

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/  
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/  
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title on header taken from: /  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

# THE CRITIC.

The Welfare of the People is the Highest Law.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY 3 CTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., JULY 10, 1885.

{ VOL. 2.  
{ No. 24.

## CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL.	
Has Secular Education a Moral Tendency.....	4
Need for International Copyright.....	4
Local Self-Government in Britain.....	4
Notes.....	1
CONTRIBUTED.	
Poetry—A Nation's Strength.....	6
Snaps and Scraps.....	6
Review.....	6
The Condition of Halifax.....	6
The Advance of Thought.....	7
The New York Canadian Club.....	7
Medical Notes.....	8
Events and Comments.....	8
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Indian Soldiers.....	6
Our Bluesoes Club.....	2
Agriculture.....	3
Commercial and Financial.....	8, 9
Market Quotations.....	9
Further Doings of the Major.....	14
Mining.....	6
Serial.....	10, 11
Shipping.....	13
News of the Week.....	12, 13

## The Critic,

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

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

Subscription \$1.50 per annum in advance. Single copies 3 cents.  
Remittances should be made to C. F. FRASER, Manager.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

New Orleans is probably the only place interested in the World's Exposition that is perfectly satisfied with the results. The retail stores did a more active business while it was open than ever before. The hotels and all public resorts, including theatres, restaurants and churches, reaped an exceptionally fine harvest. Rents were at one time so high that New Orleans papers discussed the "house famine." It is believed that on May 1st, that city was richer by \$5,000,000 than it was a year ago.

The Senate of the Canadian Parliament have re-affirmed their amendment to the Scott Act making the sale of light wines and beer legal in those counties which adopted the Act. So far so good, but the Senate have done more, they have sent a message to the members in the Commons insisting upon the adoption of their amendment. We have always regarded the Senate as a useful body, but when it assumes the position of a dictating Chamber in the Canadian Parliament it assumes too much and the day of its usefulness has gone.

During the progress of the North West rebellion we heard much of the rebel half-breeds and the loyal whites, but now that the troubles are over and we are in a position to ascertain the true inwardness of the question we hear much more of loyal half-breeds and rebel whites. No doubt the government will probe this matter to the bottom and should it in the end be found that the real instigators of the outbreak were a few discontented settlers in Prince Albert, these white rebels should receive the punishment which they deserve. If in the eye of the law the semi-barbarous Indian and the weak and misguided half-breed are morally responsible for their overt acts of violence, the disloyal white who secretly urges them on is doubly responsible, and should be dealt with accordingly.

Though the "Further Doings of the Major" were written for young people, we are pleased to find that some, at least, of our grown up readers are entertained by them. When the first series of these Munchausen like narratives was published in London, the English press with one accord set down the author as a Yankee. "In *The Major's Big Talk Stories*," said *The Christian World* (December 8, 1881), "we have some unsurpassable examples of that extravagant exaggeration for which the Yankee is renowned. Both the stories and the accompanying illustrations are irresistibly comic." *The Scotsman*, *Spectator* and *Pull Mall Gazette* were also among the papers which mistook the author's nationality. The last named paper argued in an editorial note (Dec. 7, 1881) that Amer. "humour" ought to produce children's books of the most charming quality. Among those now before us is one, called 'The Major's Big Talk Stories,' which for rollicking fancy and ingenious extravagance beats everything of its kind that we have read for many a day."

The inauguration of the Canadian Club in New York as will be seen by our correspondent's letter was most successfully carried out, and there is every reason for believing that the organization will become most popular among the Canadians residing in the great American metropolis. The promotion of a greater degree of intimacy and social intercourse between Canadians in New York is certainly a worthy object, and the Club deserves to be supported by every patriotic Canadian. In its formation we may see another indication of the growth of that distinctive Canadian national sentiment upon which the future greatness of this Dominion must largely depend.

The refusal of Gladstone to be raised to the peerage, and his announcement that he would again seek the support of the Midlothian constituency, would indicate that the grand old man has not yet given up hope of his again returning to power. While we admire the pluck and dogged determination of the ex Premier, we cannot believe that his return to the Treasury benches would, at the present time, be of advantage to the nation. Gladstone's parochial and foreign policies have proved failures and it is doubtful whether Lord Salisbury and his co-administrators will be successful in extricating the Empire from its present deplorable condition without a loss of national prestige.

For the next six months the fish markets of the Western Provinces of Canada must be supplied by Quebec, St. John, and Halifax, and should our customers be satisfied with the quantity of the fish sold by us, there is every reason for believing that the market may be ours for all time to come. If this prove true, the six months lock out of our fish from the United States market may after all be a blessing in disguise. Brother Jonathan must catch his fish in Canadian waters, and if he hopes to have this privilege continued, he must not draw the line between the hook of the Canadian and that of the American, otherwise he may find the line is left to him but not the hook.

We pay a large sum per head for the gentleman tramps whom we induce to come out as emigrants to Canada, and we ask poor hard working industrious John Chinaman to pay fifty dollars for the privilege of coming to work as a navvy upon our railways. Complexion settles the question, not religion, for that never enters into the calculation in securing European emigrants. "Tush! Tush! Comparisons are cruel." Consistency, yes, free trade in foreign tramps and protection against foreign laborers. Let us be consistent and exact head money from the pauper as well as the celestial, the country would gain thereby in the long run.

Big Bear has been trapped and a large number of his warriors made prisoners. Several of the minor chiefs who were with his band have it is believed, escaped into the United States. The fight at Duck Lake and the capture of Big Bear are the alpha and omega of a rebellion which has cost the Dominion upwards of four million dollars, has proved the absolute necessity of a through railway line upon Canadian soil, and has fully tested the pluck and fighting capabilities of the Canadian volunteers. We trust that with the disappearance of this miniature war cloud the outlook for the Dominion may brighten in every quarter, as Canada cannot afford another such outbreak during the present century.

The Halifax Chamber of Commerce goes in for light upon their Short Line, but with the exception of a few of its members who knew all that is to be known upon the question, the Chamber as yet sees through a glass darkly, and therefore the mere passage of a resolution carries no weight whatever. Messrs. Stairs and Daly may have been right in their advocacy of the International Line of railway, but they would have saved themselves a deal of unpleasant criticism had they taken the trouble to furnish the Chamber of Commerce with the reasons which induced them to give it their support. As it is we presume the building of the Pope line is a fixed fact, but the fact that it is the shortest and most direct route between Halifax and Montreal remains yet to be proved.

The critics are pronouncing judgment upon Miss Cleveland's new book. One says it is "a very fair work—for a woman's," but gives "a friendly hint" intimating that it "would be well for the fair authoress to study history before publishing another volume of essays." Another says that "when Miss Cleveland will be less one-sided in her views, her essays will have more weight with the public." A Philadelphia editor is free to admit that Miss Cleveland's literary style is above the average, but regrets that she undertakes to write upon debatable points of history. The *Baltimore Mirror* would like to speak a good word for an American authoress, but seeing that Miss Cleveland is either a very prejudiced or a very ignorant person, will not review her book. The fact is, that although Miss Cleveland is a clever lady, still were her brother not in the Whitehouse, her essays would never gain more than very local notoriety. Again, while the advocates of "Women's Rights" are almost all old maids, they shall not, however flowery their style, be regarded as oracles by the public.

## OUR BLUENOSE CLUB.

We were all gathered together round the stove for a smoke and chat as was our custom. There was the mechanical superintendent of the neighboring colliery, the surgeon, a chemist familiarly known as "Test-tube" and several others.

"I say Test-tube," asked the Superintendent; "can you tell me of any cheap chemical that will protect iron from rusting?"

"Yes. Looking over a copy of the *Mechanical World* the other day I saw a notice of how Prof. Calvert has recently made the interesting discovery by practical tests, that the carbonates of potash and soda possess the same property of protecting iron and steel from rust as do those alkalies in a caustic state. Thus it is found that, if an iron blade be immersed in a solution of either of the above carbonates, it exercises so protective an action that that portion of the iron exposed to the influence of damp atmospheric air does not oxidize, even after so extended a period as two years." Similar results, it appears, have also been obtained with sea water, on adding to the same the carbonates of potash and soda in suitable proportions.

And now in return, "can you tell me how to make an emery wheel?"

"Yes," said the superintendent; "I clipped the account from the trade circular of the National Emery Mills, Perth Amboy, N. J., for June, 1884, here it is:—

"Take a cast iron spoke wheel, fill it up and line with wood, secure leather bands around the periphery with wooden pegs; then cover the leather with glue, and roll in loose emery, and lay aside till dry; after which the operation can be repeated if a thicker coating of emery is desired. When the wheel is worn the glue can be washed off with hot water, and fresh glue, etc., be again applied.

Polishing wheels can be made of india-rubber, coated with emery, which enables an article of moderately irregular shape to be polished all over. Only the best glue will answer."

"By the way," said the doctor; "here are a couple of articles from the *Boston Journal of Commerce* that everybody ought to know about:—

**SANDBAG FOR THE SICK-ROOM.**—One of the most convenient articles to be used in a sick-room is a sandbag. Get some clean, fine sand; dry it thoroughly in a kettle on the stove, make a bag about eight inches square of flannel, fill it with the dry sand, sew the opening carefully together and cover the bag with cotton or linen. This will prevent the sand from sitting out, and will also enable you to heat the bag quickly by placing it in the oven or over on top of the stove. After once using this you will never again attempt to warm the feet or hands of a sick person with a bottle of hot water or a brick. The sand holds the heat a long time; and the bag can be tucked up to the back without hurting the invalid. It is a good plan to make two or three of the bags and keep them on hand, ready for use at any time when needed.

**MEDICINES IN THE HOUSE.**—A pound or so of coarsely-crushed linseed should always be kept in the house in an air tight can, also a tin of mustard and camomile-flowers, and poppy heads for poultices and fomentations. A bottle of disinfecting fluid is an excellent adjunct to the medicine chest. So is a small wide-mouthed bottle filled with the petals of the large white lily soaked in brandy. A little of the brandy applied at once to a bruise will prevent unsightly blackness, whilst a leaf laid on the place draws out inflammation. A very necessary as is in measuring dry medicines is a pair of grain scales, with weights from half a grain to two drachms; and for liquids, a glass drop measure, and a glass tea and table-noon measure.

"Doctor," asked one, "can you tell me how to make a room appear larger than it is?"

"Yes, Harpers Magazine publishes the following rules' :—

"To make a room appear higher, the plane surface of the ceiling should be decreased by the mouldings of the cornice by panels, or, in the absence of these, by bands of color performing the same office. A vertical system of lines should be adopted in mural decoration, and the mantel should be lower.

To make a room appear lower, exactly the opposite treatment should be adopted; that is, to increase the plane ceiling, adopt a horizontal system of mural decoration; with a dado and a high mantel.

To make a room appear wider, is accomplished to a certain extent, by making it appear lower; but where this is undesirable, or where it is insufficient, the effect can be reached by adopting a mural decoration on a graduated scale of form, decreasing upward, so that two or more pateras at the top like those at the foot are found to occupy the same space as one at the foot, and this effect can be much increased by a gradation of color upward from dark to light.

To make a room appear narrower, is accomplished to a certain extent, by making it appear higher; but where this is undesirable or insufficient, it may be obtained by adopting a strongly drawn large pattern in strong color for mural decoration.

To make a room appear larger, is to an extent, accomplished by making it appear lower and narrower; but where this undesirable or inefficient the attempt may be obtained by decreasing the scale and strength of color of the mural decoration adopted at the ends.

To make a room appear shorter, is accomplished to an extent, by making it appear wider and higher: but the effect can be achieved by increasing the scale and strength of color of the mural decoration adopted at the ends.

Any of these effects can be modified or increased by the treatment of the floor surface; whether by the carpets, the rugs or painted boards, or by parquet flooring; lines running across a room, or rugs laid down at intervals having the effect of shortening, and consequently, to an extent, of heightening and widening a room. Lines running in the length increase this dimension, and to an extent reduce the height and width. A polished floor increases the apparent height of an apartment by reflecting all vertical lines and prolonging them.

TO GOLD MINERS,  
LUMBERMEN, &c.

We offer For Sale, a good Second-hand Portable  
**STEAM ENGINE,**

With Locomotive Pattern Boiler, 13 Horse Power,  
and arranged to burn either wood or coal. The  
whole is set on skids, and is ready to start imme-  
diately on being placed in position.

PRICE LOW FOR CASH.

Also, Several other Second Hand

**BOILERS AND ENGINES**  
FOR SALE LOW.

**MACDONALD & CO.,**  
HALIFAX, N. S.

**H. F. WORRALL,**

Shipping & Commission Merchant

20 lbs Ruby Roller Patent ELOUR  
125 " W. Eagle " "  
125 " Pillsbury's Best and Reform Flour  
125 lbs American & D MEAL  
50 lbs P. E. Island MEAL and P. M. PORK  
25 lbs PLATE BEEF  
Tuna Mollasses 100 Sugar  
100 lbs Head Tea, Cloves, Chests Tea, and

**General Fishing Supplies.**

5000 lbs in tall Lobster Shook, dry and well seasoned  
**POWERS WHARF.**

**DANIEL CRONAN,**

Dealer in all kinds of

**FISH!**

And Importer of

**WEST INDIA PRODUCE.**

Also, Purchaser of all kinds of FURS for Export.

**BOILER MAKING!**

HALIFAX, N. S.

All kinds of STEAM BOILERS made at  
short notice  
—ON HAND—  
FOUR BOILERS, Thirty to Thirty-five horse  
power, about Thirteen Feet Long, with Fifty-two  
three inch Tubes, suitable for Saw Mills or Plating.  
**E. CHURCHILL & SON.**

**Notice to the Public.**

**JAMES GRAY,**

**FUNERAL UNDERTAKER,**

243 GRAFTON ST., next to Colonial Market,

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

**CARPETS!**

Our Spring Stock now Opening!

**BEST BRUSSELS,**

With Borders to match, in elegant designs for  
Drawing and Dining

Largest Handloom, and Best Stock of

**TAPESTRY**

All Wool and Three Ply CARPETS ever shown in  
this city.

Unions, Hems and Druggets, very Cheap.

**FLOOR CLOTHS,**

From 1 to 8 yards wide (from the lowest to the best  
quality made. Choice Patterns of Linoleums, Stair  
Carpets and Tiles, Carpet and Druggets Squares,  
Sheepskin Mats and Rugs.

**LACE CURTAINS.**

Special value in Nottingham and Scotch Lace Cur-  
tains, Madras, etc.

Curain Poles and Chains, etc., etc.

**W. & C. SILVER,**

Corner Hollis and George Sts.

**JOHN BOWES,**  
**Book & Job Printer,**

(Queen Buildings, 2nd Floor),  
CORNER HOLLIS and PRINCE STS.,  
HALIFAX, N. S.

All descriptions of Mercantile, Insurance and  
Law Printing executed with care and despatch.  
Orders from the country will receive prompt  
attention. Address as above.  
VISITING CARDS, Ladies' & Gents', neatly  
Printed on best thin Ivory Card, at 50c. per pack of 50.

**JUST RECEIVED.**

Boys' Suits from \$1.25 upwards.  
Infants' Robes, with Bonnet, \$2.25.

—ALSO—  
Children's Dresses, Ties, Pin-flores, Aprons, &c.

At  
**R. F. MCCOLL'S,**  
242 Argyle Street North Colonial Market.

**THOS. P. CONNOLLY,**  
**CENTRAL BOOK STORE,**  
CORNER OF  
George and Granville Streets.

The "CENTRAL," is always stocked with  
the fullest assortment of

**BOOKS,**  
in all departments of Literature.

**STATIONERY**  
In our LEADING LINE, and in this depart-  
ment will be found the latest novelties.

**FASHIONABLE STATIONERY**  
Is made a particular item.

**SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS and  
ROOM PAPER,**  
A large stock of each line always on hand.  
**THOS. P. CONNOLLY.**

**EYE, EAR and THROAT.**

**J. R. McLEAN,**  
Optician—91 Hollis, Corner Salter Street,  
Halifax, N. S.

**CHEAP MUSIC BOOKS.**

Song Folio, Folio of Music, Superb Songs,  
Riplets of Melody, Song World Victoria Music  
Books, etc., etc.

**J. W. DOLEY,**  
143 Argyle Street, Halifax, N. S.

**W. H. FRY,**  
262 South Street,  
**TEACHER PHONOGRAPHY.**  
Lessons by 1 tail.

**W. W. Howell & Co.**  
**MACHINISTS,**  
Manufacturers of

Steam Engines, Pumps,  
Mill Machinery,  
Shafting, Pulleys, etc.

121 to 125 Lower Water St.,  
HALIFAX, N. S.

**THE CLUB RESTAURANT,**  
Granville Street,

Next Door to Herald Office.  
Most Central and Convenient Lunch  
Rooms in the City.  
**ENGLISH ALE, DOMESTIC ALE,  
AND NEW YORK LAGER.**

Keep only  
one Quality **THE BEST!**

**C. S. DeFREYTAGS, Prop'r, Halifax.**

AGRICULTURE.

**POULTRY.**—By feeding just before going to bed, ducks and geese can be trained to come home regularly.

Pullets hatched early will moult early. Eggs in winter means profit. The want of them as clearly means loss.

A good motto for poultrymen to follow is, give pure water, pure air, feed often, and keep all dry, clean and comfortable.

The expense of keeping a dozen fowls where they have the waste and scraps from the kitchen is nothing compared to their valuable product.

Before very warm weather clean out your poultry house thoroughly, and white-wash it, putting a little carbolic acid in the white-wash.

Persian insect powder will be found invaluable in the poultry house during the hatching season. Dust it over the hens while sitting, and you will have no trouble with lice.

On a large farm it is rarely necessary or best to confine fowls in summer, if given free range they will do as much good in destroying insects as they can do of injury; in a garden or small fruit enclosure the case would be different, but it is not difficult to make a fowl-proof fence to enclose these.

Feed the hen well with all she will eat of corn or dough before giving the chickens their first meal of crumbs and boiled eggs, otherwise the hen, who will be very hungry, will leave but little for the chickens. Keep the hens quiet as possible for a day or two, until the chickens get a little stronger.

The eggs of the Asiatic breeds, and indeed all the dark colored eggs, are preferred by cooks and confectioners, and also by those who use them boiled, to the white-shelled ones. The latter, excepting those of the game fowls, are deficient in flavor. The dark colored eggs as a rule are larger and heavier than the others.

Animal matter, in the shape of meat scraps or bone chopped up, may be fed to poultry at any season judiciously to very good advantage. There should, however, be no excess of this food. Bone meal is very good mixed in small quantities with soft food for young chickens. The coarse offal of the slaughter house, plucks, hardslets, etc., should be cooked and minced in small particles when fed. A little of this hearty food goes a great way, and an over-supply is not conducive to health. Raw meat is too crude and gross for fowls. Fowls like newly-cut grass. They should have all they want of it. The clippings from a lawn mower are just the thing for them. Sunflower seed, which can be easily grown without trouble, forms a food of which fowls are extremely fond.—*Poultry World.*

**LIVE STOCK.**—As a general rule it is not best to get any sheep very fat unless preparing it for the butcher. For keeping over one year this high condition is an injury. It cannot be maintained without more care and skill than most farmers can give. If a ewe loses a lamb particular care should be taken not to over-feed her unless she is to be fattened and sold at once.

The difference between well-bred stock and the scrub is so marked that we often wonder why farmers will persist in raising and feeding stock which does not give the best returns for the feed consumed, and which when placed on the market is sure to be sold at a discount. The difference in the prices commanded by the classes of stock should open the eyes of the intelligent farmer to the importance of keeping none but improved animals. In these close times when the range of profits in every business is very small, the importance of making a change for the class of animals which will pay the greater returns in growth and in prices which they will command must impress itself on the minds of all thinking men.—*Rural World.*

If a man has a heavy load to push or draw he lowers his head by bending forward, and throws the full weight of his body against, or to propel, the load. A horse or an ox, if permitted, will do likewise under similar circumstances. The horse is often prevented from throwing his weight into the collar by a tight check-rein, a useless and painful incumbrance introduced by vanity, and retained by thoughtlessness amounting to cruelty.

**THE CHECK-REIN.**—The check-rein is, in nearly every case, painful to the animal, and useless to the driver. Because, it fastens the head in an unnatural posture; and, as the horse's shoulder and head fall together, cannot be of any real support in stumbling.

When, from some defect in the animal or other cause, the check-rein is used, it must be slackened. Because in addition to the easier position of the neck, a greater portion of weight can be thrown into the collar, especially going up hill, thus saving a great and unnecessary expenditure of muscular power.

There is an important difference between a tight check rein and a tightened rein, although not generally understood. The first is injurious, and cannot help the horse, while the latter is often useful. Because the latter is a steady support to the animal's head from a distinct and intelligent source—the driver; whereas the former is only the horse's head fastened to his own shoulders. That the check-rein is inconsistent with the action of the horse's head is clearly shown by the fact that when a horse falls it is always broken.

In contrast with the check-rein is the natural position of a horse's neck. Here nature's arching neck and curving lines are easily discovered and worthy of admiration. Why an intelligent animal like the horse should be disfigured, tortured, and permanently injured, by the use of an institution closely allied with ignorance is one of those conundrums that is continually forcing itself upon humanity, and one that is rarely answered in a common-sense way. Compare the appearance of this horse with one whose head is pulled back in a painful posture, and it is easy to see which is the more graceful, and any intelligent or thoughtful person will readily tell which will stand the greater hardships and perform the most work with the least distress.—*Ex*

The rain, which has fallen during the present week, has given fresh hope to the agriculturists, especially in the Western part of the Province, in which section the crops have been suffering greatly from the continued drought.

**A. Stephen & Son,**  
SHALL SUSTAIN  
**THEIR REPUTATION**  
AS THE  
**Cheapest First-Class**  
**FURNITURE**  
**Establishment**  
IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

Now in Stock, 40 more of those  
**SOLID ASH**  
AND  
**WALNUT**  
**Chamber Suits,**  
ALL COMPLETE, ONLY  
**\$28.00.**  
Also,—A New Line of

**PARLOR SUITS,**  
PRICE, ONLY  
**\$40.00.**

SOLID WALNUT  
**Best English**  
**Hair Cloth,**  
SEVEN PIECES, including  
**Patent Spring Rocking Chair**

Nothing in the Dominion to compete with it.  
**BEDDING.**  
Mattresses of all kinds and sizes, constantly on hand and made to order.

**Woven Wire Springs,**  
The best in the world, and now so Cheap that they are within the reach of all.

**MIRRORS**  
ALL SIZES.

**CURTAIN POLES,**  
**FIXTURES, ETC.**  
Send for our New Catalogue and Price List.

**A. Stephen & Son,**  
 97 to 103  
**Barrington St.**  
 CORNER PRINCE STREET.

**NOVA SCOTIA**  
**BREWERY**

**Alex. Keith & Son,**  
(Established in 1820.)

Medal Awarded at Centennial Exhibition.

MANUFACTURERS OF  
**India Pale Ale**  
 X, XX and XXX

**Ales & Porter.**

IMPORTERS OF  
**English Ale**

AND  
**Brown Stout.**

Superior Bottling Vaults.

Best Ale and Porter Mart in the Dominion.

**LIBERAL TERMS.**

Asuperior article is guaranteed

Lower Water Street, Halifax.

## 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 10, 1885.

## HAS SECULAR EDUCATION A MORAL TENDENCY?

Occasionally we see statistics of crime used to shew that Education in itself has no tendency to check immorality. The number of criminals in the United States, for example, who can read and write, or the number who have even received a liberal education, is adduced as evidence of the immoral effect of secular education. Now the adage that "figures cannot lie" is true only when those figures are used in a perfectly logical manner; there is another maxim, equally true, namely, "there is nothing more untruthful than facts," when an improper use is made of them. This is the use which the opponents of secular education make of their figures. Does the fact that many who take physical exercise are still unhealthy, prove that exercise is not healthful? Or, because many who have received careful religious instruction and some who have even chosen the ministry as their calling, end their career in the prison or on the gibbet, are we to infer that religious training is no check to immorality? One-sixth of the population of the United States are said to be totally illiterate; quite as many more may be set down as practically so. If it were found that more than two-thirds of the criminals were fairly educated, our statisticians would have made a point in their favor; but this is very far from being the case. We are firmly convinced that the experience of all ages and of all countries, properly interpreted, will bear us out in the assertion that, leaving higher results out of consideration, the cultivation of either the moral or the intellectual faculties will act as a safety-valve for the whole nature of man.

It is a pity that the heads of educational institutions do not generally keep an account of the careers of their ex-pupils. We noticed in the *Journal of Education*, an extract from the New Haven School Report which ought to allay any anxious fears as to the moral effect of secular education. Speaking of the High School in New Haven, it says:—

"There are among the living graduates recorded in the catalogue issued last fall about one hundred and fifty men. The present occupations and positions in life of one hundred and thirty-six are known. Of these I can mention only six who are not now engaged in some prosperous and honorable calling, or in preparation for some profession. In the case of three of the six, ill health, either permanent or temporary, is the reason why they are idle. Does this look as if the school was turning out a regiment of idlers and duds, who are above earning their living?"

Can any one point to a leading educational institution which cannot shew a similar record? Then it would be interesting to know where the educated criminals all come from.

## NEED FOR INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Some time ago Mr. Maurice Thompson, in an article in *The Current*, of Chicago, wrote: "Literature is a paying profession in every enlightened country but ours. To write a successful French novel is to become famous and affluent. English authors, German authors Italian authors make money. Zola, Daudet, and a long line of Parisian authors live well by the pen; so do Wilkie Collins, William Black, Miss Braddon, and many other writers in Great Britain." Turning to the United States, we find a successful novel, like "But Yet a Woman," or "Mr. Isaacs," running thro' fifteen editions each—that is, a sale of about fifteen thousand copies each. If the retail price of the book is one dollar, the author gets ten cents on each volume sold, or fifteen hundred dollars! Compare this with the fact that Anthony Trollope could take a manuscript to his English publisher and demand and receive for it from five thousand to fifteen thousand dollars. This difference is not because Americans are not a reading people; it is because books by the very best American authors have had always to compete with stolen editions of the works of every other country, and consequently comparatively few of them are bought.

The difference between the recompense received by Anthony Trollope for his literary labors, and that received by successful American authors (if they publish only in America) is mainly due to the difference in the mode of publication. Many new novels published in Britain sell for about seven dollars, and reach the general public through circulating libraries alone. This price is based on the usual average sale—five hundred to eight hundred copies. It yields a very handsome profit on all copies that are sold in addition to the average number. There, a book that attracts much attention and passes thro' several editions in the course of a year, accumulates profits at a rate that is unknown in the great American Union.

The American edition of "Mr. Isaacs" sold remarkably well. In a few months fifteen thousand copies of it were disposed of. And it yielded the author about fifteen hundred dollars—not enough for a comfortable trip over Europe. Had thirty thousand copies been sold, the author would have received not more than three thousand dollars—about one-fifth of Trollope's fifteen thousand.

Again, an author in New York may expend months, or even years, upon a certain work; and it may happen that before he can it thro' the press, a

pirated edition of a new English book on the same subject, will ruin the early sale of his. Something very like this has already happened. And is liable to occur again while there is no international copyright law.

This disadvantage under which American authors labor, is also a disadvantage to American readers, and to American literature. It drives to ephemeral periodicals, some excellent writers who must be paid for their work as they do it; and it is well known that the man best qualified to write a valuable book very rarely succeeds in writing a valuable magazine article.

Tom Hood in an article which he called, "Copyright and Copywrong," wrote: "If, in countries where literary men, or certain classes of them, are not protected, their baker, butcher, grocer, etc., would supply them the ordinary necessaries of life at half price, or thereabouts, I for one would not complain. It has indeed been urged frequently that an extended copyright would damage the public interest, would enhance the price of books; so that I was at one time half persuaded the public wanted to support us in a half-charitable way, if we would industriously work our brains to nothingness for their benefit. I was content. Accordingly I wrote to my butcher, baker, and other tradesmen, informing them that it was necessary, for the sake of cheap literature, and the interest of the public, that they should furnish me with their commodities at cost price or a very trifling percentage over. It will be sufficient to quote the answer of the butcher:

"Sir: Respectin your note. Cheap literater be blowed. Butchers must live as well as other pepel—and if so be you or the readin publick wants to have meat at prime cost, you must buy your own beastesses, and kill yourselves."

After that I began to think that authors must live the same way as other people.

The Incorporated Society of Authors, which held its general meeting in London last May, proposes to agitate during the current year: (1) to agree upon a fair international copyright law; (2) to get a bill passed to prevent the stealing of titles; (3) to compile and to publish full and accurate information relative to the respective methods of publishing.

## LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN BRITAIN.

The immense amount of business with which the British Parliament has annually to deal, can scarcely be realized by those not conversant with the daily proceedings of the Commons; and it cannot be denied that the volume of business to be transacted is greater than the House can possibly cope with, under existing circumstances. From this pressure of business and lack of time, many annoying delays have resulted; the direct outcome of which is a wide-spread dissatisfaction with parliamentary institutions; and to it may be traced the present discontent of the Irish people. It has frequently happened during the past twenty years, that measures affecting the welfare of cities and towns have been allowed to pass from session to session without any definite action having been taken upon them. And the delay, although perhaps unavoidable, has in one or more instances affected the municipal credit. Some years ago a prosperous Irish city, having through its council decided to extend and improve the water supply, borrowed the money for the purpose, at the same time forwarding to their representative in Parliament a bill to enable them to issue bonds for the required amount. Five years elapsed before this bill received the royal sanction and became law, entailing upon the city an expenditure, on account of interest, of about ten thousand pounds sterling; over and above that which would have been required, had the bill become law during the session in which it was first introduced. This is by no means an isolated case, and it may be taken as a fair illustration of the annoying delays which too frequently occur in the transaction of public business in the British Parliament. Local or provincial self-government is the only remedy which can be supplied, that will adequately meet the requirements of the country, and there can be no doubt if such a reform were introduced it would in time be found advantageous. Had the people of Wales been allowed to control their local affairs, prior to the toll gate outbreak, many lives and much valuable property would have been saved, and it would not have required seventeen years of bitter agitation to obtain from the British Parliament an act abolishing the toll gates in that section of the country. Had the northern portion of Scotland enjoyed a moderate degree of self-government, many Scotchmen who were forced to emigrate would have remained home by their own firesides. Local self-government would obviate the necessity of the Irish Crimes Act, and prevent the rupture between Great Britain and Ireland, which now threatens the United Kingdom. Lord Salisbury and his ministry openly avow their determination to carry this reform through Parliament; should they have the courage of their convictions, the outlook for the domestic prosperity of the British Isles is brighter and more hopeful than it has been during the nineteenth century.

The St. John Board of Trade are unanimous in their endorsement of the delegates from Jamaica, in fact, the business men throughout Canada are a unit upon the question of reciprocal trade relations with that island. With the Government it is a simple matter of dollars and cents, and if they can see their way clear to curtail their present annual expenditure, there is no reason why the agreement should not be ratified without delay. The Halifax merchants may be in the dark as to the shortest and most direct route to Montreal, but their knowledge of the fish and sugar trade should be sufficient to enable them to adopt a vigorous and determined policy with respect to this Jamaica question.



**MINING.**

The output of coal from Spring Hill collieries for the month of June, notwithstanding the loss of time caused by trouble with the workmen, was 33,232 tons—the largest yet attained.

Skill, perseverance, and capital are the three great requisites for successfully carrying on gold-mining in Nova Scotia; and in many cases the capital necessary to start a mine is very small. Last week we were shown a little ball of gold from the Gold River district, taken from quartz yielding 1½ oz. of fine gold per ton. We were also shown quartz from the same district, so stuffed with fine gold that it was supposed to contain five or more ounces. This was taken from a lead five inches at the opening, and widening to ten inches within a distance of four or five rods; and, as leads generally widen as they go down, it would appear that this will be a profitable mine.

The company now working the Brunswick mine at Tangier feel confident that they will soon strike a paying lead.

It is reported on good authority that there has been a new find of antimony at Rawdon. The gold-mines of that section are doing very well, and there is encouragement for those prospecting in that locality.

The demand for manganese is on the increase, the Nova Scotia product is the best article sold in the market of the United States. If there was more attention paid to this branch of mining in the Province, it would soon become one of the best investments for capital.

Pratt's new process of manufacturing steel will increase the demand for this mineral.

It is reported that Cape Breton has some very fine deposits of Asbestos, but little has been done with them as yet.

Messrs. Baker and Andrews were in Boston a few days during the past week, having a holiday. There is one thing you can easily notice—the good feeling that always exist among mining men.

Mr. Diesoway, though a late addition to our mining fraternity, is as "good as they make 'em." We wish him success.

Possibly the deposit of native copper ore at Cape D'Or may pay, but we do not believe that the grey ore in this Province or in New Brunswick ever will.

You can pick up beautiful specimens of grey copper ore for a hundred miles along the northern coast, but you cannot find a paying lead.

We have as yet to find any minerals in paying quantities outside Coal, Gold, Iron, and Manganese. Yet we ourselves own a Copper mine.

Mr. R. A. McNaughton, of the Rawdon mines, came to town this week with a little yellow fellow weighing 170 ozs., that took forty men a month to pound out of 120 tons of the "auriferous." "Ho keeps bringing them in."

Yarmouth is coming to the front in mining matters of late. No reason why she should not, as the writer has seen many fine looking seams of quartz there years ago.

**SILVER.**—The Albert, N. B., *Maple Leaf* says the silver mine at New Island, Albert Co., is being actively worked. Messrs. Froeze and McLeod were recently there. They have a right-of-way from D. C. Cleveland for a new road to Alma, over which the ore will be hauled for shipment at Alma. Already they have fifty tons ready for shipment. The shaft has been sunk fifteen feet and the mine grows better. Some of the ore is very fine. Boss Landry came very near being seriously injured by the men failing to hoist him out of the shaft in time, after he had put in a charge of dynamite. However, he escaped uninjured.

**NEW PROSPECTING COMPANY.**—A new prospecting company has been formed in Yarmouth, known as the Little Lake Prospecting and Mining Company, for prospecting for gold at Komptville. The stock is divided into 8,000 shares, of which 2,000 have been taken up at 25 cents a share. The provisional directors are: Wm. Fraser, President; G. S. Taylor, Treasurer; S. C. Hood, E. N. Clements, and A. J. Hood.

Several coal mines in Pennsylvania have suspended operations, owing to the depressed condition of trade, and the over-stocking of the market.

McNeil, Muir & Co., of New Glasgow, have rented for a term of years the coal areas belonging to the Montreal and New Glasgow Company, and have opened the old Lawson slope on the Merigomish road.

The Couch Mines were sold in front of the Court House, at Dorchester, on Friday. The property was knocked down to Mr. A. J. Wilson, of New York, but as Mr. Wilson desired a delay, the administrators' attorney ordered the property to be put up again, when Ebner P. Howo bought it at \$505.

We notice by circular that Austin Bros. are offering Black Diamond Steel and American Double-tape Fuse, and other mining specialties, at low rates.

**T. N. Baker's Express**

—FOR—  
**MONTAGUE GOLD MINES,**  
A Two-Horse Express Team

Will leave every day, Sunday excepted, between  
**Montague Gold District and Dartmouth,**

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

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

Passage Fare—10 Cents for single, and 60 Cents for return passage.

**SEED! SEED!**

600 bushels Heavy Black Oats,  
500 " Feeding Oats,  
300 " Barley.  
American & Canadian Timothy Seed.  
P. E. Island Produce in season.  
W. WHEATLEY.

**BAILEY & MURPHY,**  
Photographers,

167 — Hollis Street, — 167  
(Chase's old stand, opposite Halifax Club),

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

**SOLE AGENCY**

— FOR THE  
Three Great Leading Houses of  
Chickering & Sons, Boston,  
Steinway & Sons, New York,  
Albert Weber, New York.

**THE STANDARD PIANOS**  
OF THE WORLD.

**UNRIVALLED! WITHOUT PEERS OR COMPETITORS!**

Also, for the Famous  
Collard & Collard, of London.

Besides a magnificent assortment of American, German and Canadian makes, at great variety of prices.

Great Bargains for Spring Trade!  
Low Prices! Easy Terms!

Call or write for particulars.  
Some excellent Second-hand Pianos now in stock. Will be sold at a bargain.

S. SICHEL & CO.,  
83 Hollis Street.

**CHAS. H. MITCHELL,**  
(Late of Geo. E. Isak & Co.)

General Commission Merchant,  
And Wholesale Dealer and Shipper of  
Dry, Pickled & Canned Fish,  
LATE BREMNER & HART'S WHARF,  
HALIFAX, N. S.

Orders Promptly attended to. Consignments solicited.

**TREMONT HOTEL, TRURO.**

The subscriber begs to inform the public that he has purchased the above Hotel, on Quiram Street, opposite the Railway Station, and is now prepared to accommodate

**TRANSIENT BOARDERS.**  
The Rooms are large and airy, and furnished in good style. Guests can rely on having a comfortable night's rest, as the house will be run on strictly temperance principles, with ample room for agents' Charges reasonable.  
CHARLES A. GRAHAM,  
Proprietor.

**LECTURE!**

Rev. Wm. Almon DesBrisay, Ph.D., G. Chaplain of I. O. O. F., K of P. and K. T., will Lecture in Argyle Hall, (op. St. Paul's Church), on Monday Evening, July 13th, at 8 o'clock. Subject—Along the Shores of Sable Island, Illustrated Chart and Pictures. Admission Tickets 15. Reserved Seats, 25. Tickets for sale at Miss Hodges, 161 Barrington St.; J. Giffrey Smith, 141 Hollis St.; J. C. Mahon, 107 Barrington St.; Wm. Cowie, 101 Granville St.; Mrs. Goswip, Cor. Argyle and Prince St.; J. H. Snow, Seaton St. Paul's Church; and J. R. Gordon, Corner Poplar Grove and Jacob Streets.

**R. G. SMITH,**  
BOOK & JOB PRINTER,  
125 Hollis Street.

Every description of  
**LETTER PRESS PRINTING**

At Moderate Rates. No speciality made in any particular department, but excellence of workmanship and promptness of execution.

**ICE CHESTS FOR SALE.**  
APPLY TO  
**JAMES FRASER,**  
32 HOLLIS STREET.

**BEST VALUE IN HALIFAX,**  
—AT—  
**WALLACE'S**  
194 Upper Water St., 194.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry  
Plates and Optical Goods  
Keeps in Stock a variety of First-class Sewing Machines.  
N. B.—Fine Watch Repairing done on the premises by competent workmen.

**ACADIA STEAM**  
Biscuit and Confectionery Works,  
Water & Barrington Sts.

Plain and Fancy Biscuits,  
80 Varieties to Select from.  
**CONFECTIONERY,**  
All Qualities and Prices.

N. B.—Special Prices for large orders.  
**Bras d'Or Steam Navigation Co.**  
(Limited.)

**MAIL LINE.**  
**SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS**  
Connecting with Intercolonial Railway System at Strait of Canso.

**Favorite Route for Tourists**  
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 I. C. R. 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 12 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, Whyacoma, 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.

## A NATION'S STRENGTH.

In what does a nation's strength consist?  
In stocks, and bonds, and gold?  
Or in the rich and fertile fields  
Its boundaries unfold?

In what does a nation's strength consist?  
In ships that sweep the sea?  
Or in the number of its corps  
Of well drilled infantry?

A nation's strength is not in these.  
In what then can it be?  
It is in men who scorn all wrong,  
And cherish liberty.

That land in which the virtues bloom,  
And truth and right have sway,  
And it alone possesses strength  
That ne'er shall know decay.

A nation such as this, alas,  
Is something yet to be;  
Oh Canada, fair Canada,  
Be it thy destiny!

Windsor, June, 1885.

AVONIAN.

## SNAPS AND SCRAPS.

Several intelligent and travelled Americans have lately expressed their delight at the scenery, the climate, and the martial sights and sounds of Halifax. They declare themselves amazed that this city is not a favorite summer resort for the citizens of New York, Boston and Philadelphia. The attractions of Halifax, they think, should be made known to the American public.

In the few American circles where the charms of our city and its surroundings are known, its lack of hotel accommodation is unfortunately known also. We have a few well-kept boarding-houses which, together, can accommodate from fifty to a hundred visitors with comfortable food and quarters; in good neighborhoods and for moderate prices. We have not a single establishment that meets the requirements of the richest and most luxurious class of Americans. And, to be thoroughly successful, a watering place needs to draw this class. The doings of social magnates are sure to be chronicled and to advertise the place where they sojourn. In their wake follow the smaller fry of fashion and of would-be fashionables.

Some five years ago I wrote a letter for the *New York Tribune*, pointing out some of the attractions of this city for a summer resort, and I have recurred to the subject once or twice since. Were I a large property-owner here I should keep hammering at the thing all the time, and I should engage some smart journalists to bring the undeniable advantages of the place before Americans, directly and indirectly, in letters, tales, anecdotes, and jests. Were I a millionaire, I should be inclined to buy city estate suitable for summer hotels and villas and then to "boom" the place without stint. As a poor man, whose rent would be raised and whose marketing would be made dearer by a large yearly influx of rich Americans, I have done all that my conscience and a moderate amount of public spirit require me to do towards helping to create such an influx.

The attractiveness of Halifax to strangers is slightly impaired by the loss of one regiment and one band-day at the Gardens. But this would be offset by the added attractions of a summer hotel, with its tennis, its bathing-place, its boating-house, its private band and weekly or bi-weekly "hops." Besides, our Gardens are larger and more tastefully arranged than they were a few years ago; new walks have been opened and summer houses built in our beautiful Park; and there is a general improvement in our out-door sports—which renders them more attractive not only to the players but also to lookers-on.

This progress is largely due to the agency of that laudable association, the Wanderers' Amateur Athletic Club, which gives its members the privilege of practising tennis, quoits, cricket, and sculling, daily during the summer, and other games in their season. It also treats the public to a variety of athletic exhibitions and match games, and stimulates manly exercises all over the Maritime Provinces.

Another attractive organization, and one that merits even more support than it enjoys, is our Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron. The possession of a yacht is not essential to membership in this Club, and I wonder that it has not many more non-yachting members in the country as well as in the city. Any member who avails himself three or four times during the season of the privilege (which he has on most Saturdays) of taking a breezy trip in the judges' steamer and seeing one or two pretty races and many pretty faces, receives over-value for his moderate annual dues of Five Dollars. There is no entrance fee, and a member is welcome to take two or three ladies with him.

The Gardens' Lawn-Tennis Club and the Studley Quoit Club are smaller and somewhat more exclusive organizations; but they are decided attractions to a limited number of our summer visitors. The membership of the latter association is now full, and no wonder either. Good play, good feeling, and good fellowship are the order of the day. Bad shots are sometimes made, it is true; but such is the amiability that prevails that these may possibly be made purposely by members, to increase the self-satisfaction and enjoyment of their opponents.

These summer pleasures pass so quickly away that they are all the more appreciated by us; and their mere contemplation takes all his "snaps" and cussedness out of your humble servant

SNARLER.

## INDIAN SOLDIERS.

The army as a profession is still highly popular, and is indeed especially congenial to the temper of the race of Northern India, while no temporary cause of unpopularity exists, such as the Afghan war, when recruiting ceased, and high bounties failed to tempt suitable men; yet the fact remains that while 20, or 30, or 50 years ago, an unlimited number of recruits could be had for a king, and every regiment had numerous candidates on its lists, commanding officers now find great difficulty in filling the ordinary vacancies. There is only one explanation, and it confutes the misrepresentations of pessimist critics. I have frequently discussed it with native officers in Sikh or Mohammedan villages where we were accustomed to draw out the best recruits. The story is everywhere the same. The general prosperity of the country is such that military pay, which was once above, has fallen far below the market rate of wages; and, secondly, that whereas, in old days the family holding was insufficient to maintain the adult males, who were thus forced to enter the army or emigrate, the agricultural position is now so greatly improved by rapid communication, the rise of prices, and the opening of distant markets, that the young Sikh finds it more profitable to assist in cultivating his father's fields than to take to soldiering, for which he has a natural liking and an inherited aptitude. The Government are well aware of the state of the case, but naturally are trying to avoid the great expense of raising generally the pay of the native army. However, the measure is inevitable; and it is distinctly unwise to defer it to times of danger or anxiety when its significance would be misunderstood.—*Item.*

"CONSUMPTION, ITS NATURE, CAUSES, PREVENTION AND CURE."—J. M. W. Kitchen, M. D.—This work, recently issued in beautiful form by the old and well-known firm, G. P. Putnam & Sons, New York, is intended to reach the general public, but can be read with advantage by very many of the medical profession. There is nothing of the quack about the author; he advocates no remedy of his own; in fact he distinctly says we have as yet no specific for this dread disease. After a preliminary description of the Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene of the Pulmonary structure, he proceeds to give definitions and names of the different forms of Phthisis. The symptoms of the disease and the possibilities of a cure are then dealt with. He plainly shows the treatment must be governed by general principles, climate, soil, food, occupation, transmission, habits, etc. Medicine plays an important but secondary part in treatment. He advises the making of proper sanitary laws,—but then, who has not advised them? That consumption can be cured is now an admitted fact. Especially is this true in catarrhal forms of the disease; and a catarrhal condition of the mucous membrane is one of the most frequent causes of consumption, as was pointed out by Dr. Addison of England 50 years ago. This writer is only now receiving credit for his studies and knowledge of this disease. In the opinion of the author of this book who has given many years to the study of this disease, in this country at least a very large proportion of cases of consumption are entirely due to catarrh of the bronchial tubes, these catarrhs arising from our frequent exposure to cold and wet weather. The same is also the principal cause of all cases of deafness. The vigorous suffer often more than the delicate, as they are exposed more constantly to continued cold. We are glad to learn that so many educated physicians are taking the matter up, and we hope in the near future to be as able to cure the majority of cases of consumption, as we can cases of Malaria. The work deserves to be extensively circulated. We thoroughly believe in educating the public, as far as possible, in medical matters. It breaks the power of the quack, and makes a better patient for the educated, skillful physician.  
J. R. McLEAN, M. D.

[FOR THE CRITIC]

## THE CONDITION OF HALIFAX.

An article appeared in the *Recorder* of June 1st under the above heading which probably with a little criticism attached may be useful to the public.

The *Recorder* says: "The trade of this port is permanently crippled, and Halifax, unless something desperate is done, will cease to be a centre of business." Again: "The results of Confederation and the National Policy combined have been the practical destruction of hope, for Halifax previous to 1867 was one of the most prosperous cities in Canada."

This may be quite true, but I think any sap-head might see that the sapping of Halifax began when Yarmouth, Pictou, Liverpool, and other outports of the Province were made ports, having equal privileges with Halifax. This, altho' only justice to those places, was a crushing blow to Halifax, from the effects of which she has never recovered. This blow must have cut off about one-half of the wholesale trade of the city, but this was not brought about by the National Policy or Confederation.

The goods being launched into Nova Scotia of various kinds from factories in the Upper Provinces, are also sapping the city; but who can we blame for this state of affairs, when Nova Scotia has greater facilities for manufacturing than either of the upper provinces of the Dominion? Why do not the capitalists of Halifax embark in the business?

As change and decay belong to all things material in this world, it becomes necessary for the merchant when his business falls off to seek the cause, and if he cannot resuscitate or engage in something more desirable to himself, the farm is his resource.

Reciprocal trade with the United States is certainly desirable, but if it cannot be had on equitable terms, we must do without it. There is little doubt that our fish trade with the upper provinces would assume large pro-

portions, if intelligent business men would embark in and energetically push, it more especially if in connection with what should exist here, viz., a fishing company, having from fifty to a hundred vessels constantly engaged in catching fish.

"Look at the wholesale dry goods business of Halifax." Well, if we had the two or three thousand men and women who are engaged in manufacturing the goods, which will be thrown into Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, carrying on the business here, we would have a better market for dry goods, and groceries also.

"Bank stocks have fallen." Of course, this is a natural consequence; and if a banking company would invest as much capital in a fishing company or in manufacturing as they have in the bank, and the business was judiciously carried on, it would be a greater source of profit, in proportion to capital employed, than the banking business will yield for its capital; add to this a large increase of population, and an increase of consumption of all kinds of goods, and also an increasing banking business.

"No Conservative denies that matters are in a bad way. No one is fool enough to claim that Halifax is getting on prosperously." Doubtless Conservatives and even some Grits will see that this state of things is not a result of Confederation or National Policy, but rather to a want of enterprise and energy in the capitalists of the place. It must have been evident to every intelligent man that when the trade of Picton, Yarmouth, Liverpool and Lunenburg was cut off from Halifax that some business must be found in which to use the capital invested in the former enterprises more successfully, in order to avert the depression which has now cast a dark shade over business of every kind being done in the city.

"What then must our business men do." In order to make any answer to this question, it becomes necessary to understand what the *Recorder* means by business men. It would seem merchants who sell dry goods and groceries are the men who he calls business men; but I believe a business man will find a business for himself outside of dry goods and groceries.

That equitable trade relations with the United States would be beneficial to Halifax cannot be doubted by Grit or Tory, but as to its being a whim of Sir John A. Macdonald to oppose it, we are not quite sure if he has not good reasons for the course he is pursuing; and seeing the great benefits accruing to Canada by his unparalleled statesmanship, we may rest assured he will avail himself of the first opportunity to make any change which may be for the benefit of the Dominion.

Of course Halifax can never be again as it has been, altho' the trade of the city and the shipping business from here to the upper provinces, embracing as it does a large portion of the importations from other countries, form a very large item of commerce.

THE ADVANCE OF THOUGHT.

Whenever the astronomers slackened the curb of mathematical methods, and, let us say for relaxation's sake, gave rein to the imagination, it was natural that speculation should flow in the direction of surmise as to whether the worlds with which the telescope made them more or less acquainted were capable of habitation by beings like ourselves. The speculation was of course childish, but it is scarcely until recent years that it has become apparent how childish. It was scarcely realized even a quarter of a century ago, how very limited our powers of conception really are of any beings essentially different from the forms we knew, or, in other words, of beings the products of different conditions and environments. The very idea of conditions was present to but a few. The thought of the many, even the educated, was defertilized and vitiated by the notion of the adaptation of the world, and all that therein is, to the wants and pleasures of man.

The improvement of instruments, the continuity of thought, the inevitable increase of sobriety in speculation, and its better direction, have made us, on the whole, much better able to form something more like reliable opinions as to the conditions of three or four of the planets of our own system at all events, than were entertained fifty or sixty years ago. Such conditions as we may with tolerable certainty ascribe to say three of these planets, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, preclude the possibility of the existence, on them of life corresponding to terrestrial life. Venus, tho' nearer to us than any other planet, presents difficulties of observation due to her position between us and the sun, of a peculiar, and in some points insuperable character; but her comparative nearness to the central orb, and the tremendous inclination of her axis to the plane of her orbit, suffice to remove the possibility of her possessing any similarity of life. Even an extraordinary compensatory density of atmosphere would only constitute an additional impossibility of existence to beings constituted as we are.

One or two instances of the kind of speculation formerly indulged in, in this direction, may not, however, as some of them were both ingenious and graceful, be altogether uninteresting. The well-known Dr. Whewell, a Divine whose love of scientific enquiry, combined with brilliant, if somewhat superficial abilities, must in his day have imparted a peculiar charm to his dissertations, seems to have been much attracted to investigations of the nature in question.

Discussing the effects which would ensue to terrestrial organisms from any alteration of gravity, he remarks:—"All this shews the real importance of those dark and unknown central portions of the earth which we are apt to regard as deposits of useless lumber without effect or purpose. We feel their influence on every step we take and on every breath we draw; and the powers we possess, and the comforts we enjoy, would be unprofitable to us if they had not been prepared with reference to those as well as to the near and visible portions of the earth's mass." Again, "another instance of the importance of the actual value of the force of gravity is found in the correspondence between the force with which the sap of plants is impelled

upwards and the downward action of gravity restraining this upflow, \* \* \* a vine, for instance, can push up its sap in a glass tube to a height of twenty-one feet above the stump of an amputated branch." "It is clear," says a commentator on this phenomenon, "that any considerable change in this force of gravity would be most injurious. An increase of gravity would greatly reduce the activity of vegetable circulation; a decrease would unduly hasten the rising of the sap, and hurry and overload the leaves and other organs, so as to interfere with their due operation."

Yet another illustration, which has a really poetic beauty. "Some flowers grow with the hollow of their cups upwards, others turn the opening downwards. An increase of gravity would force the upright plants to hang their heads, while a decrease would cause the drooping heads to stand erect. But it has been shown by Linnæus that on the position of the heads of flowers, combined with the greater or less length of the pistil and stamens, depends the fertility of the plant. So that the whole mass of the earth from pole to pole, and from circumference to centre, is employed in keeping a snowdrop in the position most suited to the promotion of its vegetable health."

Exquisite as this idea is, however, it only exhibits the tendency of old-fashioned thought to substitute effect for cause. That tendency is still more strongly marked in the first quotation given. The transcendent lesson we have learned in these latter days with regard to physical phenomena is that of conditions and environments. We have learned that speculation as to how things would be affected if these were different is absolutely futile. The earth, however it may be formed—whether by vaporous condensation, by meteoric aggregation, or in some other way undreamed of in our philosophy—is as it is; and being as and what it is, with such and such powers and properties incidental to it, and necessarily inhering in it, nothing which exists in or upon it could by any possibility be other than it is. It is not that conditions are adapted and adjusted to animal or vegetable requirements, but that the animal, the vegetable and all else terrestrial, are the inevitable product of terrestrial conditions.

FRANC-TREUR.

THE NEW YORK CANADIAN CLUB.

New York, July 2nd, 1885.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Being a loyal Nova Scotian I of course attended the opening of the Canadian Club Rooms, in this city, on Dominion Day. There were in all about ninety in attendance, among whom may be mentioned: Erastus Wiman, President; Hon. L. S. Huntington, Vice-President; Wm. B. Ellison, Treasurer; Wm. A. Shortt, Secretary; James Hague, T. W. Griffith, James Hagan, W. H. Fuller, Walter P. Anderson, J. W. Massey, W. R. Wouham, P. Foley, John R. Stephens, Geo. Massey, Dr. T. H. Allen, T. F. Meagher, J. W. Stewart, H. S. Desbrisay, J. A. Burron, and others. When dinner was announced the members repaired to the dining hall and attacked in the Canadian style the good things provided, of which the following was the Menu:—

Little Neck clams a la New Brunswick.		
POTTAGE		
Ox-tail Quebecquois.		
HORS D'ŒUVRE		
Spanish olives	English chow-chow	Radishes
POISSON		
Saguonay River salmon, boiled; Halifax Sauce		
Prince Edward's Island potatoes		
RELEVÉ		
Tenderloin of beef, larded, and mushrooms		
Ontario tomatoes		
ENTREE		
Philadelphia chicken, sauce a la Parisienne		
Red-skin potatoes a la Manitoba.		
SORBET A LA WIMAN		
ROTI		
Saddle of Canada lamb, red currant jelly		
Lettuce salad		
VEGETABLES.		
Mashed and boiled potatoes	String beans	Green peas
DESSERT.		
Vanilla ice cream	Assorted cakes	
Fruits	Montreal cream cheese	
Newfoundland dairy cheese		
Cafe noir		
Claret		Sauterne

As soon as the cloth was removed, the President proposed the health of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, introducing the toast by a short and vigorous speech, in which he congratulated the Club on its auspicious commencement, and gave the members present many valuable hints as to the proper course to ensure the success of the new organization. He referred to the proud history of Canada in the past and spoke with enthusiasm of the manner in which the Canadian volunteers had quelled the recent rebellion in the North West. After the toast had been drunk, the company sang the National Anthem in a right royal style. After the President's health had been proposed and ably responded to, the following toasts were given from the chair: "The Dominion," responded to by Hon. L. S. Huntington; "The city of New York," by John W. Lovell; "The Canadian Volunteers," by Lt. Col. John Paton. The President having pressing business to attend to in Wash-



ington, his place was taken by the Vice-President, Hon. J. S. Huntington, who proposed the next toast on the list, "The Mother Country," which was responded to in the most fervent manner by James Fraser, "The New York Press," was responded to by J. W. Barrett, and "The Ladies," by W. A. Sheritt. The Treasurer, Mr. Ellison, stated that since the formation of the Club, many Canadians had been assisted and much good had been done. The topical song "All on account of Canadians," sung by Mr. F. Smith of New Brunswick, was enthusiastically encored. In my next letter I will give you a description of our Club rooms, which are situated in a most pleasant and convenient part of the city. Hoping to see your bright new way paper on file in the Canadian Club, I remain, yours,

'Drs.'

### EVENTS AND COMMENTS.

Could not some of the facetious writers on medical topics in the CRITIC and other newspapers induce some of our wealthy M. D.'s to lend their aid in starting a medical journal in Halifax? A work of this description is much needed in the Maritime Provinces, and certainly would pay expenses if patronized, as it should be, by the regular medical profession. It would serve as a channel through which the doctors could ventilate their views on the various topics that come within the jurisdiction of a medical journal. From present indications there seems to be but little harmony amongst the professors of the "Divine Art;" in fact they are to some extent resolving themselves into the ludicrous medley of "regulars," "quacks," and "politicians," and are thereby fast losing their prestige with the people in one of the noblest professions that man can engage in. It seems that a few medical men in Halifax with a small number from the country assemble once a year in the form of a "Provincial Medical Society," and after reading perhaps an essay or two, intermixed with some hard language about some recreant member who has likely violated the "Code of Ethics," these with a few "political" interpolations, make up the sum and substance of the meetings. After which they adjourn without accomplishing much that is worthy of the name of a Medical Society. I very much fear that this will continue to be the case as long as the Medical Society is not cordially supported and represented by a majority of the regular registered practitioners of the Province.

The Queen has offered the ex-Premier an Earldom, but the great Commoner has declined the supreme exaltation of the British Peerage. It seems hard for his opponents to move without his assistance. This proves how much easier it is to criticise than to excel. The wisdom which preferred the preservation of England's power to the applause of the temporary multitudes, seems at last to have sobered the passions of the hour, and Gladstone stands again a colossal figure in the mightiest Empire of modern times.

Negroes as well as white men are still being sold under the "vagrant act" in some of the Southern States. If the word "tramp" and "vagrant" could have the same definition, some of the Eastern States would do well to change their laws, and put some of their professional "tramps" on the block at public auction.

"Brother" Sam Jones the great Evangelist, says that the back door of the Church ought to be opened once a year, and give all who have not lived up to its rules an opportunity to pass out.

VETERAN.

### MEDICAL NOTES.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

It is a pity our only Medical Society does not attract more of the old "uns" in the profession. Just imagine the stories, anecdotes, humor, and real instruction they could give us boys in the business. Why does not Dr. N. Tupper, of Amherst, put in an appearance? He is a perfect magazine of funny stories and anecdotes. His way of telling a story would make many a man's fortune on the stage.

We want to see Dr. McDonald, of Antigonish, more often at the "meetings." He gives life and vigor to every subject discussed.

Big-hearted, stalwart Dr. Carritto, of Amherst, genial and jolly as he is big, sings a good song, and enjoys a laugh second to none. Why does he not come?

Dr. Downie Fraser we never see, a skilled, popular physician. Why does he not attend our only Medical Society?

That landmark in the medical profession, Dr. Fraser, of Windsor, is "one of 'em," open-hearted and true to his calling, full of humour and intelligence. He is a model practitioner and a delightful companion, as hundreds who have enjoyed his hospitality can testify.

The idea of men like Dr. Kirkwood of Pictou, Dr. Mitchell of New Glasgow, and the energetic Dr. Miller of the latter town, never attending a meeting of the N. S. Medical Society! If these and many others we could mention were to put in an appearance, it would be a stimulus and benefit to the younger members of the profession, and make the meetings profitable and enjoyable.

These older members of the profession, while dignified in their bearing, have lost the anxieties, vanities and ambitions that their younger brothers have. Their position secure, "knowing just what they do know," they can afford to look at things calmly and philosophically, and to take a view

of the humorous side of life, though they have had to see so much of the darker side.

Dr. T. Almon, lately returned from the North-West, has been placed upon the Hospital staff by the Commissioners of Charity. The Commissioners are holding their own.

Cape Breton, with a fourth part of the population, had only three representatives at the last meeting of the N. S. Medical Society.

The medical profession has ever had a representative strong man or other physical wonder. Cape Breton boasts of the most muscular doctor in the world, Dr. Hugh D. McDonald. If he can wrestle with the man on the pale horse as successfully as he does with his opponents, he will be an immense success.

There are few callings as laborious or thankless as that of a physician. He needs a stout heart and a stalwart frame.

We heard a genial old physician the other day remark, after a consultation on his own case, when he turned to pay the doctor with thanks, "Dogs often bite one another, but they never eat one another."

We have quite a large number of doctors in politics, and many more anxious to get in.

We would like to have a history of those numerous cases of puerperal fever that we had in this city a year ago. Don't all speak at once, please!

It looks as though we may have a visit from that old horror, "Cholera," this summer. If we do, we will say before it is too late, "Good-bye Dr. Wickwire," (our quarantine physician.) We would all feel bad, but then I would "rather you than me."

The first thing a man thinks about when he is sick is the doctor; the last he remembers when he is well is the doctor. It is sickening to attend a man when ill, and perhaps death knocking at the door, and then six months after, to have to dun him for a few dollars to keep hunger from your own door.

Country doctors are worse off than parsons. One has yellow-legged chicken denation parties; the other only cordwood and hay for subsistence.

Doctors' bills being a matter of honor, are the last paid—a commentary upon human nature.

### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

Some suspicion was caused a few days ago by the decline of the stock of a certain New York bank. The president being asked what was the cause, answered, "There was nobody there at the time of sale, just in time to support it." This is quite an apt illustration of the artificial character of bank stock.

FAILURES.—Says the *New York Journal of Commerce* of July 1st:—"The mercantile failures for the six months ending yesterday are reported by R. G. Dun & Co., of the Mercantile Agency, as 6,004 in number, as against 5,510 for the first six months of 1884, an increase of 494 failures. In liabilities, however, there is a marked diminution, the amount being for the first half of 1885 \$74,000,000, as against \$124,000,000 in the first six months of 1884. In the circular announcing the statistics the fact is dwelt upon that an increase in failures of less than 500 among the number of traders reported by this agency, now over 1,000,000, is not surprising, while their diminishing importance, as shown by the low aggregate and average of the liabilities, is commented upon as indicating a more favorable condition of things than existed at this time last year. Dan, Wiman & Co., of the Mercantile Agency in Toronto, report 690 failures in the Dominion of Canada for the first six months of 1885. The liabilities for the first half of 1885 are only \$5,166,000 against \$10,741,000 in the corresponding period of 1884." This looks hopeful, especially for Canada. The only Province in the Dominion showing an increase in amount of liabilities is Manitoba.

#### THE MACKEREL FISHERY.

(From the Cape Ann Advertiser.)

The principal features of interest in connection with the fish receipts at this port for the first six months of 1885 is the change indicated in the cod-fishery, the Western Bank and Cape North fishery, which reached its height in 1883, having fallen off to nominal figures, while the Georges and Brown's Banks fleets show an increase which keep the figures well up to the average. In other departments the season has been fairly successful as to the catch, but unremunerative on account of low prices. The following table shows the fish receipts of this port for the first six months of the year named:—

	1883. POUNDS.	1884. POUNDS.	1885. POUNDS.
Georges† codfish.....	9,086,000	12,504,000	16,892,200
Western Banks do.....	9,971,000	4,239,000	1,788,000
Shore do.....	872,800	1,169,000	1,192,400
Flomish Cap do.....	.....	160,000	80,000
Cape North do.....	2,475,000	300,000	.....
Seal Island do.....	.....	58,000	.....
Bay Fundy do.....	.....	220,000	.....
Cape Shore do.....	7,000	135,600	255,000
Grand Bank do.....	.....	.....	100,000
Total codfish.....	23,011,800	18,785,000	20,307,600

†Including Brown's and LaHave banks.

Table with 3 columns: Item Name, Value 1, Value 2. Includes Grand Bank halibut, West Bank, Georges, Otl., Fletched, Total halibut, Haddock, Hako, Pollock, Cusk, Mixed Fish, Total, Cusk, hako, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Item Name, Value 1, Value 2. Includes Short mackerel, Cape Shore, Total mackerel, Herring, Pogies, Cured Fish, Smoked Herring, Gr. Mon. fr. her, Nfld. do, Total do.

THE MACKEREL FISHERY.—Says the Charlottetown Examiner: We are pleased to hear that the prospects of good mackerel fishing this season are excellent.

FISH.—Since our last, the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States has expired, and it has brought the dullest time to the fish market in this city that has been experienced for some time—in fact, the dullest market that has ever been experienced here.

The first of July in the U. S. markets did not bring that boom to the fish market that many supposed it would; large quantities of all kinds of fish arriving about that time made the market much easier, and prices have declined materially since the first of July.

There arrived at the port of Boston from Jan. 1, to July 1:— 1885—59,643 barrels mackerel. 1884, same time—42,416 barrels mackerel.

Table with 7 columns: Receipts at the port of Boston for the month of June. Includes items like 152 Brown's Bank, 70 Georges, 19 Western, etc.

COFFINERY OF NORWAY.—Of late years the codfish catch of Norway has shown a decrease. Last year the first attempt was made to improve the fisheries by propagation.

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.

Table with 2 columns: Item Name, Price. Includes SUGAR, TEA, MOLASSES, SOAPS, BISCUITS, CONFECTIONERY, BUTTER, EGGS.

The above quotations are made by a reliable wholesale house.

Table with 2 columns: Item Name, Price. Includes SUNDRIES, POULTRY, PROVISIONS.

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

Table with 2 columns: Item Name, Price. Includes PROVISIONS, WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

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.

Table with 2 columns: Item Name, Price. Includes FLOUR, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, Cracked Corn, Pea Meal, Feed Flour, Oats, Barley, Hay, Straw.

The above quotations are made by A. GUNN & Co., 253 Barrington Street, Halifax, N. S.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

Table with 2 columns: Item Name, Price. Includes MACKEREL, HERRING, ALBACORE, CODFISH, HAKE, SALMON, TUNA.

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

FRUIT.

Table with 2 columns: Item Name, Price. Includes Apples, Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries.

The above are prepared by JOSEPH B. BROWN, 144 Barrington Street, Halifax.

LUMBER.

Table with 2 columns: Item Name, Price. Includes Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, Lath, Hard wood, Soft wood.

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Table with 2 columns: Item Name, Price. Includes No. 1 Wool Skins, Season lot, Salted and dry, Short Pelts, Wool-clea washed, Green Hides, Salted Hides, Calf Skin, Deacons, Lambskins.

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

## LOVE'S MAGIC CHARM.

(Continued.)

"Are such women common, then?" she demanded, passionately. "I knew evil enough of your world, but I did not know this. This woman is sweet-voiced, her face is fair, her hair is golden, her hands are white and soft, her manners caressing and gentle; but you see her soul is sordid—it was not large enough to prevent her marrying an old man for his money. Something tells me that the vengeance I have promised myself is not far off."

Miss Hastings wrung her hands in silent dismay.

"Oh, for something to redeem you, Pauline—something to soften your heart, which is hardening into sin!"

"I do not know of any earthly influence that could, as you say, redeem me. I know that I am doing wrong. Do not think that I have transformed vice into virtue and have blinded myself. I know that some people can rise to a far grander height; they would, instead of seeking vengeance pardon injuries. I cannot—I never will. There is no earthly influence that can redeem me, because there is none stronger than my own will."

The elder lady looked almost hopelessly at the young one. How was she to cope with this strong nature—a nature that could own a fault, yet by strength of will persevere in it? She felt that she might as well try to check the angry waves of the rising tide as try to control this willful, undisciplined disposition.

How often in after years these words returned to her mind: "I know of no earthly influence stronger than my own will."

Miss Hastings sat in silence for some minutes, and then she looked at the young girl.

"What shape will your vengeance take, Pauline?" she asked, calmly.

"I do not know. Fate will shape it for me; my opportunity will come in time."

"Vengeance is a very high-sounding word," observed Miss Hastings, "but the thing itself generally assumes very prosaic forms. You would not descend to such a vulgar deed as murder, for instance; nor would you avail yourself of anything so commonplace as poison."

"No," replied Pauline, with contempt; "those are mean revenges. I will hurt her where she has hurt me—where all the love of her heart is garnered; there will I wound her as she wounded me. Where she can feel most there I mean to strike, and strike home."

"Then you have no definite plan arranged?" questioned Miss Hastings.

"Fate will play into my hands when the time comes," replied Pauline. Nor could the governess extract aught further from her.

## CHAPTER XXXI.

## FATE FAVORS PAULINE.

Autumn, with its golden grain, its rich fruits, and its luxuriant foliage, had come and gone; then Christmas snow lay soft and white on the ground; and still Captain Langton had not paid his promised visit to Darrell Court. He sent numerous cards, letters, books, and music, but he did not appear himself. Once more the spring flowers bloomed; Sir Oswald had been lying for twelve months in the cold, silent family vault. With the year of mourning the last of Lady Darrell's gracefully expressed sorrow vanished—the last vestige of gray and lavender, of jet beads and black trimmings, disappeared from her dresses; and then she shone forth upon the world in all the grace and delicate loveliness of her fair young beauty.

Who could number her lovers or count her admirers? Old and young, peer and commoner, there was not one who would not have given anything he had on earth to win the hand of the beautiful and wealthy young widow.

Lady Hampton favored the suit of Lord Aynsley, one of the wealthiest peers in England. He had met Lady Darrell while on a visit at the Elms, and was charmed with her. So young, fair, gifted, accomplished, so perfect a mistress of every art and grace, yet so good and amiable—Lord Aynsley thought that he had never met with so perfect a woman before.

Lady Hampton was delighted.

"I think, Elinor," she said, "that you are one of the most fortunate of women. You have a chance now of making a second and most brilliant marriage. I think you must have been born under a lucky star."

Lady Darrell laughed her soft, graceful little laugh.

"I think, auntie," she returned, "that, as I married the first time to please you, I may marry now to please myself and my own heart."

"Certainly," said her ladyship, dubiously; "but remember that I have always told you—sentiment is the ruin of everything."

And, as Lady Hampton spoke, there came before her the handsome face of Aubrey Langton. She prayed mentally that he might not appear again at Darrell Court until Lord Aynsley had proposed and had been accepted.

But Fate was not kind to her.

The next morning Lady Darrell received a letter from the captain saying that, as the summer was drawing near, he should be very glad to pay his long-promised visit to Darrell Court. He hoped to be with them on Thursday evening.

Lady Darrell's fair face flushed as she read. He was coming, then, this man who above all others had taken her fancy captive—this man whom, with all her worldly scheming, she would have married without money if he had but asked her. He was coming, and he would see her in all the glory of her prosperity. He would be almost sure to fall in love with her; and she—well, it was not the first time that she whispered to her own heart how gladly she would love him. She was too excited by her pleasant news to be quite prudent. She must have a confidante—she must tell some one that he was coming.

She went to the study, where Miss Hastings and Pauline were busily engaged with some water-colors. She held the open letter in her hand.

"Miss Hastings, I have news for you," she said. "I know that all that interested Sir Oswald is full of interest for you. Pauline, you too will be pleased to hear that Captain Langton is coming. Sir Oswald loved him very much."

Pauline knew that, and had cause to regret it.

"I should be much pleased," continued Lady Darrell, "if, without interfering with your arrangements, you could help me to entertain him."

Miss Hastings looked up with a smile of assent.

"Anything that lies in my power," she said, "I shall be only too happy to do; but I fear I shall be rather at a loss how to amuse a handsome young officer like Captain Langton."

Lady Darrell laughed, but looked much pleased.

"You are right," she said—"he is handsome. I do not know that I have ever seen one more handsome."

Then she stopped abruptly, for she caught the gleam of Pauline's scornful smile—the dark eyes were looking straight at her. Lady Darrell blushed crimson, and the smile on Pauline's lips deepened.

"I see my way now," she said to herself. "Time, fate, and opportunity, will combine at last."

"And you, Pauline," inquired Lady Darrell, in her most caressing manner—"you will help me with my visitor—will you not?"

"Pardon me, I must decline," answered Miss Darrell.

"Why, I thought Captain Langton and yourself were great friends!" cried Lady Darrell.

"I am not answerable for your thoughts, Lady Darrell," said Pauline.

"But you—you ring so beautifully! Oh, Pauline, you really must help me!" persisted Lady Darrell.

She drew nearer to the girl, and was about to lay one white jeweled hand on her arm, but Pauline drew back with a haughty gesture there was no mistaking.

"Pray understand me, Lady Darrell," she said—"all arts and persuasions are, as you know, lost on me. I decline to do anything toward entertaining your visitor, and shall avoid him as much as possible."

Lady Darrell looked up, her face pale, and with a frightened look upon it.

"Why do you speak so, Pauline? You must have some reason for it. Tell me what it is."

No one had ever heard Lady Darrell speak so earnestly before.

"Tell me!" she repeated, and her very heart was in the words.

"Pardon me if I keep my council," said Pauline. "There is wisdom in few words."

Then Miss Hastings, always anxious to make peace, said:

"Do not be anxious, Lady Darrell; Pauline knows that some of the unpleasantness she had with Sir Oswald was owing to Captain Langton. Perhaps that act may affect her view of his character."

Lady Darrell discreetly retired from the contest.

"I am sure you will both do all you can," she said, in her most lively manner. "We must have some charades, and a ball; we shall have plenty of time to talk this over when our guests arrive." And, anxious to go before Pauline said anything more, Lady Darrell quitted the room.

"My dear Pauline," said Miss Hastings, "if you would——"

But she paused suddenly, for Pauline was sitting with a rapt expression on her face, deaf to every word.

Such a light was in those dark eyes, proud, triumphant, and clear—such a smile on those curved lips; Pauline looked as though she could see into futurity, and as though, while the view half frightened, it pleased her.

Suddenly she rose from her seat, with her hands clasped, evidently forgetting that she was not alone.

"Nothing could be better," she said. "I could not have asked of fate or fortune anything better than this."

When Miss Hastings, wondering at her strange, excited manner, asked her a question, she looked up with the vague manner of one just aroused from deep sleep.

"What are you thinking of, Pauline?" asked Miss Hastings.

"I am thinking," she replied, with a dreamy smile, "what good fortune always attends those who know how to wait. I have waited, and what I desired has come."

Thursday came at last. Certainly Lady Darrell had spared neither time nor expense in preparing for her visitor; it was something like a warrior's home-coming—the rarest of wines, the fairest of flowers, the sweetest of smiles awaiting him. Lady Darrell's dress was the perfection of good taste—plain white silk trimmed with black lace, with a few flowers in her golden hair. She knew that she was looking her best; it was the first time that the captain had seen her in her present position, so she was anxious to make the most favorable impression on him.

"Welcome once more to Darrell Court!" she said, holding out one white hand in greeting.

"It seems like a welcome to Paradise," said the captain, profanely; and then he bowed with the grace of a *beau sabreur* over the little hand that he still held clasped in his own.

## CHAPTER XXXII.

## CAPTAIN LANGTON ACCEPTED.

Lady Darrell was obliged to own herself completely puzzled. All the girls she had ever known had not only liked admiration, but had even sought it; she could not understand why Pauline showed such decided aversion to Captain Langton. He was undeniably handsome, graceful, and polished in manner; Lady Darrell could imagine no one more pleasant or entertaining.

Why should Pauline show such great distaste for his society, and such avoidance of him?

There were times, too, when she could not quite understand Aubrey Langton. She had seen him look at Pauline with an expression not merely of love, but with something of adoration in his eyes; and then again she would be startled by a look of something more fierce and more violent even than hate. She herself was in love with him; nor was she ashamed to own the fact even to herself. She could let her heart speak now—its voice had been stifled long enough; still she would have liked to know the cause of Pauline's avoidance of him.

On the second day of his visit Lady Darrell gave a grand dinner party. Lady Hampton, who viewed the captain's arrival with great disfavor, was, as a matter of course, to be present. All the neighbors near were invited, and Pauline, despite her dislike, saw that she must be present.

Lady Darrell took this opportunity of appearing, for the first time since Sir Oswald's death, *en grande toilette*. She wore a dress of blue brocade, a marvel of color and weaving, embroidered with flowers, the very delicacy of which seemed to attract notice. She wore the Darrell diamonds, her golden head being wreathed with a tiara of precious stones. She looked marvelously bright and radiant; her face was flushed with the most delicate bloom, her eyes were bright with happiness. The guests remarked to each other how lovely their young hostess was.

But when Pauline entered the room, Lady Darrell was eclipsed, even as the light of the stars is eclipsed by that of the sun. Pauline wore no jewels; the grand beauty of her face and figure required none. The exquisite head and graceful, arched neck rose from the clouds of gray tulle like some superb flower from the shade of its leaves; her dress was low, showing the white neck and statuesque shoulders; the dark, clustering hair was drawn back from the noble brow, a pomegranate blossom glowing in the thick coils. Graceful and dignified she looked, without glitter of jewels or dress—simple, perfect in the grandeur of her own loveliness.

She was greatly admired; young men gazed at her from a distance with an expression almost of infatuation, while the ladies whispered about her; yet no one had the courage to pay her any great attention, from the simple fact that Lady Hampton had insinuated that the young widow did not care much about Miss Darrell. Some felt ill at ease in her presence; her proud, dark eyes seemed to detect every little false grace and affectation, all paltry little insincerities seemed to be revealed to her.

Yet Pauline on this occasion did her best. Despite Sir Oswald's false judgment of her, there was an innate refinement about her, and it showed itself to-night. She talked principally to old Lady Percival, who had known her mother, and who professed and really felt the most profound liking and affection for Pauline; they talked during dinner and after dinner, and then, seeing that every one was engaged, and that no one was likely to miss her, Pauline slipped from the room and went out.

She gave a long sigh of relief as she stood under the broad, free sky; flowers and birds, sunshine and shade, the cool, fragrant gloaming, were all so much more beautiful, so much more to her taste, than the warm, glittering rooms. In the woods a nightingale was singing. What music could be compared to this? The white almond blossoms were falling as she went down to the lakeside, where her dreams were always fairest.

"I wonder," mused the girl, "why the world of nature is so fair, and the world of men and women so stupid and so insane."

"Pauline," said a voice near her, "I have followed you; I could not help doing so."

She turned hastily, and saw Captain Langton, his face flushed, his eyes flaming with a light that it was not pleasant to see.

"How have you dared to do so?" she demanded.

"I dare do anything," he replied, "for you madden me. Do you hear? You madden me!"

She paid no more heed to his words than she did to the humming of the insects in the grass.

"You shall hear me!" he cried. "You shall not turn away your haughty head! Look at me—listen to me, or I will——"

"Or you will murder me," she interrupted. "It will not be the first time you have used that threat. I shall neither look at you nor listen to you."

"Pauline, I swear that you are driving me mad. I love you so dearly that my life is a torment, a torture to me; yet I hate you so that I could almost trample your life out under my feet. Be merciful to me. I know that I may woo and win this glittering widow. I know that I may be master of Darrell Court—she has let me guess that much—but, Pauline, I would rather marry you and starve than have all the world for my own."

She turned to him, erect and haughty, her proud face flushing, her eyes so full of scorn that their light seemed to blind him.

"I did not think," she said, "that you would dare to address such words to me. If I had to choose this instant between death and marrying you, I would choose death. I know no words in which I can express my scorn, my contempt, my loathing for you. If you repeat this insult, it will be at your peril. Be warned."

"You are a beautiful fiend!" he hissed. "You shall suffer for your pride!"

"Yes," she said, calmly; "go and marry Lady Darrell. I have vowed to be revenged upon her; sweeter vengeance I could not have than to stand by quietly while she marries you."

"You are a beautiful fiend!" he hissed again, his face white with rage, his lips dry and hot.

Pauline turned away, and he stood with deeply-muttered imprecations on his lips.

(To be continued.)

**ALEX. G. BREMNER**  
Commission Merchant  
—AND—  
**GENERAL AGENT.**

WHOLESALE DEALER,  
begs to announce to the Trade and general public that he has now on hand a lot of superior Congou TEAS, in half chests and caddies.  
Half chests from 14c., 20c., 25c., and 30c. per lb.  
Caddies 5, 10, and 12 lbs. ea., 20c., 25c., 26c., 27c., 28c., 30c., and 35c.  
Cases Currants, 40 lbs. ea., do Barley, 50 lbs. ea.  
Confectionery—Mixtures, Sticks, Mint Lozenges, Conversation do.  
Tobacco, Seaps, etc., etc.  
Java Coffee, Stebens & Pool's Pickles  
I beg to direct special attention to my TEAS, being well selected and good values.  
Office—18 Bedford Row.

**W & R. EATON,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
259 Barrington St.,  
HALIFAX, N. S.

Goods Bought and Sold  
On the most favorable terms Personal attention given to Sale of Consignments. Prompt Remittances made.  
Watson Eaton, Ralph Eaton.

**Nova Scotia Steam Laundry,**  
No. 9 Blowers Street,  
Halifax, N. S., June 13th, 1885.  
The Subscriber begs to announce to his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened a Laundry at  
No. 9 Blowers Street,  
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 experience in the business  
JOHN A. POND.

**POWER & DONOVAN,**  
PAINTERS & GLAZIERS,  
44 SACKVILLE ST.,  
HALIFAX, N. S.  
Hall Decorations, Graining, Paper-Hanging, Whitewashing and Colouring.  
CHARGES MODERATE.

**TEA, SUGAR, ETC.**  
300 half chests Choice Congou TEA  
400 barrels Refined SUGAR  
For sale by  
A. McDUGALL & SON

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

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

**Tea! Tea! Tea!**  
GRAND OPENING!  
The Heng Kong Tea Co'y  
Will open a BRANCH STORE at  
139 — Argyle Street — 139  
HALIFAX, N. S.

On Saturday, 1st November, 1884, with the largest and choicest selection of NEW SEASON TEAS, ever offered in Canada.  
PRICE LIST—25c., 30c., 35c., 40c., best 50c. p. lb.  
COFFEES—Fresh Roasted and Ground every day.  
Price List—30c., 35c., best 40c. per lb.  
ELEGANT PRESENTS given to purchasers of Tea.  
SUGARS of all grades Retailled at Refiners' Prices.  
ALL GOODS warranted to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded.  
HONG KONG TEA COMPANY,  
139 Argyle Street.

**DAVIDSON & McMANUS,**  
FINE TAILORING.  
139 HOLLIS STREET,  
HALIFAX, N. S.

To our Patrons we offer the largest and most carefully selected Stock in the city to choose from, and guarantee perfectly  
**FITTING GARMENTS,**  
Made under our own personal supervision.

**Acadian Hotel**  
Granville Street Halifax, N. S.

This Old-established and Favorite House having been Renovated and Newly-Furnished Throughout, is now open under modern management, for the reception of guests.  
The Rooms are all handsomely and completely furnished—there is no old furniture in the place.  
ELECTRIC BELLS on every floor.  
The Table will be supplied with all the delicacies of the season (American style).  
TERMS MODERATE.

**WM. POPPLETON, Proprietor.**  
**TRURO AND KENTVILLE**  
Marble, Red and Grey Granite, and Freestone Monuments, Tablets, Headstone and Tabletops, Soapstone, etc.  
A. J. WALKER,  
Corner Prince and Waddell Streets, Truro.  
A. J. WALKER & CO.,  
Church Street, Kentville.

**JUST RECEIVED.**  
Per S. S. YORK CITY,  
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF  
**LADIES'**

**MANTLES AND DOLMANS!**  
—IN—  
Cashmere, Ottoman,  
Broche, Stockinette, &c.  
—ALSO—

**LADIES' JERSEYS,**  
In Black and Colors  
—AT THE—

**London House**  
**WM. MOODY & CO.**  
168 and 170 Granville Street

This Space belongs to  
**M. J. O'BRIEN,**  
Confectioner & Biscuit Manufacturer,  
170 to 174 Upper Water St.

**WM. BANNISTER,**  
Importer and Dealer in  
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,  
SPECTACLES, PLATED-WARE.  
144—Granville Street,—144  
HALIFAX, N. S.

TO ARRIVE DAILY.  
**FRESH SALMON!**  
Also, from Smoke-House SMOKED SALMON,  
CHOICE SUGAR CURED HAMS and BACON.  
H. COOK, 60 Barrington Street.



## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

## LOCAL.

Mr. G. E. Lavers, general agent of the N. A. Life Insurance Association, was in the city for a few days this week.

Mr. D. McLeod of Broad Cove, Inverness, has been making a short visit in Halifax.

The United States government has presented a gold medal to Capt. C. Clements, and \$25 to each of the crew, of the Yarmouth schooner *Mary Jane*, for saving the lives of the crew of the American schooner *Sarah Louisa*, of New York, while that vessel was on a voyage from Calais to Newburyport, in April, 1882.

We would direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of W. H. Johnson, dealers in pianofortes and organs which appears in the *Critic* to-day.

The statement in our Church of England religious news that Rev. H. J. Winterbourne had been offered the rectorship of Christ Church, Dartmouth, appears to have been unfounded.

The new lock boxes in the Halifax Post Office are found very convenient by the business men. The workmanship reflects great credit upon Mr. James Fraser.

The Hon. W. G. Frye has been entertained at a private banquet at the Halifax Club. The popularity of the ex-consul among all classes of our citizens is too well known to require comment. Mr. Frye came among us as a stranger and will leave us as an esteemed friend.

The closing exercises of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb were of a very interesting character, and were attended by a large number of the friends of that deservedly popular school. Mr. Hutton and his co-laborers are doing a grand and most effective work among the Deaf and Dumb of the Maritime Provinces, and the Institution should receive a most liberal support from the public.

The quarterly meeting of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' association was held in Annapolis on Friday, the transportation of fruit to markets abroad, and the propriety of making extensive exhibits of fruit at London and elsewhere during the season, were the subjects discussed.

The Provincial Educational Association of Nova Scotia will meet at the Normal School, Truro, on Wednesday of next week. Addresses will be delivered by Superintendents Allison, Crockett, Montgomery, and others. Any teacher in the Province may become a member of this Association.

The School at Mount St. Vincent has closed for the next two months. There has been a large attendance the past year at this most popular of schools. Among the prize winners were the Miss Purdys of Amherst.

Halifax has been developing of late much latent musical talent. Among the additions to our artists, is Miss Carritte, a daughter of the well-known Dr. Carritte of Amherst. She has been for the past year or so giving exclusive attention to cultivating her voice under the skilled management of Prof. Ross. With youth and beauty we predict a bright future for her as a "bird of song."

Dr. Fraser, of Windsor, brought into our office this week some of the largest strawberries we have ever seen. They were grown in the garden of J. B. Black, M. D., of Windsor. The small-fruit industry would pay the farmers of the Avon Valley handsomely.

We are glad to learn that a second edition of Mr. Whitman's ballad "Canada," has been called for, and that there is every probability of the Dominion Government ordering several thousand copies for distribution in Great Britain and Ireland by their Immigration agents. We hope the ballad will influence the feelings of the better class of old country emigrants towards Canada instead of Australia or other British Colonies.

Among the athletic clubs of this Province, that of Sydney stands well in the vanguard. The record and present status of the Sydney cricket club is quite up to that of any similar organization in the Province. The financial condition of the club is sound, and its members one and all realize that it becomes a true gentleman a true gentleman to accept defeat or victory in a courteous and considerate manner. In this club the Wanderers of Halifax would find foemen worthy of their steel, and it is to be hoped that the season will not be allowed to pass away before a match game shall have been played by the champion clubs of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. In a recent match between the clubs of Sydney and H. M. S. Northampton, the play of several members of the former club attracted the attention of some old Halifax cricketers among the onlookers—the captain—as wicket keeper, winning golden opinions. The Sydney club have a most suitable field for athletic sports, and have during the past year, expended some seven hundred dollars in improvements and perfecting their capital cricket crease.

Mr. C. F. Fraser, Principal of the School for the Blind, is now editor of the *Critic*. Mr. Fraser wields a strong pen, and has already ably assisted that paper as to its management.—*Hants Journal*.

The steamer *Evangeline* is now on the route between Annapolis and Digby, and passengers can purchase through tickets to all stations on the Western Counties Railway, baggage being checked through.

In order that our subscribers in Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island may receive the *Critic* in the same week in which it is published, we have decided to issue the paper hereafter on Friday, instead of Saturday.

Revs. N. R. Raven, H. A. Hervey, M. C. Wade, and J. Moore, were ordained priests at St. Luke's Cathedral last Sunday.

James Stewart, of the *Kontville Chronicle*, fell from his horse last week, and was dragged some distance by the stirrup, and sustained serious if not fatal injuries.

The Dominion government have presented watches to James Allen, Wm. Allen, Earnest Wyman, Jacob Kavanagh, and Eben Crosby, for their human exertions in saving the lives of the crew of the barque *Yarmouth*, wrecked in Yarmouth Sound on the 14th January, 1884.

A violent thunder storm passed over Canning last week, one house was struck but no one sustained any serious injury.

There were shipped from Digby county last year 502 tons of lobsters, 130,000 lbs of finnan haddies, 1,160 cases of canned haddies, 50,000 lbs. of haddock, and 30 tons of fish fertilizer, valued altogether at \$31,720.

## CANADIAN.

OTTAWA July 5.—The government have decided to suspend the duty imposed on Newfoundland fish and fish oils, pending negotiations with that island for reciprocal trade. Collectors of customs have been notified accordingly.

The summer freshets on the Upper St. John occurred last week. The river rose sixteen feet at Van Buren. The new work on the Grand Falls Bridge is gone; bridges, houses and mills have been carried away, and the crops on hillside farms washed out. St. Basil flats are flooded. Booms are broken and lumber lost. Serious damage has been done in all directions.

The Indians at Bersinus, on the North Shore of the St. Lawrence, are in a pitiable condition. The unusual severity of the past winter and the scarcity of reindeer brought them so near starvation, that they were compelled to eat their furs.

Walter Shanly, Liberal Conservative, has been elected by acclamation for South Grenville.

The recent local by-elections in New Brunswick were favorable to the Liberals, by whom the seats were held before the vacancies arose.

Hanlan's victory over Leo, at Sylvia's Lake, New York, restores to the Canadian sculler some of the prestige he lost by his defeat in Australia.

WINNIPEG, July 5.—A despatch from Battleford announces the embarkation of the troops for home. They are expected to reach here next Saturday. The sad intelligence is conveyed of the death of Col. Williams of the Midland battalion, of brain fever. The news has cast a gloom over the entire force.

In reply to a petition from Riel's sympathizers in the United States, Hon. J. A. Chapleau says that he cannot regard Riel as anything but an enemy of Canada. He further states that were he not a member of the government, his views respecting the rebellion would be precisely the same as now.

"Whatever the mental attitude of other French-Canadians may have been during the rebellion," says the *Winnipeg Sun*, we know of three that have acted a most manly, honest, *British* style. These three are Messrs. Caron, Chapleau, Langovin.

Hon. J. B. Finch, the temperance orator, having finished his tournament with Goldwin Smith is lecturing in Nova Scotia. A correspondent of the *Montreal Post* says that Mr. Finch perfectly understands Mr. Smith, and, indeed, anticipated the latter in throwing out the epithet "blackguard." We do not believe Mr. Smith would apply the word to any gentleman. He "uses fine weapons and cuts clean."

TORONTO, July 7.—A *Globe's* cable, dated London, July 6, says:—"It was officially announced by the Antwerp exhibition commissioners to-day that the jury of the inspection of cereals considers it is bound, before proceeding further, to indicate that the awards bear the most complimentary testimony to the beauty and high quality of the cereals exhibited by Canada, which are undoubtedly superior to those shewn by any other country."

Immense quantities of phosphate are being exported from Montreal to Great Britain and Germany.

MOOSE JAW, July 8.—We embark to-morrow afternoon at 4.45 for Winnipeg. Capt. Cunningham, from the Rockies, and Lieut. Silver, from Clarke's Crossing, returned this evening. There is great rejoicing in camp to-night.—*Mail*.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 5.—It was decided at yesterday's cabinet council to abstain from any declaration of a foreign policy on the reassembling of Parliament.

BOSTON, July 5.—In the single scull race on the Charles river yesterday, between Gaudaur, Hosmer, Hamm, McKay, Buckley, Green and Casey, three miles, with a turn, Gaudaur won in 20 minutes, 50 seconds; Hamm



second, Hosmer third. In the professional double race, Hosmer and Gaudaur finished first, in 20 min. 28 sec.; McKay and Hamm second, in 21 min. 5 sec.; Plaisted and Ten Eyck third, in 21 min. 15 sec.

Lord Randolph Churchill was returned from the borough of Woodstock by a vote of 532 to 405 for M. Corris Grant, Liberal.

The Canadian Rifle team for Wimbledon, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday.

The Rothschild's has advanced to the Egyptian government the sum of £250,000 to be paid back in September.

Natural gas in Pittsburg, Penn., and vicinity, is seriously interfering with the coal trade there. All the steel and iron mills but one will be using it next month, thus reducing the consumption of coal there some 200,000 bushels per annum.

CAIRO, July—General Wolseley will start for England on Tuesday next. On the completion of the railway from Wady-Halfa to Akashash, on the 15th inst., the British troops will occupy the latter place.

SUAKIM.—It is stated that Osmā Digma is with the Mahdi, and that the latter had presented him with a sword of honor and a sum of money.

M. DeFroycinet, French minister of foreign affairs, has telegraphed orders to the French consul at Cairo to obtain details of the death of Oliver Bain.

In the Russian camp near Herat, sickness and great mortality are rife. The Russians are occupying Penjdoh oasis. The Turcoman governor for Penjdoh is dead. Popular rumor has it that Russia is only awaiting autumn to advance on Herat.

MADRID, July 5.—The visit of King Alfonso to Aranjuez, whither he went a few days ago to see for himself the condition of the cholera stricken people there, will be made the subject of a motion in the deputies, as personal government no longer exists in Spain. The King, it is stated, cannot resolve upon any course without consulting his responsible minister.

LONDON.—The Marquis of Salisbury, prime minister, replying to a letter which he received from the unemployed workman of Wolverhampton, says that the cabinet is considering the whole question of trade depression. The workmen, in their letter to the prime minister, complained that they were in a starving condition. In his reply Lord Salisbury expresses grief at the sufferings of the working classes, and promises that the new government will carefully consider the whole question of the prevalent depression of trade throughout Great Britain, and take such measures for relief as shall be found most advisable.

LONDON.—The Times, in an editorial article commenting upon the proposal to abolish Irish vico-royalty and Dublin castle, protests against denunciation of the castle as a nest of alien sinecerists, but admits that abolition of vico-royalty and the question of local self-government are fair subjects for discussion. It advocates the presence of royalty instead of vico-royalty. A difficulty arises, it continues, as to the character of the central board which is proposed in the place of the castle government. The former, if elected, would strive to be a parliament in all but name. If there should be a department of state, like the local government board of England, it would only be Dublin castle revived.

LONDON.—A Tehran despatch says that the rebel leader Ayoub Khan, a sympathizer with the deposed Ameer, Yakoob Khan, at the head of a large number of followers crossed the Afghan border from Turkestan and marched on the city of Khandabad, which he captured after a desperate and sanguinary struggle, putting its defenders to flight. The rebels then looted the place and secured among other plunder £1,000,000 sterling belonging to the Ameer. This raid has caused intense excitement throughout Afghanistan. The Afghans openly accuse the Russians of having conspired with the brigands in planning the raid. Reprisals are threatened, and it is feared that complications of a much more serious nature than have as yet arisen will grow out of the outrage. The news has caused great excitement in London. The foreign office has telegraphed to Lord Dufferin for the fullest information with regard to the affair, and should it be proved that Russian officials are in any way implicated, vigorous remonstrance will be made at once through the British ambassador at St. Petersburg.

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

Dear Sir,—The bottle of PUTTNER'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.

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. GONFRAY SMITH, Dispensing Chemist, Proprietor, and Agent for B. Laurence the London Optician, whose Glasses and Spectacles have benefitted so many.

SHIPPING NEWS.

REPORTS, &c.

Barque Venezuela, P rry, left Sourabaya about May 15 for Ambolna to carry forward to destination the cargo of oil ex barque Gulana, from New York for Yokohama, which vessel put into Ambolna in distress. Barque Wave Queen, Peak, from Mauritius for New York, has put into Cape Town with cargo damaged.

Among the passengers landed at New York from the Republic from Liverpool, were six sailors who had been rescued from the British ship Cyprus, of Nova Scotia, foundered at sea. The Cyprus sailed from Calcutta on January 26th with a miscellaneous cargo, bound for Liverpool, and commanded by Captain Walker and manned by a crew of twenty men. The ship rounded Cape Horn in safety, but shortly afterwards, on March 15, she was caught in a terrible hurricane, which lasted forty-eight hours, and caused the vessel to spring a leak. The pumps were kept constantly manned, and the crew managed to keep the Cyprus afloat for a month, the weather being mild. At length on April 17, they fell in with the Dutch barque Ortilius between St Helena and Ascension, and all hands were compelled to abandon the Cyprus, which was then full of water up to her decks. The Dutch vessel took the crew to Falmouth, England. The six who came over in the Republic belong to the States, and were forwarded by the authorities. An official enquiry has been ordered by the British board of trade into the cause of the foundering of the vessel.

LONDON July 2.—Ship Polynesian, McArthur which put into Mauritius leaking, while on a voyage from Hoilo for Montreal, has repaired and proceeded with the sound portion of her cargo.

ST JOHN'S, N.B., July 2.—The owners of the brig Emily Raymond, from Glasgow for Sydney with general cargo, received a telegram yesterday from Capt Codie, stating that his vessel had been dismasted in a gale on the 9th ult, and had been abandoned on the 12th. The crew was rescued by the Norwegian barque Frithjof, Frithjof master. The Frithjof afterwards, on the 30th, went ashore at Cape Ballard, Nfld, and became a total wreck. Both crews were saved and will be sent to St John's. The Emily Raymond was a brig of 291 tons, and was built in Digby in 1872. She was owned by Henry Finnezan, F. E. DeMill and others of this city. The Raymond was insured in the offices of Messrs Whittaker Bros for \$1,200; Thomas A Temple, \$1,700, and Vroom & Arnold, \$1,500. Messrs Vroom & Arnold also hold \$350 on the freight.

SPOKEN.

Ship Dunrobin, London to New York, June 7, lat 48 N, lon 21 W.  
Ship Kinburn, steering south, no date, lat 3 N, lon 27 W.  
Ship Bedford, Congdon, Amsterdam for New York, June 14, lat 51, lon 20.  
Barque Sultjelma, Grauman, Carliff for Nagasaki April 19, lat 31 S, lon 29 W.  
Barque Austria, Dakin, Java for Lisbon, May 28, lat 1 N, lon 29 W, all well.  
Barque L G Bigelow, Robinson, Mobile for Grangemouth, June 26, lat 39 45, lon 56 27.  
Barque Boycroft, Mullen, Bristol for Sydney, GB, June 23, lat 42 34, lon 40 50.  
Brigt Natalie, New York to Laguna, June 5, lat 32, lon 70.

LATEST MOVEMENTS OF NOVA SCOTIA VESSELS

Boston June 23—Ar brig Alida A Smith, Card, St Vincent.  
Bristol June 26—Sld barque Havre, Davidson Hantsport.  
DEAL June 28—Passed ship Mary Fraser, Dexter, London for New York.  
Dover June 16—Passed barque James Stafford, Reynolds, Dunkirk for Philadelphia.  
LUNDY ISLAND June 28—Passed ship Munster, Fraser, Cardiff for Montevideo.  
SAN FRANCISCO June 27—Ar ship Servia, Gilmore, Liverpool.  
ANTWERP June 30—Ar ship Adolphus, Brown, Philadelphia.  
In port June 30—Ship Annie M Law, McCarthy, for Philadelphia.  
Boston June 29—Ar brig Addie Benson, Townsend, Vieques, PR.  
BEACHY HEAD June 28—Passed by barque Montreal, Davidson, New York for Dunkirk.  
CARDIFF June 28—Sld barque Northern Queen, Steelman, Rio Janeiro.  
CORK June 26—Sld barque Moss Glen, Morris, New York.  
DOVER June 23—Passed by schr Adolphus, Brown, Philadelphia for Antwerp; barque Bay of Fandy, Forter, Helsingfors for Nowport.  
DENMARK June 23—Passed by barque Jennie Parker, Veale, New York for Rotterdam.

LIVERPOOL June 13—In port barque Lizzie Perry, McHenry, for Pensacola.  
LUNDY ISLAND June 27—Passed by barque Havre, Davidson, Bristol for Charleston.  
MANILA prev to June 22—Sld ship Abbie S, Hart, Goudey, Boston.  
MONTVIDEO June 30—In port ship Thos Perry, Robbins, Valparaiso.  
New York June 29—Ar barques Sultana, Armstrong, Sautander; Aspatojan, Mc Kenzie, Matanzas; Lovukas, Harris, London.  
RIO JANEIRO June 30—In port ship Thos N Hart, Blauvelt, for Point de Galle.  
TRAPANI June 17—Ar barque Nello Moody, Weister, Philadelphia via Gramtello.  
CARDIFF June 28—Ar brig Belle Star, Kearson, Virgo.  
EAST LONDON May 12—Sld schr Florence, Holmes, (from New York, &c) Mauritius.  
GUANTANAMO June 15—Ar barque Falmouth, Malcolm, Barbadoes.  
LUNDY ISLAND June 27—Passed barque Havre, Davidson, Bristol for Hantsport NS, (has been reported for Charleston).  
New York June 29—Sld ship Hectanooga, Robbins, Yokohama.  
PENSACOLA June 27—Ar barque Tancock, Hanson, Barbadoes.  
PHILADELPHIA June 28—Sld barque Adele, Babin, Alicante.  
SAN FRANCISCO June 28—Ar ship Thelma, Fraser, Hong Kong.  
SHARPNES June 18—Ar barque Royalie, Coloridge, Halifax.  
TRINIDAD June 17—Ar barque John Gibson, Nickerson, Barbadoes.  
HILBOA June 25—Ar barque Abbie B, Mitchener, New York.  
CARDIFF June 29—Ar barque Mauna Loa, Whidden, Dunkirk.  
Sld 28th—barque A E Killam, Kennedy, Java.  
LIVERPOOL June 26—Sld ship Nettie Murphy, Cosman, St John, NB.  
LONDON June 29—Sld ship Landsdowne, Lockhart, Philadelphia.  
New York June 30—Ar ship Earl Granville, Copp, Manila; barque Josephine, Perry, Rio Janeiro.  
SHANGHAI June 28—Ar barque Wallace, Smith, New York.  
SINGAPORE May 17—Ar ship Berteaux, Sprague, Mauritius.  
ST JOHN'S, Nfld, June 23—Sld brigs Zella, Bolvin, Glace Bay. Eliza, Gerrior, Cow Ray. 22—Marie Anna, Menard, Glace Bay; Florence Abbott, Townsend, Sydney.  
ANTWERP June 30—Ar ship Adolphus, Brown, Philadelphia.  
BOSTON July 1—Ar Brig Eugenie, Munroe, Marion.  
COLOMBO May 23—In port barque Hazelhurst, Fraser, for New York.  
HIOGO May 27—Ar barque Eudora, Fulton, New York via Yokohama.  
VICTORIA, BC, June 22—Ar barque Martha, McPherson, Hong Kong.  
EAST LONDON May 20—Ar barque Icarus, Gornley, Boston.  
LONDON July 1—Ar barque Hattie H, Cochran, Wilmington, NC.  
MILK RIVER June 10—Ar barque Lotus, McDonald, Aspinwall.  
NEWBURYPORT July 12—Ar schr Christina Moore, Santori, Sydney.  
New York July 1—Ar ship Marlborough, Salter, Antwerp.  
Sld 1—ship Vanduara, Goudey, London barque Bristol, Lawrence, Antwerp.  
Sld from Whitestone, I. I, June 30—ship Hectanooga, Robbins, New York for Yokohama.  
SHARPNES July 1—Ar barque Laura, Otter, Guyaboro.  
ST HELENA June 15—Passed barque Orquella, Foster, Hoilo for Montreal.  
BATAVIA May 23—Ar barque Guiana, Byrne, New York via Sourabaya for Yokohama.  
BARACOA, June 27—In port steamer Delta, Crowell, loading.  
CARDIFF July 1—Sld ship Warrior, Kitchen, Montevideo (and passed Lundy Isle same day).  
CASTLE ISLAND June 26—Passed brig Alarje, Mulhall, Port de Paix for Boston one day out.  
DUNKIRK July 2—Ar barque Montreal, Davison, New York.  
FALMOUTH, JA, June 15—Ar schr Clifford, Weagle, Lunenburg.  
KINGSTON, JA, June 18—Ar schr Bessie Louisa, Hopkins, Halifax, (and sld 21st for Falmouth, Ja).  
Sld June 19—schr James Dwyer, O'Leary, Halifax via Salt River. 22—Dionis, Archibald, do do.  
LONDON July 2—Sld ship E J Spicer, Spicer, New York.  
MAURITIUS June 4—Ar schr Florence, Holmes, New York via East London (during a gale May 6 she lost a portion of her bulwarks, stanchions, mainrail and an anchor).  
MILK RIVER, JA, June 10—Ar barque Lotus, McDonald, Colon (to load logwood for Chester, Pa.)  
MOBILE July 1—Ar up from quarantine ship Annie Goudy, Bent.  
MONTICO BAY, JA, June 11 Sld schr Princeport, Macomber, Halifax.

# FURTHER DOINGS OF THE MAJOR.

By F. BLAKE CROFTON.

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

## EXTREMES MEET.

"The Snake Swamp was unusually still," said the Major, who had been teased into telling a snake story; "there was not a sound nor a sign of life till I was almost through it. Then I saw what in the gloom I had thought the fallen trunk of a tree open at the near end and disclose four fearful fangs and an abysmal throat.

Now I understood the silence of the place. I had read how the South American jungle becomes a solitude at the coming of a box-constrictor, when the great snake wakens from its state of torpor, and how every bird of the air and beast of the field flees from its presence.

For a moment I was incapable of action; and before that moment was over I was caught in a python's folds, and saw fierce eyes glaring down into mine. If that tremendous coil were tightened around me, I knew that I might check my luggage for the undiscovered bourn.

One becomes tolerably calm when fairly caught by a wild animal or serpent. Dr. Livingstone in the clutches of the lion felt no fear or pain, as well as I remember, but only a sort of numbness. And in this crisis of my own fate, as I saw the great python's tail in close proximity to his mouth, I thought calmly of the proverb, 'Extremes meet.'

I had always recognized the wisdom of this proverb, and I recognized it then. I grasped the snake's tail and pushed a yard or two down his yawning jaws. Neither extreme seemed to shrink from the contact; the mouth was not unused to swallowing snakes, and to the tail the process of being swallowed was novel and soothing; for serpents seldom bite their prey, they lubricate it and suck it down.

With such a long and cold-blooded creature, I calculated that it would take probably over half a minute before the sensations of his tail could be conveyed to his head and render him conscious that he was committing suicide. And it would take a longer time for him to disgorge several yards of his tail. So it was with some sense of security that I slipped out of his loosening embrace and wended my weary way homewards. Whether the python swallowed himself to the bitter end, or threw up his tail, or died of indigestion or of disappointment, I did not pause to ascertain.

In that short squeeze my hair turned quite white."

"Why, it's nearly black now!" cried the boys.

"Yes," said Major Mendaxo; "in a day or two a worse fright made it dark again. Indeed, with my foils and sorrows and dangers, my hair has seldom kept the same colour long."

## A SELFISH LITTLE NIGGER.

"Was that last story of yours founded on fact, uncle?" asked Bob.

"Why, of course, you little villain, it was just as true as that I was twelve years in Africa."

"But I thought no such big snakes had been discovered, except in ancient times," said Bill.

"They may have been discovered lots of times, but they have a bad habit of swallowing their discoverers," rejoined the Major. "In ancient times it was different, for some big snakes having imprudently swallowed men in armour and died of indigestion, the rest were probably scared of eating human beings. To-day I believe serpents prefer negroes to us whites because we wear too many clothes—just as we prefer eating our oranges peeled. And this quite accounts for the fact that I have been able to report more first-class snakes than any of the negroes among whom I lived, though there is no telling how many big serpents they may have discovered."

I once came upon a negro boy who had just had the misfortune to discover a python. When I first saw him he had begun to explore the interior of the reptile. I had fancied serpents always crushed the bones of their prey; but this one had excused the little nigger this part of the performance seeing he was so small and tender. The snake had commenced with his feet and had already got outside his legs when I came up. The little cuss wanted me to take him out at once; but I thought I would let him go down to his arm-pits at least, in the interests of science.

Besides, I was at the time African correspondent to *The Telegram*, which the sarcastic newsboys called *The Tell-a-Cram*. My correspondence had been declined by another American paper, *The Daily News*. The editor thought I was too fanciful or too realistic or not realistic enough (I quite forget which) for his journal, which diurnally treated its readers to the minute horrors of a true hanging, and which the sarcastic newsboys called *The Daily Nose*. But I cherished no vindictive feelings against the *News*. Indeed, I generally carried some copies of it about me, as a safeguard against wild beasts. There were some things in the editorial columns of that paper that no living creature could swallow. Here was a chance for an 'interview' that might never occur again, and so I got out my note-book and invited the little Ethiopian to report his sensations at every stage of the proceedings. But the ugly young beggar would not give me the first bit of information. He only shook and shook, and roared and roared, and called out 'Save me! Save me! Save me!'

I begged him to let me record his feelings for the benefit of education. I told him the doctors would be charmed to know whether he was in much pain, and if so, whether it became greater or less as he went further down. I tried to flatter him by saying his remarks would appear in *The Telegram*, and be read before the Vivisectionists Society. But it was no use—the young scamp was too blarneyed selfish. He only went on, 'Oh, save me boss! Save me now!'

I explained to him that the python was already half torpid, and that, as

it could not possibly bite me, I could cut it in two whenever I chose. But he never heeded or stopped his cries:—

'Save me now, boss! Do!'

Finding a certain sameness about these remarks of his, I cut the interview and the snake short at once. As I bisected the reptile it gave the youngster an extra squeeze, and ran its fangs into him; but he soon recovered from the injury, and felt better than he ever did in his life.

In fact, the little coward never had the chills afterwards. He shivered so much when he was inside the snake that he shook out all the shakes that were in his system."

(To be Continued.)

**NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING** A book of 100 pages. The best book for an advertiser to consult, to be expected once or otherwise. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in it the information he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, or can be made to do so by slight changes easily arrived at by correspondence. 149 editions have been issued. Sent post-paid to any address for 10 cents. Write to GEO. P. HOWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, (105 Spruce St. Printing House Sq.), New York.

**ROBERT WALLACE**  
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
**WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS AND PLATED WARE.**

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

194 Upper Water St. 194.  
HALIFAX, N. S.

**WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.**

**Burns & Murray.**

Stock for **SPRING and SUMMER** complete in all Departments.

**CHURCH OF ENGLAND LUNCH ROOMS!**  
Lunches from 5 to 25 Cts.

FIFTEEN CENTS will give quite a Dinner. Open from 5 a. m., to 11 p. m.  
J. MCKINLEY,  
Late Chief Cook H. M. S. Northampton, Manager.

**OLD SOUTH TEA STORE,**  
[Established 1798.]

40 Granville, Corner Sackville St.  
A full and varied stock of **FIRST-CLASS**

**FAMILY GROCERIES**

Always on hand.  
**BUTTER A SPECIALTY.**  
**WIER & CO.**

**MRS. HODGSON, FANCY BAKER,**  
33—Barrington Street,—33

Really Choice Home-Made  
**Pastry, Jellies and Jams.**  
CONFECTIONERY carefully made.

**Refined Sugars!**  
THE  
**Halifax Sugar Refining Co.,**  
(Limited.)

This REFINERY situated at Wood-side, Dartmouth, Halifax Co., is prepared to supply the Wholesale Trade throughout the country with the best Refined Sugars at lowest market prices. For terms and prices apply to

**S. CUNARD & CO.,**  
Agents Halifax Sugar Refining Co. (Lim'd).  
Upper Water Street, Halifax.

**HALIFAX LINE OF STEAMERS.**

The splendid powerful and newly Clyde built fast steamers,

**DAMARA AND ULUNDA,**  
will sail as follows, (weather, etc., permitting), to  
**BOSTON AND HAVRE.**

**BOSTON SERVICE.**  
Wharf in Halifax—West India Wharf. In Boston—Lewis Wharf.  
HALIFAX TO BOSTON.

Saturday, 16th July.....at 4 p.m.  
Wednesday, 29th July.....at 4 p.m.  
Saturday, 8th August.....at 4 p.m.  
Wednesday, 19th August.....at 4 p.m.  
Saturday, 29th 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, 22nd 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.

**HAVRE SERVICE.**  
HALIFAX TO HAVRE.  
Saturday, 11th July.....at 4 p.m.  
HAVRE TO HALIFAX.  
Wednesday, 29th July.....at 4 p.m.

**FARES.**  
1st Cabin to Havre, \$40; Return, \$60.  
1st Cabin to Paris or London, \$50; Return \$70.

Apply to  
**A. C. LOMBARD AND SONS, Boston,**  
**E. FICQUET, Havre**  
**F. T. NEWBURY, Charlottetown, P.E.I.**  
**PETER PAINT, Jr., Port Hawkesbury**  
**J. W. INGRAHAM, North Sydney, or to**  
**JOE WOOD, Halifax, N.S.**

**HAMS! BACON! CHEESE! ONIONS!**

JUST RECEIVED.  
250 Canned "California" Hams  
100 rolls Spiced Bacon  
100 very Fine New Cheese  
100 tubs New "Eastern Townships" Butter  
20 cases Am. Lard 3, 5, and 10lb. tins  
200 boxes Bermuda Onions  
100 cases Canned Beef, Lunch Tongue, &c.

For sale low by  
**CHAS. H. HARVEY,**  
10 and 12 Sackville Street.

W. C. SMITH,  
FINE TAILORING,  
No. 156 Hollis St.,  
HALIFAX, N. S.

**ARTISTS' MATERIALS!**

Bronzes, Paints,  
Oils and Varnishes.

Window and Picture Glass  
OF ALL KINDS.

Wall Paper, Mixed Paints, Kalsomine,  
(all shades),

COMPLETE STOCK PAINTERS' REQUISITES.

SIGN WRITING IN ALL STYLES.

House Painting and Decorating, Paper  
Hanging, Ornamental Work of  
every description.

**THOS. REARDON,**  
40 and 42 Barrington Street.

**SEEDS!**

GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS

—AT—

**JAMES McLEARN & SONS,**  
Feed and Seed Merchants,  
217, 219 and 221 Barrington St.  
HALIFAX, N. S.

**LEITH HOUSE**

[Established 1818.]

**KELLEY & GLASSEY**

(Successors to Alex. McLeod & Co.)

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

—IN CASKS—

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

—IN CASES—

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



**RHODES, CURRY & CO.**

Contractors and Builders,

PROPRIETORS AMHERST WOOD-WORKING FACTORY,

Where we keep in stock and made to order, Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Window and Door  
Frames, Stair Rails, Posts and Balusters; Brackets and Mouldings of all descriptions;  
Kiln-dried Walnut, Ash, Birch, Pine and Spruce Lumber. Also, Flooring and  
Sheating, Shingles, Laths and Pickets.

BLOCKS, LIME, PLASTER AND HAIR ALWAYS ON HAND.

Planing, Sawing and Turning done at short notice.

Wood Mantels and School Furniture a specialty.

All orders promptly attended to and shipped free of charge.

N. A. RHODES, Builder, NAT. CURRY, Factory and Business Manager, MARK CURRY, Lumber Yard.

OPPOSITE DEPOT, AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA.

**NOVA SCOTIA AGENCY**

— FOR —

**MUNTZ PATENT METAL.**

ORDERS SOLICITED FOR

**SHEATING NAILS AND BOLTS.**

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

WM. STAIRS, SON & MORROW,

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

Carry a full stock of Sheets 16 oz. to 30 oz.  
Bolts 1/2 inch to 1 1/2 inch.  
Stemplates and Nails.

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

SEND FOR PRICES AND TERMS.



THE REPRESENTATIVE  
**Music House**  
OF THE  
MARITIME PROVINCES.

The manufacturers we represent received the  
SUPREME AWARDS

At the World's Expositions where exhibited.

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

**PIANOS & ORGANS.**

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

Your own interest should induce you to WRITE FOR PRICES.

Please state whether you wish to purchase for Cash or on the instalment plan. Name  
this paper.

**W. H. JOHNSON, 121 & 123 HOLLIS STREET.**

**TO FARMERS.  
LOBSTER GUANO.**

This concentrated, powerful and valuable fer-  
tilizer is now shipped at \$25 per ton of 2000 lbs.  
ex barrels or bags f. o. b. from wharf at Cape  
Canso. Orders for next season are booked from  
this date at the Halifax Agency, No. 67 Hollis  
Street. One ton of this Guano spread broad-  
cast on a field with a sowing drill or otherwise,  
is equal in effect to fifty tons of common lobster  
waste, as now used, but has no pernicious em-  
anation nor unpleasant odor. It being a fine,  
dry and soluble powder, its action and assimila-  
tion are immediate.

For further particulars apply to above address  
or P.O. Box 110.

**DAVID ROCHE,**  
House and Sign Painter,  
Decorator, &c.

236—Argyle Street—236

(Two doors South of Jacob.)

OFFERS THE LATEST DESIGNS IN

Room Paper, Bordering, Dadoes,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

At prices that cannot be beaten in the city.

**STATIONERY! STATIONERY!**

**B. GLADWIN,**

Has returned to the old stand,

90 GRANVILLE STREET,

vacated one night when the shop was on fire,  
and will be glad when you

CALL AND SEE HIM!

**ALEX. MacDONALD,**  
Barrister, Attorney, Notary, &c.

134 Hollis Street,

HALIFAX, N. S.

**VINEGAR! VINEGAR!**

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

Patronage of the wholesale trade solicited.  
GEO FORSYTH & CO

The Purest Vinegar offered to the Public.

(Extract from Dominion government's official  
report on the adulteration of food.)

DEPARTMENT OF ISLAND REVENUE, 1883

VINEGAR.—I think it my duty to mention  
a sample which was of a remarkably pure qual-  
ity. It came from the factory of E. & A.  
ROBITAILLE, of Quebec, and contained 5.28  
of acetic acid. It is undoubtedly the best, the  
purest and most commendable Vinegar I ever  
came across.

Signal)

M. FISIT, M. D.

**THE CRITIC,**

PUBLISHED AT HALIFAX,

Subscription \$1.50 per year,

(Payable in advance.)

Single copies 3 cents.

Address—

C. F. FRASER,

Manager Critic Publishing Company,

161 Hollis Street, (2nd Flat,) Halifax, N. S.

G. W. Baillie, Newspaper, Book & Job  
Printer, 161 Hollis St., Halifax, N. S.

# THE BELL ORGANS

Are now recognized as the

## STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE

All over the civilized world.

MANUFACTURED AT GUELPH, ONT., BY

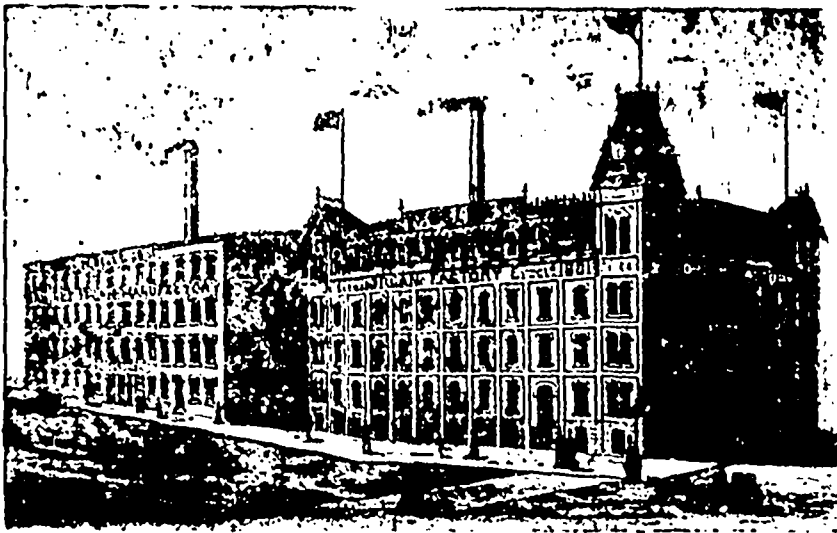
## W. BELL & CO.,

Capacity, 25 Organs per day. The Genuine "BELL" ORGANS are sold only by

## W. H. JOHNSON.

Or his Agents in Nova Scotia.

CASH OR EASY TERMS!



# W. H. JOHNSON,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

## PIANOS AND ORGANS,

By the Leading American and Canadian Makers.

**121 and 123 Hollis Street.**

Don't fail to write for Prices, which will be found 10 to 20 per cent less than the average dealer.



### AMHERST.

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

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

#### BANKS.

Bank of Picton,  
J. McKEAN, Agent.

#### LAW FIRMS.

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

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

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

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

#### MEDICAL FIRMS.

Dr. E. L. Fuller,  
Dental Surgeon.

#### MANUFACTURERS.

Rhodes Curry & Co.,  
Contractors and Builders.

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

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

Curran Brothers,  
Saw Mills and Lumber.

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

Holmes & Hicks,  
Carriage Factory, Farming Machinery.

James Ritchey,  
Horse Shoer and Jobber.

Joseph Goodwin,  
Horse Showing a specialty.

#### MERCHANTS AND TRADERS.

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

Brightman & Calhoun,  
Bakers, and Grocers Jobbers.

Coates & Bent,  
Sewing Machines and Fancy Goods.

R. McSwain,  
Tailoring and Furnishing Goods.

Edward Lowther,  
Meats, Fish and Vegetables.

Lamy's Hotel,  
JAS. Y. WARD, Prop.

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

A first class Advertising Medium  
Amherst Sentinel,  
Devoted to the County and  
Provincial Interests.

### HANTSPORT.

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

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

The following are the principal business men of the Town.

E. Churchill & Sons,  
Shipbuilders & Capitalists.

J. E. Newcomb,  
Shipping Trading & Farming.

J. B. North,  
Shipping & Merchandize.

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

J. A. Mumford,  
Milling Machinery.

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

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

Lewis Muttart,  
Harness Making in all branches.

George Brooks,  
Watchmaker and Hair Dresser.

### HANTS COUNTY.

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

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

D. P. Allison,  
Coal Merchant.

Robert Dore,  
Baker, Fine Pastry.

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

R. Fleming,  
Ladies and Gents Hairdressing.

Geo. A. Heustis,  
Jeweler etc.,

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

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

J. R. Thompson,  
Nurseryman and Fruit Grower.

G. A. Harvie,  
Carver & Picture Frames.

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

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

Dr. Morrison Weeks,  
Brooklyn.