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HALIFAX, N. S., JULY 24, 1885.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

The cab drivers of London go *en masse* for marrying their deceased wives' sisters, at least nine thousand of them have signed a memorial requesting the British government to enact a law abolishing the restrictions which now prevent them from doing so. The British advocates of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill are wealthy and well organized, it was through their money and their influence that the measure became law in Canada and in the Australian colonies, and the persistency with which they have urged their cause in Great Britain augurs well for their ultimate success.

The attempts made in Sweden and Norway to breed codfish by semi-artificial means are proving successful. Last year five million young cubs were put into Norwegian bogs and harbors. This year the fishermen there say that never before have they noticed young cod fish (eight or ten inches long) so plentiful. Twenty million of the newly hatched eggs will next year be distributed along the coast. If these were allowed to be hatched in the sea in the natural way, it is believed that only one out of every four millions would live to be a fish—owing chiefly of course, to destruction by other denizens of the deep.

We publish to-day one of the most remarkable speeches upon Labor Union that has ever yet appeared in the public press, and as it voices the sentiments of those who, while endorsing legitimate agitation, oppose extreme and violent measures, we recommend our readers to give the speech in question a careful perusal. The principle of laborers uniting together for the purpose of mutual protection is rational and sound, and so long as this principle is not violated by harsh and arbitrary measures, such unions should have the sympathy and hearty support of all true lovers of mankind. In this work-a-day world it is frequently claimed that laborers have no time to devote to mental and spiritual culture; yet while this may in the main be true, it must be quite evident to thoughtful men that in the present day the periods of excessive labor alternate with those in which no work can be obtained,—in other words, we have periods of over production, followed by times of depression. Now as this over production is the direct outcome of the wonderful improvement of mechanical appliances, and as it must continue unless the hours of labor be reduced, it appears to us that intelligent men should give this matter the careful consideration, and ascertain what the effects of such a reduction would be. Our own opinion is—1. The current of trade would run more smoothly, and the freshets of inflated business and the droughts of dull times would be avoided. 2. The artizan, being relieved from the ceaseless toil in days of prosperous times, and from the enforced idleness in times of depression, would find the burden of life more easily borne, and find leisure for the cultivation of those mental and moral faculties which the din of the workshop or the factory shut down never stimulates.

No less than one thousand seven hundred and nine invoices of foreign goods were illegally recalled and altered by the customs authorities of New York during the year 1884, in all of which the goods were in the second instance entered below their valuation. Such a system of appraising is a direct blow against honesty in business transactions, and we are glad to learn that the Cleveland administration have decided to put a stop to all such illegal entries. Cleveland may have been a weak man in some respects, but his bump of honesty appears to be well developed.

It is somewhat amusing to read in the American papers that the Mexican Government is willing to sell the northern portion of Mexico to the United States for a money consideration. The financial condition of Mexico may be somewhat straitened, but as the territory to be ceded includes about forty-five per cent of the entire area of the country, we may reasonably question the truthfulness of the report. As a matter of fact, the rumor has been set afloat by a few disappointed railway speculators who, finding it impossible to make their millions in the country under existing circumstances, hope by misrepresentation and seditious acts to force the hand of the Mexican authorities.

The onward march of civilization of which we in the nineteenth century are wont to boast has recently been suddenly checked throughout Germany, and that country has been thrown behind the age to the extent of half a century. Hitherto the German government have set a noble example to the world in its manner of dealing with women, to whom it opened the clerkships in the civil service without let or hindrance, but recently they have evinced a determination to change their liberal policy, and have during the past six months dismissed from the postal telegraph and railway services upwards of twenty thousand women. This would appear to be a retrograde movement.

Mr. Wilfred Blunt has gone to Constantinople to obtain the sanction of the Sultan to his projected expedition to Khartoum, and if successful, he proposes to push forward at once to his destination. Mr. Blunt, relying on his personal friendship with Arabi Pasha, and his intimate knowledge of the Arabian language, confidently expects to be able to arrange a treaty of peace between the Mahdi and Khedive; and at the same time obtain reliable information respecting the fate of General Gordon. There may be an apparent excuse for the religious fanaticism of the Mahdi, but there can be none for the misguided enthusiasm of a man who would thus wantonly take his life in his hand, for what must at the best prove a doubtful advantage.

Twenty thousand Hungarians now residing in the United States propose settling in the Canadian North West, provided that a grant of land can be obtained in one solid block. Count Esterhazy is endeavoring to obtain the permission of the Canadian government to allow the C. P. R. Co. to exchange the alternate sections which that company now holds in the Qu'Appelle Valley, for land in other parts of the North West Territory. At present the North West lands are laid out in a chess board pattern, each alternate block being held by the government. Should the polished and truly liberal Count succeed in this enterprise we may expect to have twenty thousand Hungarians settled in the Dominion within a year, and as they are experienced agriculturists they cannot fail to be of service to the country.

The Civil Service reform of the United States which has been utterly disregarded by previous administrations, appears to be faithfully carried out by Mr. Cleveland and his Cabinet. The desirability of reforming the Civil Service has always been acknowledged by both Republican and Democratic parties, but it has been left to the Democrats to see that the provisions of the bill were carried out in their entirety. The U. S. Postmaster-General is in full sympathy with the merit system, and he now proposes to introduce competitive examinations for all those applying for offices under this department; he further warns applicants that letters recommending them to favour will weaken, rather than strengthen their chances of obtaining positions.

Prince Arthur, the Duke of Connaught, has just returned from India, where he has been engaged for many months in obtaining for himself an accurate knowledge of the Indian army, he has carefully studied its present condition, its needs, and the prospects of its permanent improvement. Prince Arthur, who is the third son of Queen Victoria, is now thirty-five years of age, and in view of the probability of his becoming the successor of the Duke of Cambridge as Field Marshal commanding the British army, the knowledge that he has thus obtained may some day be of great service to him. The Duke of Cambridge now lacks but four years of reaching the allotted life's span of three-score years and ten, and although he still enjoys a full measure of health and vigor, he cannot long be expected to continue to discharge his arduous duties. The Duke of Connaught is most popular in the service, both with officers and men, and has already displayed ability and industry in his chosen profession. As Commander-in-Chief of the army, he will occupy a position second to none in the British service.

OUR BLUENOSE CLUB.

When we next assembled Mr. Cage, the mechanical superintendent of the colliery, introduced a new member, Mr. Rod, the master mechanic of the railroad.

"What do you find the best practice in dressing cold chisels, Mr. Rod," enquired Mr. Cage.

"I always draw them down to an edge and then cut off the thin edge before hardening and tempering, leaving it about one-sixteenth of an inch thick, or even more."

"What benefit is there in this method?"

"If you will take a piece of good, high steel, heat and forge it to a chisel point, harden and draw to a pigeon blue temper, you will find that a light tap with a hammer will break off the edge like a piece of glass. It seems that high steel cannot be hardened and tempered when drawn to a thin edge; there is not material enough left in a fine edge to sustain an edge after hardening and maintain an edge after tempering."

"As I was coming along just now," remarked Mr. Cage, "I met Black Joe, the fireman at the ash and door factory. 'Hulloa Joe,' I said, 'what was the matter up at the factory yesterday?' 'Well boss,' he said, 'you see the engine up there sometimes sticks on do centre; she tried it on yesterday an' do boss he got mad an' swo' he'd start her, so he got me pullin' down on one side ob do belt, an' he kep' liftin' up on do wheel, do engineer he got a scantlin' braced under do pitman and sat on do end, an' do fo'man he gub her steam; well, you see, when she do start she am bery apt to go quick, an' so she did yesterday, she started all on a jump, an' do boss he went over do wheel and out fru do back window an' lit on do shavin' pile; do belt carried me down into do wheel pit, an' when do pitman came roun' it struck do end of scantlin' and sent engineer up fru do roof like a sky-rocket. I stayed in do wheel pit till do fo'man got her shut off. I tell you what, boss, dere am a mighty pile 'lectricity in cno of do belts when she am runnin' away, it would make my har stan' on end.'"

We all enjoyed a good laugh at this, for the "boss" of the factory was no favorite for he was one of those men who try to run machinery with a \$10-a-week engineer, and pay up for it in coal and break-downs.

"I have just tried a new method for cleaning our water supply pipes," remarked Mr. Rod, "I clipped it from *the Scientific American*. At Leipzig, last year, the pipes experimented on were those conveying water from the pumping station to the town reservoir. This main is about 15½ inches in diameter, and 2 miles 1,444 yards long; and the incrustation was from one-half to one inch thick, and in some places still thicker. The operations lasted nine weeks; and during that period at intervals the pipe was filled with dilute hydrochloric acid eight times, with soda solution three times, and with a solution of chloride of lime once, (being washed out thoroughly with water, between the successive applications). It is stated 'hat the incrustation was entirely removed; the practical effect of the cleaning being indicated by pressure gauge—a decrease of 1.8 to 2 atmospheres pressure at the pumps."

"Test tube, will you tell me how to take those out?" said the doctor, pointing to some acid stains on his coat.

"You can hardly get them out now," replied Test tube; they have been left too long, you should have put some ammonia on them at once, but you can try it still, it will improve them a little. Apply a little ammonia carefully and then a little chloroform, and it will bring the colour out all right. Plush goods and all articles dyed with aniline colours, faded from exposure to light, will look as bright as ever after sponging with chloroform. The commercial chloroform will answer the purpose very well, and is less expensive than the purified."

"How is pure beeswax made?" enquired Test tube.

"Pure beeswax," said the doctor, "is obtained from the ordinary kind by exposure to the influence of the sun and weather. The wax is sliced into thin flakes and laid on sacking or coarse cloth stretched on frames resting on posts to raise them off the ground. The wax is turned over frequently, and occasionally sprinkled with soft water, if there be not dew or rain sufficient to moisten it. The wax should be bleached in about four weeks."

"Here is a good suggestion I saw in the *London Field*," remarked Mr. Cage. "If a man wants a carriage or implement photographed so as to make a working copy to scale, all that is necessary is, when the photo is being taken, that a clear and distinct 3-foot rule be placed on the carriage; this is photographed with the carriage, and no matter what 'ho size of the print or negative, will always be a true scale. It enlarges and diminishes in exactly the same proportion as the carriage."

"I see," said Mr. Rod, "that a new style of quartz mill has been patented by J. G. Titus, of Elizabethtown, New Mexico. It consists of a tub having a circular trough in its bottom, a series of balls in said trough, a rotary plate or cover with a groove corresponding to the trough, and adapted to rotate on and with the balls, with a battery of stamps carried by the cover, and dies for operating the stamps as the cover is revolved, the mill being made of detachable sections for convenient transportation."

All kinds of ingenious contrivances have been brought forward at different times for the detection of fire-damp in mines, but most of them have been of a very complicated nature. The last of the series, however, is so simple that it seems astonishing that no one thought of it before. A child's india rubber ball with a hole in it is squeezed flat in the hand, and held in the place suspected of fire-damp while released, and allowed to suck in a sample of the air. The ball is now directed toward a safety lamp, and again squeezed, when the tell-tale blue flame will show if it contains any inflammable vapor.

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Peter's Canal and East Bay on arrival of Train
daily, returning following morning in time for train.

The fast Iron Steamer MAY QUEEN will run
between Baddeck, Whycomagh, Little Bras d'Or,
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The large and commodious Steamer CLYDE
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Tickets can be purchased and information given
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office of

J. S. MACLEAN & CO.,
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RELIGIOUS.

METHODIST.

The Rev. John Wier of Coburg Road church was married last week to Miss Dauphine of Lunenburg. We wish the young couple every happiness.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church which meets in 1888, will be held in New York.

A very successful bazaar was lately held by the Methodist Church of Fredericton, in aid of the organ fund. The proceeds amounted to \$800.

The foundation stones of the English Memorial Chapel, to the memory of Rev. Dr. Punshon, were laid at Bournemonth, Eng., on the 12th of June. The cost of the building is expected to amount to \$40,000.

BAPTIST.

There seems to be a great dearth of Baptist pastors in Prince Edward Island. It is reported that fourteen out of twenty churches are without ministers.

The Eastern Nova Scotian Association was held at Onslow, on the 11th inst.

Miss Wright is in much better health, according to the latest advices from India.

A very hearty and unanimous call has been extended by Teicoster Street Church, St. John, to the Rev. J. A. Gordon, of Milton, Yarmouth, who has intimated his intention to accept. He will enter upon his duties next month.

CATHOLIC.

Right Rev. Dr. William Walsh, who has been appointed Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, was born in that city in 1841. In 1856, he entered the Catholic University there, which had been established a few years earlier and was then under the rectorship of John Henry Newman. He passed a highly creditable examination, winning a scholarship in Mathematics from twenty competitors. Before he had completed the third year of his Arts course, he entered Maynooth College, and there distinguished himself in Greek, German, Logic, and Moral Philosophy. In 1864, he had completed the course there, but was too young to be ordained. He therefore passed into the Dunboyne Establishment where he spent three years in special studies. Since 1867, he has been a professor in Maynooth—at one time of Canon Law, afterwards of Hebrew and Sacred Scripture, &c.—and upon the death of Dr. Russell he became President of that institution. He has written "De Actibus Humanis," "Exposition of the Land Act of 1881," and other works. He has written several powerful magazine articles upon philosophical, scientific, and literary subjects. His intimate acquaintance with the physical sciences as evinced by some of his writings has won him compliments from such scientists as Tyndall, Sir Wm. Thompson and St. George J. Mivart.

The Jesuits are said to have seventeen astronomical observatories south of the equator.

The Catholic priests of Paris are trying hard to get a mandate prohibiting the insulting demonstrations of the "Anti-Deists," a society having for its avowed object the abolition of all religion and the institution of a state religion. The "Anti-Deists" have drawn up "thirty-one articles of faith, one of which distinctly asserts, that in the interests of French progress the superstitious belief in God and Christ should be removed from the minds of the rising generation of Frenchmen; while another declares that it is laudable to endeavor by all possible means to destroy the influence of the clergy and to prevent people from assembling in churches to sing the praises of a supreme being who exists only in their imagination. Mgr. Guibert, Arch bishop of Paris, says that the new society will for a time flourish in Paris, but not throughout France.

There are more Roman Catholics in New York City than in any other city in the world.

PRESBYTERIAN

Zion Church, Charlottetown, was re-opened last Sunday. Rev. Dr. Burns of this city preached on the occasion.

The death of Rev. Alex. Munro of Valleyfield, P. E. I., took place last week at the residence of his son-in-law, Rev. Wm. Bayne, of Middle Musquedoboit. For nearly a third of a century the deceased labored on the Island. He has one son in the ministry, who is pastor of the Antigonish congregation.

The Rev. John A. McDonald, who is settled in California, is spending a short vacation amongst his old friends in Pictou.

Rev. A. L. Wylie has on account of ill health tendered his resignation as pastor of Grove Church of this city. He is at present on a visit to Cape Breton.

Principal Grant of Kingston is at present in Cape Breton. It is his intention to remain on the Island for some months. We trust that an opportunity will be given his many friends in Halifax to hear him preach, before his return to Kingston.

The Rev. Wm. Hamilton, late of Scotland, has received a cordial call from the congregation at Richibucto. It is likely that the reverend gentleman will accept.

The Rev. J. C. Quinn of Bathurst has received an appointment from the Home Mission Board to labor in the North-West. He will shortly leave for his new field.

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THE CRITIC.

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HALIFAX, N. S., FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1885.

DANGER AHEAD.

Again the Russian war cloud rises above the distant horizon, and again the British war party have been worked up to a fever heat by the demagogic utterances of the Jingoës: and once more is heard the old cry of the British downfall in India. Once more we reiterate our oft repeated assertion, that Russia has no desire to affect the supremacy of Britain in India; and that her object is to secure an outlet on the Persian Gulf, and may be upon the Arabian Sea. The Russian authorities know full well that India can be ruled only by a maritime power, and that any attempt to invade the country through Afghan territory would in the end prove disastrous. At the present time the coffers of the Czar are empty. Were it otherwise the railway which has been commenced at Tiflis would rapidly be pushed to Teheran, and thence to Bushire on the Persian Gulf; likewise, the railway running southwest from the Caspian would be completed to Herat, and finally to some port in Beloochistan on the Arabian Sea. Mr. Grant Duff, who is a recognized authority upon this question, has frequently pointed out to the British Government, that the principal result of the completion of these railways would be the extension of Russian commerce; and that their distance from the Indian Afghan passes was sufficient to render them practically useless as military roads. Lieut Robert Jennings, R. E., who has recently explored the country lying between the Arabian Sea and Herat, is of the opinion that there are but few engineering difficulties to encounter in constructing a railway between Herat and the Sea; and in his report to the British government, he confidently affirms it to be his belief that the possessors of Herat hold, (not the key to India) but the key to the ports of Beloochistan. The sovereignty of Afghanistan and Beloochistan would prove a source of weakness to Great Britain, and we cannot see in what manner the occupation by Russia of a slice of these territories would imperil the British rule in Hindostan. The Jingoës will probably, in their attempts to thwart Russia, plunge the country into a war, compared with which the recent campaign in the Soudan will dwindle into insignificance. When we consider that the immense population of Russia is contained within a country ice-bound on the north, land-locked on the south east, and hermetically sealed on the south and west, it is not surprising that they should make a vigorous and determined effort to secure an independent and permanent outlet upon the shores of the greater seas. This the Russian people have been attempting to accomplish for years, and the policy of Russia has for the past half century been shaped with this one object in view; and although Great Britain may for a time check her onward march, Russia must in the nature of things ultimately succeed in obtaining her end.

THE CYCLORAMA.

Many visitors to Paris mention among the most striking of the sights of that city a representation of the great siege of Paris, which has filled them with admiration and wonder. It is the invention of M. Philippoteaux, who has applied it to the illustration of several other military events. In Boston there is a cyclorama of the Battle of Gettysburg, for which a circular stone building, of strange, castle-like appearance has been erected. Entering the building one finds himself in a long passage leading to a stair way, at the top of which is a circular platform. From thence the astonished visitor looks around upon what seems to him a real landscape. He is in reality surrounded by a canvas four hundred feet long, and thirty feet high, upon which are depicted the movement of the Federal and Confederate armies at the time of the unfortunate advance of the Southerners' column on the last day of that memorable battle. Some reflection is necessary to convince one that he is not in reality standing upon Cemetery Hill, near the centre of the line of attack. So strong is the illusion, indeed, that one spectator, whose eye had turned from the exciting conflict to the sky depicted overhead, remarked to his companion, "We're going to have more rain." Though not a work of the highest art, the picture is extremely realistic, the buildings, fields, fences, cannons, horses and men having very much the appearance of actual ones. After some little study one sees some of the means by which the illusion is made so complete. In the first place, one sees nothing but the representation; it is all around and above him. Then the objects are of their natural size, and the perspective is perfect. But the most ingenious and effective device is probably not detected until the last. *The nearest objects are real.* The canvass being hung at a considerable distance from the spectator, part of the fore-ground is not a painting but real ground, upon which are grass, trampled grain, fences, roads, dismounted cannons, shells, articles of clothing, etc. Most of these are continued in the painting, in so skillful a manner that it is almost impossible to tell where nature ends and art begins. It has been said that the age of wonder is past—that, far from being astonished at any rare phenomenon of nature or triumph of art, we coolly set about to explain it. Yet anyone who views the Cyclorama for the first time can for a moment indulge himself in the pleasant feeling of astonishment, before the process of analysis begins.

P. AND C. HOSPITAL.

The public have, for the past two months, been patiently waiting for a satisfactory settlement of the difficulty which has arisen in connection with the Provincial and City Hospital; but as it was generally understood that nothing could be done until the appointment of the new commissioner on the Board of Charities, the matter was allowed to rest. As, however, the policy of the reconstructed Board appears to be in keeping with that of their predecessors, it is quite time for the people to take some definite action, whereby the Commissioners may be convinced that their present course is unwise, unpopular, and is in direct violation of established precedent. Public confidence in the professional skill of the physicians and surgeons attending the patients in the Hospital has been steadily growing, and the medical men of the Province unhesitatingly recommend their patients to seek admission within its walls; but, through the action of the Commissioners, and the consequent resignation of the medical staff, the provincial trust and reliance in the treatment of patients at the Hospital has been utterly destroyed, and its usefulness greatly diminished. There can be no doubt that in this affair, as also in everything in Nova Scotia, politics have exerted a baneful influence; but by the public in general, who are, as a rule, sickened with politics, the action of the Board will be judged upon its merits, and their verdict, prompted by humanity not party, will be one of unqualified condemnation. Had the Commissioners wished to dispense with the services of the gentlemen who gratuitously gave their attention to the inmates of the Hospital, they could not have taken a more effective method of accomplishing their desire. They advertised the fact that the position of House Surgeon would be vacant at a certain date, and that applicants for the situation would be obliged to pass a competitive examination; they allowed the medical staff to spend much valuable time in examining the papers of the candidates. What for? That the position might be given to the candidate holding highest marks? No, simply to go through a meaningless form, which they had decided should in no wise affect their decision. But let this pass; the vital question of to-day is, whether or not the public have confidence in the Hospital under its present management. Without in any way reflecting upon the medical skill of those who have been engaged to look after the interests of the patients, we say that the public have not confidence in its management, and that, until the medical staff be restored, no change for the better can take place. Come gentlemen, politics has nothing to do with poor suffering humanity,—with tumors, or with broken legs. Let politics go, and deal with this matter upon the broader ground of common humanity. The public await your action, and will hold you responsible for the misery and unnecessary suffering which may result from your indecision.

TAKE ALL, GIVE NOTHING.

The proverbial gratitude and generosity of the American people is well known to the people of Canada, and our United States cousins are generally regarded by us as a free and open hearted race; unfortunately, that cannot be said with truth of the American government. On the 1st of July Canada agreed to allow American fishermen the full use of Canadian fishing grounds for the ensuing six months without exacting an equivalent from the American government. This act of courtesy on the part of the Canadian government was loudly applauded by the American press; but now having secured this coveted privilege, Uncle Sam displays his gratitude by prohibiting the shipment of grain in Canadian vessels from Chicago, Duluth, and other western lake ports, to any other port in the United States. Grain has hitherto been shipped by vessel from Chicago and Duluth to Midland or Collingwood, and thence by rail respectively to Port Dalhousie or Toronto, from which points it is shipped to Ogdensburg or Oswego. The effect of the new provision is that grain can be shipped to England from the Western States via Canadian ports in American bottoms, but not in Canadian ones. Transportation in Canadian vessels is forbidden under a penalty of forfeiture of cargo, and the imposition of a tax of fifty cents per ton on the vessel. No doubt æsthetic Brother Jonathan realizes that gratitude is the fairest flower that springs from the soul, but then Brother Jonathan is exceedingly practical and he may regard gratitude as somewhat expensive. Whether or not the American press and people will endorse the "Take all"—"give nothing" policy of the Washington government, remains to be seen. American journals will certainly have reason to regret the publication of the recent effusive plaudits heaped upon the Canadian people, otherwise they should not hesitate to condemn, as narrow and ungenerous, the action of the American government with respect to the shipment of grain upon Canadian vessels.

A few weeks ago the press correspondents throughout the United States were busily engaged in circulating reports of the recent outbreak in the Canadian North-West, which they represented as a "serious civil war." The rebellion, which our volunteer militia without difficulty stamped out, was after all a less serious matter than was the last Indian war in the United States, during which three hundred Americans lost their lives, and the cost of which exceeded forty million dollars. The telescope through which these correspondents viewed the movements in Canada is now again brought into play, but this time the news-seekers endeavor to minimize the outbreak, it being within the territory of the United States. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes have again risen and threaten the settlers in that part of the country lying contiguous to the Indian territory. These tribes at one time controlled 4,297,771 acres of land, which during the past ten years has been reduced by leases to white ranchers by 3,832,520 acres, leaving the poor Indians less than half a million acres for their own use.

MINING.

A quarter of a century since the gold fever had spread far and wide throughout Nova Scotia, and our capitalists poured out their wealth without stint for the purpose of further enriching themselves from the yield of the mines. Their anticipations were not realized save in a few isolated instances, and this in the main was due to the fact that the mines were under the control of unexperienced men supplied only with mining machinery of a most primitive description. The following from the Chicago *Mining Review*, most aptly applies to the Nova Scotia of to-day:—

"Never before in the history of mining development, has the field presented so many substantial elements of permanent success. The measure of chance and uncertainty has been largely reduced. The steady development work of the past few years has enabled a reliable estimate to be formed concerning the character and the requisites of almost every known mining area of the country, and a measure of experience has been obtained, which will be valuable in new and untried localities. Instead of the promise of bud and blossom, the harvest is ready for the reaper, and the ripened fruit now awaits the capitalist and investor. The spirit of speculation, born of inexperience, has been exercised, and a dispensation based upon knowledge and wisdom, has been inaugurated. In view of the permanence of supply, of the security and certainty of product; of steadiness and reliability of prices; constant and regular demand for the results of this industry, no field presents at the present time, greater inducements or more reliable security."

Mr. F. W. Baker brought into our office this week a brick of gold weighing three hundred and forty-nine ounces, the same being the product of two hundred tons of quartz taken from Capt. Hall's mine at Montague. Gold bullion sells readily at nineteen dollars and sixty-five cents per ounce.

Auston Bros., have a full stock of Black Diamond steel, especially 15 16 for drills at 12½ cents per pound, all their other goods are at equally low prices.

The *Liverpool Times* contains an interesting description of the mining operations now being carried on in the northern part of Queen's County. So far the areas have only been partially prospected, but there is every indication that gold will yet be found in abundance in the locality. Thirty-five leads, some of which are twelve inches in width, have been exposed. Sixteen different mining companies has been organized and active work will be commenced at once.

A correspondent of the *Harvey, N. B. Observer*, writes: The silver mine is doing well. The shaft has been sunk to the depth of 20 feet and the ore continues to get richer the further down they dig. The size of the shaft is 10x14 feet, and heavy timber (which is "dove-tailed") is used in it.

The Cowan mine the past week has been yielding gold at the rate of 300 to 400 dollars per day. Outlook good.

T. M. Ryerson struck same lead as the "Cowan" lead, on adjoining claim—rock showing gold. Lucky Ryerson.

"Cranberry Head mines," near the town of Yarmouth, are very rich in gold, but it is so bound up with other minerals that it has not thus far paid to separate the "precious" from the baser minerals.

Mr. Tourquoy is back from the "Gold river district." Some years ago Mr. Tourquoy, who by the way is an old and successful Australian miner, found a boulder ten inches in width weighing about 30 pounds, which gave gold at the rate of 20 ounces to the ton, this was found about two miles from Chester basin. He reports indications of a good mining centre in that district in the near future.

Mr. John Lockwood of the "Reeves property," Digby, has been for a few days a guest of the International.

Our old friend Mr. Mills of Chester Basin has been busy prospecting of late with gratifying results. Success to him.

We have seen some beautiful "shows" of gold from washings of the sand from the beach of Tancook Island.

Mr. Henry E. Sharpe is running his concentrating mill at Waverly day and night. Thus far he has great encouragement in his undertaking.

Enormous quantities of coal are being shipped from Spring Hill to the Upper Provinces. Spring Hill is rapidly becoming one of the greatest collieries in the world. Since the day of opening, the output has never ceased increasing.

"Down in a coal mine underneath the ground,
Where no light or sunshine ever can be found."

A song a few years ago very popular, which rings in our ears when we think of the coal miner delving hundreds of feet beneath the bright and sunlit surface of the earth. His life is one of hard work surrounded by many dangers, and he deserves to be amply remunerated for his labor.

Mrs. Howe, gold miner or gold mineress, has been spending a few days at the International. She had some very fine specimens of the yellow material obtained upon the Hall property, Queens Co. Mrs. Howe we believe is the only lady miner in the Province. She has spent considerable sums prospecting and is one of our most energetic and enterprising citizens. We hope she will receive an ample reward for all her hard work and outlay of capital.

Two bricks of gold, aggregating 101 ounces, were brought to town from the Cowan Mine, Komptville, on Saturday.—*Yarmouth Times*.

MORE GOLD.—The finding of gold at Komptville, led to active prospecting in that part of the county, and what are supposed to be the same leads found at Komptville have been found near the manse at Carleton.—*Yarmouth Times*.

Work at the Albion Coal Mines has been a trifle more brisk of late.

Lost, strayed or stolen, Capt. Hale of the "Montague mines," last seen with his grip sack pointing for New York. The Captain stands 5 feet 9 inches in height, has curly hair, a rosy complexion, weighs some 220 pounds, sings a good song and tells some wonderful mining stories. If seen or heard from please report at Critic office immediately.

The official return of gold from Oldham for June was 124½ ozs. from 156½ tons of quartz.

In glancing at the formation of the stupendous range of mountains under different names, extending from the northern limit of Alaska, the entire length of two continents, to the Straights of Magellan, we find them a bed of metal. It would appear that as you go north, gold becomes more abundant; as you travel south, silver is the predominating mineral. We predict that we will find many rich strikes of gold in the mountains of our North-West. We hear of some wondrous deposits of the precious metal in Alaska; but then it is very like the North Pole—it is hard to get at.

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TRANSLATION.

HORACE, *LIB. I., ODE 3.*

He whose frail bark across the sea first fled,
 Who passed the ocean's barriers without dread,
 Who with an unaverted gaze surveyed
 The swarming monsters to his view displayed,
 The strength of oak and triple brass did he
 Around his ample breast; no lurking fear
 Dwelt in his bosom, though in rude assault
 The North wind struggled with the south west gale;
 He faltered not, though in the boundless sea
 He saw the monstrous Hyades arise,
 And watched the south wind, bringing mists and rain,
 Leap into madness the resounding main,
 The north whose way the Adriatic Sea
 Forces its waves, or slumbers peacefully.
 What fear of death had he, whose steadfast eye
 Saw the swollen waters madly rushing by,
 And the fierce lightning, blazing from afar,
 Strike the dread rocks, Acheron's bay!

C. D. R.

PROHIBITION vs. LICENSE.

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

THE SOCIAL TYRANNY OF THE HOUR.

To those who, either from personal recollection, or from acquaintance with the literature of the period which succeeded the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832, can recall the hopeful tone which then possessed the minds of thoughtful men—a tone based on manly and rational conceptions of Liberty, the contemplation of the wild and crude social empiricism of to-day is in the highest degree melancholy and discouraging.

"Ariosto," says Macaulay, "tells a pretty story of a fairy, who, by some mysterious law of her nature, was condemned to appear at certain seasons in the form of a foul and poisonous snake. Those who injured her during the period of her disguise were for ever excluded from participation in the blessings which she bestowed. But to those who, in her loathsome aspect, pitied and protected her, she afterwards revealed herself in the beautiful and celestial form which was natural to her, accompanied their steps, granted all their wishes, filled their houses with wealth, made them happy in love and victorious in war. Such a spirit is Liberty. At times she takes the form of a hateful reptile. She grovels, she hisses, she stings, but woe to those who in disgust shall venture to crush her, and happy are those who, having dared to receive her in her degraded and frightful shape, shall at length be rewarded by her in the time of her beauty and her glory!"

To-day men seem to have almost lost the true conception of Liberty, for liberty which is not liberty of the individual as well as liberty of the state is but a mocking phantom of Liberty. Individual liberty, the cornerstone of the foundation, men are now ready at every turn to surrender, with the facility of Esau, to bands of enthusiasts whose methods, they do not themselves seem to see, are approaching the methods of Socialism. Is it that we have lost the old Saxon manliness which dictated the sentiment that 'a man's house is his castle,' and sternly bid interferers with his personal affairs to mind their own business? I trust not, I believe not. For already there are signs of a reaction against one of the great social tyrannies which, promoted by good men with sincere, tho' mistaken and extravagant ideas of philanthropy, have carried off their feet community after community in our so-called free country, in their impetuous and indiscriminating crusade.

It is to little purpose that we are free from the personal tyranny of Kings and Kaisers, if we are ready to prostrate ourselves before the Juggernaut car of a faction—a faction which is not even a majority, but only an exceedingly pretentious and noisy minority, whose methods consist, too largely for its credit, in exaggeration, injustice, abuse, and a rapidly growing insolence, which, if the majority had proper spirit, would be put down with a still higher hand than that which they attempt.

Of course I am speaking of the Prohibition movement, which, as the *Toronto World* states, is introducing "a reign of terror in Ontario, tyrannically interferes with the liberty of voting, has muzzled the press which opposes the act, has brought the ministry into a state of subjection, boycotted anti Scott Act doctors, and exercises a power over teachers which makes it impossible for one of them to speak against the act; no matter how strong his sentiments against it." The *World* adds that, in hundreds of instances, men dependent on their situations for their bread were told that instant dismissal would be the penalty if they dared to speak or vote against the Act." This quotation has been published before by a Halifax paper, much to its credit, but I repeat it to add the remark that intolerance is ever cowardly, and nothing can possibly be more cowardly than the methods of the Prohibitionists. Will a free people continue to submit their consciences and their liberties to a tyranny so hateful? If they do, a man might as well have lived under the "blue laws" of New England and had better live under the Czar, who at least refrains from interference with personal tastes and habits.

The attempt to enforce morality by legislation is one of those retrograde steps—or rather back slippings—which cannot but recur now and then in the general onward march of intelligence. For the key to a true conduct of this very fallible world's affairs lies at the top of a high mountain, and the ascent is long, slow, and slippery. The Prohibitionists, most unwisely,

endeavor to identify their cause with religion, and the religious bodies, chiefly those of puritanical tendencies, with equal unwisdom, hasten to grasp at the rungs of a ladder, the top of which seems to them to reach the heaven of an ecclesiastical domination of the state. This, notwithstanding the present subservience of the politicians to great sectarian votes, will be found to be a fond idea vainly cherished, but it leads both clerical ambition and lay pharisaism into an unwitting abandonment of faith.

This tendency (which has become very marked within the last few years) is well deprecated by an excellent writer, Professor Mathews of Chicago University, in the following terms:

"One of the saddest signs of the times we live in, is the increasing scepticism which good men manifest regarding the efficacy of moral influences in repressing vice. After ages of bitter experience—after Bartholomews, auto-da-fes, and 'booted missions' without number—the world has at last learned that the true way to exterminate heresy is not by the sword, the dungeon, and the stake, but by letting truth and error grapple. When will men also learn that sin is to be exterminated, not by the 'beggarly elements' of force and compulsion, but by the moral weapons of argument and persuasion? When will they learn that to reform men by force,—to break down individual independence, whether of judgment or choice, to frown and scold men into self-denial,—to rely upon custom, law, opinion, anything rather than conviction and persuasion, as the means of changing moral conduct,—to jam the reluctant between a noisy public sentiment on the one hand, and a statutory prohibition on the other, and to drive them, thus guarded, into the line of sobriety and morality is the worst kind of scepticism, because it is a distrust of the holiest influences, a substitution of mechanism for soul, law for gospel!"

But the faith of the Prohibitionist, who also wishes to pose as the Religionist fails him, and he falls into the vulgar rut of coercion. Why he does so is made evident by John Stuart Mill, who will be found in the long run, by a freedom loving people, the truest apostle of liberty since Milton. His words are pregnant with a significance which the sooner the masses educate themselves to understand and assimilate, the better:

"There is in the world at large an increasing inclination to stretch unduly the powers of society over the individual both by the force of opinion and even by that of legislation; and as the tendency of all the changes taking place in the world is to strengthen society and diminish the power of the individual, this encroachment is not one of the evils which tend spontaneously to disappear, but, on the contrary, to grow more and more formidable. The disposition of mankind, whether as rulers or as fellow citizens, to impose their own opinions and inclinations as a rule of conduct on others, is so energetically supported by some of the best and by some of the worst feelings incident to human nature, that it is hardly ever kept under restraint by anything but want of power; and, as the power is not declining, but growing, unless a strong barrier of moral conviction can be raised against the mischief, we must expect, in the present circumstances of the world, to see it increase."

This increase it is the duty of every freeman to oppose with such vigor as God may have endowed him withal. Mr. Mill goes on to say:—"The acts of an individual may be hurtful to others, or wanting in due consideration for their welfare, without going to the length of violating any of their constitutional rights. *The offender may then be justly punished by opinion, but not by law.*" But this does not involve immunity for the drunkard, who merits condign punishment. Mr. Mill was an indignant critic of the Prohibitory Liquor Law movement. The tenor of his criticism may be summed up in the Bishop of Peterborough's declaration that he would consider a free people who drank, in a more hopeful way than an enslaved people who kept sober. "There is no invasion of human liberty which the theory of this movement would not justify," is Mr. Mill's declared opinion, and I think all sound thinking men will agree with him, if they give sufficient thought to the subject.

I have before me a letter addressed to the Critic by a gentleman who is conscientiously earnest in his advocacy of Prohibition. It does not seem to me to call for much remark; but, without the slightest disrespect for honest convictions, it does not appear to be happily conceived. I am but little concerned with the so-called statistics of the movement. Every one knows that statistics are a facile and pliable instrument in the hands of the partisans of a movement which has attained any degree of popularity. Statistics which have passed thro' the hands of the United States enthusiasts of total-abstinence are particularly open to suspicion. I have some on hand which, so far as I can judge, might be opposed to them with advantage, but I am not anxious to parade them. I am far more concerned to awake, if possible, the spirit of freemen to resist what promises to be an abominable tyranny. For the Prohibition movement has passed from the phase of a legitimate moral agitation into the foul and corrupt region of politics, and the ambition of domination of the state.

The quotation from Dickens is but little applicable to our state of society. Paris is, of all sinks of iniquity, the deepest. Every student of history, as well as everyone who has ever studied it from personal observation, knows very well *what* it is, and that, in questions of morality, Paris is not France, whose rural population is moral, sober, and thrifty to a remarkable degree. In the 'canaille' of Paris are concentrated and intensified all the worst features of the French character, and Dickens might have known better, (or at least been more precise in his diction) than to identify the "poor in France" with the truculent rabble of her metropolis.

The quotation from Professor Huxley does not go for much. He, or I, or any sober citizen having great questions at heart, have been sickened and appalled by the reeking and crawling mass of misery, brutality, and debauchery to be daily seen in great cities. But one need not lose one's head because one's susceptibilities are outraged, and I have not the shadow of a doubt that, if you put the question fairly and squarely to Professor Huxley,

and pinned him to it (as I would if I had the chance) between moral evasion and the atrocity of sumptuary laws, that he would answer much in the terms of Bishop Magee.

But above all delusive arguments I would warn the advocates of Prohibition (in no irroverout spirit) against the Biblical argument. Your correspondent is carried away by his enthusiasm, and is evidently not only unknowing, or unwilful, of the inevitable inferences of modern criticism, but, with the singular mental blindness of a good many religious people, who read their Bible with but a very poor comprehension of it, seems happily unaware that you can prove too much from the Bible. His quotation from Genesis, however, proves nothing from any standpoint. His zeal in twisting the most far-fetched possibility to one end has betrayed him into an argument which, broadly viewed, is really almost childish.

In point of fact, as your correspondent ought to know, the Bible contains no condemnation of wine—that very excellent gift of God—except in excess. The great majority of definite texts, including those which describe the practice of the Saviour, entirely sanction it. Nevertheless I will make the Prohibitionists a present of the following suggestion. There is no miracle recorded in the New Testament on which such doubts have been cast as that of the transformation of water into wine at Cana. If they desire to know the grounds, let them study and find out for themselves.

I was not aware that "the law-makers of the Christian world" had "for many centuries been taxing their ingenuity to frame restrictive license laws." I rather thought that "for many centuries" the "law-makers" had been pretty indifferent as to what men ate or drank. I do know of one or two instances of such meddling, which do not appear to have been brilliant instances of success. There was a law passed in the reign of Edward III to prohibit more than two meals a day. It was designed to prevent gluttony. It is easy to guess that it was not long respected. I don't think the tea-totallers would like it either. Yet it is quite as justifiable as the prohibition to a sober man to take a glass of wine or a pint of beer with his meal. There was another "Scott Act" tried on in the time of the Stuarts. "In the short space of twenty-four years no fewer than seven distinct Acts of Parliament were passed, each intensifying and strengthening the penalties of its predecessor, and all directed to one object, the forcible repression of drunkenness. Persons were not permitted to make use of taverns except under stringent provisions. Fines, degrading exposure in the public stocks, flogging, and imprisonment in the common gaols were the punishments inflicted; an army of spies and informers was called into being; something very like inducements to perjury and malicious prosecutions were held out; the King and the Parliament were of one determination in the matter; and the whole population to be dealt with was not more than the present population of London. Yet the policy proved a total failure, the only effects being increase of drunkenness, multiplication of illegal ale-houses, the degradation of the national character by evasion of the law and the abandonment of tavern-keeping to worthless characters, because respectable men would not submit to the risk of degrading penalties. The last fact is proved by the Act I, Charles I., Chap. 3, which prescribes the flogging of inn-keepers because they were too poor to bear fines."

There can be little doubt that such a state of things would be in every way satisfactory to persons of the type of the Hon. J. B. Finch, whom the Prohibitionists have imported to insult respectable Canadian citizens.

The tone of insolence prematurely (as I think they will find) adopted by the Prohibitionists is significantly betrayed by the utterances of the exceedingly outspoken person above-named, and by the phrase "intensely aggressive" used by your correspondent in describing what he designates "the right way." Men of Halifax! will your native pluck and spirit put up with the "intense aggressiveness" of these self-satisfied and overbearing gentlemen when they come to try on their little game of glorification here?

I have, I fear, far exceeded reasonable limits. But I have one more point to notice. Your correspondent says "Science proves that alcohol is poison." I deny it. The science of medicine is still unsettled and tentative. Authorities differ on the subject. The verdict of some of the best is the other way, and it would not matter a row of pins if all the science in the world were pitted against the experience of rational and moderate men. Every such man knows that the effect of alcohol (in moderation of course) is sustaining, invigorating and unattended with harm under many conditions and circumstances.

To conclude. There are associations and organizations for all sorts of purposes under the sun. To my mind the most important remains to be formed—"an association for the preservation of the liberty of the subject from the attacks of violent social empiricists"—for that there are many both violent and unscrupulous their public utterances abundantly testify.

FRANC-TIREUR.

HAS SECULAR EDUCATION A MORAL TENDENCY?

To the Editor of the Critic:

In your columns of July 10th, I notice an article headed "Has Secular Education a Moral Tendency?" The writer has made some misleading assertions for which he has given no proof. For instance, he affirms that the cultivation of either the moral or intellectual faculties is enough. A distinction is to be made between the cultivation of the moral faculties and the cultivation of the intellectual faculties. If it can be shown that the cultivation of the former tends more to morality than the cultivation of the latter, the argument that to secure the greatest tendency to morality needs but the cultivation of the one or the other is all a fallacy; for no reasonable person denies that education of itself does help to raise the masses from the bonds of barbarism and immorality. But secular education is not enough. It must be supplemented by true religious principles, the violation of which brings a fearful amount of pain—a greater punishment even than that in-

flicted by civic authority. The possible check upon the person whose intellectual faculties alone have been cultivated is the fear of worldly punishment. Add to this the fear of eternal punishment, and the hope of eternal reward, and you surely have the greatest restraint obtainable on the evil inclinations of man.

It is a pity that secular education alone does not make men moral, law abiding and honest. If it did the United States would not be likely to show such a record of names of forgers, bank embezzlers, defaulters and "educated" criminals of all sorts. Are there not thousands of men and women, without any secular education that have kept and are keeping the ten commandments of God? Their consciences were attended to when their characters were being formed. Why then in a Christian country unduly exalt the benefits of secular education?

You have cited only one isolated instance as to the moral effect of secular education. You say the occupations in life of one hundred and thirty-six out of the possible one hundred and fifty graduates of the New Haven High School are known. As you have shewn this is comparatively a small institution; and it, therefore, should not be made the hypothesis from which to prove secular superior to religious education, or secular education alone to be all-sufficient.

NOREMAC.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Another valuable life has been sacrificed to the abominable wickedness of the instigators of the N. W. Rebellion. Again, as it happens, one whom I know well for many years. I say a sacrifice to the Kiel iniquity, because it is unlikely that the late Lt.-Col. Williams would have had brain fever had he been at Ottawa or at his home at Port Hope. No doubt the fever was the effect of some condition incidental to the campaign.

Arthur Trefusis Heneage Williams was the son of a Commander in the Navy who settled at Port Hope, where Col. Williams had a delightful place. A thorough gentleman in every sense, by birth, education, position, and character, he was also one of the very best of Canadian officers; one of those who, taking a just pride in his position as a militia officer, read, studied, and practised, till he had as complete a mastery of his duties as any regular officer. There are some such officers in the Militia Service of Canada, and it is a pity they are not more numerous. I could name a dozen, however, off-hand—men whom I have known.

A very considerable number of the Ontario Battalions were organized in 1866, that of Col. Williams, the 46th, East Durham, among them. Col. (then Captain) Williams had, however, for a long time previously commanded the Port Hope Company of Infantry, which he raised to a state of efficiency that enabled it to secure a recognition, authorized by the Government about that time, as the most efficient company in Upper Canada.

In June, 1866, several Provisional Battalions were constituted on account of Fenian manifestations, and Captain Williams was at once appointed Lt.-Col. of one of them. It was out about a month. It happened that I was selected to be its adjutant, and am therefore able to bear personal testimony to the perfect efficiency of its Commander.

In November of the same year the 46th was organized, and soon became known as one of the best administered and most efficient regiments in Canada. I had known Col. Williams previously and continued to meet him for some years afterwards, my own Battalion, the 40th, (Northumberland), being the next-door regiment to the 46th, and I certainly never knew one whom I at the same time more liked and respected. He was universally popular, and the spirit with which he resented General Luard's indiscreet aspersions of the Canadian Militia will not be soon forgotten.

I believe he leaves no widow; Mrs. Williams, as I have understood, having predeceased her excellent husband some few years, and I do not think he married again. One of his daughters is, I believe, the wife of a brother of the Rt. Hon. Jos. Chamberlain. It must have been intensely gratifying to his soldierly spirit to have had the opportunity of distinguishing himself in the assault of Batouche. Canada has lost a citizen "good all round."

The volume of Mr. Proctor's which contained the statement on which I made some observations as to the asserted recession of Sirius, was published in 1874. Looking over some old reviews a day or two ago, I lighted on a scientific summary for the month of July, 1883, (*Contemporary Review*) which goes some way towards bearing out my assumption that such a rate of recession as I quoted, continuing for centuries, must affect the visible brightness and apparent magnitude of the star.

"At Greenwich," says the article in question—which is also Mr. Proctor's—for several years past the movements of recession and approach of a score or so of stars have been systematically examined. Strange to relate, it is found that in the case of Sirius, at any rate, the motion in the line of sight is not uniform. It has been gradually diminishing of late, until now it seems likely to change before long into a motion of approach. It has been thought that the movements of stars, except those by which one star circles round another" (double stars); "or both around their common centre of gravity, belong to journeys, like that of our sun, or orbits so vast that even in thousands and tens of thousands of years scarcely any recognizable space could be traversed, and therefore no recognizable change of direction could be detected. But if in the case of Sirius it should appear that within less than a score of years, not merely a recognizable change of course has taken place, but that the course has actually been reversed so far as approach and recession are concerned, our views must be in some degree changed."

I should certainly think so. Science is showing some tendency towards

a certain orthodoxy and its consequent dogmatism, and is sometimes found going a little too fast. Some one has said that the man who scarcely lives who is not too credulous. Certain it is that human nature is terribly given to accept assumed facts as unquestionable, on any assumed "authority," or sometimes on no authority at all, beyond anecdote. If the Scotchman of the story about the Royal Society and the fish was a reality, it is a pity there are not more in the world of the same not-easily-convincible turn of mind, more who will not allow "authority" to override their common sense—if they have any!

"FRANC TIREUR."

EVENTS AND COMMENTS.

"To die is the common lot of humanity. In the grave the only distinction lies between those who leave no trace behind, and the heroic spirits who transmit their names to posterity." The men who figured most conspicuously in the greatest of modern times, are rapidly passing away. Lincoln, who was perhaps the most prominent figure in the group, fell by the hand of an insane assassin, just as victory had perched on the banner of the Union. Stanton, his secretary of war, it was said committed suicide. Seward, his secretary of State, after escaping death at the hand of a murderer, has long since passed away. Lee, the Christian soldier and military genius died a paroled confederate prisoner of war. Breckenridge, the polished statesman and confederate secretary of war has gone. Benjamin, the Attorney-General of the Confederate States, to escape the horrors of a dungeon fled to England, and before his death became one of the legal lights of Temple Bar. Jefferson Davis and General Grant still survive; the former in his quiet home amid the balmy breezes of the South, calmly awaiting his final summons to "famous eternal camping ground;" the latter with a loathsome disease, after conquering the hosts of the South, is now fighting his last great battle on earth, and death must soon claim him as its victim.

Cholera is again on the march, and, in its wanderings around the globe, following the tracks of commerce and civilization, it may perhaps call a halt at Halifax and other seaports in Nova Scotia. As one who has had considerable experience with this malady, I would say that it is about time that our "red tape" officials were seriously looking into the matter. Proper sanitary and quarantine regulations will save many lives, if cholera should again (as in 1832) unfortunately reach our shores.

"The Mullien leaf in the treatment of consumption," was the subject of a very interesting paper before the International Medical Congress at Copenhagen last year. The curative properties of the Mullien are greater, it is claimed, in the earlier stages of consumption, than any other known remedy. As this disease claims more victims, it is said, than any other in the long catalogue of human maladies, would it not be advantageous for some of our young doctors to engage in an investigation of the subject?

The Southwark Mills in Philadelphia have lately shut down, throwing one thousand hands out of employment. Why is it that our neighbours have so many "strikes" and so many idle laborers? The people of the United States claim that they have a "tariff" to protect their factory hands from "Free Trade England," and yet the cry of "hard times" is heard all over "Brother Jonathan's" land. Perhaps the proportion of laborers engaged in manufacturers in the world is greater than is the proportion of those who choose to till the earth for a living. If more people would engage in agriculture in the United States, and in Canada too, there would be more prosperity and fewer "strikes." We seldom hear of a strike among the farmers, they grumble about the weather and bad crops, but they never engage in "labor riots."

A correspondent of the *Halifax Herald* says in regard to the "hospital question," that no one would now think of asking or recommending patients to go to the Halifax hospital? Cannot the Board of Charities place efficient men on the staff of the hospital? If this cannot be done then the Medical College of Halifax had better close up, as medical students will not go where hospital facilities are inadequate to the pursuit of their profession. Perhaps the Dominion Government may see fit to solve the question by establishing a hospital at Halifax under its control. If that be the case, then the Medical College might have the chance of clinical instruction for the students in the new hospital.

VETERAN.

OUR COUNTRY'S FOES.

By J. W. MACDONALD, M. D., L. R. C. S. E.

The war in the North-West is ended, and the infant Dominion has safely issued from her first serious trouble. The action of the Government was prompt, and although many brave lives were lost, and four millions of money were demanded as a sacrifice, no one will grumble at the expenditure. Oh save us from the terrible disasters of war, the scalping knife, the treacherous skulking savage. Save us from the terrors of rebellion and internal strife, and we will not count the cost.

But though one enemy is vanquished, there are others more deadly and destructive still unconquered. One deadly foe has destroyed some twenty thousand lives in Nova Scotia alone, and few are the homes which it has not made desolate. A skulking, loathsome, filthy foe, poisoning our wells and lying in wait in vile, unclean places to destroy the innocent and feeble, a cruel, treacherous, remorseless foe. Twenty thousand killed on our side, and the enemy unconquered? Where is the Government so prompt, ener-

getic, and lavish in battling with Indians and Half Breeds? Can it be possible that we have lost our thousands, and are making no resistance? It is true. Diphtheria and the other pestilences of this country could be stamped out if the Government evinced the same determination that they have shown in regard to the enemy in the North West. The time was, when these diseases were looked upon as visitations of Providence, against which man was powerless, and it became him to submit with patient resignation. Now, they are known to be preventible diseases, born of neglect, and controlled by the simplest laws. Medical science has solved the problem of disease and prevention, but the country, with short-sighted economy, grudges to pay for the prescription.

About the year 1856, diphtheria first made its appearance on the southern shore of Halifax county. Not a single year has passed since that time without a loss of hundreds, in some years thousands of lives by this terrible disease; and notwithstanding repeated and reiterated protests from the medical profession, the Government has maintained the most masterly inactivity. Surely there is something anomalous in the policy of a government that persistently refuses to spend a dollar in the prevention of such a fearful sacrifice of human life.

A very singular portion of history has been preserved in the records of the church of Mayo, which informs us that about the year 664 two kings of Erin summoned the principal clergy and laity to a council at Temora, in consequence of a general dearth, the land not being sufficient to support the increasing population. The chiefs (*majoros populi*) decreed that a fast should be observed both by clergy and laity, so that they might with one accord *solicit God in prayer to remove by some species of pestilence the burthensome multitude of the inferior people, and thus enable the residue to subsist more commodiously.* "Omnnes majoros potebant ut nimia multitudo vulgi per infirmitatem aliquam tolleretur, quia numerositas populi erat occasio famis." St. Gerald and his associates suggested that it would be more conformable to the Divine Nature, and not more difficult, to multiply the fruits of the earth, than to destroy its inhabitants. An amendment was accordingly moved "to supplicate the Almighty not to reduce the number of the men till it answered the quantity of corn usually produced, but to increase the produce of the land, so that it might satisfy the wants of the people." However, the nobles and clergy, headed by St. Fechin, bore down the opposition, and called for a pestilence on the lower orders of the people. The records go on to say that God's judgment immediately fell upon the wicked authors of the petition. The two kings who had summoned the convention with St. Fechin, the kings of Ulster and Munster, and a third of the nobles concerned, were cut off by the pestilence 'Budhe Connail,' which was by some called 'pestis flava,' by others 'infirmitas icteritica.' (Bascomb's History of Epidemics, p. 28.) We cannot read such a record without feelings of amazement and horror. With similar feelings will future generations read that for thirty years the Government of Nova Scotia allowed a preventible disease to devastate the land, without putting forth an effort to stay its progress.

SNAPS AND SCRAPS.

Orange Blossoms is a London ladies' society journal which appeals, almost exclusively, to the aristocratic and would-be aristocratic classes. Though a young paper now, I should not be surprised if it achieved a moderate success, for it is beautifully got-up, and has adopted the modern paragraphic and egotistic style. It presents its patrons each week with a colored engraving of some great lady, a la *Whitehall Review*. It can hardly expect, however, to displace its entrenched and splendidly equipped rival, *The Queen*.

From the following paragraph in *Orange Blossoms* it is quite clear that the editor of a woman's journal need not be in love with female suffrage: "The female politician has been tried in Bradford and found wanting. She had heaps of friends there a few years ago, and the townspeople placed ladies on nearly all the governing bodies of the place, the grammar and high school, the school board, and the board of guardians. But in all these positions, as one of their foremost champions tells me, they have been failures, and have introduced a painful amount of friction and ill feeling into public life, which, while effecting no good purpose would not have happened but for them." The consequence is that the 'cause' has lost ground, and at a recent guardians election the lady who was the most prominent leader in the movement has been thrown out by a large majority. Miss Lydia Becker and others, please take notice."

I gather from the same journal that fashion regulates the price of animals' blood. There are three firms in London who manufacture albumen from the blood of animals, the product being used as the fixer of bright dyes in calicoes and other articles. When bright colors were fashionable for ladies' dresses, the price of the fluid fetched as much as 11d per pail of 3½ gallons. This was in 1880. Now that ladies favor dull or sober colors the price is only 3d., and even at that there is no sale.

If, as is commonly alleged, there is a good deal of snobbery and tuft-hunting in this city, there are also many self-respecting people who will not stoop to fawn on or to flatter or to be patronised by anybody. And their wholesome pride sometimes asserts itself with epigrammatic force. Cards of invitation have once or twice been issued in Halifax worded as follows:—"Mrs. Blank requests the pleasure of Mr. or (*sic*) Mrs. and the Misses Cipher's company on"—etc. It is said that one or two of those cards were answered in this style:—"Mr. or Mrs. or the Misses Cipher regret that they are unable to accept Mrs. Blank's limited invitation for"—etc.

Tin or brass, con- med with tact, is enough now-a-days to win social recognition for a person. It almost takes a smaller number of years than it used to take of generations to "get into society." This change is not to be regretted on the whole, perhaps. But the arts of some social mushrooms are intransferable, while the deportment of others is of a quaintly composite order, being borrowed piecemeal from many and diverse models. Such gentry, when pricked, are very liable to show the Tartar through the veneering. They have observed what gentlemen do on ordinary occasions, but they have no instinct to direct them how a gentleman should act under extraordinary circumstances. An individual answering to this description lately, in a moment of irritation, said something outrageously rude to a poor and seemingly meek acquaintance. "My dear Blank," said the latter quietly, "you have been aping a gentleman for a number of years, but your impersonation is not quite perfect yet."

There has recently been a controversy in the London Standard about utilizing insects as food. One correspondent sent this novel recipe: "Catch your beetles in a soup plate filled with vinegar, and keep them soaking for six hours. Then turn the beetles out, and dry them in the sun for at least two hours, when the outer shell can be easily removed, the flesh then resembling that of a shrimp, to be put into a gallipot and mixed up with flour, butter, pepper, and salt, to a thick paste; stew in the oven for two hours, and, when cold, serve with bread and butter."

At present various insects eat our food, our raiment and our persons. It would certainly seem desirable to turn the tables by eating them. But I should prefer to let some other philanthropist have the honor of introducing this reform.

The pressure of population may, however, make it necessary for the next generation to add insects to their diet. But as the next generation according to pessimists is likely to prove "a generation of vipers," they may take quite kindly to the new food.

If it should become fashionable to place Colorado beetles, locusts and "army worms" upon our bills of fare, we should increase the supply of food for mankind in two ways—by the amount of these insects which we should eat and by the amount of vegetables they would otherwise destroy. In eating locusts, too, we should have the example of John the Baptist to encourage us.

Most of these theorists aim at attaining a second advantage (besides reducing the pressure of population) by an arbitrary and questionable exercise of power on the part of the state. Perhaps as good a proposal as any of them is made by an unscrupulous friend of mine, who suggests the periodical slaughter of office-holders. The death of an office holder, says this desperate character, always creates a new berth! But not always, I fear, a new birth unto righteousness. SNARLER.

THE RESTORATION OF NIAGARA.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

On Wednesday, July 15th, an event occurred at Niagara which must have given pleasure to all lovers of nature throughout the world. A reservation of land on the American side of the river was then formally taken possession of by the State of New York, to be placed at the service of all visitors to the renowned Falls. The ceremony was witnessed by many thousands of delighted spectators from both sides of the line, and the occasion was celebrated with music, orations, fireworks, and a military procession and review.

Those who have visited Niagara can best appreciate the importance of this movement. In the mighty cataract of Niagara, nature has given to man one of the most awe-inspiring and sublime exhibitions of her workmanship. Other scenes surpass it in beauty; there is mountain scenery which is more sublime; but in the combination of grandeur and power, Niagara stands unrivalled. Forming a boundary between two great nations, it would seem as if this grand spectacle were intended for the free enjoyment of the human race; yet men, with their sordid, money-making instincts, have stopped in, and in a measure shorn the sun of its beams. Two centuries ago, when Father Hennepin who accompanied La Salle, the discoverer of Niagara, declared that the universe could not afford its parallel, the summits of its banks were clad with verdure, and the thunder of the cataract was heard through the stillness of the forest. Now the forest trees have disappeared, and the harmony of the great picture is marred by the intrusion of a motley host of structures far from picturesque. Every point along the banks from which the Red Man once gazed in awe upon the scene has now been seized by monopolists and made an additional means of extorting money from the helpless traveller. The elevators, the inclined railways, the obtrusive cabmen, the irrepresible and unescapable girls who sell mementos, the adhesive photographer who takes everybody's picture with the Falls for a back-ground, are only a few parts of the money-extracting machine into which this great gift of nature to man has degenerated.

The Government of New York State has decided to restore the natural scenery of the banks; to buy up all the squatters' interests for a sum of \$1,500,000; and to make all points free of access. The idea was suggested to Governor Robinson of New York State in 1878, by Lord Dufferin, whose practical mind evolved many a great project. Lord Dufferin also suggested that the Government of Ontario, or of the Dominion, should do its part in the great work by buying up the claims on the Canadian side of the river. Mr. Mowatt, Premier of Ontario, maintained that it was a national, not a provincial matter, and an act was passed in 1880 giving the Minister

of Public Works for the Dominion power to acquire such lands as might be deemed necessary. This power has not yet been used, and on the 15th inst. Canadians were called upon to witness American enterprise outstripping them in carrying out the suggestions of a Canadian Governor General. However, let us hope that this reproach will soon be wiped away, and that Mr. Mowatt was not miscalculating when he closed his speech at Niagara the other day with the words:—"I take this opportunity of inviting you all to meet me on the other side within a limited period for the purpose of celebrating the opening of a park there."

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 Loaf	5 1/2 to 5 3/4	
Granulated	7 1/4 to 7 1/2	
Circle A	6 1/2 to 7	
Extra C	6 1/2 to 6 3/4	
Yellow C	5 1/2 to 5 3/4	
Yellows	6 1/4 to 6 1/2	
TEA.		
Congou, Common	13 to 16	
" Fair	18 to 21	
" Good	23 to 27	
" Choice	23 to 31	
" Extra Choice	33 to 34	
" Choice	33 to 38	
COLOM.—Choice		
New Season's Tea	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	
" B R	38	

The above quotations are made by a reliable wholesale house.

SOAPS.		
Ivory bar	0 1/2	
Erasive	0 1/4	
Dominion	0	
Surprise	5 1/2	
Tiger	5 1/2	
Extra Pale	5 to 5 1/2	
Yellow Rose	5	
Mayflower	4 to 4 1/2	
Half Breed	4	
Imperial	4	
No 1 Family	4	
Acadia	3 1/2	
Jumbo	3 1/2	
Brant	3	
Congress	3	
Brown	2	
Toilet 15 to 60c. per doz		
BISCUITS.		
Pilot Bread	2 60 to 2 90	
Boston and Thin Family	0 1/2 to 7 1/2	
Soda	0 1/2 to 8	
do. in lb. boxes, 70 to case	2	
Fancy	8 to 15	
CONFECTIONERY		
Assorted in pails	12	
Mixed	11 to 20	
Lozenges	13 to 13	
1 cent goods 14 in a box	05 to 1 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 7	
Prepared Corn	9	
BUTTER.		
Canadian, new	17 to 19	
N. S.	14 to 18	
EGGS	13	

SUNDRIES.

Tobacco—Black	3 1/2 to 4 6
Bright	4 2 to 5 8
Blacking, per gross	3 00 to 4 00
Blacklead	2 00 to 10 00
Pearl Blue	2 50 to 3 00

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

POULTRY.

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

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	15 00 to 15 25
" Am. Plate	16 25 to 16 50
Pork, Mess, American	15 50 h. 16 00
" American, clear	17 00 to 17 50
" P. E. I. Mess	16 00 to 16 50
" P. E. I. Prime Mess	15 00 to 15 50
" Prime Mess	12 50 to 13 00
Lard, Tubs and Pails	11 to 12
" Cans	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.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

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	6.10 to 6.70	
" mediums	5.10 to 5.25	
Superior Extra	4.50 to 5.00	
Lower grades	3.50 to 4.75	
Oatmeal	4.75 to 5.15	
Corn Meal—Halifax ground	3.50 to 3.75	
"—Imported	3.20 to 3.25	
Brans per ton—Wheat	20 00 to 22 00	
"—Corn	16 00 to 20 00	
Shorts	22 00 to 24 00	
Middlings	23 00 to 25 00	
Cracked Corn	33 00 to 35 00	
" Oats	33 00	
" Barley	31 00	
Pea Meal per bbl.	3 75	
Feed Flour	3 25 to 3 50	
Oats per bushel of 31 lbs	48 to 50	
Barley " of 48 "	70 to 80	
Peas " of 60 "	1.10	
Corn " of 66 "	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	4 00	
No. 3	2 50	
Small	1 50	
HERRING.		
No. 1 Shore, July	none	
" August and Sept.	none	
No. 1, Ingotish	none	
No. 1 Round Shore	1.75 to 2.00	
No. 1, Labrador	none	
ALBACORE	2.25 to 2.50	
CODFISH.		
Large Hard Shore	3.25	
Hard Shore, small	2.75	
Blank	2.25	
Bay	none	
HADDOCK	1.75	
HAKE	1.75	
CUMMINGS	none	
POLLOCK	none	
FISH OILS.		
Cod A	38 to 40	
Dog A	25 to 29	
Pale Seal	none	
HAKE SOUNDINGS	45 to 50c per lb.	

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

FRUIT.

APPLES—American, per bus., in crates	1.50 to 2 00
Strawberries, per qt.	8c to 10c
" per pail	1 00 to 1 25
" per half pail	60 to 75
Gooseberries, per qt.	10 to 12

JOSEPH B. BROWN, 144 Barrington Street, Halifax.

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m.	21.00 to 26.00
" Merchantable, do do.	14.00 to 17.00
" No 2 do.	12.00 to 15.00
" Small, per m.	7.00 to 10.00
Spruce, dimension good, per m.	10.00 to 12.50
" Merchantable, do do.	8.00 to 11.00
" Small, do do.	6.00 to 8.00
Hemlock, do do.	6.50 to 7.50
" common, do do.	5.50 to 7.00
Shingles, No 1, pine, dry, do.	3.50 to 4.00
" No 2, pine, green, do.	1.25 to 2.00
" No 1, spruce, do do.	1.10 to 1.20
Laths, per m.	1.20 to 1.50
Hard wood, per cord	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood	2.25 to 2.50

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
Sort Felt	10 to 20
Wool—clean washed, per pound	10
" unwashed	16 to 17
Green Hides—Ox, inspected, No 1	7
" 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.)

"If ever I love any one at all," she said to herself, "it must be some one whom I feel to be my master. I could not love a man who was weak in body, soul, heart, or mind. I must feel that he is my master; that my soul yields to his; that I can look up to him as the real guiding star of my life, as the guide of my actions. If ever I meet such a man and vow to love him, what will my love do for me? I do not think I could fall in love with a book-hero either; they are too coldly perfect. I should like a hero with some human faults, with a touch of pride capable of being roused into passion."

Suddenly, as the thought shaped itself in her mind, she saw a tall figure crossing the sands—the figure of a man, walking quickly.

He stopped at some little distance from the cliff, and then threw himself on the sand. His eyes were fixed on the restless, beautiful sea; and she, attracted by his striking masculine beauty, the statuesque attitude, the grand, free grace of the strong limbs, the royal carriage of the kingly head, watched him. In the Louvre she had seen some marvellous statues, and he reminded her of them. There was one of Antinous, with a grand, noble face, a royal head covered with clusters of hair, and the stranger reminded her of it.

She looked at him in wonder. She had seen picturesque-looking men—dandies, fops, *petits maîtres*—but this was the first time she had ever seen a noble and magnificent-looking man.

"If his soul is like his face," she thought to herself, "he is a hero."

She watched him quite unconsciously, admiration gradually entering her heart.

"I should like to hear him speak," she thought. "I know just what kind-of voice ought to go with that face."

It was a dreamy spot, a dreamy hour, and he was all unconscious of her presence. The face she was watching was like some grand harmonious poem to her; and as she so watched there came to her the memory of the story of Lancelot and Elaine. The restless golden waters, the yellow sands, the cliffs, all faded from her view, and she, with her vivid imagination, saw before her the castle court where Elaine first saw him, lifted her eyes and read his lineaments, and then loved him with a love that was her doom. The face on which she gazed was marked by no great and guilty love—it was the face of Lancelot before his fall, when he shone noblest, purest, and grandest of all King Arthur's knights.

"It was for his face Elaine loved him," thought the girl—"grand and noble as is the face on which the sun shines now."

Then she went through the whole of that marvellous story; she thought of the purity, the delicate grace, the fair loveliness of Elaine, as contrasted with the passionate love which, flung back upon itself, led her to prefer death to life—of that strange, keen, passionate love that so suddenly changed the whole world for the maid of Astolat.

"And I would rather be like her," said the girl to herself; "I would rather die loving the highest and the best than live loving one less worthy." It had seized her imagination, this beautiful story of a deathless love.

"I too could have done as Elaine did," she thought; "for love cannot come to me wearing the guise it wears to others. I could read the true nobility of a man's soul in his face; I could love him asking no love in return. I could die so loving him, and believing him greatest and best."

Then, as she mused, the sunlight deepened on the sea, the rose became purple, the waters one beaming mass of bright color, and he who had so unconsciously aroused her sleeping soul to life rose and walked away over the sands. She watched him as he passed out of sight.

"I may never see him again," she thought; "but I shall remember his face until I die."

A great calm seemed to fall over her; the very depths of her heart had been stirred. She had been wondering so short a time before if she should ever meet any one at all approaching the ideal standard of excellence she had set up in her mind. It seemed like an answer to her thoughts when he crossed the sands.

"I may never see him again," she said; "but I shall always remember that I have met one whom I could have loved."

She sat there until the sun had set over the waters and the moon had risen; and all the time she saw before her but one image—the face that had charmed her as nothing in life had done before. Then, startled to find that it had grown so late, she rose and crossed the sands. Once she turned to look at the sea, and a curious thought came to her that there, by the side of the restless, shining waters, she had met her fate. Then she tried to laugh at the notion.

"To waste one's whole heart in looking at a face," she thought, "would be absurd. Yet the sweetest of all heroines—Elaine—did so."

A great calm, one that lulled her brooding discontent, that stilled her angry despair, that seemed to raise her above the earth, that refined and beautified every thought, was upon her. She reached home, and Miss Hastings, looking at the beautiful face on which she had never seen so sweet an expression, so tender a light before, wondered what had come over her. So, too, like Elaine—

All night his face before her lived,

and the face was

Dark, splendid, sparkling in the silence, full
Of noble things.

All unconsciously, all unknowingly, the love had come to her that was to work wonders—the love that was to be her redemption.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE STORY OF ELAINE.

Miss Hastings laid down the newspaper, with a quick glance of pleased surprise.

"I am glad that I came to Ombroloigh," she said. "Imagine, Pauline, who is her. You have heard me speak of the St. Lawrences. I educated Laura St. Lawrence, and she married well and went to India. Her husband holds a very high appointment there. Lady St. Lawrence is here with her son, Sir Vane. I am so pleased."

"And I am pleased for you," responded Pauline, with the new gentleness that sat so well upon her.

"I must go and see them," continued Miss Hastings. "They are staying at Sea View. We can soon find out where Sea View is."

"St. Lawrence!" said Pauline, musingly; "I like the name; it has a pleasant sound."

"They are noble people who bear it," observed Miss Hastings. "Lady St. Lawrence was always my ideal of a thoroughbred English gentlewoman. I never heard how it was, but the greater part of their fortune was lost when Sir Arthur died. He left but this one son, Vane; and, though he has the title, he has but little to support it with. I know their family estates were all sold. Lady St. Lawrence has a small fortune of her own, but it is not much."

Again Pauline repeated the name to herself—"Vane St. Lawrence!"—thinking there was a sound as of half-forgotten music in it. That was a name that would have suited the face she had watched on the sands.

"Vane St. Lawrence!"

Unconsciously to herself she had said the words aloud. Miss Hastings looked up quickly.

"Did you speak, my dear?" she asked; and Pauline wondered to find her face suddenly grow warm with a growing blush.

"I think," said Miss Hastings, presently, "that I should like to visit them at once. Lady St. Lawrence may not be staying long, and I should never forgive myself if I were to miss her. Will you come with me, Pauline?"

"Yes, willingly."

She was ready to go anywhere, to do anything, with that great, wonderful love, that great, grand calm filling her heart and soul.

For the first time the sight of her own magnificent loveliness pleased her.

"I may see him again," she thought to herself, with almost child-like simplicity, "and I should like him to think of me."

She took more pains than she had ever taken before; and the picturesque taste that was part of her character greatly assisted her. Her dress was of purple silk, plain, rich and graceful; her hat, with its drooping purple plume, looked like a crown on the beautiful head. She could no more help looking royal and queenly than she could help the color of her eyes and hair. Miss Hastings looked up with a smile of surprise, the proud face was so wonderfully beautiful—the light that never yet shone on land or sea was shining on it.

"Why, Pauline," she said, laughing, "Lady St. Lawrence will think I am taking the Queen of Sheba in disguise! What strange change is coming over you, child?"

What indeed? Was it the shadow of the love that was to redeem her? Was it the light that came from the half-awakening soul? Wiser women than good, kindly-hearted Miss Hastings might have been puzzled.

They were not long in finding Sea View—a pretty villa a little way out of the town, standing at the foot of a cliff, surrounded by trees and flowers—one of the prettiest spots in Ombroloigh. They were shown into the drawing-room, the windows of which commanded a magnificent view of the sea.

Before they had been there many minutes there entered a fair, gentle, gracious lady, whose eyes filled as she greeted Miss Hastings warmly.

"You are like a spirit from the past," she said. "I can see Laura a little child again as I look at you. Nothing could have pleased me so much as seeing you."

Then she looked admiringly at the beautiful girl by her side. Miss Hastings introduced her.

"Miss Darroll," she said, "it seems strange that I should meet you. My husband in his youth knew Sir Oswald well."

Lady St. Lawrence was just what Miss Hastings had described her—a thoroughly high bred English lady. In figure she was tall and upright; her face had been beautiful in its youth, and was even now comely and fair; the luxuriant brown hair was streaked here and there with silver. She wore a dress of rich brocade, with some becoming arrangement of flowers and lace on her head; she was charming in lady-like simplicity and gentleness.

Pauline, knowing that the ladies would have much to talk about, asked permission to amuse herself with some books she saw upon the table.

"They belong to my son," said Lady St. Lawrence, with a smile.

There were Tennyson, Keats and Byron, and written inside of each, in a bold, clear hand, was the name "Vane St. Lawrence." Pauline lost herself again in the story of Elaine, from which she was aroused at intervals by the repetition of the words—"My son Vane."

She could not help hearing some part of Lady St. Lawrence's confidential communication, and it was to the effect how deeply she deplored the blindness of her son, who might marry his cousin, Lillith Davenant, one of the wealthiest heiresses in England. Miss Hastings was all kindly sympathy.

It would be such an excellent thing for him," continued Lady St. Lawrence; "and Lillith is a very nice girl. But it is useless counselling

him; Vano is like his father. Sir Arthur, you know, always would have his own way."

Pauline began to feel interested in this Vano St. Lawrence, who refused to marry the wealthy heiress because he did not love her.

"He must be somewhat like me," she said to herself with a smile.

Then the conversation changed, and Lady St. Lawrence began to speak of her daughter Laura and her children. Pauline returned to Elaine, and soon forgot everything else.

She was roused by a slight stir. She heard Lady St. Lawrence say:

"My dear Vano, how you startled me!"

Looking up, she saw before her the same face which engrossed her thoughts and fancy!

She was nearer to it now, and could see more plainly the exquisite refinement of the beautiful mouth, the clear, ardent expression of the bold, frank eyes, the gracious lines of the clustering hair. Her heart seemed almost to stand still—it was as though she had suddenly been brought face to face with a phantom.

He was bending over Lady St. Lawrence, talking eagerly to her—he was greeting Miss Hastings with much warmth and cordiality. Pauline had time to recover herself before Lady St. Lawrence remembered her. She had time to still the wild beating of her heart—to steady her trembling lips—but the flush was still on her beautiful face and the light in her eyes when he came up to her.

Lady St. Lawrence spoke, but the words seemed to Pauline as though they came from afar off; yet they were very simple.

"Miss Darrell," she said, "let me introduce my son to you."

Then she went back to Miss Hastings, eager to renew the conversation interrupted by the entrance of her son.

What did Sir Vano see in those dark eyes that held him captive? What was looking at him through that most beautiful face? What was it that seemed to draw his heart and soul from him, never to become his own again? To any other stranger he would have spoken indifferent words of greeting and welcome; to this dark-eyed girl he could say nothing. When souls have spoken lips have not much to say.

They were both silent for some minutes; and then Sir Vano tried to recover himself. What had happened to him? What strange, magic influence was upon him? Ten minutes since he had entered that room heart-whole, fancy-free, with laughter on his lips, and no thought of coming fate. Ten minutes had worked wonders of change; he was standing now in a kind of trance, looking into the grand depths of those dark eyes wherein he had lost himself.

They said but few words; the calm and silence that fell over them during that first interval was not to be broken; it was more eloquent than words. He sat down by her side; she still held the book open in her hands. He glanced at it.

"Elaine," he said, "do you like that story?"

She told him "Yes," and, taking the book from her hands, he read the noble words wherein Sir Lancelot tells the Lily Maid how he will dower her when she weds some worthy knight, but that he can do no more for her.

Was it a dream that she should sit there listening to those words from his lips—she had fancied him Sir Lancelot without stain, and herself Elaine? There was a sense of unreality about it: she would not have been surprised at any moment to awake and find herself in the pretty drawing-room at Marino Terrace—all this beautiful fairy tale a dream—only a dream. The musical voice ceased at last; and it was to her as though some charm had been broken.

"Do you like poetry, Miss Darrell?" inquired Sir Vano.

"Yes," she replied; "it seems to me part of myself. I cannot explain clearly what I mean, but when I hear such grand thoughts read, or when I read them for myself, it is to me as though they were my own."

"I understand," he responded—"indeed I believe that I should understand anything you said. I could almost fancy that I had lived before, and had known you in another life."

Then Lady St. Lawrence said something about Sea View, and they left fairy-land for a more commonplace sphere of existence.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

REDEEMED BY LOVE

"If anything can redeem her, it will be love." So Miss Hastings had said of Pauline long months ago, when she had first seen the grand nature warped and soured by disappointment, shadowed by the fierce desire of revenge. Now she was to see the fulfilment of her words.

With a nature like Pauline's, love was no ordinary passion; all the romance, the fervor, the poetry of her heart and soul were aroused. Her love took her out of herself, transformed and transfigured her, softened and beautified her. She was not of those who could love moderately, and, if one attachment was not satisfactory, take refuge in another. For such as her there was but one love, and it would make or mar her life.

Had Sir Vano St. Lawrence been merely a handsome man she would not have cared for him; but his soul and mind had mastered her. He was a noble gentleman, princely in his tastes and culture, generous, pure, gifted with an intellect magnificent in itself, and cultivated to the highest degree of perfection. The innate nobility of his character at once influenced her. She acknowledged its superiority; she bowed her heart and soul before it, proud of the very chains that bound it.

How small and insignificant everything else now appeared! Even the loss of Darrell Court seemed trifling to her. Life had suddenly assumed another aspect. She was in an unknown land: she was happy beyond everything that she had ever conceived or imagined it possible to be.

(To be Continued.)

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

It is understood in Wall Street, New York, that the silver dollar law requires the Government to coin 2,000,000 silver dollars a month.

The W. H. Harris' Nickel Plate Show exhibits at Halifax on Monday and Tuesday, July 27 and 28. The Harris' Show has made the tour of Canada, and is very highly spoken of wherever it has exhibited. The ring performance is first-class, and the Show is in every respect all it is advertised.

The Critic is the name of a neat weekly paper, published at Halifax. It deals with marked ability with a great variety of subjects, and is one of the most valuable weeklies in the Dominion.—*The Canadian Manufacturer and Industrial World*.

Copies of the Price List of the Provincial Exhibition, to be held in Kentville on Sept. 29, and till following days can be had on application to W. Eaton, Secretary, Kentville, N. S.

The Dominion Parliament was prorogued on Monday last, after a session of nearly six months. The 9th battalion, Quebec volunteers, arrived in time to take part in the closing ceremonies. The Governor-General's speech was brief, and to the point. The legislators who had not already left the capital took their departure immediately after the prorogation.

The trial of Louis Riel commenced at Regina on Monday the 20th inst., Riel's solicitors appear determined to block the wheels of justice by every means in their power. Riel himself, though apparently nervous and ill at ease, speaks in confident tones of the result of the trial.

Harpers Monthly for August promises to be of unusual interest. Victor Hugo is the title of an article by George William Curtis, in which the writer points out the idealism of the French people in their worship of Hugo. The number likewise contains a charming little story full of mystery and uncertainty entitled "The Mystery of Easthampton," by A. A. Hayes.

"The Toronto batteries that have been doing service in the North-West," says the *Montreal Gazette*, "have won by their gallantry a creditable reputation not only for themselves but for Canada also."

One of the best known houses engaged in the book and stationary trade in the Maritime Provinces is that of J. C. Allen and Co., formerly Buckley & Allen, at 124 Granville St. This establishment contains a stock of goods in every department that are always noted for their freshness, variety, and standard quality, as well as for their moderate prices.

Mr. H. E. Twining, formerly of Halifax, now a resident of New York, and a member of the *Art Students' League* of that city, is forming a class for instruction in drawing and sketching from nature during the months of July and August. Those wishing to fill the remaining vacancies may apply to Mr. Twining, 98 Morris Street.

The return of the Halifax battalion after three month's absence in the North-West, will be a source of satisfaction to their many friends in this city. Our young citizen soldiers have performed without a murmur the duties which devolved upon them, and they have displayed in a marked degree those powers of endurance for which Nova Scotians are proverbial the wide world over. In the ovations which they have received during their homeward journey, and in that tendered them by the citizens of Halifax, our volunteers will recognize the hearty expression of a grateful people for the sacrifices and hardships which they have endured in the interests of our common country.

The Eighteenth Annual Convention of the Y. M. C. A., is to be held in St. John, August 13th, and it is confidently expected that the gathering will be the largest ever held in the Maritime Provinces. In addition to the delegates from the three Lower Provinces there will be present some of the leaders of the Association in the United States. The programme of the proceedings is varied and interesting, and it fully carried out should be the means of arousing a deeper interest in the work now being carried on by the Y. M. C. A.

During a recent trip of the *S. S. Marion* on the Bras d'or lake the passengers were much interested in the feat of a horse owned by Mr. McPherson, which followed its master from the ferry boat to the steamer up a very steep incline as nimbly as a cat.

Our American cousins visiting the Bras d'or Lake frequently express their surprise at the fact that more Nova Scotians are not attracted thither during the summer season. The truth is that it has only been during the past few years that the lake has been made accessible to travellers and it will doubtless soon become a favorite resort for Nova Scotians as well as American tourists.

The old fortress of Louisburg, famous in the annals of early colonial history, is now scarce discernible, and were it not for the occasional mound, with here and there the remains of the old fortifications, the tourist might leave the place with doubts in his mind as to whether he had really visited the proper locality. Louisburg is now a thriving village and along the shores of its commodious harbor are dotted the neat and comfortable homes of many a prosperous fisherman.

Should the British government succeed in its attempt to secure for the people of Newfoundland the exclusive control of the west coast of that island, Sydney and North Sydney would soon build up an extensive trade with that section of the ancient colony.

We regret to record the death of Henry Hesselein, for many years the popular proprietor of the Halifax Hotel. The deceased was 75 years of age. He leaves a wife and two sons.

All the window-glass factories in the Pittsburg district have closed down for the summer vacation, that is, until September 1. The season has been an extremely unprofitable one, and unless business improves it is probable that many factories will not resume work on the date fixed.

The Mormons at Salt Lake City on July 4, it is said by orders from the head of the Church, hung the United States flag at half-mast on public and private buildings, saying that the Fourth of July was a day of mourning to "this people, whose best men were in the penitentiary by virtue of Federal officials' perversion of all principles of law and liberty."

TESTING THE NEW BRIDGE.—Locomotive No. 22, of the New Brunswick Railway, driven by the Supt, Mr. F. W. Cram, crossed the bridge at the falls on Monday with five flat cars. No vibration was perceptible. Among the gentlemen on the cars were Mr. Abbott, President of the bridge company, Mr. Hogan, the contractor, Mr. Archibald of the I. C. R., Mr. T. B. Robinson, Mr. E. R. Burpee, Mr. Howard McLeod, Mr. J. Henry Leonard and others.

There are in the United States but three hundred clerical wheelmen, including twelve doctors of divinity, ten theological professors, some twelve authors, several editors, and many pastors of prominent churches. About forty or fifty of these gentlemen are to unite in a tour of three weeks in Canada, riding over 621 miles of the best roads on this continent. The arrangements have been under the supervision of the Rev. Sylvanus Stall, of Lancaster, Pa. The start is to be made at Niagara Falls, August 5, and the route by daily stages leads through Hamilton, Galt, Woodstock, London, Goderich, Stratford, Guolph, Toronto, Newcastle, Brighton, Napanec, Kingston, by steamer among the Thousand Islands, and return to Niagara Falls August 26. The entire expenses of the tour, including hotel bills and transportation while in Canada, is not to exceed \$30. A western division starting at Detroit, is to join the Eastern party at London.

The following portion of our epitome of the proceedings at the Provincial Educational Association could not appear last week:

At the evening session on Wednesday Dr. Allison, Dr. Rand, Superintendent Crockett, (N. B.) Superintendent Montgomery (P. E. I.) and Professor Higgins, each delivered an address exhorting and encouraging the teachers to still greater efforts, with a view to preparing the sons and daughters of Nova Scotia for the great battle of life.

On Thursday a paper was read by Principal McKay of Pictou on "English Orthography," and another by Inspector McKenzie on the Common School Course of Study. Mr. McKay's paper advocated the entire abolition of the present English alphabet and the substitution of about forty marks or signs representing the elementary sounds of the language. He gave many figures and calculations to show that such a phonic alphabet, once adopted, would be highly advantageous. Inspector McDonald, Antigonish, considered Mr. McKay's paper a most valuable one. He gave his reasons for this belief, and also for the opinion that there would yet be a revolution in English spelling. Professor Eaton, Assiat-Secretary McEchen and Principal Calkin, while pleased that this interesting paper had been read, deprecated the idea that such a wholesale change would ever be practicable. Professor Eaton believed that any person that learns to read English can become a good speller simply by a careful and extensive reading. Assiat-Secretary McEchen was disposed to regard Mr. McKay's ingenious arguments as a huge and clever joke. He knew that English spelling might be greatly simplified just as French spelling has been; but had good reasons for believing that the process of simplifying would have to be supervised by some such authoritative, competent body, as the French Academy is with respect to the French language. A lively discussion followed the reading of Inspector McKenzie's paper. It was begun by the Assiat-Secretary when he introduced the subject of "Grammar text books," and it was continued by Messrs. Hall, Johnson, Burbridge and Cameron. From the cordial way in which the meeting received some of the assailants of the new grammar, it seemed clear that that book, as a text-book for junior learners, is far from popular with the majority of our teachers.

Afterwards Superintendent Montgomery gave an interesting sketch of P. E. Island schools, which we understand are under very efficient supervision. Addresses by Professor Eaton, Dr. Allison and others, closed the meeting for this year.

The Lady Readers of the Critic will please observe that "Smith's Freckle Lotion is a perfectly harmless preparation for removing Freckles, Tan, Moth Patches, and all undue Roughness and Redness of the Skin, leaving the complexion fair and velvety. And gentlemen, try a bottle of "Smith's Pimple Wash," if you are troubled with Pimples, Pzema, Tetter, Barber's Itch, etc. These preparations are sold at the London Drug Store, 147 Hollis St. J. GODFREY SMITH, Dispensing Chemist, Proprietor, and Agent for B. Laurence the London Optician, whose Glasses and Spectacles have benefited so many.

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

Dear Sir,—The bottle of PUTTNER'S EMULSION my wife ordered of you last month, was duly received. You wish to know the effect it had upon the patient, and I very cheerfully give it to you, as it saved my little one's life.

The child to whom it was given, aged one year, had been very sick with bowel complaint and teething for about two months, seemed to receive little or no nourishment from milk, beef tea, or any other kind of food. As a last resort, the attending physician prescribed a bottle of the Emulsion, giving him first a sample bottle which you had sent him. That sample bottle had wrought a change for the better within twenty-four hours after he had commenced taking it, and has gained rapidly ever since, and to-day is well.

Please accept our hearty thanks for the bottle of Emulsion you so kindly sent, and have no doubt it saved my little one's life. Wishing you success, I remain,
PUTNAM, CONN. Yours truly, L. M. WILLIAMS, Druggist.

SHIPPING NEWS.

LATEST MOVEMENTS OF NOVA SCOTIA VESSELS

BUENOS AYRES May 31—Sld brig Electric Light, Martell, New York.
 CAMPANO June 18—In port brig Lottie Belle, Murchison, from and for New York
 COPENHAGEN July 10—Sld ship Sovereign, Putnam, America.
 DEMERARA June 24—In port brig S J Musson, Larson, from Halifax, ar 17th; Sappho, Briukman, from do, ar 22nd; schr Beatrice, Purdy, from Summerside, PEL, ar 22nd.
 DOVER July 13—In port ship Stamboul, Cann, New York for London.
 GENOA July 9—Sld barque Lennie, Harris, Philadelphia.
 GLOUCESTER July 11 Ar brig Medina, Ryan, Musquodobut.
 GAUSON July 12—Ar barque Batty (Nor), Haegensen, Halifax.
 GLASGOW July 12—Ar barque Indiana (Nor), Bjonness, Parrsboro.
 HONO KONGU July 11—In port barque Director, Bogart, for Portland, O.
 HULL July 11—Sld barque J E Graham, Cochran, New York
 Ar in the Mersey July 13—barque Eleanor, Mosker, Chatham, NB
 LONDON July 13—Old ship Minnie Swift, Liswell, New York
 LISBON to July 13 Ar barque Austria, Dakin, Sourabaya.
 MELBOURNE to July 13—Ar ship Record, Forbes, New York
 MONTEGO BAY, JA. July 10 Ar brig Evangeline, English, Halifax
 DELAWARE BREAKWATER July 12—Sld barque Vikar (Nor), Magnusen (from Havre) West Bay, NS.
 ROTTERDAM July 11—Sld barque Avonport, Smith, New York.
 SHIRENESS July 11—Ar barque Agantyr (Nor), Holmer, Parrsboro.
 St THOMAS June 19—Ar brig Georgia, Zwicker, Martinique (and sld 29th for St Domingo). 20—Myrtle, Starrett, Granada (and sld 26th for Annapolis, NS). 24 brig Halifax (Dan), Petersen, St Domingo (and sld for Martinique). 27—schr Wandrain, Hatfield, New York. 30—Isabella, Fraser, Halifax (and sld July 4 for Turk's Island). 30—brig Glenorchy, Carlin, Martinique (and sld for Porto Rico and north of Halifax).
 WILMINGTON July 13—Old barque Ella Moore, Myers, Harburg.
 YOKOHAMA June 10 Ar ship Tokique, Davis, Cardiff.
 St PIERRE, MART, July 11—Old brig Bohemia for Delaware Breakwater.
 CIEFUEGOS July 6—Ar brig Charles A Sparks, Harris, Annapolis.
 NEW YORK July 14—Ar ship Dunrobin from London; barques Gladovia, Knowlton, Coruuna; Cyprus, Parker, Fowey
 Old 14—brig Martha J Brady, for Bridgewater.
 Sld 14—brig Albion, for Halifax.
 PORTSMOUTH, NH, July 14—Ar schr Second, Durant, Parrsboro.
 ANTWERP July 14—Ar ships Larnica, Sinclair, New York; Equator, Grant, do.
 Sld 13—barque Strathome, Fleming, Baltimore
 BAHIA June 20—Sld brig Columbia, Mustard, Halifax.
 In port 15—barque Milo, Long, from Rio Janeiro, ar 2nd from Montreal.
 BOMBAY July 14 Ar barque Annie Stafford, Brett, New York.
 CANA July 7—Ar brig Beasie May, Beck, New York via Gibraltar.
 CIEFUEGOS July 6—In port barque John Gibson, Nickerson, Idg.
 GRIMSBY July 13—Sld barque Nellie T Gust, Cann, New York.
 LIVERPOOL July 13 Sld barques Nema, McNutt, Rio Janeiro 14 Lizzie Perry, McHenry, Pensacola.
 LONDON July 14—Ar ship Stamboul, Cann, New York.
 Sld 14—steamer Faraday for Halifax.
 MANILLA May 26—In port barque Lalla, LeBlanc, for Montreal.
 NEWCASTLE, DEL, July 13—Passed down ship Fred B Taylor for Hogo.
 NEW YORK July 14—Ar brig Peerless, Morrison, Antigua.
 Old 14—brig Martha J Brady, Harvey, Barbadoes (not as before).
 Passed through Hell Gate 14—barque Cuba, Davison, New York for Rosario (and anchored off Whitcote).
 SOURABAYA May 31—Sld barque Venetia, Perry, Ambolna and Yokohama, to load cargo ex barque Guiana, from New York.
 St JAGO, CUNA June 28—Ar schr Kesia, Seaboyer, Lunenburg, NS. 30 Maggie F, Martell, Halifax.
 HAVRE July 13—Sld barque Kate Burrill, Bell, St John, NB.
 NEW YORK July 15—Ar ships William, Journey, Liverpool; Flora P Stafford, Smith, Bremen; Bedford, Congdon, Amsterdam.
 PORTLAND, ME, July 15—Old brig Edward D, Donost, Meteghan.

VINEYARD HAVEN July 14—Ar schr Byron M, from New London for Canning.
 WESTPORT July 13—Sld brig Argyll, Wilbur, Sydney, CIL.
 ANTWERP July 14—Sld ship Herbert Beach, Killam, Philadelphia.
 AUX CAYES June 19—Ar schr Iolanthe, Card, Wilmington, NC.
 BRISTOL July 15—Sld barque Tamar E Marshall, Parker, Sydney.
 DELAWARE BREAKWATER July 15—Passed up ship Bonanza, Doty, Antwerp for Philadelphia.
 Passed out 14—ship Fred B Taylor from Philadelphia for Hogo.
 LIVERPOOL July 15 Sld ship Minnie Burrill, Robertson, Sydney, CB.
 FALMOUTH, E, July 17—Ar atmr Caledonia, Forshaw, Boston via Halifax for London.

REPORTS, &c.

Ship Bedford (of Halifax, NS), Congdon, at New York from Amsterdam, had a continuation of WSW and SW winds and fog during the passage; June 10 had a heavy gale from SW: 28th, lat 47 12, lon 43 10, saw a large iceberg; July 1, lat 44 27, lon 49, during a dense fog, came near striking a small iceberg; west of the Banks had variable winds and calms: July 8 lat 41 02, lon 51 20, Magnus Brovig, of Norway, aged 23 years fell overboard and was drowned.
 Ship Steinvora, of Pictou, NS, arrived at Salem June 25 from Calcutta, discharged her cargo of 7,401 bales of jute in an almost perfect condition, only 5 bales having been damaged, and those very slightly.
 NASSAU, NP, July 6—Schr Henrietta, Smeltzer, from Salt River, Ja, which put in here leaking, with a cargo of sugar some weeks ago, having finished repairs and reloaded her cargo, cleared to-day for Halifax. (She was before reported bound to Boston.)
 QUEENSTOWN June 30—The barque Northern Queen, of Yarmouth, NS, Estol from Cardiff, coal, for Rio Janeiro, has put in here leaky, captain thinks through the bow ports.
 QUEBEC July 13—Steamers arriving still report encountering numerous icebergs on the voyage across, more especially around the Straits of Belle Isle
 St JOHN, NB July 16—The following charters are reported. Barque Virginia J. Stafford, Portland to Montreal, for orders, lumber \$10.50. Buenos Ayres \$11. Rosario \$12.50, barque Magnolia, Bay Chaleur to Boston, railroad ties, 14c.
 NEW VESSELS Barque Stadama, 1,011 tons register, was launched on the 13th from the shipyard of Capt Geo E Peters, Port Grenville, Parrsboro, and the ship Charles F Whitney, 1,631 tons register, on the 14th, from the shipyard of Spencer's Island company, at Spencer's Island, Parrsboro. Both vessels are chartered to load deals for United Kingdom.
 FAST TIME—The Cunard steamer Etruria, which left New York July 4 and arrived at Queenstown Saturday morning, July 11, made the following daily runs—126, 432, 414, 440, 413, 450 and 295 miles—total, 2,900.
 St JOHN'S, Nfld, July 16—Commander Gordon, of the Hudson Bay expeditionary steamer Alert, reports that he left Halifax on May 22, passed through 50 miles of Gulf of St Lawrence ice; called at Blanc Sablon on June 1, left on the 4th and encountered a belt of heavy Arctic ice along the coast of Labrador, ranging from 30 to 100 miles wide; reached Nackrack, north of Cape Brest, June 12, and there met a solid ice pack; drifted close to Resolution Island for several days, and finally was jammed 10 miles south-east of Cape Brest, and remained beset in the ice for 21 days, seriously damaging her bows by the ice nip, got clear July 4 and 40 miles off Cape Brest was again jammed, continued drifting through the ice with a six knot tide till the 8th, and then bore up for Newfoundland; on that day spoke the Dundee whaler Maria, well fished.

SPOKEN.

Ship Rossignol, from Rio Janeiro for St John, NB, July 9, lat 30 44, lon 67 53.
 Barque Nova Scotia, from Antwerp for New York, July 7, lat 43 24, lon 40 16.
 Barque Romanoff, Doty, Antwerp for Philadelphia July 12, lat 40 40, lon 69.
 Barque Wellington from Havre via Plymouth for New York, June 25, Lizard bearing E by S 60 miles.
 Barque Saga, McDonald, from Fowey for Philadelphia, July 4, lat 43, lon 59.
 Barque Edward D Jewett, from Dunkirk for New York, July 9, lat 42 31, lon 52 57.
 Barque Crusader, bound east, all well, July 11, lat 40 45, lon 61 45.
 Barque Nimbus, from Antwerp for New York, July 12, lat 41 14, lon 66 41.
 Barque Blinnie Carmichael, June 8, no lat, &c.
 Schr Clifford (of Lunenburg), from Falmouth, Ja, for —, July 9, lat 29 48, lon 74 20.
 Barque Gloire, Davidson, from Parrsboro, NS, for Liverpool, July 12, lat 41 27, lon 47 25.
 Barque Adele, Babin, from Philadelphia for Alicante, July 12, lat 41 21, lon 47 37.

TRADES UNIONS.

A POWERFUL ARGUMENT IN THEIR FAVOR BY MAYOR GRACE OF NEW YORK CITY.

One of the most remarkable speeches ever delivered in support of Trades Unions by any man in public life, is the one delivered recently by Mayor Grace of New York City, at the banquet given by Typographical Union No. 6 of said city, in honor of the delegates to the International Typographical Union. Mayor Grace himself is a man of wealth, a manufacturer and merchant of large means, whose words should have weight among not only capitalists, but also among that class of workmen, who are opposed to trades unions or ignorant of their benefits. We here give the speech in full:—

On none of the many occasions during the past few years upon which I have been asked by virtue of my office to respond to the toast of the City of New York, have I done so with greater pleasure or deeper interest than I do to-night. I find myself called upon to-night to answer to the well-worn toast at a dinner, which follows upon a gathering of the representatives of all of the Typographical Unions of the United States, and if the toast be old, such occasion is not only for me altogether new, but it is comparatively new in the industrial annals of this country. It is but a few years ago that such a gathering as this was not only unheard of, but unthought of. It is symptomatic of a state of things altogether modern, and marks a phase of industrial progress which is fraught with the deepest and most serious meaning for all of you, and for all you represent. You are all unionists, warm advocates of, and believers in the efficacy of and advantages of trades unions, and as such, you represent an institution which is quite as natural, and which may be made quite as useful as any of the institutions which may spring out of the condition of organized society. I remember when trade union congresses were first held in England; the occasion were availed of by gentlemen of influence other than the unionists themselves, for the delivery of speeches and orations in advocacy of their principles. But the men who met in these congresses were practical business men who knew what they had met for, and who needed no defense of their meetings and their principles, and so the practice was at last forbidden by a standing order that "papers in defense of trades unions are unnecessary." Now I agree fully with the spirit of that order, and I wish not to be understood as regarding it as necessary to say anything in defense of trades unions, but I do nevertheless desire to say something with reference to them as the result of calm and careful study on my part, which may serve some proper purpose, as calling attention to their place in the commonwealth.

In ancient times when half, or even more, of the world were slaves of the remainder, there was no such thing even as a working class in the present sense of the word. There was no struggle between capital and labor, because there was no hiring of free laborers. The capitalist employer in the modern sense of the term was entirely unknown until the seventeenth century, so that both capitalists and wage workers are thus late economic and political developments. When in the fifteenth century, for the first time in history, good times came for the English workman, and they were in a measure placed beyond want and partially relieved from incessant toil and so were afforded some leisure in which to talk and think they began to combine, for combination always follows close upon leisure and community of thought. But for three centuries all the other classes of society, aided by the strong arm of the law, combined against the workman, and so in England from the beginning of the sixteenth century until well on in the nineteenth, to quote the greatest authority upon the subject, Mr. Thorold Rogers, "a conspiracy concocted by the law, and carried on by the parties interested in its success, was entered into to cheat the English workman of his wages, to tie him to the soil, * * * and to degrade him into irreparable poverty.

The law determined the price of his labor, and when that was insufficient he had to go to the workhouse. It is matter of history that for centuries the life of the workman was little better than that of the beast of the field. The legislature, the law and the courts, all combined in the actual or supposed interest of the employers to keep labor in this condition, and this combination continued throughout Europe, down to the present century. Even to-day, after labor has learned to organize for its own protection, there is a large element in society which seems to think organization a crime and a sin; that they who regard themselves as the elect are alone entitled to exercise the right of combination, and that the law should in some way intervene to protect them from, and to prevent its exercise by, any one else. Until recently, combination by workmen was regarded as conspiracy, and, as such, a crime against the State.

Down to this year of Our Lord 1885 employers have sought to pay the least possible wages and to get the largest possible service, and the government and the law, representing the sentiment of the employing classes, have been directed only too often in that behalf. But this condition of things is changing very rapidly, and those who have heretofore always appealed to the law-makers for help find themselves in a position of unspeakable discomfort, because recognizing the right of the law to interfere, and appealing to the precedent established by the employers, the workmen themselves are now appealing to and securing some degree of attention at the hands of the law-makers. That such a change has been brought about is primarily due to the organization of workmen and trades unions. In the days when combination was unlawful, the unions were necessarily secret clubs, or were disguised as benevolent or friendly societies; and when their friends were harassed or depressed by an unjust law, and were afforded nothing but examples of injustice and cruelty on all hands, it is hardly to be expected that they should themselves entirely escape the tempers and manners of their

times. So, in their early organization, crimes and rank injustice were from time to time committed in their name, for which the name still suffers.

The perpetrators of the Sheffield outrages, for instance, deserved the severest punishment possible, not only because of the nature of their crimes, but because they brought innocent men and unions into disrepute which it has taken years to outgrow. But trades unions as they are to-day organized, "are the natural outgrowth of natural laws," are no longer amenable to the complaints which attended their early state. In England in 1824 the first law permitted the workmen to combine for the purpose of "improving wages and reducing the hours of labor," but for these purposes only, and they were not permitted to hold property for any purposes whatever. These two objects have always been foremost among those for which American unions have been organized, but they have by no means been the only ones. The main purpose has been for the establishment of equality of opportunity without which "equality before the law" is a delusion and a snare. Their main object is to raise wages and shorten the hours of labor only as a means to an end.

That end is, to make the workingman's life less precarious: to make him a better man, a better husband and father, and a better citizen. Such being their actual purpose not only, but their achieved result, as shown in numberless instances, it is not to be wondered at that their power increases with experience, and that their influence becomes every day more potent. In all American trades unions, so far as I am aware, scrupulous care is taken to do only that which is right and lawful. Unjust and unlawful acts are the rare exception, and so marked is this fact, as to make the manifold combinations of capital, which exercise corporate rights by virtue of the authority of laws and in the name of public interest which they constantly evade and violate, stand in shameful contrast with the trades unions to whom incorporation is denied except as benevolent societies. The unions may not be, and they are not always wisely managed. No human concerns are; but they have done and are doing an immense amount of good, have vastly improved the condition of the wage-worker, and consequently the condition of society as a whole. They are democratically governed bodies. Like all other democracies they are not infallible, but they are better than any less democratic form of co-operative organization could be. Their characteristic trait is the absence of trade selfishness or bias. No union in any one trade refuses to help the suffering members of the unions of any other craft. They are organized independently of all particular trade or craft feeling into federal bodies representative of all crafts and callings by which wage-workers earn a living. They are schools for self-government and mutual self-help. They strive for justice for themselves as organized bodies, and as individuals among themselves. They stand by the industrious and condemn the idle. They hate dishonesty and intemperance, and put their seal of condemnation upon whatever is injurious to their handicrafts. They fight valiantly, and generally wisely, for what they consider their rights, and in this they are in the right. I know that these things are not generally believed of them, but the prevalent idea on the part of the easy-going non-worker is gained more from descriptions in novels, or from sensational newspapers descriptions of occasional errors and injustices perpetrated by the union, which no more represent the actual working and purpose than the hemorrhage of the consumptive represents the normal action and real function of the lungs. Of the extension and influence of the unions, their daily work and normal life, the average man and the so-called general reader has only the faintest, if any idea. It is the things which misrepresent that he reads and remembers. The other things don't get into the papers. It is the burglaries and defalcation that are written about most graphically by the reporters.

The greatest result so far attained by trades unions generally has been the raising of wages; and this has had numerous consequent effects, notably in the increased comfort of the worker with all that implies of a better body, a better mind, and a better soul. The shortening of the hours of labor has had the same effect. These things in their turn have made of the better man a better workman. He has become more sober, more industrious, and more skilled. His labor has thus become worth more to his employer and more to the world. As well paid labor it has become more remunerative to the capitalist, until it has come to be recognized as a principle of political economy that "the workingman whose intelligence requires no more than the minimum supervision is a cheap bargain even at the maximum wages." Thus, although trades unions have made wages higher, they have not made labor dearer, and the success of the unions is never in the long run, at the cost of the capitalists. I hold that in the true sense it should be seen, both from the workingman's and from the capitalist's point of view, that there is no natural and necessary conflict between labor and capital, but that they are to each other as the chisel of the sculptor is to the rude marble, without both of which the finished and perfected work cannot exist.

Such being the case, it remains to ask not only what the State and municipal governments owe the workmen, but what the workmen owe them in turn. The State owes them security law, not only of legal equality, but of the equality of opportunity. It owes them a full and fair hearing, and owes their unions and organizations legal recognition, and it owes to them that when it enacts a law in their favor it accompanies it with a penalty for its infringement, as it has not done in the case of the eight hour law. It should either impose a penalty to make its law effective, or leave them off the statute books altogether, for without the penalty they are after all not laws. The city owes them a full voice in its councils, a just and fair opportunity for employment, aside from all partisan political considerations, clean streets, healthy homes, and well enforced police, fire, and sanitary laws. They in their turn owe the State and the city a faithful, loyal interest in all questions of public importance, an unselfish struggle to secure the election of the best and fittest representative in public office, a clean and honest

exercise of the elective franchise, and a realization in thought and deed that the best interest of the community is their interest, and that the good of the whole. If they are indifferent to the demand upon them of the State and the city, if they vote from narrow personal interest or prejudice, or worse yet, if they do not vote at all, if they follow parties or "organizations" blindly, and are willing to be represented in the Legislatures by men who, as is too frequently the case, are unfit to be members of their union, they have only themselves to blame, for they are the majority.

As Mayor of the City of New York, responding to the toast which you have allotted me, I can, in behalf of the City, which I believe will one day be governed by those of its citizens who are self-respecting and laborious workmen, merchants, and manufacturers, instead of the parasite politician, and in order that I may succeed in this work, so far as can be expected of me as a public servant, I ask only the co-operation and support, actively and heartily given through the keen and intelligent interest in public affairs, of the people at large, whose natural enemies are the professional politicians, against whom they must protect themselves at the cost of sleepless vigilance and loyal self-sacrifice for common weal. The State and the city no less, but much more than the unions, demand the best and the continuous thought of all public-spirited workmen. The greater and more active and intelligent the public spirit of the workingman becomes, the sooner will his petitions be heard and his wrongs redressed. His enemies and the enemies of the common weal, who are one, never sleep and never concede except to get a renewal of a lease of confidence, while for their own advantage they make legislation a mockery and the legislative halls a common mart.—*The Carpenter.*

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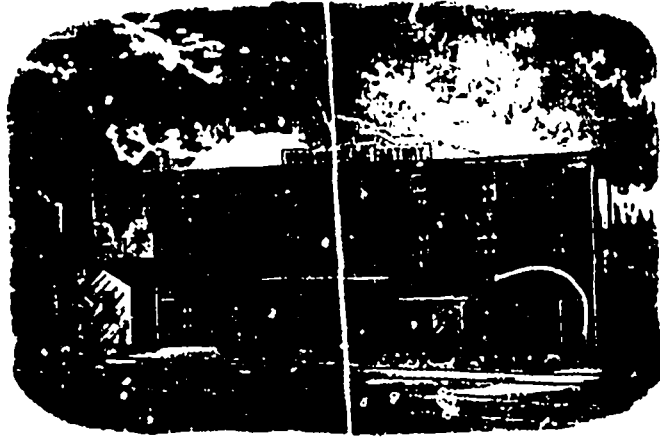
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- 100 " " Dunville's qts, flasks, and 1/2 flasks do,
- 50 " " Rye (in qts and flasks) do,
- 40 " " Old Crow Bourbon do,
- 50 " " Hennessy's 1 Star, 2 Star and 3 Star
Brandy.
- 200 " " Bisquit de Bouche's 1 and 4 Star do (qts,
flasks and 1/2 flasks)
- 100 " " LeRands' Pinet Castillon do (in qts, and
flasks and 1/2 flasks)
- 300 " " Henke's Gin (green cases),
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- 300 " " Key-brand do, do do,
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Has returned to the old stand,
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We have this day been appointed General
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TAILLE, Quebec, the famous Eureka Vinegar
Manufacturers, and will have a full stock of
these established Vinegars continually on hand.
Brands "Eureka" Crystal Pickling, Pure
Malt, White Wine and Cider.
Patronage of the wholesale trade solicited.
GEO FORSYTH & CO.

The Purest Vinegar offered to the Public.

(Extract from Dominion government's official
report on the adulteration of food.)
DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE, 1883.

VINEGAR.—I think it my duty to mention
a sample which was of a remarkably pure qual-
ity. It came from the factory of E. & A.
ROB. TAILLE, of Quebec, and contained 8.28
of acetic acid. It is undoubtedly the best, the
purest and most commendable Vinegar I ever
came across.

Signed) M. FISIT, M. D.

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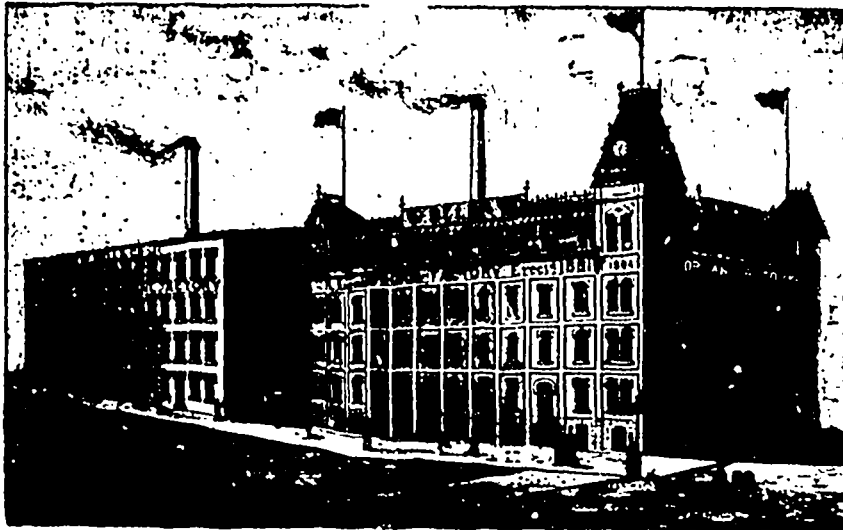
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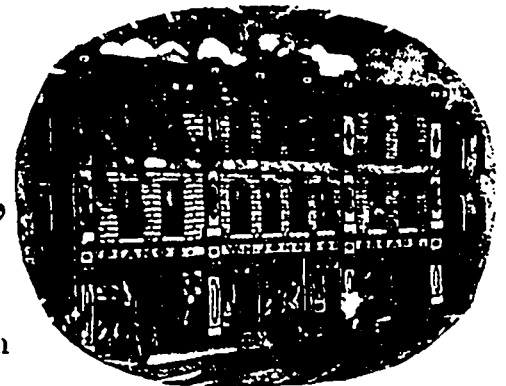
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The splendid powerful and newly Clyde built fast steamers,
DAMARA AND ULUNDA,
will sail as follows, (weather, etc., permitting), to
BOSTON AND HAVRE.

BOSTON SERVICE.
Wharf in Halifax—West India Wharf. In Boston—Lewis Wharf.
HALIFAX TO BOSTON.
Saturday, 18th July.....at 4 p.m.
Wednesday, 29th July.....at 4 p.m.
Saturday, 8th August.....at 4 p.m.
Wednesday, 19th August.....at 4 p.m.
Saturday, 29th August.....at 4 p.m.

BOSTON TO HALIFAX.
Saturday, 11th July.....at 4 p.m.
Wednesday, 22d July.....at 4 p.m.
Saturday, 1st August.....at 4 p.m.
Wednesday, 12th August.....at 4 p.m.
Saturday, 22d August.....at 4 p.m.
Wednesday, 2d Sept.....at 4 p.m.

Leaving Halifax for Port Hawkesbury and Charlottetown the day of Steamers arrival from Boston. Steamers will leave Charlottetown and Port Hawkesbury as follows—
FROM CHARLOTTETOWN TO BOSTON.
Thursday, 16th July.....at 6 p.m.
Monday, 27th July.....at 11 a.m.
Thursday, 6th August.....at 6 p.m.
Monday, 17th August.....at 11 a.m.
Thursday, 27th August.....at 6 p.m.

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

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

HAVRE SERVICE.
HALIFAX TO HAVRE.
Saturday, 11th July.....at 4 p.m.
HAVRE TO HALIFAX.
Wednesday, 29th July.....at 4 p.m.
FARES.
1st Cabin to Havre, \$40. Return, \$60.
1st Cabin to Paris or London, \$50. Return, \$70.
Apply to
A. C. LOMBARD AND SONS, Boston,
F. FICQUET, Havre,
F. T. NEWBERRY, Charlottetown, P.E.I.,
PETER PAINT, Jr., Port Hawkesbury,
J. W. INGRAHAM, North Sydney, or to
JOS. WOOD, Halifax, N.S.

HAMS! BACON! CHEESE! ONIONS!

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