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# THE ABSTAINER.

## A FAMILY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO TEMPERANCE, LITERATURE, INTELLIGENCE, &c.

F. MONAGHAN.....

Fidelity,--Union--Perseverance.....

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

VOL. XVIII.--OLD SERIES.  
VOL. V.--NEW SERIES.

HALIFAX, N. S., WEDNESDAY MAY 7, 1873.

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### Poetry.

#### A WIND IN THE STREET.

A country wind is in the street:  
'Tis blowing soft, 'tis blowing sweet;  
How fresh it falls on cheek and eyes!  
'Tis kissing us from Paradise.  
Oh it has travelled sea and height,  
On thymy flowers, the red and white,  
O'er golden gorse and rosy bells  
That spread their splendor to the dells;  
It slumbered all a perfumed night  
On hundred hues of blossoms bright;  
And shook its wings in glowing skies,  
Where lost in blue the planet dies;  
And sped away to farm and fold,  
All touched with morning's early gold.  
It leaped upon the sleeping lake,  
And waked the fawns with waving brake;  
It rustled through the leaf-hung deeps  
Where'er the shy-eyed squirrel leaps,  
And out on grass and plow in line,  
With song of birds and low of kine;  
And now 'tis in the mist-blue street.  
But newly thronged with passing feet!  
Why blows it here so light and glad  
On many a forehead dark and sad?  
It is that God's immortal love,  
From radiant plains in heaven above,  
Has suddenly, in pity, come  
To visit Man's o'erwearied home,  
And breathes a breath of hope and life.

—Chamber's Journal.

### Temperance and Religion.

#### CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Being a union of the "Church of England and Ireland Temperance Reformation Society," and the "Manchester, Chester, and Ripon Diocesan Society."

I. For the promotion of habits of temperance.

II. For the reformation of the intemperate.

III. For the removal of the causes which lead to intemperance.

Mainly in accordance with the recommendations contained in the reports of the committees on intemperance presented to the convocations of Canterbury and York.

#### Presidents:

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.  
His Grace the Archbishop of York.  
Head offices: London and Manchester.  
The special objects aimed at by the Society are—

I. Moral, Educational and Social.  
II. Legislative (see convocation reports).

I.—FOR NON-ABSTAINERS AND ABSTAINERS.

1. Explaining and enforcing the provisions of the law.

2. The formation of a sound public opinion as to the connection between intemperance and the undue facilities and temptations provided by the present public-house system.

3. The progressive diminution of the number of public-houses and beer-shops as public opinion may permit.

4. The alteration of the character of "tipping-houses," by bringing them back to the original form of "victualling and refreshment houses."

5. The closing of public-houses and beer-shops on Sunday, (except to travellers) and the limitation of the hours of sale on week days, as public opinion may permit.

6. The dissociation of music-halls and dancing rooms from public-houses.

7. The strengthening of the hands of magistrates in the exercise of their power for the curtailment of facilities for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

8. The giving to local public opinion its due share in conjunction with the existing authorities, in the granting or refusing of licenses, and in the regulation of public-houses and beer-shops.

9. The removal of benefit, friendly, and burial clubs, and the discouragement of the payment of wages at public-houses.

10. The promotion of "British Workman" public-houses, recreation grounds, and other counteractions to the ordinary public-house.

11. The discouraging of the present system of "treating" in business and commercial transactions, and the "footing" custom amongst workmen.

12. The preparation of lesson books for reading in the national schools of the country with special teaching on the moral, social, and physical evils resulting from intemperance.

13. The diffusion of correct and reliable information by temperance literature, tracts, and other publications; by sermons, lectures, and readings; by addresses to members of the universities, theological colleges, and training colleges for teachers; and also by missionary efforts in prisons, workhouses, and other places where the victims of intemperance are usually found.

14. The promotion of union for special prayer throughout the country for the Divine blessing upon the temperance movement.

#### II.—FOR ABSTAINERS FROM INTOXICATING DRINKS.

15. The establishment of parochial temperance societies, guilds, and bands of hope based on the principle of total abstinence, under the superintendence or with the sanction of the parochial clergy, as the proved and most effectual means of bringing the intemperate under the teaching and power of the Gospel, and so setting them free from the bondage of their sin, and of preserving others from the abounding temptations of the day.

#### MANIFESTO OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The report of the committee on intemperance of the convocation of Canterbury—recently followed by a similar one presented to the convocation of York—has now been before the church and country for more than three years. As yet no steps have been taken to give effect to its recommendations by any united and organized system of action.

In the meanwhile events have given additional urgency to the need for such organization. The attempt to diminish the far-reaching and acknowledged evils of intemperance by vigorous legislation has been met by the development of a power, within and without the walls of Parliament, too formidable to be regarded with anything but sorrow and apprehension.

On the other hand the frequent discussions which have taken place have awakened an interest in the whole subject very different from the apathy which prevailed in former years. The present aspect of the country may be said to be one of anxious expectation—watching the results of recent legislation, and waiting for the impulse to be given to the moral and social agencies in which the hope of the future must lie.

In this critical emergency the Church of England seems called upon to supply the organization. The Church of England Temperance Societies of London and Manchester have already for ten years past been working upon many of the lines laid down in the convocation reports. For the reformation of the intemperate they have organized, and have proved the signal efficacy of parochial temperance societies. As preventive measures they have established juvenile societies, and, through their publications, have advocated all the subsidiary agencies, such as working men's rooms, improved house accommodation, and the like. They have contributed in no slight degree to the recent legislative changes. The agitation for the repeal of the "Beer-shop Act of 1830" was originated by the London Society, and persistently carried on through a special committee for five years prior to the virtual repeal by the passing of the "Wine and Beer-shop Amendment Act of 1869." The "National Association for the Amendment of the Liquor Laws," which for nearly four years has been pressing on the restrictive policy embodied in the Act of 1872—such as the early closing, the better regulation, and by indirect means, the reduction of the number of public-houses—did but enter upon the programme already laid down by the Beer-shop Repeal Committee. The present movement for Sunday closing had its origin, and has found its chief supporters, among the members of the Manchester committee.

The London and Manchester committees have therefore felt that it needed but the fuller development of these several agencies, the addition of others mentioned in the reports, and their comprehension in one general society, to ensure the existence of an organization which should worthily represent the Church of England in the great crusade against intemperance and bring all its members, desirous of taking part in it, into active co-operation.

In adopting the recommendations of the two reports of Convocation as a basis of extended operations, the committees do not suppose that these recommendations, severally, will command universal assent; much less would they assume to act as the mouthpiece of Convocation. Their object is rather, without prejudice to any further action of the Convocation committees, to provide a platform for immediate effort on which every earnest-minded of the Church, whether abstainer or non-abstainer, who feels the reproach of our national intemperance, and desires to bear a part in taking it away, shall see his own views more or less represented and shall carry them into action, while, side by side with him in the same society, others no less earnest are working out theirs.

From whatever side the question is approached it is the want of associated effort on the part of members of the Church which reveals itself as the great source of weakness in the past; it is the rectifying of that want which must give the best hope of success in the future; and as to carry out the vigorous and comprehensive crusade which is now contemplated, large funds will be needed, the first appeal of the committee must be to the wealthy members of the Church, to put them in a position which shall enable them at once to spread their network of organization throughout the two provinces.

It is proposed to raise at once a guarantee fund of £10,000 for five years.

Donations and subscriptions will be thankfully received, and can be paid to the secretaries direct, or to the account of the treasurers at the bankers.

#### Vice-Presidents:

Francis Close, D. D., the Deanery, Carlisle.  
W. Romaine Callender, J. P., D. L., Mauldeth Hall, Manchester.  
John Sandford, B. D., Archdeacon of Coventry, Alvechurch Rectory, Redditch.  
James Bardsley, M. A. Hon. Canon of Manchester, St. Ann's Rectory, Manchester.

#### Chairmen:

Henry J. Ellison, M. A. Hon. Canon of Oxford, The Vicarage, Windsor.  
Thomas Dale, F. G. H. S., Bank House, Hatherlow, Manchester.

#### CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

#### Presidents:

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His Grace the Archbishop of York.

#### Vice-Presidents:

The Very Rev. the Dean of Carlisle.  
The Ven. Archdeacon Sandford B. D.  
Rev. Canon Bardsley, M. A.  
W. Romaine Callender, Esq. J. P., D. L.

#### Treasurers.

London: Robert Baxter, Esq. [Messrs. Baxter, Rose and Norton.]  
Manchester: Robert Whitworth, Esq. Messrs. Benjamin Whitworth and Bros.]

#### General Secretaries:

Rev. R. O. West, 6 Adam-street, Adelphi, Strand, London, W. C.  
Mr. W. D. B. Autrobus, City Buildings, 69 Corporation-street, Manchester.

#### Bankers.

London: Messrs. Bevan, Barclay, and Co.  
Manchester: Messrs. Heywood, Brothers, and Co.

#### CONSTITUTION AND RULES.

The affairs of the society shall be managed by a council and two committees, viz:

I. A council for the general management of the society.

II. A committee for legislative, social, and educational purposes.

III. A committee specially for the promotion of total abstinence principles and objects.

#### I.—THE COUNCIL.

1. The council shall consist of forty-eight members, who shall be donors of not less than £5, or annual subscribers of not less than 10s. to the funds of the society. There shall be no ex-officio members of the council.

2. It shall be elected annually by members, at meetings to be held in London and Manchester immediately before the anniversary meeting of the society in London in May, one half of the council being elected at the meeting in London for the Province of Canterbury, and the other half in Manchester for the Province of York.

3. Not fewer than one half of the members of council elected for each Province shall be total abstainers.

4. The Council shall have the general management of the United Society; the disbursement of the guarantee or common fund; the organization of diocesan meetings; and the publication of magazines, tracts and other literature; and shall at its quarterly meeting vote towards the expenses of the several committees an equal sum to each province.

5. The Council shall at its first meeting annually elect presidents, vice-presidents and treasurers, and for each province—[I] a committee for legislative and social purposes; [II] a committee for total abstinence purposes.

Each of these committees shall consist of not fewer than twenty-four members, and the whole of the members of the I. committee shall be total abstainers.

6. There shall be two general secretaries, one at London, and one at Manchester, holding their appointments from the Council, and representing, each in his own province the whole society.

7. Meetings of the council shall be held quarterly, at London and Manchester alternately, for the transaction of business, and for the filling up of all vacancies in its offices or in the committees.

#### COUNCIL:

Chairman . . . . .  
Vice-Chairman . . . . .  
Hon Secs. . . . .

#### MEMBERS.

#### II.—THE LEGISLATIVE AND SOCIAL COMMITTEES.

1. These committees shall meet in London and Manchester respectively, monthly or as often as may be deemed necessary, and especially during the session of Parliament, to carry out the operations which may from time to time be resolved on by the council to concert other measures within the lines laid down by the society, and to consider all questions which belong to this department of the society's operations.

2. They shall elect at their first meetings annually chairmen and hon. secretaries for each province, and from time to time fill up such vacancies as may arise.

3. They shall have power to adopt by-laws and regulations for their own management and operations.

#### Present Committee.—Vice-Presidents:

#### Southern Branch:

Chairman: Sir Harcourt Johnson, Bart., M. P.  
Hon Sec.: H. C. Greenwood, Esq.

#### Northern Branch:

Chairman: J. A. Bremner, Esq., J. P., Hon. Sec.:

Committees to be formed according to rule.

#### III.—THE TOTAL ABSTINENCE COMMITTEES.

1. These committees shall meet in London and Manchester respectively, monthly or as often as may be deemed necessary, to carry out the operations which may from time to time be resolved on by the council, to concert other measures within the lines laid down by the society, and to consider all questions which belong to this department of the society's operations.

2. They shall elect at their first meeting annually, chairmen and hon. secretaries for each province, and from time to time fill up such vacancies as may arise.

3. They shall have power to adopt by-laws, and regulations for their own management and operations.

4. The incomes of the existing London and Manchester societies shall be at the disposal of the total abstinence committees in each province respectively as at the present time, and shall be collected and disbursed by them; each committee being responsible only for such expenses as are incurred with its sanction for work done in its own province.

5. Affiliated Societies: Parochial temperance societies and bands of hope may affiliate themselves to the parent society by contributing not less than 10s. per annum to its funds, such societies shall be entitled to the following privileges, viz.: 1. a copy of the society's periodicals and other publications; 2. a deputation for sermons, annual or quarterly meetings, on payment of travelling expenses, so far as the engagements of the society will permit; and 3. representation by a delegate, who shall have the same rights and privileges as a member at the annual meetings of the members.

*Present Committee.—Vice Presidents:*

*Southern Branch:*

Chairman: Rev. Canon Ellison, M. A.  
 { Rev. R. Maguire, M. A.  
 { Rev. T. Rooke, M. A.  
 Committee.

*Northern Branch.*

Chairman: T. Dale, Esq., F. G. H. S.  
 { Rev. C. N. Keeling, M. A.  
 { Wm. Touchstone, Esq.  
 Committee.

*MEMBERSHIP, FINANCE, &c.*

1. Members; Members shall be those who agreeing with the general principles of the society are subscribers of not less than 5s. per annum.

2. Finance: The guarantee or common fund shall be at the disposal of the Council for expenses of legislative action; the formation of diocesan and branch societies; the publication of magazines, tracts, &c.; printing the documents of the societies, advertising and for the general expenses of the society.

3. Diocesan and Branch Societies: Diocesan societies will be formed as speedily as possible throughout the country, and branch societies in most of the large towns. The framework of a constitution for these will be provided for by the parent society, but it will be left to each local society to adopt or vary its regulations as its committee may decide. The diocesan and branch societies shall collect subscriptions for the parent society, and after deducting necessary expenses of the same, shall transmit the balance to the chief offices in London and Manchester respectively, not later than March and September in each year. Subscriptions may be given either to the common or special fund.

**Select Tale.**

**THE MAN-TRAP AT ASHDALE.**

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

FOOTSTEPS were heard—a form darkened the door—some one entered—but Mrs. Pratt did not look up, nor pause in her work. The sun had gone down, and twilight was gathering dimly. Mrs. Pratt leaned closer to the window that she might catch the fading rays and a little while longer continue her work.

'Sarah!  
 'Well?'  
 Mrs. Pratt did not turn nor look towards the speaker. Her voice was a low sad murmur.

'Sarah!  
 The hand of the speaker now rested lightly on her shoulder.

With a quick movement and with some surprise in her manner, Mrs. Pratt turned herself from the window.

'O Edward!  
 Her voice choked and her eyes filled with tears.

'Sarah,' and Mr. Pratt seated himself beside his wife, placing his hand gently on her's as he did so, and looking earnestly and tenderly in her face. 'Sarah, I have a little good news for you, if good news can come in just such a shape. Old Killigrew is dead.'

'Dead!'  
 Light and shadow were blended on the face of Mrs. Pratt. Death is an awful thing, come in almost any shape it will, and in the case of a man like Killigrew it was awful in the extreme. Yet the intelligence caused a throb of pleasure in the heart of Mrs. Pratt.

'Yes; he fell dead about two hours ago, while standing behind his bar. He died with the toddy stick in his hand, and a glass of whiskey before him. I wouldn't like to go into eternity with all the sins against humanity that lie on his conscience. The very thought makes me shiver.'

And Mr. Pratt shuddered as he spoke.  
 'Is the tavern to be closed?' asked Mrs. Pratt, hope and anxiety blending in her voice.  
 'I saw Parker, old Killigrew's son-in-law' as

I came along, and he told me that not another drop of liquor should be sold there while he lived. He means to farm the place himself. It's first-rate land, though neglected and run down.

'Will he keep his word?'  
 'Parker? Yes, indeed. If he says a thing, you may depend on his doing it. He has always been opposed to the old man's keeping bar.'

'And what a curse to Ashdale that bar has been, O Edward!'

No wonder Mrs. Pratt was overcome by her feelings; no wonder she said that bar had been a curse. Ten years before, as she stood beside her young husband, she had been the proudest, happiest heart in Ashdale. Since then alas! none was so humble and grief-stricken; for in that bar her loved and honored husband had trailed his manhood in the dust of a debasing sensuality.

Than Edward Pratt a kinder-hearted man could not be found. But he had neither a decided will nor strength of purpose. The current in which his life boat happened to be usually bore him along; and even when conscious that it was gliding towards a dangerous sea, he opposed to it a slight resistance.

Very soon after their marriage Mrs. Pratt discovered in her husband a fondness for stimulating drinks. A prompt, yet gentle and loving remonstrance accomplished all she had hoped to gain—the dangerous tempter was banished from their house. All had been well, from that time forth, had not the tavern of old Killigrew, the only one in Ashdale, stood directly on the way along which Mr. Pratt daily went to the store where he was employed as clerk.

Often in returning home he would be in company with young men who never passed Killigrew's without a word with the companionable landlord and a taste of his well-mixed liquor. It was not in the aimable and complacent Mr. Pratt to say 'no' on these occasions.

Soon his wife became aware of the temptation that was in his way, and of his almost daily yielding to its enticements. She talked to him soberly, yet gently and lovingly as before. Her words aroused no impatience—no anger—no stubborn self-will. He loved her too well to pain her with even a frown.

'I'll not darken Old Killigrew's door again, if it troubles you, Sarah. I don't care for his liquor. As you say, it does me no good.'

'I shall be so happy!' sobbed Mrs. Pratt, hiding her tearful face on the breast of her husband. 'There is nothing else in life to trouble me.'

On the next morning as Mr. Pratt was passing the tavern, old Killigrew—who, if not behind the bar mixing up his tempting compounds, was sure to be at his door watching for his customers—called out:

'Hey! Neddy my boy! what's your particular hurry?'

'I'm a little late,' replied the young man, evasively, keeping on his way.

'Stop, Stop!' cried the landlord, 'Here! Why, my dear fellow one would think you had the business of the world on your shoulders. A man should never be in too great a hurry to speak a word with an old friend. What's become of Phillips? I haven't set my eyes on him for a week.'

'The truth is,' said Pratt, who now paused 'it is the opinion of his friends that he has been coming here a little too often.'

'Pooh! Nonsense! too often! I never saw him when I thought he'd been drinking too much. It's ridiculous! And he's silly enough to mind them? Well, well, if he thinks he's in danger he'd better stay away. He must have a weak head.'

Killigrew spoke contemptuously. Pratt felt the landlord's sneering manner almost as much as if it had been applied to himself. It cost him no light effort to say 'Good morning,' and pass on without taking a drink at the bar.

'I wish this old man-trap was on the other side of Jericho!' he murmured, as soon as he was fairly beyond the sphere of its dangerous attractions; or that I didn't have to pass it three or four times a day. If old Killigrew lays hold of me after this fashion, I'm afraid my good resolutions are not going to be worth much. O dear! I wonder what good ever comes of this rum selling and rum drinking? As to the harm, one needn't go far to look for that.'

Musing thus, Pratt went on his way. At dinnertime, both in coming home and returning to the store he succeeded in getting past old Killigrew's 'man-trap' without being hailed by the watchful landlord. But his good resolutions were not proof against the influences that assailed him in the evening. Later than usual he lingered at the store, in order to avoid, by so doing, the company of one or two young men who always stopped to drink at Killigrew's. He thought he had escaped them, but it was not so. They were in the tavern porch as he came along, and, having taken their cue from the landlord (who was keen sighted enough to see what had been passing in the mind of Pratt, and feared to lose a customer), assailed him with influences that he had not strength of mind to resist. 'Just to satisfy' them as he

said, he consented to drink a single glass. But that did not satisfy either of them or the tavern-keeper. A second glass was almost forced upon him; then followed a third, which, purposely made stronger than usual, completed the overthrow of his reason.

Could those thoughtless young men have seen the ashen, agonizing face of the anxious wife, when her husband came staggering in that evening, they would not have boasted so gleefully of having 'sent Pratt home as merry as a fiddler.'

From that time the weak young man stopped almost daily at the tavern to drink. The temptation was in his way, and he had not sufficient strength of purpose to resist its allurements. This was continued for months, until, under the gentle, yet often tearful, solicitations of his wife, he again resolved to stand up firmly against the pressure of a current that was too steadily bearing him onward to the sea of destruction. And he did stand up firmly for a time. But in this contest the odds were against him. Old Killigrew saw the struggle that was going on in his mind, and took a wicked pleasure, apart from his love of gain, in assailing the young man's good resolutions on every occasion that was presented. Sometimes, after alluring him into his bar—either through personal influence, or by means of gay young men who frequented his house—Killigrew could not induce him to take anything but a glass of water. Oftener, however, he gained his purpose more fully, and maddened the young man's brain with his fiery potations.

And so the work went on. There was a pitfall in Pratt's way, and ever and on he stumbled therein. Ah! If the pitfall could only have been removed. It served no use whatever: gave nothing to the common good; was a constant source of annoyance, injury, and loss to the people of Ashdale. It had been dug by Killigrew, and was always kept deep and dangerous by him, in order that he might profit by the weakness and injuries of those who weakly or unwarily stumbled over the half-concealed brink.

'Why did not the people of Ashdale cause the pitfall to be closed up? Why did they not remove this man-trap? is asked in a tone of surprise.

'They had no power to do so, we answered.

'No power!'  
 'You may look surprised, but it is even as we say. Killigrew had the law on his side.'

'The law!'  
 'Yes, for all you seem so incredulous. The law of the State in which Ashdale was situated, provided, by special enactment, for the digging of just such a man-trap as the one maintained by Killigrew. And any person, not having the love of man nor the fear of God before his eyes, could, by the payment of a few dollars into the State Treasury, obtain the right to make for himself such a pitfall in any highway or street in any village, town or city, in the Commonwealth.'

'Preposterous!'  
 It is true—alas! too sadly true. Witness the crowded jails, almshouses and insane asylums; witness the crime, destruction and squalid misery that rest like black clouds over all parts of that State where population clusters thickly—and those licensed man-traps are to be found by the score in every neighbourhood. It is true, alas! too sadly true!

But for this pitfall in the way all might have been well with Pratt; but his feet were always on its fatal brink. Steadily, for nearly ten years, had he been going down, down, down; and at the period when he came home sober, for the first time in many months, and announced to his wife the death of old Killigrew, he was almost helpless in the hands of his adversary. All manly strength was gone when the temptation was before him. It was in vain that he went out in the morning, strong in his purpose to keep sober through the day; the sight of Killigrew's tavern fired his appetite to a degree that left him no power of resistance. It was in vain that he stroted homeward in the evening, promising himself that he would meet his wife and children without a stain on his lips. Alas! he could not bear onward against the whirlpool of desire that instantly encompassed him when he came within fatal proximity to Killigrew's.

Well might his sorrowing wife feel a thrill of pleasure in every heart fibre at the announcement of Killigrew's death. He had been doing an accursed work in Ashdale for years. Broadcast had been sown the seeds of anguish and desolation; and in her heart and home had many of these evil seeds fallen, taken quick root, springing up and bearing bitter fruit. Nor did she attempt to stifle this pleasure as unseemly, in view of the passage of a fellow mortal to his great account in eternity. She was glad the tavern keeper was dead—so glad, it was useless to effect concealment.

The promise of that hour did not prove vain. The tavern was closed, and Edward Pratt went daily to his business and returned home at evening a sober man. If, as was often the case, he felt a desire for stimulating drink, he

quenched the desire in a draught of pure cold water. Yet, even as he passed the old tavern stand, around which soon waved fields of ripening grain—the ground had run to waste before—he felt a desire to enter, but there was no bar there now, so the morbid desire was fruitless of evil consequences.

Thus it went on for three years. In that time, not a drop of anything intoxicating had passed the lips of Edward Pratt. How striking the change in all round him! Worn out furniture was renewed, abundance of good clothing for children as well as parents, gave an air of thrifty comfort. Cheerful, happy faces were seen, where before was sadness, pailor, want, and tears.

Three years of sober industry! How, in that short time, had the wilderness been made to blossom as the rose!

One day about this time, Mr. Pratt came home with a serious countenance and a dejected air. His wife noticed the change, but said nothing at first—waiting until her husband should speak of what troubled him. He seemed to recover a little at the tea-table, and talked pleasantly, but, after supper, withdrew to himself, and sat most of the evening in deep thought, with his head resting in his bosom. Several times his wife whose anxious attention was removed from him scarcely a moment, heard a low sigh escape from his lips. A little while before retiring he said to her, speaking abruptly and with something so strange in his voice that the sound caused a thrill to run along her nerves:

'Parker sold his place last week'  
 'He did! To whom?'  
 Mrs. Pratt spoke in a startled manner.  
 'To a man from Brockville, who is going to open tavern again.'

If a heavy blow had fallen on the poor woman she could not have sunk down more gloomily. If a death pang had entered her heart, the groan from her lips could not have been more fraught with agony.

'He opens to-morrow,' said Pratt, in a for bidding voice.

'Oh Edward!  
 The unhappy wife arose, and moving to the side of her husband, flung her arms around him, saying as she did so—'Let us go from here.'

'Where was responded gloomily.  
 'Oh, anywhere. Death and eternal destruction are opening at our feet. Come, come! Let us flee for our lives! Let us go this hour. I will bear hunger, cold, anything that may come upon us so that we escape this evil.'

'I have thought it all over, Sarah,' replied the poor victim, sadly. 'We cannot go anywhere and be free from curse. The law sanctions the evil, and under the protections of the law it throws out its allurements everywhere. Oh, that I was strong enough to resist. Heaven knows how earnestly I have sought to overcome this fatal desire; but the moment I come within sight of the accursed temper my whole being is inflamed. Reason is obscured; reason grows weak: and I fall under the luring gaze of a serpent.'

Oh, what a night was that; spent watchfully in prayer and weeping—at night, the anguish of which years would fail to cover with the dust of forgetfulness! Morning dawned at length. To one condemned to die it scarcely had broken more drearily.

'I will strive to be a man, Sarah. I will look up for strength,' said Mr. Pratt, as he pressed the hand of his wife and parted from her at the door. 'Pray for me'

Tears were in his eyes as he turned away and her cheeks were wet. The voice of Pratt was not confident. He felt that he was too weak for his enemies.

And he was too weak. Evening brought him home with all his bright manhood obscured. One short month sufficed to do the work of ruin. Then his poor wife stood pale, tearless, and heart-broken above his grave! He fell so low that he made no effort to rise again, and died in drunkenness and despair.

The poor widow was not long from his side; and now his children's home is the almshouse. The 'man-trap' in Ashdale is open still. And for the privilege of scattering ruin and death around him the new owner pays the State fifty dollars a year; and the State takes the money with an eager hand, and seems to think her bargain a good one.

The *Boston Daily News* of April 21st. says: Hon. Henry Wilson delivered an interesting lecture at Music Hall, Providence, R. I., on the evening of the 18th inst., in which he paid a glowing tribute to the great apostle of temperance, Father Mathew, and earnestly endorsed the doctrine of prohibition, stating that he had never changed his opinions on the subject and did not propose to do so now. This demonstration was received with much applause by the audience, and it should be a subject of pride to the people of America, that one so high in authority takes such a noble position on this great question.

The Young Folk.

FRANK'S PROMISE.

'Papa,' said Frank Stanley, suddenly entering his father's study one fine morning in July, 'John says Prince Charlie has lost a shoe.'

'Well, my boy,' said Colonel Stanley, 'I suppose you can do without your ride for once, can you not?'

'Oh, papa! don't you remember Douglas Harcourt is coming for me at eleven, to take me to his uncle's, Lord Chilton's? His cousins, the Howards, are to be there, and we are invited to lunch-on, and I thought, papa,' continued Frank, 'that, perhaps, just for this once, you'd let me ride Childe Harold. Would you, papa?'

Colonel Stanley looked grave as he replied. 'Really, Frank, I hardly know what to say about it.'

'Do, papa,' cried Frank, eagerly, 'I will be so careful, and you know I have ridden him several times already.'

'Yes, my boy,' said his father, 'but I was with you, and it is a very different thing to trust you on a spirited horse like Childe Harold alone. However, if you will promise me on no account to gallop the horse, I think I might trust you; but remember you must only trot, walk, and canter—if he breaks into a gallop, stop him at once, and walk him quietly.'

'I will, papa, indeed I will. I promise you faithfully, I won't gallop,' and Frank's eager, excited face glowed with delight at being trusted to ride his father's fine thoroughbred.

Old Martin, the coachman, who had taught Frank to ride, shook his head gravely when Frank told him the great news that 'the Childe' was to be saddled for him.

'Look here, Master Frank,' he said, 'don't you let him get the bit between his teeth; if you see him lay his ears back, you'll know he means mischief, so have a care, sir.'

'All right, Martin,' replied Frank. 'Papa has told me not to let him break into a gallop, and I've promised not to.'

At eleven o'clock, Childe Harold was led to the front door, and Frank eagerly watched for his friend Douglas to appear in a turn of the long avenue, or rather sweep, which led to Colonel Stanley's house from the high road.

'The Childe' was indeed a picture! His satin coat of bright bay, with black points, his small ears, and well-set head, betrayed his Arab blood; and he responded to Frank's caresses by a short neigh of pleasure. A few minutes after eleven, Douglas Harcourt cantered up, and, in reply to Frank's invitation to come in, he begged to be excused, as the time was short for their long ride.

'Why, Frank,' he exclaimed, 'where's Prince Charlie? and is your father coming with us?'

'No,' said Frank, feeling very elated, 'I am going to ride 'the Childe' to-day; papa has lent him to me, and springing into the saddle, he waved his cap gaily to his mother, who was at an open window, and trotted off with his friend.

Douglas Harcourt freely expressed his admiration for the noble steed, and hoped Frank would not gallop away, and leave him and his pony 'Trot' behind.

'No, indeed,' said Frank. 'I have promised papa I won't go faster than a canter.'

'Well,' replied Douglas, 'I am not so sure I should like to ride a horse under such conditions. Is your father afraid you will fall off?'

'Not he,' said Frank; 'he knows that I can sit anything; but you know 'the Childe' has a temper, he gets excited when he gallops, and he needs a very firm hand. He might get the bit between his teeth, and bolt.'

'And,' added Douglas, 'he might come down and break his knees, which would be a pity. Your father must have given a large sum for him?'

'Yes,' said Frank. 'Papa gave one hundred and forty guineas for him, and refused two hundred for him last week, when the dealer came to buy our other horse Masaniello.'

Thus chatting, the boys trotted quietly on till they came to a wide stretch of breezy upland, and then they broke into a canter. Childe Harold went splendidly, Frank had him well in hand, and enjoyed the fine pace of the noble animal. The last mile they walked their horses, so that they might be cool on arriving, and after delivering them into the care of Lord Chilton's grooms, the two lads entered the house, and being informed that the ladies and gentlemen were all on the croquet lawn, joined them there. Douglas was a good player, and was soon in the thick of a game with his pretty cousins; while Frank wielded his mallet as well as he could.

Three times was the luncheon-bell rung, and yet the fascinating game continued to entrance the players. The consequence was that it was nearly three o'clock before the gay party of young people sat down to lunch.

Lord Chilton, who had not been in the croquet ground, welcomed Frank heartily, told him he had known his father in India, and spoke of him as a good officer and gallant soldier. He insisted on Frank sitting near him at the table, and invited him to take wine

with him. Now Frank was a water-drinker habitually, though he took a little wine now and then. He was very thirsty after his long ride, and longed for a draught of pure cold water more than anything. He looked in vain for water on the table. There was none; all the party were drinking ale or wine, and even his pretty neighbour Clara Howard, quaffed her 'bitter beer' with evident zest.

Frank was ashamed to ask for water as no one else took it, and while he hesitated what to do, his glass was filled with a sparkling amber beverage, which, in desperation, he swallowed hastily. It was horrid, he thought, so stinging and bitter, but he hoped it was not very strong.

Lord Chilton filled Frank's wineglass from his own special bottle of port, and bade the boy drink to the health of his fair neighbour, whose birthday it happened to be. Frank detested port-wine, but Lord Chilton, whose idea of hospitality consisted in pressing his guests to eat and drink almost to excess, insisted on his drinking the whole bumper, and poor Frank was fain to obey. At last Douglas suddenly sprang to his feet, and, looking at his watch, said 'Hallo, Frank, do you know it is past four o'clock, and I have to attend a cricket-match at six. Excuse me, uncle,' turning to Lord Chilton, 'but may I ring and order the horses?' Ringing as he spoke, he gave the order and, in ten minutes Frank was thankful to feel himself once more on Childe Harold, and the cool air fanning his heated face. The beer and wine had increased his thirst, and he longed to get home that he might procure a draught of cold water. He felt in a perfect fever, and really as he cantered quickly on, he scarcely knew what he was doing. Douglas hurried his pony, Trot, in its canter till it broke into a gallop, and rushed past 'the Childe' so suddenly that the horse swerved, and nearly unseated Frank. He recovered his seat, but excited as he was he scarcely noticed how the horse's stride was increasing, and how very near a gallop the pace had become. He only felt the fresh breeze in his face, and enjoyed it.

Suddenly Douglas called out, 'Take care, Frank hold him in! he means mischief'; but Frank heeded not, and in another minute 'the Childe' laid back his ears, took the bit between his teeth, and fairly bolted.

Frank in vain tried to check him, it was far beyond his power, and he was soon miles ahead of Douglas and Trot. Poor Frank! he was sobered now. Thoughts of his promise to his father, of his loving mother, and of his little sister crowded into his mind, and he felt that he should never see them again. He remembered the large gate at the entrance to the carriage-sweep, and wondered if it would, by any change, be open. He raised his heart to God, and prayed to Him to save him from a cruel death. He kept his seat easily, but the pace was so tremendous he could scarcely breathe. At last he saw the gate; it was closed! He knew the horse would try to leap it. Could he keep his seat? He was sure he could not. With one vigorous effort he tried to turn the maddened animal from the road; but it was useless, it rose to the leap, Frank's hands relaxed their grasp of the reins, and he fell backwards. A crash, a sharp pain in his head, and he remembered nothing more.

When Frank recovered his senses he was in his own bed, and he tried to raise his head to look round, but a strange sensation came over him, and he again lost consciousness. His next awakening was at night; his mother sat by his side while a portly nurse was preparing something, which she placed to his lips, and bade him drink; in a few minutes he revived, and his first question was, 'Oh mamma, is Childe Harold hurt?' 'Hush, darling, you must not speak now; to-morrow I will tell you all,' was his mother's gentle answer, and Frank sank into a quiet sleep.

The next day, great was his grief and remorse when he heard that Childe Harold was dead! The poor animal had been so severely injured that Colonel Stanley ordered it should at once be put out of its misery, and it had been shot.

'Oh, papa,' said Frank, 'can you ever forgive me? I can never forgive myself to think that I should have caused you such pain, and,' he added, as he brushed away the tears which had filled his eyes on hearing of the poor horse's fate, 'I will never again touch wine or beer. I seemed to lose my senses after I mounted to come home, and it was all because I was such a miserable coward, I was afraid of being laughed at if I asked for water; but God helping me, I will never again touch that which made me break my promise to my father.'

'God bless you, my boy,' said Colonel Stanley, 'I trust you will never in future lack courage to do what is right, and if any time temptation is strong, think of Childe Harold; and if the remembrance of his fate strengthens you in the right, and enables you to resist the evil, the poor horse will not have been sacrificed in vain.'

No man was ever cast down with the injuries of fortune, unless he had before suffered himself to be deceived by her favours.

Selections.

SPRING WILD FLOWERS.

In the spring the wild flowers are a wonder and a new delight. When the hard earth softens beneath the warmth of air and moisture,—

"When the cool aspen-fingers of the rain  
Feel for the eyelids of the earth in spring."

and innumerable buds of white, and blue, and yellow stealthily appear along the woodsides, and open their petals to the mild warmth and light—all the mystery of creation is enacted over again, and we welcome these small newcomers as ambassadors from an unknown land. It is then that they quicken the poetic fancy; and accordingly we find spring flowers more than any others adorning the poetic page. We must except perhaps the rose; and oddly enough, the poets seem determined to make that a spring flower also. In the very opening of "The Seasons," Thompson, who ought to have known better, makes this blunder:

Come, gentle spring, ethereal mildness, come.  
And from the bosom of you dropping cloud,  
While music wakes around, veiled in a shower  
Of shadowing roses, on our plains descend."

But we may look on this invocation as a bit of a decorative picture into which the roses are introduced symbolically. When Thompson does come to draw out a catalogue of spring flowers, he does so quite accurately. We find

"The snowdrop and the crocus first;  
The daisy, primrose, violet darkly blue—"

The sweet violet is perhaps the best beloved of all. It is more homely than the snowdrop or the primrose, for it blooms anywhere along the roadsides, and it has the advantage of its gracious perfume, peculiar to it of all the violet tribe. It has always been an especial favorite of the poets, too. When Perdita wishes that she "had some flowers of the spring" to make a garland whilal, she does not fail to include the

"Violets dim,  
But sweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes;"

while she hints that there is a touch of melancholy about the

"Pale primrose,  
That die unmarried, ere they can behold  
Bright Phoebus in his strength."

Even the joyous Herrick calls them "whimp'ring younglings," asks them why they weep;

Is it for want of sleep,  
Or childish lullaby,  
Or that ye have not seen as yet  
The violet?

There is no room for the sad primrose in the rhymes of the jolly Autolycus, when he sings of the daffodils coming "in the the sweet of the year." When there is a happy light-someness in the poet's lines the primrose is left out in the cold.

When daisies pied and violets blue,  
And lady's-smocks all silver-white,  
And cuckoo-buds of yellow hue  
Do paint the meadows with delight!"—

the primrose is supposed to have died in the solitary woods. The violet, on the other hand, has always been invested with tender human associations. It is the robin redbreast of the wild flowers, and has ever a kindly, homely welcome. More than any other flower, too, it has always been considered typical of the finer graces of girlhood—modesty, sweetness and shyness. Everybody is familiar with Wordsworth's verse:

"A violet by a mossy stone,  
Half-hidden from the eye;  
Fair as a star, when only one  
Is shining in the sky;"

but the opening lines of William Habington's "Description of Castara," (published in 1634.) which embody the same simile, are less known:

"Like the violet, which, alone,  
Prosper in some happy shade,  
My Castara lives unknown,  
To no looser eye betrayed."

This flowerlike modesty and retirement of a maiden, Tannahill introduces into his picture of "The Lass o' Arranteenie," in lines of singular sweetness; but here the flower is the rose:

"Yon mossy rosebud down the hove,  
Just opening fresh and bonny,  
Blinks sweetly 'neath the hazel-bough,  
And 'a scarcely seen by ony."

Your true lover of wild flowers is likely to object that the moss-rose is exclusively a garden product, and could by no chance be found "opening fresh and bonny" beneath a hazel-bough. Sometimes, it is true, the small violet has been endowed with the sentimental languor which ought properly to belong to the primrose, and we think without just cause, for the bright little clusters of violets that dot our meadows are pre-eminently blithe and cheerful.

The erudite Thomas Stanley, writing in 1651, says:

"The Violet, by her foot oppressed,  
Doth from that touch, enanor'd rise;  
But losing straight what made her blest,  
Hangs down her head, looks pale, and dies."

We should like to know how often that poetic figure of the flowers, looking after a maiden who has just passed over them has been used. The light tread of a girl's foot is so prettily conveyed by the notion that the grass just bends and rises again, that nearly every poet has employed the image in more or less of ac-

tual truth; although we find Mr. Tennyson when Maud's lover sings of his darling, that

Her feet have touched the meadows,  
And left the daisies rosy."

And not only does Maud tinge the tips of the daisies, but her feet leave footprints of violets:

"From the meadow your walks have left so sweet,  
That whenever a March wind sighs  
He sets the jewel-print of your feet  
In violets blue as your eyes."

Maud, however, with her full-brown English grace and her pert ways, is more of a rose than a violet. She is the "queen-rose of the rose-bud garden of girls;" it is a rose she sends as her messenger, and her lover is to meet her at night among the roses, while he cries:

"Rosy is the west,  
Rosy is the south;  
Roses are her cheeks,  
And a rose her mouth."

Which reminds one of Lovelace's—

"See! rosy is her bower,  
Her floor is all thy flower:  
Her bed a rosy nest,  
By a bed of roses preat."

To return to wild flowers. Their number is not large, and the flowers themselves are not the most prominent or beautiful of wild blooms; but they gain, as we have already hinted, a wonderfully heightened interest by their charm of novelty—by the appearance just at the time when the winds begin to bring suggestions of summer. The world grows greener, the sun grows brighter and we are led to look forward to the happier time which is fuller of flowers—when the oxeyes whiten the meadows, and the spearminnt begins to scent the marshes, when the wild roses are red and white on the uplands, and

"The lady laburnum shakes  
Her treacherous tresses of gold."

All this, we know, is coming; and in the meanwhile, when "the roving spirit of the wind blows spring abroad," we have the thrill of anticipation, and the delight of the new warmth and freshness in the air.

"In these green days,  
Reviving sickness lifts her languid head:  
Life flows afresh! and young-ev'd health exalts  
The whole creation round. Contentment walks  
The sunny glade and feels an inward bliss  
Spring o'er his mind, beyond the power of kings  
To purchase. Pure serenity space  
Induces thought and contemplation still.  
By swift degrees the love of nature works,  
And warms the bosom; till at last sublim'd  
To rapture and enthusiastic heat,  
We feel the present Deity, and taste  
The joy of God to see a happy world!"

"O'd-fashioned poetry, but choicely good," to quote Master Izaak Walton; "I think much better than the strong lines that are now in fashion in this critical age."—*Home Journal*.

HEALTH HABITS OF YOUNG MEN.

A very curious and interesting table might be made by a thoughtful physiologist and hygienist, showing each person where his strength goes; and I am not sure that a young man could do a better service for himself than to seek the counsel of some wise physiologist, tell him frankly all his habits, and have such a table prepared, not only to guard him against excess, but to show him his weak places, and to point out where he will be most likely to fail. Some of these tables would, no doubt, read very much as follows:—

Spent in digesting a big dinner, which the body did not need, sufficient force to raise thirty tons of matter one foot.

Spent in getting over the effects of several drinks of wine and brandy, force sufficient to raise 20 tons one foot.

Spent in smoking six cigars, force sufficient to raise 10 tons one foot.

Spent in keeping awake all night at a spree, force sufficient to raise 20 tons one foot.

Spent in breathing bad air, force sufficient to raise 15 tons one foot.

Spent in cheating a neighbor out of \$30 in a business transaction, force sufficient to raise 15 tons one foot.

Spent in hesitation, doubt, and uncertainty, force sufficient to raise five tons one foot.

Total—120 tons one foot.

L-ft for practical and useful labor, only enough to raise fifty five tons one foot, or to do less than one-third of the day's work.

Sometimes there would be a draft on the original capital, of considerable force, so there would not be enough left to keep the body warm, or the food well digested, or the muscles plump and full, or the hearing acute, or the eyes keen and bright, or the brain thoughtful and active.

Very often a single debauch would use up the entire available power of the whole system for a whole week or month.

There is no end to the multitudinous ways in which we not only spend our working capital, but draw on the original stock, that ought never to be touched, and the result is: imperfect lives, rickety bodies, much physical suffering and premature decay, with all the ends of life unaccomplished. How sad is all this! How terrible to be born into the world and leave it without adding something to its wealth, its virtue, and its progress.—*Herald of Health*.

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## THE ABSTAINER,

Organ of Grand Division, S. of T. and other Temperance Organizations.

Halifax, N. S., May 7, 1873.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR CHARLES HASTINGS DOYLE, who was our respected Governor, has taken his departure from these shores, probably never to return. People of all creeds and classes united to do him honour when his term of office was expiring. The People's Representatives, with grateful remembrance of his courtesy, and admiration of his prudence and ability, voted a sum for his Portrait in full length, to grace the Halls of Legislation; the professional and mercantile classes provided a splendid piece of plate as an expression of their esteem; and the working men, a testimonial worthy of his acceptance, and expressive of their appreciation of his character and administration. These tokens of regard were accompanied with suitable addresses; and the citizens of Halifax through their Mayor and Aldermen, the Charitable Irish Society, the Diocesan Church Society, and also the Union Engine Company, all testified their approval of the conduct, and high estimation of the character of General Doyle, in words that will not soon be by him forgotten. The several replies to these refer to interesting facts, which must be gratifying to every son and lover of Nova Scotia.

In his speech at the closing of the Legislative Session he said "it is to me a source of infinite satisfaction that I leave Nova Scotia in a prosperous condition." There has not been any corresponding period of the history of the country in which it has made equal advances in every thing that contributes towards true prosperity. During the eleven or twelve years he has been among us, the population of the Province has increased in a greater ratio than any other Province of the Dominion; and in material wealth there has also been large increase. The withdrawal of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, which had existed for several years previous to General Doyle's advent among us, has resulted in our better progress and greater self-reliance; and has showed us that our prosperity in commercial matters does not depend upon the smiles or frowns of the American Government and people. Enjoying the freedom afforded by British Institutions, we grow and thrive upon our own resources, through the help and encouragement given by our Parent State, and her arrangements for trade in which we participate.

Though there be many who through regard for the successor of Sir Charles Hastings Doyle, will be pleased to see him entering upon the duties of his high office, yet we know that our people generally, and the citizens of Halifax, especially, would prefer a British General Officer as Governor, to any successful Politician, however talented he may prove to be. It seldom happens that one rising to high rank in the British Army is without qualifications for maintaining rule and order among men. Administrative ability is generally the result of experience; and those who have risen through the several grades of army rank, become well acquainted with human nature, and are usually persons of much travel, and with many opportunities for observation of men and things. As Britons they learn from childhood the principles of free government; and while they are firm in maintenance of order, are also prepared to give to each grade and element of society its due share of consideration and respect. Ranks and Orders cannot be ignored; and we have in this country, happily, as much intelligence among our people, as will serve to keep them from unseemly exhibitions; and lead them, as on this occasion, to express in a becoming way, their appreciation of merit in those their superiors, who are appointed to govern them.

Men who have seen much of the world, we may suppose are qualified to judge of the comparative prosperity of the countries in which they sojourn for any considerable space of time. General Doyle has pronounced our country to be in a prosperous condition; and expressed his earnest hope that her sons may ever know how to use, without abusing, the free Institutions under which they live. There is a truth expressed in these words we would not have our readers lose sight of. It is that our people know now how to do this, which is no small matter. Although Nova Scotians until very recently have not had much benefit from Public Schools, they have had an education in their homes from those intelligent fathers and mothers,

without which, even good school training would be of small value. Most parts of this Province were peopled by settlers from the Old Colonies; those whose education had been superior leading them to hold fast by British Institutions, in which they saw, as we do now, the advantages which have helped to make Great Britain what she is; and these Provinces, as they are now, the abodes of order, peace, and contentment.

What demands expression most from us with respect to our late worthy Lieutenant Governor is the fact of his having always given encouragement to soldiers to connect themselves with the Divisions of our Order, and affording them every facility for attendance at the meetings. This has been very helpful to the organizations; as military members are usually regular and punctual, and willing to make themselves useful as officers, and by contributing to the life and interest of public gatherings. We in Halifax know well the advantage of having a considerable portion of the brothers always at hand to help forward the work when the hour of meeting arrives; and testimony is not wanting of the respectful demeanour and zealous efforts of the military members.

Sir Charles Hastings Doyle is gone however, but we will have him long in remembrance. On his extended list of Public Institutions to which he gave annual aid, was that of the Reading Room of the Sons of Temperance. Unsolicited he sent his liberal contribution to the funds, and the good will thus continually manifested was regarded as of more value than the amount of the gift.

We hope to hear of his employment by his Sovereign in other situations of trust and emolument; as his wise and successful Administration of the Government of this Province in times of difficulty, demand for him a reward from the Queen and Government of Great Britain. Our best wishes accompany him wherever he may go.

On Thursday evening after the meeting of the Grand Division, Grand Worthy Patriarch Parsons delivered a Temperance Lecture in the Hall, under the auspices of "Oriental" Division, Pictou. The Hall was well filled and the audience gave very careful attention to the discourse for an hour and a quarter, frequently greeting good points made, or appropriate illustration with hearty applause. Revs. Messrs. Herdman and Brown gave short telling speeches in moving a vote of thanks.

On Friday evening the G. W. P. lectured at Rocklin, Middle River, and at the close of the lecture resuscitated "Rocklin" Division, No. 129, which had been inactive for over a year—12 of the old members coming forward to raise the banner, and 16 new members were admitted. The officers were then duly elected and installed as follows:

W. P.—Robert Frazer,  
W. A.—Catherine J. McDonald,  
R. S.—Jane McPherson,  
A. R. S.—Daniel Fraser,  
F. S.—Dempster Murray,  
Treas.—Daniel Collie,  
Chaplain.—Hector Murray,  
Con.—Isaac Fraser,  
A. Con.—Sarah Fraser,  
I. S.—Margaret Collie,  
O. S.—Charles Jordan,  
P. W. P.—James W. Crockett.

The snow storm on Saturday prevented the public meeting at Westville on that evening. Monday evening Bro. Parsons filled an appointment to lecture at Watervale, West River. The school house was well filled, and the lecture gave great satisfaction to all present.

A public temperance meeting at Hopewell on Tuesday evening had been announced from the pulpit on the Sabbath by Rev. John McKinnon, and a crowded house greeted the lecturer. After a lecture of an hour and a half, a requisition for a charter was prepared and signed by twenty-three persons—15 gentlemen and 8 ladies.

The G. W. P., assisted by Brethren Alexander Fraser as D. G. C., and Robert Fraser D. G. S., organized "Hopewell" Division, No. 341, with 23 charter members. The following named officers were elected and duly installed.

W. P.—Alex. J. McKay,  
W. A.—Joseph Howe Grant,  
R. S.—Hugh D. McLeod,  
A. R. S.—Ann E. McLean,  
F. S.—James R. McDonald,  
T.—Henry McLean,  
Chaplain.—Rev. John McKinnon,  
Con.—Alexander Falconer,  
A. C.—James McNaughton,  
I. S.—George Graham,  
O. S.—John R. McLean,  
Acting P. W. P.—John McIntosh.

Friday evening was chosen as the time of meeting. Rev. John McKinnon has been appointed D. G. W. P.

This new Division commences under very favorable circumstances. No liquor is allowed to be sold within six miles of the place, and it is thus enabled to assume the position of a school for social and business training as well as the work of moral reform.

The Provincial Legislature was prorogued on Wednesday last by General Doyle, with the following speech:

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:  
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

1. The session, from the protracted labours of which I am now happy to be able to release you, has been productive of many useful measures.

2. To the Revision of the Statutes, a work at once necessary and laborious, you have given, in accordance with my request, most attentive consideration, and I am sure that the time and care which you have bestowed on perfecting, and adapting to our altered circumstances, the several Acts which have thus come before you, will not have been mis-spent.

3. Among the important measures which have been perfected during the Session, is the Act amending the Act for the better encouragement of Education; a measure which, in view of the demands of other indispensable services, was absolutely necessary, and which, I am happy to say, received the careful consideration of both branches of the Legislature.

4. Useful amendments have been made to the Mining laws; and the Act having for its object the protection of the lives of those employed in developing one of the most important branches of industry has received my cordial assent.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

5. The provisions you have made for the Public Service for the current year will, I am confident, be faithfully and economically applied.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

6. In closing this Session of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, it is my lot to close the official connection which, for several years, has subsisted between myself and the people of this Province. To them, through you, the representatives, I now bid farewell. It is to me a source of infinite satisfaction to feel assured that I leave Nova Scotia in a prosperous condition. That she may always continue so,—that her sons may ever know how to use, without abusing, the free institutions under which they live,—that they may constantly strive to maintain the honor of the Empire, and promote the best interests of their own Province, is my earnest hope, and ever will be my prayer.

The drinking custom has gone very much out of fashion in Pictou County during the past twelve years. For instance, twelve years ago there were no less than fourteen rumshops along the valley of the West River from Pictou town to the Head of the river; now there is not one. A dozen years ago there were seven or more places where liquor could be bought in the valley of the Middle River; now there are none. Along the course of the East River the same cheering results have crowned the labors of faithful temperance men and temperance societies. All along the river above New Glasgow and the Mines, no liquor is allowed to be sold. There were many places some years ago. In 1859 and previously there were no less than three rumshops at Hopewell alone, but the place was cleared of them all before the building of the Pictou Railroad, and for the two years of the building of the road none was allowed to be sold in the place, and it has been kept out of the valley ever since. Similar cheering results are witnessed in Merigomish, River John, and many other parts. Prohibition is successful throughout more than three-fourths the extent of the county. And in New Glasgow and Pictou liquor selling and liquor drinking assume slim proportions in comparison with 10 or 12 years ago. Pictou is not alone in this advance. Other counties and districts have cast off the incubus of alcoholic indulgence, and in parts of the Province now for scores of miles intoxicating liquor is not allowed to be sold. The Grand Worthy Patriarch is anxious to gather up statistics from each county respecting licensed and unlicensed places—their number and extent—and also the present standing and past progress of our Total Abstinence principles. He will soon communicate with the Deputies of the respective counties and districts, stating more fully the information required. In the mean time and ever it is essential for every temperance man to be alive to the necessities of the hour and anxious to spread abroad the principles and practice of our Order.

On Saturday last, May 3d, there was quite a snow storm in Halifax, which lasted all day. Fully a foot of snow must have fallen. Two sleighs were seen dragging along. On Saturday night and on Sunday there was a hard frost. Halifax and vicinity had a wintry appearance on Sunday and Monday. We doubt if any resident ever saw such a fall of snow in Halifax in May before this. There have been snow and hail squalls on 24th of May, lasting from half an hour to an hour; but no snow to lie on the ground three or four days. A number of persons sowed seed and planted potatoes in Halifax last week, the weather being so fine.

We have received copy of circular and address of the Catholic Temperance Union of New Brunswick, to which we will refer next week.

## PROHIBITION IN DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

In addition to lists already published petitions in favor of a Prohibitory Law have been presented as follows, as nearly as we can ascertain:

Date.	H. Commons.	Senata.
April 15.....	19	—
" 17.....	1	20
" 18.....	25	3
" 21.....	5	47
" 22.....	—	49
" 23.....	—	58
" 24.....	8	9
" 25.....	4	3
" 26.....	20	—
" 28.....	9	189

SENATE, APRIL 20.

Hon Mr. Vidal gave notice that on Monday next he would move the appointment of a special Committee, to whom shall be referred all petitions presented to this House praying for the enactment of a law to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. He dwelt upon the strong and growing feeling throughout the country on the question of temperance, as shown by the immense number of petitions which the House had received in reference to the subject, and thought that the subject was of sufficient importance to warrant an enquiry at the hands of the House.

April 24—Hon. Mr. Vidal moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. Cochran, and it was

Ordered That Honorable Messieurs Christie, Flint, Benson, Ferrier, Buseau, Lacoste, Girard, McClelan, McLelan, and the mover, be appointed a Committee to whom shall be referred all Petitions presented to this House, praying for the enactment of a law to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

In his speech in the House of Assembly, on Mr. Kirk's resolution to appoint a Commission on the establishment of an Asylum for Inebriates, the Provincial Secretary said that he would take care that the Temperance men would be represented on the Commission, giving as a reason because Temperance men could travel much cheaper than others. We don't know why he considers that temperance men can travel cheaper than others, unless that others generally charge for their *grog* or *Champagne* scores. Surely he would not expect that Temperance men would travel to the States and exercise a niggardly economy. They would be economical—would not have liquor bills to charge for—but would not be mean.

We hope the Provincial Secretary will see that the Temperance men are represented on the Commission; and at the same time let the Selection be made from those who will take an interest in the matter and who will be able to do the work at less expense than gentlemen who may be appointed to combine a pleasure trip with a commission at the public expense.

Since the foregoing was written we have learned that a Commission has been appointed consisting of Hon. Wm. Annand, leader of the Government; John A. Kirk Esq., M. P. P. for Guysborough; H. W. Allison Esq., M. P. P. for Hants. In some respects these gentlemen would do very well; but we believe it would be more satisfactory if the gentlemen appointed were not all members of the Legislature. We hope, however, that the Commission will be prepared to give proper details, as well as generalities, in their report.

For The Abstainer.

## PROHIBITION.

CONFERENCE IN OTTAWA.

In view of the recent introduction of the question of Prohibition into the House of Commons, the Executives of the Ontario and Quebec Temperance and Prohibitory Leagues appointed each three gentlemen to meet in conference, in Ottawa, on Tuesday, the 22nd day of April. There were present, as delegates from Ontario, G. W. Ross, Esq., M. P. (Middlesex), D. B. Chisholm, Esq., M. P., (Hamilton). Delegates from Quebec, C. C. Colby, M. P., (Stanstead), Rev. J. W. Manning, Rev. T. Gales. Rev. Father Stafford one of the delegates appointed by the Ontario League, sent a letter regretting his inability to attend, and expressing his cordial sympathy with prohibition.

There were also present, Senators Flint, Belleville; Vidal, Sarnia; and Ferrier, Montreal; E. V. Bodwell, Esq., M. P., S. Oxford; John Charlton, Esq., M. P., Norfolk; A. L. Palmer, Esq., M. P., St. John, N. B.; R. Smith, Esq., M. P., Peel; Right Rev. Bishop of Ontario, Rev. Mr. McLaren, Rev. A. A. Cameron, Messrs. Watson, Haney, Hannan and Storr, Ottawa, Mr. G. M. Rose, Toronto, Mr. Grover, Northumberland, Rev. J. McKillican, Danville, and others.

The meeting was called to order by the Secretary of the Quebec League, who was appointed Secretary of the Conference; G. W. Ross, Esq., M. P., having been previously elected chairman. The object of the Conference having been stated the chairman called upon E.

V. Bodwell, Esq., M. P., to address the meeting.

Mr. Bodwell stated that petitions from Ontario and Quebec with about 36,000 signatures, had been presented to the House, and referred to a committee of which he was chairman.

Nearly all the gentlemen then expressed their views, and there appeared perfect unanimity in reference to the wisdom of the plan of the committee as stated by Mr. Bodwell.

Senator Flint suggested that all members of both branches of the Legislature favorable to prohibition should sign a manifesto to that effect.

Senator Vidal intimated his intention to move for the appointment of a committee of the Senate to co-operate with that already appointed by the House.

The members of the committee present were then asked, "What do you specially want the friends of Prohibitory Law to do during the ensuing year?" To which the following replies were given:

1st. To circulate the report of the committee when published, and publish additional copies if required.

2nd. To send in to the next session of Parliament as many petitions praying for prohibition, as possible.

3. To take steps to interest the other Provinces of the Dominion in the movement, with a view of securing numerous signed petitions from each Province.

4. To petition each Provincial Parliament. 5. To put forth all possible effort to sustain an earnest agitation in favor of prohibition by public meetings, &c.

The meeting then adjourned. On re-assembling, the suggestions made at the morning session were considered, and each was recommended to the careful attention of the Leagues, and all Temperance organizations throughout the Dominion. In reference to suggestions 3 and 4, the following resolutions were adopted:

Moved by E. V. Bodwell, Esq., M. P., seconded by Rev. J. W. Manning and

Resolved: "That we recommend the Executives of the Ontario and Quebec Leagues to correspond with the other provinces of the Dominion, urging the formation of similar leagues in each Province, with a view to co-operation in the movement already commenced in favor of Prohibition."

Moved by G. M. Rose, Esq., seconded by H. S. Watson, Esq., and

Resolved: "That in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable that Quebec, and each of the other Provinces of the Dominion, should petition its Local Legislature for Prohibition with a view of obtaining an expression of opinion similar to that laid before the House of Commons from the Ontario Legislature."

Arrangements were then made for the evening meeting, the Secretary was requested to insert the minutes of the conference in the Montreal Witness, and all papers in the Dominion willing to insert the same, after which the meeting closed.

EVENING SESSION.

In the evening a large public meeting was held, presided over by Rt. Rev. Bishop of Ontario, who delivered an able and interesting address in favor of "Prohibition." After which it was moved by Hon. Senator Flint, seconded by Rev. J. McKillican, and resolved:

That in the judgment of this meeting all good citizens should rise above sectarian and party considerations and combine to procure an enactment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages, as affording the most efficient aid in removing the appalling evils of temperance.

Moved by Hon. Senator Vidal, seconded by Rev. Thomas Gales, and resolved:

That this meeting records its pleasure at the interest, especially in Ontario and Quebec, in favor of a prohibitory law, as manifested by the petitions presented to the Legislature, and their reference to a select committee of the House of Commons.

Moved by Rev. J. W. Manning, seconded by Hon. Senator Ferrier and resolved:

That we earnestly call upon all the friends of temperance throughout the Dominion to enter with renewed energy into the work of disseminating the principles of prohibition and the thorough circulation of petitions in favor thereof.

A cordial vote of thanks to the Bishop for presiding brought the meeting to a close.

Members of the House of Commons were prevented by parliamentary duties from attending the evening meeting.

(Signed) THOMAS GALES, Secretary of the Conference.

THE WINES OF SCRIPTURE.

We have been asked to explain the reference to "Lesbian wine," as quoted from Horace in our 3rd article, lest it might be misconstrued. The quotation is found in a foot-note of the Delphian edition of Horace, and is a commentary on the passage rather than a translation of it. Thus understood it adds another authority, viz., that of the editor in favor of sweet, harmless, un-intoxicating wine—"innocentis pocula Lesbii." "dulce vinum" "dulce merum"—of which Horace could ask his patron Mæcenas "to take one hundred cups in honor of the deliverance of his friend."

April 24th, 1873.

As a proof that politicians are vacillating, and not to be trusted in relation to the Temperance question, we need only refer to our present House of Assembly and contrast their action in 1873 with their unanimous vote in 1872. Perhaps when they meet in the last Session of the term for which they were elected, they will be disposed to do something in order to court the support of Temperance men at next election. Friends of Temperance however, should not allow themselves to be used. That Temperance party should be formed and worked faithfully.

There is to be a scription exhibition in the Division Room, Temperance Hall, by the Rose-Bud Band of Hope, on this evening, the proceeds to be devoted in aid of the Sons of Temperance Reading Room. Tickets 15 cents; children, 10 cents.

The Y. M. C. A. of Boston, Mass., have a temporary Home for Inebriates. It is located at 559 Washington Street.

Last month a convention was held of Delegates from various Divisions, S. of T., in Massachusetts. Twenty-six Divisions were represented. Resolutions were adopted to the following effect:

That it is the sense of this Convention, that all dues should be made payable in advance, and earnestly recommend the adoption of this principle to all subordinate divisions.

That inside of the division rooms a persistent effort should be made to edify members of the order by debates and the introduction of literary productions; that the term of office of the Worthy Patriarchs of Subordinate Divisions be extended to six months.

In London, Ontario, a strong temperance organization has been formed in connection with the Episcopal Church. The temperance movement is extending rapidly in the city.

On Tuesday morning of last week, a woman under the influence of strong drink attempted suicide by jumping into the reservoir of Acadie Coal Co.'s works at Westville, Pictou Co.

THE PHYSICIANS FOR PROHIBITION.—A paper is in circulation among the leading physicians of New York city favoring a legislative enactment for the suppression of trade in intoxicating liquors, alcoholic drink being regarded wholly unnecessary for medical purposes.

BREAKFAST.—EPPE'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. Jas Eppe & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Easton Road, London."

WRINGERS, WRINGERS.

Just received: Another supply of the celebrated EUREKA CLOTHES WRINGERS, pronounced by all who have used them the BEST MADE.

STARRS & McNUTT, Upper Water Street.

EVERY Inventor, Mechanic, Manufacturer, Builder, Engineer, Chemist, Farmer, and Merchant, should at once send his name and address with \$1.50 for one year's subscription to

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TO THE PUBLISHER, GEORGE E. DESBARATS, MONTREAL.

A copy of the first number can be seen at this office.

The Grand Division, S. of T. PRIZE ESSAY.

THIS ESSAY is now on sale at the office of the GRAND SCRIBE, No. 313 Barrington Street, Halifax. Price \$3.00 per 100 copies. Fifty copies and under—Five cents each. Cash to accompany all orders, so as to save the trouble of opening accounts.

For The Abstainer.

THREE TRIPS A WEEK!

ST. JOHN TO HALIFAX.

Steamer "Scud."

For Digby and Annapolis,

Connecting with the Windsor and Annapolis Railway for Kentville, Wolfville, Windsor and Halifax. Also connecting with Stage Lines for Liverpool and Larmouth, N. S.

STEAMER "Scud," commencing April 7th (until further notice) will leave her wharf (Reed's Point), at 8 a. m., Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, of each week, for Digby and Annapolis, returning same days, connecting with 2.20 p. m. Train for Halifax and Way Stations. Freight for Digby must be prepaid.

For further information apply to GEO. F. HATHEWAY, Agent, 39 Dock Street.

UNION LINE.

FOR FREDERICTON, Connecting with People's Line of Steamers to Woodstock, Tobique and Grand Falls.

Fare - - - - - \$1.50.

STEAMER "DAVID WESTON"

Leaves Indiantown for Fredericton, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 a. m. Returning—leaves Fredericton Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 a. m. Through tickets to Woodstock, Boston and Portland, to be obtained on board Steamer at Reduced Rates. A reliable Agent always in attendance to receive Freight at Warehouse.

GEO. F. HATHEWAY, Agent, 39 Dock Street.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned at Moncton, N. B., and marked "Tenders for Fencing," will be received until THURSDAY, 8th May next, for the

Erection of Fencing

between Truro and Windsor Junction, and on the Windsor Branch, as stated below.

- Lot 1. Between Truro and Brookfield.....6 miles. " 2. " Brookfield and Stewiacke.....7 1/2 " " 3. " Stewiacke and Elmsdale.....5 " " 4. " Windsor Junction and Ellershouse.....2 1/2 " " 5. " Ellershouse and Newport.....3 1/2 " " 6. " Stillwater and Windsor.....2 1/2 "

Total.....27 miles

Tenders for one or more of the above lots will be received.

A specification of the work may be seen at the Railway Office at Richmond, Windsor Junction, Truro and Windsor, where printed forms of tender may also be obtained.

The names of two parties willing to become sureties for the faithful performance of the contract must be given in each tender.

(Signed) LEWIS CARVELL, General Superintendent. Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 29th April, 1873. may 1. Sin.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

MONDAY, 14th day of April, 1873.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

On the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 8th Section of the Act 31st Victoria, Cap. 6, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the place known as River Burgeoise, County of Richmond, Province of Nova Scotia, be, and the same is hereby constituted and created into an Out Port of Customs and placed under the Survey of the Collector of Customs at the Port of Arichat.

W. A. HIMSWORTH, Clerk of Privy Council.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

TENDERS marked "Tenders for Station House Valley," will be received by the undersigned at Moncton, N. B., until THURSDAY, 8th May, next, for the erection of a

Combined Passenger and Freight House at Valley Station.

A Plan and Specification of the work may be seen at the Railway Office, Truro, where printed forms of Tender may also be obtained.

The names of two parties willing to become sureties for the fulfilment of the contract must be given in each tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

LEWIS CARVELL, General Superintendent. Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 24th April, 1873. may 1.

W. STAIRS, SON & MORROW

Have constantly on hand and offer for sale.

Manilla Cordage, Manilla Tarred Hawser, Tarred Russian Hemp Net Ropes, SAIL CLOTH, Gourock Canvas, Cotton Duck, FISHING LINES, 9, 12, 15 and 18th Cord, Bank Mackrel and Pillock. TWINES and NETS. Shad and Salmon Twines, Wire Rope, Chain Cables and Anchors.

Cordage and Onkum, From the Dartmouth Rope-work.

NAVAL STORES,

Tar, Pitch and Rosin, Spirits Turpentine and Varnish Linseed Oil and London White Lead, Coloured Paints Putty, Ships Fastenings, Nuts Metal, Iron and Spikes

Ships Complete Outfits, Furnished to Specification

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, Executed at this Office.

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Merchant Tailors, CLOTHIERS & OUTFITTERS,

Having leased the premises, No. 155 HOLLIS STREET, lately occupied by HOWARD, WHITEHEAD AND CRICHTON,

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BLACK and BLUE DIAGNOL and FANCY COATINGS, 6-4 CHEVIOT TWEEDS, West of England TWEEDS & DOESKINS

They would call attention to the following special lots viz: GENTS' 8 RIBBED SILK UMBRELLAS from \$1.50 GENTS' 12 RIBBED SILK UMBRELLAS from \$2 7

Gents' Light Melton Overcoats, Good Material, Fashionably Trimmed for \$4.00.

GENTS' FASHIONABLE SCARFS, at most reasonable prices.

Particular attention is directed to the BEAUTY AND DURABILITY of the Work we produce, and as our terms are STRICTLY CASH,

We are enabled to offer our goods MUCH BELOW ORDINARY PRICES.

E. HOWARD & Co., HOLLIS STREET.

M. S. BROWN & CO.

New Goods---Spring Trade.

Just opened—A choice assortment of WHITBY JET, direct from the manufacturers, IVORY-HANDLED TABLE CUTLERY, very superior, and a full assortment of ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS, FORKS, &c., made expressly to our order, by a first-class Sheffield House, and unsurpassed for quality and finish by any goods imported. We appeal with confidence to the quality of similar goods sold by us during 20 years past, and call particular attention to these, which are guaranteed by our name. Look for the Stamp!

"M. S. B. & Co., H. E. P."

Our Stock also will be found very complete in Watches, Jewellery and Plate,

of finest quality and workmanship and newest designs. Old Silver taken in large or small quantities at highest rates in Cash or Exchange.

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ONE AGENT in every neighborhood.

Employment! We want only Good, Active Agents,—either local or canvassing,—as we almost give away a VALUABLE outfit, and furnish the BEST PAYING agency in America. Give exclusive territory, and the BEST TOOLS to work with. Our agents having immense success, and making from \$5 to \$15 per day,—one Agent took 40 subscriptions in one day, others report from 10 to 25 per day. Specimen copies of paper, full particulars, terms, etc., sent free to any address.

Write At Once to OUR FIRESIDE FRIEND, Chicago, Illinois and Brooklyn, Ontario.

L. C. THOMAS, Brooklyn, Ont., is Manager of the Canada department. Canadian correspondents should address the Ontario office.

feb 19

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

OTTAWA, 10th April, 1873.

Authorized discount on American Invoices until further notice, 15 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHETTE, Commissioner of Customs.

INEBRIATE INSTITUTIONS.

Belmont Retreat, QUEBEC, CANADA.

The Belmont Retreat is situated on the St. Foy road, four miles from the city of Quebec. It was opened in 1864 for the care and cure of Inebriates, and has been in operation ever since. The building is large and commodious, the situation is elevated and healthy, and the dietary unsurpassed in the Dominion of Canada.

For terms, which are very low, as compared with similar institutions in the United States, address, GEORGE WAKEMAN, Sup't. BELMONT RETREAT, Quebec, Canada.

apl 30—3m

## I. O. G. TEMPLARS.

[We give insertion to the following for the information of members of I. O. Good Templars, presuming that the circular was sent to us for that purpose.—Ed.]

TO ALL GOOD TEMPLARS.

OFFICE OF R. W. GRAND TEMPLAR,  
I. O. of G. T., Detroit, Michigan,  
April 23, 1873.

DEAR BRETHREN:—Circumstances have constrained us to change the Right Worthy Grand Lodge Session to be held in London, England, from the time fixed by the Constitution, to the

TWENTY-SECOND DAY OF JULY NEXT.

A dispatch from Messrs. Henderson Brothers, of New York, informs us that the steamer Castalia will be unavoidably detained—cannot sail earlier than May 17th, and that we could not reach London before the 30th of that month; offering, however, to distribute Good Templar passengers among three other steamers of the same line, sailing May 3d, 7th and 10th, respectively. To go by the Castalia would carry us beyond the regular time for commencing the Session, and to divide our company among the three other steamers, seemed to us unwise.

Besides, two cable dispatches from England have assured us that the four European Grand Lodges prefer to have the Session in July, and the fact being also known to us that many influential members of the Order in America favored the change, determined us in assuming the responsibility.

Doubtless some, expecting to attend the Session, will be incommode. This we regret, but trust that all will manifest their love for the Order and the cause of Temperance, by conforming to the new circumstances, and unite with us to render the Session in July extensively useful.

We have assurances from the agents of the Anchor Line, that moneys already advanced for berths will be either refunded or transferred to steamers sailing at the time we wish to go. It is also probable that the rush of travel eastward, peculiar to the early part of this season, will abate by midsummer, thus leaving steamers less crowded. All further necessary information will be communicated in due time.

Yours, in "F. H. and C."

JOHN RUSSELL, R. W. G. T.  
J. A. SPENCER, R. W. G. S.

## For the Farmer.

## SOWING.

Are we sowing seeds of kindness?  
They shall blossom bright ere long,  
Are we sowing seeds of discord?  
They shall ripen into wrong.  
Are we sowing seeds of honor?  
They shall bring forth golden grain.  
Are we sowing seeds of falsehood?  
We shall yet reap bitter pain.  
Whoso'er our sowing be,  
Reaping, we its fruits must see.

We can never be too careful  
What the seed our hand shall sow;  
Love from love is sure to ripen,  
Hate from hate is sure to grow.  
Seeds of good or ill we scatter  
Heedlessly along our way,  
But a glad or grievous fruitage  
Waits us at the harvest day.  
Whoso'er our sowing be,  
Reaping we its fruits must see.

## RAISING POULTRY.

There are two ways of raising fowls, both very simple, one for warm weather and one for winter. In the first case, you start with a friend along about 11 o'clock on a summer's night (not later, because in some States—especially in California and Oregon—chickens always rouse up just at midnight, and crow from ten to thirty minutes, according to the ease or difficulty they experience in getting the public waked up), and your friend carries with him a sack. Arrived at the hen-roost (your neighbor's, not your own), you light a match and hold it under first one and then another pullet's nose, until they are willing to go into that bag without making much trouble about it. You then return home, either taking the bag with you or leaving it behind, according as circumstances shall dictate. N. B.—I have seen the time when it was eligible and appropriate to leave the sack behind, and walk off with considerable velocity, without ever leaving any directions where to send it. In the case of the other method mentioned for raising poultry, your friend takes along a covered vessel with a charcoal fire in it, and you carry a long slender plank. This is a frosty night, understand. Arrived at the tree, or fence, or other hen-roost, (your own, if you are an idiot), you warm the end of your plank in your friend's fire vessel, and then raise it aloft and ease it gently against a slumbering chicken's foot. If the subject of your attention is a true bird, he will infallibly

return thanks with a sleepy cluck or two, and step out and take quarters on the plank, thus becoming so conspicuously accessory before the fact to his own murder as to make it a grave question in our minds, as it once was in the mind of Blackstone, whether he is not really and deliberately committing suicide in the second degree. (But you enter into a contemplation of these legal refinements subsequently—not then.) When you wish to raise a fine, large, donkey-voiced Shanghai rooster, you do it with a lasso, just as you would a bull. It is because it must be choked, and choked effectually, too. It is the only good, certain way, for whenever he mentions a matter which he is cordially interested in, the chances are ninety-nine in a hundred that he secures somebody else's attention, too, whether it be night or day.

## Miscellaneous.

## ASYLUM FOR INEBRIATES.

[We copy the following from the official report of proceedings at evening sitting of House of Assembly of April 17.—Ed. Abs.]

## INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

Mr. KIRK said that the question of establishing an Inebriate Asylum had occupied the attention of the Legislature for a number of years. Numerous petitions had been presented from the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance and the various churches throughout the Province, asking for the establishment of such an institution. He believed that it was generally conceded that the time had come when there should be such an asylum, and he therefore proposed the following resolution:—

Whereas, from time to time the propriety and expediency of establishing an Inebriate Asylum in this Province have been agitated both in this Legislature and out of it, and the time has arrived when efforts should be made for the attainment of so desirable an object:

Therefore Resolved, That before the Government of this Province be required to pledge any portion of the revenues in that behalf, this House recommend that a commission be appointed by the Government to inquire first as to the cost of erecting the necessary buildings and the annual expense of maintaining such an institution, secondly, whether the neighboring provinces of New Brunswick Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland will unite in such an undertaking, and thirdly, what amount can be obtained by private subscriptions.

He observed that it was thought by some that this Province should have an Institution on its own account, but his opinion was that one institution should be sufficient for all the Maritime Provinces, and for that reason he moved the resolution which he had read.

Mr. MORRISON said he did not rise to oppose the resolution, but he thought it was clearly the duty of the House of Commons and not of the Local Legislature to move in the matter. The Dominion Government received the duties raised from the importation of liquors and also the Excise duties on the liquor manufactured in the province; but if they would not move in the matter perhaps it was well for the Local House to do what they could. He believed the first step should be to approach the central Government.

Mr. MCKAY did not think it was the duty of the representatives of the people to wait for the action of the Dominion Government. The movement was not a matter of dollars and cents, but was connected with the moral welfare of the people. The undertaking of establishing an inebriate asylum was a new and expensive one, and it was not certain how beneficial it would be. He fully endorsed the remarks that had been made in reference to its importance, but he thought the people should take hold of it before the Government was asked to move in the matter.

Hon. ATTY. GENERAL said that the question was one that had occupied a great deal of attention, and one which naturally appealed to the better sympathies of the House. It was doubtful where the responsibility rested under the present situation of the province, of establishing and maintaining such an institution, but he did not hesitate to say that it was the duty of the Government of Nova Scotia to induce whatever legislative enactment would have a tendency to bring about so important an object. The position of the province with respect to this matter was anomalous. The central Government received the revenues derived from the liquor which rendered these institutions necessary, and while he was willing to render every assistance to the temperance organizations, which were actuated by the purest and most philanthropic motives, he believed that some approach should be made to the Dominion Government, and that the responsibility rested upon the representatives of the Province in the Dominion House. He thought it was the duty of the temperance organizations to lay before this House such statistics and such information as would enable hon. members to form a judgment upon the subject, and the first step to be taken

in the matter should be to appeal to the central authorities.

Mr. WHITE said that the resolution of the hon. member for Guysborough did not involve any expenditure. The object was to ascertain by means of a committee the very things that the hon. Atty. General wished to know. He agreed with the hon. gentleman and the hon. member for Colchester in regard to the propriety of seeking assistance from the Dominion Government; and he was prepared to assist in the best scheme that could be devised to further the philanthropic object of the hon. member who had introduced the resolution.

Hon. ATTY. GENERAL did not wish to be understood as in any way opposing the resolution. He had simply called attention to the position of the Province with regard to this enterprise. He presumed that if a committee was to be appointed by the Government, their expenses would have to be paid. He believed that the hon. mover had carefully eliminated from the resolution which was moved last year the clause which had rendered that resolution inoperative by providing that the commission should defray their own expenses. The question before the House was, therefore, whether they would authorize the Government to pay these expenses. So far as he was personally concerned, he had no objection at all.

Mr. KIRK said that he was fully aware of the anomalous position of the province, but the same argument would apply to the Hospital for the Insane and the Poor's Asylum, to both of which inmates were supplied by the traffic in intoxicating liquors. The constitution of the Dominion reserved the charge of the various eleemosynary institutions in the several provinces to the local authorities.

Mr. GAYTON did not consider that the responsibility in the matter before the house should be considered as resting upon any particular class of society. It did not belong to the temperance people more than to any other class, although they might perhaps take a livelier interest in the matter. He thought that the resolution before the house was the best that could be offered. Committees had presented reports on the subject, but no great results had been achieved. He thought the matter should now be taken up in such a way as to result in something tangible. The committee to be appointed under the resolution could consult with the Dominion Government, and if that government would supply the necessary means it was, of course, all the better. The first thing to be done was to obtain information, and to endeavour to enlist the other maritime provinces in the work.—If the Dominion government should take hold of the work more than one institution would be required, or if only one institution was established it would probably be situated in the upper provinces, quite out of the reach of the people in this province.

Mr. RYERSON said he was a friend of the temperance men, but he would like to know whether any applications had been made for admission to an inebriate asylum.

Mr. KIRK said that the hon. Dr. Parker, in his speech upon this subject, had expressed the opinion that Halifax city itself could supply patients enough for such an institution.

Mr. RYERSON said that if that was the case he thought the city government had better call upon this house for a sum of money to assist them in renting a building in which the experiment could be tried, before spending a large amount of money in the erection of a building. He did not see the use of a committee. The matter had been inquired into fully enough, and if the institution was needed it should be built; but he believed that if there was very much necessity for such an establishment there would have been something more heard about it.

Hon. PROV. SECRETARY was disposed to agree with the hon. member for Guysborough. The subject had been before the country now for several years, and there should be either a move in the direction of erecting a building or the subject should be allowed to drop out of sight for a while, until the country was better prepared to take it up. The Province was in an unfortunate position for such an undertaking, having such limited means upon which to draw. He understood that the province of Ontario had already taken up the matter and if this province should approach the Dominion Government upon the subject they would at once point to Ontario and say that we should provide for such an institution out of our own funds. He believed he was safe in saying that it was the opinion of this house that a commission should be appointed to gather the necessary information, and if a committee was appointed he would be disposed to make a selection from among the temperance men as they could travel at a much cheaper rate than other gentlemen.

April 18.—The resolution moved by Mr. Kirk last evening for the appointment of a commission to enquire into the subject of an inebriate asylum, was taken up, and after a short conversation in regard to the expenses of the committee the resolution passed, with the understanding that the government would be at liberty to defray the expenses.

## CITY LICENSE LAW.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY APRIL 17.

The bill to regulate the sale of Intoxicating Liquors in the city of Halifax, was read a second time clause by clause.

Mr. BLANCHARD asked why the temperance men came here and asked the House to adopt a law that was never heard of in the world before. This bill provided that the moment a man was fined his license should be taken.

Mr. KIRK asked if it was customary to read a bill clause by clause on a second reading? It seemed as if some gentlemen were afraid of their grog being stopped.

Mr. BLANCHARD said it was perfectly proper, in order that its leading features should be explained on the second reading. He thought it was not well to intemperately advocate any temperance measure. He found one clause in the bill to the effect that if a man was convicted the court might forfeit all liquors found in his premises. If members could show any reason why such a law was more necessary in the city than in the country he would consent to it. As for any one being afraid that his grog might be stopped, he would say that there were men whose grog ought to have been stopped—temperance men who had taken their grog along-side of him.

Hon. ATTY. GENERAL thought the bill was going too far in putting cider among intoxicating liquors.

His Honor the SPEAKER thought this was an important bill, and it was well that it should be read clause by clause. If the house saw fit it could commit the bill.

The remaining clauses of the bill were read. On motion of Mr. KIRK, the bill respecting the sale of Intoxicating Liquors in the City of Halifax, was referred to the committee of the whole house.

## WHO MAKES THE SACRIFICE?

(From the New York Witness.)

There is a popular idea afloat that to keep a hotel without a bar is a great sacrifice.—In point of dollars and cents it might, to the unthoughtful, seem so. But the sober, thinking, Christian man will, upon a reflection, reason, otherwise. Seventeen years experience as a temperance hotel keeper convinces me, beyond a doubt, that the sacrifice falls entirely upon the other hand.—It is the man who sells the liquor who makes the sacrifice—a sacrifice that is irreparable. In one of our villages in Western New York were two hotels—one kept in tip-top style, fine house, finely furnished, fine bar, best of liquors, gentlemanly landlord, agreeable landlady, with a pleasant family of five boys and three girls. The other was, in common terms, a second-class hotel. In the first a drunken man was never seen. The second was a rendezvous for all who tumbled and those who habitually drank to excess.—Drunkenness was common. This landlord was more gross than the one above referred to. Here, too, was a large family of eleven boys and four girls.

We will pass over two years, when success seemed to smile on these men. In the meantime, close beside them, sprang up as by magic, a small tasteful dwelling, which was opened as a temperance house. The hisses, the jeers, the threats of violence that were cast by the hangers-on of the two older hotels, were many and bitter. Clergymen, professors, and even men who had advocated temperance and sobriety, pronounced it a foolhardy undertaking. They themselves "passed by on the other side." The great tide of emigration sweeping West in 1837 settled the doubts beyond a question. As night after night settled down, both house and stables were full. The first, of men, women and children; the latter of the faithful beasts of burden.

The temperance house was known and heralded as quiet, and its charges quite as reasonable as any of the liquor houses on the road. Time passed on; the two liquor houses were closed. For thirty-seven years the temperance house has lived and flourished until it is now one of the largest, and most popular houses in Western New York.

Now let us for one moment look at the sacrifices made. Of the first and best hotel let us pass over the thirty intervening years. Death has numbered among its conquests all but two boys and three girls; and one of the boys had to decamp between two days on account of debts contracted while in a beastly state of intoxication, and to-day he is a sot. Even delirium tremens, with its snakes and devils, has been his portion. The second hotel was visited with losses pecuniarily, and the man who was once counted rich died worth but a few thousands. Here again the sins of the father are visited upon the children unto the third and fourth generation. Mark the bloated forms of the intemperate and worthless sons—all educated to tip the glass at the father's bar.

Who paid the sacrifice? Is it the man who can raise both his hands to heaven and exclaim in sincerity of heart, "My hands are clean of my brother's blood; no widows' tears or orphans'

sighs are bottled up against me." Dollars and cents have flown steadily in, and by judicious management and watchful care a competency has been acquired. On the other hand blood crieth unto blood for vengeance. Curse followed curse, and both these landlords have passed to their accounts unhonored, and in their sins.

Stand aside while God posts the books, and judge you of the settlement. Who makes the sacrifice? Can a community be thrown under the shadow of a greater curse than a minister who advocates the necessity of a hotel with a bar?

"Who hath woe? Who hath sorrow?—Who hath contention? Who hath wounds without cause?" Go to now, oh ye pretended leaders of the blind. Ye are blind guides and will both fall into the ditch. Let shame cover your face until light shall spring up to illumine your pathway to a higher and nobler end.

**VOLUNTARY TAXATION.**

One reason why the enormous revenue yearly raised in this country for imperial services is so easily gathered may be found in the fact that one-half is, as regards the payer, voluntary taxation—taxation upon commodities without which thousands of the population can and do habitually maintain themselves in health and strength. These articles are beer, spirits, wine, and tobacco. The duties paid upon these four productions, together with the cost of licenses to the manufacturers and retailers, greatly exceeded in 1872 the sum of £34,000,000. The items through which this result was reached are these:—

Beer:	£	£
Malt Duty	7,059,384	
Malster's Licence Duty	15,545	
Brewer's Licence Duty	428,469	
Beer Dealer's and Retailer's Licence Duty	368,496	
Spirits:		7,871,894
Duty on British	12,780,448	
Duty on Foreign and Colonial	4,527,000	
Distillers Rectifiers' Licence Duty	3,313	
Dealer's and Retailer's Licence Duty	751,905	
Wine:		18,062,666
Duty on foreign	1,649,586	
Dealer's Licence Duty	181,076	
Tobacco:		1,830,662
Duty on manufactured and unmanufactured	6,843,094	
Manufacturer's Licence	7,445	
Dealer's Licence	77,392	
Total		34,693,153

It is noticeable how lightly the British system of taxation bears upon the sheer necessities of life. Outside the articles named, neither the food, the clothing, the furniture, nor the house of an inhabitant in the United Kingdom—subject to a slight qualification—contributes anything to the Exchequer. But to be absolutely free of Imperial imposts, the British subject must not only eschew tea, coffee, cocoa and sugar, but he must be content to dwell in a house whose rental does not exceed £20. A man who can submit to so much abstinence may laugh at the tax-gatherer. No article which enters into the structure of the finest mansion or of the humblest cottage; no article of furniture, no raw or manufactured material of dress, be it silk, wool, cotton, or leather; no necessary article of food other than we have already alluded to supplies in the way of taxation a single farthing to the imperial coffers.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

WHAT DO YOU READ?—There is nothing that makes so much difference in the outcome of boys and girls as the books they read. Of all the boys and girls that we have known, we never knew one to succeed in life who spent his time, when young, in reading exciting stories. We do not say you may not read stories. But we do say that if you want to be of any use in the world, you ought not to let all your reading be story reading. And, what is more, you ought to read nothing but good stories. But how can we tell whether it is good or not? There are very many books that have a weak moral, or a religious side, that are yet good for nothing. They are too exciting, and breathe a bad air. How shall we know the good ones? A book that makes us feel brave and strong for our work is good. If any writer makes us feel, not that we would like to do better, but that we will do better, we may trust such an author. But if a book gives us a feeling that our life is dull, that we would like to be somewhere else than where God has put us, that book does us harm.—*S. S. Scholar.*

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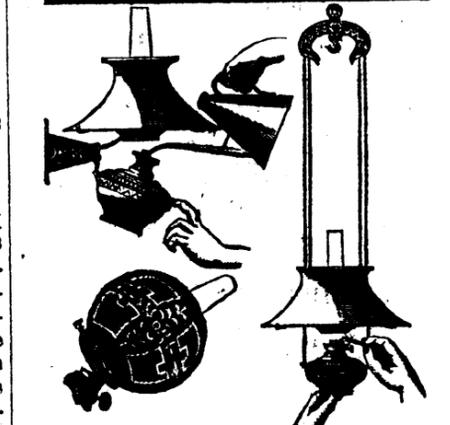
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Prospectus for Sixth Year.—1873.

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As it is now time that parties intending to build  
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**CAUTION!! FRAUDS ABROAD!**

I beg most respectfully to caution the public of the  
British North American Provinces to be on their guard  
against purchasing spurious medicines which are being  
sold as my genuine "Holloway's Pills and Ointment," by  
certain individuals, of little or no means, trading (for the  
last few months only) under the style of the "New York  
Chemical Company." Every artifice is made use of by  
them for the purpose of imposing upon the public; and the  
more effectually to deceive, they have the effrontery, in  
their advertisements, to issue the following caution:—

"The immense demand for 'HOLLOWAY'S PILLS  
' AND OINTMENT' has tempted unprincipled parties  
to counterfeit these valuable Medicines.

"In order to protect the Public and ourselves, we  
have issued a new 'Trade Mark,' consisting of an  
'Egyptian Circle of a serpent with the letter H in the  
centre. Every box of genuine 'HOLLOWAY'S PILLS  
' AND OINTMENT' will have this trade mark on it.  
None are genuine without it.

"TO DEALERS AND JOBBERS IN DRUGS AND  
MEDICINES.

"We call your particular attention to the new style  
of 'HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT'—none of  
the old style are manufactured by us now, nor have  
they been for months. We therefore caution all  
purchasers against receiving from any Jobbers or  
Dealers the old style of goods.

"Information concerning any such goods being of-  
fered will be received with thanks.

"We ask the favour of all the information you can  
give in regard to those counterfeiters."

Now this Company is aware that your laws do not per-  
mit them to copy the precise getting up of my Medicines,  
but in order the more completely to blind the public, they  
have recourse to another piece of deception, viz., in stating  
that they deem it necessary, as they say, to make up the  
Pills and Ointment in another form, and that they adopt  
a New Label, &c.

Besides the above-mentioned "Chemical Company,"  
there is also a David Pringle, of New York, who by con-  
summate trickery is attempting to sell spurious imitations  
of my Medicines. Beware of him likewise.

This unprincipled Chemical Company has dared to say  
that I owe very large sums of money in the United States.  
What is the fact? A newspaper agent obtained, without  
my knowledge or consent, and by collusion with a party  
who held a limited power of attorney of mine, an order to  
advertise my medicines in South America for three years,  
to the extent of \$400,000 in gold. He then sold his claim  
to a lawyer, who, got it referred by the court to a friend  
of his who gave judgment against me to the amount of  
\$171,237 gold, for profit which he said he could have made  
by it, had I not taken steps to repudiate this vile transac-  
tion the moment it came to my knowledge. This judg-  
ment will soon be set aside. It cannot be supposed, I am  
sure, that I owe a cent to any one that I would not imme-  
diately pay.

There is no truth whatever in the statement that I ever  
authorized any person or persons to use my name for the  
sale of my Pills and Ointment, although gross frauds have  
been practised upon me by unprincipled men in this way.

I would ask, as a favour, that should it come to the  
knowledge of any person that spurious medicines are being  
made and sold in my name, that he be pleased to send me  
the name and address of the vendor who is selling the  
same, that I may, for the protection of the public, institute  
proceedings against him, and I engage to remunerate,  
indemnify my informant without divulging his name.

Should any person have reason to believe that he has  
been deceived by buying spurious imitations of these Medi-  
cines, he will oblige me by sending to the address at foot  
(which he can do at a cost of six cents in postage), one of  
the books of instructions which are affixed to the same.

My Medicines can be supplied at the lowest wholesale  
net prices in quantities of not less than £20 worth—viz.,  
8s. 6d., 22s. 3d., per dozen boxes of Pills or pots of Oint-  
ment, for which remittances must be sent in advance.  
The Medicines are not sold in the United States.

Each Pot and Box of my Genuine Medicines bears the  
British Government Stamp, with the words "Holloway's  
Pills and Ointment, London."

(Signed,) **THOMAS HOLLOWAY.**

533, Oxford Street, N. Y. C.

London, October 3, 1872.

**TO ADVERTISERS.**

All persons who contemplate making contracts with  
newspapers for the insertion of Advertisements should  
send to

**Geo. P. Rowell & Co.**

for a Circular, or inclose 25 cents for their ONE HUNDRED  
PAGE PAMPHLET, containing Lists of 3,000 Newspapers  
and estimates showing the cost of advertising, also many  
useful hints to advertisers, and some account of the ex-  
periences of men who are known as SUCCESSFUL ADVER-  
TISERS. This firm are proprietors of the American News-  
paper Advertising Agency,

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are possessed of unequalled facilities for securing the  
insertion of advertisements in all Newspapers and Peri-  
odicals at lowest rates.

nov 29

**JOHN L. WHYDAL,**

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

**BOOTS AND SHOES,**

No. 204 Hollis Street,

HALIFAX, N. S., (Near the Ordnance.)

Constantly in large supply, Boots and Shoes  
suitable for the Fisheries, for Seamen, for Miners, for  
Railway Operatives, for Farmers and work people gene-  
rally.

Orders carefully and promptly attended to

jan 20

**Monaghan's Agency,**

213 BARRINGTON STREET,

(Up stairs) Halifax, N. S.



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement—1872-3.

COMMENCING ON Saturday, 21st December, 1872.

- No. 1. (Through Passenger Express) will leave Halifax at 7.30 a. m., and be due in St. John at 8.35 p. m.
No. 2. (Through Passenger Express) will leave St. John at 8 a. m., and be due in Halifax at 9.30 p. m.
Nos. 3 & 5. (Pictou Mail) will leave Halifax at 6.30 a. m., and be due at Pictou at 12.45 p. m.
Nos. 4 & 6. (Pictou Mail) will leave Pictou at 1.45 p. m. and be due in Halifax at 7.40 p. m.
No. 7. (Passenger Accommodation) will leave Halifax for Truro at 3.45 p. m.
No. 8. (Passenger accommodation) will leave Truro for Halifax at 6.15 a. m.
Nos. 9 & 11. (Freight and Passenger accommodation) will leave Halifax for Pictou at 10.15 a. m.
Nos. 10 & 12. (Freight and Passenger accommodation) will leave Pictou for Halifax at 6 a. m.
No. 13. (Freight) will leave Halifax for Truro at 3.15 p. m.
No. 14. (Freight) will leave Truro for Halifax at 7 a. m.
Nos. 15 & 16. (Coal) will leave Pictou Landing at 8 a. m. for Truro, and leave Truro at 4.45 p. m. for P. Landing.
Nos. 17, 19, & 21. W. & A. R. will leave Halifax for Windsor Junction at 8.00 and 8.40 a. m. and 2.45 p. m.
Nos. 18, 20 & 22. W. & A. R. will leave Windsor Junction for Halifax at 11.45 a. m., 5.35 p. m. and 7.45 p. m.
No. 23. (Passenger accommodation) will leave Sussex for St. John at 7.15 a. m.
No. 24. (Passenger accommodation) will leave St. John for Sussex at 4.30 p. m.
Nos. 25 & 27. (Freight and Passenger accommodation) will leave Shediac for St. John at 7 a. m., taking in through freight from Halifax and Local Stations at Moncton.
Nos. 26 & 28. (Freight and Passenger accommodation) will leave St. John for Shediac at 11 a. m., taking through freight for Halifax.
No. 29. (Freight and Passenger accommodation) will leave Sussex for St. John at 3 p. m.
No. 30. (Freight and Passenger accommodation) will leave St. John for Sussex at 6.15 a. m.
No. 31. (Freight) will leave Petitcodiac for St. John at 8 a. m.
No. 32. (Freight) will leave St. John for Petitcodiac at 3 p. m.
No. 33. (Freight and Passenger accommodation) will leave Truro for Moncton at 6 a. m.
No. 34. (Freight and Passenger accommodation) will leave Moncton for Truro at 6 a. m.
Nos. 35, 36, 37 & 38. (Freight and Passenger accommodation) will leave Shediac for Painsec at 11 a. m. and 3.30 p. m., and leave Painsec for Shediac at 12.05 p. m. and 4.40 p. m.
LEWIS CARVELL, General Superintendent.

RAILWAY OFFICE, Moncton, 18th Dec., 1872. der 25—2i

Whether you wish to BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE Auction or Private Sale, STOCKS FARMS, HOUSES, VESSELS, BUILDING LOTS, LIBRARIES, FURNITURE OR IF YOU HAVE BUILDINGS TO LET; OR WANT TO RENT

Dwellings or Business Stands, REGISTER AT MONAGHAN'S AGENCY, Where Commissions will receive faithful attention. RENTS COLLECTED.

MANAGEMENT OF ESTATES CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO. Commissions respectfully solicited. Office—213 Barrington St., Halifax. Persons residing outside of City wishing to do business with this Office can address MONAGHAN'S AGENCY, Box 81 P. O., Halifax.

Seeds, Plants, Trees,—prepaid by Mail. My new priced descriptive Catalogue of Choice Flower and Garden Seeds, 25 sorts of either for \$1; new & choice varieties of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, Grapes, Lilies, Small Fruits, House and Border Plants and Bulbs; one year grafted Fruit Trees for mailing; Fruit Stocks of all kinds; Hedge Plants, &c.; the most complete assortment in the country, will be sent gratis to any plain address, with P. O. box. True Cape Cod Cranberry for upland or lowland, \$6 per 1000; \$1 per 100; prepaid by mail. Trade List to dealers. Seeds on Commission. Agents wanted.

B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established 1842. mar 13

WOODILL'S WORM LOZENGES. THEY ARE PERFECTLY SAFE. THEY ACT IMMEDIATELY. THEY ARE PALATABLE. THEY MAY BE USED AS A SIMPLE PURGATIVE A CERTAIN CURE FOLLOWS EVERY FAITHFUL TRIAL. uly 4

Call and See THE MARBLEIZED MANTELS, Parlor Grates and Tile Hearths, AT 82 BEDFORD ROW, (UP STAIRS.) WM. M. BROWN.



WINDSOR AND ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY.

Condensed Time Table—April, 1873.

Table with columns: HALIFAX TO ST. JOHN, ST. JOHN TO HALIFAX. Includes stations like Halifax, Bedford, Windsor Junction, Mount Uniacke, Newport, Windsor, Hantsport, Wolfville, Kentville, Berwick, Aylesford, Middleton, Lawrence town, Bridgetown, Annapolis, and St. John.

N. B.—The Express trains run on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, only. Steamer "Scud" leaves St. John on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 8 a. m., for Annapolis and return same day on arrival of 8 a. m. Express Train from Halifax.

Windsor and Annapolis Railway IS THE Pleasantest and Cheapest Route BETWEEN HALIFAX AND ST. JOHN. EXPRESS TRAINS leave Halifax at 8 a. m., on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, and connect at Annapolis with "Scud," arriving at St. John same day at 8 p. m.

WINDSOR & ANNAPOLIS RAILWAY. Express Freight. PARCELS and light Packages, for Windsor and stations along the Line, should be sent to, or orders for their collection left at, BARRY'S EXPRESS OFFICE, 126 Hollis Street, Halifax.

1872. International Steamship Co'y. Summer Arrangement.

THREE TRIPS A WEEK.

THE Splendid Sea-going Steamers of this Company, will leave Reed's Point Wharf, St. John, N. B., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings, at 8 o'clock, for EASTPORT, PORTLAND and BOSTON, connecting both ways, at Eastport with the New Steamer BELLE BROWN, for SAINT ANDREWS and CALAIS. RETURNING.—Will leave Boston every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning, at 8 o'clock, and Portland after the noon Train arrives from Boston, for Eastport and St. John, until further notice.

Table with columns: From St. John to Eastport, Do. Do. St. Andrews, Do. Do. Calais, Do. do. Portland, Do. do. Boston. FARES: \$1.50, 1.50, 1.75, 4.00, 5.00, 6.50.

NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY. NEW YORK TO BOSTON via Newport and Fall River.

1872. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, 1872. The splendid steamers BRISTOL, Commander A. G. Simmons, and PROVIDENCE, Commander B. M. Simmons, leave alternately, daily, from pier 28 North River, foot of Murray street. The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, Cape Cod, Nantucket, New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and the South Shore.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT on board each steamer every evening, by Hall's celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands. TRAINS LEAVE THE OLD COLONY & NEWPORT Railroad Station, Boston, corner of Kneeland and South Sts., daily, (Sundays included), at 4.30 P. M. by accommodation, 5.30 P. M., by Steamboat Express Train, via Fall River, 7.00 P. M., by Lightning Train, via Newport 6.30 BY SUNDAY NIGHT TRAIN, via Fall River, landing in New York, at Pier 28, North River, the following morning about 6 o'clock.

Favorite and Reliable Routes!

The new and swift side-wheel steamer CITY OF ST JOHN, Capt. JOHN BELMONT, will leave her wharf at REED'S POINT, every THURSDAY EVENING at High Water, for Parrsboro' and Windsor,

Forwarding Passengers by Railway to Halifax, and with Harrison's First Class Line of Stages running between Parrsboro' and Amherst, making a direct and reliable through route between Saint John, Parrsboro', Windsor, and Halifax and between Amherst, Parrsboro', Windsor, and Halifax. Returning from Windsor following High Water, (Friday,) calling at Parrsboro'.

Table with columns: Halifax to Parrsboro, " " St. John, N. B., " " Fredericton, " " St. Stephen's, St. Andrew's or St. George's, " Woodstock. FARES: \$2.00, 3.00, 5.00, 5.75, 6.50.

The above Steamer will also leave ST. JOHN for ST. GEORGE, ST. ANDREWS and ST. STEPHEN, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY Morning, at 8 o'clock, returning on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS and connecting at ST. STEPHEN with the N. B. & CANADA RAILWAY to WOODSTOCK, HOULTON and CANTERBURY, and at ST. JOHN with the EXPRESS LINE OF STEAMERS running on the ST. JOHN RIVER.

FOR FREDERICTON; The Swift and Magnificent Steamer ROTHESAY leaves INDIANTOWN for FREDERICTON every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY Morning at 9 o'clock, returning on Alternate Days at same hour. Fare—One Dollar. The distance is quickly run, and Excursionists can view in a few hours, some of the Grandest Scenery on one of the finest Rivers in the world. ENOCH LUNT, June 5 41 Dock St., St. John, N. B.

AGENTS WANTED A EVERY COUNTY OF NOVA SCOTIA, AND PRINCE EDWARDS ISLAND TO SELL THE

Household Cyclopaedia, OR, Book of Ten Thousand Receipts.

Embracing almost every subject; and forming a complete LIBRARY in itself. AGRICULTURE, COOKING, CEMENTS, CHEMICAL RECIPTS, DENTISTRY, FARRIERY, MEDICINE, PAINTS AND OILS, POISONS AND ANTIDOTES, FARMING, TELEGRAPHING, VARNISHES, WEIGHTS and MEASURES, with hundreds of other topics are included in its pages, with many NEW INVENTIONS and RECENT DISCOVERIES in ARTS, CHEMISTRY and MEDICINE. The celebrated Dr. WM. HAUSER thus alludes to it, "I regard this great book as the most valuable secular work ever issued;" and it is UNQUESTIONABLY THE BEST BOOK FOR AGENTS EVER PUBLISHED, as it is quite new. Sold by SUBSCRIPTION only, and every family is sure to want a copy. LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS TO AGENTS. Apply to H. B. MITCHELL, General Agent for N. S. and P. E. I. Chester, N. S., April 10th, 1872. apl 10

CONSTITUTIONS AND BYE-LAWS PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

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1871-SPRING-1871 CONNOLLY & KELLY,

24 and 26 George Street, Halifax, N. S. ARE RECEIVING: Per R. M. Steamers, Steamship Alexandria, Ship Roseneath, Forest King, City of Halifax, and others, 90 PACKAGES OF ASSORTED

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VIA SUMMERSIDE AND SHEDIAC.

HALIFAX, HAWKESBURY, PORT HOOD AND GEORGETOWN, VIA PICTOU. THE Steamers SAINT LAWRENCE and PRINCESS OF WALES, will leave Pope's Wharf, Charlottetown, for the above mentioned places, as under:—

For SUMMERSIDE and SHEDIAC, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, at six o'clock, connecting at Shediac at 5 p. m. with the special train—arriving in St. John same night. For PICTOU, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at five o'clock, connecting there with train for Halifax. For HAWKESBURY, Tuesday, PORT HOOD, (soon as Wharf is finished) Thursday. GEORGETOWN, Saturday. RETURNING TO CHARLOTTETOWN, From GEORGETOWN, Monday. HAWKESBURY Wednesday. PORT HOOD, Friday. From Pictou, Shediac and Summerside—Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at noon, on arrival of train from St. John and Halifax. F. W. HALES, June 5, 1872. June 12

H. G. LAURILLIARD, TAILOR, Gentlemen's Dress Materials & Furnishing Goods, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

AGENT FOR NEW YORK FASHION PLATE; 231 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N. S. Jan 15—ly

GRAND LAKE.

STEAMER "MAY QUEEN" will leave for Salmon River, on WEDNESDAY morning, the 8th May, at 8 o'clock, and will continue to run on the route until further notice, leaving INDIANTOWN on each WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY mornings at 8 o'clock, and on return will leave SALMON RIVER on the mornings of MONDAY and THURSDAY of each week, touching at Gagetown both ways. On the trip of Wednesday and Thursday she will run on the West Side of Long Island. GEO. F. HATHEWAY, AGENT, May 29 39 Dock Street

"EMPRESS."

FOR DIGBY AND ANNAPOLIS. STEAMER "EMPRESS" will, until further notice, leave her wharf, ST. JOHN, N. B., at 8 A. M., on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY of each week, for

Digby and Annapolis, connecting with Railways for Windsor and Halifax and intermediate Stations. GEO. F. HATHEWAY, Agent.

"THE ABSTAINER,"

Is published every WEDNESDAY, BY PATRICK MONAGHAN. All Communications and Exchange Papers to be addressed to P. MONAGHAN, Editor, Box 81, Post Office, Halifax. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—\$2.00 per annum. \$1.50 when paid in advance for whole year. ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms. "OFFICE OF 'THE ABSTAINER'"—213 Barrington Street, Halifax, (up stairs).

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