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# THE CRITIC.

The Welfare of the People is the Highest Law.

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HALIFAX, N. S., AUGUST 21, 1885.

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## THE CRITIC,

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

BY

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

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Sample Copies sent free

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

According to the *New York World*, one hundred and sixty thousand Americans go to summer resorts during the hot season. We think that a few thousand of these could be induced to take some of their holidays in various parts of this Province. Some Americans evidently think so too.

Every preparation is being made to give the members of the Institute of Mining Engineers a magnificent reception. The citizens' committee have sub-divided their work among smaller committees of seven, and to each of these minor committees is entrusted the carrying out of some particular part of the programme. The city with its surroundings—the Citadel, the Public Gardens, and the Park—when visited by typical Americans, never fails to leave a pleasing impression upon the minds of the visitors, and there can be no doubt that, considering the favorable auspices under which the engineers are to be received, a still more favourable impression will be made.

The Governors of King's College have determined to put the University Building in thorough repair, and have secured the services of an able staff of professors to carry on the educational work of the College. Under the circumstances, the boldness and aggressiveness of this new policy commend it at once to the members and adherents of the Church of England, and should restore the confidence of those who had come to regard the very existence of the College as problematical. The Governors had a difficult task to perform, but they have sounded the war cry, "Old Kings shall live," and by it they mean to stand or fall. Success can alone be secured through unanimity of action, and they will have to rally under their standard every true friend of the University.

The notorious Louis Riel has been condemned to be hung by a party of his fellow countrymen, and hung he probably will be, unless the French influence be sufficiently strong to secure a commutation of the sentence. If, however, the sentence be carried out, we are prepared to hear the journals which now blow so hot and cold, denounce the government for its cruelty and severity. On the other hand, should Riel's sentence be commuted to imprisonment for life, these journals will be the first to condemn the government for not allowing the law to take its course. We should like to hear every journal in Canada express a direct opinion as to whether or not Riel should be hung; we might then hope for some consistency in the event of the execution or commutation of his sentence. For ourselves, we believe Riel to have been a designing, wicked and corrupt agitator, an unprincipled man possessed of low cunning, rather than ability, and an enemy of society and peaceful government. If any man in Canada ever deserved to be hung that man is Louis Riel, and no attempt should be made to interfere on his behalf. He has been fairly tried and found guilty; let him not escape the penalty of his crime.

The British Parliament has been prorogued, and the members of the House of Commons have returned to their constituencies to give an account of their stewardship. The pending election has in it a greater measure of uncertainty than any event of the kind for many years before. Two millions of the hardy sons of toil who are in Britain, but not of Britain, are to be allowed to exercise their rights as citizens, and the vote of this newly enfranchised class is an element of uncertainty which makes it difficult for the most astute politicians to give any forecast as to the probable result of the contest. If Salisbury has the unpopularity of Churchill with which to contend, Gladstone has likewise the Radicalism of Chamberlain, so that it is not at all likely that party lines will be as sharply defined as in former contests.

Several influential Liberal organs in Canada, including the *Morning Chronicle* and *Audius Recorder* of this city, have editorially announced their belief in complete free trade between Canada and the United States, or in what is known as a Commercial Union between these countries. Now this is precisely the policy which the *Toronto Week* has been pressing upon the Hon. Edward Blake, but as that gentleman has never publicly announced himself in favor of such a scheme, we may fairly assume that our friends in the *Chronicle* and *Recorder* offices are simply amusing themselves by flying political kites. Complete free trade, commercial union, and broad continentalism, may be very high sounding and attractive phrases, but when it is understood that these mean nothing more or less than annexation, people will learn to read between the lines and govern themselves accordingly. If Mr. Blake is prepared to lower the Union Jack and replace it with the Stars and Stripes, let him, as the leader of a great party, frankly proclaim his principles, but he should not stoop to a mean subterfuge in order to carry out such a disloyal purpose. Commercial Union means annexation, and the public would do well to bear this in mind.

For some years quantities of hardwood timber have been shipped to Liverpool, G. B., to be used in ship-building. If the iron miners of Cape Breton were turned to account, the iron ship-building industry would soon be flourishing at Sydney and North Sydney. In a future issue of *THE CRITIC* we propose showing that iron can be manufactured more cheaply in Cape Breton than in any other part of the world.

We really must decline to discuss any question whatever with the *Herald*, if it is going to attribute our editorial remarks by name to this or that writer, supposed to be connected with this paper. To every journal belongs the responsibility for its editorials. For any editorial of *THE CRITIC* that "incorporeal entity" called *THE CRITIC* ought to be praised or blamed. It is among the unique journalistic methods of our contemporary to attribute any distasteful remarks in the *Recorder* and the *Chronicle*, respectively, to Hon. J. W. Longley and the Provincial Secretary. We do not wish to imitate or to encourage this unconventional style of journalism, and we are glad to say that we have no inclination and no facilities for prying into the authorship of the editorials in our contemporaries.

In any case the answer which the *Herald* makes to our remarks upon the Provincial Librarian would need no comment. The assertion, that it was generally understood that the Librarian intended to resign at the close of the Session of the Legislature, is one for which Dame Rumor alone can have been responsible, and the falseness of which could easily have been ascertained. As the representatives of the people deemed a Parliamentary inquiry unnecessary, we think the *Herald*, having made all the political capital that it could out of the affair, should in deference to a long-suffering public allow the matter to drop once and for ever. If the public does not understand everything about the subject, it probably knows quite enough to judge between the *Herald* and Mr. F. Blake Crofton.

The following is from the Librarian's Annual Report. It is later than the Report of the Investigating Committee, and the Resolutions of the Library Commissioners, which were published in the newspapers; it was expressly accepted by the said Commissioners "as forming a portion of" their own Report; it was laid on the desk of every member of the Legislature, and was questioned by no single member; and it may, therefore, fairly be assumed to be the official account of the matter:—

"The duplicate books have barely increased in the year, and the pamphlets that were left uncatalogued by Mr. Calnek, as being either duplicates or worthless, have decreased by about 2000. This is mainly due, doubtless, to the following facts: Our storage space has recently been diminished by a room which was taken by the Government to be fitted up for the use of the Legislature. Fearing to inconvenience members by any delay that might possibly ensue from my consulting the Commissioners, I directed the messenger to burn, or give to be burned, certain things that I considered worthless to the Library, namely: some triplicate unbound blue-books (the largest of these have been counted as *books*), booksellers' circulars, and stray numbers of newspapers of later date than 1825. Some duplicate pamphlets were sent to Dr. Akins, with the assent of your Executive Committee; and the late messenger, in my absence, oversteer my directions (which he frankly admits that he understood), and sold as wrapping-paper things which I had not, as well as things which I had, condemned to be burned, as reported by your committee of investigation. It is needless to explain, gentlemen, how deeply I regret this occurrence. Unfortunately, it is impossible to specify what papers of those thus sold have been already destroyed. I know of no record of the uncatalogued pamphlets or of the unbound newspapers—or of the person or body owning them, except in detached cases where a donor had written the name of the donee upon the gift."

## OUR BLUENOSE CLUB.

"Can you tell me any means of restoring the colour to that leather?" inquired the doctor, holding up a small satchel a good deal the worse for wear.

"Apply some good blacking," replied Test-tube, "and after brushing, give it a slight oiling and an after-dressing of gum tragacanth. It will improve the shabbiest leather."

"How can I remove grease from marble?" asked the superintendent.

The little chemist, who was considered a perfect mine of information on all those subjects that do not belong to any particular science, spoke up. "A paste made up of whiting and benzine will remove grease from marble, and of whiting and chloride of lime spread on marble and left to dry in the sun will remove stains if they are not too deep."

"Do you know any method of rendering linseed oil paint anti-corrosive when applied to iron?" asked Mr. Rod turning to the superintendent.

"Ten per cent of burned magnesia or even of baryta or strontia mixed cold with linseed oil paint, with enough mineral oil to develop the alkaline earth, will render the paint an anti-corrosive when applied to iron. The free acid of the paint is neutralized and the iron is protected by the alkaline action of it."

"For iron to be buried in the ground, I have found the following mixture useful," said Rod. "You may know it already. Take 100 parts rosin, 25 parts of gutta percha, and 50 parts of paraffine, to which add 20 parts of magnesia and some mineral oil. By the way, did you see that a process has been patented in Great Britain, by which metal castings can be punched, bored, and tapped, as readily as wrought metal. At Melbourne a casting, at a dull, red heat, was accidentally dropped into a mixture of treacle and water with a specific gravity of 1.005, and when taken out was found to be pliable and soft."

"I saw lately," observed the doctor, "in a copy of the *Nation* a little verse that is a very good guide to the use of 'shall' and 'will.' Here it is:

In the first person, simply, *shall* foretells,  
In *will* a threat, or else a promise dwells,  
*Shall* in the second and third does threaten,  
*Will* there simply foretells a future feat.

"We were speaking some weeks ago of disinfectants," he continued. "A committee, of which M. Pasteur was one, reports that the best disinfectant for rooms where there has been contagious diseases is sulphurous gas, but bi-sulphide of carbon should be burned instead of sulphur to produce it."

"Have you seen M. P. Gabriel's process for tempering steel?" inquired the superintendent of Rod.

No. What is it?"

"Cyanide of potassium is dissolved and red-heated in an earthenware crucible, into which pieces of steel are immersed until they are red and then plunged in cold water. The polished surface is not destroyed, straight pieces are not distorted or bent, and the method is particularly serviceable with escapement springs."

"I saw the other day in the *Cincinnati Enquirer*," said the doctor, "an account of how to predict rain by observing the ordinary tree snail. It does not drink but absorbs moisture during a rain and exudes it afterward. This animal is never seen abroad except before a rain, when you will see it climbing the bark of trees and getting on the leaves. Two days before rain it will climb up the stems of plants, and if the rain is going to be a hard and long one, will get on the sheltered side of a leaf, but if a short rain, on the outside. Then there are other species that before a rain are yellow; after it, blue. Others indicate rain by holes and protuberances, which before a rain rise as large tubercles. These will begin to show themselves ten days before a rain. At the end of each tubercle is a pore which opens when the rain comes, to absorb and draw in the moisture. In other snails deep indentations, beginning at the head between the horns and ending with the jointure of the tail, appear a few days before a storm."

"There are many signs of the same kind," said Test-tube. "Every farmer knows when swallows fly low that rain is coming; sailors when the sea gulls fly towards the land, or when the stormy petrel, or mother Carey's chickens, as they are called, appear, predict foul weather."

"I have noticed," remarked Mr. Coge, "the activity displayed by ants just before a storm—hurry, scurry, rushing hither and you, as if they were behind time. Dogs grow sleepy and dull, and like to lie before a fire as rain approaches; chickens pick up pebbles, fowls roll in the dust, flies sting and bite more viciously, frogs croak more clamorously, gnats assemble under trees, and horses display restlessness."

"Can you tell me a good thing to remove paint from clothes," said Mr. Rod to the Chemist. "Yes, chloroform will remove paint from a garment when benzine or bi-sulphide of carbon fails."

"What kind of cement do you use for bolts," inquired Test-tube, addressing the superintendent.

"An ordinary cement for this purpose is wheat flour boiled in oil of turpentine; but the ends must be secured by rivets or it is not reliable. A better cement is made by soaking six ounces of the best glue in one pint of ale, then boil, add one and a half ounces of boiled linseed oil and stir well. Another prescription is to take dissolved glue in the form that cabinetmakers use, and add tannic acid till creamy and ropy. Make the leather surfaces to be united rough, apply the cement hot, let it cool and dry under pressure, and it will not need riveting. For rubber belting take pure rubber in thin slices, two ounces, dissolve in one pound bisulphide of carbon. This is a good cement, but if kept thickens very soon. In order to prevent this add a solution of pure rubber, resin, and turpentine.

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RELIGIOUS.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The new Professors of King's College, appointed at the meeting of Governors last week, are Rev. Isaac Brock, M. A., Professor of Divinity, and Acting President; Mr. Chas. G. D. Roberts, B. A., English Literature and French; Mr. F. Hammond, B. A., Tutor in Classics. Mr. Brock is an M. A., of Oxford, and a first-class honour man in Mathematics, a well read and sound Theologian, and of considerable experience in teaching. Mr. Roberts is a graduate of the University of Fredericton, in honours of Classics, English and French. Mr. Hammond is B. A., of Harvard, and M. A., of Princeton, and comes highly recommended. Mr. Roberts has made a reputation already as a literary man: was the first editor of the *W. L.* and has published a volume of Poems, which demonstrate his attainments as a Classical scholar and his powers as a poet. We congratulate the Governors on the excellence of their appointments, and trust that the old College will enter on a new lease of life.

The See of Salisbury has been offered to the Rev. Canon Wordsworth, M. A., son of the late Bishop of Lincoln. Mr. Wordsworth is Fellow of Brasenose Colloge, Oxford, is well known as a man of learning and ability, and has been Bampton Lecturer.

A Church Congress is to be held in Montreal, early in October, in which several distinguished Divines of the American Church will take part, as well as the cream of the Clergy of the Church in Canada. These Congresses do much towards fostering a spirit of unity, as well as discussing matters of current interest to the Church at large.

The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia will leave for England on the *Hamoverian*, and will be present at the Consecration of the new Cathedral at St. John's, N. F.

The many friends of the Rev. H. J. Winterbourne will be glad to learn that he has no intention of leaving the care of St. Mark's Parish. Mr. Winterbourne would have been much missed in this city.

CATHOLIC.

Rev. Dr. D. M. MacGregor's congregation, Vale Colliery, Pictou Co., will soon begin the building of a Globe House.

In Sydney, C. B., the elegant and commodious building for the Young Ladies' Academy is nearing completion. It will be opened about November, and placed in charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame, who are noted wherever they are known, for the thoroughness and high character of their teaching.

It is expected, that within a few months, Bishop Williams, of Boston, will be made a Cardinal. He is one of the most learned men in America.

In Charlottetown, last week, the Silver Jubilee of Bishops Rogers and McIntyre was appropriately celebrated. Divine Service was conducted in St. Dunstan's Cathedral by Bishop McIntyre and Bishop McDonald, Harbor Grace. A sermon, which is very highly spoken of, both for its philosophical soundness and its elegance of diction, was preached by Archbishop O'Brien. Among others present, were Archbishop Taschereau, Archbishop Lynch, Bishop Cameron, Bishop Sweeney, Bishop Duhamel, Vicar General Hamel, and Monsignor Power. In the afternoon, the Prelates and many of the visitors dined together at St. Dunstan's Colloge. The celebration was the grandest ever witnessed in Prince Edward Island.

BAPTIST.

We regret to learn, that owing to ill-health, the Rev. G. O. Gates has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Moncton. During his connection with the charge, the church has been very successful. We trust that the reverend gentleman will be enabled after a few months of rest to resume work.

The annual meeting of the Baptist Convention will be held at Amherst, on Saturday, the 22nd inst. It is expected that the meeting will be exceedingly interesting, as matters of great importance to the Church will be brought up for consideration.

There is a large deficit in the Mission funds of the church in the Maritime Provinces this year. The Convention will be compelled to devise some means of clearing off the debt. A large number of congregations have contributed nothing towards Missions. Unless there is increased liberality on the part of the churches, the work must be curtailed.

The Woman's Baptist Home Mission Society, at Saratoga, recently showed in its annual reports that the receipts of the past year were \$26,916.74, in cash, and \$5,790.74, in goods. Some new Missions were established. Twenty-seven States and Territories were enrolled in the Society.

METHODIST.

The corner stone of the new edifice being erected by Cobourg Road Church will be laid on September 1st, by Governor Richoy, with the usual ceremonies. In the evening, a tea meeting will be held, which, we trust, will be largely patronized.

Rev. C. S. Ely, a well known preacher, of Ontario, is expected to visit Halifax shortly.

Since 1841, the Primitive Methodist Church in England has grown in membership from 75,967 to 192,384, and in the same time the ministry has increased from 495 to 1,042.

A new Methodist Church has been lately dedicated by Bishop Hurst in Bologna.

The membership within the bounds of the General Conference of the United States, South, has increased during the past year 34,136.

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The Fall Term of 1885-6 begins Thursday, Sept 3rd. Matriculation Examinations will be held on the following day. Cash Prizes will be awarded the two Matriculants having the highest marks. Students not looking forward to a degree will be admitted by classes for which they are prepared without the full Matriculation Examination. Expenses moderate.

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For full particulars send for a Calendar.

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

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Price List—25c, 30c, best 30c. per lb. ELEGANT PRESENTS given to purchasers of Tea.

SUGARS of all grades Retailed at Refiners' Price. All GOODS warranted to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded.

HONG KONG TEA COMPANY, 139 Argyle Street.

T. N. Baker's Express

—FOR—

MONTAGUE GOLD MINES, A Two-Horse Express Team

Will leave every day, Sunday excepted, between

Montague Gold District and Dartmouth,

making Two Trips each way daily. The hours of Departure will be—

From Dartmouth, 10.30 a.m. & 6 p.m. " Montague 7.30 a.m. & 3.30 p.m.

Passage Faro—40 Cents for single, and 60 Cents for return passage.

TOBACCO & CIGARS

150 boxes Tobacco 300 caddies do 110 Thousand Cigars For sale low by A. McDUGALL & SON.

CHEESE, CHEESE.

100 boxes choice Factory Cheese For sale low by A. McDUGALL & SON.

CHAS. H. MITCHELL,

(Late of Geo. F. Hoak & Co.)

General Commission Merchant, And Wholesale Dealer and Shipper of

Dry, Pickled & Canned Fish, LATE BREMNER & HART'S WHARF, HALIFAX, N. S.

Orders Promptly attended to. Consignments solicited.

## THE CRITIC.

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

HALIFAX, N. S., FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1885.

### NOMENCLATURE.

The pretentious and unmeaning names which are frequently given to cities, towns and villages in Canada and the United States form the subject of a critical lecture recently delivered by David Dudley Field, before the American Geographical Society. Mr Field believes that a great wrong was done to Columbus in giving to the new world which he discovered a name not his, but that of another Italian, his follower. In a vain endeavour to right this wrong, the two names have become strangely interchanged and misapplied. The lecturer recited a list of the names of railway stations in the western part of the United States, which he characterized as being utterly ridiculous. Among these were, You Bet, Pop Corn, Wild Cat, Cut Skin, Bake Oven, Big Coon, Rawhide, Black Jack, Buzzard Roost, Dirt Town, Doctor Town, Sawdust, Big John, Cowskin, and others. Such euphonic, elegant, and attractive names should have the effect of drawing to these localities thousands of the emigrants seeking homes in the United States. Mr. Field strongly advocates the adoption of soft Indian names, which, as he says, spring naturally from the soil, and ridicules the nomenclature of such cities as Troy, Utica, and Syracuse. He instanced the beauty of the Indian names by quoting those which we still retain such as Alabama, Algoma, Atamaha, Arizooa, Manitoba, Genesee, Dakota, Erie and others. Mr. Field approved of Sacoma as the new name for the territory of Washington and suggested that it would be well if the name of New Mexico could be changed to Sonora, and that of New York to Manhattan. The remarks of the lecturer might be applied with equal force to the names of the counties, towns and villages of this Province.

If we were to take the literal meaning of Kentville (Kent City), Wolfville (Wolf City), we might imagine those pretty country villages had already assumed the proportion of crowded towns.

New Dublin and New Germany exemplify the application of pretentious names to small and sparsely settled communities. Liverpool, which suggests a thriving mart of commerce, is in this Province the name applied to a pretty little town on the sea coast, which is barred for all time from any hope of rivaling its namesake in Britain. Chebucto, which was the original name of Halifax, was much preferable to that which this city now enjoys, and our people might have rejoiced in an appellation suitable to the name of the place in which they resided. Why Halifaxians should be dubbed Haligonians we have never understood. Again, the beautiful Indian name Acadia, which was at one time applied to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and a portion of the State of Maine was discarded for that of Nova Scotia, a hard Latin name, which to the nonclassical scholar, would, if it suggested anything, be associated with that of the Arctic Island of Nova Zembla. When the union of the Maritime Provinces is consummated, we trust the new Province then formed will at once assume the soft and suggestive name of Acadia.

### FUTURE OF THE ANGLO SAXON RACE.

The ties which unite the Anglo-Saxon race are yearly becoming stronger and many persons now believe that a union of the English-speaking people will one day be an accomplished fact. Whether or not this union will take the form of a political Federation is somewhat doubtful, but that it is destined to become a great factor in the future history of mankind, cannot be questioned. The Rev. Dr. Murray of Adirondack fame, in speaking of Canon Farrar's eulogy upon General Grant, thus refers to the subject:—

"Talk about Imperial Federation as a political device! The prophets had best hurry their utterances, and fix the date too, or the actual fact will be celebrated before the oracle has spoken, and what was to be prediction will be only narrative. Was it really Canon Farrar, an English ecclesiastic, that pronounced that eulogy on the American General the other day, or did the lightning get bewildered under the sea, and spell the name and title of the eulogist wrongly? And was it in very truth Westminster Abbey where the generous praise was spoken and the solemn pageant held—the great mausoleum where Fame keeps sleepless watch above England's honored dead. The high-lifted oaken rafters beneath which Wordsworth and Nelson, Scott and Wellington sleep, have listened to the praise of Longfellow and Grant—of men born across the sea, beneath another flag. But of the same stock—aye, there's the key that 'reads the riddle well.' The English race in many climes, and soon to be under many flags, will still be one. Of one faith, one language, one genius in commerce, one form of liberty, one phase of civilization, fraternal and united in peace and love forever. That's federation in truth; a federation that makes this continent one, and the old mother island one with us, and the islands of the sea and continent shores, peopled by those who, like us, went out from her to seek new nests because the nest at home was overfull and because, perhaps, the old mother pushed us out somewhat roughly, but, however, we went, or wherever we flew and feed, we never forget, we Anglo-Saxon-American-Canadian-Australian stock, that we were all hatched in an eagle's nest and are eagles ourselves, blood of her blood, bone of her bone, and flesh of her flesh. How is that for federation?"

### POLICY OF THE FORWARDS.

Thirty years ago John Jacob called the attention of the British Government to the fact that, notwithstanding nature had done her best to render the northwestern approaches to India almost inaccessible, nothing had been done to make these approaches to the country more difficult for an enemy to traverse, than they had been in the previous century; and now after a lapse of thirty years, Archibald Forbes raises his voice to utter the very self-same warning. India, he declares, can be and should be made inaccessible throughout the entire length of its land boundary, and this too without a lavish expenditure of money. The long chain by which Russia has gradually extended her power from the Caucasus into the country of the Badghis, the railway lines she has built, the extent of her telegraph communication all mean something; and fearing that something to be India, the British "forwards" would fail neglect their natural defenses, and press forward amid the wild mountains of Afghanistan to check the onward march of the Muscovite host. True, the present Ameer of Afghanistan is the supposed friend of Great Britain, at least he is content to receive the Indian subsidy, but in the event of his death his successor might prefer to become the ally of Russia rather than remain the puppet of England. The wild fanatical tribes of Afghanistan have no common bond of national sentiment, and in the event of an Anglo-Russian war we could have no guarantee that they would remain loyal and true to British interests. Some of the leading Jingo spirits cry out for the annexation of the Afghan territory to India, but the insanity of the proposal is fully understood by the military authorities, who are in full accord with the council at Calcutta, which avows that no one who knows Afghanistan will hastily or partially compromise troops in that country, or in Beloochistan, without an adequate motive. Given a vast territory with a natural defensive boundary, it does seem incredible that men of ordinary sense should advocate the absorption of an outlying tract of sterile country peopled by semi-barbarous, warlike, and fanatical tribes. We know that our view of this question is not in accord with that of our contemporaries, but we venture the prediction that, despite the attack of Russo-phobia, which is now throwing its wail of glamour over the eyes of the British people, the day will come in which the correctness of our prognostications will be fully vindicated, when Russia, snuff off from the natural outlet in the Black Sea, will find it upon the gulf into which the Tigris and Euphrates pour their hallowed waters.

### A DIFFICULT PROBLEM.

Ten hours per day, six days per week, the seventh day devoted to the service of the Almighty, thus it is that three-fourths of the workers in our larger cities and towns are supposed to distribute their time. A hard day's toil must be followed by a long night's rest, and the wearied mechanic, artisan or laborer, finds little time to enjoy those sweets of life which recreation alone can place within his reach. With more grain than the world can consume before the next harvest, with over production of sugars and other necessaries of life, with markets over-stocked with all kinds of manufactured goods, it does seem hard that the toilers must thus plod through their work from Monday morning to Saturday night with scarce an hour of relaxation. How long is this state of things to continue? This is a question more easily asked than answered. The acreage now under cultivation in the world is, according to population, nearly double that of forty years ago. Steam and machinery have, under the direction of man, increased the manufacturing power of mankind more than tenfold. And yet society, from the banker down to the hod-carrier, find it more difficult in these days of high pressure to earn what they respectively deem a competence than did our sires or grand sires. Periods of brisk trade and factories running at full time alternate with depressions and factories shut down. Is there a remedy for this anomalous condition of the world? There is, but it will be many many years before selfish man will be brought to realize it. We have an increased acreage under cultivation, and an increased power to produce manufactured goods, but human beings have gained nothing thereby. Greed of gain spurs each man in his special vocation, and over production is the irrevocable consequence. The law of exchange is entirely overlooked, and men are at times forced to work beyond the limit of human endurance, and then forced to idle away their time in order that the food or other materials thus produced may find a market. The truth is, the hours of labour are now out of proportion to the needs of society, and until these are shortened we cannot hope to see the products of the factory, field and mine, consumed within a reasonable period from the time of their production. Short hours of labour reduced production, fair wages, and rapid exchange, would give to the world that prosperity which is even now within its reach; short hours would give to the mechanic and laborer that leisure which humanity and Christianity demand that they shall have. With short hours, the mechanic and laborer would be physically, mentally and morally, better men, and the work they perform would be better done. Reduced production would prevent the fluctuations in trade which are now crippling commerce and handicapping enterprise. Good wages, while not lessening the fair profits of the capitalists, would enable the working classes to live more comfortably and make an ample provision for maintainance in declining years. Rapid exchange would keep business in a normal condition and enable those engaged in it to follow it with more certainty that honesty and industry would bring their just rewards.

The street-crossings in Halifax are frequently blocked by the stoppage of carts and waggons upon them. Are the drivers of these vehicles aware what annoyance they cause to pedestrians by such a practice?



MINING.

The natural desire to secure wealth induces many men to speculate in Gold Mines, but if the history of those who have invested their hard-earned money in the business could now be written and presented to the public, it would be found that comparatively few had realized any return whatever from the capital and labor expended by them in the Mines of Nova Scotia. That many of these Mines have paid well, is due to the practical skill and enterprise of those who have had the management of them, but it is high time that inexperienced men came to understand that mining, like farming, is an enterprise which requires long, careful, and special training, and that novices seldom, if ever, succeed in the business. We would advise the owners of mines not to expend one dollar upon their properties until they shall have succeeded in securing the services of practical miners, otherwise they may find, all too late, that the gold which they had to their credit in the bank has been wasted, and the area from which they hoped to realize so much has passed into other hands. It is to be regretted that unprincipled men sometimes resort to most desperate means of misrepresenting the value of their respective mining properties. A Caledonia correspondent of the *Liverpool Advance* stigmatizes in no measured terms the practice of exhibiting the rich specimens from a well known mine in Halifax County, as taken from mines in other localities. Such a practice would, if extensively carried on, have the effect of deterring American capitalists from making investments in our mines, and should be frowned down by those interested in mining enterprises. One of our valuable contributors suggests that capitalists, before investing, should see to it that the areas contain a sufficient number of workable leads to keep a first-class crusher constantly in operation. The suggestion is a good one, and should be borne in mind by owners of small properties. A single lead will rarely supply sufficient quartz to keep the crusher at work; and our correspondent points out the necessity of small owners combining for the purpose of operating their mines.

**CARLETON MINES.**—The Carleton Mining Company have commenced operations in earnest. They have sunk down on some lodes near Reynard's Brook, which look very promising. They have also found some very fine silver ore about the centre of their property. Should this property prove as good as anticipated, it will be one of the most valuable mines in the Province, as it has a good water privilege on each end of the property which can be made use of for crushing and other mills.—*Yarmouth Times*.

**GOLD.**—It is said that the owners of the McGuire claim at Caledonia have refused the \$25,000 offered by the Annands, and that last week the yield from the mines was \$500—the result of two men's labor.—*Liverpool Times*.

As will be seen by advertisement, B. G. Gray offers for sale, in whole or in part, the "Sterling" gold mine at Oldham.

The Lawson Mine at Maccan has been leased by S.E. Freeman for one year. The mine, which is owned by a Boston Company, has been lying idle for thirteen years.

**GOLD MACHINES.**—Two useful inventions are described in a London journal as promising largely to increase the quantity of gold extracted from minerals. One of these is an improved mercury amalgamating machine, by which the yield of gold is notably augmented, and most of the "float" or "flower" gold hitherto lost under the best processes is saved. What is regarded as still more important in this line is a very ingenious application of electricity with quicklime and common salt, by which, as is claimed, the most intractable of auriferous ores are compelled to yield up their whole charge of precious metal. The rate of production, as proved by exhaustive tests made at London, shows about one ton per hour of ore for one small dynamo machine, and while the certified cost amounts to but a few shillings per ton, the value of the gold gained is said to average ninety-five per cent. of all that the ore contains—a most remarkable result, as compared with other methods.—*Mining Review*.

The official returns for the month of July, so far as now in, show the following remarkable result:—

	Tons Quartz.	Gold.
East Rawdon .....	140 .....	575 ozs.
Darz Hill .....	965 .....	304 "
Lake Choticamp.....	219 .....	136 "
Uniacke.....	64 .....	12 "
Sherbrooke.....	513 .....	125 "
Keuptville, Yarmouth Co.	43 .....	195 "

AUSTEN BROTHERS have on hand a fine stock of Olive, Lard, Cylinder, and general Machinery Oils.

The prospects of the Oxford gold mine have, week by week, been growing more encouraging, and the yield from the last crushing has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the owners. Mr. J. D Reid, who brought to town this week a handsome brick from this mine, appears to feel confident that the property is one of the richest in the Province. Several miners have of late called at the Currie office while in Halifax, and all express their pleasure at the success of the Currie, and their willingness to supply the management with reliable data respecting the gold fields in which they are interested. We would extend a cordial invitation to all those engaged in mining to visit our office when in Halifax; and of those who seldom visit the city, we would ask frequent reports of their mining operations.

GOLD ! GOLD ! GOLD !

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY

MINING SUPPLIES

—IS—

H. H. FULLER & CO.'S  
HALIFAX, N. S.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING

Aecidia Powder Company's Black and Red DYNAMITE  
AT FACTORY PRICES.

For those who prefer the Foreign Article, we have

THE RHENISH DYNAMITE

Guaranteed equal, if not superior, to any made, AND LOWER IN PRICE.

Detonators, best and Cheapest in the market.

Fuse, American and English

Steel, "Firth's" and other makes.

Hammers, Picks, Shovels.

Quicksilver, Candles, Soap, Acids.

Washing Pans, Crucibles, etc., etc.

Together with a large and varied Stock of

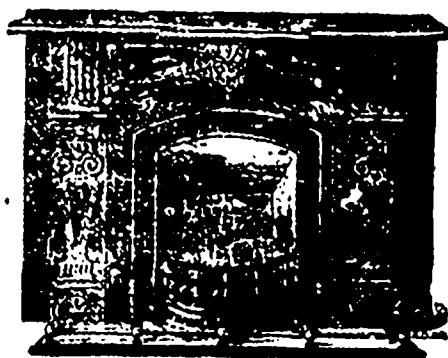
Metals, Mill Supplies and General Hardware.

All at Bottom Prices.

Call or Write,

45, 47, & 49 Upper Water Street,

H. H. FULLER & CO.



Register Grates

Slate Mantels.

Being a Manufacturer of REGISTER GRATES, and Agent for two Manufacturers of MANTELS, I am now prepared to offer Special Inducements to Buyers.

Large Stock and Variety on hand. For sale by

J. E. WILSON,

208 Hollis Street, Halifax.

OLD SYDNEY COAL

Continues the Favorite COAL of this city.

DEPOTS--33 Lower and 193 to 215 Upper Water Streets

S. CUNARD & CO.

AGENTS.

NOVA SCOTIA AGENCY

— FOR —

MUNTZ PATENT METAL.

ORDERS SOLICITED FOR

SHEATING NAILS AND BOLTS.

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

WM. STAIRS, SON & MORROW,

Sole Agents for Nova Scotia, Halifax, N. S.

Carry a full stock of Sheets 16 oz. to 30 oz.

Bolts 1/2 inch to 1 1/2 inch.

Stemplates and Nails.

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

SEND FOR PRICES AND TERMS.

## HOPE.

(A la Frechette.)

Youthful hope around thee lingers:  
Soon its transient lines may fly,  
Ruthless Time with frosty fingers  
Touch its blossoms, and they die!

Yet rejoice while HOPE is keeping  
Watch upon her emerald throne,  
Let our cheeks not pale of weeping,  
Ere our dreams of LOVE are flown!

Amherst, N. S., August, 1883.

NAUTILUS.

## STRAY SHOTS.

The list of Sub-Lieutenants in the Navy-List contains in columns opposite the officers' names the value of their examinations in Seamanship, Torpedo, Gunnery, Navigation, and Piloting, indicated by the figures 1, 2, 3. Glancing down the list I was struck with the preponderance of the figures 2 and 3 in Seamanship. Running it down (in a List for 1884) I find that, out of 217 Sub-Lieutenants, 98 only took a first-class certificate. It is not so bad as it looked at the first glance, but I think the proportion should be higher. However, I suppose real seamanship must decline under the iron-pot regime.

Nothing is more absurd than the constant affectation of the Canadian Press, according as it is Conservative or Grit, of identifying itself with the Conservative or Liberal parties and leaders in England. Perhaps the Grit has the better reason on its side. The Conservative pose is ludicrous. Canada is essentially republican. Privileged rank, landlordism, state church, game-laws, court sinecures, and all the snobbery and servility attendant on them, so dear to the Tory mind at home, could not exist for a day in Canada. We are even getting impatient of our K. C. M. G.'s, and hope to see no more of them. The ideas which are the motives of Tory politicians in England, are utterly foreign to and out of the way of our so-called Conservatism. Yet Conservative papers make themselves ridiculous by patting Lord Salisbury on the back, and discovering high abilities in some of his exceedingly common-place and second-rate stuff, as if they were all that was nearest and dearest to the heart of the journalist. What humbug it is!

One of those foolish, bald, and crude items of the supposed personal habits of conspicuous persons which one sees occasionally, and which are part of the discredit of journalism, begins—"The Prince of Wales eats clams from the shell, which he holds in his hand. The great Napoleon was passionately fond of shrimps," etc., etc., *ad nauseam*. "Charles Dickens," it continues, "when lecturing in Brooklyn, drank a bottle of brandy, and two bottles of champagne during the course of a single evening." No doubt Dickens enjoyed the good things of life genially, but I should scarcely think to that extent.

I excise the following from one of your contemporaries.—One of the three cakes that graced Princess Beatrice's wedding was sent by the corporation of Liverpool—the mayor and two aldermen actually accompanying it to Windsor. It was surmounted with the arms of the city and plaques of the queen, the bride and the bridegroom. It cost \$2,500 and stands seven feet high. It is said that after the princess ate all she wanted of it there was more than enough left for her breakfast.

Five hundred pounds sterling for a cake! It does seem monstrous that, with all the misery and distress there is in England, such reckless profusion, senseless luxury, and perversion of means, to say nothing of flunkeyism, should prevail. How many poor families in Liverpool might have been made to rejoice with the £500 which the obsequious mayor and aldermen voted to Windsor in the shape of a cake!

If it were not that England has a habit of recognizing her sins, and sometimes showing that she has in her—at least in the best of her—the sense of obligation to battle with them, one might incline to see, in the pitch to which extravagance, luxury, and sensuality, have attained in the fashionable classes, the handwriting on the wall.

I am not sorry to see administered to the snobocracy of Halifax another of those perspicuous castigations which "Snarler" knows so well how to apply, and which the persons concerned so particularly well deserve. Of course there are ladies and gentlemen in Halifax—numbers of them; but there are also sections of what calls itself "society" who absolutely do not know how to behave themselves with propriety. We generally look to women for tact, but here it is mostly the women who seem to think courtesy a superfluous adjunct to their womanhood. Those who seem to thus ignore not merely the rules of good breeding, but the natural instincts of that kindly feeling which should be their nature, are, of course, mostly of the parvenu sort. These seem to think that an independent spirit must be manifested by gross rudeness. It must be supposed that they have never been habituated to the society of well-bred people, or they could not be blind to what a lady is—how gracious, how gentle, how courteous, how considerate of the feelings of others—how grieved, in by any inadvertence, she should unfortunately have wounded or mortified them.

Some of the stories (true enough for the most part) one hears, and occasionally some of the incidents one may actually witness, are almost incredible. For instance, as the story goes, a lady called on another. There are ladies and ladies. The hostess was "pur sang." Her drawing-room was somewhat full of callers. An officer of high rank (it matters not in

which service) volunteered some courteous remark to the *other* lady. Unhappily he had not been introduced. It did not occur to the lady addressed that people are not necessarily introduced to each other on such occasions, or that, in the fluctuations of conversation amongst a number, it is better breeding to keep the ball rolling than to promote an awkward silence. Even in an English railway carriage a gentleman may address a lady on occasion. Granted, at least, that the gentleman is a gentleman, and that the lady is a gentlewoman. However, the simple fact of non-introduction sufficed, in this instance, to outrage uninformed and uneasy dignity. Turning to the lady of the house, she is reported to have asked in a tone of deep and triumphant offence, "Who is this man?" O ye Gods! what may we not expect after such a revelation of the depths?

FRANC-TIREUR.

## EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS OF CAPT. CHALLICE.

SUAKIM, June 26.

I don't know how it is, but it seems an awful effort to write you a line out here. The thermometer being 115 degrees in the sun, and 120 in the shade may account for my unutterable lassitude. I manage to do heaps of official work, and so I ought to have sufficient energy for the labors of love. There is something awful, however, in the climate. You can't walk a mile without burning your foot, and then a quarter of an hour after bathing, you are in a profuse perspiration. The consciousness that something must be done opens you up for the time being to an irritable and artificial series of efforts, but after that you relapse into the most limp and wasting condition. I have command of ice so I get what I want to quench my thirst, and in Suakim I procure all sorts of eatables, even Pates d'homottes truffees, and Pate de foie gras, but eating and drinking is almost too great an exertion.

"The scorching sky above my head,  
The scorching sand beneath my feet;  
A desert all around me spread,  
A world of deadly night and heat.  
No spot to rest the sulco seeking eye,  
Nowhere to live, but everywhere to die  
What wonder if this wild Soudan  
Though made by God seems hardly made for man

G. G. C.

## THE ALPHABET.

To the Editor of the Critic:—

I have been shown a report in your issue of the 24th July, of Principal Mackay's paper on the spelling reform, read before the Provincial Educational Association in Truro, which incidentally may leave an incorrect impression. The report says:

"Mr Mackay's paper advocated the entire abolition of the present English alphabet and the substitution of about forty marks or signs representing the elementary sounds of the language."

The discrepancy is that Mr. Mackay's paper did not advocate the *entire abolition* but nearly the entire *utilization* of the English alphabet,—a change by no means so radical as that indicated.

The following is a summary of a proposed reform which was spoken of approvingly, although no definite system was advocated.

1. These twenty-three letters to have each a single definite power as in the European languages generally, viz:

A (ah) b, c (hard), d, o (met), f, g (go), h, i (pick), j, l, m, n, o (no), p, r, s (so), t, u (full), v, w, y, z

2. Three new vowel letters for a (fat), o (not) and u (but).

3. That k, q and x be dropped.

4. That digraphs now representing simple consonant sounds be for the present treated as single letters, viz., th (thin), dh (the), sh (shino), zh (azuro), ug (sing), ch (church).

5. That o and i distinguished by diacritical marks represent their long sounds as in European languages, (they), machine.

This system would also be an approximation to the original powers of the Roman alphabet, from which the English have fallen away further than any other people using the same characters.

ONE PRESENT.

## LOUISBURG.

To the Editor of the Critic:—

DEAR SIR,—In an item in a recent issue of your paper respecting the old fortress and city of Louisburg, in which you say that "it is now scarcely discernible, and were it not for the occasional mound, with here and there the remains of the old fortifications, the tourist might leave the place with doubts in his mind as to whether he had visited the proper locality," etc. Now, Mr. Editor, those statements are somewhat misleading, and may deter tourists from visiting the place and seeing the most interesting ruin perhaps in America, with a historical interest that cannot be blotted out from the pages of the past, whilst the history of Canada and the troubled times of the 18th century are extant. I beg to say as one well acquainted with the place (having resided here for several years) that the ruins are very conspicuous, and the outline of the immense structures well defined. Every time that I stroll over the place something new presents itself to attract attention, and it is only the most stupid and unpoetical mind that cannot conjure up intensely interesting thoughts of the past grandeur of the place, of its history, and surroundings. I would not trouble you with these remarks only that I notice time and again a tendency in our local press to ignore the many natural advantages of this

place, as an Atlantic port of very great importance, not only for the Island of Cape Breton but for the nation. (Of this I will trouble you some other time. But coming again to the point.) I have been told by very respectable tourists who had travelled a long distance simply to visit Louisburg, that on their way they were informed by some of the officials in command of certain conveyances in Cape Breton "that there was nothing to be seen at Louisburg, and that the road from Sydney was next to impassable." Such information to a tourist visiting Cape Breton, and that from a Cape Bretonian, proves conclusively that there exists a certain *animus* against this place in *little minds*, which cannot be accounted for, unless it is that they fear that the great natural advantages of Louisburg might be recognized by the world. The same can be said of some of our unworthy representatives who are industrious only when they have an opportunity to insidiously disparage the place, and thus expose their ignorance of the county they represent, thereby retarding the best interest of Cape Breton, leaving her a prey to the greedy vultures who rob her annually of her lawful share of the revenue of the country, of which she pays more than a just proportion.

True, the gigantic fortresses and batteries, the splendid residences, stores, warehouses, and public buildings are razed to their foundations, and only a heap of rough stone and mortar marks the site of what was once a magnificent structure, yet, as I said before, most of the places of interest are well defined, and will amply reward the intelligent tourist for the time spent in viewing the ruins of the once famous "Dunkirk" of America, and the harbour that is to be the winter port of the Dominion of Canada.

Your obedient servant,

Louisburg, Aug. 7th, 1885.

A CITIZEN.

## THE FRENCH DRAMA.

II.

Pierre Corneille, born 1606 in Rouen, died in Paris 1684, was the creator of French tragedy. Adopting the law as a profession, he soon discovered that his talents lay in another direction, and forsaking his legal pursuits he gave himself up wholly to poetry. It is said that a love venture in which he was the rival of a friend prompted the comedy of Melite which was acted with great success in 1629. This was quickly followed by *Clitandre*, *La Veuve*, *La Galerie du Palais*, *la Suivante*, *la place Royale*, and *l'illusion comique*, all of which plays were so successful that a special dramatic company was formed for the performance of them. *Medee*, a declamatory drama, written in imitation of Seneca, appeared in 1635. Such a shining light as this could not long remain unnoticed by Cardinal Richelieu, the Cardinal had the weakness to imagine himself a poet, and secured in his service five young men of rising poetic genius,\* of whom Corneille was one, who were given to fill in the plots dictated to them by the great autocrat. Corneille, however, did not long remain in the favor of the Cardinal. He committed the unpardonable offence of proposing a change of place in the third act of a play given him to write, and was thereupon dismissed, the Cardinal declaring that he had no "l'esprit de suite." And well was it for French tragedy that Corneille had not the "mind to follow" forever blindly in one given direction. Corneille, anxious to find that poetic elevation, then alas, almost lost in French literature, mastered the Spanish language, and spent some years in Spain which was the only theatre of dramatic art of any considerable importance, the English drama not being then known, or at least not appreciated beyond English limits. On his return in 1636 appeared the "Cid," which was received, in spite of the jealousies of Richelieu, the comic satires of Scudery, and the criticisms of the Academy, with a burst of public enthusiasm. "La Cid" founded on one of the most interesting of Spanish stories, was suggested to the young genius as a fine plan on which to build his tragedy by M. Chalon, an old friend residing at Rouen, an ex-courtisan and secretary of Maria de Medici. Corneille found in his treatment of this subject a revelation of his genius, that tragic principle which became later on his great strength. Admiration was the sentiment which he endeavored to inspire; admiration not only for his execution and genius, but for all that was good and true and noble, which he endeavored to portray in his characters. Corneille succeeded in what he attempted and gained the object at which he aimed, he knew how to move the hearts of men, and at the same time to elevate them. With the "Cid" the form of French tragedy, so long obscured, found the soul that could fitly wake it into being, the living force which justified the structure. Though essentially French, there is in "La Cid" an unmistakable touch of Spanish grace and vigour of thought. Corneille threw on the passions of the personages of his drama some ardent tints from the Southern sky, which, seems to go straight to the heart and command admiration, the French people, always ready to accord honor where honor is due, were not slow to recognize; and Corneille was well assisted in endeavoring to prove his nationality by the strict rule which he was obliged to follow, in accordance with the regulations of French tragedy. The unity of action, time and place, banished distractions and ultra-prolixity; thus the interest is concentrated by a compression of events.

At the time when the "Cid" appeared the society of France was in a disordered state; royal authority was misused, parliament ready to rebel, and the great lords undisciplined and violent; the poets of the day were men of free ideas, and unregulated minds, Theophile, Saint-Amant, Scarron, and that most original of all, Cyrano de Bergerac. It was a time of great liberty, even of license. And this was the public for whom Corneille composed his first pieces.

In my next I will sketch the plot of the "Cid," and give some further details of Corneille's life.

## SNAPS AND SCRAPS.

"Revilers vs. Revelers" is the way a citizen flippantly characterises the war of the free-drinkers and prohibitionists. This is as fair as naming men after their dogs or enemies.

The "Rose Ball," which was lately got up in London exclusively by aristocratic maidens, proved a great success, in spite of the Prince of Wales's pointed refusal to attend. A few young ladies, who fancied they should have been invited to subscribe but were not, made their plaints to the Prince, and the latter, before answering the invitation to the ball, requested that the slighted damsels should also be bidden. To this request the committee firmly but politely declined to accede, and the Prince on his part refused their invitation. Placed on their mettle, the girls made special efforts to make the "function" a success. Even some usually slunkoyish journals, like *The World*, condemn the Prince's meddling.

The appointment of Charles G. D. Roberts to the chair of English in King's College is an auspicious event for the old university. Mr. Roberts has been a contributor to *The Canadian Monthly*, *The Week*, and to leading American magazines. The author of "Orion" is perhaps equal in imagination and superior in grace and finish to any living Canadian poet, at least of those who write in English. An author of such eminence, like the late James De Mille of Dalhousie, advertises the college which is wise and fortunate enough to secure his services.

Certainly one of our most crying social sins is slander, and I wish its odiousness were more frequently pointed out by preachers and teachers. Many who would as soon cut a man's throat as try to sap his character unjustly have their righteous indignation against the offence dulled by its very frequency. Other estimable persons are far too prone to accept credulously tales and innuendoes against a friend or acquaintance, which are invented by backbiters and circulated by thoughtless gossips.

Many friendships are broken up by this unreflecting credulity. I remember spending a very pleasant evening with two friends in a certain town in this Province. Next day one friend unaccountably passed the other by in an unmistakable manner. Some time before the former had heard that I had made an offensive remark reflecting on himself, but he had been kind enough to inform me of the rumor, and thus gave me an opportunity to deny and disprove it. Reminding him of this circumstance (for he admitted that his quarrel with our common friend was due to "something he had been told") I was able, with some trouble, to cement the broken friendship to a certain extent. I am still ignorant of the author and the nature of the calumny, for such I am convinced it was.

It was a little more than ten years ago that I met Henry M. Stanley at a New York club, where he was the guest of the evening. One or two members had objected to his being thus honored by their club, still sharing the incredulity of some English geographers and actually doubting that Stanley had found Livingstone at all. The lucky explorer is now Governor of the Free State of the Congo. This new country, owned by the International Association of which King Leopold is President, "covers two-thirds of the entire breadth of Central Africa, as far east as Lake Tanganyika; while to the north it approaches the confluents of the Upper Nile; and to the south, it is on the watershed dividing the sources of the Congo from the Zambesi." It has but a narrow strip of seacoast, but it may have many ports on its great river, the Congo.

SNARLER.

## EVENTS AND COMMENTS.

The funeral of General Ulysses S. Grant was conducted with ceremonies the most imposing of any that has occurred in the history of the Republic. All shades of political and religious opinions were sunk in the burial of the dead hero. The name of Grant will survive in after ages, as one of the most distinguished Generals on the Union side that figured in the great civil war of America.

As an antagonist he neither acknowledged or accepted defeat. He was great without seeming to realize his greatness. In the moment of his supreme victory—in his exaltation to the Presidency—in his voyage around the world amid the glitter and blaze of foreign courts, he never posed for the admiration of men. It will be said of him that he was a soldier, not a cultured statesman; but even in civil life his general grasp of the situation was remarkable. He overcame if he did not overmatch one of the greatest warriors of the age, one whose soldierly bearing was superior to his own; but after conquering the armies of Lee, he respected and protected them. His campaigns were the fiercest and bloodiest of modern times, and it remains for the historian of the future to say whether his policy of sacrificing thousands of lives in prisons, north and south, rather than turn them loose to confront each other on the field of battle, was absolutely necessary to bring the war to a speedy close or not. Happily for the country he outlived the resentments of the sword, which never does, it never has, and it never can submit any other than a physical arbitrament in matters of conscience, of abstract principle and of inalienable right. There was no dramatic scene in the close of his career on earth. The simplicity of the man endured to the last. It was an unfortunate circumstance that the man who was chosen to perform the last sad rites over his inanimate corpse was not above mediocrity; and it is also to be regretted that his remains could not have been interred in Washington. The handsomest city on the continent—the focus of national thought, and the centre of national life.

The oldest paper in the world, the *Tekin Gazette*, has taken a new lease of life. This venerable journal, alone almost in a changeless land, has

\*Corneille, Boissier, Colletet, de L'Estoile and Rotrou.



changed its form. Established in the year 911, the *Pekin Gazette* has been published regularly since 1751. Under the now arrangement, three editions are published: the first, the *King-Pao*, printed on yellow paper, constitutes the official Gazette of the Middle Kingdom; the second, the *Hsing-Pao* (Commercial Journal) also printed upon yellow sheets, contains information interesting to the trading community; while the third, the *T'ian-Pao* (Provincial Gazette) printed upon red paper, consists of extracts from the two other editions. The total circulation of the three issues is 15,000 copies. The editorship is confided to a committee of six members of the Academy of Han-Lin.

VETERAN.

#### COST OF A COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

The annual expenses of a course of study at old Bowdoin is from \$300 to \$800; It is not fashionable there to be extravagant.

An Amherst College student can finish the course at a cost of \$350 a year, and at the outside it need not cost him over \$1,000.

The expenses at Vassar College run from \$500 to \$1,000 a year. The girls have not foot ball teams or rowing crews to support.

Brown University is rather expensive. A scholar can spend \$1,000 a year if he wants to, but the actual expenses need not exceed \$350.

Yale, Harvard, and Columbia are the most expensive in this country. The minimum expenses are from \$400 to \$600, while the maximum are put at \$3,000.

One of the cheapest colleges to attend in this country is at Beloit, Wis. Board is \$1.50 a week, and it is almost impossible for a student to spend more than \$500 a year.

The expenses of an education at Cornell are not large in comparison with other institutions of learning. A student can spend \$1,100 for his legitimate expenses, but \$300 will cover them, provided he is economical. To illustrate the difference between a man's real and his fancied needs, it is said that a student at Yale College can pay all his real expenses with \$400 a year, and yet \$3,000 can be expended in so called legitimate expenses.—*New York Graphic*.

#### DISGRACEFUL ENCOUNTER.

Edmund Yates does not forget or forgive his prosecutor. This is how *The World* improves the occasion of Lord Lonsdale's mill with Sir G. Chetwynd:—

On the morning of Wednesday last, the attention of the frequenters of Rotten Row, the most fashionable promenade in London, was attracted, during its most crowded hours, by the spectacle of a brutal fight, in which fists and sticks were employed, between two furious men, who belaboured each other with a spirit worthy of two belligerent costermongers. Here, however, the analogy ends. If the brawlers had actually been costermongers or bricklayers quarrelling in their cups, the affair would have been at an end nearly as soon as it had begun. They would have been marched off by the police, brought before the magistrate, and locked up. Not being bricklayers or costermongers, not being in any way connected with the proletariat of Whitechapel, not being inebriated, but as sober as rage will permit its victims to be; being, moreover, the one a Peer of the realm, and the other a Baronet, they were not interfered with by the police, and the Earl of Lonsdale and Sir George Chetwynd continued their bruising-match till they were tired, and a friend, who had arrived upon the scene of action, ventured to hint that they had received and given enough.

Of the cause of this grave breach of decency we are not disposed to say much. It is a picture which is said to have been instrumental in kindling the strife. When the skilled hands of Mr. Downey produced their *chef-d'œuvre* in the now historic china portrait; when that eminent photographer, scorning Shakespeare's admonition—though obedience to it might have avoided a breach of the peace—congratulated himself on his success in "painting the lily," he can have little thought of the tragic results which would follow his triumphant toil—results, indeed, so tragic as to render it inconceivable that the morning papers of the next day were, with a single exception, absolutely silent on an incident the record of which is essential to the complete picture and the correct understanding of our contemporary social life. Could there, we would ask, be a more suggestive commentary on the ethics of the period, or a more instructive illustration of the time-maxim, *Noblesse Oblige*? If the encounter in question did not constitute an item of legitimate news, what, most people will be inclined to ask, is news? Before an hour had passed the topic was in process of discussion in every club and every drawing-room—wherever men and women, of whatever degree, congregate. The sequel of the row is not less edifying than the circumstances of the row itself, and gives us an insight into the standards of chivalry and honour accepted by the titled classes. We now learn that among the aristocracy the pummelling of your head in public implies no personal disgrace and leads to no definite result. We witness a rough and tumble fight in a public place, and there's an end on't. The traditions of Tom Sayers have quite eclipsed the code of Bayard, and a sharp and merry mill, in which a little blue blood is spilt, can be so contrived as to dispense with all subsequent reference to a committee of honour or a court of law.

There was, as has been said, one exception to the unanimity of silence with which the daily papers greeted the regrettable incident that is now over, and that is to lead to none of the consequences which, under a less highly civilized regime, which might have been apprehended. The courtly *Morning Post* on Thursday, in a paragraph, suppressing the names of the principals, denounced the "scene" as one of the most "discreditable char-

acter." The next day it declared that an "honourable and satisfactory arrangement had been arrived at" through "the intervention of friends of much tact and influence." The pugilists being persons of rank, "it is hoped," continues the *Post*, "that the public will hear no more of this painful matter." We cannot say amen to that devout ejaculation. In the interests of outraged decency, it is to be hoped that everybody will hear of it, and that those few ladies who still remain bulwarks of the old faith of manners and morals will mark their sense of this gross violation of their rules. And here it is necessary to make a clear distinction between Lord Lonsdale and Sir George Chetwynd. The former, a young athlete of twenty-eight, with cast-iron nerves, sinews, and muscles, in the habitual training of the profession bruiser, with his powerful frame attacked a man who was physically his inferior. This may not sound heroic, but it is probably in accordance with the latest rules of contemporary chivalry.

#### FRENCH AND GERMAN IN ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

A German correspondent, residing in Halifax, has sent to our office for publication an exhaustive article upon the teaching of French and German in English schools. His valuable paper, which is somewhat too lengthy for publication in the *Critic*, directs attention to the fact that French is not only the language of court, political and scientific circles in Europe, but that it is likewise the commercial language of the world. He asserts, that like French in Canada, German is the second language throughout the United States, there being in that country between four and five hundred papers printed in the German language. Our correspondent is of the opinion that the complicated rules of Anglo-German and Anglo-French Grammars are only to perplex the student, and prevent that intelligent grasp of the subject which would follow, were the ground work obtained by a careful analysis of the words common to either English and French or English and German languages, of which he claims there are no less than twelve thousand.

The conclusion of his article we give verbatim, and notwithstanding the obscurity which may arise on account of the involved character of the German idiom, we think our readers may gather from it some practical hints, which may be of service to them in the study of the German language. "Now, could we not take the most essential advantage of this fact in teaching? Indeed the resemblance here is so striking that we cannot comprehend how any English-French or English-German Grammar may overlook it. And yet they are overlooking it; otherwise this tuition would be based on entirely new principles than now; the instruction here would commence with Vocabulary. Within a couple of months the scholar would have acquired the knowledge of some thousands of French or German words so similar to the corresponding English ones that they would scarcely get out of mind. Undoubtedly, the chief matter in linguistic teaching always will be the phraseology, and the most difficult matter too; but, on the other hand, you'll admit that the basis and groundwork in every skill in languages must be the knowledge of words, the acquaintance with their spelling, pronunciation, and meaning. How will you become acquainted with the construction and motion of a most complicated machine, if you don't study its composition, that is to say, the manifold parts here put together? How will you acquire any ability in the use and understanding of French and German phraseology, if you did not get in memory at least some ten or twelve thousand words of either language? Once more, without being your head a magazine of at least ten thousand successfully acquired words, you are not able to understand the first page of any German or French book, the first fifty words of any speech here. This admitted, above all, you must strive to acquire a fair knowledge of words, devote your time during the first six months, chiefly, if not entirely, to certain lists of words arranged in a way to point out the mutual resemblance. And in this point of view, the study of German and French, especially of German, is a far easier one to any Englishman, than the study of any other language; for soon you'll find out that the chief words, both in English and German, are in spelling as well as pronunciation being similar to each other. It is true there are relatively but a few words, that is to say, about two hundred, by the English and German spelt exactly in the same manner as hand, land, sand, strand, arm, finger, gold, ring, next, winter, hunger, butter, wolf, tiger, most, mast, wind, frost, ball, learn, hammer, dock, name, bank, sack, spinner, park, plan, blind, mild, wild, bitter, warm, a. s. m., but on the other side, as we mentioned before, there are about twelve thousand corresponding substantives, verbs and adjectives in both languages, whose spelling partly differs, but little, at all events not so far, that a sharp-sighted scholar should not see the mutual resemblance at the first glance, and to those words any practical tuition ought to fix a special attention; every German-English Grammar should contain them ahead, arranged in a certain order, in some twenty or thirty different groups, according to their different formation, every instruction based on natural and reasonable principles should start here. What the English spell "blood," the Germans spell "blut," for you need by no means German substantives spelt with capital letters, and may use altogether here the Latin Alphabet as well as the common one. Is this mere accident? It appears to be so throughout all our relative grammars: the book, and, consequently, the master teachers, "blood" is in German "blut," and goes further on, but that is wrong, for it is not at all mere accident that "blood" is spelled here "blut," on the contrary, nothing else but a new proof of the general and most important rule: Nearly all the English words derived from the German, and spelled (either at the head, or in the middle, or at the end) with *d* are (except the cases where this *d* is preceded by *n*) spelled in German with *t*. Why? It is no matter to be dealt with in these remarks, only we will state that not less than about one thousand of corresponding words are comprised in this highly important rule, as for instance,

English.	German.	English.	German.
Goil	Gott.	ladder	leiter.
bell	bett.	saddle	sattel.
head	heupt.	dream	traum.
world	wolt.	bride	brant.
food	futter.	word	wort.
fodder	futter.	seed	saat.
garden	garten.	weed	noth.
	etc.,	etc.,	etc.

Indeed, we made up a long catalogue of these words, and every English-German scholar must take a special interest in it, for if he has in mind this rule, he will avoid many blunders in spelling, very common among English learning German. At the same time, such a rule throws light on many points of word-shaping; and, as every one will admit, words arranged in the manner like above, will far easier be learned by heart, and got into mind and pen, than words arranged under some other point of view or lined up "pele-melo" as the French say, without any special view at all.

But show me any English-German Grammar with this or a similar list of corresponding words! I never saw one of that kind German always is treated here as an entirely foreign language; nothing but an immense lot of entangled rules, remarks and exercises you'll find there; no hint even on the close connection existing between the chief words of both languages."

(To be continued).

COMMERCIAL

Business has been very brisk for the past two weeks, and in fact much better than could be expected at this time of the year. The country appears to be in a prosperous condition and the effect is soon felt in the city. The prospects ahead are that the fall trade will be quite brisk.

Flour continues in the same dull position, and there is absolutely nothing of any importance to write about it.

Sugar has been declining, but within the past few days has shown a tendency to advance again, but the prospects are so very precarious that speculation is out of the question.

Tea is coming to this market in small quantities, but prices remain about the same.

Molasses is moving off slowly, the hot weather being against a large consumption. Later on a brisk trade is expected, and it will go more freely.

Butter.—The weather being too hot to import from Canada there is nothing in the market to speak of but our own country make, but in about a month from this, prices will have to be governed by the Montreal rates, as there will be considerable to come in.

Eggs are rather scarcer than usual, 11½ to 12 cents having been freely paid for them the past week.

Cheese.—Some very choice full cream is in the market, and meets with a ready sale.

Fish.—We are sorry that we cannot report a better feeling in our fish market than we did in our last issue. Very few fish are coming to market, and perhaps it is just as well that it is so, as any quantity would be hard to place. This is not because buyers here do not want to buy, but it is simply on account of such poor markets abroad. It was thought that on the arrival of the Alpha from Jamaica she would bring news of a slight improvement in that market, but from all we can learn there was not, up to the time of her sailing, any improvement there, and many fish spoiling. Last sales there were 13s. per 100 lbs. for tree fish, which does not give anything near the first cost of that article in this market. Other kinds were proportionately low. In the other West India markets we can learn of no improvement. We are much afraid that the cholera may reach the Spanish West Indies; if so, then their markets, which are very large consumers of our fish, will be completely shut off. We quote—codfish, \$2.25 to \$2.37 tolqual; haddock, \$1.90 to \$2.00; hake, \$1.75.

Mackerel.—Very few are coming to market. Prices are striking low, and quotations remain about the same as last week.

Herring.—There is no doubt now but that the catch of shore fat herring is very short indeed. In some localities scarcely any have been taken, while in others some have been taken, but the whole catch is only about ¼ of former years, as far as we can ascertain. We quote \$3.50 to \$3.75 per bbl.

Salmon.—All the arrivals but one have been sold, but since then the market has dropped considerable. We quote—No. 1, \$10; No. 2, \$8, No. 3, \$6.50 to 7.00 per bbl. It is unfortunate that we have but one market for the No. 1 salmon, which is the U. S. markets—and their duty is \$2.00 per bbl.

Advices from the Boston fish market under date of 14th inst. report trade active, and dealers receiving more enquiry for fish. Sales for one mackerel trip at \$3.00 per bbl., without bbl.; dry Bank cod, \$3.67 to \$3.75—the latter price for hard and dry fish suitable for packing; medium, \$2.50; pickle cured Bank, \$2.87 to \$3.00; medium, \$2.25 to \$2.37; George's, \$3.00 to \$3.25; medium, \$2.97; shore, \$3.00; Nova Scotia shore, \$3.50 for pickle cured; dry, \$5.75. Pollock, \$1.50, pickle cured; \$1.75 to \$2.00 for dry. Hake, \$1.75 to \$2.00. Some slowives are on the market, but no sales. Salmon are dull, and declining.

The mackerel fleet are still on the lookout for mackerel, and quite a large fleet of vessels are in the Bay of Fundy.

Late reports from the Grand Banks are that fish are very plenty.

Gloves.—Mackerel are not arriving quite so freely, and prices improved but little. Stocks are pretty large. Last sales were \$3.75, \$4.00, and \$4.50 per bbl. for pickled.

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.	
SUGAR.		PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.	
Porto Rico	5½ to 5¾	Our quotations below are our today's wholesale selling prices for cash within ten days after shipment.	
Cut Leaf	8 to 8½		
Granulated	7 to 7½		
Circle A	6½ to 7		
Extra C	6 to 6½		
Yellow C	5½ to 6		
Yellow	5 to 5½		

TEA.		FLOUR.	
Congou, Common	15 to 16	Grain	5.25 to 5.50
" Fair	18 to 21	Patent high grades	5.00 to 5.50
" Good	21 to 27	" mediums	4.75 to 4.90
" Choice	29 to 31	Superior Extras	4.10 to 4.75
" Extra Choice	31 to 31	Lower grades	3.50 to 4.75
Oolong—Choice	35 to 38	Flour	4.75 to 5.15
MOLASSES.		Corn Meal—Half ground	3.25 to 3.35
Cenozo	27 to 29	"—Imported	3.15 to 3.25
Imperial	29 to 31	Bran per ton Wheat	20.00 to 22.00
Porto Rico new crop	30 to 31	"—Corn	18.00 to 20.00
Barbadoes	30 to 31	Shorts	22.00 to 24.00
Demerara	32 to 37	Middlings	25.00 to 28.00
" M R	38	Cracked Corn	37.00 to 38.00

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable wholesale house.

SOAPS.		PEAS.	
Ivory bar, 1 lb, 2 lb and 4 lb	6½	Barley " of 48 "	70 to 80
Erasive	6	" " of 60 "	80 to 85
Domestic	6	Corn " of 60 "	12.00 to 14.00
Surprise	5½	Hay per ton	8.00 to 9.00
Tiger	5½	Straw	8.00 to 9.00
Extra Pale, 1 or 1½	5		
Yellow Rose	5		
" Lion Brand" for 20 bars, and 50 towels	6.00		
Half Breed	4		
Canada	4		
Imperial	4		
No. 1 Family	4		
Herring	2½		
Jumbo	3½		
Braut	3		
Congress	3		
Brown	2		
100 lb 15 to 16, per doz	11½		

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL.		HERRING.	
Extra	none	No. 1 Shore, July	3.50 to 3.75
No. 1	none	" August and Sept.	none
No. 2 large	none	No. 1, Ingonish	none
No. 2	none	No. 1 Round Shore	1.75 to 2.00
No. 3 large	3.00 to 3.25	No. 1, Labrador	none
No. 3	2.00 to 2.25	ALWAGES	2.50 to 2.62½
S all	1.00	CODFISH	
		Hard Shore tolqual	2.25 to 2.37
		Hank	2.50
		Bay	none
		SALMON, No. 1	10.00
		No. 2	8.00
		No. 3	6.50 to 7.00
		For city inspection. Shore inspection will not bring so much.	1.75 to 2.00
		HADDOCK	1.75
		HANK	none
		CUSK	none
		POLLOCK	none
		FISH OILS.	
		Cod A	.38 to .40
		Dog A	.25 to .29
		Pale Seal	none
		HARK SOUND	45 to 70c per lb.

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

GREEN GROCERIES.

APPLES.—American, per bbl.	2.50 to 3.00
Nova Scotia, "	1.50 to 2.50
Raspberries, per qt.	10c to 12c
Currants red, "	8c to 10c
" Black, "	12c to 15c
Gooseberries, "	10c to 12c
Potatoes, Cornwall's, per bushel	10c to 1.00
Green Corn, per doz.	11c. to 12c
Onions, per lb.	2c. to 2½c

JOSEPH B. BROWN, 144 Barrington Street, Halifax.

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m.	25.00 to 30.00
" Merchantable, do do	14.00 to 17.00
" " No 2 do do	12.00 to 13.00
" Small, per m.	7.00 to 10.00
Spruce, dimension good, per m	3.00 to 12.50
" Merchantable, do do	8.00 to 11.00
" Small, do do	6.00 to 8.00
Hemlock, do do	6.50 to 7.50
" common, do	6.50 to 7.00
Shingles, No 1, pine, dry, do.	3.50 to 4.00
" No 2, pine, green do	1.25 to 2.00
" No 1, spruce, do	1.10 to 1.20
Laths, per m	1.20 to 1.50
Hard wood, per cord	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood	2.25 to 2.50

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

POULTRY.

Fowls, per pair	60 to 70
Furkeys, per pound	16 to 20
Geese, each	80c.
Ducks, per pair	80 to 90

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	14.50 to 15.00
Am Plate	15.00 to 15.50
Pork, Mess, American	14.50 to 15.00
American clear	16.50 to 17.00
" P. E. 1 Mess	15.50 to 16.00
" P. E. 1 Thin Mess	14.50 to 15.00
" Prime Mess	12.00 to 12.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails	11 to 12
" Cases	12½ to 13
Hams, P. E. 1	15 to 15½
Duty on Am Pork and Beef @ 20 per cent	

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.

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Salted and dry	20 to 40
Short Pelts	10 to 20
Wool—clean washed, per pound	20
" unwashed	16 to 17
Green Hides—Ox, inspected, No 1	7
" Cow	6½
Salted Hides—Ox in Lots, No 1	7½
" Cow	6½
Calf Skin	8 to 10
" Deacons, each	15 to 20
Lambskins	15 to 25

The above quotations are furnished by R. MEGENEY, dealer in Wool and Hides, 178 Barrington street.

## LOVE'S MAGIC CHARM.

(Continued.)

Lady Darrell was obliged to answer :

"No."

"Then I leave it," he said, "to your sense of justice which of us you are to believe now—her who, to anger you, swears to my guilt, or me, who swears to my innocence? Elinor, my love, you cannot doubt me."

Pauline saw her eyes soften with unutterable tenderness—he saw a faint flush rise on the fair face. Almost involuntarily Lady Darrell drew near to him.

"I cannot bear to doubt you, Aubrey," she said, "Oh, speak the truth to me, for my love's sake!"

"I do speak the truth. Come with me; leave Miss Darrell for awhile. Walk with me across the lawn, and I will tell you what respect for Miss Darrell prevents me saying here."

Lady Darrell turned to Pauline.

"I must hear what he has to say—it is only just."

"I will wait for you," she replied.

The captain was always attentive; he went out into the hall and returned with a shawl that he found there.

"You cannot go out with those beautiful arms uncovered, Elinor," he said, gently.

He placed the shawl around her, trying to hide the coward, trembling fear.

"As though I did not love you," he said, reproachfully. "Show me another woman only half so fair."

Pauline made one more effort.

"Lady Darrell," she cried, with outstretched hand, "you will not decide hastily—you will take time to judge!"

But as they passed out together, something in the delicate face told her that her love for Aubrey Langton was the strongest element in her nature.

"Lady Darrell," she cried again, "do not listen to him! I swear I have told the truth—Heaven will judge between him and me if I have not!"

"You must have studied tragedy at the Porte St. Martin," said Aubrey Langton, with a forced laugh; "Lady Darrell knows which to believe."

She watched them walk across the lawn, Captain Langton pleading earnestly, Lady Darrell's face softening as she listened.

"I am too late!" cried the girl, in an agony of self-reproach. "All my humiliation is in vain; she will believe him and not me. I cannot save her now, but one word spoken in time might have done so."

Oh, the bitterness of the self-reproach that tortured her—the anguish of knowing that she could have prevented Lady Darrell's wrecking her whole life, yet had not done so! It was no wonder that she buried her face in her hands, weeping and praying as she had never wept and prayed in her life before.

"Elinor, look at me," said Captain Langton; "do I look like a thief and a would-be murderer?"

Out of Pauline's presence the handsome face had regained its usual careless, debonaire expression.

She raised her eyes, and he saw in them the lingering doubt, the lingering fear.

"It all the world had turned against me," he said, "and had refused to believe in me, you, Elinor, my promised wife, ought to have had more faith."

She made no reply. There had been something in the energy of Pauline's manner that carried conviction with it; and the weak heart, the weak nature that had always relied upon others, could form no decision unaided.

"For argument's sake, let us reverse the case. Say that some disappointed lover of yours came to tell to me that you had been discovered stealing; should I not have laughed? Why, Elinor, you must be blind not to see the truth; a child might discern it. The fact is that long ago I was foolish enough to believe myself in love with Miss Darrell; and she—well, honestly speaking, she is jealous. A gentleman does not like to refer to such things, but that is the simple truth. She is jealous, and would part us if she could; but she shall not. My beautiful Elinor is all my own, and no half-crazed, jealous girl shall come between us."

"Is it so, Aubrey?" asked Lady Darrell.

"My dearest Elinor, that is the whole secret of Miss Darrell's strange conduct to me. She is jealous—and you know, I should imagine, what jealous women are like."

She tried to believe him, but, when she recalled the noble face, with its pure light of truth and pity, she doubted again. But Captain Langton pleaded, invented such ridiculous stories of Pauline, made such fervent protestations of love, lavished such tender words upon her, that the weak heart turned to him again, and again its doubts were cast aside.

"How we shall laugh over this in the happy after years!" he said. "It is really like a drama. Oh, Elinor, I am so thankful that I was here to save you! And now, my darling, you are trembling with cold. My fair, gold-haired Elinor, what must you think of that cruel girl? How could she do it? No; I will not go in again to-night—I should not be able to keep my temper. Your grand tragedy heroine will be gone to-morrow."

They stood together under the shadow of the balcony, and he drew her nearer to him.

"Elinor," he said, "I shall never rest again until you are my wife. This plot has failed; Miss Darrell will plot again to part us. I cannot wait until the spring—you must be my wife before then. To-morrow morning I shall ride over to talk to you about it."

She clasped her arms round his neck, and raised her sweet face to his.

"Aubrey," she said, wistfully, "you are not deceiving me?"

"No, my darling, I am not."

He bent down and kissed her lips. She looked at him again, pleadingly, wistfully.

"Heaven will judge between us, Aubrey," she said, solemnly. "I have a sure conviction that I shall know the truth."

"I hope Heaven will assist you," he returned, lightly: "I am quite sure that the decision will be in my favor."

And those words, so wickedly, so blasphemously false, were the last he ever spoke to her.

## CHAPTER XL.

## DYING IN SIN.

Captain Langton left Lady Darrell at the door of the porch, and went round to the stables. He was a man as utterly devoid of principle as any man could well be yet the untruths he had told, the false testimony he had given, the false oaths he had taken, had shaken his nerves.

"I should not care to go through such a scene as that again," he said—"to stand before two women as before my judges."

He found his hands unsteady and his limbs trembling; the horse he had to ride was a spirited one. The captain half staggered as he placed his hand on the saddle.

"I am not very well," he said to one of the grooms; "go to the house, and tell Frampton, the butler, to bring some brandy here."

In a few minutes the butler appeared with a tray, on which stood bottle and glass.

"This is some very old brandy, sir," he said, "and very strong."

But Captain Langton did not appear to heed him; he poured out half a tumblerful and drank it, while the butler looked on in amazement.

"It is very strong, sir," he repeated.

"I know what I am doing," returned the captain, with an oath.

He was dizzy with fear and with his after-success; he shuddered again as he mounted his horse, and the memory of Pauline's face and Pauline's words came over him. Then he galloped off and Frampton, turning to the groom, with a scared face, said:

"If he gets home safely after taking so much of that brandy, and with that horse, I will never venture to say what I think again."

Lady Darrell returned to the library, where she had left Pauline. They looked at each other in silence, and then Lady Darrell said:

"I—I believe in him, Pauline; he cannot be what you say."

Miss Darrell rose and went up to her; she placed her in a chair, and knelt at her feet.

"You do not believe what I have told you?" she questioned, gently.

"I cannot; my love and my faith are all his."

"I have done my best," said Pauline, sorrowfully, "and I can do no more. While I live I shall never forgive myself that I did not speak sooner, Lady Darrell. Elinor, I shall kneel here until you promise to forgive me."

Then Lady Darrell looked at the beautiful face, with its expression of humility.

"Pauline," she said, suddenly, "I hardly recognize you. What has come to you? What has changed you?"

Her face crimson with hot blushes, Pauline answered her.

"It is to me," she said, "as though a veil had fallen from before my eyes. I can see my sin in all its enormity. I can see to what my silence has led, and, though you may not believe me, I shall never rest until you say that you have forgiven me."

Lady Darrell was not a woman given to strong emotion of any kind; the deepest passion of her life was her love for Aubrey Langton; but even she could give some faint guess as to what it had cost the proud, willful Pauline to undergo this humiliation.

"I do forgive you," she said. "No matter how deeply you have disliked me, or in what way you have plotted against me, I cannot refuse you. I forgive you, Pauline."

Miss Darrell held up her face.

"Will you kiss me?" she asked. "I have never made that request in all my life before, but I make it now."

Lady Darrell bent down and kissed her, while the gloom of the evening fell round them and deepened into night.

"If I only knew what to believe!" Lady Darrell remarked. "First my heart turns to him, Pauline, and then it turns to you. Yet both cannot be right—one must be most wicked and most false. You have truth in your face—he had truth on his lips when he was talking to me. Oh, if I knew—if I only knew!"

And when she had repeated this many times, Pauline said to her:

"Leave it to Heaven; he has agreed that Heaven shall judge between us, and it will. Whoever has told the lie shall perish in it."

So some hours passed, and the change that had come over Lady Darrell was almost pitiful to see. Her fair face was all drawn and haggard, the brightness had all left it. It was as though years of most bitter sorrow had passed over her. They had spoken to her of taking some refreshment, but she had sent it away. She could do nothing but pace up and down with wearied step, moaning that she only wanted to know which was right, which to believe, while Pauline sat by her in unwearied patience. Suddenly Lady Darrell turned to her.

"What is the matter with me?" she asked. "I cannot understand myself; the air seems full of whispers and portents—it is as though I were here awaiting some great event. What am I waiting for?"

They were terrible words, for the answer to them was a great commotion in the hall—the sound of hurried footsteps—of many voices. Lady Darrell stood still in dismay.

"What is it?" she cried. "Oh, Pauline, I am full of fear—I am sorely full of fear!"

It was Frampton who opened the door suddenly, and stood before them with a white, scared face.

"Oh, my lady—my lady!" he gasped.

"Tell her quickly," cried Pauline; do you not see that suspense is dangerous?"

"One of the Court servants," said the butler, at once, in response, "returning from Audley Royal, has found the body of Captain Langton lying in the high-road where his horse had thrown him, dragged him, and left him—dead!"

"Heaven be merciful to him!" cried Pauline Darrell. "He has died in his sin."

But Lady Darrell spoke no words. Perhaps she thought to herself that Heaven had indeed judged between them. She said nothing—she trembled—a gasping cry came from her, and she fell face forward on the ground.

They raised her and carried her up stairs. Pauline never left her; through the long night-watches and the long days she kept her place by her side, while life and death fought fiercely for her. She would awake from from her stupor at times, only to ask about Aubrey—if it could be true that he was dead—and then seemed thankful that she could understand no more.

They did not think at first that she could recover. Afterwards Doctor Holmstone told her that she owed her life to Pauline Darrell's unchanging love and care.

CHAPTER XL.

THE WORK OF ATONEMENT.

The little town of Audleigh Royal had never been so excited. It was such a terrible accident. Captain Langton, the guest of Sir Peter Glynn, so soon to be master of Darrell Court—a man so handsome, so accomplished, and so universal a favorite—to be killed in the gloom of an autumn night, on the high road! Society was grieved and shocked.

"That beautiful young lady at the Hall, who loved him so dearly, was," people whispered to each other, "at death's door—so deep was her grief."

An inquest was held at the "Darrell Arms;" and all the revelations ever made as to the cause of Captain Langton's death were made then. The butler and the groom at Darrell Court swore to having felt some little alarm at seeing the deceased drink more than half a tumblerful of brandy. The butler's prophecy that he would never reach home in safety was repeated. One of the men said that the captain looked pale and scared, as though he had seen a ghost; another told how madly he had galloped away; so that no other conclusion could be come to but this—that he had ridden recklessly, lost all control over the horse, and had been thrown. There was proof that the animal had dragged him along the road for some little distance; and it was supposed the fatal wound had been inflicted when his head was dashed against the mile-stone, close to which he had been found.

It was very shocking, very terrible. Society was distressed. The body lay at the "Darrell Arms" until all arrangements had been made for the funeral. Such a funeral had never been seen in Audleigh Royal. Rich and poor, every one attended.

Captain Langton was buried in the pretty little cemetery at Audleigh; and people, as they stood round the grave, whispered to each other that, although the horse that killed him had cost over a hundred pounds, Sir Peter Glynn had ordered it to be shot.

Then, when the autumn had faded into winter, the accident was forgotten. Something else happened which drove it from people's minds, and the tragedy of Audleigh Royal became a thing of the past.

Pauline did not return to Audleigh. Miss Hastings was dreadfully shocked when she received a letter telling her of the Captain's death and of Lady Darrell's serious illness. No persuasions could induce her to remain longer away. She returned that same day to the Court, and insisted upon taking her share in the nursing of Lady Darrell.

Lady Hampton looked upon the captain's accident as the direct interposition of Providence. Of course such a death was very shocking, very terrible; but certainly it had never been a match she approved; and, after all, say what one would, everything had happened for the best.

Lady Hampton went over to Darrell Court, and assisted in attending to the invalid; but her thoughts ran more on Lord Aynsley, and the chances of his renewing his offer, than on anything else. Elinor would soon recover, there was no fear; the shock to her nerves had been very great, but people never died of nervousness; and, when she did get well, Lady Hampton intended to propose a season in London.

But Lady Darrell did not get well as soon as Lady Hampton anticipated. Indeed, more than one doctor, on leaving her presence, shook his head gravely, and said it was doubtful whether Lady Darrell would ever recover at all: the shock to her nerves had been terrible.

But there was something to be said also of a blighted life and a broken heart.

Autumn had drifted into winter; and one morning Lady Darrell, who had been sleeping more soundly than usual, suddenly turned to Pauline, who seldom left her.

"Pauline," she whispered, "you have not told any one, have you?"

"Told what?" she inquired.

(To be Continued.)

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## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Our valued contributor Esema is somewhat indignant on account of several misprints which appeared in the contribution "French Drama" of last week. Our readers will readily understand that "Esoma" never intended to give them the information that Shakespeare worked in ignorance of men. We would apologise for the misprint and trust that Esema may not, like Shakespeare, be thus misrepresented.

Among the many visitors now in the city are Simon Uhlmann, of the firm of S. & F. Uhlmann, Hop merchants of New York, and E. C. Schaefer, of the firm of F. & M. Schaefer, Brewers of New York. These are old and reliable houses, and have for many years done a large business with Canadian firms.

Persons going to Boston on business or pleasure will do well to note the advertisement of the Hotel Creighton in another column.

Mr. James Gray has in his establishment some exquisitely finished caskets which at once display taste and careful workmanship.

Mr. Griffin of this city has recently erected in the cemetery of the Holy Cross a fine cottage monument cut from the beautiful blue marble of Vermont. The style is graceful in its simplicity, and the finish of the monument is pleasing to the eye.

The commission appointed to settle the claims of the contractors and laborers of the Short Line have met in Pugwash, and are settling matters in a satisfactory manner. The Short Line company somewhat late in the day offered to make good to the Government all monies thus paid out on their behalf.

The Queen has been pleased to confer upon General Middleton the distinction of Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George. A like honor has also been conferred upon the Hon. Mr. Caron. We congratulate these gentlemen upon their well earned laurels; and should Canada ever again be called upon to suppress a rebellion, we trust that the shoes of these gentlemen may be filled by men equally capable of discharging the important duties which devolved upon General Middleton and Minister Caron during the outbreak.

The sudden demise of Mr. C. W. Payzant, which took place yesterday morning at his home in Windsor, will be heard of with regret by his many friends in this Province. Mr. Payzant was an able official in the Commercial Bank of Windsor, and was a man possessed of good abilities and a kindly disposition. His parents, Mr. G. P. and Mrs. Payzant, have our warmest sympathy in this their second sad bereavement.

Lord Houghton (Richard Monckton Milnes), the British poet and critic, died on Tuesday at the age of seventy-six.

The house of the head valuer of the land commission at Killarney was fired into on Sunday night. No one was hurt.

Lord Carnarvon's reception everywhere has been cordial and respectful.

Rioting has been renewed at Lough, and several arrests have been made. The police of Dungannon were refused the use of cars by Orangemen, and were obliged to walk from Dungannon to the scene of the disturbance.

PERSONAL.—Wm. Van Slooten, Esq., C. E., is now in England.—Senator Miller has been visiting Antigonish.—J. A. Gillies, Esq., Barrister of Sydney, C. B., has been "vacationizing" in Prince Edward Island.—Hon. A. J. White has been a week in Cape Breton Co.—Rev. G. M. Grant has been in Cape Breton several weeks this summer.—J. G. Bourinot, Esq., author of "Intellectual Development of the Canadians" and other works, is summering at Sydney, C. B.—A number of ladies and gentlemen from different points in Cape Breton are visiting Western Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

We are informed that the "Bras D'Or Hotel," (Anderson's.) and the "Telegraph House," (Dunlop's) in Baddeck, C. B., were crowded almost every day last week. No wonder: the drives and the fishing along the Middle River and the Baddeck River—both within easy reach of the town—cannot soon be forgotten by those who have been there.

Preparations are completed for the survey of a railway line from the Strait of Canso to some point in the east of Cape Breton—probably Sydney.

Count Dillon, Managing Director of the Mackey-Bennet Cable, who has been for some weeks at Canso, has left the province. Previous to his departure he went down the Bras D'Or and spent two days at Sydney. He, too, thinks that if a little art were used to supplement the beneficence of nature towards Cape Breton, it would be one of the most famed and most attractive of summer resorts.

Prof. Schurman and Mrs. George Munro were last week in Cape Breton, "doing" the Bras D'Or. So also were Prof. Murphy of St. Louis, U. S., and Dr. Blowers and Dr. Irene of Chicago. The two latter spent their last "long vacation" in the State of Maine, but say they will spend their next in Cape Breton.

A delegation of about fifty French gentlemen arrived in this city last Saturday en route to Quebec, where they are to investigate the industrial resources of that Province and the prospects of certain companies in which they and others of their countrymen are interested. They left on Monday, some of them in the "Damara" over the Gulf, the rest by train. They

visited the citadel in company with Rev. A. J. Townsend, who taxed his returning strength somewhat rashly in showing various hospitalities to the distinguished visitors. They attended the garrison service on Sunday and afterwards drove in small parties around the suburbs, the scenery of which they admired extremely. They were received with great courtesy on board the "Northampton;" and though, through want of notice, the civic authorities were unable to show them any public attentions, they expressed much gratitude at the kindness they received from the mayor and some private citizens. The party included a member of the Institute of France, the Librarian of the National Library, several noblemen, editors and correspondents of Paris newspapers, financiers and artists. Some of them will extend their tour as far as the Rocky Mountains.

Poundmaker, who, to judge from his letter to Riel, is thoroughly familiar with the English language, was tried, convicted and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, for the part taken by him in the recent rebellion in the North-West. The Chief expresses disappointment that his sentence had not been similar to that of Riel's; he considers imprisonment a far more humiliating punishment.

Lord Coleridge who has recently been married to a young lady of thirty-two years of age, expresses great surprise that the public should evince such a deep interest in his private and domestic affairs. The bride's father formerly occupied the position of a judge in Bengal.

Secretary Whitney has written to the assignees of John Roach a letter in which he says the contracts with that gentleman for the construction of the new cruisers (the *Boston*, the *Atlanta*, and the *Chicago*) have been forfeited, and that the Government will complete the work at his own yards.

The Democratic Mayor of Boston is having just the same kind of a fight with the party machine on a small scale that the Democratic President of the United States is having on a large scale. The Mayor is using the enlarged powers of his office in the public interest, and the disappointed spoils hunters are doing their best to thwart him. He removed the Superintendent of Streets the other day for extravagance and mismanagement, and the Board of Aldermen promptly "vindicated" the derelict official by electing him to fill a vacancy as Clerk of Committees, a place for which he has no fitness, instead of promoting a deserving subordinate. The Democratic Aldermen evidently thought that this action would be a powerful "rebuke" to the Mayor, but he does not seem to care anything at all for their exhibition of spite. Meanwhile public sentiment is rallying to the Mayor's support, and even the *Boston Journal* sees that he is going to come out ahead. But Mayor O'Brien is not a whit more sure to win in his fight for good government in the city than President Cleveland in his contest along the same lines in the conduct of the national Government.—*New York Nation*.

The Marquis of Salisbury on Wednesday gave his answer to the deputation of sugar manufacturers who recently called upon him to urge retaliatory measures upon the United States Government for the bounty (B) afforded by means of its customs laws to American manufacturers of sugar. Lord Salisbury said the difficulty encountered by the Government consisted in its inability to impose countervailing duties. The country was committed to a policy which forbade this. The Government could not give the desired help unless the country changed its free trade policy. As for himself, the Premier said, he could see no remedy. It would be useless to complain to a foreign country unless England was positively in a position to retaliate. If as a negotiator for a change in foreign tariff laws which discriminated against British trade the English Government were empowered to threaten reprisals, evils like the one complained of could soon be cured. He hoped, however, that foreign countries would ultimately see their way to abolish duties altogether, and the British Foreign Office would do all in its power to induce them to do so.

The *London Times* published on Tuesday a letter from Meshed, Persia, in which it is stated that the Afghans are acting in such a way as to give the Russians no possible excuse for making any attack. The writer says the Amir's troops do not pass the frontier which Russia admits is Afghan; that they refrain from moving their troops toward the Russian positions, and even from strengthening their own outposts.

Advices from Abyssinia say that Rasalula, with 5,000 troops, and Rasmarcol, with 3,500, will attack the besiegers of Kassala at two points in October, and at the same time 1,200 Indians and 800 Anglo-Egyptians will attack them at a third point.

Despatches sent from Meshed, in Persia, near the Afghan frontier, say that the British officers in Herat are well treated by the inhabitants, and that their health is excellent despite the torrid weather prevailing there. The work of fortifying Herat against a possible Russian advance is making rapid progress. The Amir is preparing another large force of Afghan troops for the protection of Herat. The Amir's son will be placed in nominal command of these troops.

Mr. Chamberlain, of the late Liberal Cabinet, addressed a meeting at Hull, Eng., on Wednesday and Thursday evenings. He said he would not rest until life at sea was more secure from the negligence and cupidity of the shipping interest. He had no wish to lead a revolution, but he was satisfied that the extremes of wealth and poverty side by side were a source of danger. The local government could do much to improve the position of the poor. He advocated national education, graduated taxation, and free trade in land.

SHIPPING NEWS.

LATEST MOVEMENTS OF NOVA SCOTIA VESSELS

Boston Aug 13 - Ar schrs Magnan, German, Port Acadia; Montebello, Ferry, Yarmouth; Adelia, Berry, Clementsport.
Old 13 - schrs Norman, Smith, Windsor; Jessen, Hyson, Shelburne and Mahone Bay; Ella Maud, Hayden, Lockport; Emma M. Vickerson, Hawes, Halifax, Guysboro and Arichat, C.B.
Bristol E Aug 13 - Sld barque Strathay, Urquhart, New York.
Cork Aug 12 - Ar barque Lottie, Mills, St John, N.B.
DUMFRIES Aug 13 - Ar brig Ubaldino, Spingale, New York.
LIVERPOOL Aug 12 - Ar ship Dagmar, Solberg, Halifax; barques Joe Reed, Edwards Point du Chene; Familien, Naess Northport NS.
LONDON, Aug 12 - Ar brig Kild-nan, Grant, Guysboro.
MANILA Aug 13 - Ar ship Mabel Taylor, Durkee, Newcastle, NSW.
In port July 22 - ship Hindostan, Minchin, for Liverpool.
NEWCASTLE NSW July 11 - Ar brig M. A. Doran, Holloway, Sydney NSW.
Newport E Aug 12 - Ar brig Advance, McLellan, Parrsboro.
NEW HAVEN Aug 11 - Sld schr Christina Moore, Sanford, St Domingo.
NEW LONDON Aug 12 - Passed Little Gull, E. J. Spicer, Spicer, London for New York.
PENARTH ROAD Aug 12 - Ar barques J. W. Holmes, Newcomb, Parrsboro. Am. Jacobsen Bridge-water NS.
PHILADELPHIA Aug 12 - Ar barque Hants County, Carl, Barbadoes.
Delaware Breakwater Aug 12 - Sld barque John Gilson from Cienfuegos for New York.
Passed out barque S. J. Bogart for Rouen.
RIO JANEIRO July 16 - Ar ship Colchester, Dart, Cardiff.
SALEM Mass Aug 13 - Sld schr Louise, Landry, Sydney.
SINGAPORE Aug 3 - Sld ship Austriana, McIntosh, Hilo.
In port July 2 - ship Bertheaux, Sprague, for Brouse Island.
St THOMAS Aug 1 - Ar brig Isabella Balcom, Bonnell, Venezuela.
Sld July 27 - brig Acadia, Porter, Jacmel to load for New York. 23 brig Georgina, Zwicker, Martinique; brig Anglo, Love, Naguabo to load for N of Hatteras.
VINEYARD HAVEN Aug 13 - Ar schr Bess and Stella, McLennan, New York for Cow Bay C.B.
YOKOHAMA Aug 3 - In port ship Tobique, Davis, for San Francisco expected to sail about the 15th.
ASTWERP Aug 13 - Ar barque Scotland, Munro, New York.
BARBADOES July 25 - Sld brig Energy, McBride, Boston.
In port Aug 1 - Barque Anns, Kitchen, from Rio Janeiro, ar July 26, for Montreal; brigs W. C. Warner, Warner, for north of Hatteras; Mary Freeman, Taylor, from Nova Scotia; B. L. Page Spianey, from Lockport NS; Estella, Merritt, from Annapolis NS; schr Sarah Godfrey, Pinkham, from Maranham.
Boston Aug 14 - Ar schrs Bessie Carson, Baker, French Cross; J & J Locke, Banks, Publico.
BURNES AYRES July 7 - In port ship Cambridge, Hill, nnc; barque Addie H. Carr, Haines, do; brigs Annie Austin, Stevens, from Rosario; Ariadne, Trainor, nnc.
DUMFRIES July 15 - Ar schr China, Le-Marchant, Halifax (and sld 18th for Nova Scotia via Barbadoes).
In port July 23 - brigs Simoon, Coloon, from and for Halifax, ar 14th; Ubaldiens, Spingale, from New York, ar 18th.
KINGSTON JA Aug 5 - Ar brig Solaris, Cann, Colon; schr Kesmet, Crasman, Lockport.
LYTTLETON NZ June 13 - In port barque Willie McLaren, McLaren, from Newcastle, NSW; brig Louis Montgomery, McKae, from Adelaide.
NEW YORK Aug 13 - Ar barque John Gibson, Daveney (late Nickerson), Cienfuegos via Delaware Breakwater.
Old 13 - barque Fairmount, King Antwerp; schr Frank L. Branscomb, Yarmouth.
Sld 13 - ship Flora P. Stafford for Bristol.
Passed through Hell Gate 13 - brigs Bohemia, Doane, New York for Farrington; Clifton, Parsons, do for Windsor.
NORFOLK ISLAND Aug 13 - Off ship E. J. Spicer, Spicer, from London for New York.
PHILADELPHIA Aug 13 - Ar ship Annie M. Law, McCarthy, Antwerp.
PRINCEAMBOGE July 22 - In port brig Tiber, Power, for Halifax (to sail same day).
PORT SPAIN July 12 - Ar schrs Etta, Rogers, Yarmouth NS via Martinique (and sld 17th for Anguilla); Clio Gerhardt, Lunenburg via Barbadoes (and sld 22nd for Anguilla).
Sld July 23 - brig Acadia, Terrio, East Pass, US.
In port July 24 - barques M. J. Foley, Wilson, from New York ar 10th for Sandy Hook

for orders; N. B. Morris, Smith, from Barbadoes ar 18th for Delaware Breakwater; Belvidere, Greenwood, from do do do; Talkman, Delano, from New York, ar 22nd; brig Elizabeth, Stephenson, from Lockport via Barbadoes ar 23rd.
PROVIDENCE Aug 13 - Sld brig Mary Ella Mallett, Mallett, New York.
St THOMAS Aug 5 - brig Isabella Balcom, Bonnell, Hayti (to load for New York).
ASTWERP Aug 4 - Ar barque Kelvin, Leary, San Francisco.
BANGOR Aug 14 - Old schr Carrie Easler, Easler, St John's Nfld.
Barnow Aug 3 - Ar barque Agra, Norborn, Sheet Harbor.
Boston Aug 14 - Old brig Alvin Kelley, Kelley, Buenos Ayres; schrs Francis E. Conroy, Conrad Cow Bay; Bata, Hill, Windsor.
DEAL Aug 6 - Passed ship Vaudhara, of Yarmouth.
DOVER Aug 13 - Passed ship Equator, Grant, Antwerp for Philadelphia.

REPORTS, &c.

Barque Annie J. Marshall (of Digby, NS), Fooker, at New York 8th from Plymouth, reports, July 11, at 11.30 a. m. lat 50 48, lon 21, by D. R. spoke steamer Venetian (of Liverpool), which refused to exchange longitudes, a very strange and unaccountable thing, as the weather was fine and we so near that we could easily read the ship's name; also quite important to us, as our chronometer was much out. (The V has arrived at Liverpool from Boston.)
The Habitant is the name of a fine ship of 1749 tons register, which arrived at St. John, N.B., on Wednesday from Scot's Bay, NS, where she was launched Tuesday. Her dimensions are - Length of keel, 212 ft., breadth of beam, 42 1/2 ft.; depth of hold, 21 ft. The Habitant, from appearance, seems to be substantially constructed, everything around her being of the most durable material. Her cabins are large and tastefully finished in gold, white and grained wood. They contain all the rooms and modern improvements that are necessary for comfort. The sailors' departments are also roomy and convenient. The Habitant is considered one of the finest, if not the finest, vessel ever built at Scot's Bay. She is owned by Jonathan E. Steele, builder; Capt. W. Potter, and Sheffield Wickwire. She is registered at Windsor, NS. Capt. Potter late of the barque Nova Scotia, is in command. The Habitant will load here for Liverpool. - [Globe.
The schr Ocean Home, Capt. Charlton, lying at a wharf at Digby last week, listed over on the St. John packet May Rose, Capt. Dillon, damaging her to the extent of \$75.
Boston Aug 12 - In the suit in the United States district court of schr Dresden against steamer Lorenzo D. Baker, Judge Nelson has returned his opinion that he is unable to come to the conclusion that the Baker's rate of speed was immoderate; he therefore orders the libel of the Dresden dismissed with out costs. [The Dresden was from Shulee, NS, for New York, and collided with the Lorenzo D. Baker on Sept 11, 1881, off Cape Cod.]
CAPE TOWN July 8 - Barque Wave Queen, from Mauritius for New York, is now in the basin undergoing repairs to rigging, bulwarks, etc. The cargo of sugar is slightly damaged, and is being sorted in the vessel's hold and the damaged portion of it is being landed.
HAMBURG, Aug 10 - Barque R. Morrow, O'Brien, from New York for this port, grounded on the way up the river and remains.
QUARANTINE ST. I. Aug 9 - Ship Mary Fraser and barques Annie J. Marshall, Navigator (Ital) and Svalen (Nor), which were anchored off Quarantine, dragged their anchors at about one o'clock this morning and got foul of each other. Barque Svalen, which was outward bound, slipped both her anchors, had bulwarks stove, sail broken and chain plates carried away, and was towed back to the city for repairs. Ship Mary Fraser was badly chafed, but the barques Annie J. Marshall and Navigator only received slight damage.

SPOKEN.

Ship Winifred, McDonald, from Antwerp for Philadelphia, July 27, of the Lizard.
Ship Colchester, from Cardiff, for Rio Janeiro, 34 days out, July 5, lat 7 30 S, lon 34 40 W.
Ship William H. Smith, Bartlett, from Liverpool for Halifax, Aug 9, lat 42 28, lon 42 28, lon 63 11.
Barque Still Water, Gouley from Bombay for New York, May 20, lat 22 S, lon 61 E.
Barque Laura Emily, from New York for Bristol, July 30, lat 37 44 lon 26 46.
Barque J. H. Masters, Crossley, from New York for Santander, Aug 3, lat 39 24, lon 34 50.
Barque Alphens Marshall, from Mobile for London Aug 4, lat 40 03, lon 53 20.
Brig Lottie, of Halifax (NS), steering east, all well, July 24, 43 N, 43 W.

Plaster Quarry Rights!

At Morristown, near Antigonish, N.S. The Estate of COLONEL H. T. DEAR, deceased, holds one undivided moiety of an unlimited right to Quarry upon 1000 A. res. of Land in the above locality, and to dispose of the

Gypsum, or Plaster Rocks,

Of which this tract is entirely composed. These Rocks, in bold bluffs of 80 to 100 feet in height, fringe the sea shore of the Bay of St. Louis, about three miles from the entrance to Antigonish Harbor and the gypsum can be quarried and loaded in vessels with but trifling expense. The undersigned is authorized by the Executors to receive written Tenders for Purchase of the above Quarry Rights, not later than 21st September next, this being the only unclosed estate of the Estate and arrangements have been made to convey also the other moiety in the other Property. Tenders can therefore specify in the alternative the Price offered for the whole or for an undivided moiety. With no engaging to accept the highest or any tender, the undersigned has instructions to make final disposition of the Property, and any reasonable offer will receive early consideration and decision. Apply by letter to B. G. GRAY, Solicitor, 91 Hollis Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

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INTERCHANGEABLE, Warranted to Suit all Eyes, at THOS. D. SPIKE.

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300 half chests Choice Congou TEA. 400 barrels Refined SUGAR. For sale by A. McDougall & Son.

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R. FLEMING,

Ladies' & Gents' Hairdresser, WINDSOR, N. S.

The Central Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia have made arrangements for the visits of Mr. Jakeman, Provincial Veterinary Surgeon, as follows: - August 15th - Pictou. 18th - Kentville. 19th - Bridgetown. 20th - Annapolis. 20th - Digby. August 21st - Yarmouth. September 1st - Truro. 8th - New Glasgow. 9th - Pictou. 15th - Windsor. 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.

HALIFAX LINE OF STEAMERS.

The splendid powerful and newly Clyde built fast steamers, DAMARA and ULUNDA, will call as follows, (weather, etc., permitting), to BOSTON AND HAVRE.

BOSTON SERVICE.

Table with columns for ship names, routes, and dates. Includes entries for Saturday, 18th July, Wednesday, 29th July, Saturday, 1st August, Wednesday, 19th August, Saturday, 29th August, and Boston to Halifax dates.

HAVRE SERVICE.

Table with columns for ship names, routes, and dates. Includes entries for Thursday, 16th July, Monday, 27th July, Thursday, 6th August, Monday, 17th August, Thursday, 27th August, Friday, 17th July, Tuesday, 28th July, Friday, 7th August, Tuesday, 18th August, Friday, 28th August.

FARES. Saloon Cabin, \$8; Return, \$12. Including State After do. \$6; do. \$9. Steerage, \$3. Fares from Charlottetown or Port Hawkesbury, \$1 Extra.

BOSTON, HALIFAX, P. E. I. S. S. LINE

is comprised of the following first-class Ocean Steamers: CARROLL, 1,400 tons, and WORCESTER, 1,400 tons, having excellent Passenger accommodations, and leave Nickerson's Wharf alternately every SATURDAY during the season, at 12, noon, for Halifax.

RETURNING - Leave Halifax every Saturday, at 4 p.m. Arriving in Boston early Monday Morning, in season to connect with all Trains for the South and West.

REDUCED FARES.

Table with columns for fare types and amounts. Includes Stateroom (\$6.00), Cabin (5.00), Halifax to Boston and Return (9.00), and No Second-class or Steerage Tickets sold by this Line.

Excursions arranged and Tickets sold to all points in connection with World Travel Co. Staterooms can be secured in advance by mail, or by application to W. H. RING, Nickerson's Wharf, Boston, or J. F. PHELAN & SON, Halifax.

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## PROHIBITION vs. LICENSE.

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

## THE SOCIAL TYRANNY OF THE HOUR.

The tendencies of human idiosyncrasy are infinitely various. It is consequently impracticable to govern or to legislate with logical consistency. English speaking races, are, in their governments and their legislation, the least logical of peoples. That their legislation is essentially in the spirit of compromise is proverbial. The French are the most logical nation in the world, and the violent fluctuations of their government within the last hundred years constitute the commentary. Consistency used to be the bugbear of politicians, and even of private individuals of serious character. But men are gradually learning that the world changes, and that consistency may become obstinacy and even stupidity. Human nature is in fact very inconsistent, and by no process is that inconsistency more brought into prominence than by the attempt to reduce all the infinitely various social interests and institutions to a uniform logical system. The institution of marriage stands quite apart from the ordinary questions of liberty, and need not be touched upon in connection with them, and perhaps the best proof is that Mr. Mill's practice confuted his theory, his devotion to his wife having been of an ultra chivalrous character. Error on one or more than one subject does not invalidate truth spoken on others. Logically, Mr. Mill fell into many errors, as is mostly the case when logical deductions are pushed too far.

Mr. Carlyle was too like Dr. Johnson. The same hasty intolerance will prevent his opinions carrying much weight to posterity. Thackeray gives an amusing illustration of the stupid dogmatism of the older autocrat at the close of the "Virginians." "And the Doctor peering about the studio, and seeing the picture of Hal in his uniform, asked who was this? and was told that it was the famous American General—General Warrington, Sir George's brother. 'General Who?' cries the Doctor, 'General Where? Pooh! I don't know such a service.' And he turned his back and walked out."

Curiously enough Mr. Carlyle committed a precisely similar 'betise.' He could not suppress his scorn of the American armies of the Civil War, and with absurd infelicity persisted in contemptuously calling them "fighting parties." Yet a man of his calibre might have been supposed to know that General Hamley, probably the best military writer we have, has illustrated points of strategy by numerous descriptions and diagrams of the operations of the American Generals on both sides, in his splendid work the "Operations of War." Had Mr. Carlyle been a London coal-heaver, he would not probably have considered the "powder pot" of "heavy-wet" either "stupid" or "absurd."

And this reminds me that the contention of some prohibitionists that any one may import and buy liquor in the original package surely brands Prohibition as a law against the poor man, discriminating in favor of the tolerably well off. If manufacture is to be stopped it would seem consistent to forbid importation also. And further, if Canadian brewers and distillers are criminals, importers must stand in the same category of malefactors.

The very use of the term "criminals" applied to many worthy citizens, and the word "poison" to alcohol, ought to be enough to demonstrate to rational people the utterly irrational extremes to which fanaticism is prone. The word criminal, moreover, is not used merely as a figure of speech, but with malignant, however absurd, endeavor to fasten upon the victims the full meaning of the term.

And I must think in this connection that the partizanship of your correspondent Silix has betrayed him into a statement open to a very legitimate disputation. Of course it is a matter of personal opinion, but as I have never noticed in your contributor's letters any sign of his being other than a gentleman, or any other indication of lack of appreciation of what is gentlemanlike, I may be pardoned the surmise that his sincerity has been obscured by his personal regard, in his estimate of the Hon. J. B. Finch.

If a person who can allow himself publicly to apply the epithet "blackguard" to a Canadian citizen, not only of high talent, but of irreproachable life, as well as attempt to stigmatise as "criminals" a large number of other irreproachable citizens, is "an honorable and gentlemanly debater," I should say (only that I think Silix will scarcely maintain his contention) that his idea and mine of "an honorable and gentlemanly debater" are radically different. Between these opinions let others judge. The following, from the *Week*, seems, to my poor judgment, to put the position of the Hon. J. B. Finch in precisely the light in which most reasonable people would view it—

"The Hon. John B. Finch, of Nebraska, must be well aware that if he has been rebuked, it has not been for lecturing or speaking on Temperance in Canada. He is perfectly welcome to lecture or speak on that or any other philanthropic or general subject. He has been rebuked and is, as we believe, condemned by all right minded people for interfering between our Government and its citizens on the question of compensation, with which, as a foreigner, he has nothing to do and with which the commonest delicacy would teach him to refrain from meddling; and at the same time for assailing with the most venomous abuse, and holding up as fit subjects of inhuman treatment, a body of Canadian citizens who have done neither him nor his country any wrong. Canadian soil is hospitable, but respect for decency is required here."

I do not care very much about the precise definition of the word "sumptuary." Like many other words it may take (and practically has taken) a new shade of meaning in the course of time. And I see no substantial difference between the Stewart laws to which I referred, and which Silix admits to have been sumptuary, and those which the Prohibitionists seek to impose.

I am amused at the peremptoriness of your correspondent's "demands" for "proof" of certain points. Does he think I shall consider myself bound to follow wherever he may lead? He can advocate his cause as he pleases, and he may rest well assured that I shall do the like. I allow no man to interfere with my freedom of action, follow no man's lead, and acquiesce in no man's dictation. I have no objection, however, to refer to some of the points indicated. If Silix wants proof of the charges made against the Prohibitionists by the *Toronto World*, he had better get them from the *World*. For myself, well aware of the dominative aggressiveness of all fanatical movements, I have not a shadow of doubt of the truth of them. Corroborative evidence is not far to seek. I was talking not long ago to an editor who confessed that his paper shrunk from opposing the movement, lest it should be accused, of being in the pay of the "rum-sellers." How the Press can reconcile itself to this cowardice is to me a marvel. Believing, as I do, that one of the worst evils which can befall a state is to fall under the domination of a narrow clericalism, supported by all the sawdust-stuffed marionettes whose wires can be pulled by platform claptrap, the opinions of fanaticism are of less consideration to me than the puddle in the road I step aside to avoid.

It is one of the especial infamies of the Prohibitionists that they are always ready with this falsehood to insinuate against any newspaper that dares to take up the other side. They charged it against the *Week*, but the known character of that journal made the selection peculiarly unfortunate.

A letter appears in the *Week* of Aug. 6th, signed C. Rice, giving the Lunatic Asylum Inspector's Report for Ontario for the year ending 30th Sept., 1884. It happens to show how small a proportion of lunacy is ascribable to drink. Under the heading "Predisposing Cause," Drink stands 7. Under that of "Exciting Cause," 19. The totals are respectively 441 and 516. The remarks of the writer are trenchant, and his postscript reveals both the inquisitorial errorism, and the poltroonery of the Press. The postscript is as follows:

P. S.—The above has been refused publication in the daily press on both sides of politics, and probably for the same reason, dread of the clerical lash that deters so many members of the House of Commons from giving an honest vote on the Prohibition question.—C. R.

Yet if the Press had taken counsel of anything but its pusillanimity it might, one would suppose, in this instance, have risked the Pharisaic scourge; for out of the totals above given, there are respectively the figures 258 and 237 under the caption "Unknown."

FRANC-THEUR.

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Lease, No. 403, of 21 areas, viz., Nos. 234 to 243 inclusive. Nos. 296 to 304 inclusive. Nos. 319 to 323 inclusive. Nos. 320, 321, 323, 325, 329, 331, 333, 334.

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Lease, No. 406 of 26 areas, viz., Nos. 251, 333, 334, 356, 357, 359 to 370 inclusive. Nos. 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 334.

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7. A small steam barge would make available for salt water bathing numerous secluded and charming spots on the Arm and its vicinity; while business men could reach their offices of a morning and return to their families, of an evening through pleasant sea breezes and free from heat and dust. Schools and places of worship are close at hand.
8. By a long lease tenure, the capital for purchase of land would be available for buildings, and at the same time the tenant when the good will of his business had become valuable could either sell out his interest, or purchase the land at an interest stipulated in the Lease.
9. After 21 years benefit the Lease would be renewable each Seven Years on terms which may be stipulated at the outset.
10. A capable man, with energy and industry, could not only stand to win a handsome competence by taking hold of this property on terms such as are above suggested. Any such person, MEANSING BUSINESS, can learn further particulars on applying at the Office of

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50 bbls P. E. Island MESS and P. M. PORK  
25 bbls PLATE BEEF  
Pans Molasses, bbls Sugar  
Bread, bxs Tobacco, Chests Tea, and

**General Fishing Supplies.**

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