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THE CRITIC.

The Welfare of the People is the Highest Law.

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HALIFAX, N. S., JULY 31, 1885.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

The German army on a peace footing numbers four hundred and eighteen thousand men, or one per cent. of the entire population of the empire. This force will, on the basis of the new census, be now increased to four hundred and eighty thousand men. The German army on a war footing, which includes the reserves, numbers one million eight hundred thousand men. The annual revenue of the German Confederacy is about one hundred and forty-five million dollars, of which ninety million dollars is applied to the maintenance of the army.

The French radicals in view of the coming elections have issued a manifesto, in which they declare it to be their belief that the Government should educate, board, lodge, and clothe all children between the ages of four and sixteen years. They further declare that all customs, excise, and other indirect taxes should be abolished, and that the revenue should be derived from taxes levied upon income and capital. Radicals frequently miss their aim by overshooting the mark, and the French radicals who would thus deliberately disregard the prognostications of Malthus and at the same time place an embargo upon thrift and industry, will find their theories too radical even for Frenchmen.

The recent recommendation of the British Board of Admiralty, that each village, town and city upon the coasts of the British Isles should form, and support by subscription, a naval volunteer brigade, must have been suggested by some old salt possessed of antediluvian proclivities. No doubt such a force would, in case of war, be of assistance to the ships detailed for the defence of the coast; but it is somewhat difficult to understand why the expense of such a brigade should fall exclusively upon those residing on or near the shore. The defence of the nation should be provided for by the public at large, and the locality more immediately interested should not be obliged to shoulder an undue share of its cost.

The Digby Courier takes exception to an editorial which appeared in the CRITIC, upon the summer resorts of Nova Scotia. on the ground that Digby was overlooked, while Chester and Baddeck were given undue prominence. Those who read the article in question can readily understand that space would forbid the special mention of each and every watering place in the Province worthy of note. The beating facilities of Chester and the beautiful scenery of Baddeck, being unrivalled in Nova Scotia, were particularly referred to. No doubt Digby has its peculiar charms, and as it is more accessible than either of the places mentioned, it will doubtless continue to attract scores of pleasure-seekers. Our personal experiences of Digby and the adjacent cherry village of Bear River are most pleasant, and we have found it no hardship to be reduced to a cherry diet.

If the Eastern M. S. P. wanted more than their admitted rights, we would oppose their demands to the bitter end. As, however, we know for a certainty that they are entitled to what they ask, we would not be fair or independent did we not endorse their claims.

A movement is now on foot among the members of the Anglican Church in New Brunswick to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of Bishop Medley's work in that diocese. It is proposed by some ardent admirers of the Metropolitan to establish a Medley scholarship or professorship in connection with King's College, Windsor. Bishop Medley has certainly done much to build up the Church in New Brunswick, and he deserves well of her people. The endowment of a chair at King's would certainly be a most graceful acknowledgment of his services, and as it would at the same time strengthen the University at Windsor, it is to be hoped that the proposition may meet with a general approval and hearty support of the Church people in New Brunswick.

The elements of the greatness of Great Britain were ships, iron, and coal. We have the ships; we have the coal. Wherever we are known, we are credited with these. But what of the iron? Have we made the most of that? The Londonderry Mines are not (owing, we are informed, to injudicious management), of the gigantic importance that the iron mines of this Province ought to be; and yet no other mine of the kind has been properly opened in the Province. The best iron ore in the Province is to be found in Cape Breton and Pictou. Many people who have at heart the best interest of the whole Province, believe that, as there is known to be an immense quantity of ore in Cape Breton and Pictou, with the materials around for smelting, etc., it would be well for the Local Government to take some steps to second private enterprise, and so have a new industry in the eastern portion of the Province.

The outlook for the sugar planters is much more bright than it has been for many a year. What agricultural science has done for the sugar beet industry, chemical science is now doing for that of the sugar cane industry. If the new process of sugar making discovered by Frobach, of Berlin, proves equal to all that is claimed for it, it will completely revolutionize the sugar trade. For years it has been conceded that the present method of extracting the sugar from the cane is defective and expensive. The new process dispenses altogether with crushing and pressing. The cane being cut into strips the water first extracted by alcoholic vapor, the saccharine being left in the cane. This is then treated with liquid alcohol. It is asserted that this extracts all the saccharine. Afterward the sugar is extracted from the alcohol by being filtered through lime and chalk. If this process proves successful it will at once add a third to the present production of cane sugar, or at least 1,500,000 tons.

The terrible engines of destruction, which are daily being invented for use in war, both on land and sea, have, it is claimed, relatively increased in power more rapidly, than have the means of defence. In other words, the improvement of defensive armor has by no means kept pace with the improvements which have been made in projectile and other weapons. Admiral Sir George Elliot is of the opinion that a few locomotive torpedo boats, placed at the entrance of a harbor, would be able to prevent a British squadron from entering the same. Hobart Pasha, on the other hand, affirms in the columns of *Blackwood's*, that the destructive power of torpedoes, and torpedo boats, has been greatly overrated. One thing is certain, no war has occurred in modern times between two great powers, in which the truth or falsity of these statements could be shewn; and we sincerely trust that many decades may yet slip by before these destructive engines shall have been put to the test.

The black camel which kneels at the gates of all has long been crouching near the entrance to the home of the man who played the most conspicuous part during the rebellion in the United States. The death of General Grant will be mourned by a grateful nation, and his memory cherished by a thankful people. As a soldier, General Grant relied upon superior force, and his military achievements, although brilliant, cannot be considered as displaying great generalship. As President of the United States, Grant allowed himself to be made the tool of partizan leaders, and his ambition made his obedience to their sway complete. The misfortune of his later years have re-awakened the public interest in his welfare and the dogged determination with which he set about writing his war notes, while prostrated by a fell disease, touched the hearts of a kind and sympathetic people. Grant was more famous in life than in death. "Fame, we may understand, is no sure test of merit, but only a probability of such: it is an accident, not a property of a man." General Grant awoke one morning and found himself famous; it was, however, a transient fame, such as the span of a human life will serve to cover, but when the lapse of a century shall have heaped its hundred time-scrolls o'er his grave, his fame will be known only to the student of History; and even there it will fade into obscurity, as compared with the man who had the moral courage, by one stroke of his pen, to liberate from a cruel bondage 4,000,000 of our fellow-beings.

OUR BLUENOSE CLUB.

The next time we assembled, the day had been very warm, the thermometer having roamed about among the nineties.

"Been pretty hot, to-day," remarked the doctor.

"Yes, quite warm enough," said Mr. Coge, "and up at the hotel where I dine, they give one nothing but hot beef, hot lamb, hot boiled vegetables, and hot everything, until I hardly feel like eating anything."

"Few people understand arranging summer menus," replied the doctor: "at this season, our system demands cooling viands.—Cold meats, such as cold roast lamb, cold roast chickens, etc., are most acceptable, and among cold vegetables, cold asparagus. Salads present an endless variety, and all dishes look much more tempting when neatly arranged and prettily garnished, if only with a fruit blossoms. A liberal diet of fresh, though thoroughly ripe fruit is of the utmost importance to most of us, but care must be taken not to eat too heartily of it at any one meal. Vast quantities of liquid should be avoided when fruit has been eaten. Milk is a very important summer diet, but should be used in moderation, as it is liable to produce ill effects. Drink it in small mouthfuls, and rest a moment between them. Dyspeptic persons should beat the milk a few moments before drinking, in order to break the butter globules, and render digestion easier. Skimmed milk and fresh butter-milk are strongly recommended as summer drinks in place of ice-water. Breakfast should not be a heavy meal, and hot food should be used in moderation. Hot tea and coffee liberally partaken of prevent one from feeling comfortable all day. Radishes ice-cold, oatmeal crackers and milk, a dainty slice of cold lamb, fresh fruit and cold asparagus, present a breakfast menu that makes hot weather a luxury."

"Can you tell me a remedy for ice-water dyspepsia?" asked Mr. Rod.

"I have often suffered with it during the summer."

"It may be entirely relieved by using small quantities of freshly churned buttermilk, accompanied by what is known as moderately dry diet."

"Will you tell me of a good simple disinfectant?"

"Two pounds of copperas, or sulphate of iron, dissolved in a pail of water, will greatly assist in purifying a privy or cesspool. A pound of nitrate of lead, dissolved the same way, is excellent for sinks, drains, or vaults. Chloride of lime is also effectual, or a layer of charcoal-dust will prevent offensive odours rising from any decomposing substance. The quantity of these substances will depend on the amount of matter to be deodorized, and the length of time during which they will be effectual will depend upon local conditions."

"When I was in your laboratory, yesterday," remarked the doctor to Test-tube, "I saw some crucibles there that looked as if they were made of nickel. What are they?"

"They are nickel. It is a new idea. I use them for melting caustic alkalis instead of silver ones, as they are not only cheaper, but resist higher temperatures."

"I saw," said the doctor, "in a recent number of the *Scientific American* a notice of Dr. E. P. Brown's remarks at a meeting of the New York Odontological Society, on the effect of salt on the teeth."

He says, 'I will venture the assertion, that the excessive use of common salt is one of the main factors in the destruction of the human teeth to-day. I am now engaged in collecting some statistics on this point, from which I hope in time to demonstrate, what seems to me to be the fact, that common salt excessively used is a great solvent of the human teeth. If it will injure the human teeth through the chemistry of our systems in some way that I will not attempt to explain to-night, why might it not also have the effect of preventing a good development of the teeth when taken into the system in excess? You will find that people who eat a great deal of salt, and a great deal of sugar, are often entirely toothless. I know several instances of candy-storekeepers where three generations are entirely toothless. People who eat an excessive amount of salt are tempted to eat large quantities of candy, pickles and vinegar. There seems to be a craving for those substances after the excessive use of salt.'

"Here is an item more in your line," he continued, handing a clipping from the same paper to the superintendent, who read it aloud:—

"A SHOAL WATER ALARM—A curious invention, especially designed for navigating the Nile, but which is applicable to other rivers, has been brought out by Messrs. Yarrow, of London. The object of the invention is to notify the pilot of the existence of sandbanks or rocks lying directly in his pathway. The invention consists of two poles projecting about fifty feet ahead from the port and starboard sides, at the ends of which are suspended two vertical iron rods. The bottom extremities of these come about one foot below the level of the boat itself. Attached to each of these two vertical iron rods is a wire rope which passes inboard, and is connected with the whistle on the boiler; and the gear is so arranged that immediately this indicator touches a rock or sandbank, it instantly causes the steam whistle to blow. This plan, in the first instance, draws the pilot's attention to the fact, and also points out to him on which side of the steamer the sand bank or rock exists, so that it gives him an idea in which direction to steer."

"Stout Meadowcraft & Co., of New York, have just patented a very neat invention in the shape of an electric fan," said the doctor. "It consists of an ornamental standard about a foot high, on which is mounted a screw-propeller fan. On connecting the wires of a battery with the standard, the fan revolves rapidly, and delivers a cool breeze in any direction desired. The upper part of the standard, on which the fan is carved, is hinged, which allows of the adjustment of the fan to any desired position. The battery is contained in a little box 4½ inches square and same depth, holding liquid enough to run the fan for several hours, when it is poured out and replaced by a fresh supply."

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MONTAGUE GOLD MINES,
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Will leave every day, Sunday excepted, between

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where he is prepared to do all kinds of Laundry
Work at short notice, as he is confident he can give
perfect satisfaction, having had several years expe-
rience in the business.

JOHN A. POND.

RELIGIOUS.
BAPTIST.

The Karens a few years ago were wild Jungle-dwellers, and despised by the people of Burmah. They have since become christianized through the efforts of Baptist missionaries, and are now employed by the Burman Government in introducing new industries into the country.

The pastor of the Boreau Baptist Church, New York, Rev. Edward Jackson, son of Rev. Adoniram Jackson, pioneer missionary to Burmah, India, is about to spend some time with Stanley, in missionary explorations in Africa.

The Convention of the Maritime Provinces meets at Amherst on the 22nd August.

The Rev. W. J. White, of the Baptist Mission in Japan, is preparing an adaptation of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. The illustrations are drawn from Japanese life.

The Rev. Thos. Spurgeon, son of the great Baptist preacher, is pastor of a large and growing church in Auckland, Australia. A new building just dedicated was built at the expense of his father's congregation.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The death of Rev. G. W. Hodgson is a severe loss to the Church of England in Canada. A man of strong powers of observation, a magnetic speaker, an original thinker, and of great independence, he was enabled to exercise a marked influence upon the thought and action of the place in which he might live. Had he been settled in England, he would have taken a front rank among the clergy there. Most of the public questions connected with Prince Edward Island were guided if not originated by his powerful speeches and writings. As a theologian he ranks high. Firmly convinced himself of the position he held, he was tolerant to others. Unswerving in his allegiance to the Church of England, he was considerate towards the opinions and faith of those who differed from her on one side or the other. His life was blameless; his zeal abundant. And "being dead he yet speaketh." The Church cannot supply his place.

The returning volunteers belonging to the Church of England attended St. George's Church on Sunday evening last, when they were addressed by Rev. Dr. Partridge. About 30 belonged to this congregation.

The Rev. C. W. McCully has been temporarily appointed to Dartmouth, until the election of a new Rector.

The Rev. A. J. Townsend is approaching convalescence. Rumor says he leaves for England shortly.

The Rev. A. Bent has taken charge of the Parish of Pugwash.

THE CANADIAN PRIMATE OF CHURCH PARTIES.—The last Provincial Synod of Canada was opened with a very remarkable address from the Metropolitan, the venerable Bishop of Fredericton. A local paper happily describes it as characterized by "brilliant simplicity, fervent charity, and wealth of wisdom gained by long and deep knowledge of men and their work." The address opens by saying that "the question with Canadian Churchmen used to be, What is England going to do for us? Now we have to face the just as serious question, What are we going to do for Canada? In answer to this the address points out "dangers and duties." The first danger is that of "a wealthy congregationalism usurping the noble heritage of the Catholic Church; while multitudes who were once with us find no place in our churches, no interest in own hearts, and nursed by no tender mother within our fold, quietly slip away from us, and often become our bitterest foes." Their work in Canada is to hand on the church "so that not a crumb of a heritage so precious should be lost."

PRESBYTERIAN.

A special thanksgiving service for the suppression of the rebellion in the North-West, and the return of the volunteers of this city, was held last Sunday evening in St. Matthew's Church. Rev. Mr. Laing, the pastor, preached on the occasion. The music furnished by the excellent choir, was beautifully rendered.

A call from Knox Church, Pictou, has been extended to Rev. George S. Carson, who has but lately returned from Scotland where he took a post-graduate course. He gives every evidence of being a successful minister of the Gospel.

Rev. John M. Allan, for four years pastor of the Free Church in Madeira, is now in Nova Scotia. It is expected that he will preach in St. Andrew's church on Sunday next.

The new church which has been for some months in course of erection at Dorchester, was dedicated on the 8th inst. Revs. Dr. McRae and Joseph Hoff preached on the occasion. To those acquainted with Dorchester it is a matter of wonder that the building was undertaken, there being but very few Presbyterian families in the town. The people have shown a liberality and enterprise worthy of all praise. We heartily join with a contemporary in wishing that they day is not far distant when "the little one shall become a thousand and the small one a strong nation."

The Rev. W. S. Holt, late Presbyterian missionary in Shanghai, is now laboring among the Chinese in Portland, Ore., a foreign mission on the home field.

Out of a total of 181 churches in Edinburgh, 124 are Presbyterian. There have been added to the membership of the Third Presbyterian Church, Chicago, during the pastorate of Dr. Kittredge, from other churches 1,639 and on confession 1,527, making a total for the fifteen years of 3,166.

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Charming Scenery!
Well Appointed Steamers.

On and After the 3rd July.

The large and well furnished Steamer MARION will leave Port Mulgrave, for Sydney and Intermediate Ports, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, on arrival of C. K. Train, due at 2.10 p.m., Railway time. Returning will leave Sydney every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 6 p.m., connecting with the I. C. R. Train leaving Mulgrave for the West at 11 noon.
The well-known favorite Steamer NEPTUNE will leave Port Mulgrave for Sydney via the St. Peter's Canal and East Bay on arrival of Train daily, returning following morning in time for train.
The fast Iron Steamer MAY QUEEN will run between Baddeck, Whycocomah, Little Bras d'Or, Christmas Island and West Bay, connecting with steamer at Baddeck.
The large and commodious Steamer CLYDE will be placed on the route as soon as travel demands.
Tickets can be purchased and information given at all Ticket Offices of the I. C. Railway, and at office of
J. S. MACLEAN & CO.,
Agents.

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, JULY 31, 1885.

A NEW INDUSTRY.

Theoretically, Nova Scotians are clever men, practically some of the more so. We have within this province resources, which, if properly developed would greatly increase the wealth of our people. These are allowed to be idle, because our capitalists lack the practical knowledge which is required to ensure the success of a new enterprise. In the early days of gold mining in this province many of our moneyed men were bitten; to-day these mines, under the management of skilled men, are paying well. There is no country in the world better adapted for the manufacture of the sulphite wood-fibre than is this province. We have the requisite minerals in abundance, with an almost inexhaustible supply of the wood required, and these with cheap fuel should enable us to successfully compete with the world in this new and growing industry. Our lumbermen are year by year forced to go further back from the lakes and water courses to obtain suitable timber, thus enhancing the cost of production to no inconsiderable extent; but they are leaving behind them the small and younger growth of timber which is admirably adapted for making wood-fibre, and as the land is capable of producing a new growth within twelve or fifteen years, the supply of raw material should be unlimited. We have it on good authority that the average annual yield from our forests is about 125 million feet, board measure, which, if sold at a profit of \$2.00 per thousand feet, would realize \$250,000 to the manufacturer. If an equal amount of wood were manufactured into wood fibre, it would produce 90,000 tons, which would net after paying all expenses \$20 per ton, total profits being \$1,800,000. The wood fibre when manufactured would probably sell at \$60 per ton, which upon the above quantity would be \$5,400,000. Of this sum, at least \$5,000,000 would be distributed among our lumbermen, miners, quarry men, farmers, millers, ship and real estate owners. The lime stone and pyrites required in the manufacture of wood fibre, are found in large deposits in this province, and as there is no fear of glutting the market, the industry is one which could not fail to prove remunerative. There are in Norway 50 pulp mills which produced in 1884, 100,000 tons of pulp. In Germany, Austria, and Switzerland, there are 600 ground wood pulp mills and 80 chemical fibre works, of which latter 60 are producing sulphite fibre. Despite this enormous production the price of pulp and fibre has not fallen materially, notwithstanding the depression of the last few years. The sulphite wood fibre can be produced at one third of the cost of esparto and straw pulps, which are very largely used, and the rapidity with which sulphite fibre has been adopted for all grades of paper up to the finest, proves that it must fill "a long felt want," and fill it well. England and France consume yearly 315,000 tons of esparto pulp. Wood makes a better pulp, and will in time replace that material. It will thus be seen that we have in this province natural products, which if properly combined and skillfully manufactured would produce a marketable product, and that 90 per cent. of the receipts from its sale would find its way into the pockets of our own people. We have the capital and the material required for this industry, but we lack men possessing sufficient practical knowledge to ensure its success. Why do not some of our young Nova Scotians visit the German or Norwegian mills, which would fit them to engage in this enterprise. One year's experience in a large mill would be sufficient to enable them to acquire a thorough knowledge of the business, and this knowledge might prove advantageous both to themselves and to the country at large.

THE SHORT LINE RAILWAY.

We have before us Messrs. Daly and Stairs' letter, which was read at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held in this city on the 2nd inst. In that communication a number of statements are made which we sincerely trust—not only for the sake of the gentlemen concerned, but in the larger interests of the Government, the Dominion and more especially the Maritime Provinces and this port—can be corroborated and fully verified. Mere expressions of opinion, no matter from what source they may originate, are valueless unless supported by facts. We require something more than bare statements to convince us that we have been fairly and honestly dealt with in the selection of the route for the Short Line Railway, and we therefore look to our representatives to give us some good and substantial reasons for their advocacy of "the Pope line," which was condemned by the Chamber of Commerce and the Joint Committee of the City Council and citizens.

In answer to the able reports and the full array of facts and figures which we have had presented to us in favor of "the Combination line," it is not sufficient to tell us that we are ignorant on the subject and do not know what is in our own interests, nor is it an answer to Mr. Light's report to say that he is unreliable. Mr. Light is a gentleman who stands very high in his profession, and we cannot accept an attack upon his character as an answer to our demand for justice. We have, however, other documents to which we may refer for information besides Mr. Light's report, and it has never been hinted that the statements contained in these

documents are unreliable. We have reference to the reports made by the Government surveyors who examined the different routes, and to the reports of Mr. O'Sullivan, Inspector of Surveys for the Province of Quebec, Mr. Keating, City Engineer of Halifax, Mr. Baillairge, City Engineer of Quebec, and others. It seems to us that if the Pope or International route is really the shortest and best, or if it is even a good line, the data upon which such an opinion has been formed should be given to the public, for certainly the very opposite is to be gathered from the reports to which we have referred.

Messrs. Daly and Stairs say in their letter that "the people of Halifax must remember that there are many things which must be taken into account besides *distances* and *grades*," and that "it is impossible to enter into a discussion of the merits of the different lines." We can comprehend why they found it impossible at that time to enter upon the discussion there is however no impossibility now, and we ask them for a plain and straightforward statement of the facts and reasons which induced them to cast their votes in favor of a line which it is generally believed will have the effect of contributing largely towards the destruction of the trade prospects of this port. As to the important considerations which they state it was necessary to take into account "besides *distances* and *grades*," we think the citizens of Halifax should be informed what these things were. They must have been weighty indeed to have swayed the judgment of the men who had pledged themselves to support none but "the *shortest* and *best* line."

We await with no little interest the expected explanation from our members, and will allow them a reasonable time before making any further comments on the subject.

OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

The preponderance of ships flying the British flag now engaged in the world's commerce has aroused the jealousy of foreign powers, but up to the present time their efforts to secure a larger proportion of the carrying trade have been ineffectual, while year by year the tonnage of England has continued to increase, and has in fact during the past 30 years been trebled.

	Vessels.	Tons.
Great Britain.....	22,500	11,200,000
United States.....	6,600	2,700,000
Norway.....	4,200	1,500,000
Germany.....	3,700	1,400,000
France.....	2,900	1,100,000
Italy.....	3,200	1,000,000
Russia.....	2,300	600,000

England's tonnage on the ocean highways is between four and five times that of the United States. It is seven times that of Norway, eight times that of Germany, ten times that of France, eleven times that of Italy, and eighteen times that of Russia.

If the comparison is confined to steamships, which now carry so large and so important a part of the commerce of the world, the supremacy of Great Britain is exhibited in a still more striking way:—

	Steam Vessels.	Tons.
All nations.....	7,764	9,232,000
Great Britain.....	4,649	5,919,000
France.....	458	667,000
United States.....	422	601,000
Germany.....	420	476,000
Spain.....	282	305,000
Italy.....	135	166,000
Holland.....	127	155,000
Russia.....	194	149,000

England's steam tonnage is almost ten times as great as that of her nearest rival—France. It is ten times the United States' steam tonnage, and forty times Russia's. The British flag covers nearly two-thirds of all the ocean steamers afloat.

In 1860, the year before the civil war, exactly two-thirds of the foreign trade of the United States was carried on in American vessels. Last year five-sixths of the American foreign trade was carried on in foreign vessels. According to the proportion of tonnage dues collected at American ports of ships of different nationalities, British vessels carried about one-half of the foreign freights and American vessels one-sixth, while the remaining third was divided between Norway, Germany, Italy, Spain, and France, in the order named, without taking account of the smaller maritime nations.

Nearly three-quarters of England's carrying trade on the ocean is done in English ships.

The report of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty, which has just been published in neat pamphlet form, will be found of interest to those unfamiliar with the grand work being carried on in the city and province by this humane organization. Four hundred and eighty cases of cruelty to men, women, children, and to the lower animals, have been investigated, and the perpetrators have been punished as the law directs. Mr. Naylor, the energetic Secretary Agent of the Society, is a most indefatigable worker in the cause of humanity, and it is mainly due to his untiring zeal that the Society is now enjoying its ninth year of active existence. The S. P. C. appears to be no exception to the rule which affects similar humane and charitable organizations in this and other cities, the work being carried on unostentatiously by a few interested gentlemen who too frequently have to put their hands in their pockets to meet current expenses. This Society has been, and is, doing a noble work in the city, and deserves to be supported handsomely by our citizens.

MINING.

The reports from the gold mines in different parts of the Province are such as to make it certain that this industry is one of the most important in Nova Scotia. Knowledge, skill, improved mechanical appliances and capital have done for the gold mining in this Province that which, if it had been done 25 years ago, would have saved hundreds of thousands of dollars from being uselessly expended. We had the capital, we had the enterprise to work our mines, but we lacked the practical knowledge which is essential to success, so that for every ounce of gold we extracted from the quartz, we expended twice and thrice its value. To-day our gold mines are in the hands of practical men who thoroughly understand their business, and there is not an industry in the country which is making a better return for labor and the outlay of capital than is the gold mining industry of Nova Scotia. In Yarmouth, Queens, Lunenburg, Hants and Halifax Counties are to be found some of the richest leads in the country, and there is every indication that we have as yet but scratched the surface of a very small portion of the gold-mining area. The editors of the Yarmouth and Liverpool *Times* are to be congratulated for the enterprise displayed by them in collecting reliable data regarding the mines in their respective counties. The journalists of Windsor and Lunenburg could take a leaf from their book.

GOLD MINES OF AUSTRALIA.—The Victoria gold mines are in a prosperous condition, though no remarkable discoveries have been made during the past year. From the Mining Registrars' reports for the quarter ended December 31, 1884, we learn that the gold yield for the year 1884 was 778,618 oz 7 dwt. 22 grs., or about \$15,572,367, counting the gold at \$20, or £4 per ounce. The registrars report the mining industry as prosperous, and that the production will probably increase during the coming year. Seventy-eight gold mines paid during the quarter \$1,132,805 in dividends, equal to about 28 per cent. of the entire production.—*Mining Review*.

The report just issued from the Geological Survey office upon the mineral products of the United States for 1884 shows very plainly the effect of the business depression which prevailed during the year. The value of all the metallic and nonmetallic substances produced in the country last year aggregated but \$413,104,620, as against \$452,264,628 in 1883, which in turn was smaller by \$3,000,000 than the total of 1882. The decline was due more to a reduction in price than to a decrease in quantity, and the production in several important industries showed a decided growth. Thus the amount of copper placed upon the market in 1884 was 145,221,934 pounds, and in 1883 only 117,151,795, but the smaller output of the earlier year was valued at \$18,064,807, against \$17,789,687 for the product of 1884. In like manner the total production of coal showed a net gain in tonnage of 4,033,326 tons over 1883, but a decline in value of \$15,726,277, anthracite having fallen 25 cents per ton in spot price and bituminous fifteen cents per ton. The petroleum industry appears to have felt this influence most of all, the production having risen from 23,400,229 barrels in 1883 to 24,080,758 barrels in 1884, while the average price fell off \$1.10 to 85 cents per barrel, so that the value of the larger supply was more than five million dollars less.

According to the *St. John Globe*, it is rumored that the Maguire gold mine in northern Queens, N. S., has been sold to an American company for \$25,000. Mr. J. G. Morton of the Caledonia mine has sent to St. John some very fine specimens of gold quartz, which were taken out from near the surface.

The proprietors of the Antimony mine at West Gore have opened a new shaft, on the same lead, eight or ten rods south from the old shaft, making in all three shafts that are now being worked. The ore is much richer. There is also a large vein of gold bearing quartz which is being taken out with the antimony. This mine is giving employment to about forty men and boys. The ore is put into barrels, each barrel weighing from seven to nine hundred pounds. This property is but a few rods from the main road, an advantage that few mining proprietors have.

There is a shaft being sunk by a new company, on land formerly owned by James Murdock, about thirty rods from the Dominion mines.—*Hants Co. Journal*.

FIFTEEN MILE STREAM.—Mr. C. S. Graham, manager and proprietor of the Nonparoil mine, was a guest at the Halifax Hotel on Wednesday last. He showed us some very fine specimens of gold-bearing quartz. He has now sunk the shaft to a depth of 30 feet, showing 4 feet of quartz.

Hall, Anderson & Co., are running a 10 stamp mill and expect shortly to have 10 more stamps in operation. 100 men are constantly employed in this mine. Mr. J. H. Blakemore, secretary of the company was in town last week.

The new machinery lately purchased by Mr. J. H. Hudson will be fully tested in a few days, as Mr. Hudson has now 200 tons of quartz ready for the crusher.

The mine of the Victoria Company, owned by parties in New York will be opened up during the early part of August. Messrs. Kretschmar and Roiset represent the company's prospects to be good.

Austen Brothers are agents of the National Tube Works Co., of McKeesport, Pa., who manufacture the best wrought iron pipe in the world. Miners remember this when requiring any.

CAPE BRETON NOTES.

The first fuel brick factory established upon this continent has recently been opened by Mr. Charles Archibald of Cow Bay, C. B. These bricks, which are manufactured from fine coal and coal dust, utilize a material otherwise comparatively worthless, and are found to be excellent for steam purposes. This industry is extensively carried on in the collieries of Great Britain and the continent and promises to pay well in this country. Mr. Archibald, who is himself a practical mining engineer, and thoroughly familiar with the manufacture of fuel bricks, has erected at Cow Bay a large brick factory, which is fitted with the latest and best machinery. By the way, the Government should have admitted the machinery for this new industry free of duty, as it did that of the Sugar Refinery and Halifax Cotton Factory. No doubt other coal mining companies in Cape Breton and Nova Scotia will soon follow the example set them by the enterprising manager of the Cow Bay Mine. The output of coal from the Cape Breton collieries which it was feared would be small, is now quite up to the average of former years, and it is confidently expected that the present season will be one of the best that has been known in Cape Breton for years. Reports from Little Glace Bay and the Reserve Collieries are most encouraging. To those who have visited Sydney, North Sydney and the other chief centres of population upon the Island, it must be quite evident that in many lines Cape Breton merchants draw their supplies from the wholesale houses of Montreal, the Island being literally overrun with Montreal agents. Halifax merchants still retain a portion of the trade of Cape Breton, but if they wish to continue their business with merchants of the Island, they must see to it that their services in some lines, at least, compare more favourably with those of Montreal and St. John, than they now do. All things considered, the outlook in Cape Breton for the present year is good, and should the crops turn out as well as now anticipated, the fall trade in the Island will be more brisk than it has been for many years past.

TRADE NOTES.

Is it the duty of the State to protect its citizens? If it is, then the laborer should be protected from unjust demands on the part of any employer.—*Labor Leaf*.

Money is properly only a medium of exchange for labor, and has no moral right or claim to increase, except by passing through some form of labor.—*Aristotle*.

I wish it never were one's duty to quarrel with anybody. But not to do it sometimes is to smile in the devil's face, and that no one ought to do.—*George McDunnell*.

In all the revolutions there have been but two parties confronting each other—that of the people who wished to live by their own labor, and that of those who would live by the labor of others.—*Blauquin*.

The law passed by the Legislature of Ohio, which has already gone into effect, that the wages of workmen shall be paid in cash weekly, does away with the odious truck system and store order swindle, and is virtually a raise in wages. The world do move.—*Craftsman*.

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

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

The following is from the *Toledo Sunday News*, and is reproduced here as peculiarly adapted to the thoughtful consideration of members of labor bodies:—

When workmen engage in an enterprise and expect the patronage of brother toilers to help carry it through, it should be borne in mind that something more than the success of that particular enterprise is at stake. The issue on trial is the long disputed question whether workmen have the brain, the judgment, and the foresight to stand by one another and aid one another in securing their rights. The claim is boastfully made that labor is not true to itself, that the average laborer would rather see the monopolists prosper than a brother toiler, and the numerous occasions wherein workmen have neglected to aid one another when they could have done so are pointed out as conclusive proof that labor is incapable of improving its condition, and that all attempts to encourage it is wasted time. Every one knows that should the workmen take only a passing interest in pushing the few enterprises in which they are interested they would be a success. It is further known that were laborers to make any special effort they could be remarkably successful. The public, and especially the toilers, should distinctly understand that these enterprises in which workmen are engaged are asking no donations or sacrifices of labor. All they ask is that workmen give them the patronage which would go somewhere else. This costs no money, for unless they can get the worth of their money, their patronage is not expected. It only requires a disposition on the part of labor to be true to itself.

TO THE HALIFAX BATTALION.

Not only they who met the rebel foes
Upon the field of battle, red and gory,
Deserve a nation's thanks, but also those
Who shared their comrades' glory.

A soldier's earliest duty's to obey
Where sabres gleam and cannon loudly rattle,
Or where less stirring duties call away
Far from the din of battle.

All cannot hope to meet the enemy,
The murderous bullets found them thickly thrice,
All cannot drown with shouts of victory
The groanings of the dying.

We gave our honor in your hands to guard,
And nobly have you held it in your keeping;
And now we claim a share in the reward
Which you are justly reaping.

'Twas no light task to bid our dear ones go,
When duty called, to battle for the stranger,
To meet, perchance, the ambush'd, savage foe,
Mid'st hardship, toil and danger.

Right nobly have you answered duty's call—
And now, with grateful hearts we hail this meeting,
And joyfully extend to one and all
A brother's kindly greeting.

C. D. R.

July 24th, 1885.

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 LIQUOR TRAFFIC—THE SENATE'S REMEDY.

To the Editor of the Critic:—

Sir,—In 1830 England tried the experiment of discouraging the "gin palace" by the establishment of the free beer shop. "The idea entertained at the time," says the London *Times* in 1871, "was that free trade in beer would gradually wean men from the temptations of the regular tavern, would promote the consumption of a wholesome national beverage in place of ardent spirits, would break down the monopoly of the old license-houses, and impart, in short, a better character to the whole trade. . . . The result of this experiment did not confirm the expectations of its promoters. The sale of beer was increased, but the sale of spirituous liquors was not diminished."

A short time after its passage, Sidney Smith who, in his admiration for it, said, "we have to day given the people a moral, I may say a religious drink," was compelled to use the following language: "The new Beer Bill has begun its operation. Everybody is drunk. Those who are not singing are sprawling. The sovereign people are in a beastly state." In later years Recorder Hill, in one of his charges from the bench said that "the establishment of the beer shop is *universally denounced as a curse upon the land.*" The Committee of the House of Lords in 1850 reported of the beer-houses "that they are notorious for the sale of an inferior article; that the absolute consumption of (ardent) spirits, hitherto from whatever cause, far from diminished; and that the comforts and morals of the poor have been seriously impaired." Among those who gave testimony before that committee was Chaplain Clay a well known authority among all students of social science, who said, "I believe it impossible for human language to describe the misery and wretchedness added to the previous sum of our moral and social ill by beer-houses." A committee of the House of Commons in 1853 concurred with the Lords report and declared that the "beer shop system has proved a failure." In 1869 "the Lower House of Convocation of the Province of Canterbury," a body having ecclesiastical supervision over a population of over 14,000,000 adopted the report of a committee who declared after an elaborate investigation, that "the direct causes of our national intemperance, one of the foremost and worst prolific, as it appears to your committee is the operation of the legislative Act which called beer houses into existence."

Testimony proving the disastrous results of the English Beer Bill might be almost indefinitely multiplied, and I will close with the following from the London *Globe*: "The injury done by the Beer Act to the peace and order of rural neighborhoods, not to mention domestic happiness, industry, and economy, has been proved by witnesses from every class of society to have exceeded the evils of any single act of internal administration passed within the memory of man."

The licenses which were issued under the Bill included the sale of wine also, hence we see that the free use of the lighter alcoholic being "in the interest of temperance," as claimed by the Senate prove to be the very reverse, and bear no better fruits in England than Dickens tells us they do in France; and as every thoughtful man knows they must in the nature of things produce, as the article dealt in is the product of a reversal of God's order, as shown in my former letter. Moreover the nature of malt liquors invites the drinker to remain in the saloon, guzzling and tipping by the hour, where the stronger liquors would paralyze the senses quickly.

If we turn our attention to the developments of the traffic in the United States, the evidence is overwhelming in the same direction, nor do we take our facts or figures from temperance sources, but from government and municipal officials, not unusually given to support temperance laws.

In 1870 against the protest of temperance men, Massachusetts so altered a prohibitory law then upon her statute book, as to allow the sale of malt

liquors in all places, unless there was a local vote to forbid. In 1873 this permissive law was swept from the statute book with the recommendation of the governor, who said in his inaugural:—

"If we are to accept the evidence of those who have had the most painful experience of the miseries produced by these places (beer-shops) they are among the greatest obstacles to the social and moral progress of the community."

The Chief Constable of Massachusetts, under date of Oct. 3rd 1870, writes: "That not exceeding five per cent. of the retail dealers who pretend to sell ale, porter, strong beer and lager-beer, confine or limit their trade to malt-liquors only. The service of the search-warrants almost invariably discloses the fact that lager-beer saloons so-called, keep and sell more or less distilled liquors."

The District Attorney of Essex, says:

"According to the evidence which I have, beer-shops where nothing stronger is kept or sold, are as scarce as men entirely without sin."

The Police Commissioners of the State, in their first annual report, say: "The ale and beer law is a veil that covers much that is vile, and it is one that is difficult for the officers to lift or see through, and under its protection every vile compound that ever poisoned the human system may be sold almost with impunity."

Mayor Richmond of New Bedford said in 1882: "It will be remembered that, on the first Tuesday of May last our city voted to allow the sale of ale and beer. The result has proved that the legalizing the ale and beer shop has been a curse to our city, and carried misery to hundreds of homes in our midst. They are nothing but shields to cover the stealthy sales of all intoxicating drinks, and are almost a thorough protection of the rum-seller against the enforcement of the prohibitory law."

"I might add incidentally to the foregoing facts which I take from Judge Pitman's and other recent works on this subject, but space will not permit, suffice it to say, that there is no fact better established among those familiar with the subject, than the utter failure of the lighter alcoholics to check the evils of intemperance; but on the contrary it is beyond dispute that they have proved to be a wide and effective creator of an appetite for the stronger liquors, particularly among the young, besides proving to be an effective cover for the sale of all kinds of liquors, and I am prepared to prove that it brutalizes and causes as much crime and misery as the stronger liquors.

Mr. Laurance, the Superintendent of the Washington Home in Boston says: "At the present time the appetite for strong drink is formed in early life by drinking the lighter drinks, such as lager-beer, ale, cider, etc., in the fashionable saloons." There are but few men better qualified to give an opinion on the subject than Mr. Laurance, and his views are corroborated by all who have given any attention to the subject.

Since writing the foregoing, "Franc-Tirour's" long contribution to ideas, theories, and assertions, which have been a thousand times driven off the field of polemic disputation, on this subject has come to hand, they will be attended to in due course, for the present let me correct some of his errors.

Charles Dickens says nothing about the wine-shops of Paris, but of France. And France is continually referred to by our opponents as a proof of the effect of wine-drinking as a promoter of sobriety.

The war with Germany had the effect not only to attract the attention of foreigners through the correspondents of the press to the horrible drunkenness of the French armies, but to reveal to the thoughtful statesman of her own nation the extent of this national vice. In 1872 the Government appointed a Committee of Enquiry on the subject of drunkenness. The Secretary (M. Desjardins) in his report says: "There is one point on which all members of the French Assembly thought and felt alike. They knew that to restore France to her right position, their moral and physical powers must be given back to her people. Bring ambitious to restore the fortunes of the country, they ought also to make up their minds to its regeneration. To combat a propensity which has long been regarded as venal because it seemed to debase and corrupt only the individual, but the prodigious extension of which has resulted in a menace to society at large and in the temporary humiliation of the country, is a duty incumbent on the men to whom that country has entrusted the task of investigating and remedying its ills."

The *Constitutional*, a Paris paper, in a long editorial the same year, says as follows, not of Paris but of France: "It is unanimously admitted that the habit of drunkenness has increased in France year by year since the beginning of the century. In all directions its increase is marked, and complaints are made of the disastrous effects which it produces on public health as well as on public morality. The *habitudes* of the taverns and wine-sellers lose all inclination for work; they desert the workshop during several days of the week, and the gains of the other days are entirely devoted to the indulgence of their passions for drink. Family life is entirely neglected. All idea of saving is forever abandoned. These drunkards who are married and fathers of families take no trouble to satisfy the most urgent wants of their wives and children. . . . The tavern is a school of vice. It is from there that nearly all criminals emerge, and it is there that the great army of thieves and malefactors finds recruits. . . . The French race is deteriorating daily. It is especially the drunkenness produced by alcohol which exercises a deplorable effect on the public health. The drunkenness caused by wine is less dangerous. Unhappily the passage from one to the other is rapid. Men begin with wine, soon the palate is palmed and asks for stronger excitement. . . . For forty years the consumption of alcohol has tripled in France."

I have abundance of proof as to the drunkenness of France and other wine-producing countries, and which fully corroborate Mr. Dickens, but the foregoing will suffice for the present.

The London *Times* lately published the following table showing the

average consumption of intoxicating liquors per head of population in the principal countries of the world. Will F. T. repudiate or dispute them? We may truly say alas! for drunken France.

	Spirits, Litres.	Wine, Litres.	Beer, Litres.
Canada.....	3.08	0.20	8.51
Norway.....	3.90	1.00	15.30
United States.....	4.70	2.61	31.30
Great Britain and Ireland...	5.37	2.00	143.92
Austria-Hungary.....	5.70	22.10	28.42
France.....	7.28	119.90	21.10
Russia.....	8.08	unknown	1.65
Sweden.....	8.14	0.36	11.00
Germany.....	8.60	0.00	65.00
Belgium.....	9.20	3.70	169.20
Switzerland.....	15.30	55.00	37.50
Netherlands.....	9.87	2.57	27.00

Your correspondent, like all who have gone before him, will find it decidedly to his interests to ignore and laugh at facts and figures. I shall continue to use them, however, and challenge proof of their inaccuracy.

No man at all familiar with prohibitory liquor laws will venture to say that they interfere with legitimate personal liberty, or that on the statute books of every free country, are not found many laws the very same in principle, and the justice of which is indisputable.

I need no caution either as to the teachings of the Bible or "of the inferences of modern criticism" upon the subject; and will endeavour to give your correspondent a little additional light on that phase of the question before we get through. The miracle of Cana stands as firm as any portion of the Bible, and none but skeptics would call it in question, and they are of little account. And that Bible moreover condemns the use of wine in the strongest terms in many passages, nowhere commands the use of fermented wine, nor did our Saviour either make, use, or commend the use of it, the onus of proof rests with those who affirm that He did.

If F. T. did not know that law-makers had for "several centuries been taxing their ingenuity to frame restrictive license laws," it is his misfortune and no fault of mine; I will prove it for him in my next. The length of my paper reminds me that I must close for the present.

Yours,
SILEX.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

THE PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

What fools these mortals be! Some of them actually seem to think their brothers and sisters capable of believing anything. Some have been writing reports of the late meeting of the teachers of Nova Scotia and seem to think that a paper or speech was good if they see fit so to pronounce it. What fools these mortals be, indeed! But the wise fools ought not to imagine that the little fools can be persuaded of everything. I know teachers whom the Association did not discourage. Notwithstanding the inevitable modicum of nonsense that was gushed forth by certain educational "nabobs," notwithstanding the transparent attempt to stifle free discussion by certain interested persons; and notwithstanding the whitewashing afforded this by duly petted and not too keen-witted reporters, many members of the Provincial Educational Association still believe that such an Association may be so conducted as to be satisfactory to "the bone and sinew" of the teaching profession. As to those who think differently I say nothing beyond this: *there are reasons why they should not be censured.* If they believe what many of them hinted to me at the meeting, that not one member would write independently about their meeting, I beg to remind them that some credit is due an honest attempt, and that the writer earnestly tries to be in this matter without "fear, favor or affection."

The principal features of the meeting were, (1) the papers read by Dr. Rand, Principal McKay, Superintendent Crockett, and Inspector McKenzie; (2) the spoken addresses by Dr. Allison, Dr. Rand, Superintendent Montgomery, and Prof Higgins; (3) the class-lessons; (4) the discussions that began at various times during the meeting, but which in most cases were closed before they were fairly begun.

Dr. Rand's paper, which was of marked ability, discussed "Some Questions in Educational Philosophy." He argued cogently that a man whose intellect alone has been cultured is not a perfect man—cannot be a perfect man because the moral and emotional parts of his mind have been worse than neglected, and perhaps deadened by devotion to the god of the day, purely intellectual culture. He then combated Herbert Spencer's assertion that education is only a following of the teachings of our nature. "Mere nature," said the Doctor, "can no more produce a perfect man than it can a gravenstein or a telegram." He showed that certain artificial means must be employed in education; but that while these must, as far as possible, be in accordance with nature, man cannot be made perfect by following nature. In brief, the paper was a powerful plea for sound religious education; and the applause which it elicited seemed to indicate that it was heartily approved by the Association. Mr. McEchen was evidently of the opinion that Dr. Rand had a warm corner in his heart for H. Spencer. Otherwise he would not have asked the seemingly superfluous question, "Do you maintain that Spencer lays too much stress on the strictly intellectual part of man?" To which it was answered by the Doctor that he believed Spencer had done much harm by laying undue stress on one part of man's mind. One thing that I want some knowing person to tell me is, why Mr. McE. asked such

a question. another is, why did not the learned Doctor take the devil by the nose (*a la Carlyle*) and, instead of asking that more attention be paid to the "emotional" and such faculties, ask fearlessly for a few grains of religious education, and prove himself candid as he is able!

Principal McKay's paper was an honest attempt to give an outline of a plan to improve (he should have said *to revolutionize*) English spelling. Its humor, altho' sometimes not of a high order, and sometimes extravagant, made the paper acceptable alike to believer and unbeliever. And there would probably have been an interesting interchange of opinions with respect to spelling reform, if the old time dodge of "no time for discussion" had not been used.

Superintendent Crockett's paper was an outline of the principles of the Kindergarten system, and a sketch of its development. It was a very excellent paper. It bore upon a subject of the first and last importance to parents and teachers. Yet it was not discussed. A few words of praise were spoken, but the substance of the paper, what Mr. Crockett came from Fredericton to give us, was not discussed—not objected to, not approved. And the President, excellent man tho' he be, evidently thought this was right enough.

The paper on the "Common School Course" did not interest me. I do not know whether it interested any teacher. If it did, I shall be glad to get name, Post Office, etc. One of my foibles is, that I want to become acquainted with every such person. It relieves the tedium of an unhappy existence.

The spoken addresses were, on the whole, worth hearing. Dr. Rand's and Superintendent Montgomery's first one (at the evening session of the Association) emphasized the importance of religious education. Mr. Montgomery even said that his own opinion was that "whenever possible it is in the interest of the community to have religion taught in our schools." Some of Dr. Allison's addresses were as good as usual, which says a great deal; others were not.

Prof. Higgins was right when he said his forte was not public speaking. His address, however, was very well received. It was better than the Professor's dry, severe, mathematical tone led me to expect.

The class-lessons were all of some interest. Miss Reddie's was especially good. Mr. Barker will no doubt do better with practice. He is a very promising young man.

The discussions—ah! where were they? The only thing like a good discussion was started by Dr. Hall and the Assistant-Secretary, *et al.* These two gentlemen when they began seemed each to think that the other was either "excited" or "too earnest." Messrs. Burbridge, Cameron, Johnson and McArthur also took part.

"In the midst of the din,
Who the mischief popped in?"

but some gentlemen who think that teachers should not, without appropriate surveillance, discuss the subjects in which they are most interested. More anon.
Yours,
MACDUFF.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS OF G. G. C.

SEAKIM, June 21, 1885.

"Now is the period of the Ramadan, the Mahometan Fast, and the Arabs, of whom I have a hundred in my employment, neither eat nor drink from dawn to sunset. But they make up at night, eating and drinking their fill, I would imagine to the detriment of their sleep and digestion. I have an arab servant, a good man, whom I may probably keep and bring to England. He is a strict Mahometan, and never tastes anything stronger than water; moreover he keeps the Ramadan strictly. He and his brothers were in the service of Gordon at Khartoum, and indeed, Abdallah himself (that is my servant's name) has seen a great deal of life, having travelled with a former master all over the Soudan, and then over Egypt and Italy. We get on together well enough, both having a sufficient smattering of Italian to understand each other. The thermometer goes up to 110 and 120 in the shade. I am still well, wonderful to say. * * * The women here wear gold rings through their noses and dozens in their ears besides. They work holes for the purpose all the way up their ears. Some of the Arab tribes grease their heads with a white grease which gives them the appearance of being covered with soap-suds. Others have three parallel lines cut in each cheek; in those from Berber the lines are cut perpendicularly, in those from Khartoum horizontally. My Abdallah has them cut horizontally. He being from Khartoum originally. Abdallah has a wife and child, but he is willing to leave them to Allah, to accompany me to England without them.

At certain times the people say their prayers without secrecy. One or two at a time kneel down and pray, whilst the rest go on talking and working, without seeming to notice them, then others go and do the same. I wanted Abdallah yesterday to bring me some soda water, and shouted for him, but all in vain. At last I got up and went to see where he was, and I found him on a mat bowing his head again and again, and for ten minutes he continued to do so, not minding my watching him in the least. Then he jumped up and got the soda water as naturally as possible.

He tells me that he does not believe in a future life good or bad, but Allah he does believe in, and will. I told him he might as well give up Allah and prayers, and the Ramadan and everything if he gives up a future life. But he says:—"No I feel that Allah lives, and therefore I worship him, but a future life I don't know about except from the teachers, and they may be wrong."

I have 200 cattle to feed and water, and poor things, I am anxious they should have enough water, so to-day I shall go to the wells with them myself.

I have exchanged my horse with an Arab for another, but not before he nearly killed me. I am obliged to go to the trains very often to load them up with stores and my horse being so frightened of trains after the last accident, bolted with me dozens of times since. At the sound of a railway whistle in the farthest distance, this animal would tremble and quiver under me like an aspen, and then shoot off like "greased lightning," without the slightest idea where he was going. Once he caused me as he bolted to drop my helmet, and it was a quarter of an hour before I could pull up, retrace my steps and get the helmet again. It was 11 a. m. and I was very anxious, for two minutes exposure to the sun at such a time often gives sun-stroke, I had to keep on stroking my head to prevent the heat concentrating itself on any spot. Three of the six men who left me are in hospital. Two others have died, one from sunstroke.

THE BEARING-REIN.

I was glad to see in a recent number of the CRITIC a protest against the use of the barbarous bearing, or check, rein on horses. All lovers of the horse should be gratified to find public attention drawn to that cruel, useless and absurd contrivance, and I feel sure that an appeal to the humanity and common sense of owners of horses in this matter will not be without its effect.

"Evil is wrought by want of thought
As well as by want of heart"

The use of the bearing-rein, tho' a minor form of it, is undoubtedly a cruelty, and it is essentially foolish and shortsighted. If a horse stumbles the chances against his recovering himself before he comes down on his knees and harks them are very much increased, the natural use and action of the head in such circumstances being entirely crippled, and this is a consideration involving the value of the animal.

There are few sights more painful to any one who is sensitive in such matters than the continual tossing of the head of the magnificent carriage-horses one sees in London and other great capitals, for the action is the effect of the painful uneasiness felt by the unfortunate creatures from the continual strained position in which the head is kept by the abominable contrivance.

It has even been stated that a sort of poll-evil has been known to be produced by the continuance of the action, a tumor forming from the unnatural amount of friction induced at the juncture of the end of the neck with the head. And after all the appearance is bad. Being unnatural it is ungraceful.

Bad as the practice is, it is of course not of a kind to be easily brought within the scope of law, but it is one which the spread of knowledge ought soon to render obsolete. The S. P. C. A. could not act with regard to it as it could in a case of brutality, but its members might bear it in mind as a thing to speak of and deprecate. It is much to the credit of Halifax that that organization is so well sustained, while its vigor of action is creditable to itself. In this respect we are worthy of our mother country, of which Cardinal Manning says, "I think it greatly to the honor of England that there is a law in the Statute Book prohibiting cruelty to animals. That law seems to express the great moral principle that people have no right to inflict needless pain. The infliction of needless pain is a *moral wrong*; and to say that we owe no moral obligations to the lower animals is simply odious and detestable, because a moral obligation is due to their Creator."

FRANCIS TREMPER.

SNAPS AND SCRAPS.

In last week's CRITIC the second last paragraph of my manuscript (which referred to certain severe measures proposed by political economists to prevent over-population) was not printed, owing, I am told, to lack of space. This made my last paragraph begin with a rather ludicrous incongruity:—"Most of these theorists aim at attaining a second advantage (besides reducing the pressure of population) by an arbitrary and questionable exercise of power on the part of the state." Now the only beings mentioned in the printed paragraph preceding were beetles, locusts and St. John the Baptist, and none of these can fairly be called *theorists*, at least of the Malthusian school. Besides, I am sure that any saint would be quite shocked at being identified with the violent theories alluded to. I suppose the humorous gentleman who is responsible for the "make-up" of the CRITIC would say that this grotesque want of consequence which I have pointed out was really a *matter of no consequence* at all!

United Ireland has declared its intention of finding out the names of all news agency correspondents in Ireland, in consequence of the numerous outrages they invent. The list when made is to be called "The Liars' List." London *Truth* pronounces its opinion that "something of the same sort is wanted on our own side of the channel." Another paragraph in the same issue of *Truth* begins as follows: "Conservative newspapers go on repeating a fabrication until they themselves believe in it, and then they proceed to argue upon it as though others were equally credulous." I have known this to occur on our side of "the mill pond" also; and the worst of it is that bold and assiduous lying may deceive, not only the liars themselves, but also some highly respectable noodles and old women.

The men of the Halifax battalion are to be consoled with for having had no opportunities to display individual gallantry, or any military quality beyond good discipline. But they deserved their ovation as much as any average corps that went into action: "They also serve who only stand and wait."

A Brighton correspondent lately wrote to *Truth*, which had warmly advocated the opening of the Temple Gardens in London to the public:—

"One cannot help wishing you would notice the case of poor folks' children at Brighton, where so many fine squares are kept carefully locked up, and not a body of any kind ever seen walking in them; but, of course, the luxury of quiet must be secured to the occupiers of those fine houses, though out of the fashionable season they are generally empty. Preston Park and the Level are available to big boys and the young men who play at football and cricket, but children under twelve at Brighton have no right to be anywhere but at school, at church, or in bed. If they play in the narrow streets before their own doors, they are hounded off by a policeman; if they run on to the parade, off they must go again; on to the beach, the policeman fetches them off, because, he says, they throw stones and hit people walking on the parade. If they had but a right to go into some tiny enclosure where there would be no stones to throw, and where they would be out of the way of the fashionable people who gather their skirts together if a poor child happens to come near them, they might be healthier—they certainly would be happier."

It is an admirable idea that city corporations should appropriate some place or places in which children should be free to play and vent their youthful exuberance, under the fatherly eye of some guardian of peace and morals—whose post, by the way, I should not exactly covet. This would be preferable both to the Brighton plan of allowing poor children no play ground at all and to the American plan (ours also to some extent) of letting boisterous boys monopolize certain streets, throwing stones to their hearts' content, and shocking weak nerves by their harsh affectation of the tone and idiom of grown-up rowdies.

There is a strange saint now living in Bengal who has devised some highly original methods for mortifying the flesh. During the recent cold weather he spent fifty-one days in water, only leaving it once a day for a few minutes. According to *Orange Blossoms*, he is now lodging underground, in a grave six feet deep, with a single small orifice through which food is introduced every two or three days. From his lowly abode this *holy* and contented man may be heard singing in Hindustanee, "Home, sweet home!" N. B. This last touching circumstance is vouched for by the Major—only.

SNARLER.

CLEVELAND'S GREAT-GRANDFATHER.

The great-grandfather of President Cleveland became a resident of Halifax the year subsequent to the founding of that city. He there established what was known as "Mather's Church," as called after the great New England divine of that time. His pastorate continued five years; during that period he founded a church library. Many of the volumes were his gift. The library is still in existence, and a number of the books containing his autograph presentations may still be seen.

A Scottish preacher succeeded Mr. Cleveland, and the society has since that date been known as "St. Matthew's." It was the first organized Presbyterian Church in the British Lower Provinces. To-day it is the fashionable church of that denomination in Halifax. The word is preached from the old-fashioned box-like pulpit, to which the minister ascends by two long winding stairways. The pews are, as in the ancient time, padded throughout with scarlet, and the British "red-coats" constitute a large portion of the audience in the high gallery that reaches around three sides of the building.—*Editor's Drawer, Harper's Magazine for Aug. 1, 1885.*

A carpet which had covered the floor of one of the chambers of the mint at San Francisco, for five years, was recently taken up, by order of the authorities, cut in small pieces, and burned in pans. The ashes were then subjected to the process employed with mining dust, and the amount realized from the daily deposits of the precious metals used in coinage during that period was \$2,500.

The money kings have an evident mania for all kinds of watered stock. J. Gould's aquatic luxury, *Atlanta*, requires ten tons of coal per day, and costs \$5,000 per month for fuel, provisions and crew. William B. Astor's magnificent steel yacht will cost the neat little sum of \$350,000. Poor souls, they are really forced to curtail the wages of their employees, in order to meet their expenses.

COMMERCIAL.

Business for the past two weeks has been comparatively quiet, nothing of any importance being done. The only brisk demand being for large codfish for home consumption. We hope some person or persons will arrange cheap fares to Halifax this fall to enable country purchasers to pay us a visit. This move would largely increase sales, and would be a decided benefit all round. This is regularly done in the West, and as it pays well there is no reason why it should be a failure here.

Flour.—Continued reports of heavy stocks and large crops have combined to keep down prices, so that all the advance has been lost, and prospects now are worse than before rates went up. Stocks appear to be large everywhere, and buyers are only taking what they need for their actual wants. The very favorable weather will disappoint those who foretold short crops, and we think flour will remain low all the year.

MOLASSES has been arriving in considerable quantities lately, and the market is fully stocked. Prices are so very low that any large decline cannot reasonably be expected, and holders are not pushing off stocks to any extent, but are warehousing for fall consumption, when there will be a large demand.

SUGAR is not keeping up as well as was expected. Within the past few days a noted dullness has taken possession of the market, and quotations have

declined from 4th to 1c. with a reasonable prospect of a further decline. We never had much faith in a permanent rise, as the immense stocks and low prices in the winter gave place too suddenly to high rates. We don't think, however, that sugars will be so low as they were in the winter, although if the production is heavy, they may be very near the quotations of six months ago. There is a good demand for all grades, and as Porto Rico, which was relatively lower than refined, is now in most cases higher, the demand will fall principally on the home production, which will have a decided tendency to keep prices steady.

TEA is quiet, and the demand is only for small home wants. HERRING keeps in about the same position—a good, fair demand, small stocks, and average prices. There is very little Canadian now imported on account of the heat, so that purchasers have to depend on our own provinces make to supply their wants.

CHEESE still continues high and scarce. The large prices paid in Great Britain have kept rates up on this side better than was expected earlier in the season. Prices here are much lower than in Montreal, holders in Halifax not seeming to understand how to put up their prices.

EGGS are dull, and 12 cts. is the best that can now be got for them. SOAPS are in good demand at present and will continue so all through the summer.

FISH.—We are yet very sorry that we have to report such a dull fish market. Some small parcels of fish continue to arrive from the coast, but to make sales is very difficult. We quote No. 3 large, mackerel \$3.50, No. 3, \$2, small \$1 per bbl. As far as we can ascertain there are very few large No. 3 mackerel caught, and not any quantity of the other descriptions. There are now very few mackerel being caught.

HERRING.—A few small lots of fat shoro split herring have come to market, and have been sold at \$3 to \$3.25 per bbl., but we doubt much if this price can be sustained. The catch of shoro fat herring up to this is quite small—as far as can be ascertained, not near up to an average.

ALGIVES are selling at \$2.37 1/2 to \$2.50 per bbl. CODFISH are plenty as over on the coast. Boats are all doing very well. Some are coming to market, and are selling at from \$2.50 to \$2.75 per qtl. to equal.

HADDOCK \$1.90 to \$2 per qtl. Some bank codfish in barrels here sold this week at \$2.25 per qtl. As far as we can ascertain the bank codfish that have come to market this season are very good. Much more care than usual has been taken in salting and washing, and the weather has been very fine for making.

It is fortunate for those who are engaged in the bank codfishery that they have taken much more care than usual in salting, washing, etc. Had they not done so, they would find it, this season, a very difficult matter to dispose of them. It is only on account of their good quality that they now find purchasers. Too much care cannot be taken in the handling of any description of fish. The little extra cost of good handling will be got in quick sales and better prices.

From all we can learn of the West India markets they were up to last advices in a wretched condition, and from some of them the advices are worse than has been known for many years, and shippers are advised to withhold shipping for some time; and at none of the West India markets can sufficient prices be had to cover cost and charges, let alone giving any profit, we see but very little prospect of high prices in the West India markets for some time to come. The only prospect there has been of making a voyage was in a return cargo, but that is now about out of the question, as the price of sugar in the West India Islands is about the same as in the consuming markets, and the crop is about exhausted.

United States markets are now closed to us, or about so, for certain kinds of fish, and where we are going to find a market outside the U. S., it is at present hard to say. We had hoped that by this time a very large enquiry would have come from the Upper Canadian Provinces, but such has not yet been the case. Whatever enquiry there may have been has been shut off by the high rate of freight charged by the I. C. Railway to the Upper Provinces, and besides the I. C. Railway will not take part car-loads without adding about twenty five per cent. more than for full cars, while from the U. S. markets they carry part car-loads at the same rate as for full car-loads. Now that business is so very depressed, we think that the Railway should give all the facilities possible.

Our late advices from the Boston fish market are not very good, but their fishermen are getting living prices for their catch. They have their markets entirely to themselves, and they are catching all that is required to supply the market.

Sales were on 24th inst.: Medium rimmed shoro mackerel \$2.37 1/2 to \$2.50 per bbl. without bbl., \$3 with bbl. Codfish are dull, and few sales are made. Sales large George's at \$3 to \$3.25; medium \$2.67 1/2 to \$2.75. 200 bbls. No. 3 mackerel of 1884 catch at \$2.50 per bbl. Below will be found a memo. of arrivals of mackerel:

SHIPPERS AT THE DIFFERENT U. S. PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 24TH.

At Boston,	33 arrivals.....	7,517 barrels.
Puttwa,	38 ".....	9,390 "
Gloucester,	38 ".....	12,200 "
Wolffleet,	6 ".....	1,305 "
Harvichport,	5 ".....	1,026 "
Boothbay,	5 ".....	1,465 "
Princeton,	4 ".....	850 "
So. Chatham,	1 ".....	250 "
Dennisport,	2 ".....	550 "
Southport,	3 ".....	750 "
Total,	132	35,303 barrels.

The New England catch of mackerel to 24th inst. is large, viz, 83,021 bbls.

GLoucester, July 24.—Arrivals of codfish still continue large, and for the week ending July 24th there were landed 116 fares, with 1,762,500 pounds codfish, 47,100 pounds halibut, 1,500 pounds eusk, 21,500 pounds hake. Also for the week ending July 24th, 16,235 bbls. mackerel.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGAR.		
Porto Rico	5 1/2 to 5 3/4	
Cut Leaf	8 to 8 1/2	
Granulated	7 1/2 to 7 3/4	
Circle A	6 1/2 to 7	
Extra C	6 1/2 to 6 3/4	
Yellow C	5 1/2 to 5 3/4	
Yellows	5 1/2 to 5 3/4	
TEA.		
Congou, Common	15 to 16	
" Fair	18 to 21	
" Good	23 to 27	
" Choice	29 to 31	
" Extra Choice	31 to 31	
Oolong—Choice	35 to 38	
New Season's Tea will not be in this market before middle of August.		
MOLASSES.		
Cienfuegos	27 to 29	
Trinidad	29 to 31	
Porto Rico new crop	30 to 31	
Barbadoes	30 to 31	
Demerara	32 to 37	
" M R	38	

The above quotations are made by a reliable wholesale house.

SOAPS.		
Ivory bar	6 1/2	
Drasive	6 1/2	
Dominion	6	
Surprise	5 1/2	
Tiger	5 1/2	
Extra Pale	5 to 5 1/2	
Yellow Rose	5	
"Linen Towel" for 30 bars, and 30 towels	6.00	
Half Breed	4	
Imperial	4	
No 1 Family	4	
Jumbo	3 1/2	
Brant	3	
Congress	3	
Brown	2	
Toilet 15 to 20c. per doz		
BISCUITS.		
Pike Bread	2 60 to 2 90	
Boston and This Family	6 1/2 to 7 1/2	
Soda	8 1/2 to 8	
do in 1 lb boxes, 33 to case		
Fancy	8 to 15	
CONFECTIONERY.		
Assorted in pails	12	
Mixed	11 to 20	
Lorenzes	13 to 15	
1 cent goods, 14 in a box	25 to 10	
Toys per hundred	65 to 75	
Jams—different varieties	10 to 15	
Brooms	1.40 to 2.75	
Starch, Blue and White	7 to 9	
Prepared Corn	9	
BUTTER.		
Canadian, new	17 to 19	
" S.	14 to 18	
EGGS.		
	12	

SUNDRIES.

Tobacco—Black	39 to 46
" Bright	42 to 58
Blacking, per gross	3 00 to 4 00
Blacklead, "	2 00 to 10 00
Pearl Blue	2 50 to 3 00

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

POULTRY.

Fowls, per pair	60 to 70
Turkeys, per pound	16 to 20
Geese, each	none
Ducks, per pair	60 to 75

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	15.00 to 15.25
Am. Plate	16.00 to 16.25
Pork, Mess, American	15.50 to 16.00
American, Clear	17.00 to 17.50
P. E. I. Mess	16.00 to 16.50
" P. E. I. This Mess	14.50 to 15.00
Prime Mess	12.00 to 12.50
Lard, Tub and Pails	11 to 12
" Cases	12 1/2 to 13
Hams, P. E. I.	13 to 13 1/2
Dut. on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	

Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.

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

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

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

Flour,		
Graham	5.25 to 5.75	
Patent high grades	5.10 to 5.50	
" mediums	5.10 to 5.25	
Superior Extra	4.50 to 5.00	
Lower grades	3.50 to 4.75	
Oatmeal	4.75 to 5.15	
Corn Meal—Halifax ground	3.50 to 3.70	
"—Imported	3.20 to 3.25	
Bran per ton—Wheat	20.00 to 22.00	
" " Corn	18.00 to 20.00	
Shorts " "	22.00 to 24.00	
Middlings " "	25.00 to 28.00	
Cracked Corn	33.00 to 35.00	
" Oats	35.00	
" Barley	31.00	
Pea Meal per bbl	3.75	
Feed Flour	3.25 to 3.50	
Oats per bushel of 31 lbs	48 to 50	
Barley " of 45 "	70 to 80	
Peas " of 60 "	1.12	
Corn " of 60 "	80 to 85	
Hay per ton	12.00 to 14.00	
Straw	8.00 to 9.30	

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL.		
Extra	none	
No. 1	none	
No. 2 large	none	
No. 3	none	
No. 3 large	3.50 to 3.75	
No. 3 small	2	
Small	1	
HERRING.		
No. 1 Shore, July	3 00	
" August and Sept.	none	
" No. 1, Ingonish	none	
" No. 1 Round Shore	1 75 to 2 00	
" No. 1, Labrador	none	
ALGIVES	2 25 to 2 50	
CODFISH.		
Large Hard Shore	3 25	
Hard Shore, small	2 75	
Bank	2 25	
Bay	none	
HADDOCK	1 75 to 2 00	
HAKE	1 75	
CRAB	none	
POLLACK	none	
FISH OILS.		
Cod A	.38 to .40	
Dog A	.25 to .29	
Pale Seal	none	
HAKE SOUND	.45 to 50c per lb.	

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

FRUIT.

APPLES.—American, per bus., in crates	1.50 to 2 00
Strawberries, per qt.	.8c to 10c
" per pail	1 00 to 1 25
" per half pail	.50 to .75
Gooseberries, per qt.	10 to 12

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 17.50
" No 2 do	12.00 to 15 00
" Small, per m.	7.00 to 16.00
Spruce, dimension good, per m	10.00 to 12.50
Merchantable, do do	8.00 to 11 00
" Small, do do	6.00 to 8 00
Hemlock, do do	6.50 to 7.50
" common, do 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 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.

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

No. 1 Wool Skins each	1 00
Season lot	25 to 50
Salted and dry	20 to 40
Short Fells	10 to 20
Wool—clean washed, per pound	20
" unwashed	16 to 17
Green Hides—Ox, inspected, No 1	7
" " Cow	6 1/2
Salted Hides—Ox in Lots, No 1	7 1/2
" " Cow	6 1/2
Calf Skin	8 to 10
" Deacons, each	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.)

It was a quiet, subdued happiness, one that was dissolving her pride rapidly as the sunshine dissolves snow—happiness that was rounding off the angles of her character, that was taking away the scorn and defiance, and bringing sweet and gracious humility, womanly grace and tenderness in their stead.

While Sir Vane was studying her as the most difficult problem he had ever met with, he heard from Miss Hastings the story of her life. He could understand how the innate strength and truth of the girl's character had rebelled against polite insincerities and conventional untruths; he could understand that a soul so gifted, pure, and eager, could find no resting place, and no delight; he could understand, too, how the stately old baronet, the gentleman of the old school, had been frightened at his niece's originality, and scared by her uncompromising love of truth.

Miss Hastings, whose favorite theme in Pauline's absence was praise of her, had told both mother and son the story of Sir Oswald's project and its failure—how Pauline would have been Mistress of Darrell Court, and all her uncle's immense wealth, if she would but have compromised matters, and have married Aubrey Langton.

"Langton?" questioned Sir Vane. "I know him—that is, I have heard of him; but I cannot remember anything more than that he is a great *roue*, and a man whose word is never to be believed."

"Then my pupil was right in her estimate of his character," said Miss Hastings. "She seemed to guess it by instinct. She always treated him with the utmost contempt and scorn. I have often spoken to her about it."

"You may rely upon it, Miss Hastings, that the instinct of a good woman, in the opinion she forms of men, is never wrong," observed Sir Vane, gravely; and then he turned to Lady St. Lawrence with the sweet smile his face always wore for her.

"Mother," he said, gently, "after hearing of such heroism as that, you must not be angry about Lillith Davenant again."

"That is a very different matter," opposed Lady St. Lawrence; but it seemed to her son very much the same kind of thing.

Before he had known Pauline long he was not ashamed to own to himself that he loved her far better than all the world beside—that life for him, unless she would share it, was all blank and hopeless. She was to him as part of his own soul, the centre of his existence; he knew she was beautiful beyond most women, he believed her nobler and truer than most women have ever been. His faith in her was implicit; he loved her as only noble men are capable of loving.

As time passed on his influence over her became unbounded. Quite unconsciously to herself she worshipped him; unconsciously to herself her thoughts, her ideas, all took their coloring from his. She who had delighted in cynicism, whose beautiful lips had uttered such hard and cruel words, now took from him a broader, clearer, kinder view of mankind and human nature. If at times the old habit was too strong for her, and some biting sarcasm would fall from her, some cold cynical sneer, he would reprove her quite fearlessly.

"You are wrong, Miss Darrell—quite wrong," he would say. "The noblest men have not been those who sneered at their fellow-men, but those who have done their best to aid them. There is little nobility in a deriding spirit."

And then her face would flush, her lips quiver, her eyes take the grieved expression of a child who has been hurt.

"Can I help it," she would say, "when I hear what is false?"

"Your ridicule will not remedy it," he would reply. "You must take a broader, more kindly view of matters. You think Mrs. Leigh deceitful Mrs. Vernon worldly; but, my dear Miss Darrell, do you remember this, that in every woman and man there is something good, something to be admired, some grand or noble quality? It may be half hidden by faults, but it is there, and for the sake of the good we must tolerate the bad. No one is all bad. Men and women are, after all, created by God; and there is some trace of the Divine image left in every one."

This was a new and startling theory to the girl who had looked down with contempt not unmixed with scorn on her fellow-creatures—judging them by a standard to which few ever attain.

"And you really believe there is something good in every one?" she asked.

"Something not merely good, but noble, even though circumstances may never call it forth. As you grow older, and see more of the world, you will know that I am right."

"I believe you!" she cried, eagerly. "I always believe every word you say!"

Her face flushed at the warmth of her words.

"You do me justice," he said. "I have faults by the million, but want of sincerity is not among them."

"So, little by little, love redeemed Pauline, took away her faults, and placed virtues in their stead. It was almost marvelous to note how all sweet, womanly graces came to her, how the proud face cleared and grew tender, how pride died from the dark eyes, and a glorious love-light came in its stead, how she became patient and gentle, considerate and thoughtful, always anxious to avoid giving pain to others. It would have been difficult for any one to recognize the brilliant, willful Pauline Darrell in the loving, quiet, thoughtful girl whom love had transformed into something unlike herself.

There came a new world to her, a new life. Instead of problems difficult to solve, life became full of sweet and gracious harmonies, full of the very

warmth and light of Heaven, full of unutterable beauty and happiness; her soul reveled in it, her heart was filled with it.

All the poetry, the romance, had come true—nay, more than true. Her girlish dreams had not shown her such happiness as that which dawned upon her now. She had done what she had always said she should do—recognized her superior, and yielded full reverence to him. If anything had happened to disenchant her, if it had been possible for her to find herself mistaken in him, the sun of the girl's life would have set forever, would have gone down in utter darkness, leaving her without hope.

This beautiful love-ideal did not remain a secret long; perhaps those most interested were the last to see it. Miss Hastings, however, had watched its progress, thankful that her prophecy about her favorite was to come true. Later on, Lady St. Lawrence saw it, and, though she could not help mourning over Lillith Davenant's fortune, she owned that Pauline Darrell was the most beautiful, the most noble, the most accomplished girl she had ever met. She had a moderate fortune, too; not much, it was true; yet it was better than nothing.

"And, if dear Vane has made up his mind," said the lady, meekly, "it will, of course, be quite useless for me to interfere."

Sir Vane and Pauline were always together; but hitherto no word of love had been spoken between them. Sir Vane had always went to Marine Terrace the first thing in the morning; he liked to see the beautiful face that had all the bloom and freshness of a flower. He always contrived to make such arrangements as would insure that Pauline and he spent the morning together. The afternoon was the privileged time; it was devoted by the elder ladies, who were both invalids, to rest. During that interval, Sir Vane read to Pauline, or they sat under the shadow of the great cliffs, talking until the two souls were so firmly knit that they could never be severed again. In the evening they walked on the sands, and the waves sang to them of love that was immortal, of hope that would never die—sang of the sweet story that would never grow old.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

PRIDE BROUGHT LOW.

Pauline could have passed her life in the happy dream that had come to her; she did not go beyond it—the golden present was enough for her. The full, happy, glorious life that beat in her heart and thrilled in her veins could surely never be more gladsome. She loved and was beloved, and her lover was a king among men—a noble, true-hearted gentleman, the very ideal of that of which she had always dreamed; she did not wish for any change. The sunrise was blessed because it brought him to her; the sunset was as dear, for it gave her time to dream of him. She had a secret longing that this might go on forever; she had a shy fear and almost child-like dread of words that must be spoken, seeing that, let them be said when they would, they must bring a great change into her life.

In this she was unlike Sir Vane; the prize he hoped to win seemed to him so beautiful, so valuable, that he was in hourly dread lest others should step in and try to take it from him—lest by some mischance he should lose that which his whole soul was bent upon winning.

He understood the girlish shyness and sweet fear that had changed the queenly woman into a timid girl; he loved her all the more for it, and he was determined to win her if she was to be won. Perhaps she read that determination in his manner, for of late she had avoided him. She remained with Miss Hastings, and, when that refuge was denied her, she sought Lady St. Lawrence; but nothing could shield her long.

"Miss Darrell," said Sir Vane, one afternoon, "I have a poem that I want to read to you."

She was seated on a low stool at Lady St. Lawrence's feet, her beautiful face flushing at his words, her eyes drooping with shy, sweet pleasure that was almost fear.

"Will you read it to me now, and here?" she asked.

"No; it must be read by the sea. It is like a song, and the rush of the waves is the accompaniment. Miss Hastings, if you have brought up your pupil with any notion of obedience, enforce it now, please. Tell Miss Darrell to put on her hat and come down to the shore."

Miss Hastings smiled.

"You are too old now, Pauline, to be dictated to in such matters," said Miss Hastings; but if Sir Vane wishes you to go out, there is no reason why you should not oblige him."

Lady St. Lawrence laid her hand on the beautiful head.

"My son has few pleasures," she said; "give him this one."

Pauline complied. Time had been when anything like a command had instantly raised a spirit of rebellion within her; but in this clearer light that had fallen upon her she saw things so differently; it was as though her soul had eyes, and they were just opened.

She rose and put on the pretty plumed hat which Miss Hastings brought for her; and she drew an Indian shawl over her shoulders. She never once looked at Sir Vane.

"Your goodness is not only an act of charity," he said, "but it is also a case in which virtue will be its own reward. You have no notion how beautifully the sun is shining on the sea."

So they went out together, and Lady St. Lawrence looked after them with a sigh.

"She is a most beautiful girl, certainly, and I admire her. If she had only Lillith Davenant's money!"

Sir Vane and Pauline walked in silence down to the shore, and then the former turned to his companion.

"Miss Darrell," he said, "will you tell me why you were not willing to come out with me—why you have avoided me and turned the light of your beautiful face from me?"

Her face flushed, and her heart beat, but she made no answer. "I have borne my impatience well for the last three days," he said; "now I must speak to you, for I can bear it no longer, Pauline. Oh, do not turn away from me! I love you, and I want you to be my wife—my wife, darling; and I will love you—I will cherish you—I will spend my whole life in working for you. I have no hope so great, so sweet, so dear, as the hope of winning you."

She made him no answer. Yet her silence was more eloquent than words.

It seems a strange thing to say, but, Pauline, I loved you the first moment I saw you. Do you remember, love? You were sitting with one of my books in your hand, and the instant my eyes fell upon your beautiful face a great calm came over me. I could not describe it; I felt in that minute my life was completed. My whole heart went out to you, and I knew, whether you ever learned to care for me or not, that you were the only woman in all the world for me."

She listened with a happy smile playing round her beautiful lips, her dark eyes drooping, her flower-like face flushed and turned from his.

"You are my fate—my destiny! Ah! if you love me, Pauline—if you will only love me, I shall not have lived in vain? Your love would incite me to win name and fame—not for myself, but for you. Your love would crown a king—what would it not do for me? Turn your face to me, Pauline? You are not angry? Surely great love wins great love—and there could be no greater love than mine."

Still the beautiful face was averted. There was the sunlight on the sea; the western wind sighed around them. A great fear came over him. Surely, on this most fair and sunny day, his love was not to meet a cruel death. His voice was so full of this fear when he spoke again that she, in surprise, turned and looked at him.

"Pauline," he cried, "you cannot mean to be cruel to me. I am no coward, but I would rather face death than your rejection."

Then it was that their eyes met; and that which he saw in hers was a revelation to him. The next moment he had clasped her to his heart, and was pouring out a torrent of passionate words—such words, so tender, so loving, so full of passion and hope, that her face grew pale as she listened, and the beautiful figure trembled.

"I have frightened you, my darling," he said, suddenly. "Ah! do forgive me. I was half mad with joy. You do not know how I have longed to tell you this, yet feared—I know not what—you seemed so far above me, sweet. See, you are trembling now! I am as cruel as a man who catches in his hands a white dove that he has tamed, and hurts it by his grasp. Sit down here and rest, while I tell you over and over again, in every fashion, in every way, how I love you."

The sun never shone upon happier lovers than those. The golden doors of Love's paradise were open to them.

"I never knew until now," said Vane, "how beautiful life is. Why, Pauline, love is the very center of it; it is not money or rank—it is love that makes life. Only to think, my darling, that you and I may spend every hour of it together."

She raised her eyes to the fair, calm heavens, and infinite happiness filled her soul to overflowing; a deep, silent prayer ascended unspoken from her heart.

Suddenly, she sprang from his side with a startled cry.

"Oh, Vane!" she said, with outstretched hands, "I had forgotten that I am unworthy. I can never marry you!"

He saw such wild despair in her face, such sudden, keen anguish, that he was half startled; and, kneeling by her side, he asked:

"Why, my darling? Tell me why. You, Pauline," he cried—"you not worthy of me! My darling, what fancy is it—what foolish idea—what freak of the imagination? You are the noblest, truest, the dearest woman in the whole wide world! Pauline, why are you weeping so? My darling, trust me—tell me."

She had shrank shuddering from him, and had buried her face in her hands; deep, bitter sobs came from her lips; there was the very eloquence of despair in her attitude.

"Pauline," said her lover, "you cannot shake my faith in you; you cannot make me think you have done wrong; but will you try, sweet, to tell me what it is?"

He never forgot the despairing face raised to his, the shadow of such unutterable sorrow in the dark eyes, the quivering of the pale lips, the tears that rained down her face—it was such a change from the radiant, happy girl of but a few minutes ago that he could hardly believe it was the same Pauline.

He bent over her as though he would fain kiss away the fast falling tears; but she shrank from him.

"Do not touch me, Vane!" she cried; "I am not worthy. I had forgotten; in the happiness of loving you, and knowing that I was beloved, I had forgotten it—my own deed has dishonored me! We must part, for I am not worthy of you."

He took both her hands in his own, and his influence over her was so great that even in that hour she obeyed him implicitly, as though she had been a child.

"You must let me judge, Pauline," he said, gently. "You are mine by right of the promise you gave me a few minutes since—the promise to be my wife; that makes you mine—no one can release you from it. By virtue of that promise you must trust me, and tell me what you have done."

While Sir Vane was studying her as the most difficult problem he had ever met with, he heard from Miss Hastings the story of her life.

(To be continued.)

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Steamship *M. A. Starr* left for the Western Ports on Tuesday morning. We understand that the Steamship *Geo. Shattuck* is to be put on this route in place of the lost steamer *Edgar Stuart*.

The Windsor Cotton Co. had their annual meeting last week. The Director's report showed that the Co., had cost \$10,000 during the last year, but this was chiefly due to the failure of D. Morrice & Co., their former agents in Montreal. Now, the cotton is sold directly from the Mill, and notwithstanding the depressed condition of the trade, \$2,500 has been cleared during the last six months.

The British Empire Federation Association has issued a circular inviting the colonies to send delegates to a conference of the League, to be held in Exeter Hall, London, on the 14th of June, 1886.

The post office at Truro was broken into on Sunday evening, but nothing of any value was taken.

While on the passage from Yarmouth to St. John the steamer *Dominion* broke her shaft. She drifted about the bay and went ashore on the Isle of Haute, where she was found by the tug *S. King*. The tug pulled her off and towed her into St. John.

It is proposed to form an organization of all the men who participated in the North West rebellion, on the basis of the Grand Army of the American Republic.

After having a pow-wow with Crowfoot, Chief of the Blackfoot Indians, General Middleton and Gov. Dewdney went to the Rockies on a pleasure trip.

A man named McKeevey, who was going to visit his brother in Prince Albert, was shot by Indians, while going down the Saskatchewan. He is now in a very critical condition. A posse of Police has gone in search of the Indians.

Mr. Thomas Mullins has been appointed business agent for the *Critic* in Cape Breton, he will thoroughly canvass the Island for subscribers and will, in conjunction with the local board, supply this office with information relative to Cape Breton. Merchants and others doing business in Cape Breton will find the *Critic* an excellent advertising medium.

The pow-wow at the Gardens on Monday evening last was a brilliant success, at least, so say those who witnessed it. Six thousand persons were admitted at the gates, each and all prepared to enjoy the pow-wow, but of this immense throng only a limited number were in a position to see the performance. However, the attractions at the rink, the several bands and the minor pow-wows in the remote parts of the gardens afforded an opportunity for enjoyment which will long be remembered by our volunteers and their friends.

The Nickel-Plate Circus attracted immense crowds and its proprietor must have realized something handsome from the performances. The horses which generally constitute the principal attraction in a circus, were in this instance well trained, the antics of the pony being remarkable. The trapeze performance was excellent, but the outfit of the company is by no means in keeping with the skill of the performers and the training of the horses. The umbrella-eared elephant was a source of delight to the juveniles, and so far as we can learn the circus is well calculated to please its numerous patrons.

Right royal was the reception given by Halifax to the brave lads returning from the North-West, and royally did our citizens turn out *en masse* to receive them. Their march of two and a half miles from North street to the Exhibition building through the principal streets of the city was one continued and lengthy ovation, such as Halifax citizens never before witnessed. The decorations were unique and tasteful, and the menu of the collation, prepared for the volunteers by the ladies, was well calculated to attract the eye and wet the appetite of those who had for several months been indulging in the delicacies of camp rations, such as hard tack and canned corn beef. The welcome to our citizen soldiers will be complete, when each and everyone of those who responded to our country's call again find remunerative employment in our midst.

The harbor is said to be literally swarming with fish. Large schools of mackerel could be seen every day for the past week. On Monday night the fishermen made a large haul of herring, which for quality exceeded anything taken for years.—*North Sydney Herald*.

At the session of the Medical Society, which closed at Fredericton last week, several interesting papers were read and discussed. The following members were appointed a delegation to attend the Maine society meeting next summer at Portland:—Drs. Walker, Moore, Brown, Botsford and Musgrove. The society will meet at St. John next year. A very pleasant time was spent at the conversazione in Odd Fellow's hall under the auspices of the society. An excellent luncheon was furnished by Mr. Edwards of the Queen.

Cholera is still spreading in Spain. On Saturday 1375 new cases and 1155 deaths were reported.

CAIRO, July 27.—The reports of the death of El Mahdi are confirmed from several sources. Berti says Oliver Pain was alive and well at Korosok on the 8th inst.

The ship *Amanda*, from Pensacola, at Liverpool, reports that on June 7, in latitude 43 32 N, longitude 36 W, passed over a bank, which gave the water a greenish hue, but as the wind was blowing a gale, did not heave to to sound. As no bank is marked on the chart at the place, surveying vessels would do well to find out whether any is there or not. A turtle and flock of birds were seen at the time. Some thirty years ago there was considerable talk in the papers about rocks in the North Atlantic, named the "three chimneys," but their place has not yet been found.

The following is from the *New York Journal of Commerce*, of July 10th, 1885, one of the oldest, most reliable and most conservative financial and commercial journals published:—

A HEALTHY GROWTH.—The successful career of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association is marvelous in the annals of life insurance enterprise. Its name has become a tower of strength—and has been well earned by the untiring devotion of President Harper and his associates. Its astonishing prosperity has provoked attacks which are best repelled by a frank and full exhibit of its greatly increasing line of business. Up to July 1, 1885, this shows a gain of no less than \$13,214,500 over that of the corresponding period last year. In June alone its mortuary receipts exceeded \$250,000, of which over \$60,000 went into the Reserve Fund—that triple buttress upon which the association justly prides itself. This reserve now amounts to \$125,000, and is employed for three purposes only—to pay death claims if any should occur in excess of the American Experience Mortality Tables; to make good any possible deficiency in the Death Fund account; and to be apportioned among those who have been members of the association over fifteen years, etc. As the first and second contingencies named are not likely to arise, the third object is the one upon which the fund is practically expended. It is full of other good points, among which may be mentioned the economical salary list—less than \$50,000 for carrying on the whole work of the vast institution—and payments to widows and orphans at the rate of over \$2,000 cash each day. Agent for Nova Scotia, D. ARCHIBALD, 238 Robie St.

The marriage of Prince Henry of Battenburg to Princess Beatrice, the youngest daughter of Queen Victoria, took place on the 23rd inst. at St. Mildred's Church, Wappingham, Isle of Wight. The affair was conducted with great regal pomp, which was scarce in keeping with the purse and position of the bridegroom. As however, Madame Britannia will be called upon to pay the piper, the poor German Prince need not concern himself about minor details such as most men deem important when passing beneath the matrimonial yoke.

CAIRO, July 27.—Osman Digna and his whole camp have gone into mourning for El Mahdi.

LONDON, July 27.—An article in the *Moscow Gazette* reported to have been inspired by the Czar, declares that Russia has reached the farthest limits to which she desires to go and that the government considers its ventures in Central Asia at an end. The *Russia Gazette* says, it fears nothing so much as condition and growth of unwieldy territory. The Czar is anxious to secure a solid frontier within which progressive works of civilization may be carried.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 26.—Lord Salisbury has renewed the proposal that Russia should withdraw her troops from advanced positions in Zulfiar pass in order to avoid a possible conflict with the Afghans. Russia will agree to proposal on condition that the Afghans be restrained from occupying positions evacuated by the Russian troops. Such occupations will be the immediate signal for the Russian advance. Military activity at Odessa is maintained. It is rumored that preparations are being made for an early movement towards the Caspian Sea.

There has been a rumor running through the European press for a week or two back, that the Pope was going to come to terms with the Italian kingdom—that is, was going to abandon his sham "captivity" in the Vatican, and accept the allowance set aside for him by the Italian Government of \$625,000 per annum. But this has been emphatically denied on very high authority. The story had its origin in the discipline which Leo XIII. has been compelled to administer to Cardinal Pitta and some others, for trying to be more papal than the Pope himself, and inveighing savagely against the conciliatory policy. The *Journal de Rome*, published at Paris, in which the Cardinal's letter appeared, has been suppressed by the ecclesiastical authorities in consequence of the Pope's reproof. In fact, the Pope's policy, which is evidently now to be carried out with a stern hand, is to be an almost complete reversal of that known as "Ultramontano" since Pius IX.'s day, or is, in other words, to be one of conciliation towards the Church's enemies everywhere; but there is as yet no sign of peace with the Italian kingdom, or the acceptance of its subsidy. Nevertheless, in the opinion of many observers, the steady and rapid decline in the amount of Peter's Pence must bring this about at no distant day.

LONDON, July, 26.—The Oxford crew started from Dover at 10.15 o'clock this morning to row across the channel to Calais. The weather at the time of the start was fine, and there was a dead calm. The crew expected to reach Calais at two o'clock in the afternoon. A great crowd of persons witnessed the starting of the boat. At 10.30 the boat was one mile out, but making slow progress, as the tide was causing it to drift eastward. At 2.30 this afternoon the boat was sighted from Calais. The row across was very exciting. The Oxford's shipped several seas, and had to have frequent recourse to bailing with sponges. When within seven miles of the French shore, two of the crew became completely fagged out owing to heat and exertion, and were compelled to disist and were laid on the bottom of the bottom of the boat. The others were game to finish.

A Washington despatch to the *Sun* on Saturday said: "It is the uniform impression of distinguished Democrats who have lately visited the White House that the President gives no indications of changing, but, if anything, is more resolute than ever in keeping his Administration as distinct as possible from party politics. The President leaves on the minds of all visitors the belief that he regards his steadfast adherence to this line as the most valuable feature of his Administration and the best exemplification of his theory of politics. In this way he thinks he will build up a Democratic party that will be worthy of the support of the country, and thus, though for a time his course may be criticised by Democrats, it will ultimately be concurred in as the best possible."

WINNIPEG, July 25.—Rev. Father Du Gais has just returned from a clerical visit to Riel and the other prisoners now in the custody of the authorities at Regina. Riel showed some willingness to conform to the rites of the church and to make confession, but upon the priest telling him that as he had made public his apostasy from the church of Rome, he would now have to give him a written renunciation of such apostasy, before granting absolution, he declined, stating that he has a mission to fulfil, and his conscience would not allow him to do so. All the other prisoners, who were duped into following Riel, are penitent and express a profound sorrow for their conduct.

The Irish party are furious over Mr. John Bright's remarks at Earl Spencer's banquet. Several of the party propose to demand the speaker's attention to Mr. Bright's speech, as a breach of privilege. This feeling is taken as marking a still wider divergence, growing into actual enmity, between the Liberals and Nationalists.

New York, July 24.—The *Sun* says Mrs. Grant's share of the proceeds of General Grant's book will be between \$300,000 and \$500,000. The guaranteed sales of 205,000 sets of the books already made by agents assures her \$300,000. Four thousand agents are now gathering subscriptions and the number will be soon increased to 5,000. The work will be issued in two volumes, to be published separately about the first of December and March, respectively. The book will be sold exclusively by subscription. The publisher will soon sail for Europe to arrange for the publication of the book in England, France, Germany, Italy and Austria. Norwegian and Portuguese publishers have made overtures to publish the work. Mrs. Grant will have a large percentage on the sale of the book in foreign countries. Gen. Grant's sons have no monied interests in the book.—*Moncton Times*.

The flagship Northampton arrived Wednesday afternoon from Quebec.

The Lady Readers of the CRITIC will please observe that "Smith's Freckle Lotion is a perfectly harmless preparation for removing Freckles, Tan, Moth Patches, and all undue Roughness and Redness of the Skin, leaving the complexion fair and velvety. And gentlemen, try a bottle of "Smith's Pimple Wash," if you are troubled with Pimples, Eczema, Tetter, Barber's Itch, etc. These preparations are sold at the London Drug Store, 147 Hollis St., J. GONFREY SMITH, Dispensing Chemist, Proprietor, and Agent for B. Laurence the London Optician, whose Glasses and Spectacles have benefitted so many.

KIND WORDS FROM THE UNITED STATES FOR PUTNAM'S EMULSION.

Dear Sir.—The bottle of PUTNAM'S EMULSION my wife ordered of you last month, was duly received. You wish to know the effect it had upon the patient, and I very cheerfully give it to you, as it saved my little one's life.

The child to whom it was given, aged one year, had been very sick with bowel complaint and teething for about two months, seemed to receive little or no nourishment from milk, beef tea, or any other kind of food. As a last resort, the attending physician prescribed a bottle of the Emulsion, giving him first a sample bottle which you had sent him. That sample bottle had wrought a change for the better within twenty-four hours after he had commenced taking it, and has gained rapidly ever since, and to-day is well.

Please accept our hearty thanks for the bottle of Emulsion you so kindly sent, and have no doubt it saved my little one's life. Wishing you success, I remain, PUTNAM, CONN. Yours truly, L. M. WILLIAMS, Druggist.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

120 lbs Mess and Prime Mess PORK
500 Sugar Cured Smoked HAMS
100 pairs Pure Leaf Lard
300 sides Choice Boneless Bacon
500 lbs Smoked Salmon
—ALSO—
Oats, Middlings, Shorts, Bran and Chopped Feed
W. WHEATLEY.

BRAS D'OR HOTEL,

BADDECK, C. B.,
ALEX ANDERSON, Proprietor.

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Stabling on the Premises, where First-Class Teams can be procured at reasonable rates.
Passengers driven to any part of the Island. Baggage conveyed to and from boats free.

UNIVERSITY OF MOUNT ALLISON COLLEGE,

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JAMES R. INCH, L. L. D., President.
The Fall Term of 1886 begins Thursday, Sept. 3rd. Matriculation Examinations will be held on the following day. Cash Prizes will be awarded the two Matriculants having the highest marks. Students not looking forward to a degree will be admitted to classes for which they are prepared without the full Matriculation Examination. Expenses moderate.
Ladies admitted to all the privileges and Degrees of the College, on the same conditions as Students of the other sex.
For full particulars send for a Calendar.

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TEA, SUGAR, ETC.

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

SHIPPING NEWS.

LATEST MOVEMENTS OF NOVA SCOTIA VESSELS

BUENOS AYRES June 13 Sld barquo Francis Herbert, Hartigan Valparaiso; Venice, Vaughan, Barbados, 19th David Taylor, Wallace Falmouth.
CONK July 19—Sld barquo Elgin, Turner, Sydney, C. B.

NEW LONDON July 18 Passed Little Gull, barquo Scotland, Munro, New York for Antwerp.

NEW YORK July 21 Ar barquo Douglas Campbell, Wyman, Londonderry; schr Geo Bird, Gray Windsor

PHILADELPHIA July 21 'Old ship Ruby, Robbins, Lf' pool; barquo Hugh Cann, Cann Rotterdam.

RIO JANEIRO June 21 In port ships Thos N Hart, Blauvelt; Morning Light, Dahl and Cumberland, McNeil, for Pacific, India or United States.

ALBANY July 3 Sld barquo Noel, Knowlton, New York.

BUENOS AYRES July 19 Sld barquo Helen Marion, Robinson, Pensacola.

INDIAN June 15 Off barquo Ioline, Smith, Eatonville, N.S.

KINGSTON, JA. July 14 Sld brig Woodcock, Williams, Halifax.

In port July 15—Schr's Mable Howard, Hopkins from and for Halifax at 11th, Sarah, Carlin, Boudret from and for do, at 13th.

NEW YORK July 22—Ar ships Trojan, Mosher, Liverpool; Karoo, Coffill, Antwerp; Euphemia, Trefry, Bordeaux; barques Karnek, Upham, Greenock; Moss Glen, Morris, Cork (anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders) Recovery, Blagdon, Rotterdam; Conductor, Cook, do; Fairmount, King Mayo; Violet, Harding, Santander; schr Nesbit, Cowen Windsor.

Sld 22—Ship Marlborough for Bremen.

PENSACOLA July 21—Ar barquo Veritas, McQuilly, Buenos Ayres

QUEENSTOWN Ju y 22 Ar barquo McLeod, Fulton, Richibucto.

ROTTERDAM July 21—Sld barquo Jennie Parker, Veale, New York.

St. Ann's Bay Ia July 12 Ar schr Dido, Thurston, New York.

St. John's Nfld July 13—Ar schrs Dominion, Young, Grand Banks, L. P. Churchill, Murray, Liverpool, N. S.

21 Ceylon, Smith, Grand Banks (200 qts).

DUNKING July 21—Sld barquo Montreal, Davidson, New York

JAVA July 11 Ar ship County of York month, Corning, Rio Janeiro.

MONTVIDEO July 24 Sld barquo Osberg; McKenzie, Valparaiso.

NASSAU N P July 8—Sld schr Henrietta, Smeltzer, Boston.

NEW YORK July 21 Ar barquo Nova Scotia from Antwerp

Old 24—barques Lillian M Vigu, Munro, London; Levuka, Harris, Bremen.

PHILADELPHIA July 21 Ar ship Cashier, Teller, Liverpool; Emanuel Swedenborg, London.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL July 24—Sld brig Charles Duncan, Campbell Boston.

BAHIA June 17—Ar brig's John T. Ives, Manu, Rio Janeiro.

21—Brigs Zulu, Homo Porto Alegre; Eureka, Ross do.

Sld June 19—Brigt Columbian, Mustard, Halifax.

BRISTOL, July 16—In port barquo Tantai E Marshall, Parker for Sydney, C B

DUNGENESS July 14—Passed ship Lydia, of Yarmouth, bound west

LIVERPOOL G B July 16—In port barques Heild, Knudsen for Halifax; Trow, Brager for do; Kambris, Brownell for New York.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL June 13—Sld brig's Zulu, Homer Pernambuco; Eureka, Ross, do

TIMARU NZ, May 21 Sld barquo Norman, McLeod, London

ASTIGUA June 27—Ar schr Harry Lewis, Larkin, Martinique (and sld July 3 for Yarmouth), N. S.

July 4—Sappho, Brinkman, Demerara.

Sld June 27—schr's Evangeline, for Yarmouth, N. S.

30—Cetewayo for Montserrat.

BEACHY HEAD July 23—Passed by ship Lizzie Ross, Vaughan from Antwerp for New York; barques Jennie Parker, Veale, Rotterdam for New York; Strathorne, Fleming, Antwerp for Baltimore.

BOMBAY June 18 Ar ship Stephen D. Horton, Spicer, New York.

24—barquo Ontario, Hunter, Havre.
Old 23—Barques Carlota, Smith, Belfast; schrs Bordo, McIntyre, Halifax; J. L. Cotter Coulan, Yarmouth.

PHILADELPHIA July 23—Ar barquo James Stafford, Reynolds, Dunkirk

DELAWARE BREAKWATER July 23—Passed by ships Everest, Robbins, Bremen for Philadelphia; Boethoven, Williams, from Rotterdam for Philadelphia.

Sld barquo Hugh Cann, from Philadelphia for Rotterdam

Ar 24—barques Zelina Goudey, Anderson, Belfast; Raguar, McGregor, Amsterdam

PRAWLE POINT July 13—Passed barquo Chiquecto, LeCain Rotterdam for Philadelphia.

REPORTS, &c.

Brigt Mercy Belle has chartered to load coal at Sydney, C. B. for Jamaica.

The tern schooner Grace Rice which ran ashore at Briar Island, Yarmouth, in December last, has been thoroughly repaired. She was relaunched on Wednesday last and will load coalwood for Boston.

Schooner Evangeline, Capt. McClear, arrived at Yarmouth on Wednesday evening last, from Antigua, after a passage of 19 days. On the 11th inst., when the vessel was about in the middle of the Gulf Stream, about 11 o'clock a m., a heavy black cloud and water-pout suddenly ascended in the southwest, about 400 yards distant, which passed in a N E direction. The schooner was running before the wind under full sail, but her course was immediately changed to meet the squall, and canvas reduced. The water-pout did not reach the vessel, but passed within 200 yards of her. Rain fell in torrents for about three hours, accompanied with heavy thunder, lightning and wind. No damage was done to the vessel and on next morning she proceeded on her homeward course.

Capt. McClear says he never in all his experience saw so black a cloud, or one that was so long in passing over.

BAHAMA May 31—Barquo Guiana, of Yarmouth, N. S., before reported has arrived here from Sourabaya in tow, and will be docked here

BRISTOL July 16—Barquo Underwriter, Stanwood, New York, for Bilbao, is now having her cargo of oil taken on board barquo John L. Habronck, it is said for Havana.

LOANBOY July 21—Barquo Wave Queen, Peake, from Mauritius for New York, before reported at Cape Town in distress, had bulwarks and rigging damaged, and she was docked for repairs about the 12th inst. She will discharge a portion of her cargo.

RIO JANEIRO June 23—A telegram has been received from the consignee at Montevideo of the coal per Stewart Freeman, from Penarth, at this port in distress, authorizing the sale of 600 tons if the 37s per ton could be obtained, but as there is no possibility of securing this figure the agent has again telegraphed for instructions about the discharge.

VICTORIA, B. C. July 6 Barquo Martha hence from Port Discovery, to load for Australia while being towed out yesterday touched off the lighthouse, but floated soon after

SPOKEN.

Ship Algoma, Vero, from Cardiff for Rio Janeiro, June 9, lat 1 N, lon 25 W.

Ship Karoo, Coffill, from Antwerp for New York, June 30, lat 48, lon 27.

Ship Nettie Murphy, Cowman, from Liverpool for St. John, N. B., July 6, lat 48 lon 13.

Ship Naupactus, Lovitt, from Cardiff for Hong Kong, May 22, lat 5 N, lon 27 W.

Ship Cashmere, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, July 12, lat 42 11 N, lon 55 40 W.

Ship Cashier, Teller, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, July 22, 80 miles E from Sandy Hook.

Barquo Matilda C Smith, Palmer, from Londonderry for Sydney C. B., July 1, lat 40, lon 23.

Barquo Minnie Carmichael, from Hilo for Montreal, June 8, no lat, etc

Barquo Zulu, Aall, from Pensacola for Buenos Ayres, May 27, lat 8 N, lon 27 W.

Barquo Wave Queen, bound S, June 14, lat 1 N, lon 29 W.

Barquo Zelina Goudey, Anderson, from Belfast for Delaware Breakwater, July 20, lat 39 13, lon 68 33.

Barquo Ontario, Hunter, from Havre for New York, July 21, 150 miles E of Sandy Hook.

Barquo James Stafford, from Dunkirk for Philadelphia, no date, lat 39 10, lon 73 30.

Barquo McLeod, Fulton, July 15, lat 49 30, lon 32, from Richibucto for Queenstown.

Barquo Emanuel Swedenborg, Pierce, from London for Philadelphia, July 21, off Shin-neck.

Barquo Gleire, Davidson, from Parrsboro, N. S. for Liverpool, July 12, lat 41 27, lon 47 25.

Barquo Adele, Babin, from Philadelphia for Alicante, July 12, lat 41 21, lon 47 37.

Barquo Milo, Long, from Bahia, for Montreal, July 21, lat 32 22 N, lon 69 02.

FURTHER DOINGS OF THE MAJOR.

By F. BLAKE CROFTON,

(Author of "The Major's Big Talk Stories," "The Bewildered Querists," &c.)

A LITTLE GAME OF BLUFF.

"It seems that Pip, the wicked king of Lotoli," said Major Mondaxo, "at first mistook me for a missionary, owing doubtless to my innocent aspect. Now Pip did not like missionaries, for they made him feel uneasy in his mind. In order therefore to get rid of an unpleasant visitor, and amuse himself while doing so, he gave me a choice well calculated to embarrass a divine—to win an eating, sleeping, or talking match—or to die. Murder in his code of morals was a very slight offence, and a little fun connected with it would not make it worse, and might as well be enjoyed as not. His servile courtiers chuckled loudly at what they called the richness of the idea.

Put more exactly, I was to outsleep the champion sleeper of the tribe, outeat the champion eater, out-talk the most abusive of Pip's wives—or be executed on the spot. I chose to sleep, and expressed my choice promptly and cheerfully, for this was part of my game.

'Guess I can sleep some,' I observed—'just a few, as we say in New England. And with your Majesty's permission I'll put a little wager on the svent—my waggon load of beads against your Majesty's diamonds.'

As I made this proposal it occurred to Pip, as he afterwards admitted, that I might not be a missionary after all, and that he had, anyhow, condemned me for an unproved offence. But his enlightenment came too late to save me. His curiosity and covetousness were aroused; and he fancied he had a pretty soft thing.

'Done!' he said promptly—'play or pay.'

I had placed some reliance on a bottle of —'s patent sleeping powder that I had about me. I thought I might put myself to sleep with it, and perhaps swallow some more as often as I awoke, without being observed. But I abandoned the latter idea when I learned that my competitor had slept ten whole days at a stretch! To keep myself asleep for ten days by the aid of drugs I should have to make my slumber perpetual—"to die, to sleep no more," as Dr. Pangloss neatly observed.

By the terms of the bet, then and there agreed upon, my competitor and I were to be asleep in half an hour. This period he employed in gorging himself to repletion.

I spent the first fifteen minutes in carrying a number of blankets and a waterproof tarpaulin from my waggon to the ring where our sleep was to take place in public view. These preparations roused the curiosity of the king.

'What are those things for?' he asked through an interpreter. 'The weather is sultry, and it is the dry season.'

'Yes,' I replied; 'but the rainy season begins in less than two months. If I neglected these simple precautions, I might be awakened by rheumatic pains within six weeks.'

I then rolled myself up in several blankets, with the tarpaulin outside, and laid my head on a bundle of clothes under the shade of an umbrella that I had planted in the ground. The king's eyes, I noticed, were very wide open as I closed mine. Having taken a dose of my sleeping powder, I was sound asleep in three minutes.

In a very short time I was awakened by a violent shaking. The umbrella was gone, and the sun was streaming on my eyes. The interpreter, who stood beside me, had applied this test to make sure that I was really sleeping. He looked terribly hot, for I had not opened my eyes at once when I awoke. I thought a little more exercise would do him good.

'The king wants to know what you will take and cry quits,' he whispered.

Pip did not evidently understand the great American game of bluff.

'Seeing it is his gracious Majesty,' I said, 'I will take the biggest diamond and a free pass home, and call it off.'

'It is a go,' said the interpreter; 'but mind this is your own proposal, for his Majesty is very scrupulous about keeping his agreements.'

'He is willing to take the *ten* biggest diamonds and a free pass,' were the words in which he misrepresented my proposition to the king; for this interpreter was an American freed-man, and had been a coloured member of the South Carolina Legislature soon after the war. And in that learned assembly he had picked up the following poetical truth:

One and one give us two—
One for me and one for you.'

Before I left the capital of Lotoli I had to witness the execution of my unhappy competitor. It was not only my extensive preparations that had made the king tremble for his diamonds, but also the fact that his man could not come to time at the beginning of the match. The more he tried to sleep the more he shivered, for at the last moment Pip had very imprudently threatened to smother him if he failed to win. It seldom pays to murder sleep.

Perhaps I ought to mention that the interpreter who was so fond of simple addition and division nearly fell a victim to a similar misconception of his character, when he first appeared at Lotoli. For, before he took to politics, he had been a waiter in a Southern hotel, and was ever afterward given to wearing a white and clerical-looking tie, which he found as good as an introduction to fresh and credulous strangers. Pip, who possessed a certain sense of humour, learning from its wearer that the said tie was named a white choker, observed that a missionary's garment should be true to its name, and forthwith ordered the new-comer to be throttled with his own cravat. But the profane nature of the terms applied by the condemned man to his executioner entirely dispelled the king's suspicion as to his clerical character, and procured him an immediate pardon."

(To be Continued.)

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

-IN CASES-

- 500 cases Thom and Cameron's Whiskies,
(Scotch and Irish in qts and flasks)
- 200 cases Stewart's Whiskies,
- 500 " Watson's "
- 50 " Celtic "
- 50 " Mackie's "
- 50 " Williams' "
- 50 " Bulloch Lades' Special Whisky.
- 75 " Lochabar "
- 50 " Hald's "
- 50 " Klenahan's 1, 2, 3 do.
- 50 " Geo Roe's 1* and 2* do.
- 100 " Dunville's qts, flasks, and 1/2 flasks do.
- 50 " Rye (in qts and flasks) do.
- 50 " Old Crow Bourbon do.
- 50 " Hennessy's 1 Star, 2 Star and 3 Star
Brandy.
- 200 " Bisquit de Bouché's 1 and 4 Star do (qts,
flasks and 1/2 flasks).
- 100 " LeRonde's Pinet Castillon do (in qts, and
flasks and 1/2 flasks).
- 300 " Henke's Gin (green cases),
- 100 " DeKuyper do, do do,
- 300 " Key-brand do, do do,
- 25 " Henke's do (red cases).

All grades of Port and Sherry,
Angostura, John Bull and other Bitters,
Scotch Ginger Wine,
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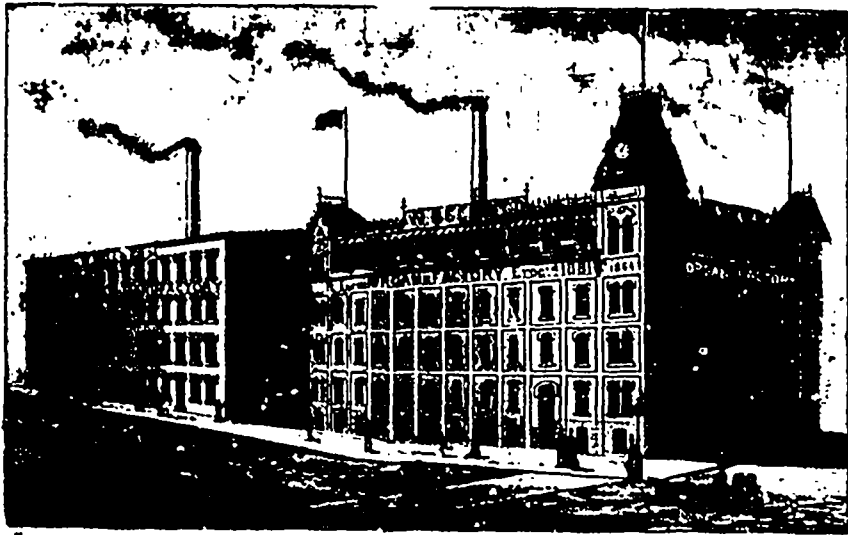
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Wednesday, 29th July.....at 4 p.m.
Saturday, 8th August.....at 4 p.m.
Wednesday, 19th August.....at 4 p.m.
Saturday, 22nd August.....at 4 p.m.

BOSTON TO HALIFAX.
Saturday, 11th July.....at 4 p.m.
Wednesday, 22d July.....at 4 p.m.
Saturday, 1st August.....at 4 p.m.
Wednesday, 12th August.....at 4 p.m.
Saturday, 22d August.....at 4 p.m.
Wednesday, 2nd Sept.....at 4 p.m.

Leaving Halifax for Port Hawkesbury and Charlottetown the day of Steamers arrival from Boston. Steamers will leave Charlottetown and Port Hawkesbury as follows—

FROM CHARLOTTETOWN TO BOSTON.
Thursday, 16th July.....at 6 p.m.
Monday, 27th July.....at 11 a.m.
Thursday, 6th August.....at 6 p.m.
Monday, 17th August.....at 11 a.m.
Thursday, 27th August.....at 6 p.m.

FROM PORT HAWKESBURY TO BOSTON.
Friday, 17th July.....at 2 p.m.
Tuesday, 28th July.....at 10 a.m.
Friday, 7th August.....at 2 p.m.
Tuesday, 18th August.....at 10 a.m.
Friday, 28th August.....at 2 p.m.

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

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HALIFAX TO HAVRE.
Saturday, 11th July.....at 4 p.m.

HAVRE TO HALIFAX.
Wednesday, 25th July.....at 4 p.m.

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1st Cabin to Havre, \$40; Return, \$60.
1st Cabin to Paris or London, \$50. Return \$70.
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E. FICQUET, Havre
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PETER PAINT, Jr., Port Hawkesbury,
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JOS. WOOD, Halifax, N.S.

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100 very Fine New Cheese
100 tubs New "Eastern Townships" Butter
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