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HALIFAX, N. S., MAY 23, 1885.

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## POETRY.

### THE "MIGHT HAVE BEEN."

Oh, a wonderful path is the "might have been"  
Leading off from the world's highway,  
Through vales of verdure and bowers of bloom,  
Through far faint breathings of sweet perfume,  
Up, up to a brighter day.

Though the world's highway is dusty and lone,  
The "might have been" path is fair—  
Fair and pleasant, and cool and wide,  
With lilies leaning on either side,  
And a whisper of hope in the air.

Up that mystical, magical path, I see  
A dainty white cottage—a home!  
Where a brown-haired, happy-eyed woman stands—  
My own little wife—with outstretched hands,  
Half beckoning me to come.

And why should I mourn that I have not dragged  
Her down to the world's highway—  
To walk with me in the dust and heat,  
With aching brows and with weary feet,  
Through the burden and toll of the day?

It is better so! My attic nest  
May be cold, and my ladder lean,  
But "My wife!" "Our children!" each precious word,  
With a loving echo, is faintly heard  
From the heights of the "might have been."

So I walk and work on the world's highway,  
Content, if God grant a sign,  
To explain why the radiant "might have been,"  
That came so near to my vision keen,  
Was not, and is not mine!

N. S. E.

## LOVE'S MAGIC CHARM.

(Continued.)

### CHAPTER XIX.

#### PAULINE THREATENS VENGEANCE.

"Pray do not leave us, Miss Hastings; I wish you to hear what I have to say to my niece, if you will consent to remain;" and Sir Oswald placed a chair for the gentle amiable lady, who was so fearful of coming harm to her willful pupil.

Miss Hastings took it, and looked apprehensively at the baronet. It was the morning after the ball, and Sir Oswald had sent to request the presence of both ladies in the library.

Pauline looked fresh and brilliant; fatigue had not affected her. She had taken more pains than usual with her toilet; her dress was a plain yet handsome morning costume. There was not a trace of fear on her countenance; the threats of the previous night had made no impression upon her. She looked calm at Sir Oswald's flushed, agitated face.

"Pray be seated, Miss Darrell," he said; "it is you especially whom I wish to see."

Pauline took a chair and looked at him with an air of great attention. Sir Oswald turned the diamond ring on his finger.

"Am I to understand Miss Darrell," he asked, "that you refused Captain Langton last evening?"

"Yes," she replied, distinctly.

"Will you permit me to ask why?" he continued.

"Because I do not love him, Sir Oswald. I may even go further and say I do not respect him."

"Yet he is a gentleman by birth and education, handsome, most agreeable in manner, devoted to you, and my friend."

"I do not love him," she said again; "and the Darrells are too true a race to marry without love."

The allusion to his race pleased the baronet, in spite of his anger.

"Did Captain Langton give you to understand the alternative?" asked

Sir Oswald. "Did he tell you my resolve in case you should refuse him?"

She laughed a clear ringing laugh, in which there was a slight tinge of mockery. Slight though it was, Sir Oswald's face flushed hotly as he heard it.

"He told me that you would disinherite me if I did not marry him; but I told him you would never ignore the claim of the last living Darrell—you would not pass me over and make a stranger your heir."

"But did he tell you my intentions if you refused him?"

Again came the musical laugh that seemed to irritate Sir Oswald so greatly.

"He talked some nonsense about your marrying," said Pauline; "but that of course I did not believe."

"And why did you not believe it, Miss Darrell?"

"Because I thought if you had wished to marry you would have married before this," she replied.

"And you think," he said his face pale with passion, "that you may

do as you like—that your contempt for all proper laws, your willful caprice, your unendurable pride, are to rule every one? You are mistaken, Miss Darrell. If you had consented to marry Aubrey Langton I would have made you my heiress, because I should have known that you were in safe hands, under proper guidance; as it is—as you have refused in every instance to obey me, as you have persisted in ignoring every wish of mine—it is time we came to a proper understanding. I beg to announce to you the fact that I am engaged to be married—that I have offered my hand and heart to a lady who is as gentle as you are the reverse."

A dread silence followed the words; Pauline bore the blow like a true Darrell, never flinching, never showing the least dismay. After a time she raised her dark, proud eyes to his face.

"If your marriage is for your happiness, I wish you joy," she said, simply.

"There is no doubt but that it will add greatly to my happiness," he put in, shortly.

"At the same time," resumed Pauline, "I must tell you frankly that I do not think you have used me well. You told me when I came here that I was to be heiress of Darrell Court. I have grown to love it, I have shaped my life in accordance with what you said to me, and I do not think it fair that you should change your intentions."

"You have persistently defied me," returned the baronet; "you have preferred your least caprice to my wish; and now you must reap your reward. Had you been dutiful, obedient, submissive, you might have made yourself very dear to me. Pray, listen." He raised his fine white hand with a gesture that demanded silence. "My marriage need not make any difference as regards your residence here. As you say, you are a Darrell, and my niece, so your home is here; and unless you make yourself intolerable, you shall always have a home suitable to your position. But, as I can never hope that you will prove an agreeable companion to the lady who honors me by becoming my wife, I should be grateful to Miss Hastings if she would remain with you."

Miss Hastings bowed her head; she was too deeply grieved for words.

"It is my wish that you retain your present suite of rooms," continued Sir Oswald; "and Lady Darrell, when she comes, will, I am sure, try to make everything pleasant for you. I have no more to say. As for expressing any regret for the part you have acted toward my young friend, Aubrey Langton, it is useless—we will let the matter drop."

All the Darrell pride and passion had been slowly gathering in Pauline's heart; a torrent of burning words rose to her lips.

"If you wish to marry, Sir Oswald," she said, "you have a perfect right to do so—no one can gainsay that; but I say you have acted neither justly nor fairly to me. As for the stranger you would bring to rule over me, I shall hate her, and I will be revenged on her. I shall tell her that she is taking my place; I shall speak my mind openly to her; and, if she chooses to marry you, to help to punish me, she shall take the consequences."

Sir Oswald laughed.

"I might be alarmed by such a melodramatic outburst," he said, "but that I know you are quite powerless;" and with a profound bow to Miss Hastings, Sir Oswald quitted the library.

Then Pauline's anger burst forth; she grew white with rage.

"I have not been fairly used," she cried. "He told me Darrell Court was to be mine. My heart has grown to love it; I love it better than I love anything living."

Miss Hastings, like a sensible woman, refrained from saying anything on the subject—from reminding her that she had been warned time after time, and had only laughed at the warning. She tried to offer some soothing words, but the girl would not listen to them. Her heart and soul were in angry revolt.

"I might have been a useful woman," she said, suddenly, "if I had had this chance in life; I might have been happy myself, and have made others happy. As it is, I swear that I will live only for vengeance."

She raised her beautiful white arm and jeweled hand.

"Listen to me," she said; "I will live for vengeance—not on Sir Oswald—if he chooses to marry, let him—but I will first warn the woman he marries, and then, if she likes to come here as Lady Darrell, despite my warning, let her. I will take such vengeance on her as suits a Darrell—nothing commonplace—nothing in the way of poisoning—but such revenge as shall satisfy even me."

In vain Miss Hastings tried to soothe her, to calm her, the torrent of angry words had their way.

Then she came over to Miss Hastings, and, placing her hand on her shoulder, asked:

"Tell me, whom do you think Sir Oswald is going to marry?"

"I cannot imagine—unless it is Miss Rocheford."

Eliuor Rocheford—that mere child! Let her beware!"

### CHAPTER XX.

#### CAPTAIN LANGTON DESPERATE.

A short period of calm fell upon Darrell Court. Miss Darrell's passion seemed to have exhausted itself.

"I will never believe," she said one day to Miss Hastings, "that Sir Oswald meant what he said. I am beginning to think it was merely a threat—the Darrells are all hot-tempered."

But Miss Hastings had heard more than she liked to tell her pupil, and she knew that what the baronet had said was not only quite true, but that preparations for the marriage had actually commenced.

"I am afraid it was no threat, Pauline," she said, sadly.

"Then let the now comers beware," said the girl, her face darkening. "Whoever she may be, let her beware. I might have been a good woman, but this will make me a wicked one. I shall live only for revenge."

A change came over her. The improvement that Miss Hastings had so fondly noticed, and of which she had been so proud, died away. Pauline seemed no longer to take any interest in reading or study. She would sit for hours in gloomy, sullen silence, with an abstracted look on her face. What was passing in her mind no one knew. Miss Hastings would go to her, and try to rouse her; but Pauline grew impatient.

"Do leave me in peace," she would say. "Leave me to my own thoughts. I am framing my plans."

And the smile that came with the words filled poor Miss Hastings with terrible apprehensions as to the future of her strange, wilful pupil.

The captain was still at the Court. He had had some vague idea of rushing off to London; but a letter from one of his most intimate friends warned him to keep out of the way until some arrangements could be made about his affairs. More than one angry creditor was waiting for him; indeed, the gullant captain had brought his affairs to such a pass that his appearance in London without either money or the hope of it would have been highly dangerous.

He was desperate. Sir Oswald had hinted to him, since the failure of their plan, that he should not be forgotten in his will. He would have borrowed money from him but for that hint; but he did not care to risk the loss of many thousand pounds for the sake of fifteen hundred.

Fifteen hundred—that was all he wanted. If he could have gone back to London the betrothed husband of Pauline Darrell, he could have borrowed as many thousands; but that chance was gone; and he could have cursed the girlish caprice that deprived him of so splendid a fortune. In his heart fierce love and fierce hate warred together; there were times when he felt that he loved Pauline with a passion words could not describe; and at other times he hated her with something passing common hate. They spoke but little; Miss Darrell spent as much time as possible in her own rooms. Altogether the domestic atmosphere at Darrell Court had in it no sunshine; it was rather the brooding, sullen calm that comes before a storm.

The day came when the Court was invaded by an army of workmen, when a suit of rooms was fitted up in the most superb style, and people began to talk of the coming change. Pauline Darrell kept so entirely aloof from all gossip, from all friends and visitors, that she was the last to hear on whom Sir Oswald's choice had fallen. But one day the baronet gave a dinner-party at which the ladies of the house were present, and there was no mistaking the allusions made.

Pauline Darrell's face grew dark as she listened. So, then, the threat was to be carried out, and the grand old place that she had learned to love with the deepest love of her heart was never to be hers! She gave no sign; the proud face was very pale, and the dark eyes had in them a scornful gleam, but no words passed her lips.

Sir Oswald was radiant, he had never been seen in such high spirits; his friends had congratulated him, every one seemed to approve so highly of his resolution; a fair and gentle wife was ready for him—one so fair and gentle that it seemed to the old man as though the lost love of his youth had returned to him. Who remembered the bitter, gnawing disappointment of the girl who had cared so little about making herself friends!

The baronet was so delighted and everything seemed so bright and smiling, that he resolved upon an act of unusual generosity. His guests went away early, and he retired to the library for a few minutes. The captain followed the ladies to the drawing-room, and, while pretending to read, sat watching Pauline's face, and wondering how he was to pay his debts.

To ask for the loan of fifteen hundred pounds would be to expose his affairs to Sir Oswald. He must confess then that he had gambled on the turf and at play. If once the stately old baronet had even suspected such a thing, there was no further hope of a legacy—the captain was quite sure of that. His anxiety was terrible, and it was all occasioned by that proud, wilful girl whose beautiful face was turned resolutely from him.

Sir Oswald entered the room with a smile on his face, and, going up to Aubrey Langton, slipped a folded paper into his hands.

"Not a word of thanks," he said. "if you thank me I shall be offended."

And Aubrey, opening the paper, found that it was a check for five hundred pounds.

"I know what life in London costs," said Sir Oswald; "and you are my old friend's son."

Five hundred pounds! He was compelled to look exceedingly grateful, but it was difficult. The gift was very welcome, but there was this great drawback attending it—it was not half sufficient to relieve him from his embarrassments, and it would quite prevent his asking Sir Oswald for a loan. He sighed deeply in his dire perplexity.

Still smiling, the baronet went to the table where Pauline and Miss Hastings sat. He stood for some minutes looking at them.

(To be continued.)

## SCIENTIFIC GLEANINGS.

### LOW TEMPERATURE EXPERIMENTS.

Mr. Coleman, president of the chemical section of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow, gives the following as the result of his experiments on flesh at very low temperatures.

At about  $-86^{\circ}$  C. the flesh of animals, such as mutton, becomes so exceedingly hard that it rings like porcelain when struck with an iron instrument, indeed crushes by the blow of a hammer into a fine powder, in which muscle, fat and bone are intermingled; and, what is still more singular, according to the experiments of myself and Prof. McKendrick, recently communicated to the Society, it appears that microbes alive in the flesh before the freezing operation can be detected still alive after thawing, even after exposure to  $-85^{\circ}$  C. or  $-133^{\circ}$  F., for one hundred hours—thus pointing out that potential animal life in the solid state is capable of being brought into activity by heat and by moisture, just as a dry pea shoots into activity by heat and moisture of the soil and the heat of the sun.

### A NEW HEMOSTATIC.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Medicine at Paris, Prof. Bonafoux read a paper on a powder which possesses great hemostatic powers, and is capable, it is said, of arresting the bleeding of large arteries, so that it will prove serviceable in important surgical operations. This powder is composed of equal parts of colophony, carbon and gum arabic. Experiments have been tried with it on the brachial artery in man, and on the smaller vessels, on the carotid of the horse, and other blood vessels of the same animal, with marked success. It has always prevented consecutive hemorrhage. The application can be lifted in the course of two or three days, when the vessels are found to be completely obliterated.

### HOW TO MAKE A HECTOGRAPH OR GELATINE PAD.

Good ordinary Glue 100 parts. Glycerine 50 parts, Barium Sulphate finely powdered (or the same amount of Kaolin) 25 parts, water 75 parts. Dissolve the Glue in the water, then add the Glycerine, &c., and heat for some time in a salt water bath.

### HOW DISEASE IS SPREAD.

Every one knows that scarlet fever is infectious, but it is not often one is able to trace the progress of the disease through simple carelessness so easily as in a case which has just come under the notice of the sanitary world. A young Scottish lassie, in domestic service not far from the town of Elgin, died from scarlet fever, in her place. Her clothes were carefully packed up, and her "kist" containing them conscientiously sent home to her native village. On its arrival at the station there was the usual difficulty of getting it conveyed over the hills to the place of its destination, so there it had to remain awaiting a friendly lift. Meanwhile the infected "kist" formed a happy hunting ground for the station-master's children, who, in due time, all fell ill with scarlet fever. At last the friendly lift came, the box was carried home, and the contents generously distributed among the neighbors. Needless to say that an outbreak of scarlet fever in the village was the result.

### WHITEWASH.

The following is a receipt for a whitewash suitable for outbuildings on a farm, &c., which it is said will not rub or wash off, nor injure trees, and can be tinted. For one barrel of color wash use half a bushel of white lime, three pecks of hydraulic cement, ten pounds of ochre, one pound of venetian red, one quarter of a pound of lampblack. Slake the lime, cut the lampblack with vinegar, and mix well together, then add the cement and fill the barrel with water. Let it stand twelve hours before using, and stir frequently while putting on. The wash is not a clear white, but a light stone color, which may be more or less changed by the other colors. This covers well, hardens without scaling, and will not wash off.

### OCEAN WAVES.

Mr. Tabor, writing to the *Scientific American*, makes the following observations on ocean waves. During a long experience on the several oceans, I have noticed that the heavy waves caused by winter storms in high latitudes often move far beyond the limits of the winds that produce them. The strong northwest gales that sweep over the north Atlantic abreast the British Provinces and New England often send gigantic waves to the southwest far within the trade wind region. These waves at times invade the western coast of Africa from Morocco to Cape Verd, so that vessels have been swamped by heavy rollers while at anchor in the open roadsteads, notwithstanding light winds and calms prevailed on the African seas. The shores of the tropical Cape Verd Islands are also dashed by heavy waves from the northwest. The island of St. Helena, situated in  $16^{\circ}$  south latitude, is reached by heavy seas from the same direction, which make it impossible to land while they are in force, and at times vessels anchored near the shore are wrecked. The southwest gales of the Southern Ocean often send their waves far into the tropical latitudes, reaching the shores of Peru and Central America in the Pacific

Ocean, and the beaches of Guinea in the Atlantic. These waves show their greatest volume during periods of torrid calms, as they have not force sufficient to cross a tropical ocean in the face of a strong trade wind. In consequence of the prevailing gales of the high latitudes being westerly, the western shores of continents are dashed by heavier waves than their eastern coasts, even in the tropical regions where the prevailing winds blow from the eastward.

**INDELIBLE INK FOR RUBBER STAMPS.**

The following ink is said to be totally indelible. It consists of 16 parts of boiled linseed oil varnish, 6 parts of the finest lampblack, and 2 to 5 parts of iron perchloride. Diluted with 1-8th the quantity of boiled oil varnish it can be used for rubber stamps. It should not be used with metallic type.

**THE HIRED GIRL QUESTION.**

A lady correspondent writes us as follows on this much vexed question: It is strange that so little is said on a matter so closely connected with the every day life of almost every family, as the hired girl question. It is a matter that needs serious consideration, and for the sake of the hundreds of women who are obliged to be wife, mother, nurse, seamstress and kitchen maid combined, it should be discussed. It seems as if the best of our girls have gone to the States, and one wonders how it is possible for them all to do any better there than they could have done in their own province.

**"BUT THE WAGES ARE HIGHER THERE,"**

they say; true, but if they would exert themselves as much here as they are obliged to do in the States, they could command as high wages, without going so far from home to get it. To be sure, the girls have not all gone away, but the average girl one gets to hire now-a-days is far from being the help she should be, and few will submit to be taught anything,—indeed it is an insult to some to hint that they need to be told anything more than they know already. Our mothers discourse on the

**GOOD, SMART, TRUSTY, CAPABLE GIRLS**

they used to get, but one looks in vain for them now, for if a housekeeper comes across such a treasure she wisely holds on to her, and they are "not in the market." The home training must be deteriorating. Girls leave home now days to hire out who do not know how to sweep a room properly, or to cook the simplest dinner, or to do any of the hundreds of little things that must be done in every house, yet they will want the highest possible wages, while you are endeavoring to learn them something of how things should be done, when in fact they are scarcely worth their board. How is it that girls learn so much more readily in the States than here? Is it because that there they are brought into competition with so many others that they are obliged to do their best, or lose their situation, while here, where girls are scarce and when the housewife considers that

**EVEN POOR HELP IS BETTER THAN NONE,**

she has to give the hired girl more of her own way than is good for either of them. The demand for good girls is much greater than many are aware, for many who now do without help rather than have a poor girl, would be only too glad to have the burden of housework raised a little from their shoulders, if one suitable to take charge could be found. If there was only some institution where

**GIRLS COULD BE EDUCATED ON HOUSEHOLD MATTERS,**

there would be many applicants for its graduates. But if there was such a building reared and ready for its inmates, it is doubtful if many Nova Scotia girls could be induced to enter it, so few realize how much they need to know to make housework what it should be to all girls, the one art above all others which should be thoroughly learned, and which she cannot afford to neglect, and which she will always find useful in what ever state of life she may be called to fill.

CHESTER EVELETH.

The Provincial librarian acknowledges with many thanks the receipt of autographs of the following eminent men, presented to the Legislative library by Mr. James Whitman:—The late Sir W. Fenwick Williams, of Kars; the late Sir Edmund Head, governor-general of Canada; the Earl of Dufferin, K. P., etc; Viscount Falkland, once Governor of Nova Scotia; Sir Henry James, now Attorney-General of England; the 9th Baron Napier, Ambassador at St. Petersburg, etc.; Lord Lyons, now Ambassador at Paris; Lords Dunraven, Richard Grovenor, M. P., Shelburne (father of the present Governor General), Edesmere; Sir R. B. Harvey, M. P., and the present Duke of Manchester. Mr. Whitman is an old member of the Nova Scotia Bar, a well-known contributor to magazines, and author of a work on international law, which is highly spoken of in the "Bibliotheca Canadensis." Mr. Whitman has recently been editing for the executors of the late Chancellor Kent (the author of the Commentaries) the unpublished manuscripts of that distinguished American jurist. Some years ago Mr. Whitman's report, published by the Council of the Royal Canadian Institute (London) in their annual report, 1875-1876 (which may be found in the Legislative library), attracted much approved attention from all the London dailies; but failed to meet the entire approbation of the *Journal des Debats* of Paris, whose sympathies were naturally opposed to Mr. Whitman's conclusions.

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## TO THE PUBLIC.

The numerous subscribers and patrons of the Critic will no doubt be pleased to receive the paper in the new, popular form, in which, for the first time, it appears to-day; and, as its mechanical execution is a decided improvement upon previous numbers, our readers will peruse it with increased satisfaction. In adopting the new form the Directors have but followed the example previously set them by the proprietors of many of the ablest journals of the day, such as the "Pall Mall Gazette," the "Broad Arrow" the "New York Nation," the "Toronto Week," and others. The Critic in its present form contains sixteen well-printed pages, neatly cut and stitched, which after being read, can be readily filed for future reference. The Directors take this opportunity of expressing their thanks to the numerous subscribers and friends of the Critic, who have by their liberal patronage assured the success of the enterprise in which the proprietors are engaged. Their aim has been to supply the reading public with a first-class independent journal, fully abreast to the times in its several departments, such as will prove of service to commercial men, and at the same time be read with pleasure by those interested in our Mining, Manufacturing, and Fishing industries, and be found acceptable to those whose predilections lead them to seek for an independent discussion of the great political, literary, educational, and social questions of the day.

## WITHDRAWAL FROM THE SOUDAN.

The British evacuation of the Soudan has brought to a termination one of the most ignoble struggles in which Britain has ever been engaged. The insane desire to crush the Mahdi, prompted as it was by the outbreak of popular resentment upon the death of Gordon, has now given place to a profound indifference to all that pertains to the false prophet and his followers. No doubt the impending danger of a war with Russia was the immediate cause of this change in public opinion, and the Gladstone cabinet availed themselves of this change in a manner that would indicate their aversion to the campaign in the Upper Nile. For the present at least the old and new Mahdis may well be left to themselves to settle internal

difficulties; but it must not for a moment be supposed that the withdrawal of British troops from the sun-burnt Nubian deserts means the British evacuation of Egypt. The British Government, and more especially the British bond holders, cannot afford to allow the land of the Pharaohs to be given up to anarchy and rapine; and our occupation of strategical points and supervision of the Government in Lower Egypt is likely to continue for many years to come.

## RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

While Canada is making rapid strides in her internal development, and binding together her scattered provinces with an iron band, British India is likewise engaged in gigantic national undertakings, which, a little more than a quarter of a century since would have been regarded as impossible if not impracticable. Canada's national highway is now almost complete from Ocean to Ocean, and in a few weeks a continuous all-rail line will stretch across the continent from the Canada Atlantic to the Canada Pacific seaboard, a distance of three thousand eight hundred miles. British India has absorbed in the building of her railways nearly one billion dollars, and now boasts of ten thousand, eight hundred and thirty-two miles of completed railway, with upwards of four thousand miles now under construction.

The Hindoos by no means share the prejudice of the Chinese against travelling by rail, and year by year the passenger and freight traffic upon the railways continues to increase. The latest returns show the number of passengers carried in 1884 to have been sixty-five millions, while upwards of seventeen million tons of freight were shipped over the various roads.

With such commercial enterprise in India and Canada, and in fact in all the British colonies, the British Empire will soon become a grand republic of nations.

## GROWTH OF CANADIAN CITIES.

The growth of the principal centres of trade during the decade ending 1881, as compared with the previous ten years, is fully given in the fourth volume of the Census of Canada, and indicates a steadily increasing development.

The city of Montreal in 1861 contained a population of ninety thousand three hundred and twenty-three. The census returns of 1871 showed an increase of 18.7 per cent., the population being then one hundred and seven thousand, two hundred and twenty-five. In 1881 the population of Montreal was one hundred and forty thousand, seven hundred and fifty-one; showing an increase in the latter decade of 31.3 per cent.

The city of Toronto in 1861 contained a population of forty-four thousand, eight hundred and twenty-one; and in 1871 the population was fifty-six thousand ninety-two; being an increase of 25.1. During the past decade the percentage of growth in population was more than double that of the preceding ten years; being 54 per cent.; thus giving the Queen's city in 1881 a population of eighty-six thousand, four hundred and thirty-eight.

Halifax, which is erroneously supposed to be the only finished city in North America is, despite her detractors, annually increasing in population, and should the rate of increase during the past ten years continue for the next half century the city will in 1931 number upwards of one hundred thousand inhabitants.

Halifax in 1871 contained a population of twenty-nine thousand, five hundred and eighty-two - being an increase of 18.2 per cent. of that of 1861. During the decade ending 1881 the population had increased by 22 per cent.; it being in that year thirty-six thousand and fifty-six, exclusive of the military, the number of which at the present time is about two thousand, five hundred.

While these statistics are of general interest, proving as they do the increase of population in these commercial and manufacturing centres, the census returns indicate that the growth of our provincial towns is still more marked.

Yarmouth, Windsor, Amherst, Truro, Pictou, New Glasgow, North and South Sydney, which twenty years ago were comparatively insignificant villages, have in the past two decades grown into progressive towns, and should they continue to increase in population as they have done for ten years past, Nova Scotia will soon have within her borders a number of prosperous cities.

## IMPREGNABLE GIBRALTAR.

The fortress of Gibraltar, in the maintenance of which the British people take a national pride, is the only strong-hold held by us in the Mediterranean which may be considered as impregnable. The recent improvements in its means of defence and the efforts made by the military authorities to strengthen the fortifications indicate the desire of the people of Great Britain to retain possession of this world-renowned fortress. At present every available point for defence bristles with artillery; the mountain is honey-combed with galleries and bomb-proofs, steep escarp on all approach, and batteries hewn in the solid stone, frown alike on friend and foe. Immense stores of provision, water, and munitions of war are constantly maintained and the whole is garrisoned by a thoroughly efficient



force of about five thousand infantry, with one thousand artillery, and a smaller body of engineers.

Gibraltar was known to the early Phoenician navigators as Alube, which the Greeks corrupted into Calpe, its classical name. It formed with Abyla the Pillars of Hercules, at one time deemed to be the western boundary of the world.

Its present name was probably derived from Tarik Hu Zeyad, the Saracen general, it being called Gebel Tarik, or Hill of Tarik, from which it became corrupted into Gibraltar.

Germany is about to try the experiment of taxing all classes of speculation whose stock, bonds, and goods are bought for the purpose of selling again and no delivery of the same is made or intended to be made in the transaction. It is the purpose of the Reichstag to check if possible the rampant dealings which have terrorized many of the larger German cities ever since the Franco-Prussian war, or, if that cannot be done, to at least make the men who live by such practices pay a revenue to the State. The evil with which Germany is thus attempting to deal is not confined to that country alone, but is as wide-spread as civilization, and while it may prove an easy matter to suggest checks and remedies it will be found a difficult one to make them effectual.

#### WEEKLY PAYMENTS.

The large number of bills favorable to the poorer classes lately passed by the legislatures of several of the American States, indicates a general advancement in the right direction. The efforts of Labor in its battles against Capital are beginning to have the effect. It is now a law in many of the States that employes of all corporations be paid weekly. It is the destiny of most men to work for their living, and among those so working there are many who cannot afford to live even for a short time in idleness. "The laborer is worthy of his hire." The man who completes a job adds so much to the valuation of the world and can justly demand payment for it. That work when but half done is worth a proportionate amount, and that amount the laborer can demand if compelled to quit before finishing. Prompt and frequent payments are necessary to the poor man. If he does not receive his wages at the end of each week, debt stares him in the face, and with this debt comes a heavy rate of interest, charged for the incurred risk by those with whom he deals. Shopkeepers preferring a cash business exact weekly settlements and in justice to themselves demand a premium from those making other arrangements. If this be the case with those supplying the working men with food and clothing, why are not the latter who produce all wealth, entitled to make similar demands? At the end of every week when the workingman goes home to rest with his family he should carry with him the proceeds of his week's labor.

#### RIEL A PRISONER.

The taking of Batoche, followed quickly, as it was, by the capture of Riel, and the voluntary surrender of many of the rebels, has brought to a speedy termination the rebellion of the half-breeds in the North-West Territory. The trouble with the Indians is a more difficult matter to settle, and it will probably be several months before the safety of life and property will again be assured beyond question. Our feeling of indignation against the cowardly agitator, Riel, has now given place to one of contempt and scorn. The prowess of this would-be chieftain appears to have oozed out at his finger tips upon the first decided defeat of his supporters; and, instead of standing by those whom he had incited to take up arms against the Government, he was among the first to show the white feather, and to take means to insure his own escape. Fortunately, his whereabouts was discovered by General Middleton's scouts, to whom, after some parleying, he agreed to surrender himself. How much better would it have been for all concerned, had he been shot by the scout when first recognized; as it is, we presume he will be tried in the Civil Courts of the country for high treason, in which case he will probably be convicted, and receive the punishment which he so richly deserves. Canada has twice suffered from Riel's fanaticism and itch for notoriety; and the country cannot afford to run the risk of a third rebellion. Riel should have all the justice he deserves, but the law should be allowed to take its course, come what may.

A movement which is daily gaining strength has been set afoot in England to offer the Merton professorship at Oxford to James Russell Lowell of Boston, who for some time past has been living in London. Mr. Lowell has signified his willingness to accept the honor if its proffer be unanimously made. The salary attached to the Merton chair is \$4,500 per annum.

A meeting of 220 prominent merchants was held in New Orleans the first Monday of May, to express an opinion as to whether the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition should be continued next winter. The sentiment of the meeting was decidedly in favor of the proposed continuance. An effort is being made to raise enough money to cover the additional expense.

The leading medical men of Spain, who are generally reputed very learned men, have long been contending that the danger from cholera, just as well as the danger from small-pox, can be averted by vaccination. The theory has lately gained in favor. At present, many people in Valencia, Spain, are being inoculated with the virus of cholera, on the principle that this will make an attack of the disease itself quite harmless. The results of these experiments are being closely watched by scientists. The virus becomes a tumor on the patient at the point of inoculation, and makes him very weak (but never it is maintained fatally so;) he is prostrated for about twenty-four hours, but fully recovers in less than twenty-four more. Many doctors are at Valencia studying the new system.

The annual cost of maintaining the British Navy is about fifty million dollars. The shipping tonnage is about one-seventh of that of the entire British empire, for the protection of which the mother country amply provides. Would it not be well for us to meet our responsibilities as men and citizens of a great empire before tooting to loudly the brazen horn of independence?

The Dominion Franchise Act will extend the right of citizenship to many now debarred from the enjoyment of that privilege, but its uniformity has been greatly marred by the introduction and adoption of certain amendments. The Indians of Ontario are to be enfranchised, the Indians of New Brunswick are not. In Nova Scotia a property or income qualification will be required. In Prince Edward Island manhood is the only requisite qualification.

Mr. Henry C. Burdett estimates that about one-sixteenth of the entire population of London are to a greater or less extent dependent upon charity. He recommends the abolition of municipal taxation among the poorer classes as the sovereign cure for existing evils. The scheme may be suitable for Londoners, but if it were applied in Halifax, at least forty thousand of our population would class themselves among the poor in less than a week's time.

Mr. Oscar Schroeter, a practical chemist of Hantsport, N. S., strongly advocates the cultivation of sugar-beets in Hants county, and is of the opinion that the manufacture of beet-root sugar would pay our capitalists as well as our farmers. Mr. Schroeter has had valuable experience in this business, and his suggestions are well worthy of consideration.

In England and Wales there are, according to the last census, nine hundred thousand more females than males. As the Mohamedan customs are distasteful to Englishmen, it is scarcely to be wondered at that women are now entering into competition with man in the higher as well as the lower avocations of life.

The new revision of the Bible will scarce find favour in the eyes of the present generation, and it will probably be at least a quarter of a century old before the scholarly work of its translators will be appreciated and recognized by a grateful public. Its ultimate adoption, however, by many of the leading denominations is assured.

Principal Grant of Queens College, Kingston, is a genuine loyalist, and has the power of expressing his loyalty in a manner that at once convinces and charms his hearers. Hundreds of thousands in this "Canada of ours" are imbued with the same loyal sentiment, but lack the oratorical power in giving expression to the same.

The late fire in Granville Street has had rather a good result. The Acadian hotel and the stores both north and south have been thoroughly renovated, and the general appearance of the street much improved thereby.

Among the many valuable mining properties of this Province the large and well defined copper mine of Coxheath may be classed. This valuable property only requires the proper machinery to bring out a large percentage of silver as well as of copper and to render it one of the best paying mines in the country.

The regular mail train, on its way down from Yale, B. C., May 18th, went through a trestle 60 feet in height. The locomotive and all the cars, except the passenger coaches, went into the gully, totally wrecking them, and killing fireman Stanton and brakeman Peelo instantly. Express agent Cosmanton and mail clerk Armstrong were slightly injured. The accident is attributed to recent rains having caused the river to rise, washing away two large bents in the trestle.

The gunboat Forrester, with a number of police and seventy marines on board, has arrived at Portree, island of Skye, to arrest numerous crofters on the Welmnir estate.

## SNAPS AND SCRAPS.

Mme. de Staël, as Principal Grant remarked, wanted Goethe to explain his philosophy in a couple of sentences. And there are some provincial writers who are inclined to settle the affairs of the universe in an editorial. One of these sages has disposed of Imperial Federation as "idiotic." Were it to imitate this flippancy, I should speak of those Canadians who favor the present colonial status as the mean school of politicians; of those who prefer independence, as the bumptious school; of those who lean towards annexation, as the discreet or frugal school; of those who hope for Imperial Federation, as the patriotic school. Patriotism means, etymologically, a love for the country of our fathers.

Dr. Johnson cynically styled patriotism "the last refuge of a scoundrel." And it is true that some people use patriotism, as others use temperance or religion, as a cloak. There are men who remain at home, as parasites and sponges, because their "patriotism" forbids them to desert their country. There are others whose patriotism only means their theory that their country to its inevitable injury should support its native drones and scamps and squeeze out honest and industrious immigrants. But true love of one's country involves a wish for its moral and material improvement; and of course none know better than the worthy doctor that true patriotism was the last sentiment which a scoundrel was capable of feeling.

Nothing caps patriotism more than party-feeling. Patriotism called for unanimous action to stamp out the rebellion; partisanship (in very few quarters, it is true) sought to interpose difficulties. Patriotism requires the execution of Riel; partisanship is sure to oppose it, in Quebec at all events. Patriotism, at the close of the rebellion, will demand the prompt and stern punishment of those officers and agents, by whomsoever appointed, whose crooked ways goaded misguided half-breeds and Indians to rebellion, by destroying their trust in Canadian truth and justice. Partisans will strive (ineffectually, let us hope) to protect the offenders and to gloss over their offences.

A new species of political war-cry, says C. L. Norton in his "Political Americanisms," came into vogue during the last Presidential campaign. "It was based on the well-known habit of drill-sergeants in marking time for a squad of recruits to enable them to march in step. He calls out for the respective feet touch the ground. 'Left—left—left—right—left'" the pauses between Nos. 1, 2, and 3, being twice as long as those between 3, 4, and 5. It is believed that the idea of calling out "Blaine—Blaine—James—G.—Blaine" in this cadenced measure originated in a Republican meeting in New York, where in a pause between speeches, a party of Columbia College students began stamping in cadence, after the manner of the "gallery gods" during too long an intermission at the play. Some one started the Blaine cry, the idea took instantly, the whole assembly followed suit, and when the meeting was over, the crowd formed an impromptu procession and marched in step to its own music. These war-cries proved a conspicuous feature of the campaign. Both parties invented five-footed sentences, and distiches, and the esprit of great processions everywhere was increased tenfold by these cadenced sing-song cries, which almost compelled men to march in step, and kept up the excitement as nothing else could have done. They even assumed a threatening character during the days immediately following the election, when the result was still in doubt, and might easily have become war-cries in earnest, had the suspense continued a little while longer. During this campaign too, the peculiar student cheer (Rah—Rah—Rah) instead of the old time and more formal "Hurra" three times repeated, was for the first time generally used in political ranks. So, too, was the custom, also borrowed from the colleges, of spelling some catch word in unison, as for instance "S.O.A.P." the separate letters being pronounced in perfect time by several hundred voices at once.

"Soap" was certainly a very appropriate political war cry, voicing the hopes and aspirations of the "boys."

Oscar Wilde certainly is a very funny fellow. An American publisher sent him a copy of a new magazine, and invited his criticism. Here is an extract from Oscar's opinion:

"Then, as regards your prose-writers: I like the Colledge Professor best, but the standard is good everywhere, still, if I might say so, a little more care both as regards style and substance should be taken. Rossetti is not living (p. 190), and *in medias res* (p. 192) could not pass even at a fancy ball for *in medio tutissimam*. That a book 'will be read with interest by the illiterate' (p. 151) is too charming to alter, but that 'no man was more fortunate than Carlyle was in his marriage' is a somewhat too painful paradox (p. 134); still, there is much that is good, and the advice to 'read the daily papers as a method of acquiring judgment and good sense' (p. 188) is an excellent bit of humour on which you must allow me to congratulate the author."—*London World*, April 23.

In the May number of the magazine referred to by the *World*, I observed that an apparently complimentary letter of Oscar Wilde's was published, with his signature lithographed, but with ominous asterisks in two or three places. The whole of the above satiric paragraph was omitted, except the words, "As regards your prose-writers, I like the Colledge Professor best, but the standard is good everywhere." The rest of the extract was probably furnished by somebody who appreciated its humor, to wit by Oscar himself, to the editor of the *World*.

The same American magazine has devised a cunning and cheap mode of advertising itself. It announces in circulars, as well as in its own columns, that it is "arranging with eleven of the famous authors of the world, who, with the Editor, will write a series of twelve articles for the magazine to appear in the twelve consecutive numbers beginning with May issue, 1885." \*\* To any subscriber "who is acquainted with the style of prominent writers," and guesses correctly the writer of each of the twelve articles, \$500 will be paid. Further on the publishers promise "to select only such writers whose style is distinct and discoverable."

Though "The English Government at the Siamese Court" has attracted a good deal of attention, it is not commonly supposed that we have in Halifax at present anybody answering to the description of a "famous author." But the enterprising publishers referred to, having elastic and charitable notions of what constitutes fame, have invited an astonished resident of this city to contribute a specified article to their incognito series, writing, as an inducement to moderate terms: "You see we propose publishing a sketch of your life and your portrait at the end of twelve months, as one of our symposium." From which two things may be inferred—that the cuto publishers will get their "prominent writers" cheap, and that no one of their subscribers will guess the twelve names and win the \$500. The citizen referred to has not the least idea of posing, like a jay in peacock's feathers, among "the famous authors of the world (1)."

Among the quaint sayings of children, culled from *Truth*, which were printed in the *Critic* the week before last, was that of an infant who, noticing a bald spot on the top of some man's head, informed its owner that he was growing through his hair. A few days earlier a Truro gentleman who owns a splendid beard, though his head is partially bald, was asked by a three-year-old girl, "Uncle, where is the hair off the top of your head?" Then, receiving no answer, this young lady cried out a minute later, as if struck by a sudden thought. "Oh, me see, it has slid down to your chin!" Were not this anecdote vouched for by a well known clergyman, one might fancy it had been invented by Major Mendaxo or an editor of—well, not to be too personal, of *The Tell-a-truth*.

Captain Boynton's self-advertising joke upon H. M. S. "Garnet" has had some disagreeable results. The lieutenant who overhauled his retreating boat has been courtmartialled for letting it go without reference to his superiors. The sentry who omitted to fire upon the jester has been sentenced to 42 days' imprisonment. And no officer or man in the warships in our harbor can now return to his ship after 11 p. m. The sentries are instructed to fire on *any one* approaching the war vessels after that hour. I hear that Boynton added insult to injury by inviting the officers of the "Garnet" to his liquor saloon in New York. If Captain Boynton would paddle out in one of his patent floating suits in search of the fabled Atlantis, and never come back till he found it, he would be putting his suit and his body to their best possible uses. Donnelly, it is true, claims to have discovered the highest peaks of Atlantis; but its abysses still remain unexplored.

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HUMOROUS.

**PAPER CUFFS.**—Newspaper attacks.

A City Beggar is placarded, "I am parolized."

To make a thin man look fat, call after him, and he will then look round.

"Do you go in for the Maine Liquor Law?"—"Why, partly yes, and partly no. I go in for the liquor, but not for the law."

"A THING of beauty is a joy forever." Is it, my boy? Marry it and you will find it is very much the reverse.

A SHREW D FORTUNE-TELLER.

A FORTUNE TELLER was arrested in Paris, and carried before the tribunal of Correctional Police.

"You know how to read fortunes?" said the president, a man of great wit, but rather too fond of a joke for a magistrate.

"I do, sir," replied the sorcerer.

"In this case," said the president "you know the judgment we intend to pronounce."

"Certainly."

"Well, what will happen to you?"

"Nothing."

"You are sure of that?"

"Yes; you will acquit me."

"Acquit you?"

"There is no doubt of it!"

"Why?"

"Because, sir, if it had been your intention to condemn me, you would not have added irony to misfortune!"

The president, disconcerted, turned to his brother judges and the sorcerer was discharged.

**HOME AGAIN.**—A disgusted theatre-goer says, "There's no plays like home for him." He retired, singing to himself, "Home a Gain."

**PRACTICE.**—An Ohio journalist has written the heading, "Another Lie Nailed," 37,000 times during his long career. He ought to write it well by this time.

**COMING OBITUARY.**—An American journal gives this as a specimen of the "coming obituary":—"Died, in the 35th year of his age, John Smith, husband of the Hon. Jane Smith, at her residence in Franklin, at six o'clock. Mr. Smith was a meek and quiet husband, beloved for the graces of a cultivated nature. He excelled in the domestic virtues; as a cook he was surpassed by few; as a nurse, he was equalled by none."

**TALL.**—"Sweet letters in the angel tongue." This is the way a rhymester talks about flowers.

A NEW Temperance organ is advertised; it is called a "first-glass paper." Surely there must be a mistake somewhere?

**SMART ENOUGH.**—A school-boy had advertised for a "smart teacher," a man named Mustard applied for the situation and was accepted.

**TURKEY'S HEAD.**—A young man, hunting turkeys, thought he saw one in the grass; but a coroner's jury decided that it was the head of the farmer who owned the premises, and was taking a nap.

**THE WOMEN.**—"The greatest source of weakness to every nation under heaven," said a very impolite old philosopher, "Comes from the fact that its women have so little to do and so much to say."

**THE St. Louis Globe** tells its readers that "Louisville mules, after kicking the countenance off their drivers, calmly haul the corpse to an undertaker's shop, where it can be attended to."

**AMPLE EXPERIENCE.**—That was a cool Scottish "aside" of an old dealer, who, when exhorting his son to honesty in his dealings, on the ground of its being the "best policy," quietly added, "I have tried baith."

**STYLE IS EVERYTHING.**—A Chicago reporter announces that "the receipt of another ship-load of blackberries from St. Joe yesterday created a perceptible ripple in the toothpick trade."

**ABSENCE.**—A reporter gives this as a positive fact:—"A young lady on returning from a walk with her lover, the other evening, rapped him on the face and kissed the door."

The following questions are proposed for discussion in a debating society:—"How many is five? and Why?" "What is ducks? and how?" "Is it, or is it not? and whence?"

**WRONG AGAIN.**—What is that children? asked a School Board member, exhibiting a magic lantern picture of a poor sinner clinging to the cross towering out of stormy waves in mid-ocean.—"Robinson Crusoe!" was the instant reply.

**SLIGHTLY MIXED.**—A Mrs B—, who was describing her two daughters to a lady who had never seen them, said with a profound and technical air, and with a mouth gawily puckered up, that one was a blunett and the other was a bronzo.

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**THE CLUB RESTAURANT,**

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Next Door to Herald Office.  
Most Central and Convenient Lunch  
Rooms in the City.

ENGLISH ALE, DOMESTIC ALE,  
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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 50c. per pack of 50.

JUST PUBLISHED!

**SKETCHES IN NOVA SCOTIA,**

[No. 2.]

BY THE AUTHOR OF "WILL ELSON."

Price 10 Cents.

**MORTON'S, 90 Granville Street.**

Sketch No. 3 will be of Lunenburg.

**TO FARMERS.**

**LOBSTER GUANO.**

This concentrated, powerful and valuable fertilizer 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 broadcast 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 emanation nor unpleasant odor. It being a fine, dry and soluble powder, its action and assimilation are immediate.

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

**TABLE D'HOTE**

Every Day from 1 to 3.

Dishes served to order at short notice.  
**OYSTERS SERVED IN EVERY STYLE.**  
Choice Ales, Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Within 30 yards from Post Office and Dartmouth Ferry.  
**TERMS REASONABLE.**

**TOI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.**

**BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL,**

Water Street, Halifax.

D. BRUSSARD, } Proprietors.  
C. ARCOIN, }

**J. R. SITEMAN,**  
115 and 117 Upper Water Street,

**OFFERS FOR SALE**  
100 bbls Baidel Rose FLOUR,  
50 do Kent Mills do  
100 do K. D. CORN MEAL  
25 do P. E. Island MESS PORK,  
25 do do PRIME MESS,  
20 do do JOWLS,  
50 pails LARD,  
500 bushels POTATOES.  
Ship Stores put up at short notice.

**STATIONERY! STATIONERY!**

**B. GLADWIN,**

Has returned to the old stand,  
**90 GRANVILLE STREET,**  
vacated one night when the shop was on fire,  
and will be glad when you  
**CALL AND SEE HIM!**

**ALEX. MacDONALD,**

Barrister, Attorney, Notary, &c.

134 Hollis Street,

HALIFAX, N. S.

**VINEGAR! VINEGAR!**

We have this day been appointed General Agents for Nova Scotia for E. & A. ROBITAILLE, Quebec, the famous Eureka Vinegar Manufacturers, and will have a full stock of these established Vinegars continually on hand. Brands "Eureka" Crystal Pickling, Pure Malt, White Wine and Cider. Patronage of the wholesale trade solicited.  
**GEO FORSYTH & CO.**

The Purest Vinegar offered to the Public.  
(Extract from Dominion government's official report on the adulteration of food.)  
DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE, 1883.

**VINEGAR.**—I think it my duty to mention a sample which was of a remarkably pure quality. It came from the factory of E. & A. ROBITAILLE, of Quebec, and contained 8.28 of acetic acid. It is undoubtedly the best, the purest and most commendable Vinegar I ever came across.  
(Signed) **M. FISIT, M. D.**



## HERE AND THERE

We always find when we think we are fooling everybody we have only fooled ourselves.

The lightest tongued man we ever heard talk thought and felt the deepest.

Only the child and coward lie, those who fear nothing tell the truth.

Ambition in its onward march can be traced by tears, heartaches and blood.

From the nature of our people sentiment will ever be a powerful factor with us and the politician or statesman who ignores it will in the language, not of the classical, but in our every-day vernacular, "get left."

Cold kills the Blue Nose; malaria the Florida man; excessive cold starts the half idiotic Greenlander, as excessive heat does the Central American.

With our warm clothing, good food, good constitutions, and coal stove, we really enjoy the finest climate in the world.

The coldest day in winter we ride hundreds of miles in a carriage like a well-heated drawing-room, while the Mexican is sweltering along on a jony's back at the rate of a score or more miles a day.

We need neither perfect sight, hearing, nor need we be perfect in any way to enjoy existence and live to advanced old age.

The world will now deliver the verdict,—Canadians can fight.

General Middleton is a gem, good judgment, personal bravery and above all a care for the lives of his men. Humrah for "Gem Middleton."

Instead of the rebels having Fenian aid from the United States we had a Howard and his gatling guns. Poor brave Elliot was a New York man.

The war in the end will prove a blessing to the North West, increasing the immigration at a greater rate than it ever was or probably would have been if peace had reigned.

We do not love the "noble red man," we are uncharitable enough to think the sooner we see the last of him the better.

The world thought the people of the United States had reached the acme of political party feeling, but it has found that this "Canada of ours" can far surpass these strong feeling neighbors.

We hope it will not yet need the bayonet to draw blood to tene down our excited political state as had to be done between the North and South.

Nations are as often foolish in great movements as men are in individual enterprise.

Imprisonment for debt and the credit system is the incubus that has robbed Nova Scotia of half of her prosperity.

Some of our younger politicians are up to the times in their political opinions, but men live so old in this healthy country that they do not die fast enough to give the younger a chance to carry those ideas into effect.

It is a pity because a man grows old that he should hang on to ideas long exploded to thinking minds. It is only the great men who, as they grow old, keep in advance of the times.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

## FINANCIAL.

THE world's trade relations, in its present financial history, presents one unbroken chain, binding together the commercial world in one grand whole. One great heart beats responsive to the call from every well organized financial centre. That which to any degree affects any member of this compact seems to tell with effect upon the whole system. The financial heart has had its seat in London. From the continent of Europe and America comes its gold blood, passing through the heart, circulating to every part of the commercial world, aiding the streams of trade and speculation to gain in volume and financial vitality. We must not, however, give the great centre too important a place in the world's finances. Every member must act well its part or a perfect whole cannot be sustained or confusion of interests avoided.

We at once recognize the important part held by New York in the golden chain, a more important part of late at least, than that sustained by either France or Germany, and it would now appear that India is at no distant day to occupy a prominent place in the financial world. German financiers have boasted of their controlling power in the finances of Europe and Asia, but assertions of this kind are readily "discounted" by monied institutions, and events confirm the well founded opinion of these institutions. Germany may boast of her power to command all the capital she requires for extraordinary national expenditure, but, let there be a war between England and Russia, of any continuance, and she will find the gold of the continent either bought up by England or sent to America for

safe keeping. Then the "United Empire" may not find it quite so easy to flourish her declaration of defiance in the face of England. Monied institutions will sooner or later have to grapple with German financial storms that may fix their full strength. A Jewish element of the most dangerous character to financial health, largely predominant in the great trade centres of Germany.

France can never hope to command and sustain an importance in great financial centres. Her unstable government and sickle character of her people will ever tell against her in her attempt to establish any very considerable banking relations with other nations. The great financiers of every country have looked and will continue to look with distrust upon the finance of any nation that has not a fixed form of government.

No country or state can become financially independent until it first controls a foreign commerce and extensive trade relations with other nations. Therefore the Russian government must be content to borrow from other nations—when she can, and rob her merchants and finally repudiate. Make the people of any state or country industrious, commercial and free and their financial power will soon be felt and recognized among the monied institutions of nations. Russia lamentably lacks in these essentials. Her trade relations, when compared with those of the British Empire, are not extensive and have ever been seriously hampered. A war with England would so involve Russia that her financial position would scarcely be above that of the "Sick Man," and the inevitable results would be repudiation. Doubtless money lenders of London are not slow in interpreting the signs of the times.

The only nation other than England that has shown a continued and really brilliant power of recuperation, and ability to maintain a lasting financial position with Great Britain, is that of the United States. In the Critic of Jan. 10th, in our financial article, the following reference to the finances of that country was made:—

"The report of the Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of State for the United States, shows the almost marvellous financial advancement of the United States and their unlimited power of recuperation. At the close of the war the national debt was three thousand million. The interest payable by Government was then \$150,997,697.87, at an average rate of 6-34-100 per cent. At present the national debt is only \$1,408,482,948.00 while the interest is scarcely \$17,323,831.00, and the average rate per cent. 3-92-100. And to effect this wonderful reduction the taxes necessary have neither weighed on the people nor checked the growth of the country."

We would simply ask if any nation of Europe can show an equal financial power or executive ability sufficient to accomplish such unparalleled and unlooked for results.

But to return to our little Province. If looked at from a financial stand point, our general financial strength is not as encouraging as can be fairly expected. In comparing our early financial history and trade operations, with those of the present, we see a combination of causes which have led up to the unfavorable state of our present finances. Or to put this important feature of Provincial life in simple facts, we argue, that, we should as a people be now in a position to show, instead of a falling off, a largely increased financial strength. Let us look at a few of the chief causes that have led to this reversion. First, then, we have lamentably neglected to bring our great mining advantages up to the merits of a manufacturing industry, we have thus lost the resultant merits and advantages that would have followed from a wide development of this important national fountain of wealth.

Our Governments have uniformly neglected this most valuable and unailing source of the peoples wealth. But few are aware of the wide spread advantages arising from any very extended operations in mining. A proof is at hand. In our coal mining operations, the results to our people can scarcely be estimated; thus, thousands of tons of shipping find employment, from which thousands of people, directly and indirectly receive paying remuneration. How easy it is to conceive that if our vast iron, copper, gold, etc., each form but a trifle of the results that we derive from our coal operations, what a volume would our vast mining advantages give in swelling our financial resources.

Another—our fishing interests have never been properly or systematically worked. An old stager, in the West India and foreign fish business, knows well the extensive and often large paying interests that receive their financial influence from this one but extensive employment.

Another—our farms have been sadly neglected or poorly and ignorantly worked. This means, to some counties at least, no inconsiderable item. We trust our present government will establish an agricultural school and model farm.

A further cause, and one of some note, in our reduced finances, is the hoarding and vicious system of depositing in foreign banks. Those deposits could often be placed on mortgage and used in promoting the trade of the Province and enhancing our finances.

Four million dollars could be profitably employed in developing the mines of Cape Breton, to say nothing of farming, fishing and shipping interests that await the application of skill and capital.

Further, there is an undeniable bleeding of the financial life of this Province which will sooner or later tell upon the proudest and best of our commercial houses. It requires but little attention to decide, from what part emanates the bleeding, but to devise a remedy is not so easy. Its ultimate consequences, however, are apparent, and even some already feel a foretaste of the scarcity of the circulating medium.

Our Halifax Chamber of Commerce has signally failed in devising any means for improving the financial strength of either the trader or mechanic. Halifax is, however, under an obligation to the West India merchants for having largely built up the trade of this port.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

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

MAY 23, 1885.

GROCERIES.

SUGAR.		
Porto Rico	5 to 5 1/2	
Cut Leaf	14 to 18	
Granulated	14 to 18	
Standard A.	6 to 6 1/2	
Extra C	5 1/2 to 6	
Yellow C	5 1/2 to 6	
Yellow	4 1/2 to 5 1/2	
TEA.		
Japan	23 to 44	
Green	23 to 44	
Assam	23 to 31	
Souchong	10 to 56	
Congou	17 to 50	
MOLASSES.		
Citragenes	27 to 30	
Contra C	25 to 31	
Porto Rico new crop	31 to 33	
Barbades	31 to 33	
Demerara	32 to 35	
"M R	30	
SOAPS.		
Extra bar	6 1/2	
Pravie	6 1/2	
Dominion	6 1/2	
Surfelle	6 1/2	
Triphal	6 1/2	
Extra Pale	5 to 6 1/2	
Mayflower	4 to 4 1/2	
No 1 Family	3 1/2	
Acadia	3 1/2	
Jumbo	3 1/2	
Congress	3 1/2	
Brown	3 1/2	
Towel 15 to 60c per doz	2	
BISCUITS.		
First Head	2 50 to 2 50	
Boston and This Family	6 1/2 to 7 1/2	
Soda	6 1/2 to 8	
Cracker Family	8 to 15	
CONFECTIONERY.		
Assorted in pails	13 to 14	
Mixed	11 to 20	
Large	11 to 18	
1 cent goods, 1 lb in a box	95 to 10	
Toys per hundred	85 to 75	
Jams—Different varieties	1 40 to 2 75	
Starch, Blue and White	7 to 19	
Prepared Corn	10 to 14	
BUTTER.		
Canadian	10 to 14	
N.S.	14 to 18	
Eggs	11 to 12	

SUNDRIES.

Maple Sugar	10 to 12
Boneless Fish	4 to 4 1/2
Tobacco—Black	32 to 38
"Bright	35 to 40
Blacking per gross	3 00 to 4 00
Blacking, " "	2 00 to 3 00
Pearl Blue	2 50 to 3 00

POULTRY.

Fowls, per pair	60 to 75
Turkeys, per pound	16 to 20
Geese, each	35 to 60
Ducks, per pair	75 to 100

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

FRUIT.

Gravenstein, none  
Winter-ordinary, 2 00 to 2 50  
" good, 2 50 to 3 00  
JOSEPH B. BROWN, 144 Barrington Street, Halifax.

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No 1, per m 25 00 to 30 00  
" Merchants', do do 14 00 to 17 00  
" Small, per m, No 2 do 12 00 to 15 00  
Spruce, dimension good, 10 00 to 12 00  
" Merchantable, do do 8 00 to 11 00  
" Small, do do 6 00 to 8 00  
Hemlock, do do 6 50 to 7 50  
" common, do do 6 50 to 7 00  
Shingles, No 1, pine, dry do 3 50 to 4 00  
" No 2, pine, green do 1 25 to 2 00  
" No 1, spruce, do do 1 10 to 1 20  
Laths, per m 1 20 to 1 50  
Hard wood, per cord 4 00 to 4 25  
Soft wood " 2 50 to 2 90  
The above quotations are prepared by a reliable firm in this line.

BREADSTUFFS.

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

Flour,	
Patent high grades	5 50 to 6 00
" mediums	4 25 to 4 75
Superior Extra	5 25 to 5 75
Lower grades	3 50 to 4 25
Oatmeal	5 25 to 5 75
Corn Meal—Halifax ground	3 40 to 3 60
" No 2, do do	2 20 to 2 40
Bran per ton—Wheat	22 00 to 25 00
" Corn	18 00 to 20 00
Shorts	22 00 to 24 00
Middlings	22 00 to 24 00
Cracked Corn	35 00 to 38 00
" Oats	30 00
" Barley	32 00
Pea Meal per bushel	3 75
Feed Flour	3 25 to 3 50
Oats per bushel of 48	53 to 55
Barley " of 48	50 to 52
Peas " of 60	1 10
Corn " of 56	10 to 15
Hay per ton	12 00 to 15 00
Straw	8 00 to 10 00

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

No. 1 Wool Skins each	25 to 30
Seasoned " "	20 to 25
Salted and dry " "	10 to 20
Short Pelts " "	10 to 20
Wool—clean washed, per pound	16 to 27
" unwashed " "	10 to 17
Green Hides—Ox, inspected, No 1	7 1/2
" Cow	7 1/2
Salted Hides—Ox in Lots, No 1	7 1/2
" Cow	7 1/2
Calf Skin	8 to 10
" Deacons, each	15 to 20

The above quotations are furnished by R. MEGENY, dealer in Wool and Hides, 177 Barrington street.

The following letter of acknowledgment illustrates the promptness with which the people's favorite life insurance institution pays its losses :  
TO THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE DOMINION SAFETY FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION, ST. JOHN, N. B. :

Gentlemen,—I have to thank you for the receipt this day of your cheque for ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, the amount insured by your Company on the life of my late husband, Edward W. Knight, under policy No. 2042. Your officers very courteously rendered me assistance in preparing the necessary papers, and your cheque was delivered to me the same day the proofs reached the home office, though I had no legal claim to the same till three months thereafter. Such commendable promptness on your part, and the uniform courtesy of your officers, must be as re-assuring to your members as it is gratifying to me, and fully justifies the confidence the public have reposed in your Association.

I am, gentlemen, yours respectfully,  
Mrs. SUSAN KNIGHT.

Amherst, N. S., April 27, 1885.  
The system of this Association occupies the true middle ground between the two extremes of expensive insurance by level premiums and the uncertain or indefinite insurance by post mortem assessments, and embodies every element of perpetuity and every principle of equity and economy which the science of life insurance recognizes or the experience of the past has developed. A copy of a valuable treatise on life insurance will be sent free, postpaid, to any address on application to the home office, St. John, N. B., or to Mr. S. McCully, Agent, Halifax.

Among other harbor improvements, we note that the old Power Wharf has been extended some one hundred feet and that extensive repairs are being made on the Black Bros., wharves.

Dr. Washington's previous visits to this city have been unusually successful and many will welcome his return. It is freely admitted by most of the leading physicians of the day that diseases of the throat and lungs should form a distinct and separate study and a more careful treatment than is given by the average general practitioner. Dr. Washington since graduating has devoted himself almost exclusively to diseases of the throat and lung.

DAVIDSON & McMANUS, MERCHANT TAILORS.—In no time in the world's history have people been able to clothe themselves as comfortably and as cheaply as at present, and as every month brings around new styles, and the masses are being educated in the finer art of dress, it is only persons of remarkably good taste, judgment, and ability, that can successfully carry on the tailoring business. As an example of a firm that thoroughly understand their business, we have selected the house of Davidson & McManus, at 139 Hollis Street, who undoubtedly is the largest business in their line of any in the city. This house make a specialty of fine custom work. Mr. McManus has carried on the tailoring business in Boston, Mass., for a number of years, which is a guarantee of their first-class work. The cutting-room is situated back of the store, while the work-rooms are on the two floors above, and every facility for doing work in the best manner possible, and at very short notice. We cannot speak too highly of a firm that have by their energy and enterprise gained an enviable place in the esteem of the public.—United States and Canada Journal of Commerce.

PUTTNER'S EMULSION.

Chemical Laboratory, Dalhousie College, Halifax, N. S., Jan'y 30th, 1885.

I have made analysis of samples of the Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, prepared by the Puttner Emulsion Co., and they have explained to me the details of their process. The ingredients used, and the mechanical processes to which they are successively subjected, enables this Company to prepare a permanent Emulsion, without the use of acids or alkalis. This preparation has been known to me for many years, and when carefully prepared, is certainly a great improvement upon the Crude Cod Liver Oil, not only being milder, but having the more substantial advantage of being in the best form for digestion or assimilation.

GEORGE LAWSON, Ph. D., LL. D.,  
Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry  
Of Great Britain and Ireland, Professor of Chemistry.

Send to your Druggist or to the Puttner Emulsion Co., Halifax, for a pamphlet showing some of the cures made by the use of Puttner's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil.

The music loving people of Halifax were treated to three excellent concerts this week by the Jubilee Singers under the auspices of the Y. M. C. Well-filled houses greeted each appearance of this now celebrated company, and the commendable enterprise of the Y. M. C. A., was a decided financial success. The make up of the troupe has changed, but probably not deteriorated, since they sang before the crowned heads of Europe. Their music is unique, consisting chiefly of plantation songs of a devotional character. Chorus singing is the forte of the company and their mastery of the science of effect was proved by the almost breathless silence with which they were listened to. The bass and soprano singing of the choruses were magnificent, the other parts not being nearly so well taken. The bass solos, too, were characterized by volume and compass rather than by quality of tone. He who would find fault with the composer's solos must have a genius for adverse criticism. Taken all together the concert was such as one seldom has the good fortune to hear in Halifax.

OFFICERS and men of the "composite" attention! You are hereby directed to parade as ordered, having equipments as follows:—One box of Smith's Sharpshooters, *alias* antibilious pills; one box Smith's Tooth Powder; one bottle Smith's Arnica Liniment; one bottle Smith's Cough Linectus; one box Smith's Seditiz Powders; one bottle Smith's Iodized Sarsaparilla; one bottle Smith's Concentrated Ginger; one bottle Smith's Carbolic Salvo; one pair Smith's Military Hair Brushes; one bottle Smith's Scalp Protector; one Pocket Filter, by which you can draw clear water from stagnant pools, and although not wishing to pile too much into your haversacks, yet it may be a necessary requisite in consequence of having to sit down in the cold jungle, one box of Smith's Compound File Ointment. Knowing you are already embittered against the foe, one bottle Smith's Tonic Bitters will be found useful. That you may be far sighted, and see the enemy in Ambush, wear one pair Laurence's Shooting Goggles. For sale at the Agency, London Drug Store, 147 Hollis Street, J. GODFREY SMITH, Dispensing Chemist, Proprietor.

Mr. W. B. Christian, of that land of Christians, Prospect, one of the most skillful fishermen in the Province, was lucky enough to kill in two days last week seventeen salmon, some weighing as high as 17 pounds.

Hiram Clifford, a six year old son of James Wallace of West Gore, N. S., can play with both hands, in good time and with remarkable taste, a large number of tunes on the organ, this he has learned within 4 months without a teacher. The father who bought a Gates Organ with the above result is well satisfied with the outlay.

The Grand Parade is beginning to show a really fine appearance, and will, when the work is finished, be a credit to the city and to those members of the city council who have, after long and earnest work brought the improvements to a conclusion.

Mr. W. H. Rogers of Amherst, the able and energetic Fish Inspector of the Province, was in town the past week on business connected with his department.

CIVILIZATION VS. THE TOMAHAWK AND SCALPING KNIFE.

When the Independence of the American Colonies was acknowledged by Great Britain, they occupied comparatively speaking but a small strip of country extending along the Atlantic coast from Maine to the Carolinas. At that time the Seminoles, the Creeks, the Cherokees, the Shawnees, the Delawares, the Mohawks, the Miamis and the Ottowas roamed over all of that portion of the country lying west of the Alleghany Mountains and east of the Mississippi River. These tribes were much more powerful and numerous than any that exist at the present day. Nearly all of them have disappeared before the march of the Anglo-Saxon race. The early pioneers—those videttes of civilization—with their axe and gun met the savage foe in the wilds and valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and not being contented to halt here, they have continued their march until the shores of the Pacific have been reached and the country from ocean to ocean has been converted into fruitful fields and blooming gardens, and in less than a century three millions of people have increased to nearly fifty millions.

The British possessions of America cover more territory than the United States: and whilst the diversity of soil, climate and productions are not so varied as are embraced within the limits of the United States, yet Canada has a magnificent future before her. Her soil, climate and productions, taken in connection with the union with the British Empire, all conspire to make her one of the most favored portions of the American continent. Just at the present time Canada is engaged in a war with the Aborigines of the North-West. To one whose parents and grandparents helped to conquer the "blue grass region" of Kentucky from the savages, this is no extraordinary event. The North American Indians are exclusively a carnivorous race of people, and in only a few exceptions have they showed any desire to till the earth or earn their living "by the sweat of the face." And just in proportion as their chances for securing "venison" decline, just in proportion will they like "ravening wolves" swoop down in true barbarian style, and devour the white man's subsistence and commit crimes too hideous to mention. Just now the outlook for pioneers and settlers in the North-West is somewhat gloomy, but they must not despair in this age of railroads, telegraphs, and improved modes of warfare. They have many advantages over the pioneers of Kentucky, who settled in those days in what were called "stations." Each settlement had its "block-house," a kind of fortress where the people could all repair in case of an invasion by the savages. Through the port holes of these "block-houses" the besieged were enabled with their old "flint-lock" British muskets and rifles to drive off the enemy, whose only mode of warfare in those early days was the bow and arrow. The women within these "stations" were sometimes called upon to display their skill in shooting at the "redskins"—hence the descendants of these brave men and women have become proverbial for their skill in handling what is now known as the "Kentucky rifle." The reader may recall to mind that Kentucky was called the "dark and bloody ground." It received this soubriquet from the fact the various tribes of Indians adjacent to this country, over which the deer and buffalo roamed in countless thousands, held this field as common hunting ground. Here they were wont to repair late in the autumn to lay in their supply of meat.

When the white settlers began to come in and occupy these grounds, they did so at the peril of their lives. A long and bloody war was the result; but in the end the "meat-eating savage" was not able to cope with the hardy pioneer; and to-day Kentucky, the once "dark and bloody ground" is claimed as the "garden spot" of the United States. Who knows but what, in the course of time, that the great valley of the Saskatchewan may yet become the "garden spot" of the Dominion of Canada?

A great deal has been said and written about the causes of the present Indian troubles in the North-West. To one who has seen much of frontier life in the West, the present war is no enigma. The failure of crops to some extent, the scarcity of game and particularly of the buffalo, and the long hard winter, all conspired to make it an easy matter for Riel to stir up a rebellion amongst the ignorant savages of the North-West. A hungry Indian is easily persuaded to commit acts of violence to appease his appetite—hunger knows no treaties, respects no laws. I may be mistaken, but I think the Canadian Government has got a big job on its hands, and the sooner it realizes this fact the better for the whole country. It will take ten thousand troops, scattered at proper points along and in the vicinity of the Canadian Pacific Railway, to put down the Rebellion, and afterwards to maintain law and order in that country for some years to come.

VETERAN.

Upper Musquodoboit, May 11th, 1885.

**FILIAL AFFECTION.**—A modern girl living in the country has a City beau. When he rides out to see her on a warm afternoon, she calls the "old mau" from the field, and makes him keep the flies from her fellow's horse.

**CROSS-EYED.**—A negro held a cow while a cross-eyed man was to knock her on the head with an axe. The negro, observing the man's eyes, in some fear inquired, "You gwine to hit what you look!"—"Yee."—"Den," said Cuffee, "hold de cow yourself!"

**PROPHET.**—"I want to know," said a creditor, fiercely, "when you are going to pay me what yo' owe me!"—"When I'm going to pay you? Why you're a pretty fellow! Do you take me for a prophet?"

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, 31st November, 1884, with the largest and choicest selection of NEW SEASON TEAS, ever offered in Canada.

PRICE LIST—55c, 35c, 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 Retailed at Refiners' Prices.  
All GOODS warranted to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded.

HONG KONG TEA COMPANY,  
139 Argyle Street.

SOLE AGENCY

— FOR THE —

Three Great Leading Houses of  
Chickering & Sons, Boston,  
Steinway & Sons, New York,  
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UNRIVALLED! WITHOUT PEERS  
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Collard & Collard, of London.

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

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

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

S. SICHEL & CO.,  
83 Hollis Street

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. (Lim'd'd).  
Upper Water Street, Halifax.

WM. BANNISTER,

Importer and Dealer in

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,

SPECTACLES, PLATED-WARE.

144—Granville Street,—144

HALIFAX, N. S.

ALE AND PORTER.

150 barrels Bass's Ale, pints and quarts.  
150 barrels Guinness's Porter, pints and quarts.

DOMESTIC ALE AND PORTER.

200 hds. and half hds. Ale and Porter, Jockey Brewing Co.  
100 barrels, pints and quarts, do. do.  
quality extra fine. For sale low.

A. McDUGALL & SON.

OLD SOUTH TEA STORE,

[Established 1798.]

40 Granville, Corner Sackville St.

A full and varied stock of FIRST-CLASS

FAMILY GROCERIES

Always on hand.

BUTTER A SPECIALTY.

WIER & CO.

Acadian Hotel.

This Favorite and Old-established House having been Renovated and

Newly Furnished Throughout,

and fitted with all the improvements, will shortly be opened under modern management for the accommodation of the Travelling public.

WM. POPPLETON, Proprietor.

N. B.—ELECTRIC BELLS on every floor.

Look out for Advertisement of the Day of Opening.

Notice to the Public.

JAMES GRAY,

FUNERAL UNDERTAKER,

243 Grafton St., next to Colonial Market,

Every assortment of Walnut and Rosewood Caskets and Coffins to suit all; Black Cloth Coffins in the best styles; Ladies' and Gents' and Youths' Robes at all prices

Don't forget the address—243 GRAFTON ST., next to Colonial Market.

JUST PUBLISHED!

"AFTER WEARY YEARS."

A Genuine Catholic Story.

By MOST REV. DR. O'BRIEN

Archbishop of Halifax.

438 pp., 1 vol., 12mo., Cloth.

PRICE \$1.50.

CHEESE!  
PICKLES!  
PEASE!

100 Finest Fall Creamery Cheese.  
75 Cases Best Assorted Pickles.  
100 bbls Split Pease.  
100 cases Canned Beans.  
25 bbls. White Beans.  
150 rolls Choicest Spiced Bacon.  
200 Sugar Cured Hams.  
100 bbls. Fine Jamaica Oranges.  
170 boxes Valencia Raisins, new, very cheap  
800 Fresh Jamaica Coconuts.

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

JUST RECEIVED.

For S. S. YORK CITY,  
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF  
LADIES'

MANTLES AND DOLMANS!

—IN—

Cashmere, Ottoman,  
Broche, Stockinette, &c.

—ALSO—

LADIES' JERSEYS,

In Black and Colors

—AT THE—

London House

WM. MOODY & CO.

168 and 170 Granville Street

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FRENCH CANADIAN.

To the Editor of the Critic:

SIR,—Do the intelligent French Canadians really sympathize with Riel the rebel? Hon. Mr. Caron, Minister of Militia, is doing all that a man in his position could possibly do to crush out the rebellion. Archbishop Tache has used his influence to keep the half breeds of Manitoba from showing sympathy with their insurgent brethren. Col. Quimet, as soon as noticed that his temporary absence from his regiment was misconstrued into disloyalty, at once joined his troops already in the field, the express orders of his physician that he should have rest notwithstanding. The reasons of the colonel's trip, moreover, were pronounced by his commander, General Strange, to be sufficient and satisfactory. Finally, three French Canadian priests, whose only crime was that they refused to countenance the rebellion, have been murdered by the half-breeds and their Indian allies. In the face of this it is cruel and malicious to hint at the disloyalty of the great body of the French Canadians. A few cranks and loafers from the slums of Montreal may prate about Riel's rights, but they are not the French people of Canada, just as, in the American war for Independence, the people of Nova Scotia were loyal to Britain, although some restless spirits at Truro and Onslow talked in a very disloyal tone.

A. J.

THE SCOTT ACT.

To the Editor of the Critic:

SIR,—As you have reproduced the utterances of Archbishop Lynch of Toronto on the "Scott Act" and local prohibition, I presume you will not object to give your readers the utterances of other Catholic Prelates who have also, after much close observation and experience, spoken on this subject.

Father Mathew, after devoting his life to this subject, leaves on record the following, and much more in the same line:—

"The principle of prohibition seems to me to be the only safe and certain remedy for the evils of intemperance. This opinion has been strengthened and confirmed by the hard labor of more than twenty years in the temperance cause."

Bishop Lynch has not had the experience that Father Mathew had, and cannot therefore speak with the same authority.

Cardinal Manning recently said in a speech at Bolton, England:—

"It is mere mockery to ask us to put down drunkenness by moral and religious means, when the Legislature facilitates the multiplication of the incitements to intemperance on every side. You might as well call upon me as a captain of a ship and say: 'Why don't you pump the water out when it is sinking, when you are scuttling the ship in every direction?' If you will cut off the supply of temptation, I will be bound by the help of God to convert drunkards; but until you have taken off this perpetual supply of intoxicating drink, we never can cultivate the fields. You have submerged them, and if ever we reclaim our portion, you immediately begin to build upon it a gin-palace or some temptation to drink. The other day, where a benevolent man had established a sailors' home, I was told there were two hundred places of drink round about it. How, then, can we contend against these legalized and multiplied facilities and temptations to intoxication? This is my answer to the bland oburgation of those who tell us the ministers of religion are not doing their part. Let the Legislature do its part and we will answer for the rest."

Bishop Lafleche, of Three Rivers, spoke in every parish of the County of Arthabaska in favor of the Scott Act; all the Catholic Bishops of the Province of Quebec in council last winter agreed to support the Scott Act, and the Bishop of Quebec had 20,000 copies of the Act printed with his signature for circulation among his people.

Your readers will therefore see that Bishop Lynch does not voice the views of all the Bishops and Prelates of his church by any means.

I have before me the utterances of other Bishops and Clergy in the same direction, but do not wish to burthen your columns unnecessarily.

Yours very truly, SILEX.

FOR SALE.—There is a man who has a dog that he wants to sell. He was walking along the street with the dog a few days ago, when he came to a fur shop, where a stuffed tiger was standing out upon the pavement. The dog flew at that tiger, and, after a vivacious engagement of a few minutes, rolled it over on the curb, tore the hair all off of it, and disembowelled it of four pailfuls of sawdust. Then that dog ran up to its master wagging its tail, and smiling with the air of a dog which had just been through a Bengalese jungle, rooting out whole menageries of tigers at one fell swoop.

WASP-TAMING EXTRAORDINARY.—What Sir John Lubbock has to be answerable for, if old maids as a body take to this interesting study, may happily be more readily conceived than felt. A correspondent writes:—"Encouraged by the success of Sir John Lubbock, with the solitary wasp of the Pyrenees, three sister spinsters, residing under the shadow of a famous cathedral, have been endeavouring to tame a few of the British species. The result is unsatisfactory. One of the sisters has a large patch of powder-blue over the left eye, another has her right arm in a sling, and the third, the doctor thinks, will be able to drive out in a week. The wasps were liberated."

HANTS COUNTY.

No town in the Lower Provinces has a more interesting history than that of Windsor. If considered from a commercial standpoint, the county of Hants, with its beautiful shire town, stands foremost among the commercial, and financial centers of this Province.

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

BANKS.

Commercial B'k. of Windsor.  
WALTER LAWSON, Cashier.

Halifax Banking Co.  
J. RUSSEL Agent.

Bennet Smith,  
Ship-builder and Capitalist.

Godfrey P. Payzant,  
Capitalist, Pres. Com. B'k.

William Curry,  
Capitalist, Pres. W. C. Co'y.

Shubal Dimock,  
Shipbuilder.

E. W. Dimoch,  
Proprietor W. Plaster Quarries.

John Keith,  
Shipbroker.

MANUFACTURERS.

St. Croix Woolen Factory.  
W. H. MOSHER, President.  
G. B. DAWSON, Manager.

Windsor Cotton Co.  
JOHN NALDER, Sec'y.

Windsor Furniture Co.  
MARK CURRY, Manager.

Windsor Tannery Co.  
Capt. Thos. Alyward, Sec'y.

Windsor Foundry Co.  
Clarence Dimock, Sec'y.

Windsor Planing Mills.  
Sash & Barrel Factory.  
Wm. CURRY, Proprietor.

DRY GOODS.

C. & G. Wilson,  
Dry Goods & Tailoring.

W. K. McHefhey & Co.,  
Dry Goods, Carpets & House  
Furnishing.

G. E. Pellow,  
Dry Goods & Readymade Clothing.

Geo. F. Blanchard,  
Dry Goods & Tailoring.

HARDWARE.

W. Dimock,  
Hardware & Ship Chandlery.

Wilcox Brothers,  
Wholesale & Retail Hardware.

Clarence H. Dimock,  
Windsor Foundry Co.  
Stove & Ship Castings.

GROCERIES.

J. E. Graham,  
Wholesale & Retail Grocer.

Jesse P. Smith,  
Groceries, Flour & Meal.

M. Ward,  
Groceries and Sundries.

F. H. Chambers,  
Flour, Grain & Groceries,  
Newport Station.

STATIONERY.

M. B. Huestis,  
Pianos & Organs.

BOOTS, etc.

A. P. Shand & Co.

DRUGGISTS.

John W. Webb,  
Dispensing Chemist.

R. B. Dakin,  
Druggist & Chemist.

INSURANCE.

Avon Marine Ins. Co.  
L. P. ALLISON, Sec'y.

Windsor Marine Ins. Co.  
W. H. BLANCHARD, Sec'y.

Shipowners Marine Ins. Co.  
ALLEN HALEY, Sec'y.

LAW-FIRMS.

W. H. & A. Blanchard,  
W. H. Blanchard, Q. C.  
Aubrey Blanchard, L. L. B.

J. W. Ousley,  
Clerk of House Assembly.

H. Percy Scott,  
W. D. Sutherland,  
George King,

Charles Edgar DeWolf,  
Judge of Probate.

MEDICAL.

DR. R. D. Fraser,  
DR. J. B. Black,  
DR. Thomas Black,  
DR. J. C. Moody.

HOTELS.

Clifton.  
JOHN KILCUP, Prop.

Avon,  
JOHN COX, Prop.

Wm. Gibson,  
Newport Station.

The following are among the principal and reliable traders whose names do not appear in the preceding classification:

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

D. P. Allison,  
Coal Merchant.

Robert Dore,  
Baker, Fine Pastry.

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

R. Fleming,  
Ladies and Gents Hairdressing.

## MINING.

If there is one reason more than another why the United States people would like to see this Province a part of their Union, it is that they might become operators of our numerous and extensive mining areas. The vast amount of idle capital that could easily be commanded and profitably invested and employed in our mines would soon make this Province a busy one. Americans interested in the operation and controlling of extensive works, would bring their families to reside here. The advantages would be incalculable to us as a province, and to our government would be a source of no small item of revenue. Much has been done by successive governments to offer to the Americans every facility and inducement in the power of a government to give, still there is a want somewhere, and to fully understand these difficulties and devise improvement, is a work that must emanate from practical miners.

On the 9th of June, the following mines will be declared forfeited:—  
Leases 95, 96 and 97. Lewis F. Darling lessee.  
Leases 98 and 99. James Dowling, lessee.  
Leases 106 and 107. John A. Drew, lessee.  
Lease 120. (16 Indian Path, unproclaimed.) John R. Waddelow, William Waddelow, Daniel S. McDonald, lessees; Alexander Hetherington and Hugh McLellan, transferees.  
Lease 121. (17 Indian Path, unproclaimed) John A. Drew, lessee; Robt. Scott, transferee.  
Lease 129. James E. Bent, lessee; Lowellyn Larder, transferee.  
Lease 135. Alexander Nelson, DeBlois Fultz, lessee.  
Lease 143. DeBlois Fultz, John Mitchell, lessees; William F. Foster, transferee.  
Lease 145. DeBlois Fultz, lessees; William F. Easter, transferee.

## SALMON RIVER GOLD MINE.

The suit in equity, brought by an Indian, against the owners of the Salmon River gold mine, was decided by Judge Weatherbe by dismissing the case with costs. We hope the vexed question of rights and titles to this property is now and forever set at rest. No property has given rise to so long and annoying litigation as this has.

"RETREAT COTTAGE," RAWDON, May 5th, 1885.

## GOLD, ANTIMONY, COAL MINING BELT.

Editor of the Critic.—

DEAR SIR,—The CRITIC is well received here, especially among the miners. It has the right ring in it.

*Gold.*—The Simms & White gold mines, sold to McNorton and others, are turning out splendidly, three shafts are worked and seventy odd men employed, the prevailing opinion is that this will become an important gold district.

*Antimony.*—Probably the Antimony mines of West Gore are among the best paying in the Provinces. Messrs. Bryson, Wallace and McDougall, are the three County owners—B. M. Davidson of your city managing owner. Thirty men are employed, 90 tons are raised per month, which are hauled 22 miles to Elmsdale Station and shipped to England via Halifax. The new shaft shows a good quantity of ore, even on the surface. The lucky owners are netting about \$30,000 per annum, have raised the price from \$40,000 to \$60,000, and do not seem anxious to sell. Not a bad find for our lucky farming friends. Coal is reported to have been discovered in two or three localities near by.

The *Mining Belt* of the Province is generally supposed to be far South, but it is evident that North as well South, gold and other valuable metals exist in abundance and but require to be unearthed.

Surely we have a rich country and our young men of enterprise need not go to other lands when so much remains to be done at home; if such would put forth the same efforts at home which they are often forced to do when absent, the results would be fully as satisfactory. This little "Province by the Sea," we believe, will yet become a *lum of Industries*, and why not? "Gold is the *sinus* of war," and so iron, coal, cheap labor are the ground work of manufactories. In addition to these our sea coast advantages would enable us to place our wares easily and cheaply in the markets of the world at all seasons of the year. What we seem to need just now is more of our surplus capital joined to skilled labor, thus fostering our smaller manufacturing industries. Let us get the scales off our eyes—see clearly—and go to the front.

W J. G.

We are sorry to know Mr. S. L. Phillips lost heavily in his first operation in this Province. The manner in which he lost hurts the good name of the mining community. We hope he will not give up, but stick to this country till he has his reward in the shape of a rich paying mine.

Mr. Andrews one of our successful mining men is on one of his occasional visits to the city. Like all of our leading mining men he is a genial pleasant gentleman.

The outlook for the summer's work is in every way encouraging. Many abandoned mines are to be again worked and new ones opened with prospect of paying results.

## WINDSOR. (Continued.)

Geo. A. Heustis,  
Jeweler etc.,  
T. B. Smith,  
Editor and Proprietor,  
Windsor Courier.  
N. Spence, M. P. F.,  
Milling and Farming,  
Newport.  
J. R. Thompson,  
Nurseryman and Fruit Grower.  
G. A. Harvie,  
Carver & Picture Frames.  
A. P. Jones,  
Snailmaker, etc.,  
Windsor & Hantsport.  
G. L. Gibson,  
Hotel and Grocery Store,  
Brooklyn, Hants.  
Dr. Morrison Weeks,  
Brooklyn.

## HANTSPORT.

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

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

The following are the principal business men of the Town.

E. Churchill & Sons,  
Shipbuilders & Capitalists  
J. E. Newcomb,  
Shipping Trading & Farming.  
J. B. North,  
Shipping & Merchandize.  
J. E. Stevens & Co.,  
Tanners of Harness & Upper Stocks.  
J. A. Mumford,  
Milling Machinery.  
J. B. Shaw,  
Boots, Shoes and Fine Work.  
James W. Wall,  
Hantsport Hotel, conveyance at St'n.  
Lewis Muttart,  
Harness Making in all branches.  
George Brooks,  
Watchmaker and Hair Dresser.

## THE ALBION HOTEL,

P. P. ARCHIBALD, Prop'r,  
22 Sackville Street, Halifax.

Every accommodation to the travelling public at reasonable rates.

## AMHERST.

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

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

## BANKS.

Bank of Pictou,  
J. McKEAN, Agent.

## LAW FIRMS.

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

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

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

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

## MEDICAL FIRMS.

Dr. E. L. Fuller,  
Dental Surgeon.

## MANUFACTURERS.

Rhodes Curry & Co.,  
Contractors and Builders.

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

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

Curran Brothers,  
Saw Mills and Lumber.

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

Holmes & Hicks,  
Carriage Factory, Farming Machinery.

James Ritchey,  
Horse Shoer and Jobber.

Joseph Goodwin,  
Horse Showing a specialty.

## MERCHANTS AND TRADERS.

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

Brightman & Calhoun,  
Bakers and Grocers Jobbers.

Coates & Bent,  
Sewing Machines and Fancy Goods.

R. McSwain,  
Tailoring and Furnishing Goods.

Edward Lowther,  
Meats, Fish and Vegetables.

Lamy's Hotel,  
CALHOUN & WARD, Prop.

Amherst Gazette,  
J. ALBERT BLACK, Editor & Prop.  
A first class Advertising Medium.

Amherst Sentinel,  
Devoted to the County and  
Provincial Interests.



SHIPPING NEWS.

REPORTS, &c.

Steamer Rhein (Ger), Jungst, at New York 14th from Bremen May 3, via Southampton, reports May 12, lat 43 41, lon 60 00, passed barque R W Merriam, of and for Halifax, N. S. Lawrence, from Liverpool; the vessel was burning; saw no persons on board and proceeded on our course.

Mr Bennett Smith, of Windsor, has contracted with Mr. J. Fen Fraser for the construction of a 1,900 ship to be launched in April. Mr. Fraser will begin work at once in his father's yard, Courtney Bay. - [St John Globe]

Ship Stamboul, at New York from Hamburg, reports: April 28, lat 40 32, lon 47 55, saw a barque of about 300 tons, waterlogged and abandoned, with bulwarks and masts gone. Vessel level with the water. Had a white quarter-board and short poop. Everything gone from decks.

Barques Unity and Herbert C. Hall have been chartered to load lumber for Rio de la Plata, the former at Bridgewater and the latter at Portland.

Barquentino Laura, Otter, at Picton from Liverpool, G. B., reports that on the night of the 2nd inst., while Herman Rohle, one of the seamen, was aloft furling the topmast he fell overboard and was drowned. The night being very dark and a high wind blowing it was impossible to lower a boat in time to save him, as the vessel had gone quite a distance before his fall was discovered. Deceased was 21 years of age.

HAVANA, May 7 - Schr Calabria, from Havana for Sagua, which grounded on a coral reef on the 2nd inst., is a total loss.

PERNAMBUCO, April 13 - Ship Magnolia, Davis, from Cardiff for Rio Janeiro, put in here 10th for medical attendance for the captain, he having broked his leg. It is stated that the vessel will proceed in a day or two in charge of the mate. [A telegram to the owners at Yarmouth, N. S., on May 5, says Capt Davis will join the ship at Rio Janeiro.]

RIO JANEIRO, April 9 - Schr Annio May, from Rio Grande do Sul for Boston, which put in here, leaky March 14, has discharged her cargo and a large number of hides are found to be in a very bad condition. The vessel is advertised for sale by auction on April 10, and the agents are now endeavoring to secure a suitable craft to take the cargo on to destination with the least possible delay. After the cargo was all discharged the special agent for the American underwriters surveyed the vessel, and he is stated to have found her to be considerably worm-eaten in her upper works.

SPOKEN.

Ship (supposed) Lizzie Burrill, Caix, Cardiff for Rio Janeiro, April 28, lat 50 N, lon 10 W.

Ship Mary Fraser, from New York for London, May 7, lat —, lon 67.

Ship Athlon, Dexter, from London for Philadelphia, May 8, lat 42 49, lon 43.

Ship Gloaming, McKenzie, from Rotterdam for Quebec, May 7, lat 46 20, lon 45.

Barque Neptune (Nor), from Fleetwood for Yarmouth, April 16, lat 46 34, lon 29 40.

Barque St Kilda, Kinos, from New York for Avonmouth, May 11, lat 39 34, lon 71 42.

Barque Maggie Moore, bound south, all well, April 10, 20 S., 41 W.

Barque Alice Cooper, from New York for Dunkirk, April 26, lat 40 33, lon 28 05.

Bright Edward D, from Annapolis for Barbados, May 11, lat 42 26, lon 63 44.

LATEST MOVEMENTS OF NOVA SCOTIA VESSELS.

ANTWERP, May 6 - Ar barque Nimbus, Smith, New York.

Sld 8 - Ship Arbela, Mitchener, New York.

ANZES, April 3 - Passed, ship Iolantle, Scott, New York for Shanghai.

BARBADOS, April 24 - Sld brig Jura, Deal, Mayaguez (to load for Boston.)

In port April 28 - Barques Ashantee, Meikle, for Boston, Idg; Osage, Sheaver, from River Plate, ar 22nd; Aspotogan, McKenzie, from Rio Janeiro, ar 10th, brig Aldice, Carty, from do, ar 10th, for Boston, Idg.

CARDIFF, May 7 - Sld barque Wave Queen, Wilson, Rio Janeiro. 9 - Ship Annie Bingay, Eldridge, New York.

LOUIS, March 18 - Sld barque Orquell, Foster, Montreal.

JUNIS, March 21 - In port barque Wolfe, Murphy, for United Kingdom or Continent.

LIVERPOOL, May 9 - Ar barque Brimica, Geitler, St. John, N. B.

LONDON, May 9 - Ar barque Emmanuel Swendenburg, Pierce, New Orleans via Quocstown.

Cld 8 - Ship Wm Douglass, Douglass, New York.

MANILA, April 1 - Sld barque Navarch, Wilson, San Francisco.

NEW YORK, May 9 - Ar ship N B Lewis, Eldridge, London.

Cld 9 - Barques Moss Glen, Morris, Cork; Granville Belle, Whitney, do; brig Laura

Burchell, Aberdory, Wales, schr Christina Moore, Sanford, Cheverte.

Sld 9 - Barques St Kilda for Avonmouth.

10 - Moss Glen for Halgawno Granville Belle for Cork; brig Varuna for Liverpool, N. S.

PRAYVA, March 31 - In port barque Howard, Vance, from Valparaiso, ar 16th for United States.

St. Kitt's, April 30 - In port barque M. J. Foley, Wilson, for New York, to sail May 9.

BATAVIA, March 23 - In port barque Lalla, LeBlanc, unc.

BARBADOS, April 28 - Chartered brig Martha J Brady, Harvey, to load sugar at Antigua for Portland, Me, at \$3, f o; Clyde, Strum, to load molasses at Mayaguez for Delaware Breakwater, f o; schr E W R, LeCain, to load molasses at Ponce for New Haven.

In port April 28 - barques Cupid, Gould, unc; Paramatta, Scotia, do; Jocequin, Gardner, do; brig F A Clairmonte, Gouman, discg.

DEAL, May 11 - Passed, ship Wm Douglass, Douglass, from London for New York.

DUNKIRK, May 9 - Ar barque Alice Cooper, Armstrong, New York.

HULL, April 26 - Ar barque Annio Burrill, Hanes, Pensacola.

NEW YORK, May 11 - Ar ship Equator, Phillips, Hamburg.

PENARTH, May 1 - Ar barque Grandee, Ellis, Liverpool for Hong Kong.

PONCE P R, to May 12 - Ar schr C A Meniac, Balo, Halifax.

SANTANDER, April 27 - Sld barque Laura Emily, Morris, New York.

SAVANNAH, May 10 - Sld barque Nellio T Guest.

BOOMAY, April 10 - In port ship Mary L Burrill, Eldridge, for Liverpool.

BOOTHBAY, ME, May 9 - Sld brig Charles A Sparks, Harris, (from Boston) Annapolis, N. S., to load for Cuba.

CINQUECOS, May 1 - Sld schr Arthur, Smith, Boston.

DARIEN, GA, May 11 - Cld barque N Mosher, Cook, Crookhaven.

GRANATILLO, May 12 - Ar barque Nellio Moody, Webster, Philadelphia.

LIVERPOOL, May 11 - Sld barque Arnguda, Green, Newport.

NEW YORK, May 12 - Ar ship Fred B Taylor, Tilley, Hamburg; brig Gein, McEachren, Manzanilla.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13 - Ar barque Kate F. Troop, Hubbard, Antwerp.

Cld 11 - Ship Kingsport, Thompson, Hingo.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, May 13 - Ar brig Ida Maud, Davidson, St Lucia for orders.

RIO JANEIRO, May 12 - Ar ship Thos N Hart, Blauvelt, Cardiff.

BOSTON, May 12 - Ar barques Navado, McIntosh, Rio Janeiro; Unity, Perry, Ponce, P. R.

LIVERPOOL, May 12 - Ar ship William Law, Hilton, Mobile.

LONDON, May 12 - Sld barque Levuka, Harris, New York.

NEW YORK, May 12 - Ar ship Stamboul, Cann, Hamburg.

Cld 12 - Ship E J Spicer, Spicer, London.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12 - Ar barque Strathay, Urquhart, Junin.

PLYMOUTH, May 11 - Sld barque Cyprus, Parker, Fowey, to load for New York.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL, April 9 - Sld schr Nell, Stewart, Boston.

St. John's, Nfld, May 11 - Ar schr Fred E Cox, McConnell, New York.

DARIEN, GA, May 12 - Ar barque Maggie M., Staples, New York.

PENSACOLA, May 11 - Cld barque Anaanda, Scott, Liverpool.

St. John's, P. I., about May 13 - Ar schr L. P. Churchill, Murray, Halifax.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 12 - barque Hattie H., Cochran, London.

BOSTON, May 13 - Ar brig Estella, Merritt, Mayaguez, P. R.; schr Narcissus, Whitney, Ponce, P. R.

DOVER, May 13 - Passed, ships Arbela, Mitchener, Antwerp, for New York; Marlborough, Salter, do for do.

SEVILLE, May 8 - Sld brig W. N. B. Clemente, Mitchell, Sydney, C. B.

BOSTON, May 14 - Ar barque Herbert C. Hall, Davis, Barbadoes.

BUENOS AIRES, April 14 - Ar brig R. L. T. Thompson, Sharpness, 15 - barque Francis Herbert, Hartigan, Pensacola.

CARDIFF, May 14 - Sld barque John Trahey, Ryan, Montevideo.

FALMOUTH, JA., April 30 - Sld brig Evangeline, English, Montego Bay.

HONG KONG, April 4 - In port ship Thiorva, Fraser, unc; barques Billy Simpson, Brown, from Bangkok, ar April 1; Martha, McPherson, for Victoria.

KINGSTON, JA., May 3 - Sld brig May, Manning, Falmouth, Ja.

LIVERPOOL, May 13 - Sld ship Senator, Fulton, St. John, N. B.

MATANZAS, May 8 - Sld barque J. W., Currie, Boston.

NEW YORK, May 13 - Ar ship Vanloo, Gendley, Liverpool.

RIO GRANDE, May 4 - Sld barque Emilio L. Boyd, Blauvelt, Montevideo.

ROTTERDAM, May 12 - Sld barque Sherwood, Hall, Philadelphia.

LONDON, May 13 - Ar ship Virginia (Am), Allen, Pensacola.

MACHIASPORT, ME., May 11 - Sld schr Norman, Smith, Windsor.

FOUR AR PRINCE, April 26 - In port brig Swiftsure, Annis, from and for Boston, to sail in 2 days.

SAGUA, May 7 - In port barque Iothair, De-mond, for Hatteras.

AAVHUS, to May 15 - Ar barque J C Williams, Smith, New York.

LEITH, May 15 - Ar brig Kildonan, Grant, Halifax.

LONDON, May 1 - Sld barque Karnah, Upham, Greenock.

LONDON, May 5 - Entered out, ship Dunrobin, Scott, New York.

NEW YORK, May 18 - Ar barque Mistletoe, Delap, Montevideo.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15 - Ar ship Lizzie C Troop, Brown, Dunkirk.

FRAWLE POINT, May 3 - Off, barque Sage, McDonald, (supposed from Exmouth) in tow.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 15 - Cld barque Geo Davis, Macomber, Liverpool.

Useful Information for the Many. CITY OF HALIFAX.

THE CORPORATION.

Mayor - James C Mackintosh.

Ward No. 1 - Robert Sedgwick, B Pearson, George Rent.

Ward No. 2 - Thomas Spelman, C. H. Smith, W. C. Delaney.

Ward No. 3 - Alex. Stephen, W. B. McSweeney, J. E. Wilson.

Ward No. 4 - P. J. O'Mullin, George McLellan, R. Theakston.

Ward No. 5 - John Ead, John McInnes, W. Woodhill.

Ward No. 6 - John P. Longard, William Taylor, H. I. Worrall.

Recorder - J. Norman Ritchie, (\$1200).

Treasurer - Edward G. W. Greenwood, (\$2400, out of which he pays an assistant).

Collector - W. C. Hamilton, (\$4000, out of which collectors are paid)

Auditor - John A. Bell, (\$1500).

City Clerk - Thomas Rhind, (\$1500).

Assistant Clerk - Henry Trenaman, (\$800).

2nd Assistant Clerk - William J. Nisbet, (\$300).

Assessors - J. L. Barry, (\$1000), James R. Graham, (\$800), S. R. Phegan, (\$800).

City Engineer - E. H. Keating, (2000).

City Medical Officer - Thomas Trenaman, M. D., (\$1000).

Clerk of License - William J. Morris, (\$600).

Board of Health - Mayor and Aldermen, Thomas Rhind, Clerk.

Weighers of Flour - W. R. Cogswell, (Supervisor), John Arthur, James Meagher, Robert Woodhill, Richard D'Arcy, John F. Shaffer, Joseph B. Scriven.

Measurers of Salt and Grain - John Adams, (Supervisor), Ambrose Keating, James Mitchell, Maurice McDonald, James McDaniel, D. J. Smith, Wm. Frederick.

Measurers of Coal - David Barry, (Supervisor), Patrick Fahie, William Craig, Owen Donahoe, Thomas Isles, William Pyke, Simon Cummins, William Bilby.

Surveyors of Lumber - Wm. Holland, Thos. B. Shaw.

Inspectors of Painters' Work - Maurice Downey, Thomas S. Walsh, J. E. M. Taylor.

Inspectors of Mason Work - John T. Edwards, Henry Saunders.

Common City Prison - Wm. Murray; Matron, Mrs. William Murray; Messengers, John Mulldowney; Under-Keepers - Wm. Higlett, Michael Tynan, D. E. Keating, John Dempsey.

Weighers of Hay - Thomas E. Keating, William Doyle.

Keeper of Cemetery - James Hutton.

Keeper of City Building - Ptk. Keahoe.

Fence Viewers - Wm. Hurley, Wm E Long.

POLICE COURT.

Stipendiary Magistrate - Henry Pryor, D. C. I., (\$2000).

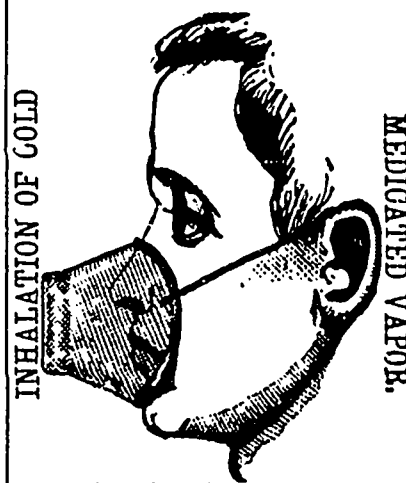
Marshal or High Constable - Garrett Cotter, (\$1200). Deputy Marshal - James McDonald, (\$700). Assistant Deputy Marshall - John O'Sullivan, (\$700). Detective - Nicolas Power, (\$600) r

CITY CIVIL COURT.

Presided over by the Stipendiary Magistrate, (having jurisdiction up to \$80), is held in the City Court House, Market Square, on the second and fourth Wednesday of every month.

The Police Office is open every week day from 10 to 3 o'clock, (except on Saturday, when it closes at 1 p. m).

SPECIALIST! SPECIALIST!



Principle of Treatment.

N. WASHINGTON, M. D., ETC.

The Eminent Throat and Lung Surgeon, of Toronto, will visit Halifax, and be at the INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, from May 13th till June the 10th, inclusive. The Dr.'s frequent visits to Halifax, and in addition the following testimonials should be a sufficient guarantee to recommend him to the confidence of the public.

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, &c. COME EARLY. CONSULTATION FREE.

Read the circulars, and hand them to your neighbor.

LOSS OF VOICE AND CONSUMPTION CURED. Fredericton, 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, Fergus Street, Belleville, Ont., says - "I have been afflicted 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 CURED.

Gaspereaux, P. O. N. S.

DR. WASHINGTON -

Dear Sir, - I was given up to die by several leading 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, &c. 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. Accept my many thanks.

LOWDEN BENJAMIN.

Reference - Mr. Davidson, merchant 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 January, 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 Respirator and Spirometer, and medicines, I began to recover very fast, so much so that during three 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, 215 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

## MUTTERINGS AND GROWLINGS.

So the miserable hound Riel is at last the captive of our bow and of our spear, and already the beginning renders the end all too plainly discernible. Already he who runs may read the preparation for a course of shuffling, dodging, and eventual truckling to the detestable French influence to which we have periodically to bow down, like unto that which aforetime set this mischievous and craven cur free to be the instrument of shedding a sea of blood, every drop of which was more precious than that of Riel and his whole mongrel crew to boot.

The *Week* was abused some time ago for hinting that General Middleton was trammelled from the first by instructions from Ottawa as to the disposal of this Incarnation of Impudence. It mildly adhered to the possibility that it was not mistaken, and the event proves it to have been right. It is a disgrace to the conduct of the campaign that the General should have been compelled to offer any terms or promises to the rebel. He should have been left free to court-martial him as soon as caught.

It is not creditable that he should be allowed to speak in the General's tent, in the way of offering remarks, as he is reported to be permitted to do. He should not be allowed to open his mouth except in answer to the sternest questions. He should be treated as one treats a rattlesnake, and in no way else. I neither know nor care how many are likeminded with myself (in the North West and in Ontario they might be counted by thousands) but I have not a shadow of hesitation in saying that nothing but Riel's life, worthless as it is, can furnish atonement for the incalculable evil he has brought to pass. I would hang him for poor Scott's murder alone; to say nothing of the sixty or seventy valuable lives of Canadian soldiers which have been sacrificed on the altar of his French presumption and vanity. To say nothing of the Half-breeds he has deluded to their death—the homesteads ravaged—the priests and civilians murdered—the women enduring the agonies of Indian captivity—the setting back of the rapid rise of the Territories towards wealth and comfort. If there is any paltering with justice (as there assuredly will be) in dealing with this murderous ruffian, I trust it will be remembered against the Government at the next election. I know some who will not forget it.

One thing satisfactory, which, in all reason, and by all right, should evolve itself out of the exigencies caused by Riel's uprising, is a more wholesome state of public feeling with regard to the Militia. It is always the unexpected which occurs, and who shall say when some other occasion shall arise at which the absolute necessity of an efficient domestic military force shall make itself felt. It may be remembered that occasion has, in fact, existed before now. About eight years ago, when the railway people struck, the Queen's Own had to be sent to Belleville. There rioting had begun, and the presence of that excellent regiment had the best effect.

Henceforth, in view of the altogether admirable behavior of the troops in their maiden field, subjected to the most trying kind of fighting to which men can be set, I suppose people who do not happen to have a turn for soldiering will have the decency to refrain from sneers at the Militia of their country.

I have always maintained (and I have been thirty years a volunteer officer, twenty-eight in Canada) that the world had no finer material for soldiers than Canada. I have ever endeavored to lead officers to think highly of their position and of their men, and I am rejoiced (however unhappy the occasion) to find my opinions so unmistakably confirmed. I am infinitely glad that no Imperial troops have been present to overshadow the conduct of our own forces in a campaign which ought to give us full confidence in them; and I trust no decorations will mar the sense of the simple performance of duty. I think we do not want to see a fresh army of K. C. B.'s and C. M. G.'s. We have more than enough already.

It has always been my endeavor to instil into the corps to which I have had the honor to belong, a sense that the Canadian Militia is an institution *per se*—a national army of the best sort, which, properly supported, will always obviate for us the necessity of any considerable standing army, and not a gaping copyism of Imperial military traditions, many of which are cumbrous and conventional to the last degree, and entirely unfit for Canadian naturalization. The red-tape complications of "war office forms," and modes of payment, stoppages, etc., we are happily free from to a great extent, and our discipline can never in the nature of things be of the distant character of that of the Imperial service, nor is it in the least desirable that it should be. But I do hope that the present emergency will result in a proportion at least of every battalion, being supplied with efficient necessaries for taking the field at a moment's notice. If our splendid Militia had been well provided, a large portion of the expense of the present campaign would have been saved, and it should always be borne in mind that the expenditure for militia training goes out of one pocket of the country into the other.

The *Evening Mail* of the 15th, has nearly two columns of very interesting matter on the "Revised Old Testament." It is suggestive of a few remarks which I may be able to send you next week.

FRANC-TIREUR.

CORNER.—A Yankee editor announces that he will take corn in pay for his paper, and that he will take it in the ear if he can't get it otherwise. Either this editor publishes a very cheap paper, or he has very large ears. An ordinary ear will not hold three ha'p'orth of corn.

## RECEIPTS.

A PLATE POWDER.—Polishers' putty and burnt hartshorn, of each four ounces; prepared chalk, eight ounces.

REMEDY FOR LOOSE TEETH.—When the front teeth become loose without any apparent cause, a diseased state of the gums may be suspected. Sometimes—nay, often—the teeth may be set firm again by washing out the mouth three or four mornings running with tincture of myrrh, about a teaspoonful in a third of a tumbler of water. The following is also a good mouth wash:—Infusion of roses, six ounces; borax, one ounce; honey of roses, one ounce.

RUMP STEAKS AND OYSTER SAUCE.—Wash the oysters free from grit, strain their liquor, and put some of it, with as much water, into a saucepan, with a blade of mace, some lemon peel, and ground white pepper; add butter and flour, rubbed together, and boil up; take out the mace and lemon peel, put in the oysters, and a spoonful of mushroom ketchup; simmer a few minutes, and pour into a tureen. If too much of the oyster liquor be used the sauce will be too salt. A little cream is a fine addition. The sauce should resemble thickened gravy rather than melted butter.

TANNING WITH GLYCERINE.—The property of glycerine to preserve leather has been known for a long time; it is now proposed to employ it in tanning, to increase the elasticity and resistance of the leather. This system of tanning is particularly adapted to straps and belts of machinery, as it keeps them from drying and cracking. It is only necessary to immerse the leather, tanned in the usual manner, in a bath of glycerine, and to leave it for several weeks, when the pores will be impregnated with a greasy substance, and the leather will be found to be much more elastic and tenacious.

CLEANING SILK.—Use potato-water for all colours and kinds: grate some potatoes into cold spring water, say a large potato to every quart of water, of which five or six will do for a couple of dresses. If for very light silk, pare the potatoes: if any very dark, merely wash them clean. The pan of water must not be stirred in the least for forty-eight hours; then very slowly, and steadily pour off the clear liquor, but not a particle of the sediment, into an open vessel—a bath, or such like. Dip the pieces of silk into this liquid up and down a few times, without the least creasing them; then wipe them on a flat table with a clean towel, first one side, then the other. It is as well to hang each one as dipped upon a line to allow the drops to drain off a little before wiping. Have a damp cloth to cover them in till they are done, then iron one way on the soiled side. It is astonishing to see how nice a dress looks done in this manner.

HEARTLESS WOMEN.—It is a great mistake to suppose that a woman with no heart will be an easy creditor in the exchange of affection. There is not on earth a more merciless exactor of love from others than a thoroughly selfish woman; and the more unlovely she grows, the more jealously and scrupulously she exacts love to the uttermost farthing.—*Mrs. Stone.*

WRITERS AND THEIR CHARACTERS.—Great writers change themselves into each one of the characters that are to be represented, and speak in them like ventriloquists, now in the hero, and then in a young, innocent maiden, with equal truth and naturalness, as Shakespeare and Goethe. Writers of the second rank change the characters to be represented into themselves, as Byron; whence the secondary characters are as lifeless as the main characters in the works of the mediocre.

CIRCISSIAN SLAVES.—The persons who desire to buy them come and make their choice, and often some of the most beautiful are bought by the rich pashas, beys, and ladies, to be sold again in the palace. The sister of the Sultan also makes an annual present of one to her brother; so that there are scarcely ever less than five hundred of these charming creatures in the imperial harem, besides his majesty's wives. They are employed in domestic service and to wait on the Sultan. Then there are the dancing girls, the secretaries, &c.—in fact, they all have their assigned places and occupations. Should any attract the favor of the Sultan, she becomes his favorite. These Circassian girls become very sad at the loss of their liberty (for they rarely go out), they feel so much the want of some one on whom they can bestow their affections, and have them reciprocated, that they become melancholy and die at an early age.

STRINGENCY OF PASSPORTS.—An illustration of the stringency of the Russian passport regulations was recently given in the *St. Petersburg Gazette*. The village of Volotchik, on the Galician frontier, was a week or two ago surprised by a fire. Of course there was no engine in the place. Prompted by a feeling of neighborly charity, the Austrian town of Brody despatched its corps of firemen with all speed to the assistance of the distressed village. They made for the frontier at a brisk gallop, but on arriving there they were stopped by the Douane soldiers, and gruffly reminded of their omission to provide themselves with passports for the nocturnal trip. They could not, therefore, be permitted to cross the frontier, but had to return to Brody, their way home being lighted up by the flames which they had set out to quench.

A DOLLAR FOR A KISS.—A Western traveller came up to a log cabin and asked for a drink, which was supplied by a good looking young woman. As she was the first woman he had seen for several days, he offered her a dollar for a kiss. It was duly taken and paid for, and the young hostess, who had never seen a dollar before, looked at it a moment with some curiosity, then asked what she should do with it. He replied what she chose, as it was hers.—"If that's the case," said she, "you may take it back, and give me another kiss."

## EDUCATIONAL.

## ARBOR DAY.

May the 12th was an important day in Halifax. The boys and girls of the various schools thought so at least; for it was a holiday—and one of an unusual character. It was the inauguration of a custom which cannot fail to be a great boon to our schools and to the city at large. Great things have generally small beginnings; and we may expect that the beginning thus made by the pupils of our public schools will ultimately bear fruit in the embellishment of our streets with much-needed shade trees, and, what is of even greater importance, in the creation of a healthy respect and love for these fairest productions of nature.

As might be expected on the first occasion of the kind, some mistakes were made. The children were not called upon to take any active part in the work of tree-planting. Standing by and watching with longing eyes and eager hands while paid laborers perform the work does not quite suit the tastes of the enthusiastic school boy, however it may pay the laborers. There was no work in connection with Arbor Day which the pupils could not have well performed, under the direction of the teachers. Next year we hope to see all the work parcelled out among the pupils, who would be only too delighted to do it. Generally speaking, Arbor Day was a pronounced success, exceeding even the most sanguine expectations of its advocates.

## MORAL EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS.

The question of Moral Education in the Public Schools is receiving much attention just now at the hands of several American educational papers. It seems to be one of those matters upon which a writer can say much without saying anything very definite. No plan for giving regular instructions in morals has been pointed out, although the fact that such instructions are given in German schools is frequently referred to. After all, theoretical morality as it might be laid down by rules and precepts and taught in fixed quantities might well be compared to a synopsis of the grammatical rules of a foreign language without the words upon which to apply them. Morality may and should be taught as occasion arises to illustrate its precepts. Such teaching, it will be said, is desultory and hap-hazard; it is at least practical, and, we think, sufficient. School life is life in miniature, and affords ample opportunities for the exercise or the violation of all the cardinal virtues.

It is certain that the morality of some schools is higher than that of others. But this can very rarely be traced to direct moral instruction. It is more often due to the character and judgment of the teacher. The rules of conduct which it is necessary to enforce in school are matters in which the conscience of the pupils may be set in action. The principles upon which these rules are founded are the broad principles of human conduct. A strict observance and an intelligent understanding, then, of these rules with such further instruction as may be based on them, are the best means of developing a conscientiousness which is the essence of morality.

In the study of history and of literature, good morals may also be incidentally taught. The analysis of such characters as Henry V., of Milton, or of Geo. Washington on the one hand, and of such as King John, King Charles II, or Aaron Burr on the other, cannot fail to develop in the youthful mind an admiration for the good, and a detestation of evil.

The best moral instruction for schools, then, is incidental and indirect, otherwise its subtlety and most of its power are lost.

## DIFFERENT METHODS WITH DIFFERENT PUPILS.

A fact which soon impresses itself on a teacher's mind is that there is a vast difference between the characters as well as the abilities of pupils. He learns to classify them according to their several characteristics. Thus one class will consist of the slow but sure, the naturally serious, possessing little enthusiasm, but an indomitable will, another will be composed of the bright and interesting boys who dash at their work with Celtic spirit, but who are the more easily daunted and require the more tender care. One type of boy has an innate love of real advancement, the ambition of another is to make a show in the world, to shine in society, to lead a butterfly existence. Some boys are almost consumed with a passion for producing sport, they are the clowns of the school room, to their minds nothing is so important as a joke.

Now the teacher who sets his mind on eradicating any of these peculiarities must proceed with extreme caution lest he go too far. It is much easier to destroy than to build up; and very often a boy's peculiarities are in themselves harmless though they may require modification and sometimes restraint. The task of combining all of these various elements into a harmonious whole without destroying harmless individuality is as interesting as it is difficult. The forward must be placed under steady restraint, the diffident encouraged, the unambitious stimulated; and each individual case diagnosed and treated as bodily ailments are treated by the physician. This involves much psychological study, but it will be amply repaid by the results.

## NOTES.

The teachers in the United States are struggling for permanent tenure of office. It seems that at present each teacher is voted upon every year by the school trustees, and sometimes the most worthy of them are cast out while almost useless ones are employed. The political leanings of the

teachers are, it is alleged, made to count in their candidature. Fortunately we in Canada have a school system almost entirely free from political interference.

A Society has been founded in Japan for the introduction of the Roman instead of the cumbersome Japanese alphabet. If this is effected, and with Japanese progressiveness it probably will be, the task of learning the Japanese language will be greatly simplified both for natives and foreigners.

A prominent New England educator, Hon. A. P. Stone, of Springfield, Mass., severely criticises some of the present conditions of the public educational system. He says the greatest need of a large number of teachers is a knowledge of their business; that in very many cases pupils are taught to memorize instead of being led to a working understanding of fundamental principles. "There is no disguising the fact," he remarks, "that all along the educational horizon there is going on a contest between training and cramming, between independent and routine work."—*The Current*, quoted in *The Educational Weekly*.

A young man, a Bostonian, graduated at Harvard, a few years ago, with honors. He looked over the professions and himself, and decided that his vocation was business. He applied to several merchants, through his father, for employment as a clerk. One reply met the application—"We don't want a college graduate for a clerk; we prefer a boy who comes from the English High School." At last, the father asked a merchant on whom he had a claim for consideration, to receive the young man as salesman. The merchant did not absolutely refuse, but hesitated. "I would like to oblige you," he answered, "but, to speak frankly, I don't believe in college graduates. They are too uppish, and they don't know anything but a little Greek and Latin, and less arithmetic. They can't sell goods, and they don't like to bone down to hard work." "Try him for six months," said the father, "and then, if he don't suit, discharge him. But I want you to give him a fair chance to show the stuff that's in him." The young man was taken on trial. He was observing, eager and obliging, ready to do even the most insignificant duty that pertained to his business. The goods of his house he made his constant study, eagerly assisting in every department, that he might acquire the knowledge he sought. The result was that with a mind trained and receptive he learned in twelve months' time what it would have cost an untrained clerk two years of apprenticeship. At the end of that time he was put upon the road as a salesman. A good salesman's strong point is his knowledge of human nature. The young man had studied human nature where there were several hundred specimens of all sorts. Thus equipped, and with the address and manners of a gentleman, he went out among buyers. He made failures, of course, but they taught him more than his successes. Experience gave him confidence, and soon the employer complimented him. The four-months' salesman sold large bills to paying customers, at satisfactory prices. One day the merchant said to the youth's father: "I am satisfied; he is a better salesman than some men we have had in our employ for several years. I believe now in college men—at least, I should say, perhaps, in college men who have good common sense, and are not afraid of hard work."—*Youth's Companion*.

ANECDOTE OF ROSSINI.—The manager of the San Mose Theatre had offended him. To add to his impatience, he had given to Rossini a libretto to set to music, which was so extravagantly absurd that to make it the groundwork of even a tolerable opera was impossible. Rossini determined that, if he must be covered with ridicule, he would at all events enjoy the luxury of comprehending in one common catastrophe the manager and all his company. So he apportioned the libretto in the following manner: The bass he made to sing at the top of his voice, and the prima donna to indulge in incredible utterances from the lowest region of her notes. To a comic singer, whose appearance on the stage was normally the signal for a shout of sympathetic fun, he allotted the gravest and most touching of the airs, while for another artist, who was so lamentable a singer that in point of fact he could scarcely sing at all, the most difficult music was provided, and by way of adding to the poor man's sufferings, as well as those of his audience, he was ordered to be accompanied *pianissimo* by a *pizzicato* of violins. Rossini, who was present to enjoy the joke, found it desirable to leave the house before the opera was finished. It is a pity that such a capital idea for a musical burlesque has never been embodied on the stage.

JAPANESE BREACHES OF PROMISE.—After a Japanese lover has proven false to his vows, the deserted maiden rises at about two o'clock in the morning, and dons a white robe and high sandals or clogs. Her coif is a metal tripod, in which are thrust three lighted candles; around her neck she hangs a mirror, which falls upon her bosom; in her left hand she carries a small straw figure—the effigy of her faithless lover—and in her right she grasps hammer and nail, with which she nails it to one of the sacred trees that surround the shrine. Then she prays for the death of the traitor, vowing that if her petition be heard she will herself pull out the nails which effect the god by wounding the mystic tree. Night after night she comes to the shrine, and each night she strikes in two more nails believing that every nail will shorten her lover's life, for the god, to save his tree, will surely strike him dead. It is a curious illustration of the hold superstition yet has on the Japanese mind.

THE GOOD.—We praise all good thoughts, all good words, all good deeds, which are and will be, and we likewise keep clean and pure all that is good.

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**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—

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

—IN CASES—

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

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