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HALIFAX, N. S., MAY 30, 1885.

{ VOL. 2.  
No. 22.

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## LOVE'S MAGIC CHARM.

(Continued.)

"I must not let you hear the news of my good fortune from strangers," he said; "it is only due to you that I should inform you that in one month from to-day I hope to have the honor and happiness of making Miss Klinor Rocheford my wife."

Miss Hastings, in a few cautious words, wished him joy; Pauline's white lips opened, but no sound escaped them. Sir Oswald remained for some minutes talking to Miss Hastings, and then he crossed the room and rang the bell.

"Pauline, my dearest child!" whispered the anxious governess.

Miss Darrell looked at her with a terrible smile.

"It would have been better for her," she said, slowly, "that she had never been born."

"Pauline!" cried the governess. But she said no more.

A footman entered the room, to whom Sir Oswald spoke.

"Go to my study," he said, "and bring me a black ebony box that you will find locked in my writing-table. Here are the keys."

The man returned in a few minutes, bearing the box in his hands. Sir Oswald took it to the table where the lamps shone brightly.

"Aubrey," he said, "will you come here? I have a commission for you."

Captain Langton followed him to the table, and some remark about the fashion of the box drew the attention of all present to it. Sir Oswald raised the lid, and produced a diamond ring.

"You are going over to Audleigh Royal to-morrow, Aubrey," he said; "will you leave this with Stamford, the jeweler? I have chosen a new setting for the stone. I wish to present it to Miss Hastings, as a mark of my deep gratitude to her."

Miss Hastings looked up in a grateful wonder. Sir Oswald went on talking about the contents of the ebony box. He showed them many quaint treasures that it contained; among other things he took out a roll of bank-notes.

"That is not a very safe method of keeping money, Sir Oswald," said Miss Hastings.

"No, you are right," he agreed. "Simpson's clerk paid it to me the other day; I was busy, and I put it there until I had time to take the numbers of the notes."

"Do you keep notes without numbering them, Sir Oswald?" inquired Aubrey Langton. "That seems to me a great risk."

"I know it is not prudent; but there is no fear. I have none but honest and faithful servants about me. I will take the numbers and send the notes to the bank to-morrow."

"Yes," said Miss Hastings, quietly, "it is better to keep temptation from servants."

"There is no fear," he returned. "I always put the box away, and I sleep with my keys under my pillow."

Sir Oswald gave Captain Langton a few directions about the diamond, and then the ladies withdrew.

"Sir Oswald," said Captain Langton, "let me have a cigar with you to-night. I must not thank you, but if you know how grateful I feel—"

"I will put away the box first, and then we will have a glass of wine, Aubrey."

The baronet went to his study, and the captain to his; but in a few minutes they met again, and Sir Oswald ordered a bottle of his choicest Madeira. They sat talking for some time, and Sir Oswald told Aubrey all his plans—all that he intended to do. The young man listened with envy and dissatisfaction burning in his heart. All these plans, these

hopes, these prospects, might have been his but for that girl's cruel caprice.

They talked for more than an hour; and then Sir Oswald complained of being sleepy.

"The wine does not seem to have its usual flavor to-night," he said, "there is something wrong with this bottle."

"I thought the same thing," observed Aubrey Langton; "but I did not like to say so. I will bid you good-night, as you are tired. I shall ride over to Audleigh Royal early in the morning, so I may not be here for breakfast."

They shook hands and parted, Sir Oswald murmuring something about his Madeira, and the captain feeling more desperate than ever.

## CHAPTER XXI.

### MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY.

The sun shone on Darrell Court; the warmth and brightness of the day were more than pleasant. The sunbeams fell on the stately trees, the brilliant flowers. There was deep silence in the mansion. Captain Langton had been gone some hours. Sir Oswald was in his study, Pauline sat with Miss Hastings under the shadow of the cedar on the lawn. She had a book in her hands, but she had not turned a page. Miss Hastings would fain have said something to her about inattention, but there was a look in the girl's face that frightened her—a proud, hard, cold look that she had never seen there before.

Pauline Darrell was not herself that morning. Miss Hastings had told her so several times. She had asked her again and again if she was ill—if she was tired—and she had answered drearily, "No." Partly to cheer her, the governess had suggested that they should take their books under the shade of the cedar tree. She had assented wearily, without one gleam of animation.

Out there in the sunlight Miss Hastings noticed how cold and white Pauline's face was, with its hard, set look—there was a shadow in the dark eyes, and, unlike herself, she started at every sound. Miss Hastings watched her keenly. She evinced no displeasure at being so watched; but when the older lady went up to her and said, gently:

"Pauline, you are surely either ill or unhappy?"

"I am neither—I am only thinking," she returned, impatiently.

"Then your thoughts must be very unpleasant ones—tell them to me. Nothing sends away unpleasant ideas so soon as communicating them to others."

But Miss Darrell had evidently not heard the words; she had relapsed into deep meditation, and Miss Hastings thought it better to leave her alone. Suddenly Pauline looked up.

"Miss Hastings," she said, "I suppose a solemn promise, solemnly given, can never be broken?"

"It ever should be broken," replied the governess. "Instances have been known where people have preferred death to breaking such a promise."

"Yes, such deaths have been known. I should imagine," commented Pauline, with a gleam of light on her face, "that no Darrell had ever broken his or her word when it had been solemnly given."

"I should imagine not," said Miss Hastings.

But she had no clew to her pupil's musings, or to the reason of her question.

So the noon-day shadows crept on. Purple-winged butterflies coquetted with the flowers resting on the golden breasts of the white lillies, and on the crimson leaves of the rose; busy bees murmured over the rich clove carnations; the birds sang sweet, jubilant songs, and a gentle breeze stirred faintly the leaves on the trees. For once Pauline Darrell seemed blind to the warm, sweet summer beauty; it lay unheeded before her.

Miss Hastings saw Sir Oswald coming toward them; a murmur of surprise came from her lips.

"Pauline," she said, "look at Sir Oswald—how ill he seems. I am afraid something is wrong."

He drew near to them, evidently deeply agitated.

"I am glad to find you here, Miss Hastings," he said; "I am in trouble. Nay, Pauline, do not go; my trouble should be yours."

For the girl had risen with an air of proud weariness, intending to leave them together. At his words—the kindest he had spoken to her for some time—she took her seat again; but the haughty, listless manner did not change.

"I am nearly sixty years of age," said Sir Oswald, "and this is the first time such a trouble has come to me. Miss Hastings, do you remember that conversation of ours last night, over that roll of notes in the ebony box?"

"I remember it perfectly, Sir Oswald."

"I went this morning to take them from the box, to number them and send them to the bank, and I could not find them—they were gone."

"Gone!" repeated Miss Hastings. "It is impossible! You must be mistaken; you must have overlooked them. What did they amount to?"

"Exactly one thousand pounds," he replied. "I cannot understand it. You saw me replace the notes in the box?"

"I did; I watched you. You placed them in one corner. I could put my finger on the place," said Miss Hastings.

"I locked the box and carried it with my own hands to my study. I placed it in the drawer of my writing-table, and locked that. I never parted with my keys to any one; as is my invariable rule. I placed them under my pillow. I slept soundly all night, and when I woke I found them there. As I tell you I have been to the box, and the notes are gone. I cannot understand it, for I do not see any indication of a theft, and yet I have been robbed."

Miss Hastings looked very thoughtful.

"You have certainly been robbed," she said. "Are you sure the keys have never left your possession?"

"Never for one single moment," he replied.

"Has any one in the house duplicate keys?" she asked.

"No. I bought the box years ago in Venice; it has a peculiar lock—there is not one in England like it."

"It is very strange," said Miss Hastings. "A thousand pounds is no trifle to lose."

Pauline Darrell, her face turned to the flowers, uttered no word.

"You might show some little interest, Pauline," said her uncle, sharply; "you might have the grace to affect it, even if you do not feel it."

"I am very sorry indeed," she returned, coldly. "I am grieved that you have had such a loss."

Sir Oswald looked pacified.

"It is not so much the actual loss of the money that has grieved me," he said; "I shall not feel it. But I am distressed to think that there should be a thief among the people I have loved and trusted."

"What a solemn council!" interrupted the cheery voice of Aubrey Langton. "What gloomy conspirators!"

Sir Oswald looked up with an air of great relief.

"I am so glad you are come, Aubrey; you can advise me what to do." And the baronet told the story of his loss.

Captain Langton was shocked, amazed; he asked a hundred questions, and then suggested that they should drive over to Audleigh Royal and place the affair in the hands of the chief inspector of police.

"You said you had not taken the numbers of the notes; I fear it will be difficult to trace them," he said, regretfully. "What a strange, mysterious robbery. Is there any one you suspect, Sir Oswald?"

No; in all the wide world there was not one that the loyal old man suspected of robbing him.

"My servants have always been to me like faithful old friends," he said, sadly; "there is not one among them who would hold out his hand to steal from me."

Captain Langton suggested that, before going to Audleigh Royal, they should search the library.

"You may have made some mistake, sir," he said. "You were tired last night, and it is just possible that you may have put the money somewhere else, and do not remember it."

"We will go at once," decided Sir Oswald.

Miss Hastings wished them success; but the proud face directed toward the flowers was never turned to them. The pale lips were never unclosed to utter one word.

After the gentlemen had left them, when Miss Hastings began to speak eagerly of the loss, Pauline raised her hand with a proud gesture.

"I have heard enough," she said. "I do not wish to hear one word more."

The robbery created a great sensation; inspectors came from Audleigh Royal, and a detective from Scotland Yard, but no one could throw the least light upon the subject. The notes could not be traced; they had been paid in from different sources, and no one had kept a list of the numbers.

Even the detectives seemed puzzled. Sir Oswald had locked up the notes in the box at night, he had kept the keys in his own possession, and he had found in the morning that the box was still locked and the notes were gone. It was a nine days' wonder. Captain Langton gave all the help he could, but as all search seemed useless and hopeless, it was abandoned after a time, and at the end of the week Captain Langton was summoned to London, and all hope of solving the mystery was relinquished.

## CHAPTER XXII.

### FULFILLING THE CONTRACT.

The preparations for the wedding went on with great activity; the rooms prepared for the bride were a marvel of luxury and beauty. There was a boudoir with rose-silk and white-lace hangings, adorned with most exquisite pictures and statuettes, with rarest flowers and most beautiful ornaments—a little fairy nook, over which every one went into raptures except Pauline; she never even looked at the alterations; she never mentioned them nor showed the least interest in them. She went on in her cold, proud, self-contained manner, hiding many thoughts in her heart.

"Miss Hastings," she said, one morning; "you can do me a favor. Sir Oswald has been saying that we must call at the Elms to see Lady Hampton and Miss Rocheford. I should refuse, but that the request exactly suits my plans. I wish to see Miss Rocheford; we will drive over this afternoon. Will you engage Lady Hampton in conversation while I talk to her niece?"

"I will do anything you wish, Pauline," returned Miss Hastings; "but, my dear child, be prudent. I am frightened for you—be prudent. It will be worse than useless for you to make an enemy of the future Lady Darrell. I will do anything to help you, anything to shield you from sorrow or harm, but I am frightened on your account."

Careless and demonstrations of affection were very rare with Pauline; but now she bent down with a softened face and kissed the anxious brow.

(To be Continued.)

## SCIENTIFIC GLEANINGS.

### A NEW SYSTEM OF PAINTING IRON.

A process, on a new principle, for protecting iron and steel from corrosion—especially when submerged—has been suggested. The theory of the process is essentially electrical, and its utility is based upon the hypothesis that the oxidation of iron and steel is much accelerated by, if not wholly due to, galvanic action. The metal to be protected is first coated with one or two primings of an oxide of a metal electro-positive to iron, to which any of the ordinary anti-fouling or oxide paints may be applied. These latter always contain the oxide of a metal electro-negative to iron; and this oxide will consequently always be reduced and the iron oxidized in time.

The priming employed in the new process is composed of oxide of zinc or magnesia, particularly the latter; and this not only protects the iron, but keeps it from contact with the outer coat. It is claimed that something of this kind has always been used whenever painting of iron has been even partially successful, but that the guiding principle—the use in the first place of a material electro-positive to iron—has been overlooked. Red lead as a priming does fairly well for a time, because, though lead is electro-negative to iron, it is only slightly so. Better protection is assured by the use of a distinctly basic material.

### PAPER SLIPPERS.

Paper slippers are the latest form in which paper is introduced in new inventions. An Englishman has patented a system of manufacturing slippers, sandals, and other coverings for the feet out of paper. Paper pulp, or paper mache, is employed for the upper, which is moulded to the desired form and size, and a sole is provided made of paper or paste-board, leather board, or other suitable paper material, which is united to the upper by means of cement, glue or other adhesive material. The uppers are creased, embossed, or perforated at the instep and sides, which renders them somewhat pliable, and prevents their cracking while in use.

### THE WATERING OF HORSES.

Some years ago there was a movement in favor of the plan of letting horses have water before them at all times, except, of course, when they came in hot. Some persons who gave the experiment a fair trial affirmed that horses so treated drank less in the course of the day than those watered from a bucket at stated intervals, nor is there anything irrational in this; while the advantages of the system seem self-evident. Horses are fed on dry and consequently thirst-producing food. If this thirst is not quenched, there is a tendency to fever, whereupon the groan comes to the rescue with his physic. If nature were allowed to find her own balance, this feverishness would probably never appear, as a horse never drinks for drinking sake. Moreover, a horse with water always before him never drinks much at a time and is never unfit for work at any moment; whereas the horse watered only at feeding times can never be used until some time after the bucket has gone round.

### TO IMITATE OLD BRONZE.

The repeated applications to copper or brass of alternate washes of dilute acetic acid and exposure to the fumes of ammonia will give a very antique looking green bronze; but a quick mode of producing a similar appearance is often desirable. To effect this the articles may be immersed in a solution of one part of perchloride of iron in two parts of water. The tone assumes darkness with length of immersion. Or the articles may be boiled in a strong solution of nitrate of copper; or, lastly, they may be immersed in a solution of two ounces of nitrate of iron and two ounces of hyposulphite of soda in half a pint of water. Washing, drying, and burnishing complete the process.

### SORGHUM SUGAR.

After all the protection and subsidies and bounties that have been bestowed upon that very political agricultural product, beet sugar, it is now, says Mr. Williams, in danger of being outwitted by Sorghum sugar. German and French chemists are working out the scientific elements of the problem. M. Biedermann's Centralblatt, V. P. fuel, describes his experiments in its cultivation, and finds that, when the seed ripens, there is fifteen per cent. of Saccharose present—before that time, only from one to three per cent. After the autumn cutting, the plants throw up a good fodder for sheep. It is stated in the same journal, that Sorghum may be cultivated in France at less cost than beet, and its yield of molasses is less, but good brandy is obtainable from it, and the residue makes good fodder. Beet and Sorghum are evidently running a close race, with the advantage of the start, and consequent experience and skill, on the side of the beet. But this may not be maintained.

SUFFICIENT REASON.—"Professor," said the student in pursuit of knowledge concerning the habits of animals, "why does a cat, while eating, turn her head first one way and then another?"—"For this reason," replied the professor, "that she cannot turn it both ways at once."

MISFORTUNES NEVER COME SINGLY.—Two thieves stole a well-filled trunk a few nights ago. On opening it they discovered that it contained nothing but religious tracts, and at the same moment they were captured by the police.

RELIGIOUS.

PRESBYTERIAN.

One of the late graduates in Theology in Princeton college, is the son of a native missionary in India. He intends laboring in his native land.

The Rev. Mr. Jordan, late of this city, and now pastor of Erskine St. church, Montreal has received a warm welcome to his new field.

Another meeting of the Scottish Presbyterian Union Association has been held in Edinburgh. A committee of seven gentlemen from each of the three branches of the Church in Scotland have been appointed to confer on the subject of Union. We are glad to see that encouraging progress has been made.

The Rev. R. Nairn, late of Harvey, N. B., has received a call from Calvin church, St. John, N. B.

BAPTIST.

It is reported that the Baptists of Moagher's Grant intend building a church in that place shortly.

The whole number of members connected with the Baptist church in Canada is reported at 50,000. We are pleased to notice that the effort made to have the different branches of the church in the Dominion united in Foreign Mission work has been crowned with success.

The Rev. E. H. Sweat, of Middleton, intends to resign the pastorate of the Baptist church in that place in a few months, in order to proceed to his studies.

Rev. David Freeman who was compelled to go to Florida on account of sickness, has returned to Nova Scotia in good health.

CATHOLIC.

Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, has been elected Grand Chaplain of the Catholic Knights of America.

Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester, has issued an order that hereafter, in his diocese none but Roman Catholics and actual communicants shall sing in the choirs.

The Congregation of Rites of the Vatican has approved the petition of the Flathead tribe of American Indians to canonize the Jesuit martyrs in 1846 by the Iroquois Indians.

A Paris correspondent writes:—A charity sermon is sometimes a sound to frighten away the ungenerous; but coupled with the name of Pere Monsabre, it is a spell to summon an immense congregation. On last Sunday afternoon, in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, an appeal of charity was made by the eloquent Dominican who for fourteen years has occupied the first pulpit in Franco, as Lenten preacher at Notre Dame. There were ladies present representing branches of the old French aristocracy; and blonde Alsatian peasants, with large butterfly bows by way of head-dress; and women leaning against pillars, whose olive cheeks and quaint caps proclaimed them from the sunny south. There was a good sprinkling of priests too; but what gave repose and relief to the motley scene were the white caps of the Sisters of Charity. The appeal was for funds to support the schools now being conducted by the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul in Constantinople. Referring to history, the preacher showed how Franco had always taken the lead among European nations propagating Christianity. And, carrying out his line of argument, he endeavored to prove that the sisters of Charity were doing in the present what chivalry and Christian heroism had done in the past; that they found a broad army which was proclaiming the Gospel by word and deed in every civilized country. "What is it," he asked, "that makes even the Turk bow before a Sister of Charity, and this where the status of women is little better than that of slaves? What is there in this virginal creature, poor and unknown, that at once commands the homage and admiration of all? It is that she has risen above self, and devoted the rich treasures of her love to the needs of suffering humanity." "If," concluded Pere Monsabre, "the obstinacy of Islamism is ever to be overcome, it will not be by the force of arms or of science, but by that of charity."

**THE FRUITS OF HAVANA.**—The cheroboion, as large as your two fists, dark green outside, white and full of long black seeds inside, is delicious. It is sweet, and like whipped cream—two pence halfpenny. The mammo—called also by another name in Spanish—is very good. It is stone colour outside, and rough, like sandpaper; inside it is as red as the reddest rose—or rather the reddest brick—and being cut longitudinally, looks like a red catalpa. It is frequently put on hotel tables. The Guyayaba, or Guabo, is a fruit the size of a small pear. It consists of a yellow pulpy matter in which are embedded any quantity of small seeds. It is astringent and excellent for diarrhoea, which is very prevalent in this hot climate. Guaba jelly is made of the green fruit, the paste or marmalade of the ripe; by the quantity it sells for a shilling a box. The jelly is recommended for the chest and lungs, the marmalade for summer complaints. Small pots of delicious preserved fruits, only two-pence halfpenny each, are found at some shops under the arcades near the market, and are carried about the streets by stalwart negroes.

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We have this day been appointed General Agents for Nova Scotia for E. & A. ROBITAILLE Quebec, the famous Eureka Vinegar Manufacturers, and will have a full stock of these established Vinegars continually on hand. Brands "Eureka" Crystal Pickling, Pure Malt, White Wine and Cider.

Patronage of the wholesale trade solicited.  
GEO FORSYTH & CO.

The Purest Vinegar offered to the Public.  
(Extract from Dominion government's official report on the adulteration of food.)  
DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE, 1893.

VINEGAR.—I think it my duty to mention a sample which was of a remarkably pure quality. It came from the factory of E. & A. ROBITAILLE, of Quebec, and contained 8.28 of acetic acid. It is undoubtedly the best, the purest and most commendable Vinegar I ever came across.  
(Signed) M. FISKE, M. D.

## THE CRITIC.

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ADDRESS—

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
161 Hollis Street, (2nd Floor,) Halifax, N. S.

HALIFAX, N. S., SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1885.

### HERAT NOT THE KEY TO INDIA.

Now that the immediate danger of an Anglo-Russian war has for the time been averted, the British people will have an opportunity of studying more closely the various phases of the Afghan question, and there can be no doubt that upon sober second thought the nation will come to understand that its opposition to the Russian policy in Central Asia is futile and must in the end prove disastrous to Britain. For the cause of this opposition we have not far to seek, since the Jingos unhesitatingly declare that the Russian occupation of Herat would tend to weaken our supremacy in India, and would in fact, but open the way for the Russian occupation of Hindostan. The fears of the Jingos or Forwards are entirely without foundation, since Herat can in no sense be considered as the key to India, and the designs of Russia might be more easily frustrated by strengthening the great natural bulwark of the country, than by undertaking the defence of an Asiatic Switzerland, such as Afghanistan. India is accessible from the Afghan domain by only four passes, each of which may be fortified so as to be practically impregnable. Afghanistan, peopled as it is, by warlike and unruly tribes, serves as a buffer so long as it remains an independent nationality, but its proposed occupation by Britain has been shown by the highest military authorities of the day to be fraught with real danger to the Empire, and as the country produces little that may be considered of commercial value, its possession as a British Province is undesirable from every point of view. The Russians will yet occupy Herat, and as we do not covet it we cannot see why Britain should act like a dog in the manger, and snap and snarl at her so doing.

### A BUREAU STATISTIC.

In view of the satisfactory results which have followed the establishment of the Bureau of Statistics in the United States, and the long felt need of such a department in Canada, we hasten to join hands with the journalists in the Upper Provinces who are now pressing upon the Government the desirability of establishing at Ottawa a like Bureau. We believe that the collecting of reliable statistics respecting our Agricultural, Mining, Fishing and Manufacturing industries, and their wide-spread circulation in Britain and upon the Continent would have the effect of inducing many intending emigrants to seek a home in Canada, and it would not fail to have a most salutary effect upon Foreign Capitalists seeking a field for profitable investments. Take for example the mining capabilities of Nova Scotia, and the possibilities, nay, probabilities, of the great development of this industry in the near future. Capital is required to develop our mining resources, but no systematic means has been taken by the Government to place before the Capitalists of the world the capabilities of the country in this respect. The fact is that the country is not run upon business principles. We allow our neighbours to advertise their natural resources and to attract capital and labour while we are content to allow our unrivalled capabilities to remain comparatively unknown. Halifax has a magnificent harbour, but unless it be put to some practical use by which the people of the country are benefited it might as well have been a mud creek. Nova Scotia has millions upon millions of dollars of mineral wealth hidden beneath the soil, but as long as this fact remains unknown the people will derive no benefit therefrom. Let the statistics respecting the mines which are in operation in this country be carefully collected by the Government and put to their legitimate use, and we would no longer lack the means of making Nova Scotia one of the leading mining countries in the world. Let us then have a Bureau of Statistics and that too without unnecessary delay.

### THE USE OF OPIUM.

The alarming increase of the number of opium users in the United States has at length aroused the philanthropists of New York to a sense of their duty as citizens of a great republic, and we understand that the authorities at Washington are now taking measures to more effectively prohibit the importation and sale of this insidious narcotic. As a medicine, opium possesses many well-known virtues, but its use as a stimulant is found to be injurious to health and morals.

It has long been supposed that John Chinaman possessed a monopoly in his desire for the use of opium, but it is now found that the habit may be quite as easily cultivated by people of other nationalities as among those addicted to it in the United States are numbered Germans, Italians, Swedes, Englishmen, and even native-born Americans. The evil appears to be gaining ground chiefly among the upper and middle classes of society, and among its devotees are many educated and refined ladies. In very truth it

does seem time that the United States Government should adopt measures to prevent the spread of such a terrible curse, but it ill becomes us as British subjects to censure our neighbours for a practice which we have done our best to promote and encourage among the poor, ignorant, and semi-enlightened Chinamen. Could the voice of the Chinese mandarins, who have persistently, but without avail, protested against the clause in the British treaty, by which the opium of India is forced into the Chinese market, be once heard upon the floor of the House of Commons, so as to be intelligible to the people's representatives, we imagine that China would no longer suffer from the degradation and demoralization of its people. At least one-third of the Chinese people have now become addicted to the use of opium in some form, and it is estimated that upwards of sixty-five per cent. of the drug so used is supplied from the opium estates of Bengal, which are under the direct control of the Bengalese Government, and from the sale of which that Government realizes annually upwards of thirty-four million dollars. How far the efficacy of the work carried on in China by the Christian missionaries of Britain is paralyzed by the British greed for wealth we leave our readers to estimate.

### THE IRISH QUESTION.

The discontent of the Irish people which has been fanned into a flame of rebellion by many unprincipled agitators, is the outcome of long and persistent misrule upon the part of English officials, and culpable negligence upon that of the British Parliament. The Irish people have been, and still are loyally attached to the British crown, but the curse of absentee landlordism, coupled as it has been with unsatisfactory internal government has partly alienated the affections of a warm-hearted race, and driven them to seek redress by unlawful and unjustifiable means.

The statesmen of Britain, instead of devoting their attention to matters which vitally affect the prosperity of Ireland, have without exception applied their energies to the extension and welfare of the Empire in other parts of the globe, leaving the grievances of the Irish people to be dealt with by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, a potentate whose regal sway is scarce less absolute than that of the Russian Czar.

The liberty-loving people of Nova Scotia, with their representative institutions, their Municipal, Provincial Governments, and their strong representation in the Dominion Parliament, can scarcely realize the condition of a people such as the Irish, who, while fairly represented in the British Parliament are directly under the control of an officer, appointed and directed by the ministry which sits in London. Were our Municipal Government abolished, our Executive and Legislative Council, and House of Assembly done away with, and the Lieutenant-Governor left to control the affairs of the Province by and with the advice of the Government at Ottawa our condition would then be analogous to that of the people of Ireland, and like Ireland the country would speedily become depopulated. Surely there must be something rotten in the state of a country which in 1845 numbered eight million two hundred and ninety-five thousand and sixty-one, and in 1881 but five million, one hundred and seventy-four thousand eight hundred and thirty-six inhabitants.

If the four Irish Provinces of Ulster, Leinster, Munster and Connaught, were placed on the same footing in the United Kingdom as that held by the Maritime Provinces of Canada in the Dominion, and the people permitted through their several Local Governments to settle their own affairs, the vexatious Irish question would no longer continue to perplex and annoy the statesman of Britain.

The Irish people will not long brook the present state of affairs, and unless reforms, radical reforms, be speedily introduced and carried into effect in Ireland, no change for the better in the temper of the people can be hoped for or expected.

The Irish question is a difficult one to solve and to its solution the statesmen of England must devote their attention, if they do not wish to see a hostile republic established in close and dangerous proximity to Great Britain.

### TOO CHARITABLE BY HALF.

Halifax theatrical reporters seem to think that because their tickets are complimentary their opinions must be complimentary also; and their idea is to a certain extent a fair and gracious one. They may, without beguiling the public, select good points for notice, be silent about minor defects, and give the performers the benefit of every doubt. But if, on accepting a free pass, they think themselves under contract to praise the show from beginning to end, they sell their opinion and self respect very cheaply, and the space taken up by their pseudo-criticisms more cheaply still. We have heard of New York dramatic critics being dismissed by their journals for accepting bribes from actors and singers; but we flatter ourselves that our Halifax theatrical reporters lie for nothing but their free tickets. Some are doubtless actuated by mere amiability, and others by an oversensitive and perverted sense of duty. Few of them, we would fain believe, distort the truth from ignorance, and fewer still from unmixed love of lying. It may be, indeed, that some reporter, accustomed to political economy of the truth, may continue to lie, when he is "doing the play," out of kindness to his readers, who may believe the converse of what he says in matters theatrical, as he fears they do in matters political.

It is about time that our local critics ceased to vitiate the public taste by their indiscriminate eulogies. We know that we must not expect too much so far away as we are from any large city; we are aware that the en-



gement of a highly salaried company here must entail a pecuniary loss unless the prices of admission are raised and the house crowded. But, dear critics, why impose upon your credulous readers by saying that a New York swell of the first water is well portrayed by an utter, if fairly dressed, boor; or that a ranter is a good impersonator of a hero, and a "stick" of a vivacious flirt; or that a fellow with the stiffness and nasalty of a New England deacon is a fit delineator of a funny Irishman? Or why confuse the poor public by making them fancy that the audience, which laughed consumedly at the grotesque overdoing of a part, were amused at its comic art. We have seen such very dreary bits of acting praised by critics that we have sometimes fancied the writer was one of those malicious wags, who, being the first to plunge into the water, and finding it icily cold, assures his fellow bathers that it is delightfully warm, and then, hurrying to shore, grins at their cruel disenchantment.

THE instability of the French character leads the people of France to seek for frequent changes in their methods of administering public affairs. The French arms met with a reverse in Tonquin, and immediately the Cabinet of Mr. Ferry was obliged to resign. At present the signs of the times point to serious internal troubles which indicate that the old spirit of revolution has not yet died out.

By the closing of the gaps on the C. P. Railway, North of Lake Superior, all-rail communication upon Canadian soil between Halifax and Winnipeg has been established. Within a few months the railway will be completed and Canada will have within her territory a great trans-continental means of communication from ocean to ocean.

If the system of farming the poor in Digby County is not soon abolished it will not be from lack of effort to remove this disgrace. The advocacy of the rights of the poor by Rev. John Ambrose, Mr. Adams, and others, must in time reform the present obnoxious system; otherwise the people of Digby County must be content to occupy an ignoble position in the eyes of their fellow-countrymen.

THE Long Parliament in Oliver Cromwell's time was guilty of many follies which would scarce meet with the approval of Puritans of the modern school; and we imagine that the tactics of the present Long Parliament now in session at Ottawa, will, when read in the light of history be likewise condemned by posterity.

THE half-breed rebellion in the North-West Territory has been completely stamped out, and the craven coward Riel is now in jail at Regina awaiting trial. Let him merely have justice, justice to the full, and Canadians will be satisfied. The probabilities of a speedy termination of our troubles with the Indians are to be seen on every hand. White Cap has surrendered; Poundmaker, Star-blanket and Dirty Horn are suing for peace, and Big Bear alone bids defiance; but his capture will be accomplished within a few days. Canadian Volunteers have all the pluck and valour of British soldiers; and if this be true, those who sneer at the prowess of Our Boys may yet have cause to alter their facial expression.

THE State of New York has decided to acquire, at a cost of a million and a half of dollars, the land adjacent to Niagara Falls, and convert the spot into a well-regulated public park. By this most of the abuses of which visitors to the Falls have had reason to complain, will be remedied. The hack fares will not be henceforth (as they were when Mark Twain was there) so much higher than the Falls, as to rob the latter of much interest.

To prelude any possible imputation of plagiarism the writer of the lines headed "Solace," which appear in another column, wishes to explain that they have been remodelled from a somewhat longer little poem originally contributed by him to a New York weekly paper.

"Buds and Blossoms," edited and published by Rev. Mr. Avery, of this city, is a tastefully arranged and well conducted religious publication, which should number among its subscribers every Baptist in the province.

The Acadian Hotel, rebuilt, fitted with all the modern improvements, newly furnished throughout, opened last week, under the management of Mr. W. Poppleton, whose knowledge of his business, and energy of character, speak well for the Acadian's future success.

Though the active and capable Post Office inspector is away "to the front," we cannot recall a time in Postal history, when the duties of the different departments were more satisfactorily performed than at present.

Mr. Wm. Macnab, printer, has in press Mr. Whitman's ballad "Canada," (published lately in the *Morning Chronicle*) which will soon be issued in neat pamphlet form and on sale at all the bookstores for the reasonable price of 10 cents.

We have been shown by Mr. E. Erb, an almost infinite variety of buttons of different patrons, manufactured in Western Canada, from a "vegetable" ivory.

It is said, that one of the committees of the city council is rather inclined to have an eye to business.

## MINING.

Gold mining in this Province, like all other trade operations has been attended with its fluctuations. At its early inception, large sums were subscribed by capitalists for the purpose of prospecting and mining. But unfortunately these sums, though ample, were soon squandered away or foolishly invested. The whole difficulty appears to have been centered in the fact that the parties who engaged in the work of prospecting and directing the works at the different mines were totally unfit for so important an operation. Then followed a rapid decline, in fact we have scarcely fully recovered from the effects of this serious and discouraging condition.

Our present condition, taking the Province as a whole, is really more encouraging than at any time since our most flattering days. It only requires strict economy, skilled experience and good business ability, to make our mines pay handsomely.

We are quite free to admit, and fully alive to the fact, that our mining interests are largely hampered, and serious, even villainous, scheming, has brought disrespect to our otherwise promising mining prospects.

Our purpose to give such mining intelligence as shall lead to correct corruptions of the condition of mining properties, and an expose of any fraud that may come under our attention.

Almost all the mines, that are in full operation, are showing up well, with the exception of Goldenville, which for April reports 90 oz. 10 dw. from 130 tone crushing. It is confidently expected by experts that Renfrow will soon come to the front as a first class mining property. The manager, Mr. Hayward, is hard-working, earnest and knows fully how the business of such a property should be managed in order to bring about a success.

The old veteran miners, Hall Brothers, are turning out small tempting "bricks" from the mines near Bridgewater.

There are several very extensive copper deposits in this Province that some live Americans may yet fully develop.

The summer's prices at all the collieries have been arranged. The manager of the Gowrie wished the men to come under a reduction of a cent per ton. The men did not feel inclined to accept it, so, after a time, the manager gave way to the men. At the Reserve, Bridgeport, Calodonia and Lingan the same rates as last year will prevail. At Little Glaco Bay there has been a reduction, voluntarily accepted by the workmen. It is to be hoped the Little Glaco company will not fail in future to appreciate the generosity of their workmen. The shipments of coal from the C. B. ports up to date are considerably less than to the same time last year. The ice hung about the coast later this year than last, and vessels are not yet offering freely. Freight rates are low, which may tend to force vessels to seek charters in other quarters. A few steam colliers have been chartered, but not so many as in previous seasons. It is estimated that up till date the shipments are from twenty to thirty thousand less than last year. Though there is considerable lee-way to make up, it is thought that future activity will, before the close of the season, bring the shipments up to, at least, the quantity shipped in 1884.—*Journal*.

## RIEL.

"Veteran" writes us from Upper Musquodoboit, on Riel and the North-West Rebellion. In the course of his remarks he says:

Riel's acts cannot be condoned by any other than those low political place-hunters who are polluted by the lower stream of "sectional agitation"—those fomentors of treason and rebellion that flourish in all countries upon the credulity and ignorance of the people, and if the Government fails to do its duty in the premises, then the peace and prosperity of the North-West Territories will not be assured as long as a half-breed or Indian roams over their boundless domains. Already do we hear of certain parties comparing Riel to Jeff Davis. This, to use a strong phrase, is "rather thin." Jeff Davis was the chief executive of a Government *de jure* as well as *de facto*, the representative head of ten States that had withdrawn from the Federal compact in their sovereign capacity by Conventions duly assembled, and the war that followed in each section of the Union derived its powers "from the consent of the governed"—not in the shape of a Rebellion but in the form of a great Civil War, and as such was treated and recognized by the civilized nations of the Old World. Riel, for his murderous acts and treasonable designs, was once released by the Dominion Government under the pledge that he would leave the country and disturb the peace of Canada no more. By his recent acts he has not only violated his pledge, but he has, by repeating his treasonable and murderous designs, outlawed himself, and made his case doubly heinous. Can his apologists now expect clemency from a Government that has on a former occasion "tempered justice with mercy." "Vengeance is mine," saith the Lord, but the heartbroken, desolate mothers, widows and orphans of the heroes that fell in battle on the plains of the North-West now cry aloud for that justice which should be meted out to murderers and assassins. Will it be done?

PRIMITIVE BRIDGE BUILDING.—Lieut. Gibbon who explored the interior mountainous wonders of Peru in 1851, gives a graphic description of a suspension bridge which he examined, constructed of bark twisted into ropes, that was almost equal to the wire suspension bridges of our time. The cordage at one extremity was made fast to posts, which supported a roof of a house. He does not mention how the other extremity of the six parallel ropes was secured. The bridge was eighty yards long and six feet wide—spanning an awful gorge of 150 feet above a foaming torrent of black water, coursing over rocks below. Small sticks lashed to the ropes, side by side, made the floor. A woman had charge of a rude windlass in the house, by which any one of the ropes were tightened when too slack.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

## THE LAND QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

Of late years, many of the landlords of England have become financially embarrassed by the decrease in the amount of rents by them received. They have been pursuing a course detrimental to their own vital interests. While the market value of agricultural produce was ruinously low, they continued to exact unreasonably high rents from their struggling tenants. As a natural consequence of this, many farmers have given up their leases, and moved into towns or emigrated—some to Australia, a few to America. It is difficult, in the majority of cases, indeed, it seems impossible—to find new tenants for the lands thus vacated, unless a rent merely nominal be accepted. The past three or four years, accordingly, have witnessed a large reduction in the aggregate of acres rented, and of rents collected by English landlords. "At present," says the *Scotman*, "there must be many thousands of acres lying idle and profitless in Scotland, and much more in England. Well-drained fields are going to waste; pretty homesteads are falling into ruin; and at long last the landlords are beginning to recognize that they have made a great mistake, which they could never see while their quarterly receipts remained undiminished."

Of the landlords thus affected, not a few are now anxious to sell such portions of their holdings as can be sold. This has led a number of capitalists—among whom are many landowners—to take steps towards the formation of a company that will buy up extensive tracts of arable, and sell the same, in small plots and on easy terms, to small farmers. Very fittingly, the name of the proposed company is "The National Land Company."

It is believed that much good will result from the operations of such a company. The value will be enhanced of lands now entirely unproductive because uncultivated. The sense of ownership will of itself be a strong incentive to the peasant proprietor to expend upon the land an amount of care, of labor, and of money, that no tenant at will would. When the latter makes improvements of note, he usually expects to be asked for higher rent when his present lease will have expired. The peasant proprietor, on the other hand, will feel sure of being abundantly rewarded by his land for all the labor and capital he applies to its cultivation. It is thought also that the change from leasehold interest to actual ownership would not only lead to more careful cultivation, but also to the raising of kinds of produce now neglected, such as kitchen vegetables, poultry and eggs.

Some of the promoters of the new enterprise, are landlords. They believe that this move will be a profitable one, first, to themselves; secondly, to the country. They therefore support it. Now, if, as they say, their plan is destined to solve the land question in England, why can it not be tried outside England? Why can it not, for instance, be tried in unhappy Ireland? Every argument used to show the need of peasant proprietorship in England, tells with still greater force when the needs of Ireland are considered.

SANTON RESARTUS, JR.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

## MORMONISM AND ITS "RIGHTS."

Under a certain Section of "the Edmund's Law" by which bigamy in the United States is made punishable with a fine of \$300.00 and imprisonment for six months, many prosecutions are being pressed against the Mormons. This enforcement of law has called forth from the Mormon "Church" a manifesto which brings the subject of polygamy under discussion once more. The document states that the rights of believers in Mormonism are trampled upon: that in the opposition lately shown to them their assured rights as American citizens have been disregarded, and that this opposition threatens not Mormon liberties alone, but the liberties and rights of every freeman. If the document served to prove all the statements it makes, it would assuredly present a powerful plea for the Mormons; but it is all assertion—nothing more. We quote:—

"Among the principles of our religion is that of immediate revelation from God. One of the doctrines revealed is celestial or plural marriage. Polygamy is a right so long as we believe in it, and we will not permit our rights to be trampled upon."

Now, the force of such a defence will be great only when it will have been proved that to have a plurality of wives is the right of every citizen; and this cannot be proved. Polygamy is not a right, it is a crime. To have a plurality of wives violates the law of every civilized nation of the earth.

The rights of men and women should ever be sacredly inviolable wherever organized society exists; and to all intents and purposes the well-understood rights of men and women are acknowledged to be inviolable by such society. The very object of Government is the protection of the rights of individual members of society. It has to oppose each and all that would interfere with those rights; and, if the interference be great or hurtful, it is the duty of Government to visit it with punishment proportionate to the offence.

What are the rights and liberties of that strange, almost inhuman,—almost, at least, uncivilized,—community known as the Mormons? They are simply those that any person has in a state of nature, altogether unconnected with society. Alexander Selkirk when alone in an uninhabited island in mid-ocean, and thus divorced from all dealings and intercourse with his fellows, is a fair example of man enjoying unrestricted natural rights and privileges. This is because he is in such an instance not bound to respect the rights of others. The moment a Friday—even a savage Cannibal Friday—becomes his companion, there are other rights besides his own to be respected. The moment a man is brought into every day contact with other men, the necessity of respecting their rights is sure, more or less, to curtail his own. Each must give up something for the general good. Each

gives up something, but in return receives something, viz., security and social advantages. But the Mormons, while they wish to have the laws of the United States to protect them, wish to have all the rights that Selkirk had on Isle Fernandez; they give up no natural right, yet they would now and then avail themselves of a system which is only possible were each member of the community only surrenders some natural right for the general good.

SANTON RESARTUS, JR.

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All kinds of STEAM BOILERS made at short notice.

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FOUR BOILERS, thirty to thirty-five horse power, about thirteen feet long, with fifty-two three inch tubes, suitable for Saw Mills or Plating.  
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On Saturday, 1st November, 1894, with the largest and choicest selection of NEW SEASON TEAS, ever offered in Canada.

PRICE LIST—25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, best 50c. p. lb.  
COFFEES Fresh Roasted and Ground every day.

Price List—50c, 60c, best 70c. per lb.  
ELEGANT PRESENTS given to purchasers of Tea.

SUGARS of all grades Retail at Refiners' Prices.

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

HONG KONG TEA COMPANY,  
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Also, for the Famous

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150 barrels Bass's Ale, pints and quarts.  
150 barrels Guinness's Porter, pints and quarts.

## DOMESTIC ALE AND PORTER.

300 hds. and half hds. Ale and Porter, Jones' Brewing Co.  
100 barrels, pints and quarts, do. do.  
quality extra fine. For sale low.

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DAVIDSON & McMANUS,  
FINE TAILORING.

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## FAMILY GROCERIES

Always on hand.

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243 Grafton St., next to Colonial Market,

Every assortment of Walnut and Rosewood Caskets and Coffins to suit all: Black Cloth Coffins in the best styles; Ladies' and Gents' and Youths' Robes at all prices.  
Don't forget the address—243 GRAFTON ST., next to Colonial Market.

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Per S. S. YORK CITY,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES'

MANTLES AND DOLMANS!

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Cashmere, Ottoman,  
Broche, Stockinette, &c.  
—ALSO—

LADIES' JERSEYS,

In Black and Colors

—AT THE—

London House

WM. MOODY &amp; CO.

168 and 170 Granville Street

## HUMOROUS.

## SMALL BY DEGREES.

AIR—"Ten Little Nigger Boys"

TEN British Ironclads floating on the brine:  
 REED went out of office, and then there were Nine!  
 Nine British Ironclads to defend the State:  
 REED looked his eye at them, and then there were Eight  
 Eight British Ironclads lying safe in haven:  
 REED raked 'em fore and aft, and then there were Seven!  
 Seven British Ironclads, sound them from keel to sticks:  
 REED wrote a pamphlet, and then there were Six!  
 Six British Ironclads—hooray! JACK'S alive!  
 REED spoke in Parliament, and then there were Five!  
 Five British Ironclads cruising round the Nore:  
 REED made a platform speech, and then there were Four!  
 Four British Ironclads ruling of the Sea:  
 REED wrote unto the Times, and then there were Three!  
 Three British Ironclads buffeting the blue!  
 REED had dyspepsia, and then there were Two!  
 Two British Ironclads, big in plate and gun:  
 REED was snubbed by BRASSKY, and then there was One!  
 Oh, make him Chief Constructor once again, what'er befall;  
 Or soon of British Ironclads we shall have—none at all!

—Punch.

ALWAYS ON THE SPOT.—Detectives.

THE READY-MONEY SYSTEM.—Dun, or be done.

BOTH watermen and Indians feather their skulls.

CONDURUM.—Whom is a moan man not a moan man?—Never.

ALL THE DIFFERENCE.—The ancients urred their dead; the modern earn their living.

WHY is a man never knocked down against his will?—Because it is impossible to fall unless inclined.

How much cloth is required to make a spirit-wrapping?

OUR OWN LEGNATIC wants to know if the bray of a donkey is not an astute (ass too) affair!

A TWO-FOOT RULE.—Don't stumble.

THE PURE DARWINISM.—A youngster of literary tastes described Darwin as the one who believed "we degenerated from a monkey."

THE HARDEST THING.—A young man who recently took unto himself a wife, says he didn't find it half so hard to get married as he did to get the furniture.

IF a man has got eighty thousand pounds at interest, and owns the house he lives in, it ain't much trouble to be a philosopher.

THE BEST SEWING MACHINE.—An old lady is inclined to think that a compass would be the best sewing machine, because she heard it had a needle with thirty-two points.

TOOK HER APART.—A contemporary describing a fashionable party, speaks of a gallant who whispered to a lady "and took her apart." It is not a very difficult feat to "take a lady apart" these times, but there is very little left of her afterward.

A MERE NOTHING.—A wife, having lost her husband, was inconsolable for his death.—"Leave me to my grief," she cried, sobbing. "You know the extreme sensibility of my nerves—a mere nothing upsets them!"

PRECAUTION.—A countryman in a town in America observed a gang of darkies labouring in the streets, each wearing a ball and chain. He asked one why that ball was chained to his leg.—"To keep people from stealing it," said the darkey; "hoop of thieves about here."

TOO OLD.—A schoolmistress, while taking down the names and ages of her pupils, and the names of their parents at the beginning of the term, asked one little fellow what his father's name was.—"Oh, you needn't take down his name; he is too old to go to school to a woman," was the reply.

A SELL.—A demure-looking chap hailed a charcoal pedlar with the query, "Have you got charcoal in your waggon?"—"Yes, sir," said the expectant driver, stopping his horses. "That's right," observed the demure chap, with an approving nod, "always tell the truth and people will respect you!" And he hurried on, much to the regret of the pedlar, who was getting out of the waggon to look for a brick.

CHARITABLE.—Ministers who read their sermons were formerly abhorred in Scotland. A young preacher delivered a trial discourse, after which one of his hearers, an old woman, said to her neighbour, "He canna be a reader, for he's blind!"—"I'm glad to hear't," replied the neighbour; "I wish they were a'blind!"

THE LATEST TINTS.—A fashion writer—not EVO—says, "Elephant's breath is the latest tint for kid gloves." We always did admire elephant's breath; it's a very neat colour. We can also recommend rhinoceros zimper and hippopotamus growl. They are pretty tints, and wear well.

METAPHYSICS.—The fondness of the Scotch for Metaphysics was never more happily hit than by the story Sydney Smith tells of his hearing a young lady at a ball, in the midst of a momentary lull in the music, saying to her gallant, "That may be true, my lord, of love in the abstract—"  
 And here the fiddling began again, and he heard no more.

A CITIZEN.—It is related that upon one occasion, when Commodore Judkins was in command of the Scotia, a fussy little gentleman came to him just as the steamer was leaving Liverpool, and asked if he thought the Scotia would arrive in New York upon a certain day in time for him to catch the noon train for Philadelphia. Judkins looked at him a moment in silence, and then, taking out his watch, replied, "I fear, sir, we shall be five minutes too late!"

TOO THIN.—It is announced that a spring of natural lemonade has been discovered in California. That is too thin. If those Californians wish to encourage emigration, they will have to announce the discovery of a spring of natural whisky.

## NOVA SCOTIA AGENCY

— FOR —

## MUNTZ PATENT METAL.

ORDERS SOLICITED FOR

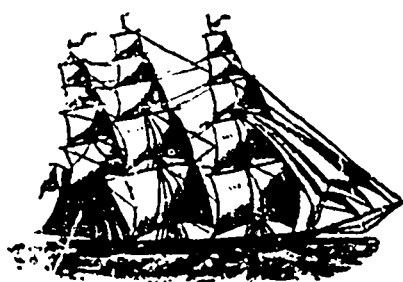
## SHEATING NAILS AND BOLTS.

Muntz's Metal Co (Ltd) Birmingham, the manufacturers of the above WELL-KNOWN METAL, sell more of their Patent Sheating for vessels' bottoms than any other of the many manufacturers.

WM. STAIRS, SON & MORROW,  
Sole Agents for Nova Scotia, Halifax, N. S.Carry a full stock of Sheets 16 oz. to 30 oz.  
Bolts ½ inch to 1½ inch.  
Stemplates and Nails.

As the price of this metal is now lower than has ever been known, the Agents would advise ship owners and masters to take advantage of the price and remetel their vessels.

SEND FOR PRICES AND TERMS.



## ROOFING ORDERS

Promptly attended to by experienced workmen at Lowest possible Prices.

The Highest Price Paid for Old Junk, Old Iron, etc., etc.

Second-Hand Sails, Rigging and Chains, For Sale at

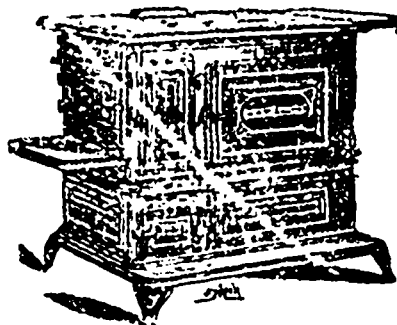
CONNOR'S WHARF  
ADJOINING ORDNANCE WHARF.

## Wm. McFatridge,

DEALER IN

STOVES,  
LAMPS, OIL, ETC.

224 HOLLIS STREET.

CHEESE!  
PICKLES!  
PEASE!

100 Finest Fall Creamery Cheese.  
 75 Cases Best Assorted Pickles  
 100 bbls. Split Pease.  
 100 cases Canned Meats.  
 25 bbls. White Beans  
 150 rolls Choicest Spiced Bacon.  
 200 Sugar Cured Hams.  
 100 bbls. Fine Jamaica Oranges.  
 150 boxes Valencia Raisins, new, very cheap.  
 800 Fresh Jamaica Coconuts.

For sale by

CHAS. H. HARVEY,  
10 and 12 Sackville Street.

## ALEX. G. BREMNER

Commission Merchant

—AND—

## GENERAL AGENT.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

TEAS, SOAPS, FRUITS, CONFECTIONERY,  
COUNTRY PRODUCE, ETC.Consignments respectfully solicited.  
OFFICE,

18 Bedford Row, Halifax.

BAILEY & MURPHY,  
Photographers,

167 — Hollis Street, — 167

(Chase's old stand, opposite Halifax Club),

Portraits by the Instantaneous Dry Plate  
Process, Tin Types, etc.  
Copying, and Enlarging Old Pictures a Specialty.

## SEED! SEED!

600 bushels Heavy Black Oats,  
 500 " Feeding Oats,  
 300 " Barley.

American & Canadian Timothy Seed.  
P. E. Island Produce in season.

W. WHEATLEY.

## MRS. HODGSON,

FANCY BAKER,

33—Barrington Street,—33

Really Choice Home-Made

Pastry, Jellies and Jams.

CONFECTIONERY carefully made.

## ROBERT WALLACE

Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, OPTICAL  
GOODS AND PLATED WARE.FINE WATCH REPAIRING done on the  
premises by competent workmen.  
Agent for the New Williams and American  
SEWING MACHINES.  
Sewing Machines repaired, oil, needles and parts  
furnished.  
OPTICAL GOODS a specialty, with special  
prices to traders and country dealers:

194 Upper Water St., 194.

HALIFAX, N. S.

## TEA! TEA!

30 half chests Choice Congou Tea.  
For sale low.

A. McDougall &amp; SON.



## HERE AND THERE.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

England will yet own Constantinople, 'tho Gibraltar of the Black Sea.

Scotland and Ireland have produced many great soldiers, but England has produced all the great sailors.

At sea the Englishman is master, on land his supremacy is often doubtful.

The man who does not read the Advertisements in his newspaper is never a first class business man.

It is only the men who "now and then" look over the Advertisements that get taken in by some quack, who knows how to take advantage of the unthinking part of the community.

When highly educated we often part with a large share of our natural shrewdness.

Shrewd successful business men as a rule are not well educated men.

Half a dozen live men are worth more to a town than one thousand hum drones.

Two or three men made Moncton, half a dozen have built Amherst into a large town, Yarmouth the second largest town in the Province was planted upon a barren by a dozen or so men of enterprise.

It is men, not wealth that make a country.

It is a pity the Indians and half-breeds have given in so easily, a few more raids upon their reserves like that of Col. Otter's, would secure a lasting peace, now it can only be a doubtful truce.

The communist will yet rule the world, his ideas have taken form and expression. He will not rule as soon as he expects, but that he will eventually is as certain as that this world will exist for ages to come. We may not desire a thing, but that is no reason why it will not come to pass.

The gentlemen who are in love with Riel have a splendid specimen of nature's noblemen (?) to worship. "Birds of a feather."

To secure a harvest of peace—plant Riel.

The men who took their lives in their hands to fight Riel should have the disposal of him, and not a lot of carpet knights who shine only at a drawing room reception, or at a five o'clock tea fight.

## TRADE NOTES.

The amount of wages paid to labor determines the consumption of products—so, if there is an apparent overproduction, it is wholly attributable to the under-pay of labor.—*Chicago Express*.

Noble spinners! We have gained a £100,000, which is mine; the three-and-six-pence per day was yours. Drink to my health with this groat, each, when I give you over and above.—*Carlyle, in Hayson's address to his workmen*.

The spirit of liberty is not merely, as some people imagine, a jealousy of our own particular rights, but a respect for the rights of others and an unwillingness that any man, whether high or low, should be wronged or trampled underfoot.—*Channing*.

It is impossible to defraud the labor of one section of the country of its earnings or a part thereof without inflicting injury upon the labor of all other sections. The products of well paid labor cannot be sold at a living profit if brought in competition with the products of cheated labor.—*National Republican*.

The condition of our countrymen just now beggars description. The army of men, walking over the country, homeless and penniless, asking work and bread; then, on the other hand, the magnitude of the militia which is exhibited at every disturbance. Why these things?—*Atlantic (Iowa) Advocate*.

Jay Gould, the autocrat of the Missouri Pacific system of railroads, was glad to restore the wages of the employes and allow them to return to work when he found that the employes were well organized, and that some of the leading newspapers were after him with visions of blood.—*N. Y. World*.

Wait a little, till the entire nation is in an electric state; till your vital electricity, no longer healthily neutral, is cut in two isolated portions of positive and negative (of money and hunger), and stands there bolted up in two world's batteries. The stirring of a child's finger brings the two together, and then—What then?—*Thomas Carlyle*.

Educated laboring men, and educated friends of the labouring man, will continue to investigate the labor question, until its solution is settled. It is becoming the great question of the age, and its importance will be felt more and more as time rolls on. The man who makes the bread and meat that feeds the world, and the cotton and clothing that clothes the world, and the house that shelters all civilized people, will not be permitted to starve and go naked, and be turned out of doors, while a few persons absorb enough wealth in a single year to buy whole States, and their Legislatures and courts and Congress besides.—*Topeka Citizen*.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

## COMMERCIAL.

Business this week has been on the whole very good, orders seemingly coming in from all quarters. The trade of the previous week being very poor left good grounds to hope that this week's work would amount to something large, and so far this has been what has happened. General groceries have been selling readily, sugar taking the lead with molasses next in order. Large numbers of vessels have fitted out and are getting ready, so that in the supply branch alone there has been increased activity, while imports and exports by railway have also been very heavy. Although some country merchants are behind hand in their remittances, on the whole, money has come in more freely than usual, so that our wholesale trade has nothing of any consequence to complain of.

**SUGARS.**—As this article has suddenly taken the lead we are obliged to give it special prominence. From what we can learn it appears that reports from some quarters point to a very much reduced yield, and consequently prices are very firm with an upward tendency. As is usual, quotations are much higher than they should be at the present moment, and our refineries appear to have lost their heads over their new position. We hope, however, they will be more accommodating than they have been the past few days, and do not think all the extra prices they have put on will be sustained. Reports from Europe, although read at the present moment, will be more in the interest of buyers later on, and we think prices will recede some at no very distant day. We would not advise heavy purchases just now as we think the late advance will bring out all the immense stocks of raw held back for a rise. We may be wrong, but we do not expect to see sugars much higher for some time than they are at the present moment, and we should not be surprised to see a sharp decline when the present excitement subsides. Refined can be bought lower now from second hands than from the refineries, so that the former are getting cleaned out, while the latter, in consequence of their not knowing what prices to ask, are not doing much. Raw sugars have taken quite a heavy rise in the West Indies with better prospects—if they will be realized—ahead.

**MOLASSES** has become quite firm, and sellers are trying hard to get higher rates but it is uphill work, and when the present large demand falls off, which it will in a few days, holders will be more anxious to sell and submit to a reasonable reduction. Trinidad is very much superior to Barbadoes so far, and if the quality keeps up as well as it has done, Barbadoes will not rank so much higher than Trinidad in the future as it has in the past. Porto Rico is also very nice, while Cienfuegos is not up to the mark, being thin and liable to sour. Ordinary grade of Demerara are better than usual and are meeting with a ready sale.

**FLOUR** is quiet, the heavy stocks on hand slowly moving off. There was a slight advance last week, but there has been another decline since, so that prices are in about the same position. Buyers are only purchasing from hand to mouth, having very little faith in the advance, and holders, on the other hand, are anxious to work off their stocks before any further decline takes place. Prices will soon, we think, get settled, and then things will move more smoothly.

**BUTTER.**—Real nice is very scarce and commands a good price, while common and ordinary cannot be sold to any extent. The auction rooms and warehouses are stocked with an inferior article which buyers do not want to handle at any price. Large lots of poor have sold at from 10c., to 14c., but there are still heavy quantities on hand. New is coming in very slowly.

**CHEESE.**—A good business has been done lately in nice old stock, and the market is getting bare. New is not of much account as yet, but will be soon, coming in more freely.

Eggs have been rather scarcer than the previous week, but prices do not appear to be much higher, as the demand has fallen off, 12c. is the best that can be got for them now.

**SALT.**—Only one cargo of Liverpool afloat, which is very little at this season, just at the commencement of the mackerel fishing, \$1.75 per hhd. being asked. There are some one or two cargoes of West India expected which will realize full prices. Of salt in store there is a limited supply. There has been one arrival of 1,600 bags Liverpool this week, from St. John, N. B.

Since our last issue there have been some arrivals of fish from the coast, which were placed at about the following rates, viz. :—

Hard shore summer cured codfish \$3.60 to \$3.70 per qtl. Haddock do. do., \$2.60 to \$2.90 per qtl.; bank codfish, last sale, \$3.05 per qtl. Some sales of shore fish has been made during the past few days from store at about \$3.75 per qtl. for small, and \$4.25 to \$4.50 per qtl. for dry hard large fish. The stock of dry fish of real good quality now for sale is quite small, holders generally looking forward to having new fish in the market quite soon, and it is expected that prices will open low. We would caution traders not to be too anxious to buy just for the sake of buying, but purchase in such a way that they can realize a small profit, as all profits are small these times. From all we can see there are no indications for high prices of any kind of fish this season.

Advice from Gloucester up to 26th inst., are about as follows: Mackerel are still arriving pretty freely and prices are about \$2.50 per barrel, with barrel, with a slightly better feeling. The mackerel fleet are getting widely

scattered, and finding no body of fish. Present indications are for light receipts and moderately better prices, though the market continues to be overloaded with fresh fish of all kinds, causing a slight dullness for salt fish.

Boston advices to 25th inst. report that on the 25th inst. there arrived four faros mackerel, about 600 bbls. fresh and 250 bbls. salted, and one receipt from Provincetown of 350 bbls., which were sold to arrive in Boston at \$2.00 per bbl. out of pickle. There also arrived 25th inst., from Yarmouth, N. S., per steamer, 922 bbls. fresh mackerel.

The Banking vessels are now getting fish and one arrived at Portland on the 24th inst, with 800 qts. Prices are about as follows: Old Shore, 3's \$2.50 to \$2.75 per bbl. Pickled cured Bank codfish, \$2.00 for large, \$1.50 for medium, dry \$2.62 to \$2.65 for large, and \$2.25 to \$2.37 for medium.

Very few mackerel have yet been taken on our coast east of Yarmouth, a considerable quantity has been taken there in traps. The Banking vessels are all doing well those that came in for bait report fish plenty and weather very fine. Small faros have been landed at Lockport and Louisburg which are now being made.

There was exported from the port of St John's Newfoundland, from—  
Jan 1, 1885 to May 8, 1885, 271,365 qts. Codfish.  
" " " 1884, 352,051 " " "

showing a decrease of 80,685 " " in 1885.

It is reported that new codfish will be in market by the middle of next month.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

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

Mar 23, 1885.

GROCERIES.

SUGAR.	
Porto Rico.....	5 to 5 1/2
Cut Leaf.....	8 to 8 1/2
Granulated.....	7 1/2 to 7 3/4
Standard A.....	6 1/2 to 7
Extra C.....	6 to 6 1/2
Yellow C.....	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
Yellows.....	5 1/4 to 5 1/2

TEA	
Japans.....	23 to 44
Green.....	33 to 36
Assam.....	23 to 34
Souchong.....	19 to 26
Conou.....	17 to 30

MOLASSES.	
Cienfuegos.....	27 to 30
Trinidad.....	30 to 33
Porto Rico new crop.....	31 to 33
Barbadoes.....	31 to 33
Demerara.....	32 to 39
"M R.....	38

SOAPS.	
Ivory bar.....	6 1/2
Erasive.....	6 1/4
Dominion.....	6
Surprise.....	5 1/2
Tiger.....	5 1/2
Extra Pale.....	5 to 5 1/2
Mayflower.....	4 to 4 1/2
No 1 Family.....	4
Acadia.....	3 1/2
Jumbo.....	3
Congress.....	3
Brown.....	2
Tollet 15 to 60c. per doz.	

BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread.....	2.60 to 2.90
Boston and Thin Family.....	6 1/4 to 7 1/4
Soda.....	6 1/4 to 6
Fancy.....	8 to 15

CONFECTIONERY.	
Assorted in pails.....	13 to 14
Mixed.....	11 to 20
Lorenzes.....	14 to 18
1 cent goods, 14 in a box.....	65 to 1.10
Toys per hundred.....	6 to 7 1/2
Jams—different varieties.....	1.40 to 2.75
Brooms.....	1.40 to 2.75
Starch, Blue and White.....	7 to 9
Prepared Corn.....	9

BUTTER.	
Canadian.....	10 to 14
N. S.....	14 to 18
Eggs.....	11 to 12

SUNDRIES.

Maple Sugar.....	10 to 12
Boneless Fish.....	4 to 4 1/2
Tobacco—Black.....	32 to 38
" Bright.....	35 to 50
Blacking, per gross.....	3.00 to 4.00
Blacklead.....	2.00 to 10.00
Pearl Blue.....	2.50 to 3.00

POULTRY.

Fowls, per pair.....	60 to 75
Turkeys, per pound.....	18 to 20
Geese, each.....	none.
Ducks, per pair.....	75 to 100

The above quotations are prepared by MACKINTOSH & Co., Wholesale Commission Merchants, Upper Water Street.

FRUIT.

APPLES.	
Gravenstein.....	none
Winter—ordinary.....	2.00 to 2.50
" good.....	2.00 to 2.50
" choicest.....	3.00 to 5.50

JOSEPH B. BROWN, 141 Barrington Street, Halifax.

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m.....	25.00 to 30.00
" Merchantable, do do.....	14.00 to 17.00
" No 2 do.....	12.00 to 13.00
" Small, per m.....	7.00 to 16.00
Spruce, dimension good, per m.....	10.00 to 12.50
" Merchantable, do do.....	8.00 to 11.00
" Small, do do.....	6.00 to 8.00
Hemlock, do do.....	6.50 to 7.50
" common, do.....	6.50 to 7.00
Shingles, No 1, pine, dry, do.....	2.50 to 4.00
" No 2, pine, green do.....	1.25 to 2.00
" No 1, spruce, do.....	1.10 to 1.25
Laths, per m.....	1.20 to 1.50
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.

BREADSTUFFS.

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

FLOUR.	
Graham.....	5.50 to 6.00
Patent high grades.....	6.00 to 6.50
" mediums.....	5.25 to 5.75
Superior Extra.....	5.25 to 5.50
Lower grades.....	3.50 to 4.75
Oatmeal.....	5.25 to 5.50
Corn Meal—Halifax ground.....	3.40 to 3.50
" Imported.....	3.20 to 3.40
Bran per ton—Wheat.....	22.00 to 25.00
" Corn.....	18.00 to 20.00
Shorts.....	22.00 to 21.00
Middlings.....	25.00 to 28.00
Cracked Corn.....	33.00 to 35.00
" Oats.....	30.00
" Barley.....	32.00
Pea Meal per bil.....	3.75
Feed Flour.....	3.25 to 3.50
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs.....	60 to 62
Barley " of 53.....	70 to 60
Peas " of 60.....	1.10
Corn " of 50.....	80 to 85
Hay per ton.....	12.00 to 14.00
Straw.....	8.00 to 9.00

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

No. 1 Wool Skins each.....	60
Season lot.....	25 to 30
Salted and dry.....	20 to 40
Short Fells.....	10 to 20
Wool—clean washed, per pound.....	20 to 21
" unwashed.....	18 to 17
Green Hides—Ox, inspected, No 1.....	7
" Cow.....	7 1/2
Salted Hides—Ox in Lots, No 1.....	7 1/2
" Cow.....	8 to 10
Calf Skin.....	15 to 20
" Descons, each.....	15 to 20

The above quotations are furnished by R. MEGENY, dealer in Wool and Hides, 177 Barrington street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A VOICE FROM THE ISLAND.

To the Editor of the Critic:—

Sir,—The people of the Island of Cape Breton will doubtless gratefully remember the Critic for the support given those who were endeavouring to induce the government to give some encouragement to capitalists to enter on the manufacture of iron and steel out of the ores to be found in our midst and in Pictou. It is in marked contrast to the indifference displayed by other city journals. An undertaking that would give employment to many hundreds of people and cause the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars, without any material risk to the province if it gave the encouragement sought for, should surely command more than passing notice. An enterprise like this, which would increase the principal and almost only source of revenue, namely that derived from the royalty on coal and iron should meet with the earnest attention of our statesmen or politicians, and receive every encouragement at their hands, but it would appear as if the personnel of this government were incapable of doing more than moving round and round in the ruts left by their predecessors, and have not sufficient energy or enterprise to mark out a track for themselves. A government that in a new country will do nothing without a "precedent," will soon have nothing to do, and will sooner or later be sharply called to account by those who suffer from their inaction. They must learn to act without "precedents" to guide them, and certainly they will hunt in vain for any "precedent," for anything for Cape Breton; but stay, they have a "precedent," in the action of the Municipal Council, which it would be well for them if they followed. The Intercolonial, before Confederation, and the Western Counties Railway and connections, and the Nictaux and Atlantic Mines Railways, not forgetting the Spring Hill subsidies, are surely "precedents" for something for Cape Breton, especially when Cape Breton contributed more than one-fourth of the whole expenditure. The government dread an inundation of applications from "sheep farmers" for state aid to raise stock, and from "cheese factory" proprietors for state aid to improve their facilities for making cheese; and on these and similar statesmenlike grounds, argue against any state aid in developing an industry that has made Britain the country that she is to-day. What the arguments of the inferior members of the government may be (if there be any such) it is hardly worth while considering. Thus the claims of about one-fourth of the people of the province are slighted, its representatives request ignored, its neglect continued, and yet since Confederation it has contributed of its principal industry well on to \$1,000,000 to the provincial revenue, and paid for the building of about one mile in every four of the Railways in Nova Scotia proper. It may be said: Well, what do you propose doing about it? The reply is: Well, I don't think Cape Breton will stand it any longer, and we will endeavour to weed out of our representatives every traitor to our cause, every man supporting the Government because he wants an office and return men pledged to stand shoulder to shoulder as an independent Cape Breton party, until we force a recognition of our rights on every available opportunity, even if the result of such a combination should deprive the country of the services of a government, the like of which we never had before, and therefore without "precedent." If the Government feel inclined to test the matter, let them give the new representatives the offices that they keep dangling before their eyes and open the County, and then they will know for certain whether Cape Breton will be content with the "masterly inactivity" displayed by the Government, or will in unmistakable tones tell them that they should give place to better men.

Yours, etc,

N. L. MACRAE.

OFFICERS and men of the "composite" attention. You are hereby directed to parade as ordered, having equipments as follows:—One box of Smith's Sharpshooters, *alias* anti-billious pills; one box Smith's Tooth Powder, one bottle Smith's Arnica Liniment; one bottle Smith's Cough Linctus; one box Smith's Seiditz Powders; one bottle Smith's Iodized Sarsaparilla; one bottle Smith's Concentrated Ginger; one bottle Smith's Carbolio Salve; one pair Smith's Military Hair Brushes; one bottle Smith's Scalp Protector; one Pocket Filter, by which you can draw clear water from stagnant pools and although not wishing to pile too much into your haversacks, yet it may be a necessary requisite in consequence of having to sit down in the cold jungle, one box of Smith's Compound Pile Ointment. Knowing you are already embittered against the foe, one bottle Smith's Tonic Bitters will be found useful. That you may be far sighted, and see the enemy in ambush, wear one pair Laurence's Shooting Glasses. For sale at the Agency, London Drug Store, 147 Hollis Street, J. GODFREY SMITH, Dispensing Chemist, Proprietor.

PUTTNER'S EMULSION.

Chemical Laboratory, Dalhousie College, Halifax, N. S., Jan'y 30th, 1885.

I have made analysis of samples of the Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, prepared by the Puttner Emulsion Co., and they have explained to me the details of their process. The ingredients used, and the mechanical processes to which they are successively subjected, enable this Company to prepare a permanent Emulsion, without the use of acids or alkalies. This preparation has been known to me for many years, and when carefully prepared, is certainly a great improvement upon the Crude Cod Liver Oil, not only being milder, but having the more substantial advantage of being in the best form for digestion and assimilation.

GEORGE LAWSON, Ph. D. LL. D., Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland, Professor of Chemistry.

Send to your Druggist or to the Puttner Emulsion Co., Halifax, for a pamphlet showing some of the cures made by the use of Puttner's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil.

DROWNING RULES.—"Rules to Govern People who are drowning," is the title of a pamphlet just issued in France. That is a good idea, and ought to be followed by "Regulations to be observed by Persons struck by Lightning."

QUININE AND WHISKEY.—"A contemporary says, "When quinine gives you a buzzing in the head, stop taking it." The same remark will apply to whiskey.

## MRS. LANGTRY.

Since Mrs. Langtry made her first appearance in a demi-public at Twickenham Town Hall she has, in the course of professional work extending over a very short while, seen a great deal of the world's surface, and heard much of what is supposed to be public opinion expressed concerning herself. At times she will say to her intimate friends, "It is amusing to think how I first graduated from a professional beauty to the rank of an amateur, and finally to that of an actress—except with a few people who deny me that last distinction." The American public have been excellent friends to Mrs. Langtry, despite the onslaughts of purely local newspapers, whose "patriotism" objected to foreigners with "an English accent," as they deliciously put it. She has really seen America from Halifax to New Orleans, and from San Francisco to New York City and Boston. She retains very pleasing memories of her reception "Out West," where she played to enthusiastic audiences at St. Louis, Denver, Cheyenne, and other places associated in the English mind rather with Indians and scalps, conical bullets and "Arkansas toothpicks," than with dramatic entertainments. To the amazement of the entire American nation, Mrs. Langtry eschewed that hotel life so dear to it, and travelled in her own railway car, a lengthy and spacious edifice endowed with a regular suite of apartments, and also with a French cook and other necessary myrmidons. This saved, as she thought, much tear and wear, and permitted the luxury of "eating your dinner while flying through the country to keep the next engagement." But a plan which was the wonder of America entailed, of course, some slight inconvenience at times. Servants born in the United States, or who have resided there for a very short while, acquire habits extremely inconvenient to those who pay and feed them. They have a knack of walking off when they think their day's work is done, and of not returning until they deem fit. Hence Mrs. Langtry once experienced a great fright from a "cowboy." It is fairly well known in this country, or at least it ought to be, that the herdsmen, or "cowboys," as they are locally called on the cattle-ranches of the Far West, are objects of terror to the less adventurous inhabitants of those regions. They live up in the mountains, and only at rare intervals come into the more populated districts, where their wild looks and wilder ways frighten jog-trot citizens out of their propriety. Mrs. Langtry had been taught to dread the cowboy as an incarnate fiend to be fled from at all risks. She confesses, however, that his evil qualities appear to be exaggerated. On one occasion, when her servants had marched off to the grogeries of the neighbouring settlement, she was quite alone in her car, when there came a timid and tentative knock at the door. She opened it at once, and there stood one of the dreaded race, a gigantic leather clad cowboy. His look was strange and wild, but his words were meek and mild. Extending his huge right paw, and raising his hat with the other, he said, "I guess, madam, you are Mrs. Langtry. We are right glad to see you in our part of the country. There's some of us boys who work up in the mountains who don't see a woman, let alone a pretty one, above once or twice a year." Mrs. Langtry made a suitable reply, whereat the cowboy grew bolder, and said, "Might I just ask you, madam, to wave your hankerchief out of the window? You see that little house down yonder. Well, there's a gal lives there as I'm dead gone on, and I kinder promised her I would try and get you to wave your hankerchief to her. If you would do this it might help me a bit." Like any true woman Mrs. Langtry had no objection to advance the cowboy's love affairs, and waved her hankerchief accordingly in the direction indicated. He was profusely grateful, but still not entirely happy. "I guess," he went on, "you are a kind-hearted lady. Now, would you jest give me a bit of old ribbon, or a glove you have worn, or a torn hankerchief, to show to the boys around as something that once belonged to you?" There was nothing for it, Mrs. Langtry confesses, but to give him a scrap of pink ribbon, and then, after more thanks and expressions of the devotion of the entire territory, he stalked off. It would have been very unlike her sex if the actress had not looked through a window of her car to see what the Western giant did. He was seen in the centre of a group of admiring cowboys, holding the ribbon aloft and apparently also holding forth on his brilliant and successful interview.

Only on one occasion did Mrs. Langtry experience in the Far West what would locally be called a real rough time, and then it was on the Pacific slope. At the conclusion of a successful venture in Frisco she was persuaded to run down in her car to a place in the Yosemite Valley, and there met with an appalling reception. Showers of stones were hurled at her car by a crowd of unpatriotic, if uncultured, citizens, who "didn't want no foreigners" to interfere with, or forestall the success of, the dramatic stars of the local firmament. As groans and hisses filled the air, and stones rattled against the car, Mrs. Langtry looked around for her male domestics with a very faint hope that there might be one man among the three. There was not. At the first volley, the French cook—to employ the language of the country—had "vamosed." At the second, the nigger who did everybody's work felt unequal to the job before him, and also showed his long heels to the car. At the third, the footman bolted; and when his mistress looked for her body-guard she found herself alone with her maid, the latter, of course, imbecile with terror. Still the stones rattled against the car, and the crowd, coming close up, roared louder and louder. So Mrs. Langtry took a desperate resolution, and, throwing open the door of the car, faced the mob. They were a little taken back for the moment, and desisted from throwing stones; but presently set up another roar. "What do you want?" asked Mrs. Langtry, in her clear musical resonant tones. They did not seem able to exactly formulate their wants, but they yelled and groaned. "Aren't you ashamed of yourselves?" asked Mrs. Langtry again; "Why don't you go home, all of you?" This enquiry

gave them pause, and a prominent ruffian said, "We will, if you'll give us a drink." Mrs. Langtry was quite equal to the occasion, and said, "I will do nothing of the kind. You have had too much already, all of you. Go home directly, every one of you!" And they sadly slunk off. The actress had touched the right cord when she commanded them to go home. Americans are used to being ordered about by womankind, and the Yosemite obeyed mechanically, just as the often-beaten spaniel shrinks when one takes up a stick.—*The World*.

## HANTS COUNTY.

No town in the Lower Provinces has a more interesting history than that of Windsor. If considered from a commercial standpoint, the county of Hants, with its beautiful shire town, stands foremost among the commercial and financial centers of this Province.

The following are among the principal Business Men of Windsor and the County.

## BANKS.

Commercial B'k. of Windsor.  
WALTER LAWSON, Cashier.

Halifax Banking Co.  
J. RUSSEL Agent.

Bennet Smith,  
Shipbuilder and Capitalist.

Godfrey P. Payzant,  
Capitalist, Pres. Com. B'k.

William Curry,  
Capitalist, Pres. W. C. Co'y.

Shubal Dimock,  
Shipbuilder.

E. W. Dimock,  
Proprietor W. Plaster Quarries.

John Keith,  
Shipbroker.

## MANUFACTURERS.

St. Croix Woolen Factory.  
W. H. MOSHER, President.  
G. B. DAWSON, Manager.

Windsor Cotton Co.  
JOHN NALDER, Sec'y.

Windsor Furniture Co.  
MARK CURRY, Manager.

Windsor Tannery Co.  
Capt. Thos. Alyward, Sec'y.

Windsor Foundry Co.  
Clarence Dimock, Sec'y.

Windsor Planing Mills.  
Sash & Barrel Factory.  
Wm. CURRY, Proprietor.

## DRY GOODS.

C. & G. Wilson,  
Dry Goods & Tailoring.

W. K. McHefley & Co.,  
Dry Goods, Carpets & House  
Furnishing.

G. E. Pellow,  
Dry Goods & Readymade Clothing.

Geo. F. Blanchard,  
Dry Goods & Tailoring.

## HARDWARE.

W. Dimock,  
Hardware & Ship Chandlery.

Wilcox Brothers,  
Wholesale & Retail Hardware.

Clarence H. Dimock,  
Windsor Foundry Co.  
Stove & Ship Castings.

## GROCERIES.

J. E. Graham,  
Wholesale & Retail Grocer.

Jesse P. Smith,  
Groceries, Flour & Meal.

M. Ward,  
Groceries and Sundries.

F. H. Chambers,  
Flour, Grain & Groceries,  
Newport Station.

## STATIONERY.

M. B. Huestis,  
Pianos & Organs.

## BOOTS, etc.

A. P. Shand & Co.

## DRUGGISTS.

John W. Webb,  
Dispensing Chemist.

R. B. Dakin,  
Druggist & Chemist.

## INSURANCE.

Avon Marine Ins. Co.  
L. P. ALLISON, Sec'y.

Windsor Marine Ins. Co.  
W. H. BLANCHARD, Sec'y.

Shipowners Marine Ins. Co.  
ALLEN HALEY, Sec'y.

## LAW-FIRMS.

W. H. & A. Blanchard,  
W. H. Blanchard, Q. C.  
Aubrey Blanchard, L. L. B.

J. W. Ousley,  
Clerk of House Assembly.

H. Percy Scott,  
W. D. Sutherland,  
George King,

Charles Edgar DeWolf,  
Judge of Probate.

## MEDICAL.

Dr. R. D. Fraser,  
Dr. J. B. Black,  
Dr. Thomas Black,  
Dr. J. C. Moody.

## HOTELS.

Clifton.  
JOHN KILCUP, Prop.

Avon,  
JOHN COX, Prop.

Wm. Gibson,  
Newport Station

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

SOLACE.

Now fades the purple, and the dewy gloom  
Is deepening in the vales; the weary flowers  
Drink in fresh fragrance, and the heavens assume  
The saddened splendor of the starry hours.

Mourner, that, giving all thy thoughts to one,  
Dost in his loss consign thee to despair,  
Look to the sky forsaken by the sun  
And read the solace God has written there.

Though stars and planets bring not back the day,  
Yet shut not thou thine eyes on those that burn;  
Singly, not all at once, they fade away,  
And the last linger till the day's return.

F. BLAKE CROFTON.

[FOR THE CRITIC]

SONNET.

What do we know of life and death and time,  
Space and eternity, who sojourn here  
A few brief, idle days in gloom or cheer,  
And then pass on our way? We see, sublime,  
The myriad stars above us, dare to climb  
With Newton's soul thro' Ether's space, and peer  
Our thought to unknown worlds that, shining clear,  
Invite to contemplation; feel the prime  
And vigorous pulse of manhood in our veins  
Still urge us on to deeds or ill or good,  
Or wise or foolish, cowardly or brave,  
As this with force impels or that restrains;  
But ere the simplest flower is understood,  
A few sad mourners gather round a grave.

North Sydney.

H. E. B.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Critic:—

DEAR SIR,—For the information of the kind public, who have done me the favor of assembling in large numbers to hear my lectures you will allow me to state a few facts regarding myself; and this I do upon the request of several friends.

I was born in the village of Shwire on the western slope of Mount Lebanon, about twenty miles north east of the City of Beyrout, the Mediterranean port of Damascus. My grandfather, who died lately, lived to the age of one hundred and ten years, and for seventy years he was one of the Eastern Church clergymen in the village. Under him I received my elementary education, and was sometimes employed in filling some of the less important offices in the Church of which he was a "servant." In September, 1873, I came to Scotland, and my university education was received in Edinburgh. On the 28th of April last, I arrived in Halifax, with letters of introduction from friends in Great Britain to people in this country. I propose travelling in Canada, delivering lectures where I may.

My addresses may be referred to three distinct classes; the first are those in which I undertake to deal with the geography, history, and customs of Palestine, with a distinct reference to their bearing on some parts of Scripture; the second class are addresses intended to show the manifest and healthy influences of Christian missions in Syria and other Turkish countries; the third I devote to the exposition of the Theology, customs and liturgy of the Greek and Eastern Church, which is distinct and essentially different from the Western or Church of Rome.

I leave Halifax, (D. V.) on the 28th inst., for Pictou County with a view to carry out some lecture arrangements

GOSHEN AL HOWIE.

THE EMERALD ISLE.—A traveller in Ireland says that of course he had known that Ireland was called the "Emerald Isle" because of its greenness, but says it had never entered his imagination that there was anywhere in the world such a verdure as charms all eyes in the rural districts of Ireland. The slopes, the knolls, the dells, fields of young grain, over which the breezes creep like playful spirits of the beautiful; the pastures, dotted with white sheep of the purest wool; the hillsides, raising up into mist-shrouded mountains, are all covered with thick carpets of smooth, velvet green. The same traveller says that Ireland can also be called the Flowery Isle. There is not a spot in the land, he thinks, where Nature can find an excuse for putting a flower but she has put one—not only in the gardens and in the meadows, but upon the very walls and the crags of the sea, from the great blooming rhododendrons down to the smallest flowers that modestly peep forth from its grassy cover. This Irish furze, so rich yellow, covers all places that might otherwise be barren; the silkworm delights everywhere, from thousands of trees, to drop its "web of gold;" the blooming hawthorne, with its sweet scent of pink, and especially the white variety, adorns the landscape and the gardens; wild flowers, of every hue and variety, clamber to hide the harshness of the mural supports; the beetling cliffs of the North Sea are fringed and softened with lovely flowers; and if you kneel anywhere almost on the yielding, velvety carpet, you will find little well-nigh invisible flowers—red, white, blue, and yellow—wrought into the very wool and texture. Ireland ought to be called the Beautiful Isle. The spirit of the beautiful hovers over and touches to living holiness every point.

CONCLUSIVE.—As a lawyer was arguing his case, the judge interrupted him, saying, "The court is against you on that point, counsellor."—"Very well," responded the lawyer, "I do not rest my case on that point alone; I have several others equally conclusive!"

The following are among the principal and reliable traders whose names do not appear in the preceding classification:

M. H. Goudge,  
Dealer in Coals, etc.

D. P. Allison,  
Coal Merchant.

Robert Dore,  
Baker, Fine Pastry.

A. W. Nicolson,  
Editor and Proprietor,  
Hants County Journal.

R. Fleming,  
Ladies and Gents Hairdressing.

Geo. A. Heustis,  
Jeweler etc.,

T. B. Smith,  
Editor and Proprietor,  
Windsor Courier.

N. Spence, M. P. P.,  
Milling and Farming,  
Newport.

J. R. Thompson,  
Nurseryman and Fruit Grower.

G. A. Harvie,  
Carver & Picture Frames.

A. P. Jones,  
Sailmaker, etc.,  
Windsor & Hantsport.

G. L. Gibson,  
Hotel and Grocery Store,  
Brooklyn, Hants.

Dr. Morrison Weeks,  
Brooklyn.

HANTSPORT.

No Town, perhaps, in this Province, shows a more rapid extension of its Commerce and increasing Financial strength than Hantsport. This town enjoys advantages that are not so largely possessed by its sister city, Windsor.

The large and commanding residences of the Merchants and Captains of ocean ships are quite equal to the best dwellings of older cities.

The following are the principal business men of the Town.

E. Churchill & Sons,  
Shipbuilders & Capitalists.

J. E. Newcomb,  
Shipping Trading & Farming.

J. B. North,  
Shipping & Merchandize.

J. E. Stevens & Co.,  
Tanners of Harness & Upper Stocks.

J. A. Mumford,  
Milling Machinery.

J. B. Shaw,  
Boots, Shoes and Fine Work.

James W. Wall,  
Hantsport Hotel, conveyance at St'n.

Lewis Muttart,  
Harness Making in all branches.

George Brooks,  
Watchmaker and Hair Dresser.

AMHERST.

The successful Commercial and Financial history of Amherst, is to be largely traced to the energy and business ability of the Merchants and Manufacturers of the town. The Agricultural advantages of the County are not excelled by any other County of the Province.

The following are among the principal business men and leading townsmen.

BANKS.

Bank of Pictou,  
J. McKEAN, Agent.

LAW FIRMS.

Townshend & Dickie,  
CHAS. J. TOWNSHEND Q. C.

Charles R. Smith, Q. C.,  
Real Estate and Insurance.

W. Frederick Donkin,  
Commissioner of S. and U. Courts.

John W. Hickman,  
Barrister-at-Law and Notary.

MEDICAL FIRMS.

Dr. E. L. Fuller,  
Dental Surgeon.

MANUFACTURERS.

Rhodes Curry & Co.,  
Contractors and Builders.

A. Robb & Sons,  
Ship, Stove and Mill Castings.

M. D. Pride,  
Amherst Boot and Shoe Factory.

Curran Brothers,  
Saw Mills and Lumber.

Lawson & Wallace,  
Carriage and Sleighs,  
Works opposite I. C. R. Station.

Holmes & Hicks,  
Carriage Factory, Farming Machinery.

James Ritchey,  
Horse Shoer and Jobber.

Joseph Goodwin,  
Horse Showing a specialty.

MERCHANTS AND TRADERS.

W. H. Davis,  
Books, Stationery & Picture Frames.

Brightman & Calhoun,  
Bakers, and Grocers Jobbers.

Coates & Bent,  
Sewing Machines and Fancy Goods.

R. McSwain,  
Tailoring and Furnishing Goods.

Edward Lowther,  
Meats, Fish and Vegetables.

Lamy's Hotel,  
CALHOUN & WARD, Prop.

Amherst Gazette,  
J. ALBERT BLACK, Editor & Prop.

A first class Advertising Medium.

Amherst Sentinel,  
Devoted to the County and  
Provincial Interests.



## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

## LOCAL.

The regular annual meeting of the Amherst Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company was held on 26th inst. The company's affairs were shown to be in a very satisfactory condition, the sales for the year amounting to \$205,000, or an increase of \$38,000 over the previous year. The number of hands now employed is 110. The new factory now in course of erection near the I. C. R. will be ready for occupation in July. The building is a large four-story building, including the basement, which is of brick. It will in every way be admirably suited for its purpose, and will be well fitted out with the latest and most approved appliances. The company will continue to occupy its present premises as a retail store.

A meeting of the Board of Charities was held on Wednesday. In reply to enquiries, Mr. McKerron said that no action was taken that was of any material public interest. But the matter with the doctors was advanced a stage or two. The Board of Charities would follow out their own line of action. They were responsible to the Government for what they did. The hospital had all the medical assistance it required and was in first-class condition. No patient had died since the old staff struck. The hospital had attending physician and surgeon, and a consulting staff—all the medical assistance that was required. There was no truth in the report that Commissioner McPherson had resigned. It is understood that the Board of Charities has instructed Drs. Reid and Sinclair, of the asylum for the insane, who are in the pay of the Board, to do duty at the hospital.—*Herald*.

The Mayor has received the following:

MAYOR MACKINTOSH, Halifax—

MONTREAL, May 26.—Will transport your car free with pleasure.

(Signed)

J. HICKSON.

MAYOR MACKINTOSH, Halifax—

MONTREAL, May 26.—Will take supplies from Montreal to Port Arthur free. Government should have taken transportation from there.

(Signed)

W. C. VANHORN.

The car will leave some time next week. It is said that the boys are badly in need of socks, etc. Parties in the country can render good service by promptly sending to the care of the Mayor donations of that article of clothing.

The report telegraphed from Halifax that an inspector had found the Alert, upon her being returned by the United States to the Government of Great Britain, in bad condition, is received with surprise at the navy department, Washington. Chief Engineer Loring attributes the reported bad condition of her machinery to the natural wear and tear incident to the voyage. The officers who accompanied the vessel to Halifax had not an opportunity to clean her machinery before she was taken in charge by the representatives of Great Britain and before their return trip to New York.

Miners will find every description of stock, in their line, for sale at H. H. Fuller's, hardware merchant of this city.

The usual anniversary exercises in connection with Acadia College will be held this year on Thursday next, the 4th day of June. Arrangements have been made for excursion tickets over the W. & A. and Intercolonial Railways for one fare.

The steamer "Buonos Ayrean," which arrived Thursday evening from Liverpool, G. B., via St. John's, Nfld., met a great deal of fog after leaving the latter port and saw a number of icebergs. She sailed from St. John's at eight o'clock on Monday evening, and between that hour and noon of Tuesday made less than eighty miles, passing through heavy fog very stealthily, to avoid coming in contact with ice. Otherwise favorable weather was experienced the whole passage.

## FOREIGN.

Novoe Vremya, St. Petersburg, says that a large number of Russian troops are going to the Afghan frontier.

It is reported that a Russian outpost has fired upon a Chinese outpost in Manchooia.

Political Correspondence believes that arbitration of the Afghan frontier dispute has been abandoned and that a new frontier commission will be appointed.

A portion of the Italian troops at Massowah have occupied Dehalik Island near that town.

The king of Abyssinia desires a treaty with Italy respecting Massowah and environs.

Sickness among the British troops is steadily increasing and the total number invalided in April and May up to date is 1,100. Friendly natives are now joining Osman Digna.

The Czar has presented Gen. Komaroff with 100,000 roubles.

Advices from India report that reinforcements of Cabul infantry have arrived at Herat, and that more are going thither from Candahar and Cabul. Also that the Afghans are busily repairing the defences of Herat. Advices from Sinjon, where the British boundary commission is in camp, say that the Ameer's proclamation was posted on the walls of Herat, and that the Mokasha publicly invoked the blessing thereon. Reports state that the Afghans object to British occupation.

Sheik Melik, a descendant of the kings of Argo, has been appointed by the Khedive governor of the province of Dongola. It will be virtually an independent sovereignty after the evacuation of the province by the British is completed. The British government disclaims responsibility for the appointment and says it will not be answerable for the result. The Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* says that the Turkish council of ministers is undecided as to the occupation of Suakim by Turkey and that the grand visier constantly opposes the British proposals.

General reports are in circulation at Cairo to the effect that El Mahdi has sent Hassen Khalifa to Cairo to arrange terms with the Khedive.

The appointment of the president of Maynooth college, Rev. Dr. William Walsh, by Pope Leo, to be the successor of the late Cardinal McCabe, as archbishop of Dublin, will be received with the heartiest acclaim by the Irish nationalists everywhere. "It is," said an eminent Boston Catholic yesterday, "a great victory over the pro-English party in Rome and the castle retainers in Dublin."

## CANADIAN.

The senate passed the third reading of the bill amending the Scott act, including the beer and light wine clause, by a majority of eleven. There is a strong feeling in the Commons that the Scott act as it stood should have a fair and full trial. Probably the senate amendment will not be agreed to.

The Canadian department of the great International exhibition at Antwerp is attracting much attention and is highly creditable to Canada. It is exceedingly representative, though the specimens are not as numerous as a longer time for preparation would certainly have secured. The time for the reception of foreign exhibits has been extended to the 15th of June, so intending exhibitors in Canada will yet have time to forward any further specimens they may wish. All such exhibits will be carried to and from Antwerp at the expense of the Dominion government. Exhibitors from this province can get full information by application to W. D. Dimock, Truro. The condensed milk and canning company of Truro have already achieved a success by their exhibit at Antwerp. Their trophy of canned milk is highly spoken of and agents have readily been found for its sale in the commercial capital of Belgium. The company deserve every success for their enterprise in forwarding such a fine exhibit of their products to the world's exhibition. A gentleman from Fredericton, who has just returned from Antwerp, says, in relation to the Canadian court of the exhibition: "The exhibit itself is a good one, well arranged and in a most convenient quarter. It is representative of the country's products, was favorably noticed by the king of the Belgians on the opening day, and will doubtless tend to clarify continental opinion as to Canada's resources and her distinct nationality."

A despatch from Regina announces that Pie-a-Pot has been holding a sun dance on his reserve. About six hundred Indians are present. There will however be no tortures, as the governor has forbidden them. Governor Downey and some of the Regina people are viewing the dance, and Professor Duell has gone out to take photographic views. Number Five company of the 90th battalion, Quebec, has gone to Edmonton with 175 teams, including Bakers' bull teams, which are taking out supplies. It is said that provisions are scattered all along the trails, having been thrown off to lighten the loads. Those who are in a position to know say that the expense for provisions and transportation will aggregate a figure entirely out of proportion to the number of troops supplied. A gentleman who is in a position to know whereof he speaks says a load of hay delivered at Clark's Crossing costs about \$900. The general feeling amongst the police force at Regina is that Col. Irvine is a clever, fearless officer, and that he would disobey no orders through cowardice. They say that when the whole matter is explained it will be found that he is no way culpable for his failure to join Middleton at Batoche. It was Irvine who rode into Sitting Bull's camp after the Custer massacre with only half a dozen men. A gentleman who has been with Riel's family at St. Vital a good deal since the capture of Louis, states that the family are stricken with grief, the rebel's poor old mother being actually bowed down.

At eight o'clock Wednesday morning a wagon train numbering sixty-seven vehicles arrived at Battleford with the half-breeds, who corralled them just west of the barracks and then laid down their arms. The party numbered about 150 of all told. Their arms consisted of four rifles and seventeen shot-guns. At 11 o'clock an Indian rider in full war paint dashed in, saying Poundmaker would arrive within an hour to surrender with all his councillors. Promptly on time Poundmaker arrived with the captured wagon train, some stock and the wagon loaded with repeater shot-guns and a few flint-locks, numbering in all 210. General Middleton then held a big pow wow, which lasted three hours. Poundmaker blamed Riel for inciting the Indians to rise, and said he came in to let the General kill him so as to save his people. Several chiefs followed, all blaming Riel for misleading them. A scene occurred during the pow wow when General Middleton asked who killed Barney Tremont and Payne. One young brave rose from the circle, knelt at General Middleton's feet, saying the great chief could cut him in pieces, as he killed Payne. He further said he did not want all punished for his offence. Then another acknowledged that he had shot Tremont. At the conclusion of the pow wow, General Middleton ordered chiefs Poundmaker, Break-through-the-Ice, Yellow Mud Blanket and the two murderers to confinement. The remainder were sent to the reserve. The remainder of Poundmaker's party are expected soon. They evidently brought the least valuable of their arms in to-day, and the young braves are believed to have all the best rifles. It is thought they will break into small parties and escape to the United States.

SHIPPING NEWS.

REPORTS, &c.

Ship Larnica, of Windsor, NS, at New York from Antwerp, came the northern passage, and had fine weather; from lat 47 30, lon 45 to lat 45, lon 50, passed several icebergs, one about 150 feet high; in lat 45, lon 50 30, saw much field ice; had to run south 25 miles to clear it.

Barque Frank Stafford Capt Arthur Smith, left Cardiff on March 20th and arrived at Rio May 3rd, making the passage in 30 days. This is one of the quickest passages on record.

Barque Linden, Crowe, at New York from Amsterdam, reports on the Banks saw several icebergs and large quantities of field ice; saw two barques, apparently Norwegian fast in the ice, but could not get their names.

Schr Calabria, before reported ashore on the reefs at the entrance to Sagua, has been put afloat.

Schr Nesbit, Capt John Cowen, arrived at New York on the 19th. She made the run from Windsor in five days. Capt C has made some extraordinary runs, both to and from New York, since he has been master of the Nesbit. Last season he made a succession of most extraordinary passages, and bids fair to repeat them this season.—[Courier.]

The Boston Pilot boat Alexander M Lawrence No 4, reports May 19, 20 miles east of Nantucket, was struck on the port bow by a large whale and nearly capsized, listing the vessel over until the water came near the hatches.

Several actions with respect to the salvage of the barque Wellington were recently brought against the owner of the above vessel in East Stonehouse, E. county court. The first claim instituted was by the crew of the Yesin lifeboat for £300; the second by the crew of the Plymouth life boat for £200, and the third by the owners of the tug-boat Albert Little. After hearing the evidence, the court awarded £55, £56, and £25 10s to the claimants as above named. It will be remembered that a fracas occurred on board the Wellington, by which Capt Armstrong lost his life.

GLoucester, Mass., May 16—Schr Sarah C Pyle, while heaving up her anchor yesterday off Thatcher's Island, pulled up a portion of the Bennett Mackey cable. She lost her anchor rather than run any risk to injure the cable.

MONTEVIDEO, April 9—About 12,000 hides have been brought ashore from brig Gavon, Armstrong, from Buenos Ayres for New York, wrecked at Espinillo; of this number about 5,600 were sold at prices varying from \$1.95 to \$3 15, being all more or less affected by sea water. The remainder, some 6,300, were sound and will probably be forwarded to destination, together with 10 bales horse-hair, also undamaged. Of the bales saved, 13 bales hair were sold at \$18.50 per quintal (100 lbs), which is an exceedingly good price, and the two bales hide cuttings, the only ones saved out of 33 on board, were sold at \$1.55. The wreck and remainder of cargo on board have been sold for \$232.

PAUSANOR, May 20—There are six barques loading deals at West Bay and twenty-six chartered are expected daily.

We are pleased to learn that the brig Birdie, seventy-two days from St John's, Newfoundland, for Barbadoes, has arrived safely—after she was almost given up as lost. She was locked in the ice for fifty days. Mr William Rowe, of this city, is mate of the Birdie, and Capt Neilson formerly in the employ of Messrs Peake Bros & Co, is master.—[Charlottetown paper.]

SPOKEN.

Barque Dusty Miller, from Carnarvon for Halifax, May 15, lat 44 05, lon 44.

Barque Harriet Hickman, Buck, from New York for Hamburg, May 4, lat 39 33, lon 69 20.

Schr A. T., for Domerara, 9 days out, May 13, lat 31 50, lon 63 10.

Schr Arthur, Smith, Cienfuegos for Boston, May 16, lat 34, lon 74 30.

Bright Edith, May 16, lat 35 41, lon 64 50, steering south.

LATEST MOVEMENTS OF NOVA SCOTIA VESSELS.

BOMBAY, April 17—In port ship Mary L Burrell, Eldridge, for Liverpool.

FALMOUTH, May 16—Ar barque James Stafford, Reynolds, San Francisco.

LONDON, May 15—Sld barque J W Parker, Delap, Cardiff.

MONTEVIDEO, April 8—Ar barque Nabel, Evans, Swansea.

NEW YORK, May 17—Ar barques Linden from Amsterdam; James Kitchen from Barbadoes. 18—Mistletoe, Delap Montevideo; brig Twilight, McKenzie, Penodo via Bermuda.

Cld 16—barque Avonport, Smith, Rotterdam (and sld).

Sld from Hart Island Roads 15—brig Hope for Venezuela.

PORTLAND, ME, May 16—Cld brig Nyanza, Luus, St John's, Nfld, via Bangor.

ST VINCENT, May 5—Sld barque Brothers and Sisters, Saunders, Cape Breton.

ANTWERP, May 13—Sld barque Plymouth, Coalfleet, Philadelphia.

Sld from Flushing 12—barque Lynwood, Sinclair, Philadelphia.

Buterol, May 17—Sld barque Lillian M Vigus, Morine, New York.

NEW YORK, May 17—Ar barque Linden, Crowe, Amsterdam.

REVAL, May 12—Sld barque Bay of Fundy, Porter, Helsingfors.

Buenos Ayres prev to May 17—Ar barque Mary W Pipes, Leavitt, Grimslby via Falmouth, E.

BOMBAY, May 16—Sld ship Mary L Burrell, Eldridge, Queenstown for Falmouth.

CASABY ISLAND, April 23—schr Bertha A Watt, Watt, New York.

LYON, May 16—Ar barque Karnak, Upham, Lisbon.

LIVERPOOL, May 17—Ar ship Larnica, Fraser, San Francisco.

LONDON, May 18—Sld ship Dunrobin, Scott New York.

NEW YORK, May 18—Ar ship Larnica, Sinclair, Antwerp; barques Charity, Baker, Mauritius; Mistletoe, Delap, Montevideo.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18—Ar ship Athlon, Dexter, from London.

PORTLAND, ME, May 18—Ar brig Aldine, Carty, Barbadoes.

RIO JANEIRO, May 19—Ar ship Morning Light, Ladd Penarth.

ROTTERDAM, May 15—Sld ship Beethoven, William, Philadelphia.

ST THOMAS, May 2—Ar barque Joequina, Gardner, Barbadoes (and sld 6th for Guantamano and New York) 5—schr Isabella Balcou, Bonnell, Pernambuco (and sld 6th for New York)

VALPARAISO, April 1—Chartered brig Emma L Shaw, Porter, to load nitrate at Pinaque for Hampton Road at 25 s; if direct port 1s 3d less.

COLOMBO about May 16—In port barque Hazelhurst, Fraser, for New York.

DAHLEN, GA, May 18—Ar ship Gloaming, McKenzie, Rotterdam.

GREENOCK, May 16—Ar barque Karask, Upham, Lisbon.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18—Ar ship Athlon, Dexter, London.

PRAWLE POINT, May 17—Passed barque Conductor, Cook, New York for Rotterdam.

SINGAPORE, April 8—Ar barque Hallgerda, McKemie, Macassar.

ST THOMAS, April 23—Sld barque Virginia L Stafford, Phillips, St John's, PR, to load for Portland, Me. May 2—schr Florence F, McPhee, Turks Island.

WELLINGTON, NZ, March 26—Sld brig Stanley, Gould, Auckland.

ADELAIDE, April 5—Ar brig M A Doran, Holloway, Fremantle.

ARACAU, April 23—Ar brig Eukenie, Munro, Bahia.

BOSTON, May 18—Ar brig Nellie Crosby, Deveau, Mayaguez, PR.

FOVELY, May 18—Sld barque Saga, McDonald, Philadelphia.

LISBON, May 10—Sld barque Kintail, McKenzie, Landskrona.

LIZARD, May 18—Passed by ship Treasurer, Downey, New York for Bremen.

NEW YORK, May 19—Cld ship John Mann, Beveridge, Havre, brig Gem, Florian, Sydney, CB; schr Sarah Godfrey, Pinkham, Maranhau.

BATAVIA to April 8—Sld barque Lalla, LeBlanc, Manila.

Passed through Hell Gate May 19—barque Abbie B. Mitchener, New York for Bilbao (and anchored off Whitestone).

QUEENSTOWN, May 10—Ar ship Annie M Law, McCarthy, Portland, O.

ROTTERDAM, May 19—Ar barque Conductor, Cook, New York.

ROSARIO, April 1—In port barques Flora, Maxner, from Boston, disog; Anna, Kitchen, for Rio Janeiro, Myrtle, Carter, for Channel.

SOUBAHAYA, April 17—In port barque Vezuela, Perry, unc.

SAN LORENZO, April 1—In port brig Willie, Wood, for Genoa.

ST JOHN, PR, about May 13—Ar schr L P Churchill, Murray, Halifax.

TRALEE, May 21—Ar barque Ashlow, from Baltimore.

ALICANTE, May 12—Sld barque Abram Young, Whitney, Canada.

BRISTOL, May 19—Sld barque Kedron, West, New York.

CARDIFF, May 19—Sld barque Carrier Dove, Saunders, Montevideo.

CARTHAGENA, May 17—Sld barque Cedar Croft, Fleet, Philadelphia.

HAVRE, May 18—Sld barque Anna, Nielson Halifax.

MANILA, May 16—Ar barque Lalla, LeBlanc, Batavia.

NEW YORK, May 20—Ar brig Acadian, Terrio, St Vincent.

Cld 20—barque Abbie B. Mitchener, Bilbao; brig Lottie Belle, Murchison, Barcelona.

Sld 20 ship John Mann, for Havre

HELSINGFORS, May 13—Ar barque Bay of Fundy, Porter, New Orleans via Reval

MAYAGUEZ, PR, May 9—Cld brig Jura, Deal, Boston; schr Manzanilla, Godfrey, St Stephen.

In port May 12—brig Clyde, Strum, for Delaware Breakwater, Idz.

MONTEVIDEO, April 20—Ar barque Oabenga, McKenzie, Cardiff.

Sld April 18—brig Fanny, Murchison, Barbadoes.

NEW YORK, May 20—Ar brig O K, Ryder, Port au Prince. 21—ship Vanduara, Allen, London; brig Isabella Balcou, Bonnell, Port Natal (Brazil), via St Thomas. 22—brig Ivanhoe, Kirkpatrick, Bahia.

Cld 20—schr Carrie Easter, Easter, St Pierre, Mtq, via Newburyport. 21—ship Winnipeg, Berry, Shanghai; brig Zeno, Douglass, Port Spain.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20—Cld ship Winnefred, McDonald, Antwerp; barque Anerold, O'Brien, do.

PONCE, PR, May 2—Sld schrs E W R LeCain, N of Hatteras. 3—Clio, Gerhardt, Boston.

PORT SPAIN, May 7—Ar schr Arthur, Goodwin, Lockeport.

In port May 7—brigs Hibernica, Cook, for London; Edmund, Burns, for St John, NB; Cygnus, Wharton, for do.

RIO JANEIRO, April 25—In port ships Arklow, Brady; Ruby, Robbins; Ismir, Kimball; Annie Goudy, Bent; County of Yarmouth, Corning; Itisignol, Vickery; Ellen A Reed, Hatfield; Regent, Treadwell; barques Falmouth, Malcolm, Geo B Doane Robbins; Maggie Moore, Smith; Arlington, Seeley; Tamora, Slocumb; Argovy, Thurber; Milo, Long; Maria Stoneman, McLaren; all without destinations reported.

ROTTERDAM, May 19—Sld barque Hugh Cann, Cann, Philadelphia. 20—ship Beethoves, Williams, do.

SINGAPORE, April 13—In port ship Hallgorda, McKendrick, from Macassar.

ST JAGO (Cuba) prev to May 27—Ar schr Emma May, Rhode, Halifax.

ST PIERRE, MART, May 5—Ar brig M E Colpel, Redding, Yarmouth.

TURK'S ISLAND, May 2—Ar brig Josephine, McKay, St Thomas (and sld 4th for Lockeport). 4—Alice, Saunders, Port Spain (and sld 6th for do). 7—schr Florence, McPhee, St Thomas (and sld 8th for Halifax).

COIK, May 21—Sld barque Kesmark, Turner, Moncton, NB.

FALMOUTH, May 21—Sld barque James Stafford, Reynolds, Dundalk.

PRAWLE POINT, May 22—Passed by ship Eaton, Coffill, New York for Antwerp; barque Scotia, Lytleton, N Z, for London

ST VINCENT, CV, May 7—Sld barque Glen Grant, Russell, Halifax

BARBADOES, April 30—Ar barque Alphons Marshall, McFadden, Buenos Ayres (and sld May 2 for Martinique); Charles S Parnell, Newman, Montevideo (and sld May 1 for Bay of Fundy). May 1—schr Mabel Howard, Hopkins, Demerara. 3—barque Lottie, Mill, Montevideo, brig Canadian, LeBlanc, Philadelphia.

Sld May 2—barques Ashantee, Meikle, Boston; Osage, Shearer, Porto Rico. 5—C E Robinson, Breen, Boston; brig Mahone, Wolfe, St John, NB.

BREMEN, May 21—Sld ship Flora P Stafford, Smith, New York.

CADIZ, May 15—Ar brig W H Latimer, Davies, Alicante.

Sld 16—barque Sid lartha, Moore, Boston; brig Maida, for St John's, Nfld

CARDIFF, May 31—Ar barque Florence Chipman, Tozer, Liverpool

DESKIRK, May 21—Sld barque Bessie Varkham, Faulkner, Miramichi

FALMOUTH, May 22—Ar ship Chrysolite, Newby, San Francisco.

Sld 21—barque James Stafford, Reynolds, (from San Francisco) Dunkirk.

HAMBURG, May 21—Sld ship Theodore H Raud, Morris, New York

LIVERPOOL, May 22—Ar barque Omond O'Brien, Sheridan, Savannah.

LUNDY ISLAND, May 19—Passed barque Lillian M Vigus, Morine, Bristol for New York.

NEW YORK, May 22—Ar brig Ivanhoe, Kirkpatrick, Bahia. 25—barque Privateer, Masters, Dunkirk.

Sld 22—ship Winnipeg for Shanghai; brig Zeno for Port Spain.

PONCE, PR, May 2—Ar brig Champion, Verge, Halifax. 10—barque Osage, Shearer, Barbadoes (to load at Ponce and another port for north of Hatteras).

Sld 2—E W R, LeCain, north of Hatteras 5—brig Clio, Gerhardt, Boston.

Ar 7—schr C A Meniac, Bale, Halifax (and sld 9th for Aguadilla).

BAHIA, cld about April 27—barque Lizzie Curry, Curry, New York.

Sld 18—schrs Davida, Howari, New York. 22—Galona, Parks, Montreal.

In port 27—barque Ralph B Peake, McDougall, for Montreal.

BOMBAY, May 16—Sld ship Mary L Burrell, Eldridge, Queenstown or Falmouth.

BOSTON, May 23—Ar barque Ashantee, Weikle, Barbadoes; brigs Clio, Gerhardt, Ponce, PR; Adria, Black, Bermuda; schr Bessie Williams, Swin, Capo Island; Muriel, Brenton, Bear River; Ariel, Dickson, and Crown Prince, Cole Moncton 24—brig Edrich, Mahony, Matanzas; schr Maggie, McLellan, Walton; Carrie, Anthony, and Lori Mayo, Henshaw, Bear River; Cyrene, Corzam, Port Medway.

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## EDUCATIONAL.

## THE STUDY OF GERMAN, HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

The difficulty of inducing pupils to elect the German option offered in our schools would seem wonderful to the people of the United States and other countries. It is said that the German population of Nova Scotia is small and unimportant, and that pupils educated here will probably never be required to speak German. Granting this to be the case, yet the ability to speak a foreign language is not by any means the highest advantage which accrues from the study of that language. Tried by this standard how will the ancient classics fare? The benefit of these, and it is a benefit shared in an equal degree by German, consists mainly in their educative influence.

Of a large number of American college professors recently consulted as to the best modern equivalent for Greek, two-thirds favored German rather than French on account of the superior training which the former affords. Of all the modern languages German has the best claim to the attention of English speaking people. We need not say that this is partly due to the fact that the English and German are sister languages. Although our language has been changed by the addition of a motley superstructure chiefly of Latin origin, yet the rolling stock, the wheel-work of the two sister tongues remains the same to this day. German has changed less than English. Owing to her power of internal growth, the vitality of her root words being unimpaired, she can create out of her own resources words suited to the requirements of any age. Thus, when we are forced to borrow from the Latin, the material for the word 'co-operation' the Germans could put two indigenous roots and an ending together, and form 'mitwirkung' (with working). When we imported the timber for 'plenipotentiary,' they raised at home as a product of nature, the word Bevollmachtigte (furnished with full power).

The much-admired plasticity and flexibility of the German language is due partly to this vitality of its roots, and partly to its power of forming expressive compounds. To take a few examples of this latter feature of the language:—Baumwollen (tree wool, or cotton), Lichtdampfer, (light quencher, or extinguisher), Pferdwechsel, (horse changing, relay of horses). Sometimes the compound is of great length, but then it conveys a meaning which would require an English sentence. For example, the word for street-car is Pferdstrassenbahnwagen, which means a "coach drawn by horses on an iron track in the street."

Such is the fundamental similarity between English and German that many of our grammatical puzzles can be solved by a comparison with the corresponding German idiom. As an auxiliary to the thorough study of English, then, German is invaluable.

Our limited space will not allow us to enter into the merits and the peculiarities, or to descend on the breadth, variety and richness of German literature. It contains much that is unexcelled in Poetry, Philosophy and Science, and we feel safe in saying that no language can hold out greater inducements to the student.

## MORAL TRAINING IN SCHOOLS.

Last week we gave our views on moral education in schools, and we are pleased to see that those views are also held by educationalists elsewhere. The *Andover Review* has the following from the pen of Superintendent Dutton:—

"Abstract and itinerant gossip about right and wrong in the school room creates a distaste for morality. Moral lessons clothed in concrete form may be given in such a way as to interest and impress the child. For this purpose studies of character as illustrated in the lives of eminent statesmen, warriors, and authors, are most useful. Such lessons, while opening the richest stores of historical knowledge, quicken the moral instincts of the pupil, kindle his patriotism, and fire him with noble ambition."

And the *Boston Journal of Education* gives J. P. Wickersham's opinion which is as follows:—

"Moral examples have more influence upon the young than moral precepts. The heart is more easily moved to virtue by incidental than by direct teaching; and the faithful teacher will not fail to improve the occasions which so frequently occur in reciting lessons in history by planting moral seeds in the open hearts about him, well knowing that they will germinate and eventually produce rich fruit. No study is so useful in the formation of character as history. In its study pupils see life. Great deeds are done by beings like themselves, and they cannot resist the desire to do like deeds."

## NOTES.

How often we find a magnificent school building in which poorly paid teachers are striving for existence because the trustees cannot afford to increase the salaries. Expensive buildings with costly fronts, unoccupied rooms and showy hypocrisy in all forms can be afforded, but common justice is too costly an article. Pictures of fancy buildings are often circulated as an advertisement for the school; a better advertisement would be a statement of the qualifications of the teachers and the salaries they receive. The *Chicago Inter-Ocean* has this pitny sentence quoted by the *Journal of Education*: "If compelled to choose between the two, always prefer a good teacher to a fine school-house."

The free-book question is creating considerable discussion in the United States. It has been found in Boston that supplying school-books has materially increased the attendance of the poorer children. On the other hand, the Ohio Legislature has defeated by a large majority a bill to introduce the free-book system into Cleveland.

School discipline should be such that it will produce well-behaved men, just as school instruction produces well-informed men. The great lessons which it should impress are respect for authority, regard for the rights and feelings of others, and self-control.

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Gauge Glasses,  
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Hose—Rubber, Linen, Cot-  
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Locomotives, Passenger  
Cars, etc.Oilers, Lubricators, etc.  
OILS of all descriptions,  
Pumps, Steam and Hand,  
Packings and Caskets,  
Piping and Fittings,Rails and Fish Plates,  
Riddles,  
Shovels, ALL STEEL,  
STEEL, Black Diamond,  
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Wire Ropes and Screens,  
Water Wheels,And Supplies of every Descrip-  
tion.

**Useful Information for the Many.**  
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**THE CORPORATION.**

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**Ward No. 1**—Robert Sedgwick, B. Pearson, George Kent.  
**Ward No. 2**—Thomas Spelman, C. H. Smith, W. C. Delaney.  
**Ward No. 3**—Alex. Stephen, W. B. McSweeney, J. E. Wilson.  
**Ward No. 4**—P. J. O'Mullin, George McLellan, R. Theakston.  
**Ward No. 5**—John Ead, John McInnes, W. Woodill.  
**Ward No. 6**—John P. Longard, William Taylor, H. F. Worrall.  
**Recorder**—J. Norman Ritchie, (\$1200).  
**Treasurer**—Edward G. W. Greenwood, (\$2400, out of which he pays an assistant).  
**Collector**—W. C. Hamilton, (\$4000, out of which collectors are paid).  
**Auditor**—John A. Bell, (\$1500).  
**City Clerk**—Thomas Rhind, (\$1500).  
**Assistant Clerk**—Her. J. Trenaman, (\$800).  
**2nd Assistant Cler**—William J. Nisbet, (\$300).  
**Assessors**—J. L. Barr, (\$1000), James R. Graham, (\$800), S. R. Phelan, (\$800).  
**City Engineer**—E. I. Keating, (2000).  
**City Medical Officer**—Thomas Trenaman, M. D., (\$1000).  
**Clerk of License**—William J. Morris, (\$600).  
**Board of Health**—Mayor and Aldermen, Thomas Rhind, Clerk.  
**Weighers of Flour**—W. R. Cogswell, (Supervisor), John Arthur, James Mcagher, Robert Woodill, Richard D'Arcy, John F. Shaffer, Joseph B. Scriven.  
**Measurers of Salt and Grain**—John Adams, (Supervisor), Ambrose Keating, James Mitchell, Maurice McDonald, James McDaniel, D. J. Smith, Wm. Frederick.  
**Measurers of Coal**—David Barry, (Supervisor), Patrick Fahie, William Craig, Owen Donahoe, Thomas Isles, William Pyke, Simon Cummins, William Bilby.  
**Surveyors of Lumber**—Wm. Holland, Thos. B. Shaw.  
**Inspectors of Painters' Work**—Maurice Downey, Thomas S. Walsh, J. E. M. Taylor.  
**Inspectors of Mason Work**—John T. Edwards, Henry Saunders.  
**Governor City Prison**—Wm. Murray; **Matron**, Mrs. William Murray; **Messenger**, John Muldowney; **Under-Keepers**—Wm. Higlett, Michael Tynan, D. E. Keating, John Dempsey.  
**Weighers of Hay**—Thomas E. Keating, William Doyle.  
**Keeper of Cemetery**—James Hutton.  
**Keeper of City Building**—Ptk. Keahoc.  
**Fence Viewers**—Wm. Hurley, Wm E Long.

**POLICE COURT.**

**Stipendiary Magistrate**—Henry Pryor, D. C. L., (\$2000).  
**Marshal or High Constable**—Garrett Cotter, (\$1200). **Deputy Marshal**—James McDonald, (\$700). **Assistant Deputy Marshall**—John O'Sullivan, (\$700). **Deputies**—Nicolas Power, (\$500).

**CITY CIVIL COURT.**

Presided over by the Stipendiary Magistrate, (having jurisdiction up to \$80), is held in the City Court House, Market Square, on the second and fourth Wednesday of every month.

The Police Office is open every week day from 10 to 3 o'clock, (except on Saturday, when it closes at 1 p. m).

**CITIZENS' FREE LIBRARY.**

Argyle Hall, Argyle Street. Open from 12 to 6 p. m. Saturday from 6.30 to 8.30 p. m.

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- 4 Artillery Place.
- 5 Corner of Carlton Street and Spring Garden Road.
- 6 Queen Street Engine House.
- 7 Corner Park Street and Victoria Road.
- 8 No. 85 Freshwater Bridge.
- 12 Corner of Morris and Pleasant Streets.
- 13 Corner Water and Sayer Streets.
- 14 Corner Hollis and Sackville Streets.
- 15 Corner Grafton and Sackville Streets.
- 16 Police Station, City Court House.
- 17 Corner Granville and Duke Streets.
- 18 Corner Jacob and Brunswick Streets.

- 21 Corner Cogswell and Creighton Streets.
- 23 Corner Cornwallis and Gottingen Streets.
- 24 Engine House, head of Gerrish Street
- 25 Corner Cunard and Robie Streets.
- 26 Gottingen Street, opposite Wellington Barracks.
- 27 Corner Campbell road and Duffus Street.
- 28 Corner Campbell road and Russell Street.
- 31 Corner North and Lockman Streets.
- 32 Corner Gerrish and Lockman Streets.
- 34 Corner Cornwallis and Lockman Streets.
- 35 Corner Hurd's Lane and Barrington Street
- 36 Head of Commercial Wharf.
- 41 Union Protection Co. Hall, Harrington St.
- 42 Corner South Park St. and Spring Garden Road.
- 45 Sugar Refinery.
- 51 Corner Chestnut and Cedar Streets.
- 52 H. M. Dockyard Gate.
- 53 School for the Blind, South Park Street.
- 54 Cotton Factory.

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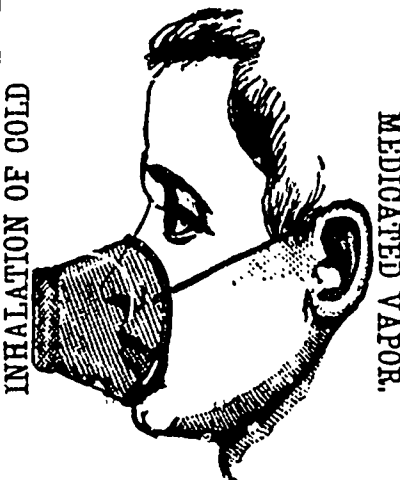
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The Eminent Throat and Lung Surgeon, of Toronto, will visit Halifax, and be at the INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, from May 19th till June the 10th, inclusive. The Dr.'s frequent visits to Halifax, and in addition the following testimonials should be a sufficient guarantee to recommend him to the confidence of the public.

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. COME EARLY. CONSULTATION FREE.

Read the circulars, and hand them to your neighbor.

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. Last 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.

Yours truly,  
Miss JEANETTE BEVERLY.

**CATARRH CURED.**

**TWENTY-FIVE YEARS STANDING.**

Wesley Bullen, Esq., Wholesale Liquor Merchant, Firvus Street, Belleville, Ont., says—"I have been affected with Catarrh for 25 years, and after trying every available remedy without effect, took the Spirometer, with the medicines used, entirely cured me. WESLEY BULLEN.

**CONSUMPTION CURED.**

Gasperaux, P. O. N. S.

**Dr. WASHINGTON.**  
Dear Sir,—I was given up to die by several leading 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 45, 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, 111 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 Respirometer 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.

Remain yours truly,  
CAPT. WM. SALTER.

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- 5 " Jamaica "
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- 50 qtr casks " " "
- 25 octaves " " "
- 100 qtr casks Brandy,
- 30 octaves " " "
- 100 qtr casks Scotch and Irish Whiskies,
- 75 " Port and Sherry,
- 75 bbls Gooderham & Wors' Rye,
- 20 " " " 7 year old do,
- 15 " " " 5 " " do,
- 200 " Bass' Ale, pts and qts,
- 200 " Oulness' Stout, do do,

-IN CASES-

- 500 cases Thom and Cameron's Whiskies,  
(Scotch and Irish in qts and flasks)
  - 200 cases Stewart's Whiskies,
  - 500 " Watson's, "
  - 50 " Celtic " "
  - 50 " Mackie's " "
  - 50 " Williams' " "
  - 50 " Bulloch Lades' Special Whisky,
  - 75 " Lochaber " "
  - 50 " Baird's " "
  - 50 " Kinahan's L L 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,
  - 50 " Rye (in qts and flasks) do,
  - 40 " Old Crow Bourbon do,
  - 50 " Hennessy's 1 Star, 2 Star and 3 Star  
Brandy,
  - 300 " 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 " Heake's Gin (green cases),
  - 100 " DeKuyper do, do do,
  - 300 " Key-brand do, do do,
  - 25 " Henkes' do (red cases),
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