

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées

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

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

Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque

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

Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/  
Pages détachées

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

Showthrough/  
Transparence

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

Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue

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

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

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

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

Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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

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

# THE CRITIC.

The Welfare of the People is the Highest Law.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM. }  
SINGLE COPY 3 CTS. }

HALIFAX, N. S., AUGUST 14, 1885.

{ VOL. 2  
{ No. 31.

## CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

<b>EDITORIAL.</b>	
Our Distinguished Visitors.....	4
Erasmus Wilson on "Canada".....	4
Saul among the Prophets.....	4
Notes.....	1
<b>CONTRIBUTED.</b>	
Poetry—The Debt of my Dreams.....	McL. 6
Prohibition vs. License.....	"Silber" 6, 7
Events and Comments.....	"Veteran" 7
The French Drama.....	"Eema" 7, 8
Olds and Ends.....	"Franc-Thour" 8
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>	
Tid-Bits.....	13
Mining.....	5
Our Bluenose Club.....	2
Religious.....	14
Further Doings of the Major.....	F. Blake Crofton 13
Commercial and Financial.....	8, 9
Market Quotations.....	9
Serial.....	10, 11
News of the Week.....	12
Shipping.....	13

## THE CRITIC,

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

BY

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

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

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

We have heard it whispered that the Local Government has practically decided to do something tangible for Cape Breton. We hope so. All friends of the Local Government who know the present temper of the Eastern counties hope so also; and with us they hope that something handsome will be done before the next election.

The New York cheese dealers have sent a circular to the factories from which they drew their supplies, directing attention to the fact that American cheese cannot be sold in Europe as advantageously as that exported by Canadian dealers, owing to the better keeping qualities of the Canadian cheese. Honesty pays in the long run, and the factories which turn out the better article must retain the trade.

A novel piece of artillery has recently been turned out at the arsenal at Woolwich, which promises to be of great service in future campaigns. This Howitzer consists of a thin steel tube which is closely wound with wire, having a breaking strength of one hundred pounds to the square inch. Its bore is ten inches and it throws a shell of three hundred and sixty pounds with a velocity of one thousand feet per second. The weight of the gun is about three and one half tons being about one sixth of that of the ordinary size gun of the same calibre and power.

The efficiency of the officers in the British navy is being severely criticized by those versed in naval affairs. It is, however, generally conceded that the time occupied in official duties, the enforcement of discipline, and the carrying out of minute details, leave little time for the officer to devote to the theory and practice of his profession. The critics acknowledge the precision and perfection with which the daily round of duties are performed, but they fear that the qualifications which render a man an able officer in times of peace would in no wise fit him to hold the same rank in the event of war.

Mr. Eads of Mississippi fame has completed the plans and specifications of his projected ship railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and feels confident that the enterprise will prove both successful and remunerative. The road bed of this railway will consist of six parallel tracts. At the termini there are to be immense stocks, into which cradles may be lowered; the ship or steamer is raised by means of these perfectly adjustable cradles to a level with the tracts, is borne across the Isthmus and lowered in the dock at the opposite end. The idea is certainly a novel one, but ship owners appear to regard it with distrust, and claim that it will be quite impossible to make the cradle so adjustable in every part as to prevent the bulging or fracture of the ships' plates. In these days of wonderful mechanical and engineering enterprises, it is well to reserve judgment until a practical test shall have proved the success or failure of any undertaking of the kind.

Matrimony appears to be on the decline in the United States, there now being but seventeen male willing to take their chances in the lottery of marriage, as compared with twenty-one in 1860, anxious to enter the charmed circle and taste the sweets of conjugal bliss. Our grandmothers were wont to say that a married man saved more money than his bachelor brother. This may have been true in the good old times, but we incline to the belief that it would scarcely hold good in the present day. Marriage among the middle and upper classes is now regarded as a luxury, not to be indulged in by the possessor of a wrinkled purse.

It is stated upon apparently good authority that the Russian government have engaged the services of one hundred American cow boys for service in Central Asia in the event of a war between Great Britain and Russia. It is somewhat difficult to understand of what advantage such an insignificant handful of foreigners would prove to Russia, and their engagement would scarce be worthy of note, were it not that their service under the Russian flag would incline the American people to sympathize with the Czar. Such a result would serve to check the march of civilization, and cause the goddess Liberty to hang her head for very shame.

We have several times called the attention of our readers to the Short Line Railway, upon the location and construction of which so much depends. We have pointed out how great would be the advantage to Halifax should the shortest and most direct route between Montreal and this city be chosen for the location of the railway. We have studiously avoided, however, expressing any direct opinion with regard to the Pope Railway, feeling certain that upon the representatives of this city devolved the duty of demonstrating that line to be the shortest and most direct route to the Maritime Provinces. We have requested Messrs. Daly and Stairs to put themselves right before their constituents in this matter, and prove that the support they gave to the measure was defensible and could be shown to be in the interests of Halifax. Once more we ask these gentlemen to rise and explain. An interested public anxiously await their reply.

In many respects Cumberland is the banner county of this Province. It has received a fair share of attention from both Federal and Local Governments, and probably deserved all it has received. About \$125,000 of the public funds went into a railway scheme the object of which was to develop the coal industry in that county. Now of this amount the Island of Cape Breton contributed its due share, and this enabled the Spring Hill coal to compete with its own. In common justice something ought to have been done to compensate Cape Breton for this. The coal mines of Cape Breton are worked by private enterprise only, even the coal railways in Cape Breton County have been built entirely without governmental aid. The carriage of coal in Nova Scotia proper on the public railways at the public expense, and the non-existence of government railways in Cape Breton, place that Island at a manifest disadvantage; and every fair minded Nova Scotian will agree to any wise measures calculated to relieve Cape Breton from the undue burdens she bears.

The Anti Slavery Association in London has been induced by Colonel Stanley to aid in the fitting out of an expedition to visit the Upper Congo in the heart of the dark continent. Stanley is of the opinion that from this point the southernmost Egyptian garrison in the Soudan can be readily relieved, and as the country is fertile, productive, and well watered, the expedition will not be exposed to the privations and hardships which would result from following the Nile route. Moreover they would, if well reinforced, be able to hold what may be considered the key to Central Africa, which would enable them to destroy the slave trade without difficulty. General Gordon in his diary frequently refers to the Congo and endeavors to impress upon his readers the necessity of a British expedition being sent to the head quarters of that noble river. Stanley urges the Association to stand to the noble work in which they are engaged, so that they may each at the close of life be able to say like the hero of Khartoum, "I have done the best I could for the honor of our country. Good-bye."

The corporal's guard which, under the banner of the Salvation Army, opened its volley on Sunday last in Halifax, upon the strongholds of the Devil in this city, have their work well cut out for them, and while many a sincere Christian may smile at the martial methods they employ, no one can for a moment doubt the earnestness of those engaged in the work. The success which has attended the efforts of the Salvationists in London, New York and other large cities has certainly been marked, and is probably due to the peculiar novelty of their appeals, which cannot fail to affect persons of a nervous or sensational temperament. The army itself is one of those phenomena of the 19th century, which, like the rose in mid-summer, buds, blossoms, and decays, before we realize that it has really lived among us. With the close of the century this peculiar school of religious enthusiasts will have passed away, but we may fairly hope that the seeds that it has so profusely scattered among the low and degraded of society, may yet blossom forth like the sweet-scented rose of the coming year.

## OUR BLUENOSE CLUB.

Next time we assembled, Mr. Rod inquired of Mr. Cage, whether coal mines did not give off sufficient gas to be utilized as is the natural gas at Pittsburg, Pa.

"Yes," replied Cage. "A German mining engineer has been making some measurements and calculations relative to the emission of fire-damp in mines not subject to blowers. He estimates, that from the Nien Iselohm Colliery there is given off annually about 320 million cubic feet of carbonated hydrogen; and that the seven most fiery mines of Westphalia yield, in the aggregate, an annual quantity of not less than 1,380 million cubic feet. There ought to be some plan devised for utilizing this enormous quantity of a useful gas, which is now allowed to waste away into the atmosphere."

The *American Engineer*, from which I gather the above, states that a scientist, lecturing in Philadelphia on coal, says it takes a prodigious amount of vegetable matter to form a layer of coal; and estimates that the present growth of the world would make a layer only 1-8 of an inch thick, and that it would take a million years to form a coal bed 100 feet thick. There is in the United States an area of 440,000 square miles of coal fields; 100,000,000 tons of coal were mined in that country last year, and there is enough coal in the United States to supply the whole world for period of 1500 to 2000 years.

"Here," said Mr. Rod, "is an article from the *The Garden*, on the endurance of different kinds of woods. 'In some tests made with small squares of various kinds of wood buried one inch in the ground, the following results were noted:—Birch and aspen decayed in three years; willow and horse-chestnut in four years; maple and red beech in five years; elm, ash, hornbeam, and Lombardy poplar in seven years; oak, Scotch fir, Weymouth pine, and silver fir decayed to a depth of half-an-inch in seven years; larch, juniper and arbor-vita were uninjured at the expiration of seven years.'"

"Have you got some scraps of miscellaneous information for us, asked somebody of the chemist.

"The chemist was a little man of a nervous, excitable temperament, and when thus addressed, he thoughtfully smoothed down an imaginary lock of hair on a remarkably bald spot on the top of his head, and then observed—"The greatest novelty in flowers this year is a tea rose, of the most dazzling scarlet hue. It was originally grown in England, and has only just appeared in this country. It is attracting much attention among florists.

The *Scientific American* says the latest and most ingenious way of getting rid of roaches and water-bugs, we have heard of, is told by a citizen of Schenectady, whose kitchen was infested with them. A servant hearing that toads were an antidote, caught three ordinary hop toads, and put them in the kitchen. Not a roach or a water-bug, it is stated, can now be found in the house. The toads have become domesticated, never wander about the house, and are so cleanly and inoffensive that there is no objection to their presence.

Another use for toads is to employ them for insect destroyers in the garden. They are determined enemies of all kinds of snails and slugs, which it is well known can in a single night destroy a vast quantity of lettuce, carrots, asparagus, etc. Toads are also kept in vineyards, where they devour during the night millions of insects that escape the pursuit of nocturnal birds, and might commit incalculable havoc on the buds and young shoots of the vine. In Paris, toads are an article of merchandise. They are kept in tubs, and sold at the rate of two francs a dozen. The same paper has a receipt for indelible ink for paper. Its indelibility depends on the fact that when bichromate of potassium and gelatine come together, particularly in the form of a thin film, in the presence of daylight, the film becomes insoluble in hot or cold water. A good formula is the following:—Gelatine 2 grs., bichromate of potash 2 grs., nigrosine 10 grs., water 1 fl. oz. Dissolve the gelatine and nigrosine in most of the water, and the bichromate of potash in the remainder. Mix the two solutions in an amber-coloured bottle. If it is found that the ink "gums" in the pen, the quantity of gelatine and bichromate may be reduced somewhat. But the ink, when properly made, and dry, cannot be entirely removed from paper by hot or cold water, acids, or alkalis."

"A good deal has been said through the papers about the healthfulness of lemons," remarked the doctor. "The latest advice is how to use them, so that they will do most good, as follows:—Most people know the benefit of lemonade before breakfast, but few know that it is more than doubled by taking another at night also. The way to get the better of the bilious system without blue pills or quinine is to take the juice of one, two, or three lemons, as appetite craves, in as much ice-water as makes it pleasant to drink, without sugar, before going to bed. In the morning, on rising, at least a half-hour before breakfast, take the juice of one lemon in a goblet of water. This will clear the system of humour and bile with efficiency, without any of the weakening effects of calomel or Congress water. People should not irritate the stomach by eating lemons clear; the powerful acid of the juice, which is always most corrosive, invariably produces inflammation after a while, but, properly diluted, so that it does not burn or draw the throat, it does its medical work without harm, and, when the stomach is clear of food has abundant opportunity to work over the system thoroughly, says a medical authority."

Manganese dioxide is coming to be used instead of lamp black in the best printing and marking inks.

Golfer, to test the hardness of metals, draw upon their polished surfaces, with a pin cylindrical in form and drawn out to a conical point, the pressure and distance being carefully observed, and the effect upon the surfaces was the measure of the hardness.

## BRAS D'OR HOTEL.

BADDECK, C. B.,

ALEX ANDERSON, Proprietor.

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

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

## UNIVERSITY OF MOUNT ALLISON COLLEGE,

SACKVILLE, N. B.  
James R. Inch, L. L. D., President  
The Fall Term of 1884 begins Thursday, Sept. 3rd. Matriculation Examinations will be held on the following day. Cash Prizes will be awarded the two Matriculants having the highest marks. Students not looking forward to a degree will be admitted to classes for which they are prepared without the full Matriculation Examination. Expenses moderate.  
Ladies admitted to all the privileges and Degrees of the College, on the same conditions as Students of the other sex.  
For full particulars send for a Calendar.

## CAPE BRETON HOUSE,

163 Lower Water Street,  
HALIFAX, N. S.

Constantly on hand, a selected stock, comprising Family FLOUR, Fine, Superfine and Extra Corn Meal, Oatmeal, Pork, Beef, Beans, Veal, Rice, Harley, Soap, Tobacco, Teas, Molasses, Sugar, etc., for Family and Ships' Use.

Also, a choice stock of  
ALES, WINES, and LIQUORS.  
Orders Promptly filled. City Goods delivered Free of Charge.

JOHN LAHEY, Proprietor.

## SEEDS!

Garden &amp; Field Seeds

—AT—

JAMES MCLEARN & SONS,  
Feed and Seed Merchants,

217, 219 and 221 Barrington St.

HALIFAX, N. S.

## TEA, SUGAR, ETC.

300 half chests Choice Congou TEA

400 barrels Refined SUGAR

For sale by

A. McDUGALL &amp; SON.

## Acadian Hotel

Granville Street Halifax, N. S.

This Old-established and Favorite House having been Renovated and Newly-Furnished Throughout, is now open, under modern management, for the reception of guests.

The Rooms are all handsomely and completely furnished—there is no old furniture in the place.

ELECTRIC BELLS on every floor.

The Table will be supplied with all the delicacies of the season (American style).

TERMS MODERATE.

WM. POPPLETON, Proprietor.

## BEST VALUE IN HALIFAX,

—AT—

WALLACE'S  
194 Upper Water St.. 194.

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

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

## ACADIA STEAM

Biscuit and Confectionery Works,  
Water & Barrington Sts.

Plain and Fancy Biscuits,

80 Varieties to Select from.

## CONFECTIONERY,

All Qualities and Prices.

N. B.—Special Prices for large orders.

## R. G. SMITH,

BOOK &amp; JOB PRINTER

125 Hollis Street.

Every description of

## LETTER PRESS PRINTING

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

## ICE CHESTS FOR SALE.

APPLY TO

JAMES FRASER,  
32 HOLLIS STREET.

## Tea! Tea! Tea!

GRAND OPENING!

## The Hong Kong Tea Co'y

Will open a BRANCH STORE at

139 — Argyle Street — 139  
HALIFAX, N. S.

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

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

COFFEES—Fresh Roasted and Ground every day.

Price List—30c, 35c, best 50c. 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.

## T. N. Baker's Express

—FOR—

MONTAGUE GOLD MINES,  
A Two-Horse Express Team

Will leave every day, Sunday excepted, between

Montague Gold District and  
Dartmouth,

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

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

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

## TOBACCO &amp; CIGARS

150 boxes Tobacco

300 caddies do

110 Thousand Cigars

For sale low by

A. McDUGALL &amp; SON.

## CHEESE, CHEESE.

100 boxes choice Factory Cheese

For sale low by

A. McDUGALL &amp; SON.

## CHAS. H. MITCHELL,

(Late of Geo. E. Boak &amp; Co.)

General Commission Merchant,  
And Wholesale Dealer and Shipper of

Dry, Pickled &amp; Canned Fish,

LATE BREMNER &amp; HART'S WHARF,

HALIFAX, N. S.

Orders Promptly attended to. Consignments solicited.

## TREMONT HOTEL, TRURO.

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

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

CHARLES A. GRAHAM,  
Proprietor.

RELIGIOUS.

METHODIST.

The Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of the Maritime Provinces was recently held at Amherst, Bishop Desnoy made the following appointments: Rev. J. W. Crosby, Halifax, Rev. W. B. Hill, Amherst; Rev. Charles Hamilton, St. John, N. B.; Rev. John W. Skerrett, Liverpool, N. S.; Mr. Archibald Jackling, Shelburne.

A majority of the preachers in the St. Louis Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, received less than a dollar for their services last year.

The foundation stone of a new Methodist church was laid recently by Sir C. Warren, at Mafeking, South Africa. The chief of the district and his son took part in the ceremony.

Rev. H. W. Eklund, the popular pastor of the first Methodist Church of Chicago, has been transferred to Stockholm, Sweden.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The call from Colvin Church, St. John, to Rev. A. McDougall of St. Andrew's, N. B., has been accepted. He will be inducted about the end of the present month.

The Revs. J. F. Campbell and R. C. Murray, missionaries to India, expect to leave for their field next week. They will be present at a farewell service to be held in St. Matthew's church next Sunday.

The Rev. Mr. Laing of St. Matthew's Church, Halifax, is at present in the Presbytery of Miramichi, on behalf of the Augmentation Scheme.

The Rev. L. H. Jordan, late of St. Andrew's Church of this city, but now pastor of Erskine Church, Montreal, is spending his vacation in Halifax.

BAPTIST.

The Baptist Church at Sackville, N. B., has extended a call to the Rev. J. S. Kempton of Annapolis.

We are gratified to learn that Miss Wright, who some months ago left Halifax as a missionary to India, is improving in health, and that in all likelihood she will be enabled to continue her work in that country.

The new Baptist meeting house lately finished at West Jeddore, in this county, was dedicated on Sunday last.

The friends of Rev. J. H. Robbins who, on account of failing health, was compelled sometime ago to resign the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Wilmot, will be pleased to learn that he has almost recovered. He has accepted a call from the First Baptist Church at Claremont, N. H.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Bishop Kelly, late of Newfoundland, has been elected Coadjutor of the Scottish Episcopal Diocese of Moray and Ross. He has acted as assistant to the late Bishop Jacobson of Chester, and Moberly of Salisbury. Bishop Kelly is a man of fine powers both as an administrator and preacher, and it will be a popular appointment.

The See of Salisbury will probably be offered to Canon Siddou, who will not be likely to accept. Should he decline, the name of Dean Puroy Cust of York, is freely mentioned as the coming man.

The Church of England is endeavoring to assist in the work of emigration from the old country. Several batches of trained servant girls have been sent by Rev. J. Bridger, Emigration Secretary for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge to Halifax, and have been distributed in various towns of the Province, under the supervision of Rev. Dr. Partridge. It is to be hoped they will suit this country, as such persons are much needed.

The congregation of St. Matthias house have succeeded in plastering and completing the interior of their building, so as to make it comfortable for the winter. They will go on and finish the interior forthwith.

CATHOLIC.

The Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame, teaching in Nova Scotia, had a religious "retreat" last week in the St. Bernard Convent. During a retreat their time is entirely given to religious exercises. The Sisters of this Order have flourishing schools in Pictou, Antigonish, Arichat, and Port Hood, and are shortly to take charge of one in Sydney. They teach young ladies only. Such is their excellence as teachers that almost all their schools attract large numbers of Protestant pupils of all denominations.

The St. Bernard Convent, Antigonish, prepared twenty-four candidates for the last teachers' examination. Last year seven-eighths of the candidates from this Academy obtained the grade applied for.

Rev. Father Hamel, recently ordained at Laval, has been appointed Tutor in French, etc., in the St. Francis Xavier College, Antigonish.

On August 15, Bishop McIntyre of Charlottetown, celebrates his silver jubilee. He is still hale and hearty at the age of sixty-nine.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says that the number of Roman Catholics in the United States at present, must be at least nine and a half millions, and that during the past twenty-five years, no denomination has made such great progress in the United States as they. It observes, however, that in the cities some Catholics have lost their faith and "become unscrupulous vagabonds and filthy blasphemers."

The latest sign of the times in Italy is that government officials have been ordered to be conciliatory towards Pope Leo and his clergy. The assistance of the latter is needed to keep down socialism.

JAMES SPRUIN.

(LATE OF COSTIN'S)

Ales, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Bottler, &c., &c., &c.

No. 78 Granville Street.

EPHRIAM ERB, COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Millers' and Manufacturers' Agent.

Office: No. 9 of 58 Bedford Row, HALIFAX, N. S.

TEAS.

Landing ex Newcastle City,

256 HALF CHESTS

Ex York City,

108 HALF CHESTS.

Ex Elysin,

459 HALF CHESTS.

AT LOWEST RATES.

J. E. MORSE & CO.,

Tea Importers, 77 Upper Water Street, Halifax, N. S.

CLEARANCE SALE

OF

DRY GOODS,

AT THE

LONDON HOUSE,

168 and 170 Granville Street

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

STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

which comprises everything usually found in a first-class house.

SPECIAL LOW PRICES IN

Dress Goods, Muslins, Holmans, Mantles, Jerseys,

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

As so, on hand, a large and well assorted stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Ready Made Clothing, which will be sold at a small advance on cost.

Liberal discount to all cash purchasers. Please give us a call.

WM. MOODY & CO., London House.

ALEX. G. BREMNER

Commission Merchant

-AND-

GENERAL AGENT.

WHOLESALE DEALER,

begs to announce to the Trade and general public that he has now on hand a lot of superior Congou TEAS, in half chests and caddies.

Half chests from 18c., 20c., 23c., and 26c. per lb. Caddies 3, 10, and 12 lbs. ea., 20c., 25c., 26c., 27c., 28c., 30c., and 35c.

Cases Currants, 40 lbs. ea., do Barley, 60 lbs. ea. Confectionery—Mixtures, Sticks, Mint Lozenges, Conversation do.

Tobacco, Soaps, etc., etc.

Java Coffee, Stephens' & Pook's Pickles. I beg to direct special attention to my TEAS, being well selected and good values.

Office—18 Bedford Row.

DAVIDSON & McMANUS

FINE TAILORING.

139 HOLLIS STREET,

HALIFAX, N. S.

To our Patrons we offer the largest and most carefully selected Stock in the city to choose from, and guarantee perfectly

FITTING GARMENTS,

Made under our own personal supervision.

THOMAS CECCONI,

144 Hollis Street,

Opp. W. H. JOHNSON'S PIANO WAREHOUSES.

The Leading House in the Maritime Province for ARTISTS' MATERIALS AND PICTURE FRAMES. Oval, Rustic, Carved and Imitation Work a specialty. A beautiful assortment of Oil Paintings.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, SYDNEY, O. B.

Situated in the business part of the city. Large, Light Sample Rooms. Terms Moderate.

JOSEPH DOBSON, PROPRIETOR.

HALIFAX STEAM LAUNDRY

-AND-

BATH ROOMS,

Laundry, 343 Barrington Street,

Branch Office, 76 Granville Street, COR. OF PRINCE ST.

Shirt Collars and Cuffs Laundered

At short notice, and satisfaction guaranteed. No chemicals used.

Connection by Telephone.

Goods called for and delivered free of charge.

All Goods to be delivered from Branch Office must be paid in advance.

All kinds of Laundry Work a specialty.

JUST RECEIVED.

Boys' Suits from \$1.25 upwards.

Infants' Robes, with Bonnet, \$2.25.

ALSO -

Children's Dresses, Trims, Pinafores, Aprons,

&c., &c., at

R. F. McCOLL'S,

232 Argyle Street, North Colonial Market.

MRS. HODGSON,

FANCY BAKER,

33—Barrington Street,—33

Really Choice Home-Made

Pastry, Jellies and Jams.

CONFECTIONERY carefully made.

Refined Sugars!

THE

Halifax Sugar Refining Co.,

(Limited.)

This REFINERY situated at 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),

Upper Water Street, Halifax.

POWER & DONOVAN,

PAINTERS & GLAZIERS,

44 SACKVILLE ST.,

HALIFAX, N. S.

Hall Decorations, Graining, Paper-Hanging,

Whitewashing and Colouring.

CHARGES MODERATE.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

120 lbs Mess and Prime Mess PORK

500 Sugar Cured Smoked HAMS

100 lbs Pure Leaf Lard

30 sides Choice Boneless Bacon

500 lbs Smoked Salmon

-ALSO-

Oats, Middlings, Shot, Bran and Chopped Feed

W. WHEATLEY,

## THE CRITIC.

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

HALIFAX, N. S., FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1885.

### OUR DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

An association with a membership of 1500, representing the great mining interest of the United States and Canada, is indeed a powerful organization. Such is the American Institute of Mining Engineers, which is to hold its next regular meeting in Halifax during the month of September. The objects of the Institute are to promote the Arts and Sciences connected with the economical production of the useful minerals and metals, and the welfare of those employed in these industries, and they accomplish this end by means of meetings for social intercourse and by the reading and discussion of professional papers, the information thus obtained being circulated among its members and associates. The meetings which are to be held in Halifax will be of special interest to those connected with iron, copper, gold, manganese, and coal mining industries of Nova Scotia, but as it is proposed to hold one or more public meetings, in which science is to be stripped of her technicalities and presented in a more attractive and popular dress, our professional and business men may obtain many practical hints, which may prove of service to them in the various enterprises in which they are engaged. The members of the Institute have visited the chief mining centres in the United States, but we doubt whether any place hitherto visited will offer greater attraction than does this Province, from a geological point of view. Halifax will do her part to make the visit of these distinguished strangers enjoyable in every respect, and Sydney is likewise expected to make such preparations as will induce a large number of members of the Institute to visit Cape Breton. We can picture the delight of three score or more hard worked practical men boarding the *Marion* at Port Mulgrave for a holiday trip down the lakes. Imagine their astonishment that scenes of such surpassing beauty should be found upon the shores of an inland sea in the heart of a rock-bound Island, and conceive with what professional ardor they would view the rich mineral deposits which nature has reserved for the use of the industrious and thrifty people who are now proud to call Cape Breton home. The Mining Association of the Island will be warmly seconded by their many friends in this city, and no efforts should be spared on their part to attract as large a number of these scientific men as possible.

### ERASTUS WIMAN ON CANADA.

The Canadian Club which has been so successfully started in New York will be advantageous, not only to Canadians living in that city, but likewise to those among us who may have occasion to visit the great commercial metropolis of the United States. The following glowing tribute to Canada and Canadian Institutions, formed an excellent peroration to the able address delivered before the members of the Club by their President, Erastus Wiman, on the day upon which the Club was inaugurated:—

"Side by side with this glorious Republic, Canada is working out the noble problem of self-government. The marvellous success which in the Southern part of this vast continent has attended 'the government of the People, for the People, by the People,' is not more marked than is the success, which, in the regions of the North, attends the pursuit of Liberty, Law and Equality, by the People, under a different form of government, but with results equally beneficent. It is quite the common thing to believe that in the United States alone is being demonstrated the possibility of self government in its highest form, and that the experiment on the scale which it is our good fortune to witness, of a vast nation self regulated, self-poised, and, with good reason, self confident, is the only experiment where unqualified success is achieved. It is quite common to believe that no well regulated country can put up with the trappings of royalty, and that monarchies, and other indications of effete despotisms, must disappear in a free country, before a free people, who can assert their own progress and their own freedom. But in our beloved Canada, the spectacle is presented of a progressive and self-reliant people, enjoying the largest degree of liberty, with a voice in the government just as potent as in this country, and yet who yield a hearty allegiance to a form of government as old as the monarchy of England itself, and against which it was thought essential that the fathers of this country should make their great Declaration of Independence. It is true that the influences of that Declaration upon all nations of the world have been beyond all calculation, and that the freedom of Canada from interference from England, and the liberality with which, by the Home Government, she has been treated, are directly traceable to the influences set in motion by the wise and patriotic statesmen, who set afloat, on an unknown sea, the ship of state, under whose flag we safely live and thrive. With the acknowledgement to the United States of the example set, and the influences put in motion at their instance, it nevertheless can be claimed for Canada that, in her own way, with circumstances so peculiar, and with a geographical position far less favorable, she has made a progress in government, in Legislation, in Law, in Science, in Art, and in development of material resources, equal to that of any country in the world. When it is recalled that the Dominion occupies a portion of the continent quite as large as that of the United States, with the disadvantages of a lack of

variety in her products, with which the United States is favored, her progress, when placed side by side with this country, is remarkable. Her ships, from the Maritime Provinces, whiten every sea with their sails; her fisheries are the envy of her neighbors; her banking institutions are the largest, the richest, and the soundest on the continent; her canals and waterways are the grandest in the world; her railways rival those of every other country in their length, extent, and amplitude of communication. Just think of that magnificent stretch of iron bands, extending from the waters of the Atlantic, at Halifax, to Quebec, in the Intercolonial line; the magnitude of the region covered by the Grand Trunk system, with its complete and efficient service; and above all, the splendid achievements in the Canadian Pacific, while, unlike any Pacific Trunk Line in the United States, running only from the center to the circumference of the continent, this magnificent work stretches from ocean to ocean, under one control, and one impulse. The completion of the Canadian Pacific marks the day when a great nation already born and well nurtured, takes on its manhood. For then has been attained a period when its whole vast area is brought within easy and immediate reach; and means of communication, which is the highest attribute and outcome of civilization, will be possible for the promotion of man's best interests in time of peace, and, as we recently have seen, for his protection in time of war.

But not alone in railways is our noble country well served, but in all else that relates to progress. Her telegraph system is the most complete in the world, affording a service greater and cheaper than elsewhere; her postal system, combined with savings banks, is the most comprehensive. Her progress in all the Arts, in her Universities, her Law Schools, her great and pure Judiciary, her enterprise in newspapers, and above all, the unimpeachable character of the rank and file of her public men. But I have said enough to recall to you the many things of which, as Canadians, we may be proud, while living in this, our adopted land, enabling us with more than accustomed fervor and earnestness to say:—

'Lives there a man with soul so dead,  
Who never to himself hath said,  
This is my own, my native land!'

### SAUL AMONG THE PROPHETS

The *Morning Herald* in its issue of its 7th inst. makes some admirable comments, deprecating the wild and indiscriminate abuse of opponents indulged in by partisan journals. This bad habit of the press, by destroying the faith of the public, gives a deplorable impunity to corrupt politicians and jobbers. "A government," says our contemporary, "having no fear of any adverse criticisms, which the people can believe to be honest criticisms, is subject to strong temptations. It is a great time for the wolves when the boy on the lookout is always crying wolf." The truth of these remarks is not lessened by the fact that our contemporary is sometimes credited with a strong propensity to cry "Wolf!" itself. It is true that we had observed an improvement lately in its editorial columns, that its roars were more gentle and dove-like, and that it was generally on its good behavior. Indeed we fondly hoped that the article from which we have quoted was a sign of an inclination to take the friendly hints that have sometimes been given to it, so as to serve its party honorably and effectively.

We regret to note that we misjudged it. In last Wednesday's issue it recurs to the sale of old papers by the messenger of the Legislative Library, for which the latter was long ago dismissed by the Library Commissioners. It seems disposed to renew its baseless insinuation that the Librarian was implicated in these sales. It states that "the new Legislative Librarian was chosen by the government," though it knows perfectly well that the government is constrained by statute (passed by a Conservative Legislature) to accept the Librarian chosen by the Commissioners, and that a majority of the Commissioners were Conservatives, and not appointed by the present government. "The ghastly transaction of last winter," says the *Herald*, "will never be forgotten." We too are afraid that the "ghastly" injustice of our contemporary in this matter, and its vindictive animosity against the Librarian management (ever since the retirement of the late Librarian, J. T. Bulmer), will not easily be forgotten. Not a single member of the Local Legislature was unfair enough to charge the Librarian with responsibility for the sales, or even stooped to allude in debate to the exaggerated statements made by our contemporary. And yet its thunderous editorials on the subject were written just before the opening of the Session.

Another utterly unfair assertion made by our contemporary in the same paragraph is that "this piece of vandalism was praised by Longley." The report of the committee of which Hon. J. W. Longley was one, if we remember aright, expressed regret at the sales and questioned the Librarian's discreteness in ordering any stray papers to be destroyed, while exonerating him from serious blame.

A warm discussion is now going on in England relative to the advantages and disadvantages of the formation of troops in squares, as compared with the historical line formation. One thing appears to be certain, namely that, in view of the short service which the regulars are now called upon to undergo, it does seem important that the question should be definitely settled at the earliest date possible, that is if the reserve corps are to be of any assistance in the event of their being called out. The complicated drill which was in vogue when Victoria was crowned is now giving place to one of greater ease and simplicity, and so soon as it shall have been sufficiently simplified as to enable the soldier to retain it in mind after he shall have quitted the service, the effectiveness of the reserves for active service will greatly increase.

**MINING.**

Gold mining has been carried on in Nova Scotia for about twenty-two years, but as in the earliest stages there were but few men who thoroughly understood the business, very few mines made any adequate return for the capital and labor expended in prospecting and developing them. It is, nevertheless, certain that some acquired wealth under the disadvantageous circumstances then existing. This fact stimulated others to engage in mining, and encouraged those already in the business to persevere, but it is doubtful whether there was as much gold taken from the mines during the first four or five years, as there was from the pockets of those engaged in mining. For the ensuing ten years, mining was carried on with little better success; but during the past seven years, a number of skilled miners have come into the country, and experience has taught others the necessity of utilizing the improved appliances which are now in general use. The quartz crushers now employed are better adapted to free the gold from the rock than those in use twenty years since, and the process of separation is carried on in a less crude manner than was formerly in vogue. Mining has ever been a paying enterprise, and capitalists will find it a profitable investment, provided they can procure the services of practical, skilled, and reliable miners.

On the Pleasant River road, fifteen miles from Bridgewater, on the property owned by Messrs. Nelson and others, a remarkably rich lead of gold-bearing quartz, seven inches wide, has been discovered. Several other narrow, but very rich leads, have been found within a few hundred feet. Work will be begun immediately.

The McGuire gold area at Caledonia, Queen's Co., N. S., has been sold for \$25 000. The gold area recently discovered in Queens covers several thousands of acres, and lies on the post road leading from Annapolis to Liverpool.

RENFREW.—Mr. A. A. Hayward, who was in town last week, attending the meeting called to arrange for the reception of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, reports, that owing to the want of water, quartz crushing has been suspended at Renfrew. About two hundred tons of quartz are taken out monthly from this mine, and it is expected that the crusher will be at work again by the middle of September.

Over 2000 ozs. of gold were brought into town last week. Well done, Nova Scotia.

During the past month, over 35,000 tons of coal were raised.

England raises 100 tons of coal to our one. We will have to move along to catch the old lady.

We would call the attention of those interested in mining to the advertisement of H. H. Fuller & Co., which appears in our mining column.

Cheap and good mining supplies can be purchased at Austen Bros.

FIRST CAUSES.—The fact that the miracle of nature is repeated over and over again, with unvarying results, is one of the strongest proofs of order, system and unchanging law. It has generally become an accepted truth that the same causes, under the same influences and conditions, invariably produce the same results. Upon this substantial ground the explorer and student finds solid ground beneath his feet wherever he discovers the revelation of the action of forces. The knowledge thus obtained is permanent in its character and also reliable, for whenever the investigations in one direction have been comprehended they will always be found acting in the same direction and manifesting the same expressions. This, in the acquirement of knowledge, becomes a foundation or a corner stone, upon which further investigation may be based, and a point to which every explorer may return for a starting point. A truth once comprehended and established becomes for the time a monument or landmark upon the pathway of investigation. At the present time a large field full of the most inviting material lies in the direction of the study of the primitive forces, or the principal agents most active in the genesis of matter. Nature does not admit us to her laboratory, but presents to the intelligence of this age her finished work, or one phase of it, at least, and he who would learn the history and influence of the material and conditions which have contributed each their part to the completion of the earth upon which we dwell, or any one of its factors or elements, must go backward along the pathway from the most complete and finished to the crude and formative processes which may be revealed to watchful eyes. In this direction, as stated, we have too little knowledge. Careful scientists have been busily engaged in describing the present aspect of matter, and have not, with deeper and closer research, endeavoured to trace the processes of development. Particularly is this true in regard to the rocks and minerals with which we have most to do. The mineral kingdom appears to be the basis of the corner stone of the world's progress and industry, yet our results are crude, our knowledge fragmentary, and our methods most destructive and wasteful. It is more than probable that we have not yet secured the highest degree of excellence in any mineral or any metal now in use, and it may be certainly stated that each of the minerals or metals which enter into the history of the civilization of the human race have not yet manifested all the excellence or revealed the most important qualities they possess. A wide and inviting field is here open to the future scientist, a field which this age does not begin to comprehend, because content with the few fragments it has found upon the threshold—*Mining Review.*

**GOLD ! GOLD ! GOLD !**

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY

**MINING SUPPLIES**

—IS—

**H. H. FULLER & CO.'S**  
HALIFAX, N. S.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING

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

For those who prefer the Foreign Article, we have

**THE RHENISH DYNAMITE**

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

Detonators, best and Cheapest in the market.

Fuse, American and English  
Steel, "Firth's" and other makes,  
Hammers, Picks, Shovels,

Quicksilver, Candles, Soap, Acids,

Washing Pans, Cradles, etc., etc.

Together with a large and varied Stock of  
Metals, Mill Supplies and General Hardware.

All at Bottom Prices.  
Call or Write,

45, 47, & 49 Upper Water Street,

**H. H. FULLER & CO.**



Register Grates

Slate Mantels.

Being a Manufacturer of REGISTER GRATES, and Agent for two Manufacturers of MANTELS, I am now prepared to offer Special Inducements to Buyers.

Large Stock and Variety on hand. For sale by

**J. E. WILSON,**

208 Hollis Street, Halifax.

**GEO. THOMPSON,**

Brush and Broom

MANUFACTURER,

13 Bedford Row, Halifax.

**IRA ETTER**

199 Barrington Street,

HALIFAX,

Importer and Dealer in

WATCHES,

CLOCKS,

—AND—

**JEWELLERY.**

Personal attention given to Fine  
Repairing Perfect work guaranteed,

—AT—

199 Barrington Street.

**COLONIAL HOTEL,**  
220 Argyle Street.

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

Charges Moderate. Personal attention given to Boarders.

**W. H. BISTEEN, Proprietor.**

**MOIR, SON & CO.,**  
**MAMMOTH WORKS**

MANUFACTURERS OF

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

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

**Nova Scotia Steam Laundry,**  
No. 9 Blowers Street,

Halifax, N. S., June 13th, 1885.  
The subscriber begs to announce to his friends,  
and the public in general, that he has opened a  
Laundry at

No. 9 Blowers Street,

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

**JOHN A. POND.**

## THE DEITY OF MY DREAMS.

One eye, I met a maid most fair,  
Of kindest face, of gentlest air;  
Her bearing all was sweetly mild,  
Her form was neither grand nor small  
A golden mein pervaded all;  
Her voice was music of the woodlands wild.

Her open brow, her calm blue eyes,  
Aroused no sweet, nor dread surprise  
Of dazzling wit, or brilliant mind;  
But when she spoke with friendly glance,  
To wondrous spells of wild romance  
Th' admiring gaze's raptur'd soul resigned.

A thousand souls were in her eyes;  
An angel spoke in her replies  
Thro' lips of changeful eloquence,  
To wait a myriad rounds of time  
To hear and see her, were no crime  
There would at last be ample recompense.

A child of Nature, too, was she;  
Her moods and fancies came as free  
And sweet as flowers in balmy June;  
And, when she sang, she voiced the song  
Of many harps that sing as one,  
All, tremulous, warbling in harmonious tune.

Here, on her lily-cheek, a rose  
Found permanent and calm repose;  
Enthroned there, did Virtue recline;  
Around her mouth, full often played  
Keen Humour's ever-varying shade  
Ready to rally forth in mirthful strain.

And thus, adorned with auld trees  
And easy, queenly gentleness,  
A nymph of staid simplicity,  
Come now, thou deity of my dreams  
Fulfillment of their golden gleams—  
To cheer my sober life down by the sea.

Whycocomagh, C. B., August, 1885.

McL.

## PROHIBITION vs. LICENSE.

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

To the Editor of the Critic:—

Sir,—I promised in my last to prove my statement that for many centuries law makers have been taxing their ingenuity to frame restrictive license laws.—a fact which Franc-Tirour says he was not aware of, but upon further consideration I have concluded to postpone the discussion of this point. In the meantime your correspondent may admit he was merely jesting. For the present I will resume the "personal liberty" argument, and Mr. Mill's theories in relation thereto. Mr. Mill holds in the Introduction to his Essay on Liberty that "the sole end for which mankind are warranted, individually or collectively, in interfering with the liberty of action of any of their number is self protection. That the only purpose for which power can be rightfully exercised over any member of a civilized community against his will, is to prevent harm to others." In this I do not care to dispute with him. Upon this doctrine we rest our case,—that the liquor dealer's business is making a continuous and deadly warfare upon every interest of society, that it increases taxes, endangers life, and is a standing menace to society. "Harm to others" is the charge we make against this criminal, and society demands his removal, it is the foreknown result of his traffic. Nor does it constitute any shield to him that in order to effect this harm, he has to entice or to enslave the will of the drinker. Society suffers no less, and is no less clearly bound to interfere to prevent "harm to others," which is the inevitable sequence to the traffic, and which disappears with its suppression. The case would be the same were the drinker himself the only victim, still stronger is it because of the fact that the innocent wife and children, and society itself in its every interest, feel the "harm."

But Mill's application of his doctrine is simply shocking. His views on the right to dissolve the marriage relation, on "Sabbatarian legislation" as an interference with the rights of liberty, that fornication and gambling must be tolerated, etc., betrays a state of mind that leaves no room to wonder that he deprecates all interference with the liquor traffic. He is too clear-sighted however not to see that restriction must rest upon the same ground as prohibition, and he declares for free trade in the commodity. Will F. T. follow him then? He says, "To tax stimulants for the sole purpose of making them more difficult to be obtained, is a measure differing only in degree from their entire prohibition, and would be justifiable only if that were justifiable." On page 196 Mr. Mill holds that society has no right to protect itself or its members against the acknowledged evils of the liquor traffic either by diminishing facilities or temptation, and in this stands opposed not merely to prohibitionists but to the well nigh unanimous considerate, practical judgment of those who in all ages and in all countries have been called upon to face and to deal with this liquor problem. And yet I think he is more logically consistent than the advocates of "license laws." He objects to all restrictions, not because it is an infringement upon the liberty of the producer or seller, but on the buyer (p. 185.) But if the sale is proved to be in the aggregate the cause of great injury to the public welfare, he fails to show upon what ground the liberty of the buyer is of more importance than the safety of the State. Governments have

always exercised the right to deprive the subject temporarily of all liberty, and even to impair the security of his life by compulsory military service in time of danger, and has it no right to curtail his freedom to buy liquor, if thereby it can render its streets more safe, empty its poor-houses and prisons? When any business becomes dangerous to society, that moment society acquires jurisdiction over it, and government interferes to suppress it. Examples are abundant, and need not be given here.

But Mr. Mill's own concessions (p. 94) destroy the application of his doctrines to the liquor traffic. He says, "The interest, however, of these dealers in promoting intemperance is a real evil, and justifies the State in imposing restrictions, and requiring guarantees which but for that justification would be infringements of legitimate liberty."

But why, when all restrictions that have been applied have failed to even keep these men in check, should they be allowed to ply their vocation at all, unless it can be shown that their business is promotive of some good, equal to the evil of promoting intemperance? We read (p. 183) from his own pen, that "Trade is a social act. Whoever undertakes to sell any description of goods to the public does what affects the interests of other persons, and of society in general; and thus his conduct, in principle, comes within the jurisdiction of society," and surely society has the right of self-protection. The leading principle of his chapter on the "Limits to the Authority of Society over the Individual" is stated as follows: "Whoever, in short, there is a definite damage, or a definite risk of damage, either to an individual or to the public, the case is taken out of the province of liberty and placed in that of morality or law." So that Mr. Mill himself concedes all we wish to render our ground secure, so let no man be misled by favorite words. "Liberty," says Dr. Arnold, "is a means and not an end," and that true liberty which secures the free development of man's higher nature frequently depends upon the restraint of the lower appetite;

so,

"Wholesome laws pro re us fore,  
By stulting of our liberty;"

or as Thos. Carlyle in his rough prose sets forth the converse, "No man oppresses that free and independent franchiser! but does not this stupid power-pot oppress thee? No son of Adam can bid thee come or go, but this absurd pot of heavy-wot can and does. Thou art the thrall not of Cedric the Saxon, but of thy own brutal appetite, and this accursed dish of liquor. And thou protest of thy liberty, thou entire blockhead."

The truth is, that many of the theories of such men as Herbert Spencer, John Stuart Mill, Goldwin Smith, etc., after undergoing a series of twistings, turnings, and modifications, in endeavors to fit them to ever developing facts in real life, become so distorted, shapeless, or meaningless, that their authors would scarcely recognize their own hantling. Stubborn facts have always been intruding themselves into the pathway of such philosophers, and I presume always will; the facts will rule too, while the theories must go under.

Your correspondent takes for granted the very points he is bound to prove. From this I emphatically dissent, and demand

First—Proof that Prohibitory laws are sumptuary.

Secondly—Why and how they interfere with personal liberty.

Thirdly—A little proof as to the untruthfulness of "Statistics, which have passed through the hands of the United States enthusiasts of total abstinence" rather than an unsupported assertion to that effect.

Fourthly—Proof of the truthfulness of the charges made against the Prohibitionists of Canada by the Toronto World. Such tools belong to and are in constant use by the rum party.

There is a law prohibiting the sale of infected meat, but that does not prevent one from eating it if desired. There is also a law preventing the sale of obscene literature, but none to prevent anybody from satiating his appetite with such literature, or from decorating his room with obscene pictures if he is depraved enough to do so. Such a law would interfere with "personal liberty."

Your correspondent is quite as much horrified at the "reeking and crawling mass of misery, brutality and debauchery seen in large cities" as Mr. Huxley, but he would smile upon and protect the dens which cause nine-tenths of it by giving them the protection and sanction of law, because to prohibit them would be an "interference with personal liberty," while the very law he sanctions deprives 999 persons of their personal liberty to sell, and allows the other man to do so for a consideration. Any citizen of Maine can buy in the original package as much liquor as he pleases, and take it to his house and use it. There is no law to prevent it, if there was, it would be sumptuary. After testing its working for thirty years, the Legislature of Maine submitted the question of making it the organic law of the State for ever, the Senate voting yea 22 to 2 and the House of Representatives 98 to 30, and the people ratify it with about 50,000 majority. What a deluded people, from F. T.'s standpoint, thus to vote away their personal liberty after this wholesale fashion. Here as everywhere and always moral sentiments crystallized into moral force (law) prove to be the best and most effective moral educator.

"Franc Tirour" denies that alcohol is a poison. I reaffirm here (and hold myself bound to prove it, which I will do in a future letter) that alcohol is a deleterious poison, pronounced so by the best chemical scientists, and proved so by the best medical practitioners, by many practical tests, and by statistics of life insurance societies on both sides of the Atlantic, in the shortening of human life when taken even in moderation.

I conclude by the style of your correspondent's reference to the teachings of Scripture and the inferences of modern criticism on the wine of the Bible, that he has not been a very close student of that branch of the subject, or he would not have ventured upon the absurd and altogether untenable statements he makes. He affirms and I deny that the Bible sanctions the use of alcoholic wine, he is bound to prove his affirmation.

He affirms and I deny that such wine is "that excellent gift of God," and proof is demanded. He affirms and I deny that "the great majority of definite texts, including those which describe the practice of the Saviour, entirely sanction it." He is bound to prove his assertions. When he thinks he has done so, I will turn upon his web the light of modern criticism, notwithstanding his insinuation as to my ignorance of this part of the subject.

Hon. John B. Finch has deservedly won, even from his enemies all over this continent, the reputation of being an honorable and gentlemanly debater, and much too able to make it advisable for the champions of the liquor party to meet him upon the public platform. I have been quite familiar with his public utterances, both oral and written, ever since he came before the public, and do not hesitate to say that a more honorable or fair disputant I never read or listened to.

The laws referred to by F. T. in the time of Edward III. and of the Stewarts against drunkenness were sumptuary laws, because they sought to correct personal habits, and have passed away with many other absurdities of the darker ages. I know of no law to prevent a man from taking "a glass of wine or a pint of beer with his meal." Modern Prohibitory liquor laws only deal with the public sale and manufacture for beverage purposes. Any man can buy in the original package, or make for himself and use it in his own house: there is no law to prevent, unless he becomes drunk or abusive and dangerous to his family or others, when the law will arrest and prevent him from doing "harm to others." Your correspondent seems to be a little mixed on this phase of the subject. Your readers will, however, understand the matter, I have no doubt.

I have just run my eye over F. T.'s last letter. The two or three points worthy of note will receive attention in my next. Your typo made me say "command" for "commend," and your able correspondent has been led to do me injustice in consequence. Please correct. SILEX.

ERRATA.—In Franc-Tirour's letter, in last week's issue, 5th paragraph, last line, for "condition," read "erudition." 7th paragraph, penultimate line, for "burrod," read "buzzed." 12th paragraph, fifth line, for "beneficial," read "beneficent." 12th paragraph, tenth line, for "increasing Theosophy," read "increasing craze of Theosophy."

## EVENTS AND COMMENTS.

"Our Boys" have met with a magnificent reception all along the line, from the day that they folded their tents in the far distant West until they reached their homes in the "City by the Sea." They have merited all that has been accorded to them. "Batonche," "Cut Knife" and "Fishing Creek" will become as historic in the annals of Canada as the "Plains of Abraham." The campaign, though short, was the most brilliant in the history of Indian warfare. The *Pictorial World* (London) in speaking of the late campaign in the North-West, says: "Let us frankly admit that such competent administration as this fact discloses ought to put the generals and administrators of our regular army to shame. Let us say it raises the military prestige of Canada in the world to a height that we may well envy." Even in the United States this much is admitted, and the *Detroit News* in generously congratulating our countrymen on their success, says they have performed a feat of which any military nation in the world may be proud. "These boys, gathered from the shops, offices and farms of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba, traversed a country much more difficult than the British would have been compelled to cover between Pisbin and Herat. Moreover they fought and beat an enemy much more formidable than either Afghans or Turcomans. The question which is now being put is this: what mark of imperial approval or congratulation has been given to the War Minister who organized, and the officers and men who won these victories for the Dominion? As yet the Queen and the Queen's Government have contemptuously treated these militia-men of the Dominion, who have given the Imperial military authorities a lesson in the art of war which it would be well for England if they would take seriously to heart."

In a mining district in the Metropolitan County of this Province there are over one hundred people, old and young, living there, and have been for several years. There is nothing remarkable in this fact, except that they have no church, no schools of any description, and no Minister of the Gospel has ever visited the locality or preached there. I would say that here is a good chance for our home "Missionaries," but don't all start there at once, gentlemen, for the Government (which takes all the money it can get in the way of "royalties" from the poor miners, and declares all claims forfeited at a certain time if not worked) has never made any effort to build or assist in building a road to this district, and missionaries and preachers like other people fancy good roads when they travel on their evangelizing labors.

It seems that "Satan's Citadel" has been attacked in Halifax by our modern "Crusaders" known as the "Salvation Army." History tells us that in the Middle Ages these Crusaders contributed very greatly to the social and political improvement of Europe. May the "Salvation Army" contribute its mite in battering down Satan's Kingdom in and around Halifax.

Reciprocity between the United States and Canada in regard to our late Indian troubles augurs well for Reciprocity in the future, for the products of our forests, our mines and our fisheries.

VETERAN.

## THE FRENCH DRAMA.

In discussing a subject which must be interesting to all lovers of poetry and general literature, who delight in poring over and comparing the thoughts of poetic minds of all ages, it would be as well, before beginning at once to consider the works of the eminent French dramatic writers, (who flourished during the 17th century), to glance briefly at the general state of the European drama, and thus, not only acquire some knowledge of the golden age of dramatic writing in the other countries of the continent, but also have some idea of the soil that was prepared for the reception of the choicest seed of poetic genius of such men as Corneille and Racine.

The Italians were the first people of Europe, who, after the long sleep of true dramatic spirit in the middle ages, strove to rekindle the ancient fire which since the time of Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides had become cold and dead. The first regular modern drama, "Sophonisba" was published early in the 16th century, from the pen of an obscure author, by name Trissino; after him are the names of Ariosto, Baffienna and Machiavelli, all distinguished cultivators of classic comedy. The political influence of Spain was now at its height on Italian territory, and the romantic drama of the West gradually began to find favour in Italy. In the other countries of Europe, as soon as dramatic composition reached any degree of purity, it became at once disconnected from the church, but in Spain this was not the case. The best Spanish writers, in the midst of their work for the stage, occupied their pen with religious drama, and it is strange to note how in their work the truths of Bible History were curiously mixed with the vague fancies of heathen mythology. Cervantes is the first celebrated name on the list of Spanish dramatists, but his genius was decidedly more epic than dramatic, and we must turn from him to consider one who was the chief ornament of the Spanish stage, and a not inconsiderable figure in the dramatic literature of the world. Lopez Felix de Vega-Carpio, or, as he is commonly known, Lope de Vega, 1562—1635.—Of his personal character and morals, perhaps the less said the better. We can judge by the closing scene of his life of his own opinion of his deserts. Having been for many years a priest of the order of St. Francis, though not discontinuing his dramatic writing (which was at times neither moral nor high-toned) he was rigorous in the performance of severe discipline, and finally gave himself a scourging so terrible that his death ensued a few days later. As a dramatic writer, his productiveness is without parallel, besides his many other works, of his dramas alone, he is said to have written 1800, and he assures us himself, in one of his later works, that to write a whole drama in one day was no uncommon feat for him. Considering the quantity of his work, the quality is surprising. His fertility of invention is marvellous; the grace of his versification is unsurpassed in the language in which he writes, and each piece is instinct with life and dramatic movement. Setting at defiance all the classic rules and Aristotelic unities to which the French dramatists clung with the utmost pertinacity, Lope de Vega allowed his natural genius to flow as it would, and with the exception of the want of deep and serious qualities, in which he is ranked below his immediate successor, Calderon, he remains the brightest star on the horizon of Spanish drama. A reply of Lope de Vega to one who represented to him that his plays offended the ears of his critics, shows the dramatist's spirit of independence:—"These liberties of mine," he says, "I know, offend the critics; *eh bien!* let the critics then stop away from hearing our pieces played." Calderon possessed to a great degree those qualities which his predecessor lacked. Being thoroughly devoted to dramatic art, he gave up his life to its service, and so great was the esteem in which he was held, that by letters patent he enjoyed a monopoly of religious plays for 37 years. Lope de Vega and Calderon were both particularly qualified to represent varied and tragic scenes. Both fought in Africa and the Netherlands under the Spanish flag, and both suffered in the disastrous defeat of the "invincible" Armada; scenes of murder and pillage, warlike enthusiasm, miseries and privations of all kinds, violent tragic passions, duels, imprisonments, exile, they could have found in their own lives matter for many dramas. And, after all the tumult of war and excitement, coming back to seek comfort and rest in the arms of their church, what was given them, but that one idea of all violent imaginations at that day, the terrible Inquisition! A wonder it is, that amongst all the tumults and turmoil and agitation which surrounded them, these men found time to carry on their greatest life's work. The brilliant period of Spanish literature closed with the death of Calderon in 1681.

In turning to consider the English drama, one bright and shining light absorbs the whole range of mental vision. Of the works of Shakespeare little need be said, to-day, every child is familiar with the immortal songster and tragedian. The classic unities, despised and set aside by Lope de Vega, so jealously guarded by French dramatists, were to Shakespeare absolutely nothing. He cannot, accurately speaking, be said to have despised men, he worked in ignorance of them, for of Aristotelle and Boileau he knew nothing, and the rest of the French critics were not born in 1616 when he died. His chequered life and varied experience gave him special opportunities of describing life under all aspects. From tavern haunts, to the society of the most eminent men of rank of his time, from the company of second-class actors to the conversation of the most accomplished men of letters who flourished in the Court of James I. He painted life in no roseate tints, gave to immorality no cloak of virtue, neither did he take aught from what was good and true; no was a delineator of Nature, pure and simple, and as such we admire and love every touch of the master hand. German enthusiasm, with regard to Shakespeare, is, if possible, even greater than our own. Though it is an erroneous idea to imagine that it was Germany who taught England to appreciate the greatness of Shakespeare, yet it is true that the celebrated Lessing did much in his essays on the great tragedian to exhibit the latter's immeasurable superiority to all his predecessors and contemporaries, and that, since his time, many of the most gifted German writers



have devoted themselves to the work of Shakespearian criticism and elucidation. The first dramas of Goethe, among others "Gretly de Berlichingen" and those of Schiller, above all "Wallenstein," are evident imitations of Shakespeare. Among all the eulogiums which have been heaped upon Shakespeare by writers, perhaps the most concise, and at the same time the most comprehensive of all, is the brief speech of Lessing:—"Shakespeare's theatre is the mirror of Nature." It is to a great extent due to the German enthusiasm of exposition that over the whole continent, and wherever literature is intelligently studied—some little, lingering, dying remnant of French prejudice, excepted—the poet, *par excellence*, of England, is now finally enthroned as the poet, also *par excellence*, of the modern world. Of the golden age of the German drama, being, as it is, almost confined to the 18th century, we shall say nothing at present, but turn at once to the consideration of the French drama, and particularly to the study of the life and works of the four great men whose names are indissolubly connected in our minds as the shining lights of French dramatic writing—Corneille, Moliere, Racine, and Voltaire. The dramatic poets of Spain and of England recognized no other laws than their own inspiration and the public taste, but in France all was different. While Calderon, Soto de Vega, and Shakespeare are jealous of maintaining their independence, the French poets are not only surrounded and hedged in by rules, but at every step they are obliged to stop and consider whether or not they are steadily following within the prescribed limits, being sure that a multitude of critics, more or less authorized, are ready to call them to order, if the slightest deviation is made from the beaten path. In France, as in no other country on the continent, the "unities," as they are called, have been observed with as much strictness as if the country had been an old Grecian province. This is chiefly owing to the influence of Boileau, who, in his criticisms, adopted the dramatic unities in all their severe rigour,—which exposition of the drama the critics of other nations, particularly of England and of Germany, have chosen to condemn. The dramatic unities are three-fold—Action, Time, and Place. According to the French they have the following significance:—1st. That the action of the drama must be one; that is, that the interest or attention must not be distracted by several plots, but everything must be subservient to the main action; 2nd. That all the actions must take place on the same spot, or very nearly so, in order that the illusion may not be disturbed; and 3rd. Everything should happen on the same day and for the same reason. Much has been said for and against these rules; suffice it to say that these are the landmarks on which the classic dramatist fixes his eye.

Although a number of writers of more or less ability had produced anterior to the 17th century, mystery-plays, and farces of various kinds, and Godolle, who was the first composer of a regular five-act tragedy, wrote several pieces of some merit during the reign of Henry II. of France, nothing of any importance appeared in the world of drama before the time of Corneille 1616–1684.

ESEMA.

## ODDS AND ENDS.

Here is a question for scientific men—meteorologists especially. What is the law which, often for weeks together, brings a weekly recurrence of some particular phase of weather? It is a matter of life-long observation, or rather cognizance, with me. Sunday, on account, probably, of its leisure, is the day on which one generally observes it. We have just had an example, tho' as yet only once repeated. Sunday the 26th July and Sunday the 2nd August have both been marked by a thunderstorm in the afternoon of the same kind and from the same quarter.

What is the mysterious law which disposes crystals in shapes of trees and foliage? Study the marvellously beautiful frost flowers on your windows on cold mornings. Think of the tree-like appearance of the nervous and venous systems in man. What deep-lying connection may there not be? There was, no doubt, a general propriety in the adoption of the Tree, in ancient myth and mystic symbolism, as an emblem of universal nature.

England being on the eve of a general election, Lord Salisbury remits ten per cent. of rents to his tenants for three years, Sir Richard Cross begins to cruise about the slums of London and to be charitable exceedingly towards their denizens, and Mr Gladstone restores market crosses at his own expense. What a gentle and amiable kind of beast the politician is (at such times). There is a human animal more detestable, but the politician is perhaps the most contemptible.

One hears more than is pleasant about officers caring a good deal for their own comfort and enjoyment on service, and not distressing themselves very much about the comfort of their men. It would be invidious to say much where all have served their country—more or less—unless cases were very gross, which I do not think they have been. But fellows should bear in mind that the officer who does not look to his men before he looks to himself, lacks the first qualification for an officer, which is zeal for the service. And his own loss is great, for he loses the kindly regard of his men.

I picked up the following gem which somebody had cut out of some paper:—

"Lord Tennyson and his family, including the little granddaughter, were dining at Osborne by invitation of the Queen. During the meal the bread plate ran low, and the Queen took the last piece. Thereupon the little Tennyson girl who had been taught that it was bad manners to take the last piece on the plate, pointed her finger at the Queen and said scornfully—

'Piggy, piggy, pig!'

The guests expected that nothing but desecration was in store for the child; but the Queen came nobly to the rescue.

'You are quite right, my dear,' said she; 'nobody but the Queen should take the last piece on the plate.'

It is really incredible that such stuff should be palmed off on the public. The bread plate! Did the concoctors of such rubbish ever dine even at an ordinary gentleman's table? Small children of the "Piggy" age are not usually found at dinner.

FRANC-TIREUR.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

### FINANCIAL.

The monied institutions of Europe have never perhaps sailed on a more troubled sea, and had to endure greater adverse currents, than during the last six or eight months, and really, at this time of writing, there appears no diminution in the ever-rising and perplexing complications in national and individual finances.

In politics are to be found the causes of many of the most serious financial difficulties. These causes have for some time had a tolling effect upon national monied institutions, which in turn have affected the local banking institutions, and thus causes and effects have led up to the financial difficulties that at one time threatened to seriously embarrass both Prussia and Austria, if not the whole of Europe. Even the reserves of the Bank of England have never run so low.

The most notable and perhaps most interesting financial moves that have ever occurred during the existence of the Latin Union are to be found in the present complications of that institution. It is not easy at all times to get a peep at the latest moves on the chess board of this Union, but when one does get a sly glance, they are replete with interest, not only to the lover of money-making, but to the ambitious politician. The suspicious action of Switzerland, in notifying the Union of her intention to sever her connection with it, gave rise to sharp criticism and thoughtful speculation throughout European financial circles. It will be borne in mind that it is only necessary, by the terms of the Union, for one of the compact to give notice of their intention to withdraw to bring the institution to a close at the end of that fiscal year. And now a glimpse can be caught of the perhaps not over skillful financial hand of Bismarck. The Prince sees the possibility of forming a new union, in which France is not to play an important part, if a part at all. And now for the first move, Switzerland. Then the Prince boldly but astoundingly offers Austria to introduce into Prussia the Austrian Double Standard, if the latter will consider a customs union. In our last article we spoke of Italy being dissatisfied with French management and control of the Latin Union. It is now currently reported that Italy has been approached by Germany on the question of a Central Union, and financial shadows of inducement held out, that are thought will result more satisfactorily to Italy than the results of her connection with France.

The inducements held out to Austria have some show of probability. They promise that her widespread banking complications shall be checked, and individual financial difficulties discounted, and what is more desirable, with politicians at least, her national credit will be largely increased and the money market made more accessible to the thrifty trader. For ourselves, we cannot see the resultants promised. The query is simply this—will Prussia be benefitted and France injured by the new union? If so, the wish to break down the Latin Union, and to form a Central Board, under the joint management of Prussia, Austria and Italy, is only a question of a few months at most. But can Prince Bismarck tell what foreign element may at some future day mar the fine prospects of his infant union. A national paper currency backed up by a double standard; the interest on an immense European debt, to be paid by the sons of toil, may change the financial aspect of his League, and show again that the Prince is not as great a financier as he is a statesman. Again it is only reasonable to fear that a double standard will work in the interest of silver to the detriment of gold circulation.

But now for France, in the history of the Latin Union. Distracted with all the concomitant evils of an experimental form of government, exhausted with foreign and colonial wars, she loses sight of her interests in the union, and only awakes to see with jealous amazement a Monied Union, in which she has no power, stretching across Europe. France has other reasons to regret an early and unexpected abrogation of the union, she has over 300,000,000 francs in silver, on which there will in all probability be a loss of not less than 15 or 20 per cent., unless redeemed by the issuing nations, which is not quite possible. While France may have great national powers for recuperating her finances, yet it is apparent to the students of finance that unless a greater amount of practical skill directs her national finances, she may have to again come to perfidious Albion for aid.

The present financial history of Berlin shows that Prince Bismarck cannot see any farther into a mill-stone than the man that picks it. Berlin was considered, not long ago, as only a third-rate financial center, but by the magic power of politics she has become a royal money mart and an important speculative centre. But alas, how frail are financial foundations built upon foreign securities or commercial hopes. The Prince in his desire to befriend Russia, effected with the Berlin bankers a Russian loan. The Russian securities have been a source of fear and weakness, and may yet entail serious loss if not materially injure the credit of the banking houses of Berlin. Bismarck could have taken no more effectual means of placing himself in a position which compelled him to moderately check Russia in her desire to fight England. This indiscreet move of Berlin will again open to Frank-

fort the business of England and America in securities—at least so it now appears.

It is now thought by many monied men of New York that it is quite possible that a new League in Europe, with Germany at the head, might open a market for a part of the immense surplus of silver now idle in America. This hope cannot however be realized from any such union, for the simple reason that Germany, since the days of demonetization, has hold an immense sum of silver. This silver has been held, expecting an advance, and Prussia will at once endeavor to place a part at least at the disposal of the contemplated union.

The reserves of the Bank of England which at one time attracted attention, have taken gigantic strides, and are now up to a maximum. So large are the present reserves to liabilities that the rates are now down to a minimum or the traditional point below which the Bank is not allowed to go.

The trouble with some of the Irish banks is localized and does not affect general English or Irish finance. The anxiety of the general English public has toned down, and speculation shows signs of revival.

United States finances are in a good condition and the National credit is quite equal to that of England.

COMMERCIAL.

STOCKS IN BOND.—The following goods are now in bond at this port. Country dealers will find the information useful:—

	In Bond.	31st July, 1885
	Imperial Gallons	Value.
Brandy.....	26,641	\$ 51,042
Gin.....	18,660	7,915
Rum.....	49,743	12,735
Whiskey.....	17,087	17,538
Wines.....	19,420	23,779
Molasses.....	437,112	80,583
Sugar.....	14,194,127 lbs.	357,903

FISH.—Our fish market has undergone very little change, if any, since our last issue. Fish are coming to market slowly. Some sell, but those that can do so are trying to hold for a short time for better prices. Our quotations for mackerel remains the same, and so far we see no prospects of a change. One fare of about 500 bbls. taken at Seven Islands by the schr. Ocoola, are now being put up, and are packing out mostly plain two's and plain three's, with a few large two's. The fish are quite fat for so early, and they have been well handled.

SALMON have arrived quite freely, and all but about the two last arrivals, which comprise about 500 bbls., have changed hands. We quote—No. 1, \$10.75 to \$11; No. 2, \$8.75 to \$9; No. 3, \$7 to \$8 per bbl.

HERRING.—We think we are correct in stating that the catch of fat herring on the coasts of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton is very much less than for many years. Nothing near an average quantity has been taken. We would not be surprised if later on prices would advance. The markets at present is about \$3.25 to \$3.50, though some are asking more, and say they will hold for \$4. We would much like to see their expectations gratified. It is reported that on the west coast of Labrador quite a good catch of herrings has been made.

CODFISH.—Banks and shore codfish keep coming to market, but we hear of no advance in prices of these descriptions of fish. It is reported that the Nova Scotia fleet of codfishermen to the coast of the Labrador have done nothing, very few vessels getting as high as 250 qtls., while many of them have but from 30 to 50 qtls. each. This is to be regretted, as they did so poorly during last season.

Boston advices up to the 7th inst. gives the catch of the New England fleet to that date as follows:—

1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.
Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
152,755	133,138	55,556	208,014

and quotations at that date were as follows:—One trip of Bay of Fundy mackerel \$2 per bbl. without bbl. Large dry Bank cod, \$3.50 to \$3.67; large pickled, \$2.75 to \$3; medium, \$2.37. Large George's, \$3 to \$3.12; medium, \$2.67. Northern salmon, \$15 per bbl.

GLOUCESTER, Aug. 7.—Last sales of shore mackerel, \$2.50 to \$3 with bbl. 1000 bbls. Bay mackerel arrived 6th inst.

There arrived at the following ports, viz:—

At Donnisport Aug. 1 and 3.....	890 bbl. mackerel.
Provincetown Aug. 1 and 3.....	2700 "
Portland July 31, Aug. 1 and 3.....	4400 "
Wellfleet Aug. 1 and 3.....	3680 "
Gloucester Aug. 1 and 3.....	5725 "
Southport Aug. 1.....	350 "
Boothbay.....	600 "
Harvichport.....	380 "

which is a very large quantity. We have been informed that some of the mackerel fishermen from U. S. ports have about decided to lay up their vessels rather than catch any more mackerel. Prices are ruling so low that they begin to find out that after paying for salt and barrels they have nothing left. We have heard that some of the crews have refused to go in the vessels to catch mackerel on account of such low prices. We hope this way of catching mackerel, soining them in deep water, will soon cure itself. Altogether there is not a very bright outlook for any kind of fish. At the commence-

ment of the season we gave this precaution to our readers, and we sincerely hope they have in some degree been governed by it in their transactions with fish. We are sorry to note that the West India markets still remain in a very depressed state. Sales are very slow and very low, with considerable fish at many of the markets spoiling.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

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

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable wholesale house.

SOAPS.	
Ivory bar, 1 lb, 2 lb and 5 lb.....	6 1/2
Erative.....	6
Dominion.....	6
Surprise.....	7 1/4
Tiger.....	5 1/2
Extra Pale, 1 or 5 lb.....	6
Yellow Rose.....	5
" Linen Towel" for 30 bars, and 39 towels.....	6.00
Half Breed.....	4
Imperial.....	4
No. 1 Family.....	4
Jumbo.....	3 1/2
Brand.....	3
Congress.....	3
Brown.....	2
Toilet 15 to 60c. per doz.....	1 1/2
CANDLES, 6s and 8s.....	1 1/2
DISCOUNTS.	
Pike Bread.....	2.60 to 2.90
Hotton and Thin Family.....	6 1/2 to 7 1/2
Soda.....	6 to 7
do. in 100 boxes, 30 to case.....	8
Fancy.....	8 to 13
CONFECTIONERY.	
Assorted in pails.....	12
Mixed.....	11 to 20
Lozenges.....	12 to 15
1 cent goods, 144 in a box.....	9 1/2 to 10
Toys per hundred.....	65 to 75
Jams—different varieties.....	10 to 19
Brooms.....	1.40 to 2.75
Starch, Blue and White.....	7 to 9
Prepared Corn.....	9
BUTTER.	
Canadian, new.....	16 to 18
N. S.....	14 to 18
CHEESE.....	8 1/2 to 9
Eggs.....	12
Tobacco—Black.....	39 to 46
" Bright.....	42 to 58
Hacking, per gross.....	3.00 to 4.00
Blacklead, ".....	2.00 to 10.00
Pearl Blue.....	2.50 to 3.00

In addition to the above quotations Messrs. Mackintosh & Co. keep in stock SUGARS, TEAS and MOLASSES.

POULTRY.

Fowls, per pair.....	60 to 70
Turkeys, per pound.....	16 to 20
Geese, each.....	none.
Ducks, per pair.....	75 to 80

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	15.00 to 15.25
" Am. Plate.....	16.00 to 16.25
Pork, Mess, American.....	13.50 to 16.00
" American, clear.....	17.00 to 17.50
" P. E. I. Mess.....	16.00 to 16.50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	14.50 to 15.00
" Prime Mess.....	12.00 to 12.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails.....	11 to 12
" Cases.....	12 1/2 to 13
Hams, P. E. I.....	13 to 13 1/2
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	

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

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

BREADSTUFFS.

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

FLOUR.	
Graham.....	5.25 to 5.75
Patent high grades.....	7.10 to 8.60
" medium.....	5.00 to 5.15
Superior Extra.....	4.50 to 5.00
Lower grades.....	3.50 to 4.75
Oatmeal.....	4.75 to 5.15
Corn Meal—Halifax ground.....	3.25 to 3.35
" Imported.....	3.15 to 3.20
Bran per ton—Wheat.....	20.00 to 22.00
" —Corn.....	18.00 to 20.00
Shorts.....	22.00 to 24.00
Middlings.....	25.00 to 28.00
Cracked Corn.....	33.00 to 35.00
" Oats.....	33.00
" Barley.....	34.00
Pea Meal per bushel.....	3.75
Feed Flour.....	3.25 to 3.60
Oats per bushel of 54 lbs.....	48 to 50
Barley " of 48 ".....	70 to 80
Peas " of 60 ".....	1.10
Corn " of 60 ".....	80 to 85
Hay per ton.....	12.00 to 14.00
Straw.....	8.00 to 9.00

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL.	
Extra.....	none
No. 1.....	none
No. 2 large.....	none
No. 2.....	none
No. 3 large.....	3.00
No. 3.....	2.00
Small.....	1.00
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore, July.....	3.25 to 3.50
" August and Sept.....	none
No. 1, Ingonish.....	none
No. 1 Round Shore.....	1.75 to 2.00
No. 1, Labraque.....	none
ALBWINES.....	2.50 to 2.62 1/2
CODFISH.	
Large Hard Shore.....	3.25 to 3.50
Hard Shore, small.....	2.50 to 2.75
Bank.....	2.15
Bay.....	none
HADDOCK.....	1.75 to 2.00
HANK.....	1.75
COD.....	none
POLLACK.....	none
FISH OILS.	
Cod A.....	.38 to .40
Dog A.....	.25 to .27
Pale Seal.....	none
HAKE SOUND.....	45 to 50c per lb.

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

FRUIT.

APPLES.—American per bbl.....	3.00 to 4.00
" Nova Scotia.....	2.50 to 3.50
Raspberries, per qt.....	10c to 12c
Currants, red.....	8c to 10c
" black.....	12c to 15c
Gooseberries.....	10c to 12c

JOSEPH B. BROWN, 144 Barrington Street, Halifax.

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m.....	25.00 to 30.00
" Merchantable, do do.....	14.00 to 17.00
" No 2 do.....	12.00 to 13.00
" Small, per m.....	7.00 to 16.00
Spruce, dimension good, per m.....	10.00 to 12.50
" Merchantable, do do.....	8.00 to 11.00
" Small, do do.....	6.00 to 8.00
Hemlock, do do.....	6.50 to 7.40
" common, 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.....	1.10 to 1.20
Laths, per m.....	1.20 to 1.50
Hard wood, per cord.....	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood.....	2.25 to 2.60

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

No. 1 Wool Skins each.....	1.00
Season lot.....	25 to 50
Salted and dry.....	20 to 40
Short Pelts.....	10 to 20
Wool—clean washed, per pound.....	20
" unwashed.....	17
Green Hides—Ox, inspected, No 1.....	16 to 17
" " Cow.....	6 1/2
Salted Hides—Ox in lots, No 1.....	7 1/2
" " Cow.....	6 1/2
Calf Skin.....	8 to 10
" Deacons, each.....	15 to 20
Lambskins.....	15 to 25

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

## LOVE'S MAGIC CHARM.

(Continued.)

"I tell you frankly," he said, "that you have done grievously wrong. When that poor lady came to you in her doubt and perplexity, you ought to have told her at least as much of the truth as would have prevented the marriage. But, my darling, this shall not part us. If I teach you how to atone will you atone?"

She crossed her hands as one praying.

"I will do anything you tell me, Vane."

"You must go to Darrell Court, and you must make to Lady Darrell the same ample avowal you have made to me; tell her the same story—how you vowed vengeance against her, and how you carried that vengeance out; and then see what comes of it."

"But suppose she will not believe me—what then?"

"You will have done your best—you will at least have made atonement for your secrecy. If, with her eyes open, Lady Darrell marries Captain Langton after that, you will have nothing to blame yourself for. It will be hard for you, my darling, but it is the brave, right, true thing to do."

"And you do not hate me, Vane?"

"No; I love you even better than I did. The woman brave enough to own her faults and desirous to atone for them deserves all the love a man can give her. Pauline, when you have done this, my darling, may I ask you when you will be my wife?"

She sobbed out that she was unworthy—all unworthy; but he would not even hear the words.

"None the less dear are you for having told me your faults. There is only one word now, my darling, to keep in view; and that is, 'atonement.'"

She looked up at him with happy, glistening eyes.

"Vane," she said, "I will go to Darrell Court to-morrow. I shall never rest now until I have done what you wish me to do."

So far had love redeemed her that she was ready to undo all the wrong she had done, at any cost to her pride.

But love was to work even greater wonders for her yet.

## CHAPTER XXXVIII.

PAULINE AND LADY DARRELL.

Pauline communicated her resolution of going to Darrell Court to Miss Hastings, and that lady looked up in surprise almost too great for words.

"You are going to Darrell Court to-morrow!" she exclaimed. "It cannot be, Pauline; you must not travel alone. If you go, I must go with you."

But Pauline threw one arm caressingly round her friend's neck.

"Do not try to stop me," she said, pleadingly, "and let me go alone. I did a great wrong at Darrell Court, and I must return to set it right. Only alone can I do that."

"Pauline," asked Miss Hastings, gravely, "do you wish to atone for your revenge?"

"I do," she replied, simply. "You must let me go alone; and when I come back I shall have something to tell you—something that I know will please you very much."

Miss Hastings kissed the beautiful face.

"It is as I thought," she said to herself—"in her case love has worked wonders—it has redeemed her."

Lady Darrell sat alone in her dressing room; the autumn day was drawing to a close. Greatly to her delight and surprise, Captain Langton had unexpectedly appeared that morning. He knew that in the absence of Miss Hastings he could not stop at Darrell Court; but he was paying a visit, he told Lady Darrell, to Sir Peter Glynn, and hoped to see her every day. He had declined dining at the Court, but promised to spend some part of the evening there.

Lady Darrell had ordered an early dinner, and sat in her dressing-room awaiting her maid. Of course she was going to dress for the Captain—to set off her beauty to the greatest advantage. A superb costume of pale pink brocade, with rich trimmings of white lace, was laid ready for her. A suit of pearls and opals lay in their open cases. The room presented a picturesque appearance of unbounded and splendid confusion—lace, jewelry, fans, slippers, all kinds of valuable and pretty ornaments was there; but nothing in that room was one half so fair as the beautiful woman who sat with a pleased smile upon her face.

Yet there was something like a sigh on her lips. Did he love her? Of her own feelings she had no doubt. She loved him with her whole heart—as she had never imagined herself capable of loving any one. But did he love her? There was somewhat of coldness and indifference in his manner—something she could not understand. He had greeted her carelessly—he had bidden her a careless farewell, she said to herself. Yet he must love her; for the face reflected in the mirror was a very fair one.

The she remembered Pauline, and the old wonder came over her why Pauline had such great, such unbounded contempt for him.

Her maid came in, and Lady Darrell put on the pink brocade with its white lace trimmings. The maid, in ecstasies, cried out that it was superb—that "my lady" had "never looked so beautiful."

Lady Darrell took up the pearl necklace and held it against the pink brocade to note the contrast. While she held it in her hand one of the servants gave a hurried rap at the door. She came to announce that Miss Darrell had arrived suddenly, and wished to see Lady Darrell at once.

"Miss Darrell! Then something must be the matter with Miss Hastings. Ask her to come to me at once."

In a few moments Pauline was standing in that brilliant room, looking pale and anxious.

"No," she said, in answer to Lady Darrell's eager question; "there is nothing the matter with Miss Hastings. I wanted to see you; I want to see you alone. Can you spare a few minutes?"

Lady Darrell dismissed her maid, and then turned to Pauline.

"What is it?" she asked. "What has brought you here so suddenly?"

Without one word, Pauline went to the door and locked it, and then she came back to Lady Darrell, who was watching her in wonder.

"I have done you a great wrong," she said, humbly, "and I have come to atone for it."

Lady Darrell drew back, trembling with strange, vague fear.

"Oh, Pauline, Pauline, what have you done?"

Pauline threw aside her travelling cloak and took off her hat; and then she came to Lady Darrell.

"Let me tell you my story, kneeling here," she said; and she knelt down before Lady Darrell, looking as she spoke straight into her face. "Let me tell you before I begin it," she added, "that I have no excuse to offer for myself—none. I can only thank Heaven that I have seen my fault before—for your sake—it is too late."

Slowly, gravely, sometimes with bitter tears and with sobs that came from the depths of her heart, Pauline told her story—how the captain had loved her, how ill he had taken her repulse, how she had discovered his vile worthlessness, but for the sake of her revenge had said nothing.

Lady Darrell listened as to her death-knell.

"Is this true, Pauline?" she cried. "You vowed vengeance against me—is this your vengeance, to try to part me from the man I love, and to take from me the only chance of happiness that my wretched life holds?"

Her fair face had grown deadly pale; all the light and the happiness had fled from it; the pearls lay unheeded, the blue eyes grew dim with tears.

"Is it possible, Pauline?" she cried again. "Have I given my love to one dishonored? I cannot believe it—I will not believe it! It is part of your vengeance against me. What have I done that you should hate me so?"

The dark eyes and the beautiful face were raised to hers.

"Dear Lady Darrell," said the girl, "I have never spoken a loving word to you before; but I tell you now that, if I could give my life to save you from this sorrow, I would do so."

"Aubrey Langton a thief!" cried Lady Darrell. "It is not true—I will swear that it is not true! I love him, and you want to take him from me. How could you dare to invent such a falsehood of him, a soldier and a gentleman? You are cruel and wicked!"

Yet through all her passionate denials, through all her bitter anger, there ran a shudder of deadly fear—a doubt that chilled her with the coldness of death—a voice that would be heard, crying out that here was no wrong, no falsehood, but the bare, unvarnished truth. She cast it from her—she trampled it underfoot, and the girl kneeling at her feet suffered as much as she did herself while she watched that struggle.

"You say that he would have murdered you—that he held a pistol to your forehead, and made you take that oath—he, Aubrey Langton, did that?"

"He did," said Pauline. "Would to Heaven I had told you before."

"Would to Heaven you had!" she cried. "It is too late now. I love him—I love him, and I cannot lose him. You might have saved me from this, and you would not. Oh, cruel and false!"

"Dearest Lady Darrell," said the girl, "I would wash out my fault with my heart's blood if I could. There is no humiliation that I would not undergo, no pain that I would not suffer, to save you."

"You might have saved me. I had a doubt, and I went to you, Pauline, humbly, not proudly. I prayed you to reveal the truth, and you treated me with scorn. Can it be that one woman could be so cruel to another? If you had but spoken half the truth you have now told me, I should have believed you, and have gone away; I should have crushed down the love that was rising in my heart, and in time I should have forgotten it. Now it is too late. I love him, and I cannot lose him—dear Heaven, I cannot lose him!"

She flung up her arms with a wild cry of despair. None ever suffered more than did Pauline Darrell then.

"Oh, my sin," she moaned, "my grievous sin!"

She tried to soothe the unhappy woman, but Lady Darrell turned from her with all the energy of despair.

"I cannot believe you," she cried; "it is an infamous plot to destroy my happiness and to destroy me. Hark! There is Aubrey Langton's voice; come with me and say before him what you have said to me."

## CHAPTER XXXIX.

FACE TO FACE.

Captain Langton looked up in surprise not altogether unfounded, the sight that met his eyes was so unusual.

Before him stood Lady Darrell, her face white as death, her lips quivering with excitement, her superb dress of pink brocade all disarranged, her golden hair falling over her beautiful shoulders—a sight not to be forgotten; she held Pauline by the hand, and in all her life Lady Darrell had never looked so agitated as now.

"Captain Langton," said Lady Darrell, "will you come here? I want you most particularly."

It was by pure chance that she opened the library door—it was the one nearest to her.

"Will you follow me?" she said.

He looked from one to the other with somewhat of confusion in his face.

"Miss Darrell!" he cried. "Why, I thought you were at Omlerleigh!" Pauline made no reply.

Lady Darrell held the library door open while they entered, and then she closed it, and turned the key.

Captain Langton looked at her in wonder.

"Elinor," he said, "what does this mean? Are you going to play a tragedy or a farce?"

"That will depend upon you," she answered; "I am glad and thankful to have brought you and Miss Darrell face to face. Now I shall know the truth."

The surprise on his face deepened into an angry scowl.

"What do you mean?" he demanded, sharply. "I do not understand."

It was a scene never to be forgotten. The library was dim with the shadows of the autumn evening, and in the gloom Lady Darrell's pale pink dress, golden hair, and white arms bare to the shoulder, seemed to attract all the light; her face was changed from its great agitation—the calm, fair beauty, the gentle, caressing manner was gone.

Near her stood Pauline, whose countenance was softened with compassion and pity unutterable, the dark eyes shining as through a mist of tears.

Before them, as a criminal before his judges, stood Aubrey Langton, with an angry scowl on his handsome face, and yet something like fear in his eyes.

"What is it?" he cried, impatiently. "I cannot understand this at all."

Lady Darrell turned her pale face to him.

"Captain Langton," she said, gravely, "Miss Darrell brings a terrible accusation against you. She tells me that you stole the roll of notes that Sir Oswald missed, and that at the price of her life you extorted an oath from her not to betray you; is it true?"

She looked at him bravely, fearlessly.

"It is a lie!" he said.

Lady Darrell continued:

"Here, in this room, where we are standing now, she tells me that the scene took place, and that, finding she had discovered you in the very act of theft, you held a loaded pistol to her head until she took the oath you dictated. Is it true or false?"

"It is a lie!" he repeated; but his lips were growing white, and great drops stood upon his brow.

"She tells me," resumed Lady Darrell, "that you loved her, and that you care only for Darrell Court, not for me. Is it true?"

"It is all false," he said, hoarsely—"false from beginning to end. She hates you, she hates me, and this foul slander has only been invented to part us!"

Lady Darrell looked from one to the other.

"Now Heaven help me!" she cried. "Which am I to believe?"

Grave and composed, with a certain majesty of truth that could never be mistaken, Pauline raised her right hand.

"Lady Darrell," she said, "I swear to you, in the presence of Heaven, that I have spoken nothing but the truth."

"And I swear it is false," cried Aubrey Langton.

But appearances were against him; Lady Darrell saw that he trembled, that his lips worked almost convulsively, and that great drops stood upon his brow.

Pauline looked at him; those dark eyes that had in them no shadow save of infinite pity and sorrow seemed to penetrate his soul, and he shrank from the glance.

"Elinor," he cried, "you believe me surely? Miss Darrell has always hated you, and this is her revenge."

"Lady Darrell," said the girl, "I am ashamed of my hatred and ashamed of my desire for vengeance. There is no humiliation to which I would not submit to atone for my faults, but every word I have said to you is true."

Once more with troubled eyes Lady Darrell looked from one to the other; once more she murmured:

"Heaven help me! Which am I to believe?"

Then Captain Langton, with a light laugh, said:

"Is the farce ended, Lady Darrell? You see it is no tragedy after all."

Pauline turned to him, and in the light of that noble face his own grew mean and weak.

"Captain Langton," she said, "I appeal to whatever there is of good and just in you. Own to the truth. You need not be afraid of it—Lady Darrell will not injure you. She will think better of you if you confess than if you deny. Tell her that you were led into error, and trust to her kindness for pardon."

"She speaks well," observed Lady Darrell, slowly. "If you are guilty, it is better to tell me so."

He laughed again, but the laugh was not pleasant to hear.

Pauline continued:

"Let the evil rest where it is, Captain Langton; do not make it any greater. In your heart you know that you have no love for this lady—it is her fortune that attracts you. If you marry her, it will only be to make her unhappy for life. Admit your fault and leave her in peace."

"You are a remarkably free-spoken young lady, Miss Darrell—you have quite an oratorical flow of words. It is fortunate that Lady Darrell knows you, or she might be tempted to believe you. Elinor, I rest my claim on this—since you have known Miss Darrell, have you ever received one act of kindness from her, one kind word even?"

(To be Continued.)

**A. Stephen & Son,**

STILL SUSTAIN

THEIR REPUTATION

AS THE

Cheapest First-Class

**FURNITURE**

**Establishment**

IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

Now in Stock, 40 more of those

**SOLID ASH**

AND

**WALNUT**

**Chamber Suits,**

ALL COMPLETE, ONLY

**\$28.00.**

Also.—A New Line of

**PARLOR SUITS,**

PRICE, ONLY

**\$40.00.**

SOLID WALNUT

**Best English**

**Hair Cloth,**

SEVEN PIECES, including

Patent Spring Rocking Chair

Nothing in the Dominion to compete with it.

**BEDDING.**

Mattresses of all kinds and sizes, constantly on hand and made to order.

Woven Wire Springs,

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

**MIRRORS**

ALL SIZES.

**CURTAIN POLES,**

**FIXTURES, ETC.**

Send for our New Catalogue and Price List.

**A. Stephen & Son,**

97 to 103

**Barrington St.**

CORNER PRINCE STREET.

**NOVA SCOTIA**

**BREWERY**

**Alex. Keith & Son,**

(Established in 1820.)

Medal Awarded at Centennial

Exhibition.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**India Pale Ale**

X, XX and XXX

**Ales & Porter.**

IMPORTERS OF

**English Ale**

AND

**Brown Stout.**

Superior Bottling Vaults.

Best Ale and Porter Mart in the Dominion.

LIBERAL TERMS.

A superior article is guaranteed

Lower Water Street, Halifax.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The fine weather of Saturday last was most welcome to those taking part in the Bankers' Annual Regatta, and as a consequence, thousands of our citizens were attracted to the shores of the Arm to witness the race. The committee of arrangements deserve credit for the orderly manner in which the races were conducted; but could they have selected some afternoon earlier in the week, many lovers of aquatic sports living in the country would have availed themselves of the opportunity for witnessing the pale faces handle the paddles with a dexterity and skill, only equalled by Indian canoe-men of the Upper Lakes.

The music at St. George's Church, on Tuesday evening, attracted an unusually large audience, and the selections from that grand oratorio, the Messiah, were, for the most part, rendered in a creditable manner. Several of the soloists performed the parts allotted to them with grace and ease, proving their desire to do the composer and themselves justice. Unfortunately, there are among our solo singers a few who appear to study this music in the same manner as they would that of a third-rate musician, the result being that they fail to grasp the subtle meaning of the composer, trusting to their own interpretation to make their performance acceptable to the audience. No problem in Algebra or Geometry requires keener insight and more persistent intellectual application, than do the grand themes of our master composers; and the attempt at their performance by thoughtless persons, having uncultured voices, is a species of sacrilege. Dr. Partridge has a broad appreciation of the fine art, and Prof. Porter has the perseverance and ability which are requisites in a good conductor. It is not then surprising that Tuesday evening's performance was one of much more than ordinary merit.

The young ladies among our fashionable circles have been on the tiptoe of expectancy for the past two weeks, owing to the announcement that a grand ball was to be given by His Excellency Sir E. Cumerell and the officers of *H. M. S. Northampton*. Last evening, the guests, of whom there were some 400, bent their steps towards the Dockyard, the flagship having been moored close to the wharf. The scene presented by the merry party on board was like to that of the fairy land. Fairies there were, in white, in blue and brilliant hue, skipping about as though they trod on air, while the fays in more sombre garb added by contrast to the brilliancy of the scene. The bunting which floated from yard and arm, and the flowers and ferns which were tastefully arranged at conspicuous points were rendered doubly pleasing by the bright electric light which illuminated the ship. The evening was pronounced by all as one of the most enjoyable ever spent upon the *Northampton*, and should the political success of the Admiral depend upon the votes of those present, he would soon find himself entitled to a seat in the British House of Commons.

A Sydney correspondent in referring to the bunker coal trade, speaks of business as having been very active during the summer at the Victoria pier. The new shop of Mr. William Cook, which has recently been opened in the vicinity of the pier is said to be first-class in every particular.

J. R. Thompson, of Windsor, has recently enlarged his nursery, and in addition to the choice varieties of plum, pear and apple trees which he has hitherto offered for sale, he will now be prepared to supply his customers with a variety of shade trees.

Mr. S. A. White has been spending a few weeks in the city. He returns in a few days to his home in England.

We direct attention to the advertisement of Mr. W. Hannister, Granville Street. His silver-plated ware is elegant in design, and his plush goods are pretty and unique.

The Annual Scull Race for the championship of the harbour took place on Wednesday afternoon last, Norris, being the winner by some twenty boat lengths, was presented with the Cogswell medal and \$95. Day and Mann, who took the second and third places, were awarded respectively \$35 and \$20. The interest in the contest centered in the efforts of Mann to secure the second place. Norris won the leading place with comparative ease.

Principal Grant, who is to be in the city during the last week in August, will lecture in the Academy of Music, on Imperial Federation. This announcement will be received with pleasure by Dr. Grant's many admirers in Halifax; and as the subject is one of deep import to the people of this Province, the lecturer will probably be greeted by a large and intellectual audience.

The acceptance by Dr. Rand, of the new Professorship of Ethics and Didactics in MacMaster Hall, Toronto, has been announced. Dr. Rand has been for years a leading Educationist in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and although he himself was the innocent victim, the public have been further familiarized with his name in consequence of the long and bitter controversy which followed his appointment to the Chair of Didactics in Acadia College. Dr. Rand possesses talents which render his services valuable to any College faculty, and as in his new sphere of action he will have a broader field and greater scope for the exercise of the same. We feel that the University of Toronto is to be congratulated on having secured his professional services.

The Separation party in North Queensland have sent delegates to England with a view to erect that territory into an independent colony. The Separationists desire to obtain responsible government, but this is objected to in many quarters, on the ground that the plantations of North Queensland must be worked chiefly by coloured labour.

A few weeks since, Mr. James Stewart, editor of the *Kentville Chronicle*, was reported to have been seriously injured by an accidental fall from his horse. Dislodgment of the heart was the almost immediate result, and his cure is now pronounced hopeless, as last week he took to himself a wife in the person of Miss Helen Barberie, of St. John, N. B. Editors ill appear to follow closely upon each other.

A company with a capital of \$5,000 has been organized at Oxford, N.S., for the manufacture of agricultural implements and wooden ware.

OTTAWA, August 11.—Mr. Duffy is preparing to start for New Brunswick to survey the Restigouche Valley Railway Route. Messrs. Showan, Walsh, Hyman and Donkin have been nominated the heads of surveying parties, which will proceed almost immediately with the railway survey in Capo Breton, for which an appropriation was made last session. Quebec city is preparing for the reception of the French delegates who are to land at Halifax at the end of the month.—*Herald*.

Hanlan, the oarsman, has sheet iron shoes for walking on the water. They are of galvanized iron, being, in fact, air-tight boxes, about four feet by nine inches. On top are apertures for the feet, and on the bottom are fastened a number of small iron fins that work on hinges, closing when the foot is drawn forward on the surface of the water, and opening to prevent the shoe from receding in water when a stop is taken with the other foot. Hanlan has walked on the water at a fair speed for several hundred yards.

It is expected that Mr. Gladstone will visit Midlothian in October to take the stump if his health permits. The general election will be held in the third week in November.

A party of 60 children from the Home of Industry, Commercial-street, E., left Euston Station last week for Liverpool, en route for Canada, accompanied by Miss Macpherson. This is the forty-sixth party emigrated from this institution, making altogether 4,020 children.

CONDUCTED WHOLLY IN ENGLISH.—A curious circumstance connected with the negotiations recently concluded at Tien-Tsin between the Chinese and Japanese with regard to Corea is, that the discussions were conducted wholly in English. Li Hung Chang, the Chinese Commissioner, knows no language except his own, but his secretaries and interpreters have been in Europe, and have acquired English and French, while Count Ito, the Japanese plenipotentiary, understands English thoroughly. As a consequence, he spoke throughout in that language, and it was agreed on both sides that this course was advisable, inasmuch as there was in English an ample vocabulary of clear and definite diplomatic terms, which cannot be said either of Chinese or Japanese. To find anything analogous to this, we must fancy French and English diplomatists meeting in solemn conclave at Dover to arrange their future policy with regard to Belgium and using the Chinese language as the means of communication.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

The American fish bureau has advised that the artificial propagation of codfish on the coast of Norway is followed by gratifying results. Last year five million codfish were hatched out, and turned into the sea, and this spring the fishermen were surprised at the great abundance of yearlings or small cod eight or twelve inches long. This year, twenty-two million cod have been hatched out and turned loose.—*Lancet Progress*.

THE PANAMA CANAL.—This enterprise was once more the subject of discussion at a meeting of shareholders in Paris last week. The conference ended in the acceptance of the directors' report, and in an apparent determination to press forward vigorously with the scheme. M. de Lesseps, as usual, triumphed over all opposition. But the opposition was there, and, though over-ruled, it was not wholly without reasonableness. The work proposed is indeed a stupendous one. It is true that the length of the canal is to be only 46½ miles, as compared with the 96 miles of the Suez Canal, and it is true also that, according to the statement made, no widening will be necessary, however large may be the traffic. On the other hand, the engineering difficulties will be great. M. de Lesseps himself owns that the cutting through the Culebra (the highest point in the course of the canal across the isthmus) will be an arduous achievement. The section is only two kilometres long, but in order to get through it no fewer than twenty million cubic metres of soil and rock will have to be removed. That being so, it is not wonderful that the contractors should express their inability to achieve the work by December 31, 1888, though they undertake to complete it by the 1st of July, 1889. The cost is to be at the rate of eight francs per cubic metre of soil and rock displaced. A sceptical shareholder stated his conviction yesterday that the Canal would not be constructed for a smaller sum than a hundred and twenty million pounds, but M. Charles de Lesseps stigmatises that as a "fantastic" calculation, and declares that even if the Canal cost eighty millions it would still be a profitable venture. Meanwhile, the Government is again to be applied to for permission to issue a lottery loan of 600,000,000fr., in order that the directors may have ample funds for proceeding with the necessary works. The enterprise, we repeat, is gigantic, and its progress will be watched with interest by every civilized community.

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

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

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

TIT-BITS.

It is said that Sir Richard Cross favorably regards the notion of giving London policemen a summer uniform. It is to be hoped the rumour is correct, for 'Robert' certainly stands in especial need of a change of costume during the dog days. Brown holland is in favor at the Home Office, as the material to be used, and possibly white trousers. What a chance the latter, if brought into use, will give the comic journalist! He could be always complaining that the Home Secretary was making "Ducks"—if not Drakes—with the public money!

I alluded to an anagram which had been formed out of the letters of the new title and office of Sir Stafford Northcote, that was fairly good in its way, but is not to be compared in aptness to the following, which an ingenious anagrammatist has constructed. Taking the words "THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF IDDESLEIGH, FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY," he makes out of the letters composing them this wonderfully apt sentence—"Heigh-ho! there thou to th, great Sir Stafford, forlorn, ill-used, betrayed." It is rarely, I think, that a more ingenious anagram of such an abnormal length has been formed.

I have had yet another anagram brought under my notice, which certainly runs the one just quoted very closely, if indeed it does not surpass it, in aptness. It is formed out of the letters in the words "LORD RANDOLPH HENRY SPENCER CHURCHILL, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA," which, strange to relate, may be rearranged into the appropriate assertion (supposing Lord Randolph to be speaking) "I rely upon harsh, eccentric, slap-dash rhetoric and droll effrontery." I think the most patient reader of this journal might try a long time before surpassing either of these peculiarly successful anagrammatic efforts.

The following story about the Marquis of Salisbury may not be new, but it is worth repeating. One afternoon in 1868, just after Lord Cranborne had succeeded to the marquise, a gentleman calling upon Mr. Cook, then editor of the *Saturday Review*, at his chambers in the Albany, met a lady coming out dressed in deep mourning, and in tears. "Do you know who that is?" said Cook, when his visitor came in. "That is the new Marchioness of Salisbury, and she is crying because, she says, 'Bob's chances for the premiership are ruined by his being taken from the House of Commons and transferred to the Lords.'" The forebodings of the Marchioness have not been realized, but imagine anyone else but his wife presuming to call Lord Salisbury "Bob."

Two worthy souls, who fretted their little hour upon a stage not far from the banks of the Ayr, happened to be chosen deacons on the same day. The more youthful of the two flew home to tell his young wife what an important prop of the civic edifice he had been allowed to become, and scolding the "but and hen" in vain, ran out to the byre, where, meeting the cow, he could no longer contain his joy, but, in the fullness of his heart, clasped her round the neck, exclaiming: "Oh, crummie, crummie, ye're no langer a common cow—ye're the *deacon's cow*!" The elder dignitary was a sedate, pious person, and felt rather "blate" in showing to his wife that he was uplifted above this world's honours. As he thought, however, it was too good a piece of news to allow her to remain any time ignorant of, he lifted the latch of his own door, and stretching his head inward, "Nelly," said he, in a voice that made Nelly all ears and eyes, "gif onybody comes spiorin' for the *deacon*, I'm just owre the gate at John Tamson's!"

The Queen has given her youngest daughter, who starts married life with three hundred dresses, the whole of her priceless collection of old lace, some of the most exquisite specimens of which are four or five hundred years old. Amongst the more modern pieces are some wonderful examples of Honiton, specially made for the Queen by Mrs. Troadwin, of the Cathedral Yard, Exeter, a lady to whose tasteful efforts the revival of the love of hand-made lace is largely due.

Grip of Toronto has this to say:—"It is refreshing to look in other directions and here and there to light upon something one can feel proud of in connection with Canada. The brilliant success of Rev. Frederick W. Archibald, of Truro, N. S., in winning the degree of Ph. D., at Boston University, is one of those cheerful things. This was no mean triumph, as the degree in question is only conferred after severe examinations. Mr. Archibald passed the ordeal splendidly, distancing several American college professors who were in the competition. He is a nephew of Sir A. G. Archibald, of Halifax."

An interesting literary ceremony took place not long ago at Amsterdam. In the presence of the elite of literary and artistic world, the three hundredth anniversary of the most original comic dramatic poet in Dutch literature, Brodero, was celebrated by a representation of his principal comedy and by recitations of fragments of his other works. Great pains had been taken to carry back the audience to the times in which the poet wrote, not only by a correct reproduction of the costumes of the period, but also by making the music played by the orchestra consist exclusively of compositions of the seventeenth century. What is principally noticeable is the fact that the works of Brodero had been banished from the stage for a century; it was a revival in the strictest sense. As the orator of the day, Prof. van den Brink, remarked: "Even thirty years ago, the thought that a cultivated audience would find pleasure in such a representation would have been met by shouts of derision." Brodero was not a refined poet; his works breathe the same spirit of roistering gayety, of rough and boisterous animal spirits, which we find in some of the Dutch painters, like Jan Steen and Ostade. Though he took the general idea of his plots from classical models, especially from Plautus and Terence, the scene of action is always laid in Amsterdam, and his comedies are reproductions of the manners and customs of his age.

SHIPPING NEWS.

LATEST MOVEMENTS OF NOV A SCOTIA VESSELS

BARRROW Aug 4 - Ar barque Agra, North ham, Sheet Harbor.  
 BEACHY HEAD Aug 5 - Passed by barque Bristol, Lawrence, from New York for Antwerp.  
 BORDEN Aug 4 - Ar barque Abaco et Lorraine, Bojn, Halifax.  
 BOSTON Aug 6 - Ar schrs Sarah Elizabeth, Sampson, New Richmond, Arthur, Smith, Guanilla; Anna, Brown, Port Williams; Robert J Leonard, Conley, Graville; Ed deavor, Martin, Jozeins; P Blake, Anthony, French Cross, Mary E M Doucill, Renault, Grand Palos.  
 Cld 6 - schrs Anton, All n, Weymouth; Windsor Packet, Wymon, Five Island; Currie, Anthony, Bear River.  
 BRISTOL Aug 4 - Ar barques Sara (Nor), Krefling, Pughwash.  
 CALAIS Mo Aug 6 - Sld schr Glide for Parraboro.  
 HYANIS Aug 4 - Ar schr Hattie E King, Hinds, Windsor for Baltimore.  
 LIVERPOOL Aug 4 - Ar barques Wyoming (Nor), Anderson, Sheet Harbor; Louise (Nor), Larsen, Parraboro.  
 LIZARD Aug 6 - Passed by ship McDougall, Davis, from New York for Amsterdam.  
 LONDON Aug 6 - Ar ship Vanduara, Allen, New York.  
 MONTVIDEO July 1 - Sld barque Geo E Corbett, Weaver Barbadoes.  
 NEWPORT Aug 3 - Sld schr Fleetwing, Johnson Parraboro for New York.  
 NEW YORK Aug 6 - Ar ships Treasurer, Downey, Bremen; Beaconsfield, Manila; barque Romo, Faulkner, Barbadoes.  
 Cld 6 - schr Christina Moore, Sanford, St Kitts.  
 Passed through Hell Gate 5 - schr Adeline, Starkey, New York for Halifax.  
 PHILADELPHIA Aug 5 - Ar ship Magnolia, Davis, Rio Janeiro.  
 PORTLAND Mo Aug 6 - Ar schrs Henrietta, Haley, Westport, (and cld to return). Blanche Mimis, Cheverie.  
 PORTSMOUTH NH Aug 5 - Sld schrs Atwood, Barteaux, Annapolis; Arinna, Foster, Bear River.  
 Ar 5 - schr Portland, Shocomb, Sydney.  
 PRAWLE POINT Aug 5 - Passed ship N B Lewis, Crosby, Amsterdam for New York.  
 PROVIDENCE Aug 5 - Ar brig Mary Ella Mallett, Mallett, Au. Cayes; schr S M Sawyer, Dobbins, Apple River.  
 RIO GRANDE 10 St. June 26 - Ar brig Kathleen, Cook, New York.  
 ROTTERDAM Aug 4 - Sld barque Linden, Crowe, New York.  
 SINGAPORE June 20 - In port ship Australia, McIntosh, from Cardiff.  
 TACOMA Aug 5 - Ar barque Isabel Howe, Yokohama.  
 YARMOUTH E Aug 5 - Ar brig Salisbury, Mahoney, Mobile via Bermuda.  
 ANTWERP Aug 5 - Sld ship Equator, Grant, Philadelphia.  
 DELAWARE BREAKWATER Aug 6 - Sld barque Campbell from Glasgow for Philadelphia.  
 Barque John Gibson, from Cienfuegos, is ordered to New York.  
 DEAL July 29 - Passed ship Athlon, Dexter, New York (and passed Dover same day).  
 GLASGOW July 28 - Ar Comorant, from Weymouth NS.  
 Sld 28 - barque Neptune, for Sydney, CB.  
 GREENOCK July 29 - Sld barque Aegir, Ingvaldsen, Weymouth NS.  
 KINGSTON JA July 26 - Sld brigts Leo, Dooling, Falmouth Ja, Helen Churchill, McKenna, Lockport via Inagua.  
 LIVERPOOL July 28 - Sld barque Agathe, Hansen, Sheet Harbor NS.  
 In port 30 brigt Dart, LeMarchant, for Halifax.  
 LITTLETON NZ June 5 - Ar barques Louis Montgomery, Adelaide, etc; Willie McLaren, Newcastle, NSW.  
 MAURITIUS July 1 - Sld schr Florence, Holmes, Tainateve.  
 MONTGOMERY BAY July 17 - Sld brigt Evangeline, Deegan, Turks Island.  
 NEW YORK Aug 6 - Ar schrs Cetewayo, Covert, Montserrat; Cygnus, Mitchell, Shuler; Fleetwing, Johnson, Parraboro.  
 Cld 6 - schr Beas and Stella, Harox, Cow Bay.  
 Passed through Hell Gate 6 - ship Bedford, Congdon, New York for Bremen (and anchored off Whitestone).  
 ROUTES July 28 - Cld barque Edwin, Dickie, New York.  
 TURK'S ISLAND July 30 - Ar schr Harry, Ryan, Trinidad [and cld for Lockport].  
 BOSTON Aug 7 - Ar schr Elizabeth, Roy, Margaretville.  
 Cld 7 - schrs North America, Boudrot, Arichat; North America, Joyce, D'Esconsof; Lusteria, Terrio, Pictou, P Richard, Thibodeau, Meteghan; Etta, Fash, Cornwallis; Emma C. Shadner, Thorne's Cove; Forland, McWhinnie, do; P Blake, Anthony, do; Muriel, Brinton, Bear River.  
 CARDIFF Aug 5 - Ar ship Ellen A. Road, Hatfield; Rio Janeiro and chartered to load

coal for Hong Kong. 6 - barque Arcadia, Robinson, Fleetwood.  
 DELAWARE BREAKWATER Aug 7 - Ar barque Hants County, Carl, Barbadoes.  
 In port 7 ship Lansdowne, Lockhart, from London for Philadelphia.  
 GLASSON DOCK Aug 1 - Ar barque Wimburn, Johannesen, Sheet Harbor.

REPORTS, &c.

The light-house tower at Cape Ray, burnt down this spring, has been replaced by a new one, and the light will be in operation on the 6th inst.  
 Capt Weldon of the schr Isaac Burpee, at St John, NB, from Lingan, reports that on Monday, July 27th, he shaped his course for the automatic buoy, supposed to be situated SE Blond Rock, Cape Sable, Seal Island, but when that place was reached neither an automatic nor any other kind of a buoy could be seen. Capt Weldon says the position of Blond Rock buoy is marked in the book of directions for the coast, but he never saw a buoy there although he passed the Rock last winter. As the place is very dangerous to navigation the Captain is of the opinion that a buoy should be placed there, or some steps taken to make the necessary alteration in the above books. As they are now, they are likely to lead captains into error.  
 At the port of Laguayra, in the Republic of Venezuela, a new lighthouse has been erected by the Government. It bears lat 10 37 N, lon 66 55 W, from the meridian of Greenwich. It is a white fixed light, height 100 feet 6 inches above the sea level. After 40 days, dating from the 20th of June, all vessels proceeding there over 150 ars required to pay 25 centimes, or about 5 cents American money, per ton, light dues.  
 Barque Abbie B, Mitcheener, has been abandoned at sea; crew saved. She was 759 tons register, built at Cornwallis in 1874 and from Windsor. There is \$3,000 insurance on her in Halifax offices.  
 Barque Lizzie Curry, McCulloch, which arrived at New York on the 3rd inst, from Savannah, is bound to Liverpool. She put in there with 4 of her crew sick with malarial fever.  
 Capt Nickerson, of barque John Gibson, at Delaware Breakwater, died Aug. 1. Two men are sick on board.  
 BARBADA June 13 - Barque Guiana has been docketed for repairs.  
 BERTHA July 30 - Barque John L. Hasbrouck, with oil, ex barque Underwriter, is ready for use. She has been obliged to obtain a new crew, and will probably sail for Havana to-day.  
 LONDON July 31 - Steamer Elder, (Ger), which arrived at Southampton to-day from New York, had on board the crew of barque Abbie B, Mitcheener, from Bilbos for New York, which was abandoned in a sinking condition in lat 49 N, lon 15 W.  
 NEW LONDON Aug 4 - Schr Eva Maude (three masts), McComber master, of Maitland, Cow Bay for New York, with 450 tons of gas coal, struck on Wicomesett, a rocky island to the east of Fisher's Island, at 1.30 this morning. She is full of water, is rolling badly and will probably be condemned.  
 NEW YORK Aug 1 - The ocean race between the steamers carrying the first crop of the season's tea from Japan and China to this port is over, and was won by the steamer Glenavon. The steamer arrived off the bar last night and came up the bay this morning. She steamed to her dock at Pier 46 East River, and will at once proceed to discharge cargo. The Glenavon carried a full cargo of the first crop of the season's tea, consigned to Henderson Brothers, which is in first-class condition. She left Yokohama June 6, Amoy June 17, Singapore June 23, thus making the voyage to this port, via Suez Canal, in the extraordinary time of 64 days. Capt Donaldson reports favorable weather and fair winds during the voyage. This is the third consecutive time the Glenavon has won the race. The steamer Maid of Earne is the one expected to arrive here second.  
 PHILADELPHIA Aug 3 - Barque Sherwood, for London, dragged her anchors and collided with barque Venus (Nor), for Rotterdam, on Saturday night, during a storm in the river off Philadelphia and Atlantic Railroad depot. The Venus lost jibboom and figurehead. The Sherwood received no damage and proceeded.

SPOKEN.

Ship Gloaming, McKenzie, Montreal for Buenos Ayres, July 9, lat 40 N, lon 51 W.  
 Ship Ruby, Robbins, from Philadelphia for Liverpool, Aug 1, lat 39 19, lon 63 39.  
 Ship Marlborough, Salter, from New York for Bremen, July 31, lat 59 30, lon 56 20.  
 Ship Lansdowne, Lockhart, from London for Philadelphia, Aug 4, lat 40 36, lon 70.  
 Barque Strathome from Antwerp for New York, July 28, lat 48 41, lon 19 16.  
 Barque Oruell, Foster, Lodo for Montreal about Aug 3, off Pictou.  
 Barque Harriet Upham, bound east, July 23, lat 39 42, lon 21 60.

## FURTHER DOINGS OF THE MAJOR.

By F. BLAKE CROFTON.

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

### THE STIFF NECKS.

"When I next returned to Lotoli, I was hanged by that spiteful brute, Pip. But my neck was not broken, nor had my arms been pinioned; and so, when the spectators dispersed, I cut myself down and walked off.

I had not been a captive for six months among the Stiff Necks in vain.

This singular tribe, whom I prefer to call by their nickname, practise no industry but stealing. As a natural result, many of them die at the hands of the neighbours whom they rob. Among these neighbours hanging happens to be the prevailing form of capital punishment. But the Stiff Necks usually elude the consequences of this penalty by strengthening their necks through a systematic course of training.

Soon after birth their infants are subjected to the test of being lifted by their heads, and those who give way under the strain are deemed unfitted for the needs of existence. Those who survive the Spartan ordeal are often slung on the backs of their nurses and carried about by a string encircling their necks. The schools of the Stiff Necks are models of good order. There the children stand in rows on tiptoe, half-suspended by ropes attached to the rafters. Troublesome boys are promptly lifted off the ground, for the other ends of the ropes, which move on pulleys, concentric at the teacher's desk. The ordinary strain is not much felt by the children, who are relieved from it every now and then, and are besides allowed a long recess at noon to practise the precepts of their instructors, in stealing their dinners. The boys are even occasionally hanged with weights, increasing with their age, attached to their feet.

Nor are adults exempted from a similar discipline. I myself, for they fondly hoped to make me one of them, was obliged to undergo a daily increasing strain upon my neck. I stood it, they said, uncommonly well, for an outsider. In fact the natural strength of my neck seems to show that, in spite of all the deaths I have escaped, I was never born to be hanged.

Bowing is a minor exercise and strengthener for the neck among these people. It is their only mode of greeting an acquaintance, of bidding good-bye, and even of expressing thanks or veneration. I had occasion to regret bitterly the prevalence of this custom.

I forget who it was that threw a doubt upon the boasted painlessness of the guillotine, as compared to the gallows, by applying galvanism to a cut-off head and finding the nerves active for a number of seconds. Reading of this experiment, I thought at the time that, if a guillotined head could be instantly and hermetically rejoined to the trunk, life might be preserved. While I was with the Stiff Necks one of their chiefs was beheaded for treason, hanging of course not being a serious punishment among them. I had now a means of proving my theory, for was I not agent for ———'s Invisible Cement?

A second after the execution, I had united the severed chief, and fitted his head accurately on its old stand. With a liberal application of the magic cement I exhausted the air between the lately parted portions of the Stiff Neck, and this without interrupting the course of the veins. He drew a long breath, and opened his eyes with an unutterable expression of gratitude. He had been told that I was going to attempt his restoration, and had secured a pardon for him if I succeeded.

But the excess of his gratitude proved fatal to him. Before the cement was hardened, or his neck permanently united, he began to bow his thanks after the manner of his tribe; and he nodded so very vehemently that at the seventh nod he sent his head flying into my face, in such a way that he almost succeeded in committing murder and suicide at the same instant! It was the most impolite piece of politeness I ever saw—to fling back one's gift at one in this violent way!

This unfortunate finale, for which I was in no way responsible, interfered disastrously with the sale of "Mondaxo's Mond-neck," as I had thought of re-christening my cement. And, failing to induce anybody to have himself executed by way of illustrating its efficacy in a more satisfactory way. I gave up the idea of starting in business as a joiner among the Stiff Necks.

In consequence of my training among this strange people, I had not trembled for myself when Pip had me seized. But I felt horribly afraid at first that he might have somebody else hanged with me. For it was one of his ghastly refinements of cruelty to string up two wretches face to face, and then promise to release the one who should smile first! The brute could gaze at their abortive efforts! He never seemed to feel any presentiment of his own approaching fate."

(To be continued).

It is a no less fatal error to despise labor, when regulated by intellect, than to value it for its own sake. We are always in these days trying to separate the two; we want one man to be always working, and we call one a gentleman and the other an operative; whereas the workman ought often to be thinking and the thinker often to be working, and both should be gentlemen in the best sense. As it is, we make both ungentle, the one envying, the other despising his brother, and the mass of society is made up of morbid thinkers and miserable workers. Now, it is only by labor that thought can be made happy; and the profession should be liberal, and there should be less pride felt in peculiarity of employment, and more in excellence of achievement.

INTELLECT AND WORDS.—A man's actions are effaced and vanish with him. But his intellect is immortal and bequeathed, unimpaired, to posterity. Words are the only things that last for ever.

## Puttner's Emulsion

Is now Sold by every Druggist in Canada.

## Puttner's Emulsion

Is now Prescribed by almost every Doctor in this Province.

## Puttner's Emulsion

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

H. F. WORRALL,

### Shipping & Commission Merchant

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

### General Fishing Supplies.

5000 lbs in tall Lobster Shook, dry and well seasoned

POWERS WHARF.

## DANIEL CRONAN,

Dealer in all kinds of

## FISH!

And Importer of

### WEST INDIA PRODUCE.

Also, Purchaser of all kinds of FURS for Export.

### BOILER MAKING!

HANTSPOUT, N. S.

All kinds of STEAM BOILERS made at short notice

ON HAND  
FOUR BOILERS, Thirty to Thirty-Five horse power, about Thirteen Feet Long with Fifty-Two three inch Tubes, suitable for Saw Mills or Plaining.  
E. CHURCHILL & SON.

### 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.

## CARPETS!

Our Spring Stock now Opening!

### BEST BRUSSELS,

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

Largest Handloom, and Best Stock of

### TAPESTRY,

All Wool and Three Ply CARPETS ever shown in this city.  
Union, Hemp and Druggist, very Cheap.

### FLOOR CLOTHS,

From 1 to 8 yards wide, from the lowest to the best quality made: Choice Patterns of Linoleums; Stair Carpets and Rods; Carpet and Druggist Squares. Sheepskin Mats and Rugs.

### LACE CURTAINS.

Special value in Nottingham and Scotch Lace Curtains, Madras, etc.  
Curtain Poles and Chains, etc., etc.

## W. & C. SILVER,

Corner Hollis and George Sts.

## JOHN BOWES, Book & Job Printer,

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

All descriptions of Mercantile, Insurance and Law Printing executed with care and despatch. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. Address as above.  
VISITING CARDS, Ladies or Gents, neatly Printed on best thin Ivory Card, at 60c. per pack of 50.

## T. C. ALLEN & COMPANY

FORMERLY

BUCKLEY & ALLEN,  
Booksellers, Stationers,  
COPPER PLATE PRINTERS & EMBOSSERS.

DEALERS IN

Fine Wedding & Invitation Stationery,  
Fine Leather and Fancy Goods,  
Magazines and Newspapers.

The Largest Assortment of BOOKS in Library and Presentation Binding.

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

English and American Bookstore,  
124 Granville Street,  
HALIFAX, N. S.

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

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

## BOOKS,

in all departments of Literature.

## STATIONERY

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

FASHIONABLE STATIONERY  
Is made a particular item.

SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS and ROOM PAPER.

A large stock of each line always on hand.  
THOS. P. CONNOLLY.

## EYE, EAR and THROAT.

## J. R. MCLEAN,

OFFICE—91 Hollis, Corner Satter Street,  
Halifax, N. S.

## CHEAP MUSIC BOOKS.

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

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

## W. H. FRY,

262 South Street,  
TEACHER PHONOGRAPHY.  
Lessons by Mail.

## W. W. Howell & Co.

MACHINISTS,

Manufacturers of

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

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

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

**ARTISTS' MATERIALS!**

Bronzes, Paints,  
Oils and Varnishes.

Window and Picture Glass  
OF ALL KINDS.

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

COMPLETE STOCK PAINTERS' REQUISITES.

SIGN WRITING IN ALL STYLES.

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

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

**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 Canoe. 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 33.

**LEITH HOUSE**

[Established 1818.]

**KELLEY & GLASSEY**

(Successors to Alex. McLeod & Co)

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

—IN CASKS—

- 60 puncheons Demerara Rum,
- 1 " " Jamaica
- 20 hhd's Henkes' and Key-brand Gin,
- 50 qtr casks " " "
- 25 octaves " " "
- 100 qtr casks Brandy,
- 30 octaves " " "
- 100 qtr casks Scotch and Irish Whiskies,
- 75 " " Port and Sherry.
- 75 bbl's Gooderham & Wort's Rye,
- 20 " " 7 year old do,
- 15 " " 5 " " do 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 " Blackie's " "
- 50 " Williams' " "
- 50 " Bulloch Lades' Special Whisky.
- 75 " Lochabar " "
- 50 " Baird's " "
- 50 " Kinnahan's L L do,
- 50 " Geo Roe's 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>d</sup> do,
- 100 " Dunville'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
- 300 " Bisquit de Bouche's 1 and 4 Star do (qts, flasks and 1/2 flasks)
- 100 " LeKanda's Pinet Castillon do (in qts, and flasks and 1/2 flasks),
- 500 " Henke's Gin (green cases),
- 100 " DeKuyper do, d, do,
- 200 " 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, Crookill's celebrated Syrups, &c.



**RHODES, CURRY & CO.**

Contractors and Builders,

PROPRIETORS AMHERST WOOD-WORKING FACTORY,

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

BRICKS, LIME, PLASTER AND HAIR ALWAYS ON HAND.

Planing, Sawing and Turning done at short notice.

Wood Mantels and School Furniture a specialty.

All orders promptly attended to and shipped free of charge.

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

OPPOSITE DEPOT, AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA.

**NOVA SCOTIA AGENCY**

— FOR —

**MUNTZ PATENT METAL.**

ORDERS SOLICITED FOR

**SHEATING NAILS AND BOLTS.**

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

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

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

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

SEND FOR PRICES AND TERMS.



THE REPRESENTATIVE  
**Music House**

OF THE  
MARITIME PROVINCES.

The Manufacturers we represent received the  
SUPREME AWARDS

At the World's Expositions where exhibited.

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

**PIANOS & ORGANS.**

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

Your own interest should induce you to WRITE FOR PRICES.

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

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

**Steam Engines and Boilers.**

WE OFFER FOR SALE,

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

Prices Low for Cash.

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

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

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

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

**Goods Bought and Sold**

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

Watson Eaton, Ralph Eaton.  
**ALEX. MacDONALD,**  
Barrister, Attorney, Notary, &c.  
134 Hollis Street,  
HALIFAX, N. S.

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

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

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

**THE CRITIC,**  
PUBLISHED AT HALIFAX,  
Subscription \$1.50 per year,  
(Payable in advance.)

Single copies 3 cents.  
ADDRESS—  
C. F. FRASER,  
Manager Critic Publishing Company,  
161 Hollis St., (2nd Flat,) Halifax, N. S.

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



# THE BELL ORGANS

Are now recognized as the

## STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE

All over the civilized world.

MANUFACTURED AT GUELPH, ONT., BY

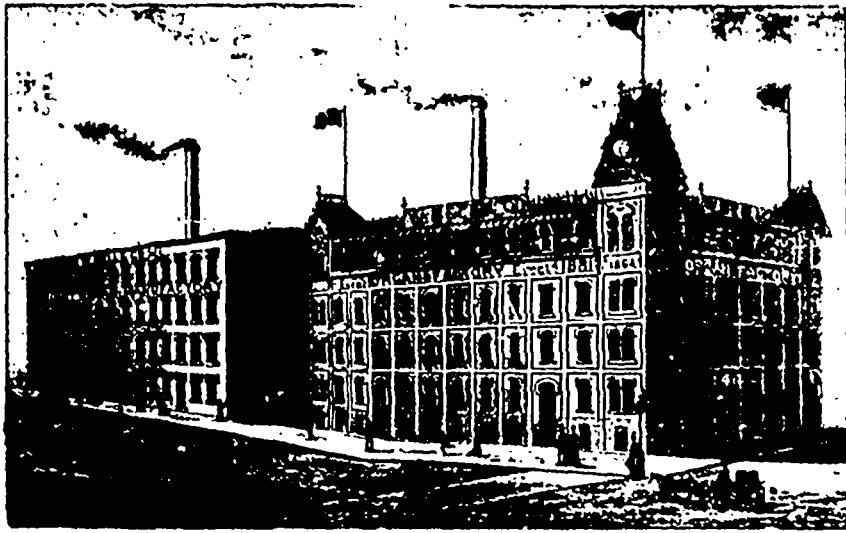
### W. BELL & CO.,

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

### W. H. JOHNSON,

Or his Agents in Nova Scotia.

CASH OR EASY TERMS!



## W. H. JOHNSON,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

### PIANOS AND ORGANS,

By the Leading American and Canadian Makers.

**121 and 123 Hollis Street.**

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



### HALIFAX LINE OF STEAMERS.

The splendid powerful and newly Clyde built fast steamers,

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

**BOSTON SERVICE.**  
Wharf in Halifax - West India Wharf. In Boston - Lewis Wharf.

**HALIFAX TO BOSTON.**  
Saturday, 18th July..... at 4 p.m.  
Wednesday, 25th July..... at 4 p.m.  
Saturday, 8th August..... at 4 p.m.  
Wednesday, 10th August..... at 4 p.m.  
Saturday, 22nd August..... at 4 p.m.

**BOSTON TO HALIFAX.**  
Saturday, 11th July..... at 4 p.m.  
Wednesday, 25th July..... at 4 p.m.  
Saturday, 1st August..... at 4 p.m.  
Wednesday, 12th August..... at 4 p.m.  
Saturday, 22nd August..... at 4 p.m.  
Wednesday, 2nd Sept..... at 4 p.m.  
Leaving Halifax for Port Hawkesbury and Charlottetown the day of Steamers arrival from Boston. Steamers will leave Charlottetown and Port Hawkesbury as follows -

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

**FROM PORT HAWKESBURY TO BOSTON.**  
Friday, 17th July..... at 2 p.m.  
Tuesday, 26th July..... at 10 a.m.  
Friday, 7th August..... at 2 p.m.  
Tuesday, 18th August..... at 10 a.m.  
Friday, 28th August..... at 2 p.m.

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

### HAVRE SERVICE.

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

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

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

### S. SICHEL & CO.

83 Hollis St. Halifax.

The Old Established and Leading House in the Trade.

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

### THE STANDARD PIANOS OF THE WORLD.

Unrivalled! Without Peers or Competitors!!

Also, for the Favorite  
**J. & C. Fischer Pianos, of New York,**  
And the World-Renowned  
**Collard & Collard, of London,**

Besides a magnificent assortment of American, German and Canadian makes, at great variety of Prices.  
Prices Low, and Terms Easy. Write direct for particulars. Second-hand Pianos always on hand, low.

### R. FLEMING,

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

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

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

### A STARTLING INDUCEMENT.

An unparalleled Offer to Miners, Mechanics, and others visiting the city. Read! Read!! Direct from the Manufactories of the United States and England, Solid Gold and Silver WATCHES. Note - At Cost. Silver Knives and Forks, Spoons, Card Receivers, Fruit Stands, etc., etc. Jewellery, at Bottom Prices. The Old Reliable House, **THOS. D. SPIKE, 21 Buckingham St., Halifax, N. S.**

**GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING EMPORIUM,**  
163 Hollis Street,  
Opposite Halifax Club.

### FREEMAN ELLIOT

Has now in Stock the usual line of  
**White and Fancy Shirts,**  
Collars and Wristbands.

**TIES AND SCARFS,**  
IN EVERY STYLE.

ORDERS TAKEN AS USUAL FOR  
**SHIRTS AND COLLARS,**  
Workmanship and Fit Guaranteed.

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

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

A fine assortment of the latest Parisian and New York Patterns of  
Silver Knives and Forks, Napkin Rings, Card Receivers, etc., etc.

**AN OFFER! AN OFFER!!**  
The best design of the famous WALTHAM WATCHES, direct from the Manufactory, at Prices that defy competition.  
Remember the Number—144 Granville Street.

**BOSTON, HALIFAX,**  
—AND—  
**P. E. I. S. S. LINE**  
—FOR—  
**BOSTON,**

is comprised of the following first-class Ocean Steamers:

**CARROLL,** 1,400 tons, and **WORCESTER,** 1,400 tons, having excellent Passenger accommodations, and leave Nickerson's Wharf alternately every SATURDAY during the season, at 12, noon, for Halifax.  
Returning—Leave Halifax every Saturday, at 4 p.m. Arriving in Boston early Monday Morning, in season to connect with all Trains for the South and West.

### REDUCED FARES.

Stateroom.....\$6.00  
Cabin..... 5.00  
Halifax to Boston and Return... 9.00

No Second-class or Steerage Tickets sold by this Line.  
Excursions arranged and Tickets sold to all points in connection with World Travel Co. Staterooms can be secured in advance by mail, or by application to

**W. H. RING,**  
Nickerson's Wharf, Boston, or  
**J. F. PHELAN & SON,**  
Halifax.