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HALIFAX, N. S., SEPTEMBER 25, 1885.

{ VOL. 2.
{ No. 39.

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THE CRITIC,

Published every Friday, at 161 Hollis Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia,

BY

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Edited by C. F. FRASER.

Subscription \$1.50 per annum in advance. Single copies 3 cents.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

PRIZE—TWENTY DOLLARS.—In order to secure for the Christmas Number of THE CRITIC first-class reading matter, we have decided to offer a prize of twenty dollars for the best story, with the understanding that we are at liberty to select and publish the contributions of those who may compete for the prize. The story must not exceed three thousand words, nor be less than fifteen hundred. The regular staff contributors for THE CRITIC will not compete for the prize. The stories will be submitted to a committee of three gentlemen, and the prize will be awarded by them to the person sending the best. The *nom-de-plume* of the writer should be forwarded with the manuscript, the writer's real name being withheld until the *nom-de-plume* of the prize winner is announced in THE CRITIC. Stories to be forwarded to the Editor of THE CRITIC, 161 Hollis

The Dominion Government acted wisely in consenting to allow Riel's counsel time to appeal his case to the Privy Council of Britain. Had Riel been hung while the constitutionality of the court in which he was tried remained an open question, the Government would have assumed a most serious responsibility; as it is, the rebel leader will enjoy a short respite.

Khartoum is again in the throes of rebellion, and the civil discord which now exists threatens to lay the city in ashes. The Mahdi, by whose intrigue it fell a victim to the torch of the fanatic, now rests quietly in an imposter's tomb; while the heroic Gordon sleeps in an unknown grave. As the scroll of time rolls back, new and unexpected events transpire.

The Senate of Canada being a non-elective body and therefore not directly responsible to the people, has been fiercely assailed by the Young Liberals of Toronto. There can be no doubt that the present method of selecting senators is most objectionable, but its abolition would be a mistake. Reform is needed, and this time will bring about.

A rumor to the effect that the elections in Britain are to be postponed until January next has reached us, but as Lord Salisbury has already announced that the dissolution of Parliament is to take place on the 14th of November, the correctness of the report may well be questioned; and there are not wanting indications to prove that Lord Salisbury intends to adhere to his original intention of dissolving early in November.

A curious law-suit is in progress in Belgium. Several persons passing through a forest near Gand were directed by the cries of a wood cutter to a corpse hanging by a long rope from a tree. Asserting the right of a discoverer, the wood-cutter appropriated the rope, which he sold in small pieces to the curiosity-loving spectators. It was afterwards discovered that the deceased had suicided with a pistol, not with a rope, and that the wood cutter had hanged up the corpse. Hence the law-suit.

The *Broul Arrow*, the leading military journal published in Great Britain, refers in the following complimentary terms to the Canadian team at Wimbledon:—"A team that could put one quarter of their number into the Queen's three hundred, that could furnish three men to the 'Queen's sixty,' and that could carry off the second volunteer aggregate and three of the grand aggregate badges, is a team to be respected and one that will be remembered in England."

It is said that Gladstone has so far escaped the snare of the wily Insurance Agent, since no man living has ever yet been able to make out his policy. If he were a distinguished Canadian or American, and suffering as he now does, from what appears to be chronic hoarseness, he would be soon able to start a small drug shop with the innumerable restoratives which would be sent to him as presents, postpaid, by the thousand and one medicine men of the New World, quacks, of course.

There are few high officials in the Church or upon the Bench in Nova Scotia, who are not well known to our people, but the highest civil officer in the Province is, as a rule, only known by reputation; it is therefore with pleasure that we note the new departure made by the present occupant of Government House, Lieut-Governor Ritchie, who, for the past few weeks, has been making himself familiar with the wishes and requirements of the people in the western portion of Nova Scotia.

Lieutenant Storms who was sent by King Leopold of Belgium to look after the Flemish interests in the Congo State, appears to have been a somewhat ambitious officer. Overlooking his royal commission, he seized upon the government of a petty State, dubbing himself "King of Lauganyika," and "Lord of the Tribes." His arrest and summary court martial may convince him that after all there may be some truth in the saying, "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown."

The Provincial Government is moving in the matter of railway consolidation in the Western part of Nova Scotia. So far as we can learn, their proposals to the existing companies have been fair and equitable. The bonds of the respective companies cannot be purchased at a fictitious valuation, they have a real market value, and thus the arbitrators can readily ascertain. Consolidation can only be brought about with the consent of the bond holders, and those who hold such stock should remember that no company can afford to buy them out at fancy prices.

The Mexican government has succeeded in making itself popular with the people, despite the deficits in the revenue which it is obliged annually to announce. No doubt the action of the government in its successful effort to frustrate the designs of President Barrios of Guatemala, has much to do with its present popularity. Barrios proposed to consolidate the Republics of Central America, and Mexico, seeing in this Southern Confederacy the extinction of her hope for territorial extension, took measures to thwart his designs.

When the Young Liberals, in their late meeting at Toronto, resolved to adopt manhood suffrage as one of the planks of their party platform, they placed themselves in antagonism to both the Liberal and Conservative parties in Canada. Sir John A. MacDonald, in the Dominion Parliament, and the Hon. W. S. Fielding, in the Parliament of Nova Scotia, have introduced and carried through franchise measures, in which the rights of manhood were ignored. Why paying twenty dollars per annum for an apartment in the back attic of a four story building should give a man the rights of citizenship has never yet been made sufficiently clear.

The Superintendent of Education makes annual visits and annual reports. We have annual meetings of ratepayers to make annually the necessary local provision for education. Annually, too, at the end of the school year, one school trustee, or school commissioner, gives place to another. Then, why do we not annually engage our common school teachers, instead of semi-annually, as at present? The system of annual engagements would assuredly lessen one bane of our schools—the itinerancy of the teachers.

The Hispano-German dispute arising out of the Carolines affair seems likely to take the course which is becoming usual in international complications. A little experimental grasping after territory, a much talked-of insult to a nation's honor, loud professions of innocent intentions, a final withdrawal of claims which it would be troublesome to press, or perhaps an appeal to the high court of arbitration—"and there's an end on't." It seems to be with nations as with men, they are becoming less hot-headed, less inclined to fight and more disposed to settle their differences peaceably. Wars are now too expensive to be entered upon rashly, and even victory entails more loss than gain. France is probably the only nation of the Harry Hotspur type in Europe, and France has been more respectful to her European school-mates since Germany gave her a drubbing.

SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL.

INGENUOUS PROCESS OF TOOTH-DRAWING.—A dentist of Geneva has invented a new and ingenious process of tooth-drawing. A small square of india-rubber, pierced with a central hole, is pushed over the tooth till the upper part of the root is reached. The india rubber gradually contracts, pulls on the root, and the offending tooth is finally enucleated, without causing the patient any pain whatever. Four or five days are generally required to complete the operation. Very slight bleeding and a slight swelling of the gum are the only inconveniences experienced. M. Paul Bort brought this ingenious method before the Academie des Sciences in Paris, when M. Galippo remarked that the process was already known, and quoted a case in support of its efficacy, in which a young girl had placed a ring of india rubber round her two front incisors, and forgot that she had done so, the result being that she lost the teeth.—*British Medical Journal*.

A USEFUL INSTRUMENT.—A useful instrument, which will doubtless become a necessity in certain lines of manufacturing, is being introduced in England. An electric system is established throughout a factory, which, through the agency of an indicator placed in the office, shows at a glance whether the different looms or machines in the building are in operation.

HOW BEES PREDICT THE WEATHER.—No. 17 of *Die Natur* contains an article by Herr Emmerig, of Lauingen, on German bees as storm warners. From numerous observations, the writer advances tentatively the theory that, on the approach of thunder storms, bees, otherwise gentle and harmless, become excited and exceedingly irritable, and will at once attack any one, even their usual attendant, approaching their hives. A succession of instances are given in which the barometer and hygrometer foretold a storm, the bees remaining quiet and no storm occurred; or the instruments gave no intimation of a storm, but the bees for hours before were irritable, and the storm came. He concludes therefore, that the conduct of bees is a trustworthy indication whether a storm is impending over a certain district or not, and that, whatever the appearances, if bees are still, one need not fear a storm.—*Scientific American*.

CLEANING WATCHES WITH BENZINE.—A correspondent of the Watchmaker and Metalworker tells how he cleans watches with benzine. The method may be useful for other fine work. He says: I immerse the parts in benzine, and dry in boxwood sawdust. This gives the gilding a fresh new look, which I have not been able to get by any other process. The movement must be entirely taken down. The dial screws may be screwed down tightly and left; but all parts united with screws must be separated, so that there will be no places where the benzine can remain and not be at once absorbed by the sawdust.

I have a large alcohol cup, which I fill about half full of benzine, taking down my movement and putting the larger pieces in the fluid. The scape wheel, balance, and delicate parts I treat separately, that they may not be injured by contact with the heavier pieces. I then take the pieces one at a time, and tumble them into the sawdust. In a few seconds they will be dry when I pick them out and lay in a tray, using brass tweezers, which do not scratch. I treat all the parts in this way except the mainspring, when a slight use of the brush and clean chamois will remove all dust. Of course, the holes must be cleaned with a pointed peg; and I wipe out the oil sinks with chamois over the end of a blunt peg, but it is not often necessary to clean the pinions with a peg—they will come out of the sawdust bright and clean.

The mainspring must not be put in benzine unless you want it to break soon after. The fluid seems to remove the fine oily surface which a spring gets after working for a time, and which is very desirable to retain; so I clean my springs by wiping with soft tissue paper. If they are gummy I put on a little fresh oil to soften, and wipe off, being careful not to straighten out the spring.

MICROSCOPIC ANIMALS IN BRICKS.—The weathering of brick into a friable state is usually attributed to the action of heat, wet, and frost, but from recent observations of M. Parizo, the real destroyer is a microscopic creature, and the action played by the weather is only secondary. He has examined the red dust of crumbling bricks under the microscope, and found it to consist largely of minute living organisms. A sample of brick dust taken from the heart of a solid brick also showed the same animalcules, but in smaller numbers. The magnifying power of the instrument was 300 diameters. Every decaying brick showed the same kind of population, but the harder the brick the fewer were noticed.

In Berlin electricity has been applied to the hatching of chickens. The eggs are placed in a circular box or incubator, over a coil of wire, and this heated by the electric current. A thermometer automatically regulates the temperature by cutting the wire coil out of circuit, when the heat becomes too great.

The Lake of Constance is only fifty miles in length, but any one who travels from pier to pier and wishes to know the right time of day, ought to carry five watches. Its waters wash the shores of five different States—Austria, Baden, Wurtemberg, Bavaria and the Swiss Federation. If you land at Rorschach, and want to catch the train for Ragatz or Chur, your watch ought to stand at Berne time. In Friedrighshafen you must know the Stuttgart time, in Constance the Baden time, in Lindau the Munich time. The Austrian time is not reckoned from Vienna but from Prague, which differs no less than twenty-eight minutes from the Berne time. Hence a traveller crossing over the Austrian frontier at St. Margareten must put back his watch half an hour in order to set himself right at the Swiss station.

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RELIGIOUS.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. Dr. McGregor returned last week from a trip to Scotland. We are glad to learn that he has been completely restored to health.

A call from the congregation of Clyde and Harrington has been received by Mr. James McClure, of Truro.

Stollaston church, which has been for quite a lengthy period without a minister, will, it is hoped, shortly have one. The Presbytery of Pictou, at its last meeting, sustained a call from the congregation in favor of Rev. T. H. Turnbull, of Fall River, Mass.

The Synod of the Maritime Provinces will meet in St. Andrew's church, St. John, on Tuesday, the 6th Oct., at 7.30 p.m. It is expected that the meetings will be unusually interesting.

The United Presbyterian Church of the United States is carrying on an extensive Missionary work in Egypt. There is in connection with the Mission a Theological Seminary, in which native pastors are trained.

According to a contemporary there are 779,080 teachers and scholars in connection with the Presbyterian Church (north) of the United States, being an increase in one year of 37,696. Of the 42,979 persons who united last year with the Presbyterian Churches upon profession of faith, about one-half came from the Sunday Schools. During the year, the schools contributed for benevolent objects, over \$250,000.

BAPTIST.

It is stated that the Rev. Dr. S. W. Duncan, who was unanimously elected President of Vassar College, has declined to accept the position, giving as his reason, that he desired to continue in the ministry. It thus is so, it is likely that Dr. Anderson will become President.

METHODIST.

The Wesleyan Conference in England has determined to raise \$250,000 to evangelize the outcast population of London.

The Rev. Dr. Sutherland, General Missionary Secretary of the Methodist Church, has returned to Toronto, after an absence of some weeks. He has been visiting the Missions in British Columbia.

CATHOLIC.

Rev. John Fraser, P. P., at present of Ingonish, C. B., is to take the place of Rev. Ronald McGillivray, St. Joseph's, Antigonish Co.

Within a few weeks, a new Young Ladies' Academy will be opened at Sydney, C. B., under the management of the Sisters of Notre Dame. Accommodation is provided for a limited number of boarders. Young ladies of all denominations are admitted on an equal footing to all the classes, excepting to those of Christian Doctrine. Non-Catholics are not to be present at the instruction in Christian Doctrine, unless with the full consent of their parents or guardians.

The Catholic University at Louvain, Belgium, has over one thousand three hundred (1,300) students. It has courses of study in Arts, Science, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Theology, Medicine and Law. It has grown to its present colossal size without the assistance of state aid.

The Philadelphia Times says, that "in Philosophical studies the coming Catholic University in the District of Columbia will be the foremost institution on the continent."

Rev. S. Biggs, Rector of St. Patrick's, in this city, is now making a tour of Upper Canada and the New England States. One of the objects of this trip is to get information about Sunday School methods, that can be applied to the Catholic Sunday Schools here.

The new St. Patrick's Church, a beautiful and commodious building, is almost finished. When the finishing touches will have been given it, no debt will remain to dampen the satisfaction of the congregation.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Rev. Canon Dart, ex President of King's College, Windsor, sailed for England, on the Nova Scotian. He was presented by the parishioners of Weymouth with an address and handsome writing desk and gold pen, in acknowledgement of many kind services rendered while spending vacations in that town. Canon Dart has always responded, during his ten years' residence in the Province, to any calls made upon his talents by his brother clergy, and departed with the kindest wishes of them all.

Rev. J. A. Kaulbach, who has been staying at Lunenburg for the last few weeks for the benefit of his health, is slowly improving. Last Sunday, Rev. Canon Caswall of Lunenburg, exchanged with him. The Parish of Lunenburg is flourishing under the able superintendence of Mr. Caswall, and stands second in the diocese for its contributions to Home Missions.

Very Rev. Dean Reichel, of Clonmannon, has been elected Bishop of Meath, Ireland.

The health of Rev. Canon Liddon is much improved since his sojourn on the continent. It is to be hoped that he will soon be able to return to his unique work in London.

The Rev. W. H. Aitken, the celebrated Mission Preacher, is to conduct a Retreat for Clergy in October, in the Diocese of New York. It would be a good thing to invite him to Halifax.

The next English Church Congress opens next month, at Portsmouth. The opening sermon will be preached by the Bishops of Carlisle, Ripon and Derry.

PORTOBELLO HOTEL TO LET.



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HALIFAX, N. S., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1885.

WAR A COSTLY LUXURY.

In modern times war is one of the most costly luxuries in which a nation can indulge,—indeed so great is the expense of carrying on even a brief campaign, that few nations now resort to war when a peaceful settlement of difficulties can be secured by arbitration. A half century since, an insult to a nation's flag was followed almost immediately by an outbreak of hostilities, but such discourtesies are now usually settled by correspondence between the aggressive and the aggrieved governments, or at worst are referred to the Sovereign of a friendly State to arbitrate upon. The evil of war in modern times was fully proven by the increase to the debt of China during the recent troubles with France. This campaign, it must be remembered, not having been preceded by a declaration of war, was not deemed of sufficient importance to be dignified by that short and expressive title. The campaign, however, cost China upwards of \$241,000,000, and when we remember that in this sum the destruction of property and private losses from the interruption of business are not taken into account, we can readily understand that the actual cost of this brush must have been enormous. China put into the field a very large force,—in fact, her expenditure during one year for the armament and pay of troops, other than the regular army, amounted to \$72,000,000. During the campaign it is estimated that China lost 100,000 men, including those who died from disease with those killed in battle. It is doubtful whether the outlay of men and money brought the Celestials any return worth consideration. The cost of the campaign to France was, compared with that to China, comparatively small, but the item of \$66,000,000 was sufficiently large to overturn the Ferry administration and to sicken the French of their mad desire for colonial extension. The improvements of the age tend to increase the cost of war, and should these improvements multiply in the same ratio as they have done during the past decade, it will be impossible for any but the most solvent nations to declare war in the future. Mankind will probably then discover that the wars of the bygone centuries have been extravagant and useless methods of securing peace, and that peace built upon such securities seldom yields lasting benefits.

THE SCHOOL-YEAR—ONE LONG TERM, OR TWO SHORT ONES?

In Nova Scotia the school year now begins on the first of November, and ends on the thirty-first October. Its beginning synchronizes neither with the Christian year, nor with the re-opening of our schools after holidays. Its end is not marked by a week, or even a day, of intermission to enable teachers that are moving into new situations to do so without inconvenience and loss of time. It is divided into two terms of six months each,—one beginning on the first of November, the other on the first of May. The division is purely conventional, and seems to serve no good purpose.

To the existence of two short school-terms in the year is largely attributable the itinerancy of the teachers in our country schools. They are usually engaged for only six months at a time, because the school-term is of six months' duration; and at the expiration of an engagement they are free to seek "new fields and pastures green." In fact, there are in the Province many persons who are teachers in the summer-term and something else in winter. In some counties there is a dearth of teachers in winter, and an over-supply in summer. Those that teach both winter and summer must now, when they change their location, go from one place to another in May or November, when travelling is bad and very disagreeable; and consequently, as there is no vacation at the beginning or close of either term, several days, and even a week or two, are commonly lost both to teachers and pupils. In another way, too, the present system of engaging teachers involves a loss alike to school-going pupils and tax-paying parents. When a teacher enters upon his duties in a school where he is a stranger, eight or ten weeks pass before he can adequately measure the character and attainments of each pupil—in other words, eight or ten weeks pass before he is able to make the best possible return *per diem* for the money paid him. Had we but one term in the year, this loss of time would be avoided—at least it would not occur so very often as it does at present.

With one long term in the year, moreover, it is very probable that the number of professional teachers—persons adhering to the profession *because it is the business they like best*—would rapidly increase; and it is well known that these are, as a rule, the most successful educators. Then, too, the statistics of school returns would be made up carefully and reliably once a year, instead of indifferently twice a year.

What we need is a long term beginning about the first of September, and ending in July. A school-year would then mean the same as a term, and would begin at the close of the summer vacation. Then teachers would regard the summer holidays, when travelling is pleasant and comparatively easy, as the only proper time for making new engagements and for moving; and thus time would be saved to all concerned.

A few months ago, THE CRITIC expressed a preference for a one-term school year. Since then, it has become known to us that a number of our ablest and most earnest educationists entertain on this head views that are in perfect accord with our own. From divers points—from Yarmouth, Wolfville, Truro, Lunenburg, Pictou, Antigonish and Sydney—the voice of complaint against the existing division of the school-year continues to reach us; and we feel constrained, in the public interest, to ask the proper authorities to look into the matter and consider whether it is not desirable to make the proposed change without any unnecessary delay.

Those interested in this question are invited to discuss it in the columns of THE CRITIC. We believe that a fair discussion of it will conclusively show that the educational interests of the Province imperatively demand the abolition of the present unreasonable, unnatural, and unsatisfactory division of the school-year.

FRENCH POLITICS.

The excitement over the coming elections in France is daily growing more intense, but to the Canadian, accustomed as he is to the representations and misrepresentations of two great political parties, the efforts of the various French factions appear more like the contests of mobs, than the warfare of political leaders. France is now engaged in both a parliamentary and a presidential election, but as the President is chosen directly by the Chamber of Deputies, the latter is overshadowed, and must depend upon the result of the former. It is doubtful, however, whether any one faction or party will be sufficiently strong in the Chamber to elect the President; under these circumstances it is not at all improbable that President Grévy will again be elected for a term of seven years. The two leading factions in French politics include most of the ablest statesmen, and the principal issue is, the continuance or discontinuance of the policy of colonial extension carried on by Jules Ferry.

The leader of the Radical Republicans and the most powerful politician in France, Clemenceau, is making terrible attacks upon this policy. He points with telling effect to the alarming increase of the National Debt, the deficits which are year by year increasing in amount, the millions of francs wrung from the pockets of the French peasants for the support of armies abroad, and even the ignominious failure of the French arms in Madagascar and Tonquin. His criticisms are the more forcible from the fact that France, having no surplus population, has nothing to gain from the acquisition of colonies. Clemenceau is met by the Opportunists and the Moderate Republicans with statements that appeal more forcibly to the fiery enthusiasm of the French. The honor of France, they say, is at stake, and should the colonial policy now be abandoned, France must needs accept a secondary place among the European nations.

The Paris *Siecle*, the organ of Brisson, the present Premier, appeals to the country to stand by "those who do not desire that France should fall to the level of the Republic of San Marino." The *Republique Francaise* says, "Nations are not great now-a-days by the pacific working of their institutions; they must act." The outcome of the contest will be watched with interest, but it is doubtful whether Clemenceau will be able to convince the French people that a change in their present policy is desirable. The French are still smarting from the humiliating reverses of 1870, and they can ill brook the suggestions of a statesman which point merely to a peaceful domestic policy.

CAPE BRETON'S RELATION TO NOVA SCOTIA PROPER.

In the Eastern part of Cape Breton, there are a few railways built by coal companies for the purpose of carrying coal. These lines were all built entirely at the expense of the companies themselves, not one dollar did they receive from the public purse. Every ton of coal they sell pays a tax to the Provincial Treasury. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have thus been contributed to the revenue of the Province by Cape Breton Co. Not a dollar of this, however, has any Local Government of Nova Scotia used in building, or in assisting in building, railways, in the Island of Cape Breton; nor spent any portion of it in any other manner calculated to develop the vast and varied resources of that Island.

Now, it is well known that the Local Government of this Province has not still possession of the hundreds of thousands of dollars that in years past were contributed to the treasury by Cape Breton. Our local rulers are not burdened with the care of the cash collected in other days, for the very good reason that that cash has been spent, chiefly, in building railways throughout Nova Scotia proper, partly in opening up a coal mine in Nova Scotia proper, that its produce might enter into competition with that of Cape Breton!

From thinking of these and other things that have occurred within our own recollection, the conclusion forces itself upon us that either we in Nova Scotia Proper are very unjust towards Cape Breton, or else Cape Breton is very charitable and our public works depend on her alms. If we have been unjust for so many years, we should now make an effort for once to be just to the mineral isle; if we have been living on her alms, it is high time we should show at least the gratitude of respect. As matters have been, it would really seem that the relation of Cape Breton to us has been that of patron to mendicant.

The excitement in Ireland over the pending Parliamentary elections is now at fever heat. The public gatherings which are usually held on Sunday afternoon, have been attended by immense throngs of people. Parnell is the popular idol, and it is probable that his support in the coming parliament will be greatly increased.

MINING.

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

The Manganoso property in East Onslow, Colchester, has passed into the hands of a New York firm, who have the money and practical skill necessary to work such an extensive property

Auston Brothers have just received a large lot of lubricating oils which they offer low, especially Black Oils.

A. C. Van Meter, of Truro, brought into our office this week some handsome specimens of copper ore, taken from a mine recently discovered in the vicinity of Pugwash. Persons interested in copper mining may inspect the ore at this office. The mine is situated close to the main road and within a short distance of the coast.

The strong man was offered twenty dollars if he could lift Baker's gold brick from Montague with the grip of one hand. He could not lift it with two hands. Weight nearly 90 pounds. It is hard to clutch \$20,000 "all at once."

Messrs. Dissoway, Chummy McDonald, Andrews, McNaughton, Hardman, Clark and Tourqoy were in town during the past week.

Several parties among the Mining Engineers lately visiting Halifax have become interested in the "Lead and silver" property of Mr. Clark, barrister-at-law, and will aid in developing this most valuable property.

A WONDERFUL FIND.

Mr. Epton,—You have probably heard of a rumor of the wonderful find which has recently been made in Albert County. The mine which is in New Ireland, on the Barret Brook, is owned by Messrs. Fraeze and McLeod. It is conveniently situated, as the ore can be shipped from Egin, a distance of eight miles. The lead which is at present exposed is upwards of 30 feet in thickness, and according to the assays already made, contains gold, silver and copper in paying quantities. A carload of the ore has been shipped to Boston, and the owners feel confident that they have struck it rich. Kindly insert the above in THE CRITIC, as it will be of interest to those engaged in mining.

UPPER WEST PUBNICO.

To the Editor of the Critic:—

The Mining Company formed here is in a most flourishing condition, and the stock holders feel confident that they will realize a handsome return from their investments. At a recent meeting convened for the purpose of selecting directors, the following gentlemen were unanimously chosen to look after the affairs of the company for the ensuing year: Charles T. D'Entremont, Peter Duon, David L. Amiro, Eli Duon, and Nicholas A. D'Entremont, William D'Entremont being appointed foreman of the mine.

ONE INTERESTED IN MINING.

Mr. T. N. Baker, of Montague, brought to town this week the largest amount of gold that has been returned from any one mine in Nova Scotia for many years past. 1 054 1/2 ounces of gold valued at \$20,019, was contained in one solid brick, which measured 12 inches in length, 3 1/2 broad, and 3 1/4 in thickness. This represented the output from the mine during fourteen days, forty men being employed. Such returns will give a great stimulus to our mining industry, and as there is money in it for practical men, we should like to see more men like Mr. Baker in the Province.

Among the prominent Mining Engineers now in Nova Scotia is Mr. R. P. Rothwell, editor of the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, New York. Mr. Rothwell is a capitalist, a mine owner, and a practical mining engineer, and as such, his views respecting the mines of Nova Scotia, are of much weight, and deserve consideration. Mr. Rothwell, in an interview with a miner in New Glasgow, reported in the *Halifax Herald*, said that the mines of this Province were extremely rich. He went on to say that they average more to each man per day for labor than ours do. But your veins are small and expensive work. None of your small vein mines can produce enough ore to supply an economical mill. The management of gold mines is very similar to the experience of individuals. When men have plenty of money they are never economical, and where you have a bonanza mine you have extravagance of management, and seldom, if ever, get down to an economical basis. Then, bonanza and nugget mines are very uncertain, and uncertainty is demoralization. Every mine, like a bank, should have a reserve fund for exploratory purposes when the pay streak temporarily gives out. You live on the bonanza while it lasts; when that is exhausted you have no money to look for another. A large reserve fund for the carrying on of systematic explorations is the only safe basis of management.

"Why don't you Americans come down here and invest your money and experience in our mines?"

"A good many of us have done that. But few care for nugget mines, from various reasons. The loss by the dishonesty of the men is very great, estimated at 25 per cent. We prefer large leads with a steady average to build up a permanent business. In gold, and indeed in other mining, in any part of the world, the miner can never see beyond the end of his pick."

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- Fire Engines and Reels,
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- Hand Grenades
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- Injectors, Inspirators,
- Shovels, A.L. STEEL,
- STEEL, Black Diamond,
- Scales, Saws, Files,
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- Nails of all descriptions,
- Fire Clay,
- Fire Bricks,
- Portland Cement,
- Crucibles,
- Linseed Oil, Boiled and Raw,
- Lubricating of all kinds,
- Turpentine,
- Varnishes,
- White Lead (London) & col'd.
- Palate,
- Corlage & Mining Ducks.

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

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

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

TRADE NOTES.

Society is barbarous until every industrious man can get his living without dishonest customs.—*Ralph W. Emerson.*

The late war did not abolish slavery; it simply changed its form, extended its jurisdiction and multiplied its victims.—*Chicago Express.*

Poverty is the great fact with which the labor movement deals. The problems that now most disturb and perplex mankind will be solved when the masses are no longer poor.—*Ira Steward.*

The United States troops are guarding 700 Chinese miners while the railroad corporation is engaged in starving an equal number of American citizens. This may be good law, but it is mighty poor policy.—*Craftsman.*

If Labor is to be told that penury is the necessary concomitant of civilization, let us not teach the wage-workers how to read. Acute intelligence, sharpened by despair, can soon find its way into the laboratory.—*R. J. Hinton.*

When the "sacredness of property" is talked of, it should always be remembered that any such sacredness does not belong to landed property. No man made the land. It is the original heritage of the whole people.—*John Stuart Mill.*

When a man is compelled to work from morning till night all the year round for a bare subsistence, is he not a slave? And when almost upon bended knee he begs his employer to give him work to keep soul and body together, is he not worse than a slave?—*Express.*

The condition of the working people of France is said to have gradually improved during the past seven years. If this is a fact, it is owing to the organization of labor, which is now going on rapidly, not only in France, but in other European countries.

The workmen of Richmond, Va., are forming a "Co-operative Manufacturing and Commercial Company," for the manufacture of all kinds of soap. The shares are \$10 each. As a nation's civilization is said to be gauged by the amount of soap used, we trust that our Richmond brothers will develop a high degree of civilization by enormous sales of their wares.—*Craftsman.*

There has been considerable discussion in the daily press the past week or so about the relations of capital and labor, and while labor is given a great deal of credit, still the burden seems to be that capital being the employer of labor should control. We would pertinently ask: Who and what is the creator of capital, and which should control, the creator or the created?—*Labor Tribune.*

We are not alone in this country in preparing for an eight hour movement. The operative masons of Edinburgh have notified the builders in that city, that on and after the 1st of May, 1886, it is the intention of the trade to work eight hours a day instead of nine hours. The reasons assigned for this step are the great producing power of machinery. A vote of the trade on the subject is said to have been almost unanimous.—*The Carpenter.*

It is a no less fatal error to despise labor, when regulated by intellect, than to value it for its own sake. We are always in these days trying to separate the two; we want one man to be always working, and we call one a gentleman and the other an operative, whereas the workman ought often to be thinking and the thinker often to be working, and both should be gentlemen in the best sense. As it is, we make both ugly, the one envying, the other despising his brother, and the mass of society is made up of morbid thinkers and miserable workers. Now, it is only by labor that thought can be made happy; and the profession should be liberal, and there should be less pride felt in peculiarity of employment, and more in excellence of achievement.

DICKENS ON LABOR.—Cant as we may, as we shall to the end of time; it is very much harder for the poor to be virtuous than it is for the rich, and the good that is in them shines the brighter for it.

In many a noble mansion lives a man, the best of husbands and of fathers, whose private worth in both capacities is justly lauded to the skies, but bring him here upon this crowded deck. Strip from his fair young wife her silken dress and jewels, unbind her braided hair, stamp early wrinkles on her brow, pinch her pale cheeks with care and much privation, array her faded form in coarsely patched attire, let there be nothing but his love to deck her out, and you shall put it to the proof indeed. So change his station in the world, that he shall see in those young things who climb about his knee, not records of his wealth and name, but little wrestlers with him for his daily bread, so many poachers on his scanty meal, so many units to divide his every comfort, and further reduce its small amount. In lieu of the endearments of childhood in its sweet aspect, heap upon him all its pains and wants, its sickness and ills, its fretfulness, caprice and querulous endurance, let its prattle be not of engaging infant fancies, but cold and thirst and hunger; and if his fatherly affection outlive all this, and he be patient, watchful, tender, careful of his children's lives and mindful always of their joys and sorrows, then send him back to Parliament, and pulpit, and Quarter Sessions, and when he hears fine talk of the depravity of those who live from hand to mouth, and labor hard to do it, let him speak up, as one who knows, and tell those holders forth that they, by parallel with such a class, should be high angels in their daily lives, and lay but humble siege to heaven at last.—*The Carpenter.*

A PUZZLE.

The following seventy-one letters from two lines of a poem, by Lord Tennyson:—

"And dew is cold upon the ground,
And the far off stream is 12, 51, 48, 41."
"Sweet it was to dream of 67, 20, 53, 41, 11, 58, 68, 35, 52, 29."
"Still on the tower 7, 62, 25, 59, 71, the vane."
"At eve the 49, 8, 45, 24, 17, 34, boomoth
38, 61, 2, 60, 38, 5, 43, the thicket lone."
"33, 39, 66, 27, 11, 36, there would be spring no more.
"Your 19, 55, 23, 21, 61, 9, is the calmed sea.
Laid by the tumult of the fight."
"I 32, 28, 22, 42, not in any mood
The captive void of noble rage."
"10, 16, 50, often 65, 23, 30, 63, 51, 39, wandering down
My Arthur found your shadows fair."
"1, 31, 51, 19, 4, 37, 56, 40, 26, 70, 65, only, flowering thro' the year
would make the world as blank as winter-tide"—
"And called him by his name, complaining 1, 5, 17, 59."
"She half foresaw that he the 7, 13, 15, 64, 17, 3, beast
would track her guilt."
"Moans of the dying and voices of the 18, 3, 57, 46."

J. M. F., Halifax.

THE CRITIC will be sent free for one year from date, to the person who first sends the correct answer to this office.

PROHIBITION vs. LICENSE.

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

To the Editor of the Critic:—

SIR,—Sir Henry Thompson, M. D., F. R. S., said in a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury: "There is no single habit in this country which so much tends to deteriorate the qualities of the race and so much disqualifies for endurance in that competition which, in the nature of things must exist, and in which struggle the prize of superiority must fall to the best and to the strongest." I will add the testimony of Mr. Darwin, who says: "It is remarkable that all the diseases arising from drinking spirituous or fermented liquors are liable to become hereditary, even to the third generation, increasing, if the cause be continued, till the family becomes extinct." Statistics I have in abundance, from the most reliable sources, proving Lord Shaftsbury's statements to be rather under than over the truth, hence the Canadian press did justly in refusing to publish unreliable statements gotten up by small men on this subject to suit their own perverted tastes and inaccurate knowledge.

"Franc-Tireur" thinks that a law which allows a man to buy liquor in the original package and use it in his own house, "discriminates against the poor man and favors the tolerably well off." In reply I have to say that, inasmuch as liquor is the poor man's worst enemy, the discrimination is good and morally healthful, is a blessing to the poor, while prohibitionists intend to continue their work until the whole business of production and sale for beverage purposes is crushed out, and both rich and poor rejoice together at the total destruction of the whole criminal business, as is already substantially the case in Maine and many other places.

I am tolerably familiar with the views which have been published by the best philologists on the wine question during the past forty years, and have about all that is worth reading upon that subject on both sides in my library, and I am forced to say that your correspondent's remarks indicate, at least a want of familiarity with the present position of that controversy, and are only calculated to excite a smile on the face of any who are informed upon the subject. After making so many unsupported assertions upon the subject, his demand that I should set about proving a negative is quite laughable and a new doctrine in polonic disputation, what others may have asserted is not binding upon me. I will, however, make some assertions on the Bible wine question before we get through, and will back them with sufficient proof to successfully maintain them against objectors, I think.

THE HIGH LICENSE SYSTEM, so far from "making steady progress in the States," just the reverse is the truth; as I will abundantly prove. It does not even diminish the number of saloons as alleged, and even in the few localities where it did so for a short time, the lesser number of shops sold fully as much as the larger number had previously done, and in some cases more. All friends of law and order who favored the system in the outset, soon became disgusted with it. It operated much as did the English "beer bill," and is pronounced the most disastrous legislation ever attempted on the liquor traffic. Your correspondent will find all the facts and experience against him if he undertakes a defence of high license, besides the *dens* increase under the system. As they become the best customers of the high license shops, the proprietors of the latter will not complain of their illegal sale, while temperance people know that to enforce the law only puts the business into the hands of those licensed. It creates a monopoly, that's all, and legalizes a crime.

The foregoing is a portion of my last letter which should have appeared before.

With reference to the information taken from the *World*, and corroborated by a Correspondent of *Harper's Weekly*, I say most posi-

tively and understandingly, that the information is false, maliciously and intentionally false, gotten up by enraged Republican politicians and liquor men, for the purpose of damaging the moral effects of the grand results of prohibition in Ohio and other States, where the prohibitionists are running their own candidates in the fall State elections. I have abundance of proof under my hand from the most reliable and trustworthy sources as to the grand results of prohibition in Kansas and Iowa, but space prevents their publication just now.

So effective are the laws that liquor men and politicians are moving "Heaven and earth" to have them repealed, but it is useless. These laws have come to stay, and no amount of lying or corruption can materially or permanently retard their progress. They bring too much happiness and prosperity to the people adopting them, and as in Maine they are proving to be the best possible moral educators.

I offered no dictation to "Franc-Tirour," and only have to say now, that if he finds his case so bad that he is obliged to abandon all the laws and rules of debate which have ever controlled the conduct of gentlemanly disputants, he had much better "stop down and out," then to continue thus to outrage honorable discussion. He and I are only anonymous writers, and while my contradictions would be worth as much as his bald assertions, neither would be worth reading by intelligent people, and I have not asked them to be satisfied with any such flattery, but have given the very best authority known in proof, nor can a single name I have given be charged with "temperance fanaticism." For specimens of discreditably rant, see the following, and I challenge the equal of it from the utterances of French or any other leading advocate of the temperance cause.

"Bands of enthusiasts, whose methods they do not seem to see, are approaching the methods of Socialism;" "The social tyranny of the hour;" "The juggernaut car of faction;" "Abuse and rapidly growing insolence;" "A vulgar rut of coercion;" "An abominable tyranny;" "Insolence prematurely adopted by prohibitionists;" "Violent and unscrupulous;" "Flagrant and pervert use made of the Bible;" "Impose their own fanatic wills on their fellows;" "The encroachments of pharisaic tyranny are audible;" "A shallow and blatant minority;" "Vials of a sham righteousness;" "A pretentious and impudent clap-trap;" "Domination of a narrow clericalism;" "Especial infamies of the prohibitionists;" "Pharisaic scourge;" "A more barefaced assumption," etc., etc.

This is the style of literature "Franc-Tirour" deals out to your readers, but not one tittle of proof from either his own or anybody else's pen to support or justify one single sentence of it. And this is called a defence of the license system as applied to the liquor traffic, "Factionous invective" indeed, here we have it with a vengeance.

SILEX.

DEAR SIR.—"Ruskin" might have included among "the linguistic prodigies of the century," the late Revd. Joseph Wolff, D. D., father of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff. I cannot remember the exact number of dialects, with which he was acquainted. I know it would be deemed almost fabulous, but he actually preached in Arabic, Persian, Syrac, Chaldean, Modern Greek, Latin, German, English, Italian and Hebrew.

J. M. D.

LOTTERIES.

To the Editor of the Critic:—

SIR,—A day or two ago I received a package (from a Catholic priest of Montreal, a Father Labelle) containing a lottery prize-list, which holds out to the unwary the inducement that they may, by investing twenty-five cents in a ticket, receive the sum of ten thousand dollars; or if they should be more ambitious by purchasing a ticket for one dollar, fifty thousand is guaranteed if they should draw the lucky number. The advertisement goes on, "a fine opportunity awarded to all to try their fortune." The risk is small, etc. Now there are lots of people always ready to be swindled out of their money by such nefarious and unlawful schemes as the above. Anything that offers money without working for it (let the chance be ever so small) is sure to take with a certain class of the people, and any conscientious scruples that might be entertained with regard to lotteries, etc., would here be set aside, as the principal worker in the scheme is a Catholic priest. I must say that I consider such men, as Father Labelle, who dabble in things of this kind, a disgrace to the priest-hood, and I think I express the sentiment of the majority of Catholics, when I say so. One of my reasons for writing this letter is that when men of this stamp get into the church, no matter how unwise their conduct may be with regard to money matters, it is supposed by those outside the church to be approved of by the whole Catholic community.

The consequences are, we have to bear an odium incurred by men who have mistaken their vocation, yet these men are not responsible to the people. Some perhaps will say they are responsible to their Bishop. This would not seem to mend matters much if it be true, as published in one of the evening papers of the week, in an account of a trial in the courts brought by a Father St. Aubin, parish priest of Bnt Claire, who sued a parishioner for four dollars for going to his house and administering extreme unction to a member of his family who was dying. And it would seem the action was brought by the consent and with the approval of Bishop Fabre of Montreal. That such conduct as the above is not only an insult to religion (as stated by the learned Judge) but is also a disgrace to the whole Catholic community few will be found to deny. I would say just here that such practices are contrary to the teachings of the church herself. In his commission to the Apostles Christ commands them not to take any money or scrip, but said to them, gratis you receive gratis give. When clergymen are found to disre-

gard this commandment and show an inordinate desire for money, it should be borne in mind that they are not the church, but are individuals who have got into the ministry and over whom the people have no control. By publishing the above in your valuable paper, you will oblige

A CATHOLIC.

[Our correspondent in his just condemnation of lotteries, is somewhat severe on Father Labelle who is reputed to be a man of broad benevolence. The means which Father Labelle has taken to colonize the district in which he has successfully laboured as a missionary are well known, and while we by no means approve of the lottery as a method of raising money, we do not believe that Father Labelle should be accused of an inordinate desire for the acquisition of wealth. As hundreds of persons in Nova Scotia have received these and other tempting lottery circulars, it may be well for the unwary if they heed our correspondent's timely warning.—EDITOR.]

THE FRENCH DRAMA.

(Continued.)

In Act II, Scene 7, of *Athalie*, the conversation between the queen and the child Joas is very touchingly rendered.

In Racine's *Iphigenia*, the great poet, as he so often does, challenges Euripides in one of his most celebrated tragedies. Imitating in many points the Greek tragedian, his character of Iphigenia is perhaps more pleasingly delineated than by Euripides, who, in depicting the extreme terror of Iphigenia at the first prospect of death, and afterwards her unusual display of courage, leaves in our minds the idea of a rather unnatural change. Racine's introduction of Eriphile, and the arrangement by which she becomes the propitiatory sacrifice to the Gods in the place of Iphigenia is a relief to the mind, to which the idea of the actual sacrifice of the noble daughter of Agamemnon is repugnant, the untrained and undisciplined character of Eriphile, and her unnatural and untrained passion for Achilles reconciling us to her final fate, — the substitution of the stag for the self-sacrificing Iphigenia, as Euripides concludes his play, shows his recognition of the same difficulty.

In a passage where Racine as Shakespeare has taken his idea from Plutarch it seems that the former poet has, at least in one instance, surpassed the latter. Shakespeare's passage is in his *Antony and Cleopatra*, Act II, Scene 3, and reads thus:

Thy demon that's the spirit that keeps thee, is
Noble, courageous, high, unmatchable,
Where Caesar's is not; but near him thy angel
Becomes a fear, as being overpowered.

In one line from Racine's *Britannicus* there is precisely the same idea, but more clearly and forcibly expressed:

"Mon genre etonne tremble devant le sien."

The female characters of Racine are almost unsurpassably beautiful; Hallam in criticising them, says: "They have the ideal grace and harmony of ancient sculpture, and bear somewhat of the same analogy to those of Shakespeare, which that art does to painting. *Audromache*, *Hermione*, *Iphigenia*, *Mouimo*, *Junia*, — all are beautifully depicted in their several characters, heroism, refined and ennobled passion, ingenuous simplicity and maiden modesty, perhaps the character of *Mouimo* in the historical play of *ithridate* carries off the palm for loveliness of mind and body."

Poor Racine, so alive to the dignity of royal favour, could not survive the displeasure of the king. Having written, at the instigation of *Madame de Maintenon*, a treatise on the vices and miseries of the people, which perhaps reflected somewhat on the differences and prodigality of the rulers, the king angrily inquired: "Because Racine is a great poet, does he wish to become the minister also?" This so affected Racine's health and spirits that he died of chagrin April 22nd, 1699.

As well as his name in drama Racine wrote several *Cantiques Spirituels* or *Sacred Songs*, drawn from different passages of Holy Scripture. One on the 7th chap of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans is beautifully expressed.

ESEMA.

(To be continued.)

BOSTON CRANKS.

A city moving under the intellectual pressure peculiar to New England's famous capital, naturally exhibits many cases where over-strained minds have given way and become practically useless. Probably, no town in America of equal population contains so many crazy folk of that special order, commonly called Cranks. These lunatics, with few exceptions, are of gentle deportment, and while affording unlimited amusement, never injure anybody, except when too much hectoring causes them to turn on their tormentors, and give some ruffianly student or presuming street urchin, a reminder that sufficient provocation will make even a person usually harmless, from bodily or mental weakness, both strong and dangerous. In the list of this company are found the names of broken-down or would-be preachers, statesmen, authors, musicians, inventors, merchants, etc., and while the number increases, representatives of new professions constantly join its mournful ranks.

A potent reason for this over-abundance of shattered intellects is found in the practice, all too common in New England and elsewhere, of trying to cram a liberal book education into the head of every boy or girl whose father happens to possess plenty of means. In this manner, thousands naturally qualified for first class service as farmers, mechanics, laborers, house-workers, etc., are made nearly useless by the frantic attempts of parents and tutors to give them the rudiments of some calling, for which they are without one natural qualification. Thus, the supply of low-rate lawyers, doctors,

authors and general professors, far exceed any legitimate demand. And the Crank Factory continues running at full speed!

GENERAL DANIEL PRATT.

The great American Traveller, is among the most widely known victims of mania. This unique personage having been a public character for many years; and while seeking the one great end of his disarranged life, that of becoming his country's chief magistrate, has met with innumerable funny adventures. Others, aspiring to our nation's chief honor, appear and disappear with distracting rapidity; but General Pratt stands as the perpetual Presidential candidate. Every four years, when the nominating conventions assemble, Daniel confidently expects to receive a unanimous endorsement, which, of course, would be equivalent to an election, and even proceeds to make arrangements for remunerating imaginary supporters with fat offices and cash rewards. He also orders from various merchants an amazing amount of goods, embracing nearly everything—in the range of commodities—all of which must be delivered at the White House on the 5th of March. After the standard bearers have been selected, and Pratt finds his claims ignored, he, at first getting very angry, decides to run independently, and sail in on the flood of his personal popularity, which at the same time, as he declares, will completely submerge the parties that have refused to recognize his pre-eminent fitness. But as election approaches, the General is always carried off his feet by popular enthusiasm. For the time, withdrawing his own candidacy in favor of the nominee recommended by some trusted acquaintance, the latter usually being a reporter, whatever the G. A. T. may say or do is printed. Although this absurd information may not seem to be of any public importance, journalists are not likely to furnish news which experience has not taught them to be popular. In these times of almost frenzied activity the intellectual attitude of society at large is elevated above that of General Pratt much less than society at large would ever dream of; and when the actor in this dizzy programme reads of what any mild lunatic may accomplish, very likely some intuitive feeling of kindred interest gives the narrative a special attractiveness.

But Daniel's attention is not wholly confined to the Presidency. He is an orator on all possible subjects, and always ready to deliver an address for the benefit of any enterprise, accepting in return whatever his employes may choose to give—a coat or hat, old to others, but new to him; entertainment for a day, or even an order for a plate of Boston baked beans. He also makes pretensions to exceptional literary skill, and some of his effusions in verso have reached publication. When requiring food, he is apt to visit the nearest saloon, and after providing a certain amount of fun, order whatever suits his taste, for which payment is never given or expected. On one occasion the writer was present when the General entered a large dining room; he was dressed in a faded silk hat, antique cape coat, and other garments of an old ill-fitting and worn-out nature. Coming forward with a sort of pre-occupied look on his pimply red face, he informed the proprietor that he wanted good food and plenty of it. Then he went on to state a number of facts in his experience, among other things declaring there was not a man in America who could beat him in writing or speaking. Being requested to give a specimen of his productions, the G. A. T. recited a long poem, of which the following were the closing couplets:—

"When all the constitution breakers,
The discord, ring and lobby makers,
The bounty, bribe and pension nabers,
The office, land and salary grabers,
With every thieving politician,
Are driven from each sine position,
Along will come Daniel Pratt with reputation bright and fair,
And seat himself in the Presidential chair."

Suiting the action to the word, the General dropped into a convenient chair, drew up to the table, and exclaimed: "Water, bring me a potter house stake, and a cup of your best coffee." The order being promptly filled, Mr. Pratt revealed a robust appetite and then in the most complacent manner, wished the saloon keeper good afternoon. This man of words is often employed by college boys and others seeking a lark, to deliver open air speeches, during which the orator is usually encouraged by decayed cabbages, rotten apples, and ancient eggs. The applause ending up with a grand huzza, and the explosion of a cannon cracker in the General's coat tail pocket.

While undoubtedly crazy on many subjects, Pratt is keenly sane regarding others, and shows the method in his madness by turning all his eccentricities to practical account. He is now quite infirm from age and ill usage, and must shortly disappear. But his style having proved successful others are sure to adopt it, and his position as leader of harmless maniacs in Boston is likely to be hotly contested by the talented loose heads with which that energetic city abounds.

OLD MILLEN,

A former member of this fraternity made a specialty of public debate, most of his argumental arrows being shot at General Pratt, whose wider fame filled him with jealous wrath. As a speaker, while lacking the G. A. T.'s veracity, Millen was fully his equal at inventing extraordinary stories. Once, while addressing a promiscuous crowd on the common, he declared that Pratt had invented a new chemical which would be introduced into the sewers, and then, becoming a fearful explosive, go off and blow the city into atoms. On another occasion he affirmed that the General had purchased millions of elephants and other enormous animals, which were quartered on the harbor islands, and to feed them he proposed buying up all the grain in the country, thus creating a famine.

Those utterances were characterized by the G. A. T., as those of a mad man, and unworthy the notice of one so soon to become the nation's chief

executive officer. But when after a period of violence and confinement in the South Boston Asylum, the accuser of General Pratt passed away; that gentleman pronounced a funeral oration, in which the many short comings of his former rival were enumerated, and the opinion expressed that a man who had spent his life in such a sinful way, must now be suffering the most terrible torments. A fate, which he assured his hearers would overtake anyone daring to slander a person of his ability and coming power.

BARNY GOULD.

The Cape Cod Expressman is a gentle maniac of somewhat different stamp. His strong point being pedestrianism, and the accounts of his big achievements would not receive a moment's consideration were they not from indisputable sources. The house of this crank is near Hyannis, Mass. and his time is mostly employed in pushing a handcart through neighboring towns. The freight he is able to procure brings sufficient means to support the simple needs of himself and wife, the latter being an old colored woman possessing rather more common sense, but far less talent than the Expressman.

Occasionally Gould locks up his "waggon" and starts on a long journey; always going to Boston first. While on these excursions he shows pedestrian qualities that few professionals could equal. The distance between Hyannis and Boston is over 80 miles, and Barney has frequently accomplished it in 14 hours. His style of locomotion is a sort of running walk, by which he maintains a speed of 8 miles an hour with only the slightest apparent effort. On entering Boston, the messenger announces his advent by repeated blasts from an immense horn, which he invariably carries. As he hops through the streets, his tall lank form with disproportionately long legs, attracts much attention; and a reception committee of corner loafers and children of all ages generally accompany him. But the wild traveller does not give them the slightest notice. Going rapidly about his business of calling on people from the Cape, and leaving letters or parcels sent by friends at home. In this respect Gould stands as a rival for the U. S. Mail; always being ready to take a letter any distance for the price of postage. From Boston his tour usually extends to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. Sometimes the end is not reached until he has seen the orange groves and felt the warm gales of Florida. How the strange rover manages to live while taking these tremendous tramps is a question hard to answer. He is perfectly honest, never begs, and yet travels without sufficient means to pay expenses for a single week. After an absence of several months, he returns with unmistakable proofs of having reached locations more than a thousand miles distant.

Sometimes Barney gets over the ground in a way that defies explanation. Many years ago he wished to go from Boston to Charleston, South Carolina; and finding a schooner about to start for that port essayed to take passage; but on being refused, remained on the wharf till the vessel's departure; at the last moment casting off the line, and remarking to the captain, "When you reach Charleston I'll be there to take your line." This speech was considered the empty boast of a soft-headed youth; and no one on board dreamed of meeting him in the Southern city. After an average run the packet reached her destination; and when the line was thrown ashore as she was coming along side her dock, a gaunt personage sprang forward and made it fast. Then, leaping on board, the Cape Cod Expressman declared his promise kept. At that time there were no regular conveyances between Boston and Charleston either by land or water. Yet Gould, without money or influential friends, managed to transport himself from one place to the other, so as to arrive in advance of the vessel. Even the performer himself could not tell how it was done, simply declaring, "I wanted to get there quick, and I did!"

Although nearly 70 years old, his ringer still goes on long tramps. And while his hair grows thin and his face shows increasing marks of age, his step is firm and elastic, and he swings along without any visible decrease of ease or freedom. Some day, pretty soon, while making one of his journeys he will suddenly find it impossible to go further; and the verdict is likely to declare that Barney Gould came to his death on the highway from exhaustion, caused by 50 years of almost constant travelling.

JONATHAN.

(To be Continued.)

MEDICAL NOTES.

The collapse of the "Halifax Medical College" will prove a boon to the future of medicine in this Province. The medical profession began to lower in tone from the day it came into existence. It never had the confidence of the profession or the public.

We do not want cheap medical colleges or cheap doctors. They are not a success.

No laws can make men honest. While we have dishonorable men we will have quacks.

The intelligence of the people is the best remedy against quacks.

It is the physician's place to enlighten the public.

Mankind must be fools indeed if they cannot be taught the difference between the spurious and the real.

The profession of medicine is a grand and honorable calling. It should be above cliques and other subterfuges for personal aggrandisement.

The doings of the "Provincial Medical Board" are a mystery to all—to the profession, the government, and the public.

We do not want a "star chamber" in the medical profession in this country.

We would like to see an annual report of the Provincial Medical Board's doings, if they have anything to report.

Dr. Tobin is at present visiting friends in Newfoundland.

If next winter passes over and we have no legislation as to the quarantining of diphtheria, we will know that our physicians and law-makers are indifferent to the physical welfare of the people.

At a recent meeting of a large number of the city physicians, resolutions were passed condemning the position of the Hospital Medical Board, in their dealings with their fellow practitioners.

An iron hand is apparent on the side of the Board of Charities.

The "Hospital Medical Board" lacks grip.

The young men of the profession are demanding a share of the honors and favors in the profession, and they will get them.

The orthodox profession has a powerful hold on this Province. Probably there is no place in the world where we have fewer irregulars. Do not let us keep the door open to them by continually fighting among yourselves.

Will not a sufficient number of the profession with no "axe to grind" attend the next meeting of the N. S. Medical Society, and squelch the tendency to cliquism, and level things both up and down?

We would ask why a star is placed after certain physicians' names on the "Medical Register"? Is it a mark of degradation or superior merit? What does it mean? Probably Dr. Parker or Dr. Farroll can explain. One of them is supposed to be the star's godfather. An explanation would refresh us.

The city fathers, city physicians, and Board of Health should receive public thanks for their efforts to prevent the introduction of small-pox into Halifax. Their vigilance in this matter has been remarkable.

The epidemic of Dysentery at Hantsport is apparently neither infectious or contagious, but is probably due to the water supply. Germs of the most virulent diseases often exist in chemically pure water. Science is as yet helpless to detect the germs of the vast majority of diseases.

COMMERCIAL.

There has been quite a trade revival the last few days, although you will hear of hard times and poor trade continually from those who prefer to wait for business instead of going out after it. The days when you could sell mostly in store are fast passing away, and business has to be gone after now or very limited sales will be the result.

SUGARS are on the rise again, the advance being from one quarter to one half cent per pound. The Woodside refinery has been closed on account of want of water for some days, and another refinery has been short of stock. There has been a sharp advance in New York which may continue, but we think the chances are that a proportionate decline will take place at no very distant day.

TEAS.—The new crop is continually arriving in small lots, and meets with ready sale when the quality is satisfactory. Old stocks are moving off at reduced figures, and at present the market is not overstocked.

MOLASSES.—The Diamond N. has again made its appearance, and as usual sells well at a large advance over other grades which are also moving off quite rapidly at low figures. There will be a much larger demand for molasses as the cold weather approaches, and it is quite possible figures may be higher.

BUTTER.—Canadian is coming in now as the weather is cooler, and prices of our province make are beginning to be governed by the imported stocks. So far only very choice grades have come in, but later on a large quantity of ordinary may be expected, which, on the whole, may be a very good article, and as prices in Montreal are low, considerable will be sold.

CHEESE.—The late advance is well sustained, and it is hardly possible from now on that a decline can take place, although stocks are very large all over, and the English market does not take such large quantities as formerly.

EGGS are scarce and bring very good prices, 15 cents was secured Wednesday, and they will likely be higher before long.

FLOUR still continues quiet, and prices continue very low. The new crop is very heavy, and to all appearances we shall have cheap flour for some time to come.

LARD.—Some new make has lately come to market, and is selling well at good prices.

SMOKED HAMS are in good demand, and, as old stocks are rather well cleaned out, full prices are secured for the new.

APPLES are coming in in limited quantities. The crop is not nearly so large as last year, but the quality is better. Although the quantity of fruit to the acre is not so much as formerly, still there is so much more territory under cultivation, that there will not be as small a crop as some people imagine.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES. BREADSTUFFS.

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

SUGAR.			
Porto Rico	3 1/2 to 4 1/2		
Cut Loaf	4 to 4 1/2		
Granulated	3 1/2 to 4 1/2		
Circle A	3 1/2 to 4 1/2		
Extra C	3 1/2 to 4 1/2		
Yellow	3 1/2 to 4 1/2		
Yellows	3 1/2 to 4 1/2		
TEA.			
Congou Common	13 to 14		
" Fair	14 to 15		
" Good	15 to 16		
" Choice	16 to 17		
" Extra Choice	17 to 18		
Oolong Choice	18 to 19		
MOLASSES.			
Centrefig	27 to 29		
Trinidad	24 to 25		
Porto Rico new crop	30 to 31		
Barbadoes	30 to 31		
Demerara	30 to 31		
" M R	30 to 31		
Diamond N.	31 to 32		

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable wholesale house.

GRAHNS.			
Patent high grades	5.25 to 5.60		
" mediums	4.75 to 4.95		
Superior Extra	4.40 to 4.75		
Lower grades	3.50 to 4.75		
Oatmeal	4.75 to 5.00		
Corn Meal—Halifax ground	3.15 to 3.25		
" —Imported	3.00 to 3.10		
Iran per ton—Wheat	20.00 to 22.00		
" Corn	18.00 to 20.00		
Shorts	22.00 to 24.00		
Middlings	25.00 to 28.00		
Cracked Corn	31.50 to 33.00		
" Oats	30.00		
" Barley	31.00		
Pea Meal per bbl.	3.75		
Feat Flour	3.25 to 3.50		
Oats per bushel of 48 lbs	43 to 44		
Barley of 48 "	70 to 80		
" of 60 "	70 to 80		
Corn " of 50 "	60 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.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL.			
EXTRA	none		
No. 1	none		
No. 2 large	none		
No. 2	none		
No. 3 large	3.00 to 3.25		
No. 3	2.00 to 2.25		
Small	1.00		
HERRING.			
No. 1 Shore, July	4.00 to 4.25		
August and Sept	none		
No. 1, Ingonish	4.00 to 4.25		
No. 1 Round Shore	1.75 to 2.00		
No. 1, Labrador	none		
ALRWIVES	2.50 to 2.62 1/2		
COUPISIT.			
Hard Shore toqual	2.25 to 2.57		
Blank	2.00		
Hay	none		
SALMON, No. 1	9.75 to 10.00		
No. 2	7.50 to 8.00		
No. 3	6.50 to 7.00		
For city inspection. Shore inspection will not bring so much	1.75 to 1.90		
HADDOCK.	1.75		
HARK.	1.75		
CRISK.	none		
POLLOCK.	none		
FISH OILS.			
Cod A.	.35 to .36		
Dog A.	.25 to .29		
Pale Seal.	none		
HARK SOUNDS.	45 to 50c per lb.		

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

APPLES, per bbl., No. 1	2.00 to 2.60
No. 2	1.40 to 2.00
Crab Apples, per bus.	1.00 to 1.25
Oranges, per bbl.	7.00 to 7.50
Pine Apples	none
Lemons, per box	6.00 to 7.50
Cocoanuts, per 100	4.50 to 5.50
Onions (barrels) per lb.	2 1/2c to 3c
Grapes, Almeria, kegs.	8.50 to 7.00
Mangas, per bunch	1.50 to 2.25

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

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m.	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do.	14.00 to 17.00
" No. 2 do.	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m.	8.00 to 14.00
Spruce, dimension good, per m.	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do.	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do.	6.50 to 7.00
Hemlock, merchantable.	7.00
Shingles, No. 1, sawed pine	3.00 to 3.60
" No. 2, do do.	1.00 to 1.25
" spruce, No 1	1.10 to 1.30
Laths, per m	1.25
Hard wood, per cord.	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood	2.25 to 2.50

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

POULTRY.

Fowls, per pair	20 to 50
Turkeys, per pound	16 to 20
Geese, each	none
Ducks, per pair	80 to 90

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK.

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable wholesale house.

SOAP.		
Ivory bar, 1 lb, 2 lb and 3 lb.	6 1/2	
Leavie	6	
Donington	6	
Surprise	5 1/2	
Tiger	6 1/2	
Extra Pale, 1 or 3 lb	5	
Yellow Rose	5	
Janet Towel for 30 bars, and 30 towels	6.00	
Half Breed	4	
Canada	4	
Imperial	4	
No 1 Family	4	
Hermine	3 1/2	
Brant	3	
Congress	6	
Brown	2	
Toilet 15 to 60c. per doz	11 1/2	
CANDLES, 65 and 85.	11 1/2	
BISCUITS.		
10 1/2 Bread	2.60 to 2.90	
Boston and Thin Family	6 1/2 to 7 1/2	
Soda	6 to 7	
do. in lb. boxes, 50 to case.	7	
Fancy	8 to 15	
CONFECTIONERY.		
Assorted in 2 1/2 lb boxes	12	
Royal Mixture	11 to 15	
Lazenges	12 to 15	
1 cent goods 144 in a box	25 to 10	
Toys per hundred	65 to 75	
Brooms	1.60 to 3.25	
Starch, Blue and White	7	
" Lilly White	8	
Prepared Corn	9	
BUFFER.		
Canadian new	16 to 18	
N. S.	15 to 18	
CHEESE.	11 to 10	
EGGS.	15 to 16	
Tobacco—Black.	29 to 46	
" Bright	42 to 53	
Blacking, per gross	3.00 to 4.00	
Blacklead	2.00 to 10.00	
Pearl Blue	2.50 to 3.00	

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess. city paid.	11.50 to 14.00
" Am. Plate	14.00 to 14.50
Pork, Mess. American	14.50 to 15.00
" American, clear	16.50 to 17.00
" P. E. I. Mess.	15.00 to 15.50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.	14.00 to 14.50
" Prime Mess.	12.00 to 12.50
Lard, Tub and Pails	11 to 12
" Cases	12 to 12 1/2
Hams, P. E. I.	13 to 13 1/2
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef 20 per bbl.	
Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily	

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

No. 1 Wool Skins each	1.00
Season lot	25 to 50
Salted and dry	20 to 40
Short Pelts	20
Wool—clean washed, per pound	20
" unwashed	15
Green Hides—Ox, inspected, No 1	7 1/2
" Cow	6 1/2
Salted Hides—Ox in Lots, No 1	7 1/2
" Cow	6 1/2
Calf Skin	8 to 10
Deacons, each	30 to 35
Lambskins	25 to 30

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

VANNINI'S ARDENT LOVER.

(Continued.)

He therefore began by closely observing the manners and demeanor of the rich *forestieri* who frequented Sorrento during the winter months, and who often hired his boat to sail over to Capri and the famous Blue Grotto, but after long and conscientious study he found himself unable to obtain any hints from them. That there was a difference between his ways and theirs he could easily see, but in what it consisted he could not, for the life of him, discover; nor did he think he ever should succeed in imitating those gentlemen with any appearance of ease.

In this perplexity he decided on applying to one Antonio Bassano, surnamed Bottiglia, who in these parts enjoyed a great reputation for sagacity and knowledge of the world, and who, according to his own account, was a man of much culture and refined education. He owed his nickname partly to an alleged *penchant* for drink, and partly to the peculiarity of his figure. He was a wizened, wrinkled old man, who should by rights have been lean, but who, by a freak of nature, had become afflicted with a stomach of the bow-window order; so that, with his long neck and spherical body, he did bear some resemblance to the bottles in which many of the South Italian wines are kept. He lodged in Sorrento, and lived principally at the expense of his neighbors, contriving to accept favors in such a manner as to convey the impression that the donor was the obliged party.

To this astute person Luigi presented himself abruptly one evening.

"Bottiglia," said he, "I want you to teach me to behave like a gentleman. How long will it take you, and what will you charge?"

"A gentleman, indeed!" exclaimed Bottiglia, looking up over his horn spectacles with infinite scorn. "Have you come into a fortune, then, Luigi Ratta?"

"What he! that to do with it! I tell you what I want, and I offer to pay for it. If you don't like the job, or can't do it, say so, and I will go somewhere else."

"Gently, gently, my dear young friend. Do not let us lose our tempers this warm weather. Well, I will do my best with you, and certainly, you were right to come to me; perhaps there is no other man within twenty miles who could have helped you as I can. But what in the world you should wish to be like a gentleman for—you who are a simple fisherman, and never will be anything else—"

"Never mind that, Bottiglia. Now, what payment will you ask?"

Upon this question there was rather a lengthy discussion, each man trying to get the better of the other, after the time-honored Italian fashion; but finally it was amicably arranged that Luigi should provide his preceptor with supper three times a week, on which occasions the latter was to give the benefit of his experience in the matter of deportment and polite conversation, while one evening in every week was to be devoted to the study of calligraphy and literature, at an outlay of one *lina* per lesson—the mental strain demanded from the teacher, on such occasions, being, as Bottiglia pointed out, excessive.

The compact was rigorously observed on both sides for a time; but it soon became evident that that part of it which related to the outward appearance and conduct of a gentleman was hardly likely to prove a success. Luigi, after practising bowing, handing a chair, leaving and entering a room, opening the door for a lady, and so forth, during three weeks, was fain to give it up as a bad job. He burst into a roar of laughter one night when old Antonio was backing and posturing before him, and, throwing himself into a chair, declared he would play the fool in this way no longer.

"It is no use, Bottiglia," he said. "You will never make me into a noble signor. I am as God created me, and so I must remain. After all, what does it signify whether a man bows in this way or in that, so that he does what is civil?"

"Alas! yes," sighed Antonio. "You cannot turn a thistle into a rose, or an ass (without meaning to be offensive to you) into an Arab steed. You are a common man, my poor Luigi—a very common man; and I fear that, as you say, there is little use in trying to refine you. Now to me, on the other hand, refinement and elegance are as a second nature; but then, to be sure, I am of noble descent. I could mention names among my relatives that would astonish you, were it not that boasting is a thing foreign to my temperament. But," continued Antonio, having an eye to his supper, "it is early days to despair yet. Let us continue our course; perhaps in the end I may yet make you presentable."

"No, no," answered Luigi; "it is a waste of time and trouble. You shall read to me instead, and improve my mind."

Bottiglia did not approve of this suggestion, which entailed a greater amount of exertion on his part than he had bargained for; but he gave in at length, in consideration of a somewhat increased allowance of wine, and thenceforth regularly produced, after supper, some greasy, dog-eared volume which he had picked up for a few soldi, and read from it, in a monotonous, sing-song voice, till his auditor was fast asleep—a consummation which it seldom took more than a quarter of an hour to effect. Sometimes it was Tasso, sometimes Ariosto, sometimes a novel, and sometimes a newspaper. It did not greatly signify: the result was always the same, and was considered equally satisfactory by both parties concerned.

Thus, in a slow dogged fashion, Luigi set about the work of his education, having always before him a dim expectation that Annunziata would one day come back to Sorrento, be satisfied with the progress he had made, and consent to their speedy nuptials. That it might be well for him to seek her out was an idea that had not as yet suggested itself to him. He certainly was a young man of remarkable patience.

From old Marta, who was now in easy circumstances, thanks to the money sent her by her niece, he got occasional news of the triumphs of his beloved. Messages, too, were frequently transmitted to him from her at first; but as time went on, these messages became rarer and rarer, and at last ceased altogether.

"She do not mention your name," Marta would say impatiently, in answer to his repeated inquiries. "What would you have? She has other things and other people to think of now."

And then Luigi would walk sadly away, with his head bent down, and would not unfrequently quarrel with Bottiglia afterwards. He had long since confided his hopes to that worthy, who had laughed them to scorn till he found that by doing so, he was in danger of losing his pupil, when he had, of course, adopted a different line of conduct. It was he who suggested that Luigi should write a letter to the absent fair one, and who undertook to compose for him such a one as should at once touch the heart of the recipient, and show her that the writer was a man of education, and acquainted with the best literary style.

The letter, as despatched to Annunziata, and received by her at Paris, ran as follows:—

"SORRENTO, January, 18—

"MOST ESTEEMED SIGNORINA,—If the pleasures and gayeties of the fashionable world in which you move pre-eminent, like the moon among the stars, afford you time to cast a momentary glance backward to the rural scenes where your early years were passed, you may, I venture to hope, call to mind the name of the humblest and most devoted of your slaves. But I do not for one moment suppose that you can have forgotten me so soon.

Fain would I strive to rouse in your bosom some interest in the concerns of the village which has the envied privilege of being your birthplace by recounting to you some matters of local importance; but, alas! signorina, there is but little to tell. Unlike that of the great cities of which you are the distinguished ornament, life in our sequestered valley (that is only a literary way of speaking—we do not, as you are aware, live in a valley) glides on tranquilly and smoothly, and each day is but the counterpart of that which has preceded it. Rather will I risk the accusation of egotism, and detain your attention for a few moments while I speak to you of myself.

Following your wise and excellent counsel, signorina, I have of late devoted myself to the sciences and the arts, and I trust you will not accuse me of vanity when I add that I have not labored altogether in vain. What success I have achieved I must ascribe entirely to the invaluable aid of Signor Antonio Bassano (you remember old Bottiglia), a gentleman in reduced circumstances, but of noble birth. So, at least, he says; but your Aunt Marta declares she remembers his father, who kept a small wine-shop at Naples.

Assisted by his most valuable instruction, I have become acquainted with both ancient and modern literature; and I cannot but think that the present letter—all unpretending as it is—will serve to show you that I am no longer the ignorant fisherman from whom you parted nearly three years ago. I wonder whether you remember it at day as well as I do? It is not three years, but only two years and two months; but I did not say so for fear of spoiling the sentence.

And now, signorina, that I may not weary you with too many words, let me at once approach the subject that is nearest to my heart. You know how passionate, how deep, how unalterable has been the affection that I have borne you ever since the time when, in our happy childhood, we sported together on the sandy shores of the azure Mediterranean. Say oh, say that the hopes which have buoyed me up for so long are not to be ruthlessly dashed to the ground! Break not the faithful heart that beats but for you! And believe that among all the aspiring lovers that doubtless surround you, there breathes none more true, none more impassioned, than

"Of your ladyship the most obedient, most humble servant,

LUIGI RATTA.

"*Post Scriptum.*—In truth, Annunziata, if you have forgotten your promise to me, my life will be over. The first letter I wrote contained a good deal more than this, but it seemed to me over long, so I have cut it short a little—especially towards the end.—L. R."

It will be seen that Luigi had taken some liberties with Bottiglia's composition.

A week later he received the following reply:—

PARIS, January, 18—

"DEAREST LUIGI,—I have received your good, kind letter, and rejoice to hear of your welfare; but, if you write to me again, as I hope you will, you must not let your friend, Signor Antonio, compose your letter for you. I like your own style much better than his. I suppose all that non-sense about love and broken hearts was his, was it not?"

"I do not quite understand what you mean by the promise you speak of in the postscript, but I hope—oh! dear Luigi, I do hope—that you cannot really think I ever engaged myself to marry you. Such a thing would have been impossible—we never could have been happy as man and wife; and indeed it is wrong of me even to speak of such a thing now; for I am engaged to be married, and the ceremony is to take place very shortly. My future husband is the Comte de Chagny, a French gentleman. I know you will wish me all good fortune in this new state of life, and I shall be so pleased if you will send me a letter—written all by yourself this time—to say so.

"And now, dear Luigi, I must say adieu. I am, and always shall be, your most affectionate friend,

ANNUNZIATA VANNINI."

Luigi received this letter at the post-office, and read it in the street.

When he had come to the last words, he rammed his hat down over his eyes, and set off, with rather an unsteady step, to walk home. At his own door he met old Antonio, who accosted him with a pleasant inquiry as to whether he had heard yet from his lady-love. The next moment Bottiglia found himself lying on his back in the street, and, on picking himself up, with much impiety of language caught a glimpse of Luigi entering his own house, the door of which he shut and locked behind him.

And that was the last Sorrento ever saw of Luigi Ratta.

IV.

As may be supposed, Annunziata got no answer to the rather ill-worded and confused note she had sent to Luigi. Perhaps she had hardly expected to receive any; and yet she was disappointed when none came. She was conscious of having—however innocently, and with whatever good intentions—behaved ill to her old playmate. She ought, as she now felt, to have been more firm with him during that interview when he had pleaded so hard for impossibilities. She ought not to have allowed him to suppose, for an instant, that she could ever be brought to marry him. But she had looked so unhappy—and so handsome; and it had been so much easier and pleasanter to make a compromise than to quarrel. And then she tried to stifle her qualms of conscience by the reflection that she had expressly and emphatically stated that she would give no promise. Still she could not feel quite happy about Luigi; and there were moments when she almost regretted the last few years of her life, and half doubted whether it would not have been better for her and for everybody, if she had lived and died obscure, married the honest fisherman, and never seen more of the world than that loveliest portion of it, the Bay of Naples.

But it was now far too late in the day to indulge in such thoughts as these. She was going to marry the Comte de Chagny, a middle-aged young man of sporting proclivities and diminished fortune, who had lived every year of the twenty that had elapsed since his first introduction to Parisian society. She was going to marry this easy-going, rather broken-down gentleman, who had fallen in love with her beautiful face, and very much in love with her money-bags, and with whom she, for her part, was assuredly not in love at all.

There were, however, circumstances which made it almost necessary that Annunziata should marry somebody and why not this one, who seemed polite and kind hearted, as well as another? Signor Sassi was getting old, and the signora became more unwieldy every day. It was no longer possible for the worthy couple to rush from Paris to St. Petersburg, from St. Petersburg to Berlin, and from Berlin to London, according to the erratic movements of the young *prima donna*, yet Sassi did not like the idea of her travelling alone, or only with a lady companion. Marriage seemed the only way out of the difficulty; and so, when the Comte de Chagny placed his title, his debts, and his still handsome person at her feet, the Vannini accepted the whole of this valuable lot, only stipulating that she should be allowed to remain on the stage. M. de Chagny made no objection whatever to this. To have insisted on his wife's retirement would have seemed like killing the goose that laid the golden egg.

The wedding took place in the spring, so as to allow the newly married couple six weeks or so to enjoy themselves between the close of the Paris opera season and the commencement of the London one; and Annunziata, who had of late been possessed by an intense longing to revisit her native place, had little difficulty in persuading her husband to take her, for those few weeks, to Italy. M. de Chagny, always ready to be agreeable to others so long as no inconvenience to himself was entailed thereby, declared that no country could be more charming to him than that to which his wife belonged by birth, and thus it was that, in the month of April, Annunziata found herself once more in Sorrento.

Her first visit was, of course, paid to her Aunt Marta, and almost her first inquiry was about Luigi Ratta. Old Marta shook her head and sighed. "Luigi is gone!" she said.

"Gone! What—away from Sorrento?"

"Yes, *carina*, he has gone away from Sorrento. I fear he has not turned out well, that poor Luigi. But, *che vuoi*? It is not everybody that can make a fortune, as you have done. Let us talk of something else."

"I can talk of nothing till you tell me what has become of poor Luigi. Did he go to the coral fishery?"

"Yes, yes—to the coral fishery, no doubt. To be sure that was it! He had lost money, *pozerino*, and so he went away for a little to try and make some elsewhere. He will be back in good time—never fear."

Marta made this statement, seeing tears in her niece's eyes, and not wishing to tell her the truth, lest she should distress her. Annunziata knew that the old woman was lying, but knew also that she would now continue to lie, after the calm and innocent fashion of her nation, and that no amount of questioning would serve to elicit the truth. She did not, therefore, make any further attempt on *la Zia*; but she cross-questioned Bottiglia, and many others—without, however, getting much information out of them. There was a mystery about Luigi which every one was determined to keep from her; and that was all she could discover.

Annunziata and her husband remained ten days at Sorrento, and then left for Amalfi, which place M. de Chagny was anxious to see. On account of the heat of the weather, it was agreed that the drive should be taken by night. The moon was at the full, so that, as Annunziata said, they would be able to distinguish the scenery as well as in broad daylight. But she had forgotten to notice at what hour the moon set—the consequence of which was that, before half the distance had been accomplished, the travellers were enveloped in murky darkness."

(To be continued.)

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The contributions towards the Restoration Fund of King's College are reported as being most liberal. Halifax and Dartmouth are shortly to be canvassed, and should the Church of England people in these popular centres contribute with the same liberality as their co-religionists throughout the Provinces, the committee will soon have sufficient funds on hand to repair and modernize the college buildings in Windsor.

Mr. W. D. Dimock of Truro, is actively engaged in the work of securing a good Nova Scotian exhibit for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition to be held in London in May next. Manufacturers, farmers, miners, in fact all interested in the prosperity of Nova Scotia, should cordially second his efforts.

The Guy family opened last evening at the Lyceum, and will continue there until further notice.

Mr. S. D. Scott, late editor of the Halifax *Mail*, has received an appointment as editor-in-chief of *The Daily Sun*, St. John, N. B. Mr. Scott is an able journalist, and is the fortunate possessor of a rich vein of humor, from which he frequently extracts nuggets which greatly tickle the fancies of his readers. Mr. Scott has our best wishes in his new journalistic enterprise. No doubt he will find the fair daughter of Cumberland, with whom he has this week allied his fortunes, a fitting help-mate.

The Provincial Exhibition to be held in Kentville next week promises to be a complete success. Seven hundred exhibitors have, so far, entered upwards of four thousand exhibits, and many more are expected within the next few days. Kentville at this season of the year should attract a large number of visitors from all parts of the Province.

The Autumnal equinox brought with it the customary gale, which on Wednesday morning reached a velocity of 45 miles. Many schooners and small craft are known to have been bound to or from this port, and much anxiety as to their safety is felt by those interested.

The Government of Nova Scotia has been awarded a gold medal by the Grand Jury of the Antwerp Exhibition, for its exhibit of gold bearing quartz from the Nova Scotia Mines.

Our popular Mayor should make enquiries as to the services rendered to the community by Mr. George Liston of the Market Slip. A man that has risked his life on nine different occasions to save his fellow-beings from a watery grave, certainly deserves to wear the Humane Society's Medal.

The extensive warehouses of the Hon. James Butler have recently been handsomely painted. Messrs. Power & Donovan contracted for and executed the work most satisfactorily.

Reports from Portuguese Cove are to the effect that Diphtheria is prevalent to an alarming extent in that locality. No precautions have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease. Who is responsible?

The window in the shop of Mr. Mylius, the jeweller, has attracted much attention during the past few days. It contained several rare South American curiosities, including a picture encased in wood, dug from the ruins of a monastery, and said to be upwards of 400 years old: also a lady's belt made of Spanish coins of the 16th century.

The Salvation Army recently held a giant muster in Toronto, upwards of four thousands of officers and privates responded to the roll-call. The corner stone of a Salvation Army Temple, to cost \$2,000, was laid with appropriate ceremonies. Halifax requires a Salvation Army Hall, the present one being far too small for the immense congregations which gather each evening to hear the Hallelujah masses.

Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co., of Amherst are carrying on a most extensive business in different parts of the Province. The work turned out from their wood factory is first-class in every particular; such enterprising firms are a credit to Nova Scotia.

Mr. W. H. Neal, of Neal, White & Co., and Mr. Wm. Moody, have recently imported a large and well assorted stocks of goods. The merchants of Granville St., are determined to push the wholesale dry goods trade of the city, and have no fear that Montreal houses can oust them from the Nova Scotia markets.

The Mining Engineers have no reason to regret their extended tour to the Island of Cape Breton. The trip on the lakes, the Sunday at Baddeck, the cordial reception at Sydney, the trips to Louisburg, Cow Bay and other places of interest, with the delightful weather made up a week of most enjoyable travel. With sixty enthusiastic admirers of Cape Breton's picturesque scenery, the attractions of the Island as a summer resort will become more widely known than ever. The practical result of the visit of such distinguished mining engineers will have the effect of making known to capitalists the inexhaustible mineral wealth of Cape Breton.

An effort is now being made by Sir George Elliott, M. P., one of the greatest English colliery owners, to bring about an amalgamation of the various Nova Scotian collieries operated by American, English, and Montreal companies under one syndicate, so as to increase the capital, curtail the expenses of management, and thus more effectually compete with the Spring Hill mines, which are threatening to control the Montreal and Lower Provinces markets. Competition is the life of trade.

Judge Thompson announced to his friends on Wednesday, that it was his last day in court as judge. He left on Wednesday for Ottawa to be sworn in as Minister of Justice. Angus Melsaac, M. P. for Antigonish, has been appointed County Court Judge for district No. 6.

The second and closing concert of Miss Emma Thursby's Company on Friday last was in every particular an unqualified success. Miss Thursby proved that her reputation as a leading concert singer was well deserved, and although she was suffering from a heavy cold there were but few among the audience who could detect the difficulty with which she had to contend. Her execution was, under the circumstances, put to a most severe test, but the manner in which she performed the trills, runs, and the other embellishments of her songs, prove her to be an artist of very high order. A most pleasing feature of the concert was the playing of the Spanish Dance by the well known violinist, Herr Klingensfeldt; the encore which he received was well deserved. The Chevalier Koutski won the admiration of all who were fortunate enough to hear him. He is a great virtuoso as well as composer, and under his masterly hands the piano seemed quite a different instrument, the noble Chickering Grand responding most sympathetically to all his impetuosity; such power of interpretation, delicacy and beauty of expression and marvellous execution should serve as a most useful lesson to our piano players, both teachers and pupils; such a lesson as cannot be obtained in any other way than by listening to the performances of great artists. Mr. Tyler possesses a well trained voice, and his fine method was fully appreciated. Miss Pardee sang sweetly, her perfect articulation making her songs most acceptable to the audience. Mr. Pratt, the musical director, deserves credit for the manner in which he played the accompaniments, he is well known as the composer of many popular songs, his latest being "Neath the Twinkling Stars." The company expressed their pleasure at the reception accorded them and will it is understood, revisit Halifax during the ensuing year. The manager, Mr. Strakosh, may feel assured that first-class talent will be liberally supported by the people of Halifax.

Prince Alexander of Bulgaria has, without consulting the Porte, quietly annexed Roumelia. Russian intrigue is supposed to have prompted this move. The Porte is indignant, and hostilities may result.

The Albanians have again rebelled against the authority of Turkey. Five battalions of troops have been de-patched to quell the uprising.

The Hovas of Madagascar have no intention of submitting to French domination without a struggle. They are reported as actively engaged in erecting strong fortifications, and the French will find their dislodgement no easy task.

Yokohama, Japan, has again been visited by cholera. Twenty-four cases are reported, and the citizens are panic stricken.

The Territory of Dakota is about to be constituted a State, the name of the territory being retained. The motto, "Under God the People Rule," has been unanimously agreed upon.

The report of a famine in India appears to have been exaggerated; at any rate, with the rail and steam communication now available, no serious consequences will result from the failure of the crops in any one section of the country.

The encroachments recently made by the French on Morocco have elicited a vigorous protest from the Spanish authorities. In this matter, Spain will have the sympathy of Germany, and it will probably result in the amicable settlement of the difficulty respecting the Caroline Islands.

Hurper's Monthly for October is a most interesting number, and the illustrations are appropriate and finely executed. "When Day meets Night" is the name of a charming little poem by Chas. W. Coleman, Jr. The second paper on Labrador will be of special interest to Canadian readers.

New York, Sept. 23.—The English cutter *Genesta* to-day won the Brenton Reef challenge cup by beating the American schooner *Dauntless* in the 300 mile race from Sandy Hook light-ship to Brenton's Reef light-ship. The time was 48 hours, 7 min., 5 seconds.

Eastport, Me., Sept. 23. —Six weeks ago the Spanish steamer *Humacoa*, bound for St. John, N. B., went ashore on Murr Ledges, nine miles off Grand Manan. The owners sent a crew of twenty men from St. John to the wreck. Yesterday afternoon a tugboat passed the wreck and offered to take the men ashore, as a storm was threatening, but they refused the offer. A terrible gale raged early this morning, and when it cleared off the people on Grand Manan noticed that the steamer had disappeared and there were no traces of steamer or men. The vessel must have been broken to pieces during the storm and sunk with all on board. They all belong in St. John.

W. C. Bartlett, the chief of the hydrographic office at Washington, has made application to the secretary of the navy for permission to send a war vessel to search for dangerous rocks, reported on the eastern edge of the banks of Newfoundland, and heretofore unknown to navigators, but which are supposed to have been the cause of the loss of many transatlantic steamers, together with hundreds of lives and millions of dollars worth of cargoes. The rocks are termed pinnacle rocks, and are from three to five feet high at low water and are exceedingly difficult to find.

Minnesota is another of the States that have taken census this year, and her State pride is aroused by the healthy increase in population which the returns reveal. In 1880 Minnesota had a population of 780,000, which has now increased to a million. This is an increase at the rate of over twenty per cent. in five years.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

In complying with the wish of many of our country subscribers that we should in each issue of THE CRITIC publish a column of agricultural items, we feel that we are but dealing fairly with that large and important class in this Province engaged in agricultural pursuits. We have long felt that such a column would be an additional attraction to many of our subscribers, but we should have hesitated in undertaking to provide readable matter upon this subject, were it not that we have assurances from several of our leading agriculturists, that they would from time to time supply us with practical contributions bearing upon fruit culture, grain and root crops, preparation of lands, farm implements, care of live stock, etc. These will be treated by able writers from a Nova Scotian standpoint, and cannot fail to prove interesting and instructive reading. Our correspondents will confer a favor by making clearness and brevity the two great essentials in their contributions. Those interested in agriculture, etc., are cordially invited to contribute short and pithy articles, all of which will be inserted with pleasure in the columns of THE CRITIC. Address, Editor Critic, 161 Hollis St., Halifax, N. S.

Laws encouraging tree-planting are good, but much more can be done by teaching the public the home-value of standing trees.

The *Rural Canadian* says: On sandy soil ashes are beneficial to all crops, and can be applied in any quantity. On heavy soils there is commonly an abundance of inert potash, though in all orchards even this is largely exhausted. No mistake can be made in applying ashes to fruit trees.

If a man has a place, where his tools can be easily put up, they will be more apt to be put up, and when we consider the damage to tools, particularly the more expensive ones, from standing out doors even a short time, how can a farmer spend a little money more profitably than in building a convenient shelter for them?

It depends very much upon the kind of soil, whether Fall ploughing for Spring crops would be beneficial. A clay soil that will fall to fine fragments under the influence of frost, will be benefited by it. But a soil that will run to paste, and become hard and packed by the freezing and thawing, will be injured. Judgment derived from experience is to be exercised in such cases.

Feed and milk your cows for one week of bad Winter weather in an open lot, allowing them to sleep [?] in the snow or slush, then put them in a warm stable with a comfortable bed (give the same amount of food), and note the difference in the quantity of milk, and you will get at once a forcible illustration of the fact that food cannot maintain vital heat and produce milk, and the same is just as true, though not so quickly demonstrated, as to flesh or fat.

A full and generous ration should be given to all young and growing animals. Food that barely suffices to keep an animal alive is a practical loss, and the only hope of profit must come from a full ration—such an amount and variety of adapted food as shall keep them in a growing, thrifty, healthy condition, securing the best possible development he is by nature capable of. The consequences of neglect are final. No amount of after care will regain what has been lost. In size, in constitution, and in symmetry there is marked inferiority in the animal whose growth has been checked.

The average cost of harvesting grain is said to be less in California this year than ever before. The combination harvesting machines have greatly reduced expenses, and the wages of labor this season are comparatively low. One farmer in the San Joaquin Valley reports that the cost of harvesting his crop this year has been only four cents a sack, whereas the cost of threshing alone, under all methods, was as high as fifteen cents a sack. A saving of a few cents a bushel in harvesting, with wheat at low prices, may represent the difference between profit and loss.

THE BECKWHEAT CROP.—Buckwheat can be made a profitable crop, if proper care is given to it. This grain is worth at least seventy five cents a bushel for feeding, if it is properly fed. It is best ground with corn, as fine as possible, and may be fed with cut hay or straw moistened with water. The seed may be sown early in July. We have found thick seeding the best. At least one bushel per acre should be used. It pays to prepare the ground as well for this crop as for any other, but it is especially useful for the purpose of breaking up an old meadow, and preparing it for reseeded. The sod will be well rotted, and the soil mellowed and made ready for a fall grain crop, if this is desired, to be followed by the grass seed the next summer. No other crop except peas, so well mellow the ground as buckwheat, and this is precisely the effect required in reseeded land. Besides this useful purpose, buckwheat is valuable for its grain. It will easily produce thirty or forty bushels per acre if well managed and a bushel of it is worth two bushels of oats of the light sort usually grown, which is largely husk. The crop, too, is put in and harvested at times convenient for the farmer.—*Bangor Farmer.*

In older sections of the country farmers have learned to sow clover on now land as soon as it is smooth enough to seed down. Waiting to sow clover after fertility has been so exhausted that even clover will not grow does not pay.

This has been such a glorious growing season that vegetation in the exuberance of its joy has been indulging in all sorts of fantastic feats. In addition to our odd collection, H. C. Vaughan, of Wallbrook, presented us yesterday, with an ear of corn in form of seven prongs—each an ear, and a perfect twin plum. Another gentleman, whose name we omitted to take at the time, left us a twin apple.—*Kentville Chronicle.*



IT MAY BE THAT YOU HAVE TRIED THE DIFFERENT PUBLISHERS OF SPECTACLES, AND HAVE BEEN FRUSTRATED IN OBTAINING THAT COUP WITH WHICH YOU HAVE BEEN AFFLICTED FOR SO LONG A TIME, IF SO BEING PLEASE TO USE DR. J. GODFREY SMITH'S PATENT SPECTACLES, WHICH WILL DO YOU THAT WHICH YOU HAVE BEEN FAILING TO OBTAIN.

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Pugwash, N. S., Feb 10, 1882

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

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

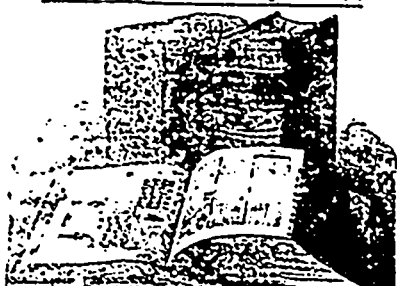
I am, dear Sir, yours respy.

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

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Manager Critic Publishing Company,

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Opinions of the Press!

The "New York Nation," one of the most critical Journals in the United States, in referring to the Halifax CRITIC, says:—

"Among the latest ventures in Journalism is THE CRITIC, of Halifax, N. S. The sample copy sent us contains many smart and wholesome paragraphs, chiefly of a Pro. incl interest. The divergent views of its correspondents and contributors argue that it is thoroughly independent—a rare merit in Canadian Journalism."

TIT-BITS.

THINGS WORTH REMEMBERING—That consumptive night sweats may be arrested by sponging the body nightly in salt water.

That one in a faint should be laid flat on his back, then loosen his clothes, and let him alone.

That cold tea should be saved for your vinegar barrel. It sours easily and gives color and flavor.

That to beat the whites of eggs quickly, add a pinch of salt. Salt cools, and cold eggs froth rapidly.

That the hair may be kept from falling out after illness by a frequent application to the scalp of sage tea.

That you can take out spots from waste goods by rubbing them with the yoke of egg before washing.

That white spots upon varnished furniture will disappear if you hold a hot plate from the stove over them.

That bran-water is good for a rough complexion. Put a handful in a rag, dip it in tepid water, and then wash with it.

That teething children may be relieved of convulsions by being immersed in warm bathtubs, with cold cloths on their heads.

That you should breathe through your nose instead of your mouth, especially on coming from a warm room or hall into the damp night air.

The *London Truth* tells the following apropos story of the new Lord Rothschild: "Some ladies were once discussing in his presence the difference between the real and the ideal, and he was appealed to for his opinion. 'The real,' said the financier, 'is a Spanish coin; the ideal is the Spanish bond.'" That is pretty good for a lord. Quite as good a story is told of his Lordship's father who was a "Sir" Knight. He was asked why wealthy people were so anxious to get venison when mutton was so much plentier and just as good. "Oh," said he, 'it is because de rich like better vat is sheep."

"Hello!" exclaimed a Brooklyn man, as he glanced at his morning paper; "I see that Kassala has fallen."

"It just serves her right," said his wife. "If girls will go to skating rinks they must expect to tumble. Now, when I was a girl—"

But her husband had disappeared like a cold drink on a hot day.

It is estimated that there are over 4,000 daily papers published in the world. Of this number the United States has 1,200, Great Britain has 202, France 363, and the German Empire 863. British America has 67, Mexico has 45, Brazil has 68, Chili 64, Peru 15 and Ecuador 2. Of the 18,000 weekly papers in the world the United States has over 10,000.

The *London Figaro* says:—"Mr. Bowdler Sharpe has returned to England from Simla, and has brought with him the magnificent collection of birds which Mr. Allen Hume, C. B., has presented to the nation, and has already had the greater portion of it housed in the National History Museum. Considering that the collection embraces over sixty thousand birds, five hundred nests, and many thousands of eggs, it speaks volumes for the energy of Mr. Sharpe that it was packed up in ten weeks. It is fortunate, indeed, that the finest ornithological collection in the world has reached London in safety."

Capt. Kennedy of the *Germanic*, managed recently to sustain a defeat at the hands of Miss Florence Marryatt, (Mrs. Ross Church). One morning Miss Marryatt came to breakfast in some sort of a dress made of white muslin; a cantankerous lady among the passengers was shocked at the sight of a white dress, and complained to the captain of Miss Marryatt's indelicate attire. The captain, without waiting to look into the matter for himself, sent Miss Marryatt a message by the stewardess, ordering her not to appear again in the cabin in that particular article of attire. There was an explosion. The offended lady wrote a note to the captain intimating, that if she had been accompanied by her husband, he would not have dared to insult her in that way. She also said that she should lay his conduct before the agents of the line to test the liberty of steamship captains who are inclined to interfere with the rights of passengers, and she closed by recommending Captain Kennedy to confine his attentions during the remainder of the voyage to his seamen and officers—which he did. Miss Marryatt wore her white gown at breakfast every morning after that incident.—*London Figaro*.

A SIGNIFICANT INCIDENT—On the Confederate Decoration Day in New Orleans I was standing near the Confederate monument in one of the cemeteries when the veterans marched in to decorate it. First came the veterans of the Army of Virginia, last those of the Army of Tennessee, and between them the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, Union soldiers now living in Louisiana. I stood beside a lady whose name, if I mentioned it, would be recognized as representative of a family which was as conspicuous, and did as much, and lost as much, as any other in the war—a family that would be popularly supposed to cherish unrelenting feelings. As the veterans, some of them on crutches, many of them with empty sleeves, grouped themselves about the monument, we remarked upon the sight as a touching one, and I said, "I see you have no address on Decoration Day, at the North we still keep up the custom." "No," she replied; "We have given it up. So many imprudent things were said that we thought best to discontinue the address." And then, after a pause, she added, thoughtfully, "Each side did the best it could, it is all over and done with, and let's have an end of it." In the mouth of the lady who uttered it, the remark was very significant, but it expresses, I am firmly convinced, the feeling of the south.—CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER, in *Harper's Magazine* for September.

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

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

The very large space of 51,000 square feet has been allotted to the Dominion of Canada by command of the President, His Royal Highness.

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

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

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

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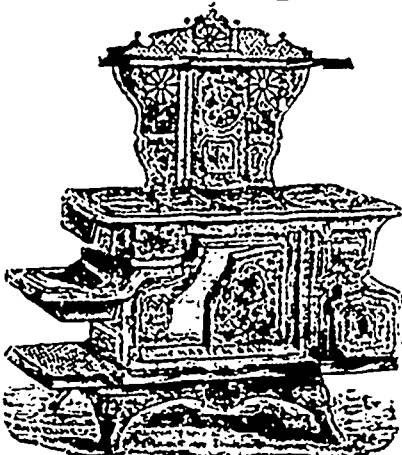
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Fredericton, June 19, 1884.

DR. WASHINGTON—

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

CONSUMPTION ARRESTED.

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

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

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

CONSUMPTION CURED.

Gaspeteaux, P. O. N. S.

DR. WASHINGTON—

Dear Sir,—I was given up to die by several physicians of Halifax at 3 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 merch in tailor,
Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE TESTIMONY.
CONSUMPTION CURED IN THE LAST STAGE.

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

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

Dear Sir,—When you visited me in the latter part of January, I had been given up to die of consumption by a consultation of Physicians, who considered that my recovery was simply impossible. I had no hope myself, nor had my family. When you expressed a hope of my recovery, it was received with a good deal of doubt. Confined to my bed, very low, weak, wasted, night sweats very bad, troublesome cough, raising large quantities of matter in fact every appearance of a speedy death. After using your 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. I remain yours truly,
CAPT. W. SALTER.

Head Office, Parlor 73, International Hotel.

- Will visit the following places personally:—
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3rd—Arlach, Fenelley's Hotel, Sept 26, 27 & 28.
4th—Port Hawkesbury, Stapleton's Hotel, Sept 29, on arrival of boat, till noon 30th.
5th—Guysborough, Grant's Hotel, Sept 30th, after arrival of boat, and Oct 1st all day.
6th—Antigonish, Cunningham's Hotel, Oct. 2 & 3.
7th—New Glasgow, Norfolk Hotel Oct. 5 and 6.
8th—Pictou, Munroe Hotel, Oct 7 and 8.

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- 100 qtr casks Scotch and Irish Whiskies,
- 75 " " Port and Sherry
- 75 bbls Gooderham & Wort's Rye,
- 20 " " " 5 year old do,
- 15 " " " " do,
- 200 " Race's Ale, pts and qts,
- 200 " Guinness' Stout, do do,

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(Scotch and Irish in qts and flasks)
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 - 500 " Watson's, " "
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 - 50 " Geo Roe's 1st and 3rd 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
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flasks and 1/2 flasks)
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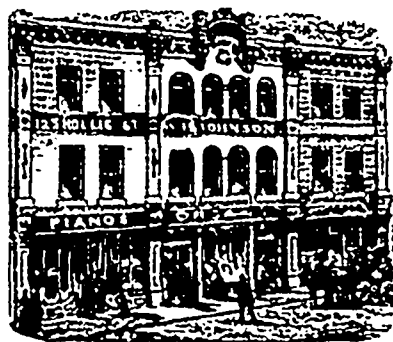
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COMPANY.	Net prem. Inc.
Etna,	\$114,884.08
British America,	156,035.10
Citizens,	228,497.02
City of London,	188,621.63
Commercial Union,	206,473.20
Fire Insurance Association,	170,620.71
Glasgow and London,	283,629.87
Guardian,	142,517.89
Hartford,	135,263.31
Imperial,	205,141.67
Lancashire,	206,467.89
Liverpool and London and Globe,	213,168.00
London and Lancashire,	31,115.52
National of Ireland,	45,262.16
Northern,	187,741.81
North British and Mercantile,	223,170.00
Norwich and Union,	92,450.83
Phoenix of Brooklyn,	42,467.02
Phoenix of London,	225,510.45
Quebec,	62,254.70
Queen,	220,001.60
Royal,	213,207.31
Royal Canadian,	213,220.81
Scottish Union and National,	31,073.29
Western,	301,617.30

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