

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

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

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

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

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

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

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

Showthrough/
Transparence

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

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

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

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

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

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

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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

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

THE CRITIC.

The Welfare of the People is the Highest Law.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 3 CTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., SEPTEMBER 11, 1885.

{ VOL. 2.

{ No. 37.

CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL.	
The Metal of the Future	4
A Step in the Right Direction	4
The French in Canada	4
A Paying Business	4
Britain's Military Power in India	4
The Roll of Fame	4
Notes	1
CONTRIBUTED.	
Poetry—The Lonely Forest Lake	"North Star" 6
Prohibition vs. License	"Sillex" 6
Reconquest of Adana	"Vagrant" 6, 7
Riel	"Franc Tireur" 7
The French Drama	"Esena" 8
Hotel Accommodation	"Progress" 8
Medical Notes	"Anacalis" 8
French and German in English Schools	9
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Mating	5
Our Bluebono Club	2
Religious	3
Serial	10, 11
Further Duties of the Major	F Blake Crofton. 14
Market Quotations	9
News of the Week	12
Shipping	13

THE CRITIC,

Published every Friday, at 161 Hollis Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia,
BY
CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The rumor that Corea had become a Russian Province lacks confirmation. The Shanghai News, of July 22nd, reports that the alleged treaty between Russia and Corea, whereby the latter was virtually absorbed in the Czar's dominions, has been "capsized." The King of Corea refused to ratify it, or withdrew the ratification first given, declined to put his army under the management of Russian officers, and has returned to the Chinese suzerainty.

It is now eighty-four years since the memorable discussion in the British Commons took place relative to the legal right of Rev. John Horne Tooke to take a place as the people's representative upon the floor of the house. But history repeats itself, and we now have the Rev. J. R. Diggle, chairman of the finance committee of the London School Board, offering as an independent candidate in the coming elections. Clergymen are frequently possessed of talents which would make them eminently successful as politicians, but we believe that the peace and good government of the community can the better be secured by the reverend gentlemen using their influence within the parishes or districts in which they are located, and we trust that the example of Mr. Diggle may be followed by few of his brother theologians.

In very truth we live in a wonderful age, in an age in which effects are traced to causes with scientific accuracy. The scourge of cholera which has been decimating the population upon the coasts of Spain, has been attributed to many causes, but it has been left to scientific investigators to call the attention of the public to the true origin of this terrible epidemic. Cholera, says a writer in the "Problems of Nature," follows earthquakes just as surely as night follows day. The scourge is sure to be found where an earthquake of considerable extent has taken place in the Old World. A comparison of the chronology of these puffs of electricity from the earth with the ravages of cholera, will prove what is stated. To-day the disease is still produced where a few months ago the whole coast of Spain was disturbed by a sweep of this influence out of the earth. The small extent of disturbance on the coast of Italy a few months previously gave an equal extent of cholera in that country. Only a cold season of more violent winds allayed the disease in Spain for a short time. The disease is decreasing in extent in proportion to the acquiring of an appropriate condition of atmosphere. Let every doctor and scientist examine the cholera record and the earthquake record, and deny the statement that the earthquake produces cholera. When it is decided, let them give the records of the occurrence of disease and earthquake. When an earthquake takes place a great puff of electricity is passing out of the ground and it sweeps through the atmosphere, decomposing all the small and unseen creations in it.

It has frequently been asserted that British emigrants, in seeking a new home, prefer to settle in the United States or in a country independent of Britain. Statistics by no means verify the assertion, on the contrary, they prove that the largest proportion of emigrants from the mother country settle in British colonies. Between the years 1879 and 1883, 1,752,416 emigrants left the shores of the British Isles; of these, 718,956 settled in the United States, 99,576 in foreign lands, and 933,884 in the colonies.

The Anglo-Chinese Alliance has completely checkmated Russia in her territorial designs on Central Asia, and the Russian press has not been slow in acknowledging the advantages which Britain has gained by this carefully studied move. French diplomats are deeply chagrined at the fact that such an alliance has been brought about at such a critical time in European affairs, and regard it as a menace to French domination in Annam. Germany and Austria applaud the move, and are evidently well satisfied that Russian aggression and French duplicity should thus have been checked and outwitted.

The Malthusian doctrine, respecting the press of population upon subsistence, may find favour in the eyes of the modern pessimist, but its truth is far from being proven. The ability to increase the productiveness of the earth far outstrips the growth of population; indeed, so apparent is this fact that strenuous efforts are now being made to prevent over-production in subsistence, by lessening the hours of labour. So long as the supply exceeds the demand, so long will there be depressions and hard times. If the equilibrium is to be restored by shortening the hours of labour, the mechanic and the artisan, the farmer and the labourer, will share in the blessings which improved appliances and modern machinery have brought to mankind.

It is somewhat amusing to read in American journals of the harsh and cruel treatment meted out to the Indians by Canadian authorities. The criticism might have some weight were the aborigines of Canada more cruelly used than those of the American Republic, but as a matter of fact the red man in Canada has been petted and pampered to such an extent as to render him almost incapable of providing for his own wants, while in the United States the rights of the Indian have been ignored, and he has been left to the tender mercies of grasping and unscrupulous agents. No doubt we have much yet to learn with respect to the treatment of our Indians, but it ill becomes our brother Jonathan to pull out the mote from the Canadian eye, before removing the beam which now obscures his own vision.

Massachusetts has probably fewer natural advantages than any State in the neighbouring Republic, nevertheless the enterprise and pluck of her people have made her one of the greatest manufacturing and industrial centres in the United States. Her factories, mills and other manufacturing establishments now number 14,352; 30.13 per cent. of all employes in Massachusetts are women, 80 per cent. of the establishments in Massachusetts make ten hours a day's work; 16 per cent. run less than ten hours; 4.93 per cent. of the workers are children. The average daily earning is \$1.23, the yearly earnings \$358. This may be considered a small average, but it must be remembered that included in this are the wages of the women and children. There is no State in the Union where the per cent. of working women is so large as in Massachusetts.

Late advices from Sierra Leone confirm the reports of the extraordinary movement among the Mahometans of the Nigritian regions, extending from Timbuctoo to the west coast. It appears that in 1880 a Mandingo named Samudu, of extraordinary intelligence and energy, conceived the idea that he was called of God to wage a war for the suppression of paganism and the opening of the roads to the coast, which in certain districts have been for generations subjected to excessive blackmail and to the plundering of vagabond tribes. During the past five years Samudu has collected an army, consisting of foot and horse of about 100,000 men. Mahometan youths, wherever he goes, flock to his standard, anxious not only to secure the reward in the hereafter promised to those who fight for their religion, but to carry off the rich spoils of time which these expeditions that battle for the faith are sure to win. Samudu's army is now, according to the New York Tribune, only a few miles from the coast northwest of Sierra Leone. It is said to be his purpose to deal with the Timuck and Sherbro countries, whose constant wars have kept the maritime regions in such a state of ferment that Samudu proposes to settle these districts or to seize the professional warriors who are the chief causes of disorder and transport them to the distant interior, where there will be no opportunity for the gratification of their warlike proclivities. It is not known what steps the Government of Sierra Leone will take in view of the proceedings of this force from the interior, but it is believed that a judicious co-operation on the part of the British authorities would effect great good for the freedom and permanent security of trade in the regions neighboring to the colony.

OUR BLUENOSE CLUB.

"I see," remarked the doctor one evening, "that it has just been made known that during the great volcanic disturbance at Krakatoa telephonic communication was almost impossible in Singapore, 500 miles away. On a subterranean cable, of about two miles in length, words were drowned by peculiar sounds resembling pistol shots. The phenomenon appeared to be of an electric nature, rather than acoustic."

"Doctor, will you give me a receipt to prevent nails growing in?" said Test-tube.

"There are several ways. A correspondent writes to the Boston Journal of Commerce as follows: 'A remedy which I have found effective is to soak the feet in warm water, which will soften the nail and make it more pliable; with a knife or other suitable instrument raise the ingrowing portion and press under it as much grocer's cotton twine as can be done without too much pain; change as often as necessary for cleanliness. This relieves the pressure on the flesh, allowing it to heal, and at the same time so changes the form of the nail that in a short time the string will not be necessary.'"

"What is a simple means of relieving the pain of flesh wounds, doctor?" asked Rod.

"Smoke from burning brown sugar will relieve the pain of flesh wounds."

"What is the process of metalization of wood?" asked the chemist.

"I saw it mentioned in a paper the other day."

"Rubeunick's process," said the superintendent, "is to steep the wood in a caustic alkali for two or three days, according to its degree of porosity, at a temperature between 164° and 197° Fah. The wood is then placed in a second bath of hydrosulphate of calcium, to which is added, after 24 or 38 hours, a concentrated solution of sulphur. After 48 hours the wood is immersed in a third bath of acetate of lead at a temperature between 95° and 122° Fah., where it remains for from 30 to 50 hours. After a complete drying, the wood thus treated is susceptible of a very fine polish, especially if its surface is rubbed with a piece of lead, tin, or zinc, and finally finished with a burnisher of glass or porcelain. It then looks like a metallic mirror, and is completely protected from all the deteriorating effects of moisture."

"Test-tube, can you tell me how to get a copy of writing without a copying press?" asked the doctor.

"Mix white sugar with the ink, 1½ drachms of sugar to one ounce of ink. Use this with an ordinary pen, and place over the writing a moistened sheet of unsized paper; lay both leaves between two layers of cloth; put the whole under a piece of board large enough to cover them; then put a heavy weight on the board for a few seconds, and an excellent impression will be found on the copying paper."

"I see here in the Scientific American that a new wood filler has been patented suitable for light and dark woods," remarked the superintendent, as he looked over the paper.

"What is it?" asked Rod.

"Mr. Henry Hales, of Ridgewood, N. Y., has recently patented a composition of a transparent nature for use on all woods indifferently. It comprises finely powdered soapstone or talc, finely powdered glass, and a suitable liquid vehicle of oil or varnish, the soapstone enabling the operator to obtain a better polish than could be obtained with the glass alone. The patent points out the proportions and manner of mixing and applying the composition, which is intended to impart only sufficient colour on light woods to fully develop the grain, while sufficiently transparent to leave no perceptible mark of its presence on dark woods."

Rod picked up the paper, which the superintendent had just laid down, and glanced through it.

"Hello! doctor," he cried, presently, "here is something in your line."

"What is it?" said the doctor.

"Powdered crab as a medicine," replied Rod. "Listen while I read it. 'A Russian paper says: During the last fifteen years the inhabitants of a malarial locality in the Kharkoo Government in Russia have used the crab powder with great success against the fevers. The powder is prepared in the following way: The ordinary whiskey is poured over live crabs until they get asleep, then they are put on a bread-pan in a hot oven, thoroughly dried and pulverized, and the powder passed through a fine sieve. One dose, a teaspoonful, is generally sufficient to cure the intermittent fever; in very obstinate cases, a second dose is required. Each dose is invariably preceded by a glass of aloë brandy, as a purgative. The powder is used in that locality in preference to quinine.'"

"I see it is said," remarked Test-tube, "that glass fish-globes, paper weights made of a pyramid of glass balls, and lenses of stereoscopes have been found to act as a burning glass in the sun, and to set fire to paper, cloth, etc. Brightly tinned or nickel wash dishes have been known to do the same. Such things in a house will bear watching."

"What is the standard of safety for lubricating oils?" asked the doctor, turning to the superintendent.

"The standard of a perfectly safe lubricating oil from spontaneous combustion is as follows: A mineral or paraffine oil bearing a fire test of 300° or more; an evaporation of five per cent. or less in twelve hours, and a constant heat of 130°; the greatest degree of fluidity consistent with keeping the oil on the bearing. High grade neats foot oil is sometimes mixed with mineral oil, and so long as the oils remain thoroughly mixed, as much as 25 per cent. of neats foot oil may be safely used. But five recent cases of spontaneous combustion have called attention to a tendency in these oils to separate, so that the neats foot oil has apparently been applied nearly free from mineral oil, and in such cases fire has ensued. Great care should therefore be taken that mixed oils are kept in safe condition by frequent agitation or stirring."

IRA ETTER

199 Barrington Street,
HALIFAX,

Importer and Dealer in

WATCHES,
CLOCKS,

—AND—

JEWELLERY.

Personal attention given to Fine
Repairing. Perfect work guaranteed,

—AT—

199 Barrington Street.

GEO. THOMPSON,

Brush and Broom

MANUFACTURER,

13 Bedford Row, Halifax.

COLONIAL HOTEL,
220 Argyle Street.

This well-known and central Hotel
has been thoroughly refitted, and
offers every inducement to the travel-
ling public.

Charges Moderate. Personal attention
given to Boarders.

W. H. RISTEEN, Proprietor.

The Anglo-American
Waterproof Manufacturing Co.,
HALIFAX, N. S.

Manufacturers of Waterproof Clothing in all
styles, Horse Covers, Suits for Miners, Fishermen
and Seamen.

Special Waterproof Outfits for H. M. S. Navy
and Army, and Sportsmen.

Office and Warerooms,

No. 61 Upper Water Street.

Orders by Mail will receive prompt attention,
and estimates furnished.

S SICHEL & CO.

83 Hollis St., Halifax.

The Old Established and Leading House
in the Trade.

Sole Agency for the Three Great Leading Houses of
Chickering & Sons, Boston,
Steinway & Sons, New York,
Albert Weber, New York.

THE STANDARD PIANOS
OF THE WORLD.

Unrivalled! Without Peers or Competitors!!

Also, for the Favorite

J. & C. Fischer Pianos, of New York,
And the World-Renowned

Collard & Collard, of London,

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

Prices Low, and Terms Easy. Write direct for
particulars. Second-hand Pianos always on hand,
low.

Are Second to NONE
in the Maritime
Provinces.

Show Printing
Our Type
Our Prices
Our Facilities

Opposite Western Union
Telegraph Office Halifax
G. W. BAILLIE, 161 HOLLIS STREET.

We print by hand,
Print by steam,
Print from type
Or from blocks—by the team.

Print in black,
Print in white,
Print in colors
Of sombre or bright.

We print for merchants,
And law agents, too.
We print for any
Who have printing to do.

We print for bankers,
Clerks, Auctioneers,
Print for druggists,
For dealers in wares.

We print for drapers,
For grocers, for all,
Who want printing done,
And will come or may call

We print pamphlets,
And bigger books, too.
In fact there are few things
But what we can do.

We print labels,
Of all colors in use, also,
Especially fit for
The many producers.

We print forms of all sorts,
With type ever set,
Legal, commercial,
Or houses to let.

Printing done quickly,
Hand, stylish and neat,
At GEO. W. BAILLIE'S,
161 Hollis Street.

JOHN WATSON,

BRASS FOUNDER.
FINISHER, GASFITTER, LAMPMAKER.

Brass Castings Made to Order.
Chandeliers ReBronzed or Lacquered.

150 HOLLIS STREET,
HALIFAX, N. S.

HOTEL CREIGHTON,

Pleasantly Located on

TREMONT STREET - - BOSTON,

One Block South of Boston Common,

Offers superior accommodations to Transient or
Permanent Guests. Terms Moderate.

ROBERTSON & LONG, Proprietors.

1803. 1803.

IMPERIAL
Fire Insurance Company,

OF LONDON, G. B.

Established, A. D., 1667,

CAPITAL, £1,600,000 Stg.

M. B. DALY, Agent,

164 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

Carpet Department.

Fresh Arrivals by every Steamer. The latest style
of patterns in

Brussels, Tapestries, Kidders, & Floor Oil Cloths
Constantly Imported. Novelities in Rugs and
Squares.

Clothing Department.

A Choice Stock of

MENS' & YOUTHS' CLOTHING

Made carefully on the premises. Clothing to order
well made at Moderate Rates. All kinds of Mens'
Furnishing and Underwear.

General Dry Goods.

Every Department is kept well supplied with the

CHEAPEST AND BEST DRY GOODS

obtainable in the market.

W. & C. SILVER.

Wholesale Entrance, No. 11 George St.

TEA, SUGAR, ETC.

300 half chests Choice Congou TEA

400 barrels Refined SUGAR

For sale by
A. McDUGALL & SON.

RELIGIOUS.

CATHOLIC.

Pope Leo XIII. has just celebrated St. Joachim's day—his patronal day—by making numerous gifts to the poor of Rome and vicinity. Among other things distributed on that day by two servants of his were one hundred and ten new and completely furnished beds. Some of these went to free hospitals and some to poor families.

Among nineteen young gentlemen who received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in August at the Urban College, Rome, were Messrs. Degire, of Quebec, and Daniel A. Chisholm, of Guysboro Intervale, Nova Scotia. In the same institution, Mr. C. last year, distinguished himself in Greek and Mathematics. Three years ago, he was a student in the St. Francis Xavier College, Antigonish.

Mr. A. McD. Thompson, of Antigonish, who is a graduate of the St. Francis Xavier College, and who lately obtained a "grade A" Provincial diploma, leaves this month for Rome where he intends to take a six years' course in Philosophy and Theology in the College of the Propaganda.

According to a recent census, the number of Catholics in the Arch-diocese of Halifax (which embraces the Maritime Provinces) is 285,000; in Quebec (in the "Lay" Province) 1,300,000; in Ontario, 335,000; in Manitoba and N. W. T., 58,000. In all British North America, the number of Catholics is slightly above two and a quarter millions.

METHODIST.

On Tuesday, the 1st inst., a large assembly gathered to witness the laying of the corner stone of the new Methodist church, which is being erected on the corner of Cobourg Road and Robie street. The usual services were rendered by the Revs. Messrs. Breckon, Teasdale, Batty and Wier. Lieut. Governor Richey was to have laid the stone, but being unavoidably absent, the Chairman of the Building Committee performed that part of the ceremony. Addresses were given by Messrs. Smith and Huestis. In the evening, a meeting was held, at which Rev. Dr. Burns, W. H. Cline, and others, took part. The estimated cost of the building is about \$10,000.

Some months ago, the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States addressed itself to the task of raising one million dollars for the Home and Foreign Mission work for the ensuing year. The work has been systematically carried on with such success that it is expected that the whole amount will be collected within a short time. The amount represents fifty cents a member.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Dr. Talmage, who is spending his vacation in Great Britain, has preached to large crowds there. He conducted service in the celebrated Wesleyan chapel at Finsbury, on the 16th ult. The chapel was crowded to suffocation, while outside several thousand people were striving to obtain an entrance. After the regular service, he addressed the crowd from the church porch.

Probably the largest staff of office-bearers in connection with any Presbyterian church, is that of St. George's Edinburgh. There are 46 elders and 42 deacons.

There were added to the church within the bounds of Truro Presbytery last year 346. Of these, over two-thirds were received into three congregations.

The Rev. A. McDougall was inducted into the pastorate of Calvin church, St. John, last week.

A call from St. Mathew's church, Wallace, has been received and accepted by the Rev. H. B. McKay, of River John. He will be inducted on Tuesday next.

We regret to learn that the Rev. Allan Simpson, of North Park Street Church, was severely bitten by a dog last week, and was unable to occupy his pulpit last Sunday. We are glad to learn that the wound is not considered dangerous.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The many friends of Rev. F. R. Murray, of St. Luke's Cathedral will be glad to learn that he is quite restored to health, and will return shortly from Newfoundland.

Rev. John Partridge was inducted to the Rectorship of Jeddore and Ship Harbour, on Wednesday last, by the Rural Dean, Rev. W. Ellis.

Rev. N. R. Raven, now temporarily officiating at the Garrison Chapel, will, it is said, be appointed to the Parish of Londonderry, vacant by the removal of Rev. Isaac Brock to the Professorship of Divinity at King's College.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. Dr. Kondall Brooks has resigned the presidency of Kalamazoo College, Mich.

There are thirteen students at the Baptist Indian University, studying for the ministry. They intend working among their own people.

Last Sunday, the new Baptist church at Economy was dedicated. There was a very large attendance at all the services.

Considerable discussion has taken place in the denomination regarding the right of the ladies of the church to form themselves into societies for the purpose of carrying on Mission work, many being of the opinion that they should not work except through the ordinary channels. Some clever articles in vindication of the action of the ladies have lately appeared in the *Messenger and Visitor*.

PORTOBELLO HOTEL TO LET.



A new Hotel is being completed, and will be ready for occupation on or about the first of October. This will be a grand chance for a man with a knowledge of Hotel business, as Portobello is one of the most popular places in the vicinity of Halifax or Dartmouth. Apply to

E. W. WRIGHT,
No. 1, Bell's Lane.

COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

The specimens of Grains and Field Seeds of all kinds—Wheat, Corn, Timothy, Flax, Beet Carrot and Turnip Seeds, etc., etc., in bulk and with stalks and roots attached, will be required for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of next year.

Farmers having extra specimens of such field produce, and willing to exhibit such in London, should at once correspond with the agent.

W. D. DIMOCK,
August 29th, 1885. Truro, N. S.

R. FLEMING,

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

BRAS D'OR HOTEL,
BADDECK, C. B.,

ALEX ANDERSON, Proprietor.

Commodious Sample Rooms. Good Stabling on the Premises, where First-Class Teams can be procured at reasonable rates.

Passengers driven to any part of the Island. Baggage conveyed to and from boats free.

UNIVERSITY OF MOUNT ALLISON COLLEGE,

SACKVILLE, N. B.,

JAMES R. INCH, L. L. D., President.

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

Ladies admitted to all the privileges and Degrees of the College, on the same conditions as Students of the other sex.

For full particulars send for a Calendar.

BEST VALUE IN HALIFAX,

—AT— WALLACE'S

194 Upper Water St., 194.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry
Platedware and Optical Goods
Keeps in Stock a variety of First-class Sewing Machines.

N. B.—Fine Watch Repairing done on the premises by competent workmen.

ACADIA STEAM

Biscuit and Confectionery Works,
Water & Barrington Sts.

Plain and Fancy Biscuits,

80 Varieties to Select from.

CONFECTIONERY,

All Qualities and Prices.

N. B.—Special Prices for large orders.

NEW ACADIAN HOTEL.

GRANVILLE ST., HALIFAX, N. S.,

W. E. POPPLETON, Proprietor.

Rate per Day, \$1.50.

PERMANENT BOARDERS ACCOMMODATED.

First-Class Sample Room in connection

N. B.—ELECTRIC BELLS on every Floor.

TREMONT HOTEL, TRURO.

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

TRANSIENT BOARDERS.

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

CHARLES A. GRAHAM,
Proprietor.

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

Every description of

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

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

ICE CHESTS FOR SALE.

APPLY TO

JAMES FRASER,
32 HOLLIS STREET.

Tea! Tea! Tea!

GRAND OPENING!

The Hong Kong Tea Co'y

Will open a BRANCH STORE at
139 — Argyle Street — 139
HALIFAX, N. S.

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

PRICE LIST—25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, best 50c p. lb.

COFFEES—Fresh Roasted and Ground every day.

PRICE LIST—20c, 25c, Best 30c. per lb.

ELEGANT PRESENTS given to purchasers of Tea.

SUGARS of all grades Retail at Refiners' Prices.

All GOODS warranted to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded.

HONG KONG TEA COMPANY,
139 Argyle Street.

T. N. Baker's Express

—FOR—

MONTAGUE GOLD MINES,
A Two-Horse Express Team

Will leave every day, Sunday excepted, between

Montague Gold District and
Dartmouth,

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

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

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

TOBACCO & CIGARS

150 boxes Tobacco
300 caddies do
110 Thousand Cigars

For sale low by

A. McDOUGALL & SON.

CHEESE, CHEESE.

100 boxes choice Factory Cheese

For sale low by

A. McDOUGALL & SON.

CHAS. H. MITCHELL,

(Late of Geo. E. Book & Co.)

General Commission Merchant,
And Wholesale Dealer and Shipper of

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

HALIFAX, N. S.

Orders Promptly attended to. Consignments solicited.

THE CRITIC.

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

HALIFAX, N. S., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1885.

THE METAL OF THE FUTURE.

The discovery of aluminum, which is one of the metals found in clay, granite, and other rocky and earthy substances, has been attributed to Wohler, but it was not until Deville pointed out its great utility, that scientific investigators directed their attention to what promises to be one of the greatest discoveries of the 19th century. Aluminum is a white metal resembling silver, but possessing a bluish hue, which reminds one of zinc. It is very malleable and ductile, in tenacity it approaches iron, and it takes a high polish. When heated in a furnace it fuses, and can then be cast in molds into ingots. It is lighter than glass, being only one fourth as heavy as silver.

A prominent mechanical engineer says the metal of the future is aluminum, and that in a few years it will displace iron and steel and revolutionize the industrial arts. He says the world contains ten times as much of it as of iron—every clay bed being an aluminum mine. It is three times stronger than Bessemer steel, will not corrode, is very ductile, is a third lighter than cast iron, and the raw materials for making it are not worth \$20 a ton.

A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

The Federal Government have done well in recognizing the importance of the agricultural interests in this Dominion, and the appropriations which they have made towards the establishment of a Dominion Agricultural College and Experimental Farm should prove advantageous to the farmers in all sections of Canada.

For years the Federal authorities of the United States have paid special attention to agricultural questions, and by experimenting on tree culture and by distributing seeds among the farmers, have opened up new classes of cultivation and new sources of profit. As an illustration of the results of this watchful care it may be pointed out that prior to 1857 it was not known that the Chinese sugar cane would grow in the United States. The cane was, however, made the subject of experiments, and now it is growing profitably as far north as Maine.

Russia, which in many respects is far behind the age, fully recognizes the importance of improvement in her agricultural system, and the Government is now making strenuous efforts to better the position of those engaged in farming. France, foremost among nations in that which concerns the prosperity of her people, provides facilities for the education of those adopting the profession of agriculture, and her fruitful fields and smiling vineyards bear testimony to the value of the instruction imparted. Germany, Switzerland and Holland have likewise made ample provision for the thorough training of those engaging in agricultural pursuits, and Britain has also dealt fairly with this important class in the community.

We trust that the Agricultural College and Experimental Farm may prove of great service to Canadian farmers, enabling them to reap the full reward of their labour. With a good soil and a fine climate such as we have in Canada, the Dominion should soon take a high rank among the great agricultural nations of the globe.

THE FRENCH IN CANADA.

In these days, when the destiny of Canada is made the subject of so much discussion, it will, doubtless, be of interest to notice a theory which some hold as to the future of the French Canadians. An article, setting forth this theory, which recently appeared in the *Catholic World*, has been copied and enlarged upon by several French Canadian papers, notably *La Verite* and *L'Etandard*. The writer of the article maintains that Quebec is only attached to England by the bonds of a political union, not by the ties of affection or gratitude. Only a small proportion of the population are enthusiastically English. Whether do the sympathies of the remainder tend? None of them wish to see their allegiance to France restored. While preserving a loving attachment for the France of the distant past, the home of their remote ancestors, they have no affection for the France of the eighteenth century, which abandoned them in their hour of need; and they are too devout Catholics to seek an alliance with the enemy of their church, the infidel France of to-day. Nor can the French Canadian ever become reconciled to the idea of annexation to the United States. They know too well that they would be liable to sink to the position of political nothingness, in which the French of Louisiana find themselves at present.

Mr. Fleming, the writer of the article in the *Catholic World*, predicts that one day there will be an independent French State on the banks of the St. Lawrence. Should the Dominion of Canada become disintegrated, this prediction would be in a fair way of fulfilment. But so long as the English Provinces of the Dominion remain united, the people of Quebec will probably remain in their characteristic, we had almost said chronic, state of contentment. It is true that their numbers are increasing with what may appear an alarming rapidity. There are at present 1,200,000 of them in the

Province of Quebec, and 1,490,000 in the Dominion. It is claimed that they increase, even without the aid of immigration, more rapidly than their English-speaking fellow-citizens. Mr. Fleming draws this startling inference:—"The fact is, that the Canadian confederation is silently but surely becoming French. Municipalities are changing English names of streets and localities into French names, and everything indicates that the English must go." More slowly, Mr. Fleming, if you please. Even granting that your wish is not father to this thought, that your figures are not exaggerated, or your facts partially stated, we demur to your conclusion. Leaving many other considerations out of the question, there is a single ethnological principle in which we find sufficient ground for confidence. It is well known to the student of history that some races are so adapted to govern others that they are called dominant races. The Osmanli Turks in Europe number only 700,000, yet they hold sway over 10,000,000 of other races. The English belong to the most pre-eminently dominant race of all. Their ruling power is sufficiently apparent from the fact that 150,000 English in India rule over 240,000,000 of divers religions and races. Now, the French are not a dominant race, and the French Canadians are no improvement on their European cousins. Their political position will always depend on circumstances which they have no hand in creating.

"Their level life is but a smouldering fire,
Unquenched by want, unquenched by strong desire."

Of this we may feel sure, that whatever the future of the French Canadians may be, it will not be of their own making; that the formation of a French State on the banks of the St. Lawrence will follow, not precede, the breaking up of confederation; and that in any event, we have little cause to fear French Canadian supremacy in Canada.

A PAYING BUSINESS.

We referred in a recent issue to the peculiar advantages offered by Nova Scotia to those engaged in the wood pulp industry, and as our reference to the subject attracted the attention of many persons throughout the Province, we think it well to subjoin a few facts respecting the growth of this industry in Norway, as they may serve to illustrate the growth and magnitude of the wood pulp industry now being carried on in that country.

Year.	Tons.	Value.
1875	8,540	\$ 753,600
1876	12,200	1,098,000
1877	14,866	1,189,270
1878	19,321	1,410,433
1879	20,773	1,389,111
1880	26,055	2,344,950
1881	42,779	2,652,298
1882	60,033	3,361,848
1883	70,000	3,920,000
1884	82,000	4,100,000

These returns are most satisfactory for Norway, and they prove that we in Nova Scotia have for years been neglecting a business for which the country is admirably adapted, and which could not fail with good management to be a safe and profitable enterprise.

BRITAIN'S MILITARY POWER IN INDIA.

The military strength of Britain is too frequently measured by the size of her standing army, which has, during the past decade, fallen below 200,000 men, actually in service. When, however, the native armies of India are taken into account, it will be found that Britain takes a leading place among the great military powers of the world. The *New York World* says:—

"The strength of India in war time is at present a subject of much interest and attention. There are now in the Indian peninsula about 60,000 British and 140,000 native troops. These comprise the usual standing army. But in addition to these forces the Maharajahs or native princes maintain large armies that could be made available in an emergency. The three great Mahratta states of Gwalior, Indore and Baroda can turn out 59,600 infantry and cavalry and 116 guns. At least one-half of this force of 60,000 men could easily be spared for a war with Russia. Then there are ninety-three Hindoo States possessing 188,000 infantry and cavalry and 3,096 guns, one-half of which would be immediately available.

"The state of Cashmere alone has 27,000 troops and 160 guns, while the twenty-two Mohammedan states, possessing 74,760 troops and 865 guns, would no doubt be largely utilized against Russian aggression. Then there are 3,048 European volunteers in Bengal, 1,100 in the Panjab, 3,500 in Bombay, and 2,340 in Madras, who would relieve the British garrison of a considerable portion of their duty, so that the greater portion of them could be spared for the frontier. The Afghans have an army of 60,000 which, in the event of war, it is said could be raised to 200,000. Taking all together—the Afghans 200,000, Cashmere 27,000, the Mahratta States 30,000, the Hindoo States 98,000, the Mohammedan States 40,000, and the British troops 50,000 out of the standing army, we have a grand total of 437,000. If Nepal joined, there would be probably 50,000 more, bringing up a total of 487,000 men. These troops could be thrown on the Afghan frontier from the furthest point of India in little more than a week. The military system of railways in India enables the Government to concentrate the troops from all parts in the shortest space of time. The science of railway strategy has been brought to a greater degree of perfection there than in any other country."

MINING.

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

Our attention has been called by those interested in mining to the fact that those persons to whom mining properties are leased by the government, receive no official notification of the expiration of their leases. True, such notices are given by advertisements in the daily papers; but unless the miner happens to see a copy of one of these journals, he may unwittingly forfeit his property. Many miners in this province have, through failure to renew their leases, thus lost valuable mining areas, which, had they received an official notice that the lease was about to expire, would have remained in their possession. The matter is a small one, but it is of great importance to the mining fraternity, and we refer to it in order that the gentlemanly officials in connection with the Mines Department may give the subject their consideration, and see if they cannot improve upon the present system of advertising the expiration of leases.

Mr. Editor,—Gold mining in this province seems to have just emerged from its infancy. The crude methods of mining which were in vogue in its infant days, have yielded to modern methods and more suitable appliances for extracting the precious metal, and it now seems evident that capital may be used in mining with a full assurance of success, if the right men can be obtained for managing the operations.

Although many of the mines which were worked in the early days of mining proved rich and remunerative to the miners, yet there are many of the old mining gold fields in which mining has been carried on for years with little success, and in many instances at a loss to the proprietor, more from want of skill on the part of those mining and lack of better appliances for extracting the gold, than for lack of gold in the quartz. This is now being proved by the fact, that a lead which gave one ounce to the ton will now give nearly two, and that which would formerly yield but three ounces, will nearly double that amount, which increase is alone produced by modern appliances and a better knowledge of the business on the part of those operating.

Mr. Editor,—I see that, through your valuable paper THE CRITIC, you are endeavouring to do something to promote the welfare of our people, and that you have made a speciality of mining, recognizing that in the mines of this Province lies hid untold wealth. Within a few months some excellent gold bearing quartz has been found in Pubnico, which has been tested and found to contain gold in good paying quantities. In one place three leads have been exposed, two of which are about thirty inches in thickness, the leads not being more than 20 feet apart. Other leads have been found in East and West Pubnico and Pubnico Head, which are said to contain gold. The mineral wealth of Pubnico, though as yet undeveloped, appears to be very great.

Several years ago, two practical miners who passed through the place, predicted that coal and lead would yet be found in this locality. Not long since a man in digging a cellar found a vein of black material resembling coal, it burns well. The vein was found upon a hill, and below it towards the water is a spring, the waters of which are so black as not to be considered fit for use, and upon the surface of the water is a light substance which resembles paraffin oil. Lead has recently been discovered in Pubnico, and a material resembling ochre abounds in this vicinity.

ONE INTERESTED IN MINES.

Mr. Glalwin brought to town this week from the Caribou Mine, a neat brick of gold weighing 54 ounces. Six men are constantly employed at the mine, and the brick, which was valued at \$950, was the result of three weeks labour.

The famous gold mine at East Rawdon, under the management of Mr. McNaughton, continues to yield a splendid return. During the month of August, gold to the value of \$2,350 was taken out.

The returns for the month of August received up to date, are as follows:—

	Tons Quartz	oz. Gold.
Salmon River	960	725
Sherbrooke	112	13
Lako Catcha, Yarmouth Co.	214	217
East Rawdon	136	420½
Uniacke	76	12

Miners will notice by Austen Bros., advertisement on this page, that they are prepared to meet all demands for supplies.

In 1860 our metal industries employed about 35,000 hands, consumed \$100,000,000 worth of material, and turned out about \$180,000,000 in annual profits; to-day these same industries employ 300,000 hands, consume \$380,000,000 of material, and their annual product amounts to \$660,000,000.

In 1883 nearly 24,000,000 pounds of block tin was imported into the United States, costing more than \$6,000,000, and of tin plate and other manufactures of tin nearly 500,000,000 pounds, worth nearly \$20,000,000.

The Drum Lumon Mine, in Montana, is turning out \$80,000 worth of bullion a month.—Mining Review.

GOLD ! GOLD ! GOLD !

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY

MINING SUPPLIES

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

WE ARE NOW OFFERING

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

For those who prefer the Foreign Article, we have

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

Detonators, Best and Cheapest in the market
Fuse, American and English
Steel, "Earth's" and other makes.
Hammers, Picks, Shovels,
Pickaxe, Crowbars, Saws, Axes,
Washing, Pans, Cradles, etc., etc.
Together with a large and varied Stock of
Metals, Mill Supplies and General Hardware
All at Bottom Prices
Call or Write,

45, 47, & 49 Upper Water Street,

H. H. FULLER & CO.



AUSTEN BROS.,

HEAD QUARTERS FOR

Railway, Colliery, Steamship, Mill, Factory and
Engineers' Supplies.

124--HOLLIS ST.--124
HALIFAX, N. S.

Boiler Tubes, Boilers, Engines and Machinery,
Bolts and Nuts,
Bells for Churches, Fire Alarms, etc.,
Belting, Rubber and Leather,
Brass Valves, Fittings, &c.,
Emery Wheels,
Oilers, Lubricators, etc.,
OILS of all descriptions,
Pumps, Steam and Hand,
Packings and Caskets,
Piping and Fittings,
Fire Engines and Reels,
Gage Glasses, Steam Gages,
Hand Grenades,
Hose, Rubber, Linen, Cotton, &c.,
Injectors, Inspirators,
Shovels, ALL STEEL,
STEEL, Black Diamond,
Scales, Saws, Files,
Safety Lamps and Fittings,
Wastes, Wrenches,
Wire Ropes & Screens,
Water Wheels,

And Supplies of every Description.

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES !

NOVA SCOTIA AGENCY

—FOR—

MUNTZ PATENT METAL.

ORDERS SOLICITED FOR

SHEATING NAILS AND BOLTS.

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

WM. STAIRS, SON & MORROW,
Solo Agents for Nova Scotia, Halifax, N. S.

Carry a full stock of Sheets 16 oz. to 30 oz.
Bolts ½ inch to 1½ inch.
Stemplates and Nails.

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

SEND FOR PRICES AND TERMS.

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

August 15th—Pictou	August 21st—Yarmouth.
" 18th—Kentville.	September 1st—Truro.
" 19th—Bridgetown.	" 8th—New Glasgow.
" 20th—Annapolis.	" 9th—Pictou.
" 20th—Digby.	" 15th—Windsor.

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

[FOR THE CRITIC]

THE LONELY FOREST LAKE.

The clear September days awake
With rubly sky, and frosty breeze,
That murmurs blithely through the trees
Around the lonely forest lake;

Whose water shows a silvery blue,
Before the place of emerald shade,
And maples white and tall, arrayed
In robes of finest scarlet hue.

Beneath this water's mirror face,
Where woodland walls keep back the wind,
A view of earth and sky we find,
With perfect forms and abled grace.

And while I gaze upon the scene,
From yonder cove a boatman steers;
And o'er the tide so swiftly nears
He seems a spirit of morning's dawn.

His paddle flashes back the light;
His figure, sturdy as an oak,
Is swaying with the steady stroke,
And tells me of unconscious night.

At length, the Indian passing by,
(For such the boatman proves to be)
Sweeps onward fast and silently,
Beyond a headland towering high.

So once again the regions rest
Within the arms of Solitude,
And jangling sound or vision rare
Ne'er breaks the concord here expressed.

NORTH STAR.

PROHIBITION vs. LICENSE.

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

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

To the Editor of the Critic:—

SIR,—Your correspondent, I think, does not quite understand the sources from which the temperance cause derives its strength, or he would not waste so much of his time in vain endeavours to show that the Hon. J. B. Finch, one of our prominent leaders, has been guilty of a grave offence, in applying the term "blackguard" to Goldwin Smith, because, like all true reforms, the evils to be redressed, the sorrows inflicted upon the people, the consequent tears and pleadings of the helpless, the prayers ascending to God from tens of thousands of afflicted homes, in whose closets are the skeleton products of this cursed traffic, are continually watering and fertilizing the soil, which produces the Goughs, the Dows, Murphys, Bains, Willards, Finches, etc.; hence to strike down any of the leaders, would no more retard the progress of this great reform than the assassination of Lincoln or Garfield interfered with the progress of the American nation. The strength in each case is in the people, not their leaders; the forces of Christianity, vitalized by the prayers and tears of the suffering, will ever supply leaders to step into the places made vacant by those who may be struck down by the hand of an assassin, or an honorable foe; so that F. T. should direct his artillery at our principles, not our leaders. But Mr. Finch did not by any fair construction of language call Mr. Smith a blackguard, nor should an impartial man cognizant of the facts say so. Respectable controversialists should be careful how they deal with the characters of their equals.

The temperance question, like Christianity, cannot be circumscribed by national bounds, hence Mr. Finch, or any other American, has as much right to discuss the question of compensation to the liquor dealers in Canada as in his own country, or as any other principle, question or result involved in the temperance reform. The twaddle reproduced from the *Week* is too puerile for full-grown men to waste time over, and I am surprised that a gentleman possessing the undoubted literary attainments of your correspondent would reproduce it. Neither did Mr. Finch call any man or class of men in Canada criminals, as far as I know. He did, however, characterize the liquor traffic a crime, as do all the prominent advocates of the temperance cause, and all others who are acquainted with its criminal results.

If your correspondent cannot, as he says, see any difference between the "Stewart laws" "and those which the Prohibitionists seek to impose," I think almost everybody else can, the difference being radical.

My demand for proofs of affirmations made by my opponent are mere demands that the well-known and universally conceded laws of evidence and of discussion shall be complied with, and I beg to say to F. T. that he who ignores these laws is considered out of court, and I would respectfully urge upon him again the absolute necessity of keeping within these lines, or I will be justified in charging him with using the same tools that Mr. Finch said Goldwin Smith used.

The assertion of the *Week*, reiterated by F. T. as to the conduct of certain friends of Prohibition in Canada, have all been most effectually disproved; and those who still use them are circulating spurious coin which have been nailed to the counter by the parties concerned long ago—a fact the *Week* does not of course tell its readers.

If the letter published in the *Week* over the signature of C. Rico was

refused by any portion of the press in Canada, I presume the cause can be traced to the unreliability of its statements, the principal stimulating cause of lunacy and insanity being too well understood all over the world to admit of any modification from Canada's limited experience, even if correctly stated, as it was not in that letter.

Of the remarkable influence of alcohol in producing *insanity* in Paris during the late war, M. Lunier has given abundant proof. "During May, 1871, 65 per cent. of the admissions were due to alcohol alone." "Persons in whom the nutrition of the brain is disordered by the use of alcoholic beverages, are more liable than others, to the moral and physical causes to which insanity is attributed" (Alcohol and Science, Dr. Hargrove, p. 200.) Lord Shaftsbury at Manchester Nov. 21, 1851, said, "Here I speak of my own knowledge and experience, for having acted as Commissioner of Lunacy for the last 20 years, and having acted as chairman of the Commission during 16 years, and having had therefore the whole of the business under my personal observation and care, having made enquiries into the matter, and having fortified them by enquiries in America, which have confirmed the enquiries made in this country—the result is, that *fully six-tenths of all the cases of insanity to be found in these islands and in America, arise from no other cause than from the habits of intemperance* in which the people have indulged."

No better authority can be quoted upon this subject than the following: Dr. Carpenter in the *Contemporary Review* of Jan., 1873, says: "We have a far larger experience of the results of habitual alcoholic excess than we have in regard to any other 'nervine stimulant;' and all such experience is decidedly in favor of the *hereditary transmission* of that acquired perversion of the normal nutrition of the nervous system which it has induced. That this manifests itself sometimes in a congenital idioy, sometimes in a predisposition to insanity, which requires but very slight exciting cause to develop it, and sometimes in a strong craving for alcoholic drinks which the unhappy subject of it strives in vain to resist, is the concurrent testimony of all who have directed their attention to the inquiry"

SILEX.

RECONQUEST OF ADANAC.

"It seems strange that the conquered should be the conquerors. If Riel had been other than a Frenchman," etc.—Dr. Burns on Dr. Grant's late Lecture

When Germany, at the close of its last struggle with France, obtained, in addition to war indemnity, a large slice of fair territory of the Teutons' bellicose neighbour, the far-seeing Chancellor who had extinguished the petty German Principalities and welded them into a powerful whole—a united Teutonia—was not content with mere occupation of the ceded Provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. No. The work of Germanizing the newly acquired country was commenced, and regardless of the outcry of looters on against what they were pleased to call the tyranny of conquerors, the work was prosecuted with vigour and thoroughness until a huge slice of what was once France was converted by grafting into part of Germany.

But in Adanac was beheld a different state of affairs. The flag that waved over Adanac was one to be found in all corners of the world, and its colours were toasted in song and story as having braved for a thousand years the battle and the breeze.

And yet under that one flag in Adanac lived two separate and distinct nations, each retaining its own language, laws, and customs; and in the Parliament and Law Courts one could witness the curious spectacle of a mixed assemblage discussing the national affairs, and adjusting the legal difficulties of Adanac in *two languages*.

In the early days of the cession of Adanac to the hardy compatriots of the Queerboro militia, the evil results of such foolish concessions as were then allowed to a beaten enemy were not foreseen, and when wise men ventured to predict that in years to come the agreement to respect the laws, customs, and national feeling of the Crapaudians would work some mischief in the land, the seekers after power and influence even laughed in scorn and derision, and in their anxiety to secure the support of the Crapaudian vote, would slap their once despised and beaten neighbour on the back, and accord to him greater privileges than were ever dreamed of by the framers of the ancient and musty agreement which was flaunted in the face of any Adanac who ventured to draw attention to the growing arrogance of the Crapaudians.

Allowed an inch the wily Crapaudian took many an ell. By vapouring about the national glory of Adanac, he lulled to rest his good-natured conqueror in many a hard-fought battle, and induced that ease-loving soul to overlook the growth of Crapaudian interests.

But from a blissful condition of peace and an inordinate belief in his superior strength when aroused into action, the true owner of Adanac was destined to be rudely awakened.

And when the shrill shriek of rebellion was heard from a remote corner of the Adanac Dominion, its people noted with growing uneasiness that the fairest slices of its principal cities were the property of the once despised Crapaudians; that the choicest lots of land were exempt from taxation and a source of revenue only to the owners; that the language of Crapaudia was heard everywhere in the principal cities, in the law courts, churches, Parliament house, stores, and barracks, and that in the Club House of the citadel itself Crapaudian influence was becoming paramount, and the Crapaudian vote determined its membership and ruled its bill of fare. And in addition to this, the Adanac people noted with increasing dismay that Crapaudians by birth, who had been permitted to publicly keep alive all the traditions and natural instincts of their race, who had been allowed for a century after defeat to retain their hold upon the country which had been wrested from them in fair fight, and as the reward of victory, were wearing uniforms and carrying arms supplied by their conquerors.

And what was it that had so suddenly awakened the true owners of Adanac to the necessity for a change of policy and a sweeping alteration in the terms of the agreement which enabled the Crapaudians to retain a hold upon the land they had lost. *It was the language of the cry of the Rebellion.* The clamorous shriek for greater freedom and further privileges came from Crapaudian throats. And giving a deeper sound of warning to hitherto sleepy and trustful Adanacs came the shouts of the same savage allies of the Crapaudians who in former years had added such horror to border warfare, that even the bulldog spirit of the Adanac almost despaired of any other method than annihilation ensuring peace and safety for settlers in Adanac.

However, when the people of Adanac were called upon to forsake the pen and the plough and again handle the knife and the rifle, the wish to ensure future peace and safety for their distant kindred led them to look around for means to suppress all further trouble.

It was a gigantic task the Adanacs found awaiting them. But in their veins ran the blood of men who had never yet in the world's history failed to make good their foothold in countries won by hard toil and secured by conquest in days when Might was Right.

And so the true men of Adanac proceeded to strangle the Crapaudian cry of rebellion. It was work which an age of peace had rendered distasteful and strange to the sons of Adanac, who were called to the task, and many of them fell by the way wounded and dying—victims to that spirit of toleration which endowed the men of Adanac with the belief that under one flag could live in peace, harmony, and on terms of perfect equality two separate and distinct races, perpetuating different languages, each grasping the pillar of power, and one of them endeavouring to "serve two masters" by lip loyalty to the flag of Adanac and heart worship of old Crapaudia.

And when the struggle was over, and the men of Adanac saw their old enemies once again at their feet and the savage allies of their hereditary foe cowed and beaten back into submission to the onward march of civilization, there still remained the stern necessity of putting the house of Adanac in order.

They unearthed the musty agreement with the Crapaudians of long ago, and expunged the clauses which gave to the vanquished the right to share in the government of the Adanacs. They decreed that in the Courts of Law and the Halls of Parliament the tongue of the Crapaudian should be silent save when it spoke the language of those who had fought the battles of the flag the forefathers of Adanac had died for.

It was also resolved to make an effort to Adanacize the Crapaudians in the same way that the Chancellor of an Eastern Empire had Germanized certain French Provinces.

And it was decided that even this gigantic task could be accomplished by the exercise of patient will, by cheerfully recompensing Crapaudians for the commercial value of any lost privileges, and by the force of a purpose strengthened by past events and made righteous by the blood of young Adanacs slain in defense of law and order.

At the same time it was deemed prudent to proclaim that, if necessary, the new code of Adanac constitutional law would be presented at the sword's point to unruly Crapaudians living under the shelter of the Adanac flag.

And as the years rolled by, the Adanac nation grew and prospered, no longer disturbed by frequent dissension and rebellion.

The Crapaudians became quiet and peaceable under the rule and guidance of their conquerors, and these conquerors, seasoned by past trials and adversities, and alive to the importance of purity in political life, ceased to traffic and barter with the wily Crapaudian for his vote.

And as out of evil cometh good, so from the troublous days of the reconquest of Adanac the people emerged into an era of peace and prosperity. The restless spirits among the Crapaudians ceased to believe in and prate of their ability to obtain concessions from Adanacs by force of arms, and were quelled by the more sensible and law-abiding of their race who, discovering that no man can serve two masters, became in time true Adanacs, their children being taught the one language of the Adanac Parliament—upon the floors of which Crapaudians stood not as the representatives of the former owners of Adanac, but as good and loyal supporters of the honour and glory of the Adanac Commonwealth.

VAGRANT.

RIEL.

It is not easy to vigorous, old-fashioned common sense, to enter into the state of mind which can influence a man like Dr. Grant, to advocate mercy to Riel. To that old—I suppose exploded—kind of common sense, there appears but one view of the case of that most miserable miscreant; namely that his life was forfeited fifteen years ago for the murder of Thos. Scott, under power which could not have been usurped by so poor a pretender to a leadership of men except amongst an ignorant and uncivilized people. His immunity after the transactions of that time is a disgrace to both the political parties of Canada.

Had Dumont been captured, mercy to him would not, I take it, have been ill thought of. For Dumont is a man whose courage in defending what he no doubt thought a just cause (for he is a far less educated man than Riel) commands a certain respect.

But Riel can only be fitly described as a mean and crafty mongrel. His craft cannot be dignified even by the ideas associated with the cunning of the fox; for the fox, pushed to extremities, dies biting and fighting to his last breath. The French of course advocate his cause from race-feeling. The same feeling should, one would imagine, keep Dr. Grant silent at least. But we are becoming in these days so ultra-refined in every sort of casuistry that manhood seems tending to a vanishing point, and the greater

the ruffian the more persons will be found to carry bouquets to his cell and beslayer him with a sickly sentimentalism on his path to the gallows he deserves.

The same sickness of mind prevents the revolting legalization of logging for brutality.

It is a disgrace, *even to the French*, to uphold this wretched hound. For no one, who is neither fool nor partizan, can doubt that the very least worthy of the fifty or sixty more lives of which his miserable vanity has caused the loss, was of tenfold the value of his own worthless existence. Not even, then, taking into account the calamitous loss of property, the extensive misery, the enormous expense, and the deterrence of settlement, due to Riel, (for the uprising seemed incapable of finding another leader, a fact which aggravates his guilt) on the score of life alone, his own is forfeit, over and over again.

A doctrine which may (or rather should) vary with circumstances has of late years gained ground indiscriminately of circumstances, i.e. the doctrine that political offences shall not be capital. In the circumstances of many European States, it is a beneficent doctrine. In the case of the United States, even with the evil principle of slavery at its back, the extent of the Secession raised it to the rank of legitimate civil war. But none of the considerations involved in the convulsions of 1818, or in the Civil War in America, give the slightest sanction to the altogether gratuitously assumed position of Riel. We all understand that, when the Government is indicted for grounds of grievance, it is a party accusation. We all know what party accusations are worth. Falshood and exaggeration are so interwoven with party tactics as to constitute an inflexible mnesia. Even where an Opposition is conscious of truth, it finds it has lost its legitimate power from its inveterate habit of calling "wolf," when there is nothing stirring but a chipmunk. But no one but an idiot (or a worse person) will contend that any dereliction of the Government in regard to the North-West was oppression of a kind to condone effusion of blood. Let us see in the light of History how causeless rebellions have been treated of old.

We are accustomed to connect the Government of Spain under Charles V. with his edicts against European heretics, (and they are certainly atrocious enough), with the oppression of the Netherlands, and with high-handed measures generally. Yet Charles was far from being a cruel or an ignoble monarch, as monarchs went in those days; and, especially with regard to the American conquests, the court of Castile, in spite of its inveterate tendency to legal delays involving frightful injustice, was animated by a singularly just and beneficent policy. This policy it is true, the lust and cruelty of the conquerors neutralized to a lamentable extent. Yet a succession of viceroys, appointed with admirable judgment both to Mexico and Peru, did their best, and that not a little, to mend colonial matters.

The events which succeeded the actual conquest of Peru were of an import extending so far beyond the local and colonial interests directly involved, as to form matter not unworthy of consideration in the future affairs of the world at large. It happened that, at critical periods, two men were sent out from Spain with powers commensurate to their remarkable characters, which were such as to rank them with Hampden and Washington. These were the Licentiate Vaca de Castro, and the Priest Pedro de la Gasca. By a happy stroke of precaution the commission of De Castro empowered him to assume the government in the event of the death of Francisco Pizarro. On his arrival in Peru he learned the assassination of that leader. The leader Almagro having been previously sacrificed to the ambition, the hatreds, and the interests of the Pizarros, De Castro found his son Diego Almagro in arms. The latter was speedily defeated and captured. His personal qualities, and considerations of provocation, sufficed to influence a considerable minority of the council of war which sat on his case in favor of mercy. But the majority considered his death necessary to the tranquility of the country. Altho', from the circumstances of the case, no terms were offered by De Castro to the rebels, his known moderation sufficiently indicates the general sense of a necessity for severity.

The case of Gonzalo Pizarro, however, is, in all its particulars, of more marked application. The court of Castile had sent out a Viceroy charged with ordinances exceedingly obnoxious to the colonists. His character and methods begot a personal antipathy in addition. Gonzalo, the last of the Pizarros, personally popular, took arms against the Viceroy, who was defeated and slain. Meanwhile his imprudence and incapacity became known in Spain, and Pedro de la Gasca was despatched with absolutely unlimited powers—even to send home the Viceroy if he judged fit. Perfect purity, unchangeable moderation, imperturbable self reliance, together with benevolence, modesty, vigor in action, and a faultless sagacity, combined to form a character such as to justify any powers with which a sovereign could entrust its possessor.

Twice, if not three times, Gasca held out the olive branch, but pride and evil counsels held Pizarro to his fate. After one bloody victory over a lieutenant of Gasca, Gonzalo's forces in the final struggle melted away like snow, and passed over in bodies to the representative of the Crown. The triumph of order was almost bloodless. Pizarro rode into the royal camp, and gave himself up. But mercy had been at least twice spurned, and gratuitous bloodshed called for a just severity.

"As he approached," says Prescott, in whose "Conquest of Peru" all the details may be found, "he made a respectful obeisance to the President, which the latter acknowledged by a cold salute. Then, addressing his prisoner in a tone of severity, Gasca enquired 'Why he had thrown the country into confusion, raising the banner of revolt; killing the viceroy; usurping the Government, and obstinately refusing the offers of grace that had repeatedly been made to him?'"

Pizarro was beheaded.

And what was Gonzalo Pizarro? Agallant knight; liberal and kind-hearted, if somewhat vain and hasty; a brave and devoted leader; who was not only influenced by the fact that the conquest may be said to have lain in his family, but was warmly supported by the real affection of the larger portion of the Spanish inhabitants, until it became apparent that his continuance of the struggle was unjustifiable rebellion.

And what is Riel?

FRANC-TREUR.

THE FRENCH DRAMA.

(Continued.)

Jean Racine, the favourite tragic poet of the court of Louis XIV., and the most admired of all the French dramatists, was born at Porté Milton on the 21st December, 1639. He was educated at the College of Beauvais till the age of sixteen, when he was transferred to a school in the Abbey of Port-Royal-des-Champs, where his grandmother and aunt were leading a reclus life. Lovable as he was, the affectionate seriousness of his character, as well as his amiable disposition endearing him to all around him, his friends yet troubled for him, fearing that his strong sensibilities and vivid imagination would lead him into trouble. Here his love for the Greek poets, of which his favourite was Euripides, was first developed, and his teachers, fearful for his spiritual welfare, thought it necessary to condemn, and even to punish their favourite when they learned that he actually himself indulged in the "sinful practice of verse-making!" The Sacristan Lancelot, finding him one day deep in the "Loves of Theagenes and Charicleus" (a Byzantine romance, by Heliodorus) immediately threw the book into the fire; but the youthful poet only smiled; he already had the contents firmly fixed in his memory, and no burning of the book could take it from him.

After residing for three years at Port Royal, Racine proceeded to the College of Harcourt, where he completed his studies, and saw more of the world than was pleasing to his old friends at Port Royal, whose feelings were early hurt at his writing in one of his letters a burlesque on the pious phrasology of the inmates of the Abbey.

Racine's first production was an Ode on the marriage of Louis XIV. for which he received a present of 100 louis d'or, and a pension, which however was not sufficient to maintain him. In 1661, having held out to him, by an uncle in Languedoc, the hope of a benefice, should he take orders, Racine attempted to study theology, but he soon found it an impossibility. While striving to fix his mind on the deep questions of the church, his heart was with Ariosto and Sophocles; so giving up the attempt in disgust, he returned to Paris, and having acquired the friendship of Boileau, devoted himself to poetry.

The first tragedy which issued from the pen of the young author was "Les Frères ennemis," which, though far inferior to his later pieces, gives promise of the genius afterwards developed; in this play he imitates Corneille, later on he shows more independence. In 1666 appeared "Alexandre," but it was not till 1668 when "Andromache" was given to the public, that his evident genius attracted marked attention; from that time for ten years Racine's career as a dramatist was unsurpassably brilliant. In 1669 or 1670 appeared "Britannicus," and in 1671 "Berenice." Corneille attempted this subject at almost the same time, but not with the same success: it is the picture of two hearts struggling against a noble and blameless love, and required something more than Corneille was able to give. "Bajazet" which followed in 1672 was founded on an event in Turkish history, and though in beauty of style it must be reckoned below some of Racine's other tragedies, yet the characters of Bajazet and Atalide, the principal figures in the play, are two of the finest and noblest portrayed by the poet. "Mithridate," "Iphigénie" and "Phedre" followed in quick succession, appearing at intervals of two years. Then in 1677, at the age of 37, Racine suddenly withdrew from the theatre, and would have become a Carthusian monk but for the intervention of some of his friends, who suggested that instead of doing as he wished, he should marry some pious woman and cultivate domestic virtues. Racine accepted this strangely-placed alternative, and a pious, though not over intelligent female being procured, the marriage took place in 1677. Racine was shortly after appointed historiographer to the king, and in 1689, at the request of Madame de Maintenon, wrote the play of "Esther," to be performed by the young ladies of St. Cyr. This play, though beautiful in its expression, does not rank high as a drama, but it is deserving of praise, in that it prompted the author to write "Athalie," his last, and undoubtedly finest work.

Racine's tragedies may be divided into three classes:

1. Those whose subjects are drawn from the *Greek theatre*, as *Andromache*, *Iphigénie* and *Phédre*.
2. *Historic tragedies*, as *Britannicus*, *Berenice* and *Mithridate*.
3. *Religious dramas* as *Esther* and *Athalie*. The great singer of Love in the early and brilliant part of Louis' reign, sounds in the ears of the old king the grand echo of the Divine Word.

From the days of Corneille and Racine to the present hour, critics of all nations have compared the two great dramatists; great upholders of Corneille have striven to condemn Racine; admirers of Racine, to detract from Corneille. They represent two different styles of dramatic writing prompted by two very different souls. Corneille is sublime, exalted, noble; Racine, natural, passionate and pathetic. Corneille shows us men as they *should be*; Racine, men as *they are*; one forces us to adopt his characters and his ideas; the other adapts himself to ours; one uplifts, astonishes, teaches; the other touches, moves, penetrates; one attracts *admiration*, the other *feeling*. Whatever there is of beauty, nobility, or grandeur, is

handled by the former; by the latter whatever in passion is delicate and lovely; Corneille is more moral, Racine more natural; the latter gains in truth what he loses in grandeur. Racine's characters are not annobled as Corneille's by their moral perfection, but by the free development of their natural qualities. In tenderness and elegance, grace of style, and delicacy of sentiment, Racine is without a rival. His faults may be ascribed chiefly to the influence of national taste; a certain stiffness and coldness; a strict adherence to rules which forbids all romantic colouring,—these instead of detracting from Racine's merit, make us admire him the more. Working within the scanty limits allowed to French dramatists, he managed with the utmost skill to raise the tone of feeling. His delineation of the passion of love is unsurpassed in tenderness, and none before or since has as well depicted the conflict of contending passions. Racine's style is exquisite. To quote from *La Harpe* in his *Eloge de Racine*, "His expression is always so happy and so natural that it seems as if no other could have been found; and every word is placed in such a manner that we cannot fancy any other place to have suited it as well."

In my next I will proceed to give a sketch of the plot of "Athalie," and the closing scene in the life of the great poet.

ESEMA.

MEDICAL NOTES.

The writer of "Medical Notes," like many others in Halifax, has been taking a holiday in the rural districts, which will account for the absence of said Notes in *THE CRITIC*.

Dr. McDonald's truthful remarks about diphtheria and the necessity of legislation, has passed without remark from any one in the profession. The doctor will have to dip his pen in gall and wormwood, if he wants the average doctor to be up and doing. Some persons withhold comment, because it is the *Secular Press* which deals with the question; very few of these people, however, pass a sleepless night when they find themselves commented upon by the same Press.

The distinguished Dr. Sands, of New York, is again visiting us, the doctor must find something attractive, socially as well as physically, to visit dull old Halifax, so often and so regularly. We are quite pleased to have him with us, and hope he may come to see and be seen many summers in the future.

Small-pox is slowly extending its loathsome lengths over this country, but will have to move more rapidly to cause much havoc before Canadian frosts will kill it, with the more useful germs of vegetation.

Poor Spain excites the pity of the civilized world, if the scourge should bring her people out of their mental and physical lethargy, or produce another "Jenner," it would be a blessing to herself and the world, instead of a national curse.

Dr. McKeon, of Sydney, was in town last week; as usual with Cape Bretonians, he is a fine specimen, physically.

A "Medical Journal," started by some of our wealthy physicians, (somebody please count them, he will not lose much time), would break both hearts and pockets of those hardy enough to undertake it.

Dr. Cameron, of this city, is a good sample of what hard work, ambition, and strong common sense will do. The doctor is rapidly climbing the professional ladder, and he is doing it good-naturedly.

Dr. Carritto, of Amherst, left home for a milder climate last week; he is but a shadow of the once stalwart frame. He left home with the kind wishes of hundreds of his old patients and friends. We hope he, who has brought health and pleasure to so many others, may return as jolly-hearted and robust as ever.

"Medical Notes" carries two shooting irons, a poisoned dagger, a bottle of vitriol, an ounce of cayenne pepper, a sling-shot, a Philadelphia black-jack, and is accompanied by a fighting man and a bull dog; he intends hereafter, now that he has his full equipment for defence, to criticise where, when and whom he pleases. Spiel!

ASSEGAI8.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION.

To the Editor of *The Critic*:—

It is well sometimes to "see ourselves as others see us." A correspondent, who has more than once spent sometime in Halifax, writes from Bournemouth, a small English town by the sea side:—"The hotel matter seems so vital to Halifax that one wonders the people do not see it. Here is Bournemouth completely artificial, even the very pine trees exotic, and the soil so poor that spruces will hardly grow in it, and yet the town has palatial hotels; population only 18,000. Halifax, with its unequalled advantages, would attract visitors from all parts of Britain and America. But the old place is *sleepy-sleepy!*"

Another correspondent writes from the United States, after this summer's experience in Halifax:—"Could not the want of first-class accommodation for visitors to Halifax be made known by advertisement in the United States, so that some of the surplus money in the States could be pressed into the service? It is really a shame there should not be a well-kept boarding house in Halifax; it is such a delightful place. We shall never forget our summer there, and all the kindness we received, and shall hope to go back there."

Yours, etc.,

PROGRESS.

THE ROLL OF FAME!

It is a welcome office to chronicle successes and honors won by Nova Scotians and by those nearly connected with our Province. In the *London Gazette* of 25th August, 1885, we notice the following:—

"Arthur Laurence Haliburton, to be Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class Knights, Commanders of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Colonel Francis Duncan, R. A., to be Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Third-class or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath. Colonel Duncan has also just received from His Highness The Khedive of Egypt, the decoration of the third order of Osmanli.

Capt. Frederick Ross Boardman, R. N., is also made C. B. Third-class.

Rev. W. H. Bullock, to be Chaplain of the Forces. First-class."

Sir Arthur L. Haliburton is the youngest surviving son of the late Judge Haliburton, the well known author of *Sam Sheik*, and other works. He has been many years away from his native Province, but left hosts of friends of those days who rejoice in this evidence of his advancement.

Colonel Duncan, also an author of several able and interesting works, was long in this Garrison and elsewhere in Canada; his wife is a daughter of the Rev. William Cogswell, so well known in connection with Saint Paul's Church, Halifax; and the Colonel has made his mark still more recently in Egypt.

Captain Boardman, also married a Halifax lady, daughter of the late James C. Cogswell, and a cousin of Mrs. Duncan. He returns from Egypt with honors freshly won there.

Rev. W. H. Bullock is the youngest son of the late Rev. Dean Bullock, of Saint Luke's Parish, and brother of the Rev. Dr. Reginald Heber Bullock, so well known and esteemed in Halifax.

We lately noticed the Knighting of our distinguished countryman, Sir Adams G. Archibald.

FRENCH AND GERMAN IN ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

(Continued.)

"Hause" is in German spelled "haus" says the Grammar and no more about it, as if it were more accident that the two consonants in both words are the same; but even this fact is entirely overlooked there, and consequently also not pointed out by the teacher. Yet it is not in the least unimportant to know it, for there are a good many German words whose consonants are exactly the same as in the corresponding English expressions,—for instance: broast, brust; knoe, knio; fiat, faust; stick, stock; stream, strom; buor, bier; wine, woin; storm, sturm; oil, ol; stone, stoin; turf, torf; hair, haar; guest, gast; broad, brod; wreck, wrack; wonder, wauder; worm, wurm; nose, naso; master, maister; etc.

Is this not a most interesting group of corresponding substantives in daily use? You see here altered only the vowels, changed in various ways; but the consonants are here and there alike, precisely the same,—a now and very strong proof of the intimate relationship between the capital words of both languages. But let us look at some other group. As you know, the English idiom shows a multitude of vocables containing the letter k; now at least 50 per cent. of them are of German origin, and still in their present shape and figure very resembling to the corresponding G. terms, which must therefore, if arranged in the proper way, easily be learned. For example:

English.	German.	English.	German.	English.	German.
dock.....	dock	buck.....	bock	king.....	konig
deck.....	deck	luck.....	gluck	kernel.....	korn
block.....	block	wreck.....	wrack	kiss.....	kuss
lack.....	lack	stick.....	stock	kettle.....	kessel
sack.....	sack	sock.....	socko	knot.....	knoten

In many of these words the English k is replaced by the German ch; nevertheless the mutual resemblance is still a striking one,—for instance:

English.	German.	English.	German.	English.	German.
milk.....	milch	stork.....	storch	brook.....	bach
book.....	buch	lark.....	lerche	to speak....	sprechen
week.....	woche	yoko.....	joeh	" make.....	machen
mouk.....	monch	sako.....	sache	" break.....	brechen
cook.....	koch	cake.....	kuchen	" wake.....	wachen

On the other hand you find a large number of German words beginning with k, where this letter is substituted by the c, (sometimes by ch); but in spite of this substitution and some other alteration the corresponding terms look very similar. For example:

English.	German.	English.	German.	English.	German.
card.....	karte	collar.....	keller	cramp.....	krampf
cart.....	karro	crumb.....	krumo	crop.....	kropf
cripple.....	kruppel	crust.....	krusto	comb.....	hamm
coals.....	kohlen	crowd.....	kromo	cow.....	kuh
claw.....	klau	can.....	kanno	coffer.....	koffer
cool.....	kuhl	clear.....	klar	to come.....	kommen
cold.....	kalt	costly.....	kostlich	" can.....	konnen.

Indeed we could not follow here some twenty different lists, each of them showing in another way the close connection between the chief terms of either language.

Seeing the most important vocables lined up in this manner, the student will soon become familiar with them, will take far more interest in their learning than otherwise: the matter appears *simplified* to him and at the same time *interesting, attractive*. And that must always be our leading principle in the difficult linguistic teaching: *simplification* of the matter and its presentation in a manner suitable to make it as far as possible *interesting and attractive* to the school.

(To be continued.)

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.	BREADSTUFFS.
SUGAR.	
Porto Rico.....	5 1/2 to 5 1/4
Cut Loaf.....	4 to 4 1/2
Granulated.....	3 to 3 1/2
Circle A.....	6 1/4 to 6 1/2
Extra C.....	0 to 10 1/2
Yellow C.....	5 1/4 to 5 1/2
Yellows.....	5 to 5 1/2
TEA	
London, Common.....	13 to 14
" Fair.....	18 to 21
" Good.....	21 to 27
" Choice.....	29 to 31
" Extra Choice.....	33 to 34
Colonial—Choice.....	33 to 38
MOLASSES.	
Chilifuegos.....	27 to 29
Trinidad.....	24 to 27
Porto Rico new crop.....	30 to 31
Barbadoes.....	30 to 31
Demerara.....	30 to 32
" S R.....	30
The above quotations are corrected by a reliable wholesale house.	
SOAPS.	
Ivory bar, 1 lb, 2 lb and 3 lb.....	0 1/2
Erasive.....	0 1/2
Dominion.....	0 1/2
Surprise.....	5 1/2
Tiger.....	0 7/8
Extra Pale, 1 or 5 lb.....	0 7/8
Yellow Rose.....	5
" Linen Towel" for 30 bars, and 30 towels.....	0 00
Half Breed.....	4
Canada.....	4
Imperial.....	4
No 1 Family.....	4
Hermine.....	3 1/2
Brant.....	3
Congress.....	3
Brown.....	"
Toilet 15 to 60c. per doz.....	11 1/2
CANDLES, 65 and 85.....	
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread.....	2 00 to 2 00
Hoston and Thin Family.....	0 1/4 to 7 1/2
Soda.....	0 to 7
do in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	0 to 7
Fancy.....	8 to 15
CONFECTIONERY.	
Assorted in 25 lb boxes.....	12
Royal Mixture.....	11 to 20
Lorenzes.....	12 to 15
1 cent goods 141 in a box.....	0 1/2 to 1 10
Toys per hundred.....	65 to 75
Brooms.....	1.00 to 3.25
Starch, Blue and White.....	7
" Lilly White.....	7
Prepared Corn.....	7
BUTTER.	
Canadian, new.....	none
" S.....	15 to 18
CHEESE.....	9 to 10
Eggs.....	11 to 13
Tobacco—Black.....	39 to 46
" Bright.....	42 to 58
Blacking, per gross.....	3.00 to 4.00
Blacklead.....	2.00 to 10.00
Pearl Blue.....	2.50 to 3.00

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable wholesale house.

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL.	
Extra.....	none
No. 1.....	none
No. 2 large.....	none
No. 2.....	none
No. 3 large.....	3.00 to 3.25
No. 3.....	2.00 to 2.25
Small.....	1.00
HERRING.	
No. Shore, July.....	4.00 to 4.25
" August and Sept.....	none
No. 1, Ingoalsh.....	4.00 to 4.25
No. 1 Round Shore.....	1.75 to 2.00
No. 1, Labrador.....	none
ALBANY.....	2.50 to 2.62 1/2
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore tolqual.....	2.25 to 2.37
Hank.....	2 00
Hay.....	none
SALMON, No. 1.....	9.75 to 10.00
No. 2.....	7.50 to 8.00
No. 3.....	6.50 to 7.00
For city inspection. Shore inspection will not bring so much.....	1.75 to 1.00
HADDOCK.....	1.75
HANK.....	none
CUSK.....	none
POLLOCK.....	none
FISH OILS.	
Cod A.....	.35 to .36
Dog A.....	.25 to .29
Pale Seal.....	none
HANK SOUNDS.....	45 to 50c per lb.

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

GREEN GROCERIES.

APPLES—American, per bbl.....	2.50 to 3.00
Nova Scotia.....	1.50 to 2.00
Potatoes, Cornwallis, per barrel.....	90c. to 1.10
Green Corn, per doz.....	11c. to 12c
Onions, per lb.....	2c. to 2 1/2c

J. JOSEPH B. BROWN, 144 Barrington Street, Halifax.

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m.....	23.00 to 30.00
" Merchantable, do do.....	14.00 to 17.00
" " No 2 do.....	12.00 to 13.00
" Small, per m.....	7.00 to 10.00
Spruce, dimension good, per m.....	10.00 to 12.50
" Merchantable, do do.....	8.00 to 11.00
" Small, do do.....	6.00 to 8.00
Hemlock, do do.....	6.50 to 7.00
" common, do do.....	6.50 to 7.00
Shingles, No 1, pine, dry do.....	1.50 to 4.00
" No 2, pine, green do.....	1.25 to 2.00
" No 1, spruce, do.....	1.10 to 2.00
Laths, per m.....	1.20 to 1.50
Hard wood, per cord.....	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood.....	2.25 to 2.50

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

POULTRY.

Fowls, per pair.....	50 to 60
Turkeys, per pound.....	16 to 20
Geese, each.....	none.
Ducks, per pair.....	60 to 90

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK.

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

No. 1 Wool Skins each.....	1 00
Season lot.....	25 to 60
Salted and dry.....	20 to 40
Short Pelts.....	20
Wool—clean washed, per pound.....	20
" unwashed.....	15
Green Hides—Ox, inspected, No 1.....	7 1/2
" Cow.....	6 1/2
Salted Hides—Ox in Lots, No 1.....	7 1/2
" Cow.....	6 1/2
Calf Skin.....	8 to 10
Deacons, each.....	30 to 35
Lambskins.....	25 to 30

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

VANNINI'S ARDENT LOVER.

(Continued.)

In those old days, from which she has become so widely and utterly removed, Annunziata Vannini was a beautiful, laughing, happy, and good-natured girl, whom everybody was fond of, and whom some (notably Luigi Ratta) loved so much that they would fain have taken her, all poor and dowerless as she was, to gladden their homes permanently with her bright presence. Nowadays her beauty has lost something of its freshness, as is but natural after fifteen years of constant labor and excitement and contact with the world; her laughter is perhaps neither so frequent nor so hearty as it used to be; and it is proverbial that wealth does not of necessity confer happiness on its possessor. Good natured the Vannini has always been, and always will be, one may suppose, till the end of the chapter.

The peasants of Sorrento gave her the *sobriquet* of La Bella Sorrentina, after the well-known song that bears that title—whether from her remarkable beauty or from the fact that Luigi, who played the guitar a little, was fond of trolling out the air at her garden gate I do not know. The name was, at all events, a sufficiently appropriate one.

Lovers, as has been said, were not wanting to her; but at the age of eighteen she had as yet declined to have anything to say to any of them—even to Luigi Ratta, whom, perhaps, she liked the best of all, and who had been constant to her ever since the time when, as children of ten and eight years old respectively, they had broken a small coin together, each promising to keep a half in sign of eternal fidelity.

Luigi, like herself, was, at the time our story opens, an orphan. His father had died about two years before, leaving him a small sum of money carefully locked up in a cash-box, a share in a good-sized fishing boat, a couple of nets, and a little cottage just outside Sorrento. With this property Luigi, though not precisely well-to-do, felt himself in a position to support a wife; nor need he have sought long or far to find a willing partner, for he was steady, handsome, hard-working, and as strong as an ox. But there was only one girl in the world that Luigi felt any inclination for; and she, when one spoke to her of love, would only laugh; and if one mentioned marriage, was apt to retire into the house and slam the door in one's face. It was provoking; but Luigi was of a long suffering and persevering nature; he doubted not but that, in the end, his hopes would be fulfilled, and in the meantime possessed his soul in patience, and got what comfort he could from long interviews with the girl of his heart, on fine nights, after work-hours, at the end of old Marta Vannini's garden, which overlooked the sea. He used to take his guitar on such occasions, and station himself by the low, lava-built wall, singing love songs till such time as it pleased Annunziata to become aware of his presence, and come down and talk to him.

Now it chanced that as he was thus employed, one fine November evening, a stout, elderly gentleman came sauntering towards him from the direction of the hotel, smoking his after dinner cigar, and stopped to listen to the rustic serenade. The air was deliciously soft and warm; there was just enough of gentle southerly wind to set the olives and evergreen oaks sighing; the moon was streaming down full upon the white walls of Marta Vannini's cottage; Luigi, with wide-open jaws and chest well thrown forward, was bawling out "La Bella Sorrentina" with all the power of a magnificent pair of lungs; and, presently, an exquisitely formed little head was thrust out from Annunziata's window into the moonlight. The elderly gentleman was so pleased with the whole scene that he thought he would sit down on the wall and watch it for a few minutes while he finished his cigar.

"*Che bella ragazza!*" he ejaculated, under his breath, with a fat, approving smile, as Annunziata nodded and waved her hand to her tuneful swain. He sat and looked and listened till the song had been gone through down to the last word of the stanza, only giving vent to an occasional shuddering "Ah-h-h!" when Luigi sang flat—as, to tell the truth, he pretty frequently did—and then got up to return to his hotel.

But why does that elderly gentleman suddenly whisk round upon his heels with an exclamation of delight? What causes him to tear off his white Leghorn straw hat, as if in a frenzy, and dash it upon the ground? And why does he presently pounce upon it again, and scamper off towards the hotel as fast as his fat little round legs will carry him? It is only that Annunziata, by way of reply to her lover, has begun to sing one of the songs of the country. Everybody in Sorrento has heard her sing; everybody knows that she sings well, and has a sweet voice; but upon no one have her vocal powers produced such an effect as this before.

The old gentleman clatters noisily up the wooden staircase of the Albergo della Siroua, and bounces into the sitting-room, where his wife, who is twice as fat as himself, lies dozing in an arm-chair.

"My dear!" he gasps. "My dear—"

"Well, Sassi, what is it now?" says she, still only half awake.

"My dear, I have heard the voice of an angel!"

"*Che che!* There would not be room in heaven for all the angels you have heard, Sassi."

"*Cariessima mia*, come and hear! You shall judge for yourself—you who know what a voice is. It is but two steps from here—a little cottage, not a hundred yards off." And the enthusiastic Sassi seized his ponderous partner by the arm, and attempted to drag her to her feet.

"Decidedly," shrieked that lady, struggling violently, "I do not leave this chair till I go to bed! Let me alone, Sassi; you are causing me great pain and discomfort." And, being released, she flopped heavily back into her former position, with a grunt.

"Signor Sassi sighed. "Well, well," he said, "I will bring her here

in the morning. You will hear her and be convinced. I will make the fortune of that girl!"

"Bah!" said the signora, shrugging her shoulders and depressing the corners of her mouth. "You are always going to make somebody's fortune—and what is the result? Remember that girl at Venice whom you took to live with us for six months, and who, as I had already prophesied, turned out to have no more power of understanding music than that table. Remember the tenor, as you called him (though he was really nothing but a barytone), who stole my rings and your cash-box at Ancona. But what is the use of wasting breath on those who will not hear? I suppose this new angel will come and stay with us from to-morrow. I only beg you to notice that I prophesy she will prove to be a failure, and that she will run away with all our clothes into the bargain."

"You will see—you will see," replied old Sassi, nodding his head and closing his eyes with an aspect of serene certainty.

The next morning, while old Marta Vannini was hard at work over the washing, by means of which she lived, somebody rapped at the door with the handle of a stick, and on going to admit her visitor she was somewhat surprised to see an elderly stranger of benevolent aspect, who took off his straw hat and bowed down to the ground.

"Signora," said he, "let me, first of all, felicitate you."

"Your excellency is very good," replied the wondering Marta, "but with times as hard as they are now, I don't know—"

"You possess a treasure, signora."

"*Santa Madonna!* a treasure! I can assure your excellency that this is the first I have heard of it."

"You possess a treasure, I was about to say, in your niece."

"Oh!" said Marta, with a lengthened countenance. "Well, yes; she is a good girl—one cannot complain; but she scarcely pays for her keep; and we poor people have to think of that."

"Not pay for her keep! Woman! is not a voice like hers payment enough for the keep of a whole regiment? Does not your heart leap into your mouth when you hear her sing?"

"But, *caro signor mio*," said old Marta, laughing a little (for she began to suspect that her interlocutor was not quite right in his head), "she is one of those who must work and not sing. One may sing all day long, like a *cicala*, but that will not bring in money."

"That is precisely where you are mistaken, my good madam; singing will sometimes bring in money enough to buy up the whole of Sorrento. Did you ever hear of Albou, and Grisi, and Malibran?"

No; Marta was unacquainted with any of these names.

"Well, they were ladies who made more money by singing one night at the opera than I suppose you would earn by washing in a couple of years. What do you think of that?"

"It is extraordinary," said Marta, with a sigh; "but surely, *eccellenza*, you do not mean that our Annunziata could do that?"

"Who knows? I should be better able to tell you if you would permit me to see her and hear her sing for a few minutes."

"Annunziata!" shrieked the old woman, in her shrill, nasal accents, "leave the washing and come here. Here is a gentleman who wishes to speak to you."

Annunziata made her appearance, smiling and surprised, and was greeted with much cordiality by Signor Sassi. Like the generality of Italians, she was wholly free from shyness, and, though somewhat taken aback by the visitor's request, she made no difficulty about obliging him with a specimen of her musical capabilities. She sang him first one song, then another, and finally, repressing a strong inclination to burst out laughing, consented, for the first time in her life, to be put through her scales. Higher and higher rose the clear, full, true notes, till Signor Sassi could no longer contain his delight. He seized Annunziata by both hands, and went near to embracing her in his exultation. "Signorina," he exclaimed, "the world is open to you! A little work—a little perseverance—and everything you touch will turn to gold!" Then he twirled round, and faced the older woman. "And now, signora," he said, "for a few words with you. I am Signor Sassi—you may perhaps have heard me spoken of?"

But Marta was as ignorant of the fame of Signor Sassi as she had admitted herself to be of that of Grisi and Albou. "Huin!" grunted the old gentleman; "I am not altogether obscure, for all that. If chance ever takes you to Paris, London, or Vienna, you will find that Alessandro Sassi, the singing-master, is pretty well known in all those places. Not that I am a singing-master now, I made money enough, years ago, to keep my wife and myself in comfort, and I have no children. Music and Art occupy the place of children in my affection," said the little man, drawing himself up and tapping his breast. "Now this is what I propose to you" he continued. "During the present winter, which I intend to pass at Sorrento, the signora shall come to me for singing-lessons twice a day—two hours in the morning, one in the afternoon. In the spring I take her, under the care of my wife, to Paris, where we reside; I continue her instruction there, and in the autumn I hope to introduce her to the public. In three years, or two years, perhaps—who can say!—she will be earning if I am not mistaken, a considerable salary."

"But, signor," gasped Marta, rather bewildered by the rapidity with which this programme was announced, "who is to pay you for all this?"

Sassi reddened a little. "I do not want money," he answered, in a slightly injured tone; "but you may feel at ease without incurring any obligation from me. The signorina shall repay me all I have spent upon her as soon as she is in a position to do so. And there is another thing. You will want some one to replace her in helping you with your work. I will pay what is necessary to secure you an assistant; and that also can be returned to me in due time. Now, what do you say? Are you contented?"

What could Marta say but that she accepted so liberal an offer with willingness and gratitude, and that Annunziata should begin her lessons as soon as the gentleman pleased? "But what if it turns out a mistake, after all," she suggested, "and all this expense leads to nothing?" "There will be no harm done," replied Sassi, who had now quite recovered his good humor. "I am well enough off to afford myself a caprice—it will not be the first time." And so Annunziata's destiny was settled.

Luigi Ratta, passing down towards the shore with his oars over his shoulder, caught a glimpse of the group through the open door. He saw the little fat man, in his black alpaca coat and white jean trousers, talking and gesticulating; he saw Annunziata, standing leaning against the table, with her beautiful bare arms hanging down and her hands lightly clasped, gazing out into the sunshine with a pleased, dazed look in her eyes; he saw old Marta grinning from ear to ear with satisfaction; and a cold, undefined feeling of dread, which he often afterwards recalled, crept over him. Nobody noticed him, and he went on his way without his usual morning salutation.

The winter that followed was one of almost unalloyed happiness to Annunziata. Every day she spent three hours at the Albergo della Sirena, working hard at the drudgery of learning to get out her voice, under the auspices of Signor Sassi and his wife, the latter of whom, having been completely vanquished by the beauty of the young peasant girl, as well as by the undoubted excellence of her clear soprano, had now taken up her cause with as much enthusiasm as her more easily moved husband had done. Toiling at the washtub till one's back was like to break was now a thing of the past; Aunt Marta was always gracious; dinners at the Sirena, accompanied by unheard-of luxuries in the way of strange wines, were of frequent occurrence; good natured Madame Sassi had gone into Naples one day, and returned with a present of two beautiful dresses; every body was complimentary, polite, and kind. Already some foreshadowing of the glory of success was beginning to make the world brilliant for the young aspirant.

Luigi, on the other hand, was cast down almost into the depths of despair by the changed order of things. He seldom saw Annunziata now; she was forever running over, on one pretext or another, to see her new friends; and although she was always kind and pleasant to Luigi, and seemed glad to see him, he could not but feel that a gulf had already begun to open between them. And if this were so thus early in the business, how would it be when she should have visited distant lands, and sung before vast audiences, and become a great lady—as they said she would do! There were times when Luigi felt that if he could induce the fat little singing-master to accompany him on a sail to Capri, and if he could contrive to upset the boat at a reasonable distance from the shore, it would be a satisfactory and an excusable thing. But Signor Sassi had been to Capri, and had been grievously sick on the way; insomuch that he had sworn by all he held most sacred to tempt the sea no more.

As for speaking of marriage to a young woman who was all exultant at the thought of quitting her native place and seeing the wonders of the great world, that was clearly out of the question. At the bottom of his heart Luigi nourished a faint hope that the cold and misery of those unknown foreign lands might prove insupportable to one who had been brought up in the warmth and color and sunlight of Sorrento, and that, after a few months of struggling against the burden of cloudy skies and barbarian habits, Annunziata might gladly and repentantly return to her native Italy. In such an event how willingly would he throw open the door of his cottage to receive her!

It was not much of a hope to build upon; but, such as it was, it served to sustain him when, on a bright April morning, he stood sorrowfully watching the departure of the travelling carriage that bore away Signor and Signora Sassi and Annunziata on the road to Castellamare. The carriage disappeared in a cloud of dust, taking with it Annunziata and her fortunes to Castellamare—to Naples—to the unknown. Would she ever come back again? Luigi wondered sadly, as he turned to go down to his boat on the shore.

II.

When Luigi saw the last of Annunziata, on that spring morning, he determined that he would think about her as little as possible throughout the summer, that he would expect to hear nothing of her, and that he would devote all his time and energy to the saving of money and bettering of his position. He knew that there was no probability of the return of the wanderer before the autumn; and, indeed, it was to the storms and rain of that season that he principally trusted to bring about the fulfilment of his wishes. Even in the South autumn is often a dreary time; north of the Alps Luigi supposed that the snow and wind began then, and only ceased with the return of spring.

But, notwithstanding all his resolutions, he found that he could in no wise succeed in banishing the image of his absent love from his mind. Whether he was fishing, or mending his nets, eating or drinking, sleeping or waking—in every hour of the long blazing days, and throughout the sultry nights, the same sweet, kind face was always before him; and as the reflections that arose therefrom could scarcely be of a cheerful nature, Luigi became silent and morose, and sometimes even, as his companions remarked with surprise—for that had never been usual with him—a trifle quarrelsome.

Nor could he keep himself from going every now and then to get what news he could from old Marta Vannini, who did not receive his visits with much cordiality. Marta had begun to dream ambitious dreams with regard to her niece's future, and was disposed to look upon the young fisherman as a decided nuisance.

(To be Continued.)

EPHRIAM ERB,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Millers' and Manufacturers' Agent.
Office: No. 9 of 58 Bedford Row,
HALIFAX, N. S.

JAMES SPRUIN,
(LATE OF COSTIN'S)
Ales, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Bottler,
&c., &c., &c.
No. 78 Granville Street.

TEAS!
Landing ex Newcastle City,
256 HALF CHESTS
Ex York City,
108 HALF CHESTS.
Ex Elysm,
159 HALF CHESTS.
AT LOWEST RATES.
J. E. MORSE & CO.,
Tea Importers.
77 Upper Water Street,
Halifax, N. S.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
DRY GOODS,
AT THE
LONDON HOUSE,
168 and 170 Granville Street

During the month of August we will sell at greatly Reduced Prices our

STOCK OF DRY GOODS,
which comprises everything usually found in a first-class house.
SPECIAL LOW PRICES IN

Dress Goods, Muslins, Holmans, Mantles, Jerseys,

White and Grey Cottons, Sheetings, etc., Table Linen, Towels, Towelling, Coatings, Trowerings, Tailors' Trimmings; balance of Sun Shades; Remnants at Less than Cost.

Also, on hand, a large and well assorted Stock of Men's Youths' and Boys' Ready Made Clothing, which will be sold at a small advance on cost. Liberal discount to all cash purchasers. Please give us a call.

WM. MOODY & CO., London House.

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

WHOLESALE DEALER.
Begs to announce to the Trade and general public that he has now on hand a lot of superior Congo TEAS, in half chests and caddies
Half chests from 15s. 2s. 2d., and 5s. per lb.
Caddies, 5, 10, and 12 lbs. ea. 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., and 4s.
Cases Currants, 40 lbs. ea., do Hartley, 30 lbs. ea.
Confectionery—Mixtures, Sticks, Mint Lozenges, Conversation do
Tobacco, Soaps, etc., etc.
Java Coffee, Stephens & Pool's Pickles.
I beg to direct special attention to my TEAS, being well selected and good values.

Office—18 Bedford Row,

MOIR, SON & CO.,
MAMMOTH WORKS

MANUFACTURERS OF
Bread,
Biscuit,
Confectionery,
Fruit Syrups, etc., etc.

Salesroom—128, 130 & 132, Argyle Street,
HALIFAX, N. S.

THOMAS CECCONI,
144 Hollis Street,
Op. W. H. JOHNSON'S PIANO WAREROOMS.
The Leading House in the Maritime Province for
ARTISTS' MATERIALS AND PICTURE FRAMES.
Oval, Rustic, Carved, and Imitation Work a speciality. A beautiful assortment of Oil Paintings.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,
SYDNEY, O. B.
Situated in the business part of the city. Large, Light Sample Rooms. Terms Moderate.

JOSEPH DOBSON,
PROPRIETOR.

HALIFAX STEAM LAUNDRY
—AND—
BATH ROOMS,
Laundry, 343 Barrington Street,
Branch Office, 76 Granville Street,
COR. OF PRINCE ST.

Shirt Collars and Cuffs Laundered
At short notice, and satisfaction guaranteed. No chemicals used.
Connection by Telephone
Goods called for and delivered free of charge.
All Goods to be delivered from Branch Office must be paid in advance.
All kinds of Laundry Work a speciality.

JUST RECEIVED.
Boys' Suits from \$1.25 upwards.
Infants' Robes, with Bonnet, \$2.25.
—ALSO—
Children's Dresses, Tires, Pinafores, Aprons, &c., &c. at
R. F. MCCOLL'S,
232 Argyle Street North Colonial Market.

LAZARUS'
Spectacles & Eye-Glasses,
INTERCHANGEABLE,
Warranted to Suit all Eyes, at
THOS. D. SPIKE,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,
21 Buckingham Street, Halifax.
NOTE NO FANCY PRICES!

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

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

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

POWER & DONOVAN,
PAINTERS & GLAZIERS,
44 SACKVILLE ST.,
HALIFAX, N. S.

Hall Decorations, Graining, Paper-Hanging, Whitewashing and Colouring.
CHARGES MODERATE.

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

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

PRIZE—TWENTY DOLLARS.—In order to secure for the Christmas Number of THE CRITIC first class reading matter, we have decided to offer a prize of twenty dollars for the best story, with the understanding that we are at liberty to select and publish the contributions of those who may compete for the prize. The story must not exceed three thousand words, nor be less than fifteen hundred. The regular staff contributors for THE CRITIC will not compete for the prize. The stories will be submitted to a committee of three gentlemen, and the prize will be awarded by them to the person sending the best. The *nom de plume* of the writer should be forwarded with the manuscript, the writer's real name being withheld until the *nom de plume* of the prize winner is announced in THE CRITIC. Stories to be forwarded to the Editor of THE CRITIC, 161 Hollis Street, Halifax, not later than Oct. 15th.

The Studley Quoit Club gave a farewell luncheon to the Admiral last Saturday. The festivities were held in the open air, and were sandwiched in between games of quoits. Gracious speeches were made by Sir J. E. Commerell, Lord A. Russell, and others, and the best of good fellowship was the order of the day. The sword, the gown, the lancet and the ledger were largely represented on the grounds.

Strikes appear to be the order of the day. Ten thousand persons employed in the jute mills of Dundee went out this week on account of a proposition to reduce their wages by 10 per cent. There should be some means by which employers and employees could adjust matters without resorting to such extreme measures.

Canada is the land of magnificent distances, but the Board of Health of New Bedford, Mass., have failed to realize this fact, since they have ordered all vessels from the British Provinces to be quarantined on account of small-pox. France might, with as good reason, quarantine British ships, were small-pox to break out in Madrid.

Dr. J. R. McLean, who is said to be the strongest man in Halifax, has just returned from a trip into the country. He reports the people in and about Amherst in a prosperous condition, and confident that the pretty shore-town of Cumberland will yet be the capital of United Acadia. The doctor's many friends in the city will be glad to see him again among us.

It is pleasing to note that the proposal to confer medals upon the Canadian Militia engaged in quelling the North-West rebellion, has been cordially approved of by Queen Victoria. Certainly the men who so nobly responded to their country's call are entitled to this small but pleasing recognition of their loyalty and patriotism.

Professor Westendorf is doing his best to improve the musical taste of our people. He trains his choirs with care, and has proved himself a good conductor. The popular cantata of "Esther," which has been tendered under his direction in several of our provincial towns with success, will be performed in Lunenburg next week. The German element in Lunenburg should have the effect of making the concert in that place a marked success.

As labor feels the first blow of adversity, it should also feel the first fruits of the business revival. Surely capital and labor can be honest with each other and honest with themselves, and if they act with honesty and ordinary intelligence, disputes will be arbitrated and satisfactorily adjusted, and labor will join heartily with capital to welcome and profit now by the irresistible and, we believe, permanent revival of prosperity.—*Philadelphia Times*

The Rodmund-Barry Co., completed their engagement at the Academy on Saturday last. Their performances throughout were marked with the same good taste and excellence which characterized their earlier performances. The season will long be remembered by Halifax theatre goers as a most enjoyable one, and should the company again return to the city, they may anticipate a cordial reception.

It is now stated that the disarmament of the Indians by the force at Fort Pitt was most incomplete. The wily red men knew the value of fire arms, and they took good care to secrete the best of them before they could be secured by the white men. The savages displayed much cunning by taking their weapons to pieces, and bringing in their rifles in such a condition, that being considered useless, they were allowed to keep them.

The citizens of Havana, who have always evinced a loyal determination to preserve the connection between Cuba and Spain, are much incensed at the recent seizure by Germany of several groups of the Caroline Islands. On Monday last a public meeting of citizens was convened, 5,000 persons were in attendance, and vigorous speeches were made condemnatory of the action of Germany. It was unanimously agreed to aid the Spanish government in upholding her dignity in the event of a war with Germany. One enthusiastic merchant offered in the name of the merchants of Havana, \$500,000 towards purchasing a ship of war.

Next week we shall have in the city upwards of 200 prominent mining Engineers, and our citizens have resolved to give them a most cordial welcome. At the close of the meetings of the Institute, the members will visit in detachments the principal mining centres of the Province. No doubt, the attractions of Cape Breton and the knowledge of her great mineral wealth, will induce many of the distinguished visitors to extend their tour to that charming island. The travelling facilities between Halifax and Sydney, C. B., are now so perfect, as to make the trip one of the most enjoyable in Nova Scotia.

It is gradually coming to be recognized, as the *Week* long ago prophesied would be the case, that the electric light is a failure as a general illuminant. A motion, practically endorsing this view, and tantamount to the proposal to revert to the use of gas, was submitted to the Toronto City Council the other day, and it might be politic for Quebec—in which city there is a feeling in favor of the electric light—to await developments before committing herself to a change. There is a growing impression that gas, where there is enough of it, gives a much more satisfactory light, does not throw such uncomfortable shadows as the rival illuminator, and is withal cheaper. Moreover, it is apparent that the hideous poles from which electric lamps are suspended are a chief contributing cause to the increasing un-sightliness of our public thoroughfares.—*Toronto Week*.

The *Windsor Courier* expresses disappointment at the emptiness of 5,000 beer bottles, lately purchased from the inhabitants of that town by a bottle-dealer. The disappointment of the *Courier* is no doubt shared by many in the community, but it is probable that Messrs. A. Keith & Son, and the other brewers in Halifax, will have the bottles refilled without unnecessary delay.

The British Veterans celebrated their Anniversary on Wednesday evening last by a dinner in the spacious dining hall in connection with the London Fruit Store. The menu was extensive, and did credit to the culinary department of the establishment. Among the members were several Crimea veterans, as well as those who had taken part in the more recent campaigns, in Afghanistan, Zululand and Egypt. The chair was occupied by Isaac Sallis, Esq., Vice-President of the Society, the President, Major-General Laurie, being unavoidably absent. Among the guests were His Worship the Mayor, the Presidents of the St. George's, the North British and Charitable Irish Societies, etc. The customary toasts were proposed and responded to in a most enthusiastic manner, and were interspersed with stirring songs relative to the Crimean war.

Year by year Halifax is offering increased advantages to those desirous of obtaining a knowledge of the fine Arts. As will be seen by advertisement, Messrs. Grove & Wells have established themselves in this city, having opened up a fine studio in Sichel's Building, in which they display specimens of their work in oil, crayon and india ink, which the public are invited to inspect. Messrs. Grove & Wells are prepared to give instruction in the various styles of painting and we bespeak for them a liberal patronage.

THE LATE EMIL VOSSNACK—We regret to have to chronicle this week the death of Emil Vossnack, Civil and Mechanical Engineer. Mr. Vossnack returned on Thursday last from a trip to New Brunswick and complained of not feeling well. The next day he grew worse and towards evening became unconscious, and medical aid was summoned. The doctors pronounced that he was suffering from congestion of the brain, and did their utmost to relieve him but without success. He passed away at 4 o'clock Sunday morning without having regained consciousness. The deceased was a German, born at Remscheid near Cologne. His father was a prominent school teacher in that town. He received his technical education at the Dusseldorf School of Art and the Karlsruhe Polytechnic Institute. At the age of eighteen he emigrated to the United States and was employed there by the Illinois Central Railroad, Danforth and Book Locomotive Works, and during the civil war worked for the late E. B. Hotchkiss and the Federal government in the manufacture of ordnance. In 1871 he came to Halifax and took charge of the works of William Montgomery, who was then building locomotives for the Dominion Government. In 1877 he was engaged by the Starr Manufacturing Co., and a little later built Moir's flour mill and grain elevator at Bedford. About four years ago he began to devote himself to the introduction of the manufacture of wood pulp into this country. He recently formed a partnership with Augustus Von Jarber, the special representative of Eugen Baron Ritter and Mr. Charles Kellner, the proprietors of the Ritter-Kellner Sulphite Wood Fibre Process. At the time of the establishment of the Technological Institute in this city, Mr. Vossnack took a lively interest in it, and worked for it during its short lifetime. He was an engineer of acknowledged ability, and a most persevering man, genial and open hearted. He leaves a wife and six children, the youngest aged two years.—*Com.*

EMMA THURSER—This great singer so well and favorably known all over the musical world will pay Halifax a visit next Thursday, assisted by the famous composer and pianist, Chevalier Antoine de Kontski, Miss Pardee, Mr. Tyler and Mr. Pratt, under the direction of the renowned impresario, Mr. Max Strakosh. Two concerts will be given at the Academy of Music by these artists, and if our city has really music within itself the hall will be crowded as a fine programme will be presented. Our visitors, the mining engineers, could not be better entertained than to invite them to one of these concerts.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 9.—Chief Justice Wallbridge, presiding in the full court to-day, gave judgment in the Riel case, dismissing the appeal and confirming the conviction obtained in the lower court. Justices Taylor and Killam followed, concurring with the chief justice. All three upheld the constitutionality of the court which tried Riel.—*Chronicle*.

The Dominion Annual Register for 1884, adds another valuable volume to the record of Canadian political history. Within its covers the litterateur, the educationist and the politician will find much that cannot fail to be of interest. The work is a credit to its promoter, Mr. Henry Morgan, of Ottawa.

SHIPPING NEWS.

LATEST MOVEMENTS OF NOVA SCOTIA VESSELS

ANTIOUA Aug 11—Ar brig St Michael, Porter, Barbadoes (and sld 6 for St Martin's).

BARBADOES 11—Ar barque Geo E Corbett, Weaver, Montevideo (and sld 20 for Trinidad to load for Delaware Breakwater). Sld 15—barque Anna, Kitchin, Montreal; Venice, Vaughan, do. 17—brig M J Brady, Brady, Haytl.

In port 20—barque Icarus, Gornley, for Montreal; brig Zingara, Hammet, from Demerara ar 14, wtg; Aissa, McLeod, for Lunenburg; Edith, Woods, from P E Island, ar—; 21—Terra Nova, McDonald, uuo

BOSTON Sept 3—Ar brig Edward D, Doucette, Buctouche, N B; schrs Orient, Hebbe, Guaynilla, P R; Haytl, Lohnes, St John's, Nfld, Lord Mayo, Torpia, Bear River; Pereaux, Nicholson, Cornwallis; Dexter, Dexter, Liverpool, N S.

Old 3—barque Magnolia, Pettipaw, Sydney, C B; brig Anglo, Love, Barbadoes; schrs Blythe, Messenger, Bolleveau Cove, Althea, Melanson, Port Gilbert; schrs E M Brown, Atwood Miramichil, N B; Etta, Fash, Halifax; Willie A, LeBlanc, Meteghan.

BREMEN 1—Sld ship Arbella, Smith, New York.

BORDEAUX Aug 31—Ar brig A McLeod, Foote, St Pierre Mart.

CAPE HATYEN Aug 23—In port brig Isabell, Balcom, Bunnell for New York

DEAL Sept 2—Passed barque Alpheus Marshall, McFadden Mobile for London.

DEMIARA ar Aug 10—brigs Mary Freeman, Mayfield, Barbadoes. 14—Edith, Hawes, Halifax, N S—schr Narcissus, King, Halifax.

LIVERPOOL 3—Ar ships Charlie Baker, Hildert, Bombay; Mary I, Burrell, Eldridge, do; Ruby, Robbins, Philadelphia.

LYNN, MASS 3—Ar schrs North America, Boudrot, Cow Bay 3—Annie Simpson, from Glouce Bay.

MATAGUEZ P R, Aug 21—Ar brig Wilhelmina, Crasso, Lunenburg.

NEW YORK 2—Sld ship Kareo, for Antwerp.

Ar 3—schr Blanche, Marsters, Windsor.

DELEWARE BREAKWATER 2—Passed up ship Herbert, Beech, Killam from Antwerp for Philadelphia.

POINT DU GALLE 3—Ar ship Thomas N Hart, Blauvelt, Rio Janeiro

POBRO RICO 4 Ar brig Bessie Gracie, Lovegrove, Halifax.

PORTLAND O Aug 25—Ar barque Sulitjelma, Graham, Nagasaki (to load wheat).

ROTTERDAM 3—Ar barque Hugh Cann, Philadelphia.

ST PIERRE Mart Aug 1—Ar schr Arthur, Goodwin Lockport via Barbadoes.

BALTIMORE 4—Ar barque Strathome, Hall, Antwerp.

BANGOR Me 3—Ar schr Endeavor, Martin, Joggins.

BOSTON Sept 4—Ar schr Gazelle, Warner, Port Gilbert.

Old 4—Steamer Durham City, Lund, London; schr Robert J Lennard, Cunley, Thorne's Cove.

DOVER 3—Passed barque Lillian M Vigus, Morins, New York for Leaden.

HAVRE 3—Ar barque Moss Glen, Morris, New York.

LOUIS July 16—In port ship Lennie Burrell, Murphy, from Yokohama, arrived 12th, takes about 1,900 tons sugar; barque Eudora, Fulton, from do, arrived 4th for United States, takes about 1,700 tons sugar.

LONDON 3—Ar barque Alpheus Marshall, McFadden, Mobile.

PENARTH ROAIS 2—Ar barque Sacramento, Reid, Pictou.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL July 31—Old brig Kathleen, Cook, Boston.

RIO JANEIRO 10—Sld ship Algoma, Vero, New Orleans.

Old 6—Ship D H Morris, Morris, Barbadoes.

In port 10—barque Blue Bird, Shaw, from Ilha de Maio, ar 6th, unc.

VALPARAISO July 18—Ar barque Flora, Holman, Montevideo.

AMOI July 11—Sld barque Billy, Simpson, for Cheloo.

DEAL Aug 27—Passed barq Angara, for Lunenburg, N S.

DUNKESNE 27—Passed barque Edith, of Yarmouth, bound west.

LOUIS July 4—Ar barque Endora, Higo.

LUNDY Aug 25—Passed ship Ellen A, Reid, Cardiff for Hong Kong.

MANILA July 18—Ar ship Iolanthe, Scott, Shanghai.

NEWPORT Aug 25—Old brig Advance, McCallan, St John's Nfld.

PENARTH Aug 25—Sld Ship Vendome, for Rio Janeiro.

STRAITS OF SUNDA July 16—Passed New Auler ship, Northern Empire, Vance, New York for Nagasaki.

TABLE BAY Aug 1—Ar ship Annie Binzay, Eldridge, Cardiff via Falmouth.

BARBADOES Aug 12—Ar brig Swift-ure, Stuart, Wilmington, N C.

BOSTON 4—Ar schrs Alpheus, Warner, Port Gilbert; Carrie, Anthony, St John N B.

Old 3—schrs Lori Mayo, Turpin, Weymouth; Percy H Read, Anthony, Bear River; Gondola, Martin, Wallace

DOVER 3—Passed barque Emma Payzant, Dexter, New York for Dunkirk.

FASTNET 4—Passed ship Bonanza, Doty, Philadelphia for Antwerp.

FLEETWOOD Sept 3—Ar barque Amsterdam, Christenson, Parraboro.

LIVERPOOL 3 Ar barques Lizzie Curry, McCulloch, Savannah; Oxo, Dahl, Parraboro, N S.

Sld 3—barque Kate Cann, Eldridge Quebec

LONDON Sept 4—Ar barques Lillian M, Vigus, Morins, New York.

NEW YORK Sept 4—Old schrs Maggie Willett, Ham, Pictou; Phoenix, Pettit Windsor.

Sld 4—barque Douglass, Campbell, for Hamburg.

PORTLAND Me 4—Ar steamer Acadian McGrath, Sydney

QUEENSTOWN 4 Ar brig Lily, Mitchener, Parraboro, N S

ST JOHN'S Nfld 7—Ar steamer Portia, Dawson, Halifax.

REPORTS, &c.

Captain McIntosh, of the schooner Bucophalus, at Provincetown, Sept 3rd, from Grand Banks, reports he fell in with the derelict schooner John M. Ferris, of Ellsworth, Aug 23rd, 100 miles E S, from Cape Sable. The schooner was dismasted and abandoned, with her masts alongside and running rigging attached. He boarded her and found she had been previously boarded. Her deckload of lumber had been washed to the port side, and the vessel lay in a very dangerous position for shipping to and from the provinces. He found it impossible to sink or destroy her with the means at hand.

Barque Sulitjelma, which arrived at Astoria O, Aug 24, from Nagasaki, had lost her maintopgallantmast and mizen-topmast during a gale.

BARANQUILLA Aug 13—This port is practically open to commerce, as the revolution is over.

BUCKSPORT Me—Schr Annie G. Quiner, Nicholson from Grand Banks, reports Aug 23, lat 42 55, lon 64 45, picked up derelict schooner Precursor, of Yarmouth N. S. laden with fish and oil, rudder and forefoot gone, and towed her into Bucksport.

HAVANA, Aug 29—Brig C. S. Packard, from Annapolis, N. S., (before reported aground at the entrance to Sagua and got off after having been discharged under the vigilance of a Spanish galleon, entered the port of Sagua Aug 22 entirely dismasted.) Her hull was apparently in good condition and made no water. The crew had returned to the brig.

LONDON Aug 31—Steamer City of Chester at Queenstown from New York, reports Aug 19, lat 50, lon 26, passed an abandoned, dismasted and waterlogged vessel apparently about 300 tons, with bowsprit and three stumps of masts standing. Could not discover name.

QUEBEC Aug 29—Barque Hecla, which arrived from Montreal this evening, has got into trouble with the tugboat men. It seems that the captain engaged the tug Rival to tow him down from Montreal, while the agent of the tug Conqueror, which took him up, had the preference of doing the work, and sent the William up to do it. In the meantime the vessel had come to anchor here.

Ship Mary Stuart was successfully docked at Davies' this morning. A survey was held in the afternoon. The vessel had lost a portion of her keel and sustained other considerable damage.

SHANGHAI, Aug 26. The Wallace has lost rudder, mizenmast, and fore and main topmast. Vessel is leaking badly and must discharge for repairs. Repairs required may be considerable. Captain awaits orders by telegraph from England. Salvors have been settled with for £2,000.

SAVANNAH, Aug 30—Yesterday a board of survey visited barque N. Mosher, ashore at Tybee. She was found to be a complete wreck, bilged and full of water. The rudder post is broken off, bulwarks gone forward, and house and cabin washed out. Her keel has sunk eight feet in the sand, and at high tide the deck is completely submerged. The board recommended that the wreck be sold by public auction for the benefit of all concerned. Crew still remains on Tybee Island.

SPOKEN.

Ship Lydia, Doty, from Flushing for Philadelphia, July 31, lat 43, lon 25.

Barque Stillwater, 51 days from Bombay for New York, May 29, no lat, etc.

Ship Athlon, from London for New York, Aug 26, lat 41 34, lon 64 69.

Barque Forrest, Cunningham, from Java for Falmouth, May 22, lat 34, lon 27 E.

Barque McLeod, Fulton, from Liverpool for Richibucto, Aug 22, lat 50 15, lon 18 25.

OLD SYDNEY COAL

Continues the Favorite COAL of this city.

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

S. CUNARD & CO.

AGENTS.

CITIZENS INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.

INCORPORATED 1864

FIRE! LIFE! ACCIDENT!

Head Office: 179 St James Street, Montreal.

A Non-Tariff Company.

HENRY LYMAN, Esq. PRESIDENT
Lyman, Sons & Co Montreal and Toronto.
Director Canada Shipping Company

ANDREW ALLAN, Esq. VICE PRESIDENT,
Allan S. S. Co, President Merchants' Bank of Canada.

ROBERT ANDERSON, Esq.
Vice-President Merchants' Bank of Canada

J. B. ROLLAND, Esq.
Capitalist, Montreal Harbor Commissioner

ARTH PREVOST, Esq., Dir Banque du Peuple

CHARLES D. PROCTOR, Esq., Capitalist.

HUGH M. ALLAN, Capitalist

GERALD E. HART.

GENERAL MANAGER.

Capital and Assets, over \$1,500,000
Income, 1881 185,725
Claims paid to Jan. 1st, 1883 2,283,203
Deposited at Ottawa 122,000

The following official statement of Fire Insurance in Canada, in 1881, shows that the net fire premium income of the CITIZENS was only exceeded by a few of the oldest companies:—

COMPANY.	Net prem. inc.
Edna	\$114,881.98
British America	156,055.10
Citizens	228,497.02
City of London	188,636.65
Commercial Union	206,475.30
Fire Insurance Association	139,629.31
Glasgow and London	263,625.87
Guardian	143,217.83
Harford	135,369.31
Imperial	233,141.57
Lancashire	206,407.69
Liverpool and London and Globe	213,168.00
National and Lancashire	79,115.52
National of Ireland	45,069.10
Northern	183,746.81
North British and Mercantile	323,170.60
Norwich and Union	32,450.83
Phoenix of Brooklyn	42,487.02
Phoenix of London	225,510.45
Quebec	69,254.70
Queen	226,931.59
Royal	531,307.31
Royal Canadian	243,227.61
Scottish Union and National	51,633.29
Western	331,617.33

Head Office for Province of Nova Scotia: 82 Granville Street, Halifax

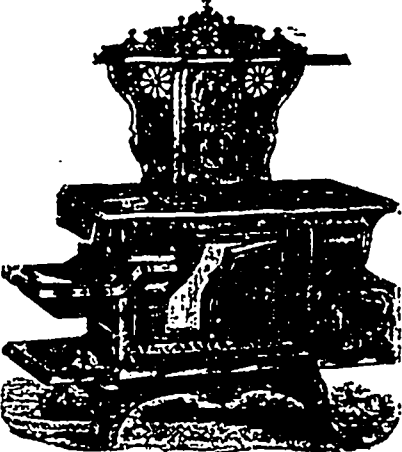
W H McSWEENEY, BENJAMIN CURREN, } Joint General Agents.

Applications will be received for Local Agencies throughout the Province.

JOHN MURPHY NOW OPENING NEW FALL STOCK DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE, Corner Duke and Granville Sts.

NEW FRUIT STORE R. M. BROWNE, 59 SACKVILLE STREET, General Commission Merchant and Agent for FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS & VEGETABLES

Every description of W. I. Produce always on hand at Lowest Wholesale and Retail Price. Consignments and Orders solicited. Goods shipped with despatch.



The Charter Oak Stoves.

For Soft Coal Burning.

A new and valuable feature to these Stoves, and one to which we desire to call especial attention, is the

Wire Gauze or Perforated Tin Oven Door

by the use of which a current of air passes into and through the oven during the process of baking, and imparts to bread a sweeter taste, and to meats the flavor produced by the old style of roasting before an open fire, and the shrinkage of meats, poultry, etc. so a bird is found to be very much less than the old method.

Economy of Fuel is another important consideration in the Charter Oak, which we claim in addition to its many peculiar advantages.

Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

E. COGSWELL & CO., Sackville St. N. B. Manufacturers for the Maritime Provinces. The Charter Oak is for sale by our agent, J. E. WILSON, 208 Hollis Street, Halifax.

MATTHEW J. SLANEY, Undertaker and Funeral Director, 72 and 74 Grafton Street, Halifax.

Branch—35' Barrington St., (Near Steam Laundry).

Caskets, Coffins, Shrouds, &c

Constantly on hand. Cheapest place in the city for first-class work. Orders personally attended to.

Residence—74 Grafton Street.

Only Casket Manufacturer in the city.

AUGUSTUS Von BARBER

442 East 89th Street, New York,

Sole Representative of

EUGEN BARON RITTER,

—AND—

Mr. CHARLES KELLNER

For Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, for the Ritter-Kellner Sulphite Wood Fibre Process.

Opinions of the Press!

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

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

FURTHER DOINGS OF THE MAJOR.

By F. BLAKE CROFTON.

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

THE PROPHECY.

At last the cup of the cruelties of King Pip was quite full.

It was the annual "custom," or annual butchery, at Lotoli. The tyrant had feasted on horrors all the forenoon. Then he had dined luxuriously in the open air, surrounded by some caged cannibals whom his warriors had captured in a raid. Their hungry faces, he said, improved his appetite, just as the sound of rain on the roof of his royal hut made him appreciate the dryness and comfort within.

The crowning attraction of the festival came last. The conquered rebel chieftains, Tookee, Hookee, and Tehee, were ushered into the royal presence, stepping proudly and defiantly, though they were chained together. They had been sentenced to fight a huge gorilla that had been provoked into pursuing a canoe on the Gaboon, and soon captured in a net and towed to shore half drowned. Now it was caged, and ready to minister to the vengeance and amusement of the king.

A choice of weapons had at first been offered to the prisoners. But that very morning a famous soothsayer, a seventh son of a seventh daughter and born with an odd number of toes, had said ominously: "The national weapon shall slay the great ape, and the slayer shall die a king."

In consequence of this alarming prediction the superstitious despot forbade the use of the bow, for all his councillors agreed that it was the national weapon of the Lotolies. After the rebels should have been slain, Pip purposed winding up the sport, and securing himself for life upon the throne in accordance with the prophecy, by shooting the gorilla with arrows—from his safe and comfortable seat above the walls of the arena.

Meanwhile he was in fine spirits, and in a pleasurable state of expectancy, for he had never seen a gorilla killing a human being. It would be a new sensation, and he expected to enjoy it as much as Squeers enjoyed his first opportunity of thrashing a boy in a cab. He had already rewarded the courtier to whose suggestion he owed so agreeable a prospect.

Tookee, Hookee, and Tehee were finally given only three weapons—a sword, an assegai and a lasso.

They drew lots for first choice. Hookee, who won, selected the assegai, thinking it *might* be the national weapon. For the same reason Tookee, who drew the second longest lot, chose the sword, which was of native manufacture. The lasso only remained for Tehee, and he had never used one in his life!

They were to encounter the gorilla one after the other.

Tookee who was himself of royal blood, entered the arena determined not to give his cruel kinsman Pip the extra pleasure of seeing him quail. He rushed straight towards the gorilla's cage, which was not yet opened, evidently hoping to gain an advantage before the brute could get out. But the door was pulled up from above a moment too soon for the brave Tookee, and the huge ape bounded into the open arena, beating an echoing note of defiance upon his ample bosom. The undaunted chief lunged swiftly at the creature's heart, with such force that the worthless blade, encountering a rib, snapped in two. One crushing blow on his forehead from his enemy, and Tookee had died like a warrior of Lotoli.

Hookee had been dragged into the rebellion against his will, and had vainly begged the king to pardon him on that ground. However, he entered the lists with some appearance of courage, and brandishing his assegai. But the fate of his friend had unmanned him a little, and destroyed his trust in his weapon. When the hideous brute renewed his deep, angry roar, Hookee trembled and fled, prodding blindly behind him at his pursuer. But Hookee might as well have tried to check a tornado with a paper fan. In a moment the gorilla had broken the spear's shaft. In another moment he had felled Hookee with a blow that was less effective than the one which had finished poor Tookee, only because the latter chief had been advancing gamely against the stroke, while Hookee was running away from it as fast as his legs would carry him. He who fights and runs away, may live to fight another day.

Before the gorilla had time to make a sure end of his motionless foe, Tehee bounded from the prisoner's door with the agility of a harlequin, and waved his hand gracefully to the audience. He carried no lasso, and was armed only with an inspiration. His supple frame glistened in the sun, having been freshly anointed; and his new, purple-bathing-drawers struck some of the spectators as showing too frivolous a regard for style in one about to die. But the medicine-man who had made the prophecy in the morning, muttered "Mumbo," which afterwards increased his credit very much; for "Mumbo" was a learned word, unknown to the Lotolies, and which, as afterwards interpreted by the soothsayer himself, meant "appropriate." It was, in fact, a cabalistic term, whose meaning varied a good deal according to circumstances, making it quite handy for an anti-vernacular, highly oracular, feather-his-nest old man.

Tehee answered the ape's angry challenge with a loud and defiant Ethiopian chuckle, as the man and his deformed image rushed swiftly at each other. Not a woman there but trembled and prayed for the graceful and intrepid Tehee. At the decisive moment that active chieftain projected himself into the air, in a horizontal posture and head foremost, as a swimmer takes a header into the water off a spring-board. In fact, he converted himself into a human missile. His head flew safely through the terrible arms of his surprised antagonist, and struck the latter full but just under the breast bone. The gorilla fell without a groan—not because he felt no pain, but because he had not a single breath left in his body. His mighty right hand, which had fractured Tookee's skull, came down on Tehee only in a

tremendous spunk, so that it broke no bones, if it did detract somewhat from the glory of the victory, and remind the victor unpleasantly of his nursery days.

At this point in the proceedings Hookee opened both eyes. He had half-opened one a few seconds earlier, but, the contest being then undecided, he had closed it again, and resumed his judicious inaction. Now he sprang fearlessly to his feet, and, picking up the head of his broken assegai, buried it in the neck of the fallen gorilla. Then he looked proudly and victoriously around the audience.

"Stand against the wall!" shouted Tehee to the posing Hookee.

No sooner had the latter wonderingly obeyed this mandate, than the aspiring Tehee bounded on his shoulders, and, grasping the top of the wall, drew himself up out of the arena. He snatched a sword from the captain of Pip's body-guard, and dealt a death-blow to the cruel king. Then he seated himself upon the throne, and nominated a friend of his own captain of the guard.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."

So thought the medicine-man. And before the soldiers had decided how to act, he started to his feet.

"Tehee hath overcome the gorilla with the national weapon," he cried, "and he shall die a king. The head is the national weapon of the African and the ram. Long live the great King Tehee!"

"Long live King Tehee!" echoed the late Pip's Carolinian interpreter; and, in his enthusiasm, forgetting he no longer wore such an article, he raised his hand to toss his hat into the air. He chucked up a wisp of his wool instead, and the expression of his face was not blissful when he felt his mistake. A few minutes later he was arrested on a charge of tearing his hair in spite and mortification at the change of dynasties, and he lost his valuable post of interpreter in consequence.

"Long live Tehee!" shouted the spectators with one accord, dazed at his audacity.

"Your Majesty will remember that I said 'Mumbo'—that is to say 'fit and meet'—the moment I saw your Majesty enter the arena clad in purple, which is the royal color."

"We shall not forget it," answered King Tehee; "and we herewith appoint you our Prime Minister. The design of your seal of office shall be a serpent embracing an owl with the motto 'Mumbo,' which, I believe, means fit and meet."

Tehee was not ungrateful, but he was a wee bit satirical.

There was one incident of the revolution at Lotoli that I did not choose to look at. The starving cannibals who had been forced to witness Pip dining were unengaged, and, after kissing the feet of their liberator, were allowed to eat their tormentor, Pip. Old Mumbo said this was poetic justice, but I could not see the poetical part of it myself.

Next morning the gallant Tookee was buried with great pomp, Tehee himself being chief mourner.

"He was a splendid fellow!" sighed Hookee, strutting home from the funeral with the mien of a hero; "but he wanted discretion, or he might have lived to see the glorious victory that WE won!"

(To be continued.)

THE LONDON
RUBBER STAMP CO.
217 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.
Manufacturer of Rubber Stamps for
Banks, Railroads, and Offices.
Stamps Cleaned, Altered and Repaired.
Agents Wanted.

UNDERTAKER AND FUNERAL DIRECTOR,
JOHN SNOW,
(Sixton St. Paul's Church).
36 Argyle Street, Halifax.

Place of Business open all night. All orders personally attended to. No connection with any other undertaker.

"COSTIN"
Corner Duke & Water Sts.
HALIFAX, N. S.,

HIGH CLASS { WINES,
BRANDIES,
SPIRITS, ETC.

Choice Selection of Port Wine.

ELFAST { GINGER ALE,
LEMONADE.

Bass & Co's Pale Ale.

Nova Scotia Steam Laundry,

No. 9 Blowers Street,

HALIFAX, N. S.

JOHN A. POND, --- Proprietor.

Laundry Work of every description executed at short notice. Gentlemen's Underclothing Repaired Free of Charge. Lace Curtains are carefully and well Cleaned. Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

WM. BANNISTER
144 GRANVILLE ST.,
HALIFAX, N. S.,

Importer and Dealer in Watches, Clocks,
Jewelry and Optical Goods.

A fine assortment of the latest Parisian and New York Patterns of

Silver Knives and Forks, Napkin Rings, Card
Receivers, etc., etc.

AN OFFER! AN OFFER!!
The best designs of the famous WALTHAM
WATCHES, direct from the Manufactory, at
Prices that defy competition.

Remember the Number—144 Granville Street.

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

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

Puttner's Emulsion

Is now Sold by every Druggist in Canada.

Puttner's Emulsion

Is now Prescribed by almost every Doctor in this Province.

Puttner's Emulsion

Is now Manufactured by Machi ry, contains the Finest Materials, and is most carefully prepared under the superintendence of W. H. Simpson, Ph. G.

H. F. WORRALL,

Shipping & Commission Merchant

- 250 bbls Ruby Roller Patent FLOUR
125 " Kent
125 " W. Eggs
125 " Pillsbury's Best and Reform Flour
125 bbls American E. D. MEAL
50 bbls P. E. Island MEAL and P. M. PORK
25 bbls PLATE BEEF
Puns Molasses bbls Sugar
Bbls Bread bxs Tobacco, Chests Tea, and

General Fishing Supplies.

5000 bxs in tall Lobster Shook, dry and well seasoned POWERS WHARE.

BOILER MAKING!

HANTSPORT, N. S. All kinds of STEAM BOILERS made at short notice. ON HAND FOUR BOILERS, Thirty to Thirty-Five horse power, about thirteen Feet Long with Fifty-Two three inch Tubes, suitable for Saw Mills or Planing. E. CHURCHILL & SON.

CAPE BRETON HOUSE,

163 Lower Water Street, HALIFAX, N. S.

Constantly on hand, a selected Stock, comprising Family FLOUR, Fine, Superfine and Extra Corn Meal, Oatmeal, Pork, Beef, Beans, Peas, Rice, Barley, Sosp, Tobacco, Tea, Molasses, Sugar, etc., for Family and Ships' Use. Also—A choice stock of

ALES, WINES, and LIQUORS.

Orders Promptly filled. City Goods delivered Free of Charge. JOHN LAHEY, Proprietor.

T. C. ALLEN & COMPANY

FORMERLY BUCKLEY & ALLEN, Booksellers, Stationers, COPPER PLATE PRINTERS & EMBOSSEERS. DEALERS IN Fine Wedding & Invitation Stationery, Fine Leather and Fancy Goods, Magazines and Newspapers.

The Largest Assortment of BOOKS in Library and Presentation Binding.

10,000 Volumes Choice Cheap Reading. Send for Catalogues. Books by Post Free.

English and American Bookstore,

124 Granville Street, HALIFAX, N. S.

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

JOHN BOWES,

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

All descriptions of Mercantile, Insurance and Law Printing executed with care and despatch. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. Address as above. VISITING CARDS, Ladies or Gents, neatly Printed on best thin Ivory Card, at 80c. per pack of 50.

THOS. P. CONNOLLY,

CENTRAL BOOK STORE, CORNER OF George and Granville Streets.

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

BOOKS

In all departments of Literature.

STATIONERY

Is our LEADING LINE, and in this department will be found the latest novelties.

FASHIONABLE STATIONERY

Is made a particular item. SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS and ROOM PAPER, A large stock of each line always on hand. THOS. P. CONNOLLY.

EYE, EAR and THROAT.

J. R. MCLEAN,

Office—91 Hollis, Corner Salter Street, Halifax, N. S.

CHEAP MUSIC BOOKS.

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

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

W. W. Howell & Co.

MACHINISTS,

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

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

BOSTON, HALIFAX,

P. E. I. S. S. LINE

BOSTON,

is comprised of the following first-class Ocean Steamers: CARROLL, 1,400 tons, and WORCESTER, 1,400 tons, having excellent Passenger accommodations, and Leav' Nickerson's Wharf alternate'y every SATURDAY during the season, at 12, noon, for Halifax. RETURNING—Leave Halifax every Saturday, at 4 p.m. Arriving in Boston early Monday Morning, in season to connect with all Trains for the South and West.

FARES.

Stateroom.....\$7.00 Cabin..... 6.00 Halifax to Boston and Return....10.00

No Second-class or Steerage Tickets sold by this Line. Excursions arranged and Tickets sold to all points in connection with World Travel Co. Staterooms can be secured in advance by mail, or by application to W. H. RING, Nickerson's Wharf, Boston, or J. F. PHELAN & SON, Halifax.

'Sterling' Gold Mine,

OLDHAM, N. S.

As a whole or in detached portions the Areas in the above well known property can be purchased at approved values, by tender, viz—

Lease, No. 400, containing 1 1/4 acres, namely, Nos. 1 to 7 inclusive. East half of Nos. 229, 230, 231, 232 to 237, inclusive.

Lease, No. 401, of 4 areas, viz., Nos. 28, 29, 30 and 357.

Lease, No. 402, of 5 areas, viz., Nos. 225, 232, 230, 315, 6 G.

Lease, No. 403, of 21 areas, viz. Nos. 238 to 243 inclusive. Nos. 301 to 303 inclusive. Nos. 319 to 321 inclusive. Nos. 529, 531, 573, 575, 579, 581.

Lease, No. 404, of 3 areas, viz., Nos. 245, 590, 597.

Lease, No. 405, of 27 areas, viz., Nos. 230 to 260 inclusive. Nos. 260 to 275 inclusive. Nos. 281 to 291 inclusive.

Lease, No. 406, of 25 areas, viz., Nos. 331, 333, 334, 336, 337, 339 to 350 inclusive. Nos. 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535.

Lease, No. 407, of 3 areas, viz., Nos. 510, 700, 801.

Lease, No. 408, of 3 areas, viz., Nos. 545, 546, 547.

Lease, No. 409, of 2 areas, viz., Nos. 551, 554.

Lease, No. 410, of 7 areas, viz., Nos. 588, 590, 592 to 594 inclusive. Nos. 687, 683.

Lease, No. 411, of 7 areas, viz., Nos. 818, 819, 822, 823, 824, 825.

—ALSO— 3 large batteries of 5 stamps each, 2 smaller do. of 4 do., with cams and shaft and stamp rods and boxes, and all buildings connected with the property.

On the above property are the South Wall of Sutherland, Harrison, Wallace, Symonds, Barrett, Frankfort, Blue Britannia and Hall Lodes. It is now open for private sale as above, but tenders will not be considered unless contemplating in the whole or a substantial part, cash payment. Tenders can specify offers as to the whole property en bloc or in separate leases. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender, but bonafide offers will meet with consideration, if received in writing until the 15th day of September, 1885. Should no satisfactory tenders be by that time received, the property will be otherwise disposed of. Address B. G. GRAY, Solicitor, 91 Hollis St. Halifax, N. S.

UNSURPASSED SITE

—FOR— First-Class Hotel, College or Academy.

HEAD OF NORTH-WEST ARM

TO BE LET

On a Building Lease for 21 Years, renewable, and with option for purchase during term.

Unsurpassed—Because

- 1. The property is free from the heavy tax system prevailing in Halifax, being just beyond the city boundaries.
2. It fronts on the North-West Arm, it is surrounded by roads on the other three sides, and is accessible in easy walking distance from the city, as well as by water and carriage roads.
3. The city water pipes with high pressure traverse the property thus making baths available up to the highest floor of build'g's, besides supplying water for fountains, gardens, and for flushing drains.
4. Salt water is close at hand, to be pumped, hot or cold, into baths, on any floor of buildings, if desired.
5. The scenery and beautiful drives to 'Herring Cove,' 'The Dingle,' 'Prospect,' and various other favorite resorts, present unusual attractions, and a good Hotel on this spot would be crowded with guests. As more accommodation was needed the buildings could be extended in all directions on the property.
6. In winter, skating, tobogganing, sleighing, and other parties, would centre at a well kept Hotel on the spot.
7. A small steam barge would make available for salt water bathing numerous secluded and charming spots on the Arm and its vicinity, while business men could reach their offices of a morning and return to their families of an evening through pleasant sea breezes, and free from heat and dust. Schools and places of worship are close at hand.
8. A long lease tenure, the capital for purchase of land would be available for buildings, and at the same time the tenant who the good will of his business had become valuable could either sell out his interest or purchase the land at an interest stipulated in the Lease.
9. After 21 years benefit the Lease would be renewable each Seven Years on terms which may be stipulated at the outset.
A capable man, with energy and industry could not lose, but would stand to win a handsome competence by taking hold of this property on terms such as are above suggested. Any such person, MAKING BUSINESS, can learn further particulars on applying at the Office of B. G. GRAY, 91 Hollis Street, Halifax.

N. Washington, M. D., etc.,

The Eminent Throat and Lung Surgeon, of Toronto, is now permanently located, Halifax Office, Parlor 73, International Hotel.

The following testimonials are as genuine as gold, and speak in laudable, praiseworthy manner of the most wonderful cures ever recorded. The number of testimonials published here is necessarily limited, but for our extended list, see circulars, which are distributed throughout the city. The Dr. wishes to impress on his patients the necessity of calling early, and also all who may be affected with any of the following diseases, viz.:

Catarrh of the Head and Throat, Catarrhal Deafness, Chronic Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption. Also, Loss of Voice, Sore Throat, etc.

COME EARLY. CONSULTATION FREE.

Read the circulars, and hand them to your neighbors. LOSS OF VOICE AND CONSUMPTION CURED. Frederickton, June 19, 1884.

DR. WASHINGTON—

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

CATARRH CURED.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS STANDING. Wesley Bullen, Esq., Wholesale Liquor Merchant, Firrus Street, Belleville, Ont., says—"I have been affected with Catarrh for 25 years, and after trying every available remedy without effect, took the Spirometer, which, with the medicines used, entirely cured me. WESLEY BULLEN.

CONSUMPTION ARRESTED.

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

To DR. WASHINGTON, Throat and Lung Surgeon, Parlor 73, International Hotel: Dear Sir,—Having been troubled with weak lungs and hemorrhage for some time with every indication of speedy consumption, concluded to try your "INHALATION TREATMENT," with the most flattering results. In fact to-day I am attending to my general business without noticing my former weaknesses, or that my lungs were ever affected. Your treatment cannot be too highly recommended. H. G. WILSON.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

Gaspereaux, P. O. N. S.

DR. WASHINGTON—

Dear Sir,—I was given up to die by several physicians of Halifax and elsewhere. I was falling fast, could not walk up stairs without getting out of breath, had cough, raising large quantities of matter, night sweats, etc. After taking your treatment for a month and a half, I gained 21 lbs., and since then have gained 45, increasing in general weight from 145 to 190 lbs. My recovery has been a very great surprise to physicians and friends, who seem unable to believe that such a wonderful cure has been effected. I accept my many thanks. LOWDEN BENJAMIN. Reference—Mr Davidson, merch at tailor, Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE TESTIMONY.

CONSUMPTION CURED IN THE LAST STAGE. CAPTAIN WILLIAM SALTER, No 27 Granville Street, Halifax, N.S.

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

Dear Sir,—When you visited me in the latter part of Jan'ry, I had been given up to die of consumption by a consultation of Physicians, who considered that my recovery was simply impossible. I had no hope myself, nor had my family. When you expressed a hope of my recovery, it was received with a good deal of doubt. Confined to my bed, very low, weak, wasted, night sweats very bad, troublesome cough, raising large quantities of matter in fact every appearance of a speedy death. After using your Respirometer and Spirometer, and medicines, I began to recover very fast, so much so that during these hard winter months I have gained from 20 to 25 lbs., and was able to walk out on Easter Sunday. My strength is daily increasing, and I shall be able soon to be at work. To you I owe a deep sense of gratitude, and am anxious for others who are suffering as I was to consult you. You can make what use of this letter you see fit, and thanking you for what I consider a most wonderful treatment. I remain yours truly, CAPT Wm. SALTER.

Head Office, Parlor 73, International Hotel.

THE CRITIC,

PUBLISHED AT HALIFAX,

Subscription \$1.50 per year,

(Payable in advance.)

Single copies 3 cents.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS!

Bronzes, Paints,
Oils and Varnishes.

Window and Picture Glass
OF ALL KINDS.

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

COMPLETE STOCK P. INTERS' REQUISITES.

SIGN WRITING IN ALL STYLES.

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

THOS. REARDON,
40 and 42 Barrington Street.

TO FARMERS.

LOBSTER GUANO.

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

For further particulars apply to above address
or P.O. Box 33.

LEITH HOUSE

[Established 1818.]

KELLEY & GLASSEY

(Successors to Alex. McLeod & Co.)

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

—IN CASKS—

- 60 puncheons Demerara Rum,
- 5 " " " " " " " "
- 20 hhd's Henkes' and Key-brand Gin,
- 50 qtr casks " " " "
- 25 octaves " " " "
- 100 qtr casks Brandy,
- 30 octaves " " " "
- 100 qtr casks Scotch and Irish Whiskies,
- 75 " " " " " " " "
- 75 bbl's Gooderham & Worr's Rye,
- 20 " " " " " " " "
- 15 " " " " " " " "
- 200 " " " " " " " "
- 200 " " " " " " " "

—IN CASES—

- 600 cases Thom and Cameron's Whiskies,
(Scotch and Irish in qts and flasks)
 - 200 cases Stewart's Whiskies,
 - 500 " " " " " " " "
 - 50 " " " " " " " "
 - 50 " " " " " " " "
 - 50 " " " " " " " "
 - 50 " " " " " " " "
 - 50 " " " " " " " "
 - 75 " " " " " " " "
 - 50 " " " " " " " "
 - 50 " " " " " " " "
 - 100 " " " " " " " "
 - 50 " " " " " " " "
 - 40 " " " " " " " "
 - 50 " " " " " " " "
 - 200 " " " " " " " "
 - 100 " " " " " " " "
 - 300 " " " " " " " "
 - 100 " " " " " " " "
 - 300 " " " " " " " "
 - 25 " " " " " " " "
- All grades of Port and Sherry,
Angostura, John Bull and other Bitters,
Scotch Ginger Wine,
Croskill's celebrated Syrups, &c.

SPRING HILL COAL!

AGENCY CUMBERLAND RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE THE ABOVE COAL IN

Lump, Nut, Slack and Culm Sizes,

FOR DOMESTIC AND STEAM PURPOSES.

Prices on Application to

- E. G. & C. STAYNER,

Stayner's Wharf

DEPOT—Deep Water I. C. R. Terminus.

COAL OFFICE—438 Upper Water Street.



RHODES, CURRY & CO.

Contractors and Builders,

PROPRIETORS AMHERST WOOD-WORKING FACTORY,

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

BRICKS, LIME, PLASTER AND HAIR ALWAYS ON HAND.

Planing, Sawing and Turning done at short notice.

Wood Mantels and School Furniture a specialty.

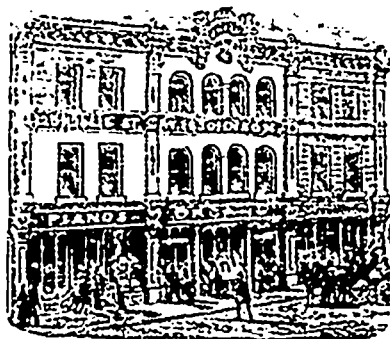
All orders promptly attended to and shipped free of charge.

N. A. RHODES,
Builder.

NAT. CURRY,
Factory and Business Manager.

MARK CURRY,
Lumber Yard.

OPPOSITE DEPOT, AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA.



THE REPRESENTATIVE
Music House

OF THE
MARITIME PROVINCES.

The Manufacturers we represent received the
SUPREME AWARDS

At the World's Expositions where exhibited.

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

PIANOS & ORGANS.

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

Your own interest should induce you to WRITE FOR PRICES.

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

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

The North-End Meat and Produce Market,
191 Brunswick Street, Foot of Cogswell Street,
Halifax, N. S., GEO. MALLING, Proprietor.
A First-class stock of MEAT always on hand;
Butter, Cheese, Eggs, etc., daily.
Goods delivered to any part of the city Free of
Charge. Remember the Number, 191 Brunswick
Street, Foot of Cogswell St.

GROVE & WELLS,
Portrait Artists,
STUDIO, SICHEL'S BUILDING,
85 Hollis Street.

Portraits in Oil, Water, Crayon, and
India Ink.

Instructions given in Portrait, Landscape,
and Flower Painting

In Oil and Water Colors!

Steam Engines and Boilers.

WE OFFER FOR SALE,

- 6 Second-hand Steam Boilers
5 to 30 Horse Power,
- 1 Engine, 13 Horse Power,
- 1 " 8 " "

Prices Low for Cash.

MACDONALD & CO.,
HALIFAX, N. S.

BAYLEY & MURPHY,
Photographers,
167 — Hollis Street, — 167
(Chase's old stand, opposite Halifax Club),

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

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

Goods Bought and Sold

On the most favorable terms. Personal attention
given to Sale of Consignments.
Prompt Remittances made.

Watson Eaton, Ralph Eaton.

TRURO AND KENTVILLE
Marble, Red and Grey Granite, and Freestone
Monuments, Tablets, Headstone and
Tabletops, Soapstone, etc.

A. J. WALKER,
Corner Prince and Waddell Streets, Truro.
A. J. WALKER & CO.,
Church Street, Kentville.

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

FIFTEEN CENTS will give quite a Dinner.
Open from 5 a. m., to 11 p. m.

J. MCKINLEY,
Late Chief Cook H. M. S. Northampton, Manager.

Printed by G. W. Baillie, Nowap-
por, Book and Job Printer, 161 Hollis
Street, Halifax, N. S.