are as genuine as gold, and speak in laudable, praiseworthy manner of the most wonderful cures ever recorded. The number of testimonials published here is necessarily limited, but for our extended list, see circulars, which are distributed throughout the city. The Dr. wishes to impress on his patients the necessity of calling early, and also all who may be affected with any of the following diseases, viz.:

Catarrh of the Head and Throat, Catarrhal Deafness, Chronic Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption. Also, Loss of Voice, Sore Throat, etc.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Read the circulars, and hand them to your neighbors.

**LOSS OF VOICE AND CONSUMPTION CURED.**

Fredericton, June 19, 1884.

DR. WASHINGTON—

Dear Sir,—I write you under feelings of intense gratitude for your Spirometer and other instruments and medicines, which have entirely restored me to blooming health. I was given up to die of consumption, and, in fact, had no hope of ever recovering myself. Lost my voice for fifteen months. All the symptoms of consumption present—so much so, indeed, that our family physician and others gave me up to die. The change of treatment came in time to save my life, and it is for the benefit of others who are afflicted as I was that my name is allowed to appear in public print. I can heartily recommend the treatment to all who wish to be saved from the grave.

MISS JEANETTE BEVERLY.

CONSUMPTION ARRESTED.

H. G. WILSON, 125 Granville Street, HALIFAX, N. S., June 24th, 1885.

To DR. WASHINGTON, Throat and Lung Surgeon, Parlor 73, International Hotel:

Dear Sir,—Having been troubled with weak lungs and hemorrhage for some time with every indication of speedy consumption, concluded to try your "INHALATION TREATMENT" with the most flattering results. In fact to-day I am attending to my general business without noticing my former weaknesses, or that my lungs were ever effected. Your treatment cannot be too highly recommended. H. G. WILSON.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

Gaspereaux, P. O. N. S.

DR. WASHINGTON—

Dear Sir,—I was given up to die by several physicians of Halifax and elsewhere. I was falling fast, could not walk up-stairs without getting out of breath, had cough, raising large quantities of matter, night sweats, etc. After taking your treatment for a month and a half, I gained 21 lbs., and since then have gained 15 lbs. increasing in general weight from 145 to 190 lbs. My recovery has been a very great surprise to physicians and friends, who seem unable to believe that such a wonderful cure has been effected. Accept my many thanks.

LOWDEN BENJAMIN.

Reference—Mr Davidson merchant tailor, Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE TESTIMONY. CONSUMPTION CURED IN THE LAST STAGE.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM SALTER, No. 27 Granville Street, Halifax, N. S.

N. WASHINGTON, M. D., Throat and Lung Specialist, Toronto.

Dear Sir,—When you visited me in the latter part of January, I had been given up to die of consumption by a consultation of Physicians, who considered that my recovery was simply impossible. I had no hope myself, nor had my family. When you expressed a hope of my recovery, it was received with a good deal of doubt. Confined to my bed, very low, weak, wasted, night sweats very bad, troublesome cough, raising large quantities of matter in fact every appearance of a speedy death. After using your Respirator and Spirometer, and medicines, I began to recover very fast, so much so that during three hard winter months I have gained from 20 to 25 lbs., and was able to walk out on Easter Sunday. My strength is daily increasing, and I shall be able soon to be at work. To you I owe a deep sense of gratitude, and am anxious for others who are suffering as I was to consult you. You can make what use of this letter you see fit, and thanking you for what I consider a most wonderful treatment. I remain yours truly,

CAPT. W. SALTER.

Head Office, Parlor 73, International Hotel.

- Will visit the following places personally—
- 1st—Sydney, McKenzie's Hotel, Sept 22 and 23.
  - 2nd—North Sydney, Belmont Hotel, Sept 24 and 25.
  - 3rd—Arlivat, Fennelley's Hotel, Sept. 26, 27 & 28.
  - 4th—Port Hawkesbury, Stapleton's Hotel, Sept. 29, on arrival of boat, till noon 30th.
  - 5th—Guysborough, Grant's Hotel, Sept. 30th, after arrival of boat, and Oct 1st all day.
  - 6th—Antigonish, Cunningham's Hotel, Oct. 2 & 3.
  - 7th—New Glasgow, Norfolk Hotel, Oct. 5 and 6.
  - 8th—Pictou, Munroe Hotel, Oct 7 and 8.