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THE CRITIC.

The Welfare of the People is the Highest Law.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM. (SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.)

HALIFAX, N. S., JUNE 27, 1885.

{ VOL. 2.
{ No. 24.

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The mounted police in the North-West of Canada are to have their numbers increased from five hundred to one thousand men. Such a force, properly officered, should be sufficient to preserve peace and order without the aid of volunteer militia. For the next few years it would be unreasonable to expect the tide of immigration to flow into the North-West, without making an adequate provision for the protection of the settlers.

Lord Randolph Churchill is the leader of the Conservative Democracy in England, and as such he deserves to be recognized by the new premier the Marquis of Salisbury. It would, however, be most dangerous at this critical junction to place this somewhat impetuous politician in the important post of Secretary for India. Lord Randolph is unquestionably a man of ability, but his talents are not of the order that would make him a success as secretary for our great Indian Empire.

On Wednesday next, Dominion Day, the Canadian Club of New York will be opened with appropriate ceremonies. The Canadians, like the Scotch, never forget their native land, and when thrown together in foreign countries they evince the same clanish traits as the latter race. Many of the leading merchants, bankers, and professional men of New York, are of Canadian birth, and the fact that they have united in the formation of a Canadian Club proves that they have not yet forgotten the land of the Hemlock and the Pine.

We understand that the Cleveland administration has expressed its willingness to recommend the renewal of the Fishery clauses in the Washington Treaty, provided that American fishermen are allowed to fish in Canadian waters pending the ratification of the agreement by Congress. This means that for the next six months the markets of the United States are to be closed to Canadian caught fish, while they are to remain open to fish caught by Americans in Canadian waters. The agreement may suit Brother Jonathan, but it's somewhat one-sided nature will make it unpopular with the Canadian people.

It is proposed to change the name of Cape Breton County. The reason is, that at present many outsiders unthinkingly assume that that County embraces the whole Island. We believe the coincidence in the names of the Island and one of its Counties, has militated against the interests of Cape Breton, and therefore we are glad to hear of a proposed change. Sydney, however, should not be chosen. It is a name that another County in this Province had, and has discarded. Most of our readers remember when Antigonish used to be spoken of as "the shire-town of the County of Sydney." Some one of the counties of Cape Breton ought to bear the beautiful name, "Bas D'Or." All whom we have heard discussing the proposed name of Sydney say that that is a very good name for a town, but that they would like something different to apply to the county in which that town is situated.

The power of Disallowance of Provincial Acts vested in the Dominion Government is one which should be exercised most judiciously, otherwise trouble is likely to ensue. When a Provincial Legislature passes an Act which is retrospective in its character, and materially affects a large number of persons living without the Province, it is the duty of the Federal Administration to checkmate such legislation by the use of the power of Disallowance. The Legislature of Manitoba have recently enacted a law whereby the residents in that Province are virtually relieved from all liabilities incurred by them in the other provinces of the Dominion. Were this Act to come into force in two years' time, the business men of the East would be in a position to secure themselves against loss, but as the provisions of the Act are retrospective, inasmuch as they relieve all persons from liabilities previously incurred, it is manifestly unfair to outside creditors, and should therefore be promptly disallowed by the Federal Government.

The present Dominion Government have many supporters in the city of Halifax, and many friends throughout Nova Scotia; they wish to retain their influence in this Province they should remember that this can best be insured by promoting the true interests of the people. The trade of Halifax, and of Nova Scotia with the Upper Provinces, is seriously handicapped owing to the lack of direct communication. The distance between Halifax and Montreal via the Intercolonial being two hundred and ten miles in excess of the shortest and most practicable route between these cities. The government have agreed to pay towards the construction of the shortest line a subsidy of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year for twenty years, which may be considered a liberal grant, but the application of this money is the question in which Halifax is interested, and when our commercial men realize that there is a probability of its being absorbed by a railway which can be of no direct advantage to Halifax it is scarce surprising that our business men, irrespective of party, protest against the appropriation being thus made.

The citizens of Halifax are desirous of seeing the shortest and most practicable route chosen, and the government that thwart this desire must be prepared to abide by the consequences.

The Critic,

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

BY

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A correspondent of a city contemporary the other day became humorous. He wrote of Halifax as if it were a town of the same rapid growth as Boston, San Francisco, or St. Paul.

Advices from Antigonish and Cape Breton report that part of the Province as considerably ahead of the usual time in farming operations. Already the wheat crop in the western counties begins to cause predictions of the best crop since ten or twelve years.

Traffic receipts on the Canadian Pacific Railway for the week ending June 14th show an increase of \$18,000 over those of the corresponding week of last year. The receipts of the Grand Trunk for the same time show a decrease of \$36,168.

An Ontario Conservative journal says that Ontario produces the journalists of the Dominion. Yet the great Conservative newspaper of Ontario, the *Mail*, came to Halifax for an editor in chief, M. J. Griffin. Logan, McNeil, Lyons and Smith, now journalists in the upper provinces, are natives of Nova Scotia.

A Cape Breton correspondent, whose communication has been to hand for some time, will excuse the *Critic* from being a *Grat* journal when we tell him that until of late when our independence became well-known the Liberals of Halifax feared the *Critic* was a Tory journal. We are not, and need not be anything else than perfectly independent. *Est modus in rebus.*

The coming first of July marks the eighteenth anniversary of the birth of the young Dominion of Canada; and when we look back over her brief history we cannot but think that her progress has been satisfactory. Her growth in population, trade, and commerce is of a solid nature, while the development of her agricultural and other great industries are without parallel, saving in the Western States of America and in Australia. Were it not that Canada has in the past been somewhat overshadowed by the United States, the Dominion would to-day be recognized as one of the most progressive countries in the world. The weakness of the Confederation lies in its sectional differences, which may be attributed to the fact that before the Union was consummated the inhabitants of the confederated provinces were comparative strangers to each other. Commercial intercourse has done much towards the unification of the interests of the several provinces, and seconded as it now is by the centralization of our political, religious, and educational interests, we may hope that each year may see the people of the Dominion become more united, and the Confederation cemented in such a manner as to insure its perpetuity.

SCIENTIFIC GLEANINGS.

UTILIZATION OF BONES.

The value of ox bones is considerable. The four feet of an ordinary ox will make a pint of neat's foot oil. The thigh bone is the most valuable, being worth \$80 per ton for cutting into cloth-brush handles. The fore-leg bones are worth \$30 per ton, and are made into collar buttons, parasol handles, and jewelry. The water in which the bones are boiled is reduced to glue, the dust which comes from sawing the bones is fed to cattle and poultry, and all bones that cannot be used as noted, or for bone black used in refining sugar, are made into fertilizers, and help to enrich the soil.

DEFECTS OF CAST-IRON COLUMNS.

The employment of cast-iron columns as main supports has been greatly restricted in Berlin by a regulation issued from the architect's department of the police authorities of that city. The order has been issued in consequence of a discovery made last winter at a fire, when it was found that the cast iron columns had been cracked by the effect of the cold water playing on them while hot. The authorities now insist that when partition walls rest upon cast iron columns, the latter are to be covered with plaster or bricked in, with an air space between the bricks and the column.

HARDENING PLASTER.

A new process for rendering plaster very hard, and capable of being substituted for wood in flooring, has been brought out by M. Julhe. Plaster has this advantage over cements, and even over wood, that it increases rather than diminishes in bulk on being applied to structures; but it fails in hardness and surface resistance. To overcome this difficulty M. Julhe mixes six parts of good plaster with one part of rich lime, recently slaked and finely sifted. This mixture is to be used like ordinary plaster, and the object made from it, when it is very dry, is caused to imbibe a solution of a sulphate which has a base precipitable by lime, and this precipitate insoluble. Such are the sulphates of zinc or iron. The theory of the process is as follows: The lime contained in the pores of the plaster decomposes the sulphate, with production of two insoluble bodies, to wit, sulphate of lime and oxide, which fill the pores of the object submitted to the treatment in question. With sulphate of zinc the object keeps of a white color, but with sulphate of iron the object, at first greenish, takes on drying, and with lapse of time, the color of the sesquioxide of iron. With sulphate of iron the hardest surfaces are obtained, the resistance to rupture being twenty times greater than with ordinary plaster. To obtain the maximum hardness and tenacity it is necessary that the object should first be very dry, and steeped in a solution which is practically saturated. The first immersion of the object in the solution ought not to last over two hours, as a too long immersion at first is apt to render the surface friable. On drying the plaster object afresh after the first immersion, there is no further fear of its becoming friable. If the proportion of slaked lime is too great, the surface is apt to take a very hard marble-like skin, which prevents the hardening of the inner portions of the object. The proportion of one of lime to six of plaster as stated above has given the best results. Plaques made in this way can be browned by rubbing them with linseed oil and litharge and glazed on the surface with hard copal varnish. A beautiful glossy flooring like polished oak can in this way be prepared.

FIR LEAF WOOL.

Fir wool is a textile fiber which in Saxony is manufactured out of the needles of the fir tree, the process being partly chemical and partly mechanical. For this purpose the needles are gathered in spring and summer, when they are young and green, old and withered ones being unsuitable. They are taken into barns, and there dried in a current of air. When dried, they are subjected to a settling and fermenting process similar to that in use for flax. This softens the woody parts and loosens them from the fiber, but the complete separation is only obtained after a lengthy boiling by steam. During this boiling a by product is obtained in the shape of an oil (fir wood oil), which is gathered and sold to chemists as a remedy for rheumatism and gout, its properties being similar to turpentine. The complete separation of bast and fiber is produced exactly as with flax. The fiber is now passed through a milling machine similar to that in use for woolen cloth, and is then carded and spun like cotton. Generally the carded fiber is mixed with a certain proportion of cotton or wool, and thus a kind of merino yarn is produced, which is worked in the hosiery frames into singlets, drawers, and stockings, these fabrics being then sold as anti-rheumatics and as a preventive of gout. When examined under the microscope the fiber appears as a tube, and striped, and as if covered by a fine network. Goods made with this fiber are sold to a considerable extent in Germany, though they are dearer than the ordinary merino goods.

NEVER HEARD FROM.

The Magenta was a very fine new steamer, built of steel according to Lloyd's rules, well equipped, well found, and all recent improvements adopted to facilitate her carrying out the work for which she was built, viz, cable repairing, being, we believe, the last addition to the fleet of steamers belonging to the Eastern extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company, specially designed for cable work. She left the Thames early in March (on her maiden voyage) en route for Singapore, and has not been sighted or heard of since she left the channel, one of her small boats having been picked up about 200 miles off Cape Finisterre. The unsinkable ship remains still to be invented. Everything about a vessel has been greatly improved, but the art of keeping afloat is yet in its infancy.

JUST PUBLISHED!

SKETCHES IN NOVA SCOTIA,
(No. 2.)
BY THE AUTHOR OF "WILL ELSON."
Price 10 Cents.

MORTON'S, 90 Granville Street.

Sketch No. 3 will be of Lunenburg.

TO FARMERS.
LOBSTER GUANO.

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

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

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Dishes served to order at short notice.
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100 do. K. D. CORN MEAL,
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25 do. do. PRIME MESS,
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500 bushels POTATOES.

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Has returned to the old stand,

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Barrister, Attorney, Notary, &c.

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

Patronage of the wholesale trade solicited.
GEO FORSYTH & CO.

The Purest Vinegar offered to the Public.
(Extract from Dominion government's official report on the adulteration of food.)
DEPARTMENT OF ISLAND REVENUE, 1883
VINEGAR.—I think it my duty to mention a sample which was of a remarkably pure quality. It came from the factory of E. & A. ROBITAILLE, of Quebec, and contained 8.23 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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Boys' Suits from \$1.25 upwards.
Infants' Robes, with Bonnet, \$2.25.
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Children's Dresses, Ties, Pinafores, Aprons, &c.
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RELIGIOUS.

CATHOLIC.

Rev. John Beaton, a native of Mabou, Inverness Co., has left Laval, and is about to enter upon parochial work in the Diocese of Arichat.

The young gentlemen from Halifax that are preparing themselves for Holy Orders in Montreal, will soon return to their homes to spend mid-summer vacation.

The estimated cost of the new St. Patrick's Church was about \$60,000, and its actual cost will not be anything beyond this figure. The sum of fifty thousand dollars has already been collected and expended upon it. In this matter, as in others, Archbishop O'Brien manifests a praiseworthy ambition to keep his diocese and people as far as possible out of all debt.

At the late elections in Austria the Socialists, Frothinkers and Radicals combined with the self-styled Liberal Party, in a desperate endeavour to defeat the Conservative Party, which, in that country might fairly be called the Christian Party. The Conservatives, however, have been sustained by nearly two-thirds of the Austrian voters. Part of the programme of the "Liberals" (probably borrowed from the French Radicals) was to have the name of God, and every reference to the Deity, expunged from all text-books used in the common schools.

The Catholic Bishops of Canada have obtained permission from Pope Leo to establish a Canadian Seminary in Rome, that Canadian ecclesiastical students may enjoy the advantages afforded by the Eternal City for the study of theology, philosophy, history, archæology, etc.

It seems now to be definitely settled that the projected American Catholic University is to be located in the District of Columbia. "It is to be a grand school, of the very highest studies," observed the *New York Sun*, "open to all properly qualified students, but to be under Catholic control. Seven of the most eminent professors of Europe—four of them scientists—are already partly engaged for it. Other arrangements are being rapidly made. Sixty-five acres of land adjoining the Soldier's Home at Washington, about three miles from the built-up parts of the city, have been purchased. The location is beautiful and healthy. It is near the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and is easily accessible, either by rail or carriage roads. The amount of money now available for establishing the University, is said to be about one million of dollars, including Miss Caldwell's donation of three hundred thousand dollars."

This is sufficient to start the university, but three or four times that amount ought to be contributed in order to expand it to its proper proportions and place it on a solid foundation. We regard it as certain that it will be. Certainly, there is a sufficient number of wealthy and well-to-do Catholics in the United States to make up this sum or any larger sum that the Directors of the University may require, in order to provide for its full equipment and perfect efficiency in every respect, and to add department after department, and professorship after professorship, so that it may become a University in the true sense of the word, and may successfully vie with any which now exists in Europe. The wants of the church and of our country require this, and less than this should not be aimed at, and, we presume, is not aimed at, by its founders and promoters.

BAPTIST.

We are glad to learn that the Granville Street Church people have taken steps to erect a new edifice on their property on Spring Garden Road. Under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Ciino, the church is making considerable advancement.

It is said that a local sect of Baptists called "the Keonites," with one Association, five churches and 130 members has been founded in Florida. They hold that the body of Christ was unlike ours.

Rev. R. H. Bishop of Freeport and Tiverton Baptist Church, has, on the ground of ill-health, tendered his resignation as pastor, to take effect in August.

The Eastern Baptist Association of Nova Scotia will meet in Central Onslow, Colchester Co., on July 11th. The Convention meets at Amherst on Aug. 22nd.

Connected with the Burmese Mission of the Baptist Missionary Union of the United States there are 103 missionaries, 522 native preachers, 485 churches, and 27,607 church members.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The next meeting of the General Assembly will be held in June next in Hamilton.

Rev. A. Ogilvie Brown arrived from Scotland last week and preached at both services in St. Andrew's Church last Sunday. He is a very pleasing speaker, and a very deep student.

The Rev. Dr. MacGregor has obtained from the General Assembly three months leave of absence to enable him to visit the old country.

The Rev. Naomi Tameera of Japan is now a member of Auburn, New York Presbytery, having been received by letter from the Presbytery of Tokio, Japan. He is the first minister in modern times who has been regularly transferred from a Presbytery in a heathen land to one in a Christian country.

At the late meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada thirteen ministers were received from other churches, being: one from Methodist, four from the Congregational, one from the Baptist Church and seven from other Presbyterian Churches. One application was rejected, two were withdrawn, and one—Rev. C. C. Howie—was placed under the care of the Halifax Presbytery for a year.

HALIFAX LINE OF STEAMERS.

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Built at Glasgow, Scotland 1885, and classed A., at Lloyd's. These vessels have seven water-tight compartments, have been specially surveyed by the English Admiralty, and certified for the public service. The splendid powerful and newly Clyde built fast steamers,

DAMARA AND ULUNDA, will sail as follows—Wood & Co.'s Wharf, (weather etc., permitting), to

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HALIFAX TO BOSTON.

Tuesday, 9th June.....at 12 noon
Tuesday, 16th June.....at 12 noon
Tuesday, 23rd June.....at 12 noon

BOSTON TO HALIFAX.

Friday, 12th June.....at 8 a.m.
Friday, 19th June.....at 8 a.m.
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Single—1st Cabin, with State Room, \$4, return \$12
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Tuesday, 2nd June.....at 4 p.m.
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HAVRE TO HALIFAX.

Wednesday, 11th June.....at 4 p.m.
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Bras d'Or Steam Navigation Co. (Limited.)

Summer Arrangements.

COMMENCING JUNE 15th.

The Steamer MARION will leave Sydney for Port Mulgrave, going through the Bras d'Or Lake, and touching at intermediate ports, on evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The Steamer NEPTUNE will follow on same trip on evenings of Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, both arriving at Port Mulgrave in the morning in time to connect with Express Train going West. Returning, will leave for Sydney every day on arrival of Express Train due at Mulgrave, at 3.10 p.m., Halifax time.

Passengers from Halifax for Sydney will leave North Street Station at 7.30 a.m., Halifax Time, arriving in Sydney on same night.

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50 bbls P. E. Island MEAL and P. M. PORK

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Pans Molasses, bbls Sugar

bbls Bread, bbls Tobacco, Chests Tea, and

General Fishing Supplies.

2000 bxs in tall Lobster Shook

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All kinds of STEAM BOILERS made at short notice.

ON HAND—FOUR BOILERS, Thirty to Thirty-Five horse power, about Thirteen Feet Long, with Fifty-Two three inch Tubes, suitable for Saw Mills or Planing.

Notice to the Public. JAMES GRAY, FUNERAL UNDERTAKER,

245 Grafton St., next to Colonial Market,

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

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All Wool and Three Ply CARPETS ever shown in this city.

Unions, Hems and Druggets, very Cheap.

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

Curtain Poles and Chains, etc., etc.

W. & C. SILVER, Corner Hollis and George Sts.

THE CRITIC.

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

HALIFAX, N. S., SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1885.

OUR CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS.

The Volunteer Militia of Canada have been maintained during the past few years at an annual average cost of about eight hundred thousand dollars, and the expenditure has frequently been regarded as worse than useless; but the wisdom of this outlay was fully shown during the recent rebel outbreak in the Canadian North West. Had the rebellion been sprung upon the country at a time when we were without an organized force, we should have been obliged to appeal to the Mother country for assistance, which would have been exceedingly difficult to obtain, owing to the probability of war between Great Britain and Russia; but even if regular troops could have been supplied, much valuable time would have been lost in transporting them to the scene of the rebellion; which would have given Louis Riel and his followers a great advantage, and enabled them to successfully incite the warlike Indians to take part in the outbreak. To the North West settlers the delay would have meant the devastation of their homes, the ruin of their property, and terrible loss of life. These evils have in great part been avoided by the promptness and readiness with which a small portion of our Canadian volunteers were placed in the field, enabling Canada to crush out in a few weeks a rebellion which, had it not been nipped in the bud, so to speak, might have proved a most serious affair for the Dominion, entailing heavy expenditure, sacrifice of life, and destruction of property.

Canadians have now learned the absolute necessity of maintaining an active volunteer force, such as would be able to cope with any difficulty that might arise in the future; and we may therefore reasonably hope that the expenditure upon the militia will hereafter be heartily endorsed by both political parties. The industry and ability displayed by the minister of militia—Hon. A. P. Caron—during the past few months, entitle him to the gratitude and thanks of the Canadian people, while the heroism and soldierly conduct of the volunteers, and the skill and courage of their officers, deserve the highest meed of praise. Canada has good reason to be proud of her citizen-soldiers, and the government should not be parsimonious in dealing with those who have borne without a murmur the dangers and exposure of the campaign; and they should likewise insure by liberal appropriations the continued efficiency of our militia.

RECIPROCITY.

Should Sir John Macdonald within the next month, appeal to the country, making reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada the principal plank in his platform, he would undoubtedly be returned to power by an overwhelming majority, but reciprocity would by no means be assured. The Tariff wall, which now prevents the free interchange of the natural products between these two great sister nations, is still supported on the American side by the props of public opinion. Let these be removed, and the wall will soon be levelled to the ground. Canada has by Act of Parliament agreed to admit, duty-free, upwards of thirty of the chief natural products of the United States, provided that the Government of Washington make a like concession to the people of this country. In some quarters the Canadian Government has been accused of displaying indifference to the interests of Canada in that it has not more vigorously pressed upon the authorities at Washington this question of reciprocal trade. The answer to this accusation is, that Canada has done her part in the matter, and that her chances would in no wise be enhanced by going, hat in hand, to beg of her neighbor as a favor, that which would be mutually advantageous to both countries. It cannot, however, be beneath the dignity of true statesmen to study this question in all its bearings, and thus prepare themselves to prove by weight of argument that the benefits to be derived from reciprocity would be quite as great to the United States as to Canada.

The sectional influences which have been brought to bear upon the American Government find their counterpart in Canada in the coal and flour duties. The manufacturers of New England, and the miners of Pennsylvania and Ohio, are desirous of obtaining cheap coal and cheap bread; but the price of these commodities must always be abnormal, so long as the coal from Nova Scotia, and the wheat from Ontario, are regarded as proper commodities upon which to impose taxation. In like manner the people of Nova Scotia are forced to consume Ontario flour, or pay an unreasonable tax upon that to be obtained from the adjacent ports of the United States, while the people of Ontario are obliged to purchase the coal raised in the distant mines of Nova Scotia, or hand the government a cheque for 60 cts. for each and every ton of bituminous coal imported by them. If the Dominion Government could present such a case as would induce the American Congress to abolish the duties upon these two important commodities, they would at once be reckoned as benefactors, not only by Canadians but also by hundreds of thousands of the citizens of the United States. Will Sir John not take the initiative in the matter of the coal and flour duties, and thus insert the thin end of the wedge of reciprocity?

THE FRENCH-CANADIAN PROBLEM.

A bitter controversy, engendering much bitter feeling, has just arisen between some of the English papers of Ontario and the French journals of Quebec. Partly, no doubt, for political purposes, some of the Reform papers of the former province have published articles which are very distasteful to the French element in our population. Among these papers are the *Toronto News*, the *St. Thomas Journal*, the *Guelph Mercury* and the *Ottawa Sun*. On the other side the *Courrier du Canada* has published, and *L'Éclair* republished some trenchant articles in defence of their fellow-countrymen. An eloquent and vigorous reply to the English papers mentioned appeared in the *Courrier* under the rather suggestive heading, "Francophobia." We translate literally from it some sentences which will show our readers the standpoints from which the French-Canadians view the matter. In reply to the contention that, by the right of conquest, the French language, laws, and social system should have ceased to be recognized, the *Courrier* says:—"Let us give to words their proper meaning. There is in our history a cession, the result of a treaty by which the political government of Canada passed from France to England.—nothing more. We retained our religion, our language, our institutions, our laws. From being subjects of the king of France, we became subjects, and loyal subjects, of the king of England. . . . We remained masters of our soil, of our altars and our hearths. This land of New France continued to be our own native land, and those who came hither in the wake of the English soldiers came to our home and we might well have treated them as foreigners," etc.

Referring to the charge, too well founded we fear, that the French Canadian population are an obstacle in the way of Canadian progress, the writer continues somewhat *boastfully*: "Progress! what progress? Is it intellectual, social, or material? In the intellectual sphere we are your masters. Where are your historians whom you can place side-by-side with Ferland and Garneau? Where are your poets who can dispute the palm with Cremazie? Where are your writers on law who can equal Etienne Parent? In history, in poetry, in philosophy, in eloquence, in historical, scientific and bibliographical lore, we march ahead of you, and you follow us" (111) That he is not ignorant of the importance which Quebec derives from its situation is apparent from the following.—"If we understand rightly, you wish to expel Quebec from the Confederation. But what would you do without us? Where are your sea-ports? We hold you by the River St. Lawrence, we hold you by the Intercolonial, we are really the necessary vestibule of the whole federal edifice. Quebec can dispense with Ontario, . . . but Ontario wants Quebec, if it is only to obtain right of way."

This style of argument will do no good. It is a pity that the discussion has taken so direct a turn. Whatever may now be said as to the un-wisdom of the British North American Act, will not alter the facts of the case; and any legislation which attempted to deprive the French Canadians of their privileges would only cause open revolt. On the other hand, notwithstanding the very modest opinion which the writer quoted from entertains of his fellow-countrymen, few disinterested, thinking men can doubt that Goldwin Smith was right in calling the French element a non-conductor of civilization and material progress. To bridge over the chasm which separates the French from the English-speaking people of the Dominion will be the work of ages. Mild measures which will do their work gradually, are all that can be relied upon for years to come. The emigration of the French into other provinces and the settlement of Englishmen among those who remain may gradually break down the race-barrier which now exists. The study of English in the schools of Quebec might be strongly encouraged by government in order to prepare the way for making English the only official language. But these changes must be very gradual, and all feelings of rivalry excited by the press will only render them more difficult to be effected. In the article quoted from, there is one paragraph to which we can fully subscribe:—"No, it is not by insults and calumnies that the alliance of races, so necessary in this country, will be cemented. Such provocations are dangerous. Having become a system, they would speedily lead to the ruin of our political constitution."

The Dominion is recognizing the genuineness of the claims of Cape Breton to the consideration of our legislators. Now, more than ever, it is incumbent upon the Local Government to do something for that Island. We always thought the Dominion Government would eventually take the lead in giving a railway to Cape Breton, but knowing the extensive needs of the Island as well as the obligations of the Local Government with regard to it, we have always maintained that Cape Breton should get her proportionate share of provincial monies. The two chief reasons for this cannot be too often repeated:—1. Expenditures made for the purpose of developing the resources of Cape Breton will in time prove a splendid investment for this Province. 2. Cape Breton, comprising about one-fourth the population of this Province, and having in the past contributed very largely to our local revenue without receiving any recognition, is now, in common justice, entitled to provincial monies equal to about one-fourth the total amounts expended by the Local Government in Nova Scotia Proper since Confederation.

In reply to a Nova Scotian correspondent, the *Montreal Star* says: "No writer from the Lower Provinces, as far as we know, edits a British Columbia paper." We beg to remind our contemporary that P. S. Hamilton, a trenchant and ready writer, formerly of Halifax, is editor of a British Columbia paper. And there are two other Nova Scotians connected with the British Columbia press.

MINING.

Gold mining in Nova Scotia may now be considered a safe and profitable enterprise for men of capital to embark in, if competent men can be found who understand the process of mining, and of separating the gold from the quartz. This is fully demonstrated by modern methods of mining now being carried on at Montague, Waverly, and several other mining districts. The mines at Waverly where large quantities of gold have been taken in the early days of mining in this country are now lying unworked except what is being done on tribute and what is being done by Mr. Sharp in concentrating the tailings of the old mines by which a larger profit is anticipated than was originally obtained from the ore by the process then pursued. The Montague mines, now being worked under the management of Mr. Baker, are paying largely, and there is no doubt there are equally good mines elsewhere in the Province which only need capital and practical miners to be successfully worked. The Lawson mine which has supplied a fortune to its owners is now lying idle, but doubtless can be again profitably worked by adopting the more modern methods of pumping out the water and using such apparatus as is necessary for deep mining. There are in Oldham some ten or twelve mines in a similar condition, but rather worn from the fact the scaffolds which were loaded with the rock are now so far decayed that they have settled down upon the lead and cannot be mined again without great expense.

The new coal mine at Dobert is progressing in its development. All that money, skill, and energy can do, is being expended in opening one of the most promising coal properties in this land of coal.

Mr. Frank Lee, one of our most genial miners of black diamonds, is in town for a few days. If he does not strike it rich, we are making a mistake in our calculations.

Oh where, Oh where, has Capt. Hale gone? We miss his humorous tales of old mining days,—“will he no come again”

Mr. Clark, one of our most energetic and enthusiastic miners, though all miners are enthusiastic, has not been in town for some time. Probably, when he does come he will possess Aladdin's Lamp, and find “millions in it.”

Mr. D. McDonald, “Chummy McDonald,” as his friends call him, has been very quiet of late—has he struck something immense?

Mr. Lowell, the great promoter of mining in the Province, has again been successful in placing one of the richest mines in the Province upon the market—he has been successful and is deserving of it.

Mr. Baker, at present manager of the Montague Mines under the new company, is making things hum. We understand he receives a handsome salary and we know he will earn it.

We would like to hear, from some one, something about the nature of our copper deposits in this Province, and what the chances are of discovering a paying seam of this metal.

Have we silver in paying quantities in this Province?

Is there anything in the mundic lead in Yarmouth county? Where is Brother Brown the original discoverer of the Mundic lead?

Is there Copper in Yarmouth county?

We have received some favorable reports from the gold river district.

Pure Copper has been traced and found for two miles, with a width of a quarter of a mile, at Cape D'Or, Cumberland.

We have not heard a word as to the prospect of alluvial gold-mining in this Province, although we have asked for information upon the subject from old practical miners.

Come, mining men, we know you are bashful, but you must come to our aid, if you expect us to devote a column to your interests.

Are they doing anything at the Malagash, (Cumberland Co.) gray ore copper mines?

Mr. Robert Wright of Ronfrow, is spending a day or two with his friends in town. Mr. Robert McDonald, a brother of “Chummy,” is in town for a few days.

The number of proclaimed and unproclaimed mines in the Province is about 30. The majority are in active operation, being closely operated by honest, practical men.

The largest yield of gold per ton was at one time from Sherbrook; Montague came next, giving 4 oz. 8 dwt; Stormont followed, giving 3 oz. 18 dwt. Ronfrow under the energetic management of Mr. Hayward, promises to come up to the expectations of experienced miners. Several unproclaimed districts are in advance of the older mines, giving a yield of 5 oz. per ton.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Ladies' Jerseys, Embroidery, Hosiery, Corsets, White, Grey and Printed Cottons, Linens, Bedticks, Check Shirtings, Ginghams, Smallwares, etc. etc.

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B. A. SMITH'S,

33, 35 and 37 GEORGE STREET.

FOR SALE.



The Steamer SARAH ALICE, one year old, now lying at the wharf for a wharf. Can be sent to sea with out further expense. For particulars apply to DANIEL CRONAN.

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Proposals will be received by the undersigned for the purchase, on easy terms, or exchange for a suitable residence in the city or suburbs of Halifax, of a valuable improved Farm and Country Residence, situated at

Milford, on the I. C. Railway. 35 miles from Halifax. The farm contains 100 acres more or less, some 50 of which are cleared and 50 acres under cultivation. It is intersected by the Post Road and Railroad, and within three minutes walk of the station, post office, school, church and other privileges near.

The buildings embrace a good Barn and Out-houses, superior built MANSARD ROOF DOUBLE COTTAGE, with Bay Windows and an L. in rear, built under the careful supervision of a city architect. The main building contains 4 rooms on the first floor and 5 on the second, the L. contains Kitchen, Washroom, Pantry, with three bedrooms on second floor, fine frost proof cellar extending under the whole building.

The farm possesses peculiar advantages for daily produce, small fruits and garden stuff; with unequalled facilities for immediate shipment by rail to market.

A most suitable residence for any person desirous of retiring from active life and enjoying the repose and comforts afforded by living in a delightful country home. You may look for years and fail to find another opportunity like this. For further particulars apply to

JAMES SHAND, Auctioneer and Estate Agent, &c.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND LUNCH ROOMS!

Lunches from 5 to 25 Cts.

FIFTEEN CENTS will give quite a Dinner. Open from 12 m. to 11 p. m. J. MCKINLEY, Late Chief Clerk M. S. Northampton, Manager

CHAS. H. MITCHELL,

(Late of Geo. E. Peck & Co.) General Commission Merchant, And Wholesale Dealer and Shipper of Dry, Pickled & Canned Fish, LATE BRENNER & HART'S WHARF, HALIFAX, N. S. Orders promptly attended to. Consignments solicited

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300 half chests Choice Congou TEA 400 barrels Refined SUGAR For sale by A. McDOUGALL & SON.

TOBACCO & CIGARS

150 boxes Tobacco 300 caddies do 110 Thousand Cigars For sale low by A. McDOUGALL & SON.

CHEESE, CHEESE.

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Every accommodation to the traveling public at reasonable rates.

FURTHER DOINGS OF THE MAJOR.

BY F. BLAKE CROFTON.

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

MATERNAL LOVE.

"It is indeed a great mercy," said the Major, "for a creature foredoomed to be eaten that it should fancy itself upon a pleasure trip while it is actually being swallowed. Where ignorance is bliss compulsory instruction is cruel.

With sentiments such as these, a great crocodile shut his eyes and benevolently opened his jaws to their very widest. His jaws were the only part of his body then visible from the shore, the rest of his carcass being skilfully concealed by slimy water and a bed of rushes. The tip of his under jaw nearly touched the river-bank.

He thought the thought and assumed the attitude just described on seeing some newly weaned spaniel puppies approaching with their mother, probably to drink. Dog was his favorite food. And he knew that, if he only kept still enough, the inexperienced pups would take his great open mouth for a cavern. He also had hopes that the ardour of youthful curiosity would make them enter and explore.

Nor was he disappointed in this expectation. The pups scampered ahead of their mamma, who was attending to a casual bone. They saw a chasm five feet long in the rushes, and set it down as the mouth of a cave. The teeth they thought were unusually regular rows of stalactites and stalagmites on the roof and floor—not that they know the things by these precise names. Such a strange entrance raised hopes of further curiosities inside.

In his large hospitality the crocodile patiently let them enter one after another. The old dog arrived just as her last pup was passing the ivory gate that led to the dreamless land within."

"Virgil's ivory gate led to the land of dreams," observed Bill, didactically.

"But a crocodile's ivory gate doesn't," said the Major, going on with his narrative.

"The experienced spaniel took in the situation at a glance. With the grand devotion of a mother she instantly bounded after her young ones to apparent destruction. So swift and unhesitating was her leap that the crocodile failed to do what he had fully intended, that is to "shut down upon her," as he would have termed it had he been an American alligator. The treacherous closing of his eyes delayed the closing of his mouth."

As she flew past his long teeth the spaniel uttered a shrill howl, as if to warn her children to go no further down. Then she mustered her family in the roar of the crocodile's back teeth; where, clinging one to another, they defeated every effort of the huge reptile to bite or swallow them.

So far the crocodile's ambush had only brought him disappointment and an unpleasant tickling in the throat. At length he thought he would open his jaws wide again to tempt the dogs out: he reckoned on catching at least some of them as they passed by his teeth. But the wary mother guessed his wicked intention, and positively forbade her puppies to budge.

But long after the crocodile had abandoned the dodge as a failure and closed his mouth, he opened it again to express the weariness of his spirit in a sigh. Seizing this unguarded moment, the watchful spaniel bounded out through her enemy's jaws, carrying her favourite pup in her mouth."

"And what became of the other puppies?" asked Bob.

"They got out too, and in a way that very much strengthens my belief that animals have some means of conveying their ideas to each other. Every one of the young dogs, except the one the mother had in her mouth, was hanging by its teeth to her tail. When, in her joy at landing all her offspring safely on the bank the old dog made a wild effort to wag her tail, the effort proved a lamentable failure. For the pups kept their grip some seconds after getting ashore and, happening to shake themselves with one accord, presented a spectacle that would have pleased and perplexed Dundreary. It was indeed the only proper, authenticated instance of a dog being wagged by its tail—like a political party in some parts of North America.

The crocodile sighed a second and still longer sigh over the disastrous result of his former one. A tantalizing flavour of escaped pup was in his throat, and his feelings were too intense for correct utterance.

"If any dog plays that trick on me again," he gasped, "I'll be—dog-goned!" Which remark of the crocodile not only just expressed what he felt, but also shows the probable origin of an odd American expletive that has hitherto puzzled etymologists.

And the mortified reptile further vowed that he would eat more correctly in future, and never take a second mouthful before he had quite finished what was in his mouth."

(To be Continued.)

How HE ESCAPED.—First Thief—"You're a lucky dog. I didn't expect to see you out so soon. So the jury didn't convict you?"

Second Thief—"No."

"And yet there you stood before them with the stolen money in your pocket. It's lucky they didn't search you."

"They did."

"They did? Then didn't they find it?"

"No. I didn't have it."

"Why, what had you done with it?"

"Paid it to my lawyer."

Fogg makes it a point never to pay his butcher's bill. "Why," he says, "if I paid for a beefsteak, for instance, it would be mine, and I should be loth to eat it. A man does not care to dine off his own flesh and blood."

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COFFEES Fresh Roasted and Ground every day.

Price List—20c, 25c, best soc. per lb.

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SUGARS of all grades Retail at Refiners' Prices.

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

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

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The Rooms are all handsomely and completely furnished—there is no old furniture in the place.
ELECTRIC BELLS on every floor.
The Table will be supplied with all the delicacies of the season (American style).
TERMS MODERATE.

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5 cases Envelopes,
10 " Flat Papers,
3 " Ledger Paper,
1 " Linen Paper,
2 " Card Board,
2 " Letter Books,
3 " Lead Pencils.

For sale low by

A. & W. MACKINLAY

"UPWARD."

BY REV. RICHARD HOWLEY.

In my soul's vale—
In dreams I see it now—
There sang to me a nightingale
From a low leafy bough

Was it a triumph or a wail?
Sang he, "Go, yield thee, or prevail!"
Why lingered he, my nightingale,
On that low leafy bough?
The notes the stars should hear, he poured
To earthy things around;
The wings whereon he should have soared
Were drooping to the ground.

Yet surely 'twas the nightingale,
Whose song and wing should never fail;
Why tarriest thou, my nightingale,
On that low leafy bough?
Ah me! how oft the heart's best strain
Is heard no more on high,
And spirit-wings that should dislain
Earth's bowers forget to fly?

My soul, my own sweet nightingale,
Thy song, thy flight should never fail;
Why clingest thou, my nightingale,
To thy low leafy bough?

Arise, my bird, thy pinions spread,
Fly, seek the goal above;
To angel ears thy music spread,
Thy lay of light and love!
Thou art the soaring nightingale
Whose song and wing should never fail,
Tarry not, sweet nightingale,
On low and leafy bough.
Thou art the soaring nightingale
Whose song and wing should never fail,
Ah, tarry not, sweet nightingale,
On low and leafy bough.

POCAHONTAS.—THE TRUE STORY.

John Eston Cooke, of Virginia, has made a searching investigation of the Pocahontas legend, and he is satisfied, from all the evidence to be had, that the celebrated Smith was captured by a party of Indians in 1607. He was carried to an Indian town, indeed it was called the "Indian Capital," on York River where Powhatan condemned him to an ignominious death. The "gallant" Pocahontas interfered to save him. She enveloped his head in her arms, so that it could not be touched without injuring her. At the same time she cried out that she would suffer instead of him, but would not let a hair of his head be touched while she could save it. Powhatan, astonished, said that Smith should be spared, as the Great Spirit had evidently impelled Pocahontas to act so strangely. Smith was then treated kindly and soon released. He afterwards caused a number of Indian prisoners to be set at liberty, telling them they were freed "for the sake of the good, kind girl, Pocahontas." In a letter to Queen Anne which still may be seen in the British Museum, he said he would be "guilty of the low and deadly poison of ingratitude," should he forget the kind humanity "of the good, kind girl, Pocahontas." In various other letters that are extant, he used the same, and sometimes even stronger, encomiums. It was owing to her praises being rung out across the Atlantic, that, when she went to England, Pocahontas was flatteringly received as a Princess at the English court. She was afterwards married to Mr. Rolfo, was baptized, "and lived a Christian life civilly and lovingly with her husband."

THE WOOD FIBRE INDUSTRY.

All interested in the advancement of our common country will be pleased to learn that there is a prospect of a new industry arising in this Province. Our excellent contemporary, the *Pictou News*, has, in a very laudable manner, been calling attention to the sulphite wood fibre industry that might be flourishing here. Mr. Vossnack, C. E., after long-continued study and experiments, appears to have amply satisfied himself and others whom he has interested in the matter, that Nova Scotia offers unrivalled facilities for the manufacture of this fibre. It must be obvious to any one even superficially acquainted with the laws governing manufacturing and industrial affairs, that, as wood, pyrites, and limestone are plentiful here and cheaper than in any other country, an article manufactured from these at a small cost can be sold cheap. And as we can not only manufacture and sell it cheaply at home, but have such good shipping facilities that we can send it cheaply to foreign markets where the demand for it seems to be practically unlimited, there is no reason why this industry should not thrive in our midst.

Mr. Vossnack has been to Europe twice in connection with the new industry. He also induced a gentleman interested in it to go there to see for himself the process of manufacturing fibre of the kind mentioned. This gentleman testifies that Mr. Vossnack's representations as to the cheapness of manufacturing, etc., correspond with the facts. The *Pictou News* tells us that the company has been organized, has ordered the requisite machinery, and is now erecting its works.

The *News* goes on to say:—

"This industry is the true one for Nova Scotia, and yields more than handsome profit to capitalists investing in it, all the essential elements of success being found in many parts of this Province. These are, first, good shipping facilities, second, spruce wood not over fifteen inches in diameter at the butt; third, good water for steam-boilers and for washing pulp;

fourth, cheap fuel. Norway is a country similarly situated to us, but wood costs there on an average \$8 a cord, and most of the mills are located in the interior, and hampered by high freight."

In 1870 there were exported from Norway (chiefly to England, France and Belgium) 563 tons of wood pulp; in 1880, 20,055 tons; in 1883, 70,464 tons; and in 1884, over 100,000 tons. At the ordinary wholesale price (\$56 a ton) the last named quantity would be worth \$5,600,000.

From a first-class article of sulphite woody fibre, all kinds of printing and writing paper can be made.

Norway has not the facilities that we have for the prosecution of the sulphite wood fibre industry. Why, then, should not this country successfully compete with Norway?

Mr. Vossnack and his company have the best wishes not only of all Pictouians, but of all interested in the development of our industries.

EDGAR ALLAN POE—A REMINISCENCE.

A Baltimore (M. D.) gentleman, who is himself of a literary turn, thus writes of Poe's last lecture:—

"I heard both of Poe's lectures in Richmond. They were the last he ever delivered. The admission was 50 cents, and the hall was crowded. On both occasions Poe was at his best. I never heard a voice that was so musical as his. It was full of the sweetest melody, and an accident of the evening showed how marked an impression it made. During the lecture he recited Hood's 'Bridge of Sighs.' A little boy of about 12 years of age was sitting near me. He was listening intently, and before Poe had finished the poem, he was in tears. Could there be any greater tribute to a speaker's power? After the lecture, Poe very modestly said: 'I have been requested to recite my own poem 'The Raven.'" No one who heard this will ever forget the beauty and pathos with which this recitation was rendered. The audience was still as death, and as his weird, musical voice filled the hall, the effect was simply indescribable. It seems to me that I can yet hear that long, plaintive 'Nevermore.' At the second lecture, a rather amusing incident took place. A well-known country physician who lived near Richmond was present with his family. He was afflicted with a certain kind of hydrophobia. He could not look upon water without an insane desire to take a drink of it. That night a big stone pitcher had been placed on the platform from which Poe delivered his address. The lecture had progressed, and everybody was listening with absorbed interest, when some mischief-maker pointed out to the doctor the stone pitcher. He wriggled and squirmed in his seat for two or three minutes, and at last, his thirst conquering, he arose from his chair, walked up the aisle with the thundering sound of his cowhide boots, poured out two glasses of water and drank them down, and then marched back as stilly as he had approached, while the audience suppressed its merriment as best it could. Poe paused for a minute or two in his address, but quietly resumed after the doctor had taken his drink."

CORRESPONDENCE.

DESECRATION OF THE SABBATH.

To the Editor of the Critic:—

The agitation which is at present going on in the larger cities of Canada and the United States respecting the observance of the Sabbath has elicited much journalistic discussion upon this somewhat vexed question, and it is evident that no cast-iron rule can be laid down which will be accepted by the masses as their governing law. Some of the business men in New York, desiring to see the Sabbath more strictly observed in that city, urged upon the Chamber of Commerce the adoption of a resolution favouring the closing of all business establishments at one o'clock on Saturday. Their resolution met with vigorous opposition, and one merchant openly protested against the Chamber taking action upon it, on the ground that it was a direct violation of the fourth commandment, in which we are told that we should labour six, not five and a half days, and rest upon the seventh.

This peculiar deduction is not more erroneous than is that of many persons respecting the keeping of the Sabbath, but it is strange how many of our ideas upon this question depend upon association and early training. As an illustration of this I might quote the experience of a Scotch Divine, Doctor Guthrie. This gentleman having gone to preach for a friend in Ross-shire, asked him before retiring to rest on Saturday evening whether he would get warm water in the morning. Whereupon his friend held up his hand exclaiming in a warning voice, "Whist, whist." On the Doctor's looking and expressing astonishment, he said with a twinkle in his eye, "Speak of shaving on the Lord's-day in Ross-shire and you need never preach here more." A somewhat similar story is told of a servant-girl who astonished her master by refusing to feed the cows on the Sabbath. She was ready to milk, but would not feed them. "The cows," she said, "canna milk themselves, so to milk them is a work of necessity and mercy, but let them out to the fields, and they'll feed themselves."

In Nova Scotia the Sabbath is probably more strictly observed than in any country in the world, and yet there is in this province a wide divergence of opinion as to the manner in which it should be kept. There are many persons who mark their appreciation of the day of rest by forcing themselves to attend all the services held in their respective churches. True, to many this affords a large degree of pleasure, but to the majority such frequent attendance is positive irksome. There are others again who persistently absent themselves from the House of God, devoting the leisure thus afforded them to the furtherance of their business pursuits, or in recreation of a reprehensible character, such persons must in the end pay

the penalty of their folly. Each man's conscience should be the guide to his observance of the Sabbath, and if its dictates be strictly followed out, no man need fear that in doing that which his conscience approves he is committing a sin in the sight of God.

The old Puritan theologians would have undoubtedly differed with me in this view of the question, but as that austere school of Theology has long given place to one of more liberal, and more truly religious thought, I cannot but think that the rule I have laid down is the one by which all men should endeavour to govern themselves.

SPECTATOR.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

MEDICAL NOTES

The "N. S. Medical Society" had at its recent meeting some thirty odd present, the largest number for some years, yet more than half the counties in the Province did not send a single representative, "something rotten in the state of Denmark," gentlemen.

"New Brunswick," with a much smaller population, had present at its meeting of the Provincial Society over sixty members.

At the meeting of the N. S. Society, Dr. McPherson, the retiring president gave an address. It was a strong argument in favor of the orthodox men of the profession.

The President spoke of the profession "picking the gems out of the tith of quackers." If the medical profession can obtain gems from quackery why would they destroy the quacks?

The address though defective in some points, was on the whole, the best delivered before the N. S. Medical Society for many years. "With all thy faults I love thee still."

Dr. Slayter, who was president two years ago, and who delivered such a stirring and oft-repeated speech against irregular practitioners was at the present sitting taken to task for advertising himself unprofessionally.

Dr. Slayter, was attacked by the Colchester Co. Medical Association, the Dr. replied admirably by tarring friends and foes with same stick, and the Dr. was right.

The wheel of fortune has turned swiftly with many of our medical fraternity, some shining in the bright light one year, the next, buried in the darkest obscurity.

There has been an out-burst of professional virtue lately, as our "Medical Board" has taken action against the man with his little spirometer (as he calls it) and several other gentlemen whose peculiar idiosyncrasies differ somewhat from their own—"New Brooms," etc.

"The way of the transgressor is hard," but the irregular transgressor of medical ethics has had a soft thing of it for a long time despite our cast iron medical laws.

Our new board is going to clean the Augean stables of the profession in this Province. Our new Hercules seems very Irish.

As usual, Drs. Parker, Farrell, Somers, and several other prominent physicians read essays and took part in the discussion, we would like to see a meeting and these gentlemen remain at home. It would be, "the play of Hamlet with the ghost left out."

The Government seems to favor the Commissioners in their action against the doctors of the Hospital Board, let the doctors stick to their ground and win. We were glad to see what few there were present from the country, second to a man their professional brethren in the city. Women should govern a hospital, not an arbitrary head strong board of Commissioners who really know nothing of the matter. Yet of course the Government must have control, but should not delegate such a large amount of power to any board.

We did not observe our only woman physician in this city present, this lady is the only physician of her sex in the Province, though we have heard of a woman practicing in Yarmouth; rather ungallant on the part of the members of a liberal profession that Dr. Angwin was not asked to be present.

The session closed with a magnificent spread, we feel sure if they knew they had forgotten to invite the hungriest and thirstiest member of the profession, who had to content himself with a plate of beans at a late hour, he would have received a hearty invitation. Perhaps they will remember him the next time.

A#SEGAIS.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

MR. EDITOR.—The meeting of the Associated Alumni of King's College, which was held in Windsor on Wednesday last, was one of more than usual interest, for it became known a few days ago that a number of gentlemen dissatisfied with the deplorable condition in which the University stood, were anxious to bring about, on fair and equitable terms, a union of King's and Dalhousie. The knowledge that a movement to further this object was vigorously supported in Halifax, created a widespread alarm in Windsor;

and many persons who had never before evinced an interest in the welfare of King's, suddenly awoke to the consciousness of their deep love and reverence for that ancient University. The supporters of College Confederation, who met in secret caucus in Halifax, were, at the meeting of the Alumni Association, brought face to face with a strong Windsorian organization pledged to support the election of governors favorable to keeping the College in Windsor. Had the vote been taken before the election of new members, there can be no doubt that the confederationists would have been successful. As it was, forty-two members were added to the roll, three-fourths of whom were Windsor men who joined the Associated Alumni for the special purpose of opposing the removal of King's from the town. When the Alumni met, it became quite evident to all present that the programme arranged by the Windsor people would be carried out; and this conviction proved, in the main, correct, the four governors nominated by the Windsor caucus being elected by an average majority of about twenty over those nominated by the Halifax caucus. The governors elected were Rev. C. E. Wilton, Collegiate School, Windsor, Dr. Moody, Windsor, Rev. H. How, Newport, and J. Allan Jack, Barrister, St. John, N. B., each and all of whom may be trusted to use their influence for the best interests of King's and of higher education in this Province. After the election of governors, a spirited discussion took place relative to the advantages and disadvantages of confederation, in which His Lordship Bishop Binney, Canon Brigstock, Revs. Dr. Partridge, J. Ritchie, and F. K. Murray took part. Mr. W. C. Silver and others supported the principle, while Rev. C. Bowman, J. Allan Jack, Senator Almon, C. E. DeWolfe and others opposed it. The speeches of the supporters of confederation displayed practical common sense and a thorough understanding of the present state of King's and the proposed basis of union, while those of its opponents were largely based on sentimental and local prejudices. Whatever the ultimate result of the contest may be, King's College is indebted to the supporters of confederation for the addition to its Associated Alumni of many members beyond the pale of the Church of England, and should the liberality of these gentlemen prove equal to their local enthusiasm, there can be no doubt that there is a bright future for King's, even though Mount Allison or Acadia should suffer from the loss of their contributions.

If confederation of King's and Dalhousie will have the effect of benefitting the Church of England and higher education in this Province, the members of the Church should support it unanimously; otherwise, they must be prepared to open their purses and place old King's in such a position as will enable her to effect more than confederation would accomplish.

Windsor, June 26.

Z.

THE GENTLEMAN FARMER OF CANADA.

"A gentleman farmer" is a wholly different personage in the N. W. T. (as the North-West Territories are shortly called) from what he is in Norfolk. He has to work, and work hard too, with his own hands. I am inclined to wonder, though, why more placeless men in England, to whom all the liberal professions seem to be closed, do not come out here simply (at first) as labourers. Positions deterrant in the Old Country are not merely possible, but more than tolerable to a "gentleman" here. Many a useless member of society at home, who yet is blessed with good lungs, liver and sinews, might not only do good work here in helping to civilize a new land, but be paid more for it at once than he probably would earn for years if he were called to the Bar. In a short time, he would find himself worth thirty dollars a month, that is, £72 a year, his boat (with a magnificent appetite to realize that part of his income) and lodging. Then, too, at odd times, supposing him to bring a gun, he could walk out without question by gamekeepers and till his bag with wildfowl and prairie chicken. No doubt his life would sometimes be very rough in divers ways, but he would find not a few gentlemen in the same boat as himself, counting it no social degradation to have their hands horny with labor. Then, too, if industrious and thrifty as a laborer, he may look forward to the possession of land of his own, or, using such tact as he possesses, combined with some experience of the country, may see some other door whereby to enter into a better furnished position. Before I realized the condition and duties of the settler I had an impression that the skill of the trained agricultural laborer would put him in an exceptionally good position. But now I am rather inclined to doubt it. He would have to unlearn much. The very greatness of his methods might delay him. No one cares about driving a perfectly straight furrow on the prairie, or trims a hedge with the accuracy of a hairdresser. Dodge would bring a seasoned back and sinowy limbs to any outdoor work, but he would find his conversation shocked by the untidiness of Canadian farming, and be some time before he could bring his mind to the looking after "his bullock" full gallop in a Mexican saddle. On the other hand, every departure from established methods of agricultural procedure tells in favour of the man who has been accustomed to none. As a cavalry officer in the old days preferred any recruit to a postboy, so a Canadian farmer may find a "help" ready to fall into his ways better than a man wedded to special ways of toil. Thus a gentleman, however strong and willing, is not likely to be twitted with his ignorance as he would be if he attempted to take his place in a team of prejudiced peasants at home. His freedom from the traditions of labour would assist him. Indeed, if my reader were to explore and examine these new "cities" which are beginning to sprout here and there throughout the North West of Canada he would be surprised and charmed at the number of "educated" persons who are already taking part in their birth. Every year, moreover, makes the plunge of a "gentleman" into these realms the easier, in a social sense, but the amount of work remaining to be done renders want of employment, to those who really will work, impossible for any time you like to count.—*Leisure Hour.*

HERE AND THERE.

Compress human nature at one part and she only bulges out at another.

Joking with a dignified man is like tickling a mule's hind legs.

A woman who notices too much is always a dangerous woman.

A man may obtain almost anything if he sacrifices everything else for it.

"Frano Tireur" though a free lance, is not a torturer of dogs and other dumb animals, he uses his lance to wound the feelings of hundreds of thousands of French Canadians, our countrymen, and hundreds of other animals not dumb, but who may not be able to shield themselves from his trench cut blade. Frano "Frano" be more considerate and consistent. The writer had Canadian French boys for playmates and would stand beside them to-day against any stranger or foreigner.

While merciful to the beast let us not be less merciful to our brother man who suffers mental and physical pains that the lower animal know nothing about.

Man is composed of fool, philosopher and a number of other ingredients.

Woman is made up of neither fool nor philosopher, but composed of ingredients too numerous to mention.

We would love a faultless woman no more than we would love a perfect square, both exist in the imagination.

If there were three times as many Indians in the North West, if the thermometer went still farther below zero than it does, if hurricanes and grasshoppers were more often to sweep its plains—yet while men want food and clothing, those natural manure heaps called the Western prairies will be peopled till the last acre is taken.

If men in this Province spent more money upon their brains, and less upon their stomachs and backs, we would have more than three dimes and some twenty weeklies.

Hard times take the fool out of people, it means not cold nor hunger, but fewer luxuries and more of us at work.

Our big medicine men have been in council, what then? echo answers, how then?

An Indian "pow wow" or a pale face "meeting," means the weaker men commit themselves to the purposes of the craftier and more long headed.

With all due deference to the great sentiment that we are less sumptuously than we would if we did not possess that gigantic work the C. P. R. yet we have a national work for all times with all its lasting benefits in the near future as well as in the far future, better than fine clothes, free rum, and less to do.

Honors, position, wealth and power are seldom thrust upon us. Only those who thirst and work for them get them.

Those who desire wealth most are often the meanest men.

The proud seek honors, and are often the vainest of mortals.

The crafty look for position but are often unscrupulous.

Those who seek power are the most determined, farsighted and cruel.

It is only a Cæsar that can obtain them all, all else are fools to think they can.

J. P. G.

WERE THE WHITES TO BLAME IN THE NORTH-WEST?

The *Anti-Unionist* which, altho' an unpretentious country paper, has sometimes more sensible and more pertinent editorials on current events than any of our city contemporaries, fears that some of the whites in the North West are more or less to blame for the recent troubles. We quote some of the *Cashier's* words:—

"It has been asserted by a well-informed correspondent (in the North-West) of the *Toronto Mail*, that, previously to the outbreak, Louis Riel was urged by a considerable number of white settlers to take up arms against the Government; and that he reluctantly took their advice, only to discover that they availed themselves of the earliest opportunity to range themselves on the side of authority against him. Means should be taken to probe this matter to the bottom; for their guilt, if they are guilty of the crime alleged, is in one sense much greater than that of the Half-breed or Indian, and almost approaches that of Riel himself. They are men of more intelligence than their darker brethren, and should be treated with accordingly greater vigor. It is, besides, very specially to the interests of the Administration that the truth be known, for if the whites are as culpable as the correspondent describes, away go at once the charges that the Indians and Half-breeds were alone discontented, and that the whites were treated with exceptional favor. If there be no foundation for the assertion, it is right that that so serious a stigma on the fair fame of the white inhabitants be removed. The trial of Riel will give occasion to reveal the full inwardness of the rebellion; and while ignorant and misguided men ought to meet with leniency, more intelligent criminals like Riel himself and his white abettors, if any be discovered, are entitled to little mercy."

THE MILITARY POWER OF CHINA.

The recent Franco-Chinese war demonstrated beyond a doubt that the strength of China as a military power lies merely in the numerical strength of her army corps, and proved that the enormous expenditure of the Peking Government upon artillery torpedoes and army stores had been of no direct profit to the Empire. For the past ten years the Chinese Government have annually expended millions of dollars for the purpose of placing the celestial army in a position to compete successfully with the combined forces of any two European powers by whom they might be attacked, but when brought face to face with the enemy, their officers sought safety in

the fastnesses of the mountains, leaving the rank and file exposed to the shot and shell of a merciless enemy. So long as the moral and intellectual status of the Chinese people continues in its present deplorable condition, it will be impossible for China to put into the field an army able to withstand the disciplined European forces, and although they may by overwhelming numbers and reckless courage be able to prevent the advance of a small army, they could never under existing circumstances hope to compete successfully with a large body of European troops. The best critics of the day agree that the Chinese corps are lacking in military spirit, patriotism, esprit de corps, and confidence in their leaders, and of the truth of this we have not the slightest doubt. The rosate ideas respecting the military power of China, which have arisen from the exploits of General Gordon and his ever-victorious army, have been too frequently attributed to the fighting capacity of that army, whereas the truth would appear to be that to Gordon, and Gordon alone, the real credit belongs. When we remember the peculiar power of this man over his fellow-men, and the confidence with which he was regarded by those under his command, it need scarce be wondered at that Gordon succeeded in organizing among these semi-barbarians a force which became a terror to the rebels throughout the Empire, but this by no means proves that the same force pitted against the regulars of a British or French army corps would have been successful. If the Chinese authorities imagine that the purchase of heavy guns and costly munitions of war is all that is required to make China a great military power, they are committing a grand mistake, and the sooner they go to the root of the matter, and assure themselves of this fact, the sooner will they be in a position to rectify it. The few Chinese students in the military schools of Europe and America can scarce be expected to reorganize the Chinese military system, and it is not probable that China as a military power will greatly improve until she consents to throw down the Chinese wall of exclusion, which has so long prevented her reaping the benefits of the discoveries of modern times. Commercial intercourse would revivify China and inspire the people with new life and new hope, and cause them to put forth new energies, but it will at least be a century before the Chinese authorities will learn the truth of this, meantime they will probably continue to purchase shells filled with sawdust, torpedoes that will not explode, and big guns that none but foreigners can effectively use.

The Canadian Pacific Company have asked Parliament for a further advance of \$5,000,000, to guarantee the payment of which, they propose allowing the Government to retain their bonds, the face value of which is \$7,000,000. The company now owe the Dominion \$30,000,000, for the guaranteeing of the payment of \$10,000,000 of which, they give the Government a lien upon their unsold lands, which is undoubtedly good security. For the remaining \$20,000,000 of indebtedness, the Government are to be allowed to retain bonds, the face value of which is \$20,000,000. The Railway must be completed, and the Government must find the money; but one pertinent question which presents itself to our mind is this: Why should seven million dollar bonds be required to meet the new loan of five million dollars, while but twenty million dollar bonds are required for the previous loan of twenty million dollars? Either the first guarantee must be exorbitant, or the latter must be insufficient.

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 wished to know the effect it had on 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

EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES.—Augustus—"Pon mo honah, if this don't beat all, y' know. Funnest thing I evah saw y' know."

Mies Eulalla (wearily)—"What did you remark?"

"I was just glancing ovah the papah, y' know, while you were hunting for that music, and I saw that a Wisconsin woman had married a woman, don't y' know. Ain't it funny?"

"Were there not extenuating circumstances?"

"Aw, how could there be, y' know!"

"Perhaps all the men of her acquaintances were dudes."

"What two beautiful children! Are they twins?" said an old bachelor to an Austin lady with two children.

"O, yes, they are twins," replied the lady.

"Excuse my curiosity, madame: but are you the mother of both of them?"

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

LOVE'S MAGIC CHARM.

(Continued.)

The one looked fair, radiant, and charming as a Parisian coquette; the other like a Grecian goddess, superb, magnificent, queenly, simple in her exquisite beauty—art or ornaments could do nothing for her.

"Look," said the General to Sir Oswald, "that picture surpasses anything you have on your walls."

Sir Oswald bowed.

"What a beautiful girl your niece is!" the old soldier continued. "See how her face resembles this of Lady Edolghitha Darrell. Pray do not think me impertinent, but I cannot imagine, old friend, why you married, so devoted to bachelor life as you were, when you had a niece so beautiful, so true a Darrell, for your heiress. I am puzzled now that I see her."

"She lacked training," said Sir Oswald.

"Training?" repeated the general, contemptuously. "What do you call training? Do you mean that she was not quite *au fait* in all the little trifling details of the dinner-table—that she could not smile as she told graceful little untruths? Training! Why, that girl is a queen among women; a noble soul shines in her grand face, there is a royal grandeur of nature about her that training could not give. I have lived long, but I have never seen such a woman."

"She had such a strange, out-of-the-way, unreal notions, I dared not—that is the truth—I dared not leave Darrell Court to her."

"I hope you have acted wisely," said the general; "but, as an old friend and a true one, I must say that I doubt it."

"My wife, I am happy to say, has plenty of common sense," observed Sir Oswald.

"Your wife," returned the general, looking at the sheen of the golden hair, and the shining dress, "is pretty, graceful, and amiable, but that girl has all the soul; there is as much difference between them as between a golden buttercup and a dark, stately, queen rose. The rose should have been ruler at Darrell Court, old friend."

Then he asked, abruptly:

"What are you going to do for her, Sir Oswald?"

"I have provided for her," he replied.

"Darrell Court, then, and all its rich revenues go to your wife, I presume?"

"Yes, to my wife," said Sir Oswald.

"Unconditionally?" asked the general.

"Most certainly," was the impatient reply.

"Well, *mon ami*," said the general, "in this world every one does as he or she likes; but to disinherit that girl, with the face and spirit of a true Darrell, and to put a fair, amiable blonde stranger in her place, was, to say the least, eccentric—the world will deem it so, at any rate. If I were forty years younger I would win Pauline Darrell, and make her love me. But we must join the ladies—they will think us very remiss."

"Sweet smiles, no mind, an amiable manner, no intellect, prettiness after the fashion of a Parisian doll, to be preferred to that noble, truthful, queenly girl! Verily tastes differ," thought the general, as he watched the two, contrasted them, and lost himself in wonder over his friend's folly.

He took his leave soon afterward, gravely musing on what he could not understand—why his old friend had done what seemed to him a rash, ill-judged deed.

He left Sir Oswald in a state of great discomfort. Of course he loved his wife—loved her with a blind infatuation that did more honor to his heart than to his head—but he had always relied so implicitly on the general's judgment. He found himself half-wishing that in this, the crowning action of his life, he had consulted his old friend.

He never knew how that clever woman of the world, Lady Hampton, had secretly influenced him. He believed that he had acted entirely on his own clear judgment; and now, for the first time, he doubted that.

"You look anxious, Oswald," said Lady Darrell, as she bent down and with her fresh, sweet young lips, touched his brow. "Has anything troubled you?"

"No, my darling," he replied; "I do not feel quite well, though. I have had a dull, nervous heaviness about me all day—a strange sensation of pain too. I shall be better to-morrow."

"If not," she said sweetly, "I shall insist on your seeing Doctor Helmstone. I am quite uneasy about you."

"You are very kind to me," he responded, gratefully.

But all her uneasiness did not prevent her drawing the white lace round her graceful shoulders and taking up the third volume of a novel in which she was deeply interested, while Sir Oswald, looking older and grayer than he had looked before, went into the garden for a stroll.

The sunbeams were so loath to go; they lingered even now on the tips of the trees and the flowers; they lingered on the lake and in the rippling spray of the fountains. Sir Oswald sat down by the lake-side.

Had he done wrong? Was it a foolish mistake—one that he could not undo? Was Pauline indeed the grand, noble, queenly girl his friend thought her? Would she have made a mistress suitable for Darrell Court, or had he done right to bring this fair, blonde stranger into his home—this dearly-loved young wife? What would she do with Darrell Court if he left it to her? The great wish for a son to succeed him had not been granted to him; but he had made his will, and in it he had left Darrell Court to his wife.

He looked at the home he had loved so well. Ah, cruel death! If he could but have taken it with him, or have watched over it from another world! But when death came he must leave it, and a dull, uneasy fore-

boding came over him as to what he should do in favor of this idolized home.

As he looked at it tears rose to his eyes; and then he saw Pauline standing a little way from him, the proud, beautiful face softened into tenderness, the dark eyes full of kindness. She went up to him more affectionately than she had ever done in her life, she knelt on the grass by his side.

"Uncle," she said, quietly, "you look very ill; are you in trouble?"

He held out his hands to her; at the sound of her voice all his heart seemed to go out to this glorious daughter of his race.

"Pauline," he said, in a low broken voice, "I am thinking about you—I am wondering about you. Have I done—I wonder—have I done wrong?"

A clear light flashed into her noble face.

"Do you refer to Darrell Court?" she asked. "If you do, you have done wrong. I think you might have trusted me. I have many faults, but I am a true Darrell. I would have done full justice to the trust."

"I never thought so," he returned, feebly; "and I did it all for the best, as I imagined, Pauline."

"I know you did—I am sure you did," she agreed, eagerly: "I never thought otherwise. It was not you, uncle, I understand all that was brought to bear upon you. You are a Darrell, honorable, loyal, true; you do not understand anything that is not straightforward. I do, because my life has been so different from yours."

He was looking at her with a strange, wavering expression in his face; the girl's eyes, full of sympathy, were turned on him.

"Pauline," he said, feebly, "if I have done wrong—and, oh, I am so loath to believe it—will you forgive me, my dear, will you not?"

For the first time he held out his arms to her; for the first time she went close to him and kissed his face. It was well that Lady Hampton was not there to see. Pauline heard him murmur something about "a true Darrell—the last of the Darrells," and when she raised her head she found that Sir Oswald had fallen into a deep, deadly swoon.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

READING OF THE WILL.

Assistance was soon procured, and Sir Oswald was carried to his room; Doctor Helmstone was sent for, and when he arrived the whole house was in confusion. Lady Darrell wrung her hands in the most graceful distress.

"Now, Elinor," said Lady Hampton, "pray do not give way to anything of the kind. It is a fortunate thing for you that I am here. Let me beg of you to remember that, whatever happens, you are magnificently provided for, Sir Oswald told me as much. There is really no need to excite yourself in that fashion."

While Lady Darrell, with a few graceful exclamations and a very pretty show of sorrow, managed to attract all possible sympathy. Pauline moved about with a still, cold face, which those best understood who know her nature. It seemed incredible to the girl that anything unexpected should happen to her uncle. She had only just begun to love him; that evening had brought those two proud hearts closer together than they had ever been; the ice was broken; each had a glimmering perception of the real character of the other—a perception that in time would have developed into perfect love. It seemed too hard that after he had just begun to like her—that as soon as a fresh and genuine sentiment was springing up between them—he must die.

For it had come to that. Care, skill, talent, watching, were all in vain; he must die. Grave-faced doctors had consulted about him, and with professional keenness had seen at once that his case was hopeless. The ailment was a sudden and dangerous one—violent inflammation of the lungs. No one could account for the sudden seizure. Sir Oswald had complained of pain during the day; but no one thought that it was anything of a serious nature. His manner, certainly, had been strange, with a sad pathos quite unlike himself; but no one saw in that the commencement of a mortal illness.

Lady Hampton frequently observed how fortunate it was that she was there. To all inquiries as to the health of her niece, she replied, "Poor dear Lady Darrell, is bearing up wonderfully;" and with the help of pathetic little speeches, the frequent use of a vinaigrette, a few tears, and some amiable self-condolence, that lady did bear up.

Strange to say, the one who felt the keenest sorrow, the deepest regret, the truest pain, was the niece with whom Sir Oswald had continually found fault, and whom he had disinherited. She went about with a sorrow on her face more eloquent than words. Lady Hampton said it was all assumed, but Lady Darrell said, more gently, that Pauline was not a girl to assume a grief which she did not feel.

So the baronet died after a week of severe illness, during which he never regained the power of speech, nor could make himself intelligible. The most distressing thing was that there was evidently something which he wished to say—something which he desired to make them understand. When Pauline was in the room his eyes followed her with a wistful glance, pitiful, sad, distressing; he evidently wished to say something, but had not the power.

With that wish unexpressed he died, and they never knew what it was. Only Pauline thought that he meant, even at the last, to ask her forgiveness, and to do her justice.

Darrell Court was thrown into the deepest mourning; the servants went about with hushed footsteps and sorrowful faces. He had been kind to them, this stately old master; and who knew what might happen under the new regime? Lady Hampton was, she assured every one, quite overwhelmed

with business. She had to make all arrangements for the funeral, to order all the mourning, while Lady Darrell was supposed to be overwhelmed with sorrow in the retirement of her own room.

One fine spring morning, while the pretty bluebells were swaying in the wind, and the hawthorn was shining pink and white on the hedges, while the birds sang and the sun shone, Sir Oswald Darrell was buried, and the secret of what he had wished to say or have done was buried with him.

At Lady Darrell's suggestion, Captain Langton was sent for to attend the funeral. It was a grand and stately procession. All the elite of the country were there, all the tenantry from Audleigh Royal, all the friends who had known Sir Oswald and respected him.

"Was he the last of the Darrells?" one asked of another; and many looked at the stately, dark-eyed girl who bore the name, wondering how he had left the property, whether his niece would succeed him, or his wife take all. They talked of it in subdued whispers as the funeral cortege wound its way to the church, they talked of it after the coffin had been lowered into the vault, and they talked of it as the procession made its way back to Darrell Court.

As Lady Hampton said, it was a positive relief to open the windows and let the blessed sunshine in, to draw up the heavy blinds, to do away with the dark, mourning aspect of the place.

Everything had been done *en regle*—no peer of the realm could have had a more magnificent funeral. Lady Hampton felt that in every respect full honor had been done both to the living and the dead.

"Now," she wisely remarked, "there is nothing to be done, save to bear up as well as it is possible."

Then, after a solemn and dreary dinner, the friends and invited guests went away, and the most embarrassing ceremony of all had to be gone through—the reading of the will.

Mr. Ramsden, the family solicitor, was in attendance. Captain Langton, Lady Darrell, Lady Hampton, and Miss Darrell took their seats. Once or twice Lady Hampton looked with a smile of malicious satisfaction at the proud, calm face of Pauline. There was nothing there to gratify her—no queen could have assisted at her own dethronement with prouder majesty or prouder grace. Some of the old retainers, servants who had been in the family from their earliest youth, said there was not one who did not wish that Pauline might have Darrell Court.

Lady Darrell, clad in deepest mourning, was placed in a large easy-chair in the center of the group, her aunt by her side. She looked extremely delicate and lovely in her black sweeping robes.

Pauline, who evidently thought the ceremony an empty one as far as she was concerned, stood near the table. She declined the chair that Captain Langton placed for her. Her uncle was dead she regretted him with true, unfeigned, sincere sorrow; but the reading of his will had certainly nothing to do with her. There was not the least shadow on her face, not the least discomposure in her manner. To look at her one would never have thought she was there to hear the sentence of disinheritance.

Lady Darrell did not look quite so tranquil; everything was at stake for her. She held her dainty handkerchief lest the trembling of her lips should be seen.

Mr. Ramsden read the will, and its contents did not take any one much by surprise. The most important item was a legacy of ten thousand pounds to Captain Aubrey Langton. To Pauline Darrell was left an annuity of five hundred per annum, with the strict injunction that she should live at Darrell Court until her marriage; if she never married, she was to reside there until her death. To all his faithful servants Sir Oswald left legacies and annuities. To his well-beloved wife, Elinor, he bequeathed all else—Darrell Court, with its rich dependancies and royal revenues, his estate in Scotland, his house in town, together with all the valuable furniture, plate, jewelry, pictures, all the moneys that had accumulated during his life time—all to her, to hold at her will and pleasure; there was no restriction, no condition to mar the legacy.

To the foregoing, Sir Oswald had added a codicil; he left Miss Hastings one hundred per annum, and begged of her to remain at Darrell Court as companion to Lady Darrell and his niece.

Then the lawyer folded up the parchment, and the ceremony was ended.

"A very proper will," said Lady Hampton; "it really does poor dear Sir Oswald credit."

They hasten to congratulate Lady Darrell; but Captain Langton, it was noticed, forgot to do so—he was watching Pauline's calm unconcerned departure from the room.

CHAPTER XXIX.

WAITING FOR REVENGE.

There was a slight, only a very slight difference of opinion between Lady Darrell and her aunt after the reading of the will. Lady Hampton would fain have given up the Elms, and have gone to live at Darrell Court.

"Sir Oswald's will is a very just one," she said, "admirable in every respect; but I should never dream, were I in your place, Elinor, of keeping that proud girl here. Let her go. I will come and live with you. I shall make a better chaperon than that poor, faded Miss Hastings."

But Lady Darrell was eager to taste the sweets of power, and she knew how completely her aunt would take every vestige of it from her.

She declared her intention to adhere most strictly to the terms of the will.

"And aunt," she continued, with firmness quite new to her, "it would be much better, I think, for you to keep on the Elms. People might make strange remarks if you came here to live with me."

(To be continued.)

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LOCAL.

On Monday last the Lycoum was opened for the summer season. It is in charge of John Phillips. In comedy he is said to be a success.

On Sunday, 21st, the steamer Richmond, at Arichat, C. B., was burned to the water's edge. No insurance.

The victory of Dr. H. N. McDonald over J. Tannor, the celebrated Pennsylvania wrestler, places a Cape Bretonian at the head of the famous wrestlers of America.

Black Bros., and Power's wharves, which remained so long idle, promise to become, under the energetic management of Alderman Worrell, centres of active business operations. We regret to see so many large and valuable properties on Lower Water Street being allowed to go to decay.

A correspondent writes us: "You were in error in saying that the Halifax Dry Dock would not be built before a Russian war. The Chamber of Commerce intends that it shall be built at once, and that the Imperial Government shall double their subsidy and the Dominion treble theirs."

"Excelsior" is the very appropriate motto of many of our business men, and it should be of all. Among other improvements that we have learnt of since last week, are some just made in the Albion Hotel by Mr. Archibald, its enterprising proprietor. The extension of the house has been beautifully painted.

McNab's Island is a paradise for pic-nic lovers. The scenery and views on this "beautiful isle of the sea" cannot be surpassed. When necessary, you can always receive every accommodation on the well kept grounds of Mr. Mumford.

On squally days there are too many women and children taken out in sail boats on our treacherous harbor. There came nearly being a serious accident last Sunday—a whale boat under full sail, running down a boat belonging to the MacKay-Bennet cable steamer, containing a number of the officers. Fortunately it ended only in a slight jarring of the two boats, only the bows coming together, but to a number of witnesses it caused quite a scare.

Mr. Wade, a son of J. C. Wade, ex-M. P. P., is in the city for a short visit.

A telegram from the Halifax battalion at Medicine Hat, says: "Donald's ale went well."

The North Sydney *Herald*, which was burnt out of existence last spring, has been revived, and comes to us in a new and prepossessing dress.

North-end people are still complaining that letters put in the letter-boxes there before midnight are frequently not sent out of the city by the following morning's mail. This is a most serious matter, and the parties to blame should be found out and unceremoniously dismissed.

Halifax manufactories receive an occasional mark of honor. The Superintendent of the MacKay-Bennet Cable, has ordered from A. Stephen & Son, one of the most beautifully finished suits of furniture that has for some time been seen in this city.

There were ten funerals about the same hour on Sunday last. A very large one was that of the late Mr. Harrington, a gentleman highly esteemed in the several societies of which he was a member. St. Mary's Catechetical attended; also many members of the C. I. S., and U. E. C.

We learn by the Moncton *Transcript*, that the members of the Provident Mutual Association, at a recent meeting held by the company at Moncton, resolved to reinsure in the Dominion Safety Fund Life Association. The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association and their mode of doing business are now beginning to be more clearly understood and appreciated by business men.

It would seem that enterprise will succeed. It has long been supposed that our market was too limited for a successful prosecution of any specialty. This idea has been proven to be largely unfounded. The proprietors of the London and China Tea Store of this city, in their specialty, have so far and so well succeeded, that they ventured to open a branch in Argyle Street, and are cheered with the prospects of the most flattering success.

The following students have passed the examinations, and have been awarded diplomas at the Halifax Business College: Edith Lamphier, and Chas. S. Clarke, of Halifax, and James W. Pipes, of Nappan.

Last Saturday evening, Rev. J. Moore, fell down stairs in Annapolis, and died on Monday from the effects.

A pic-nic party had to remain on Steven's Island all Monday night and had only a boatsail as a protection against the rain. The gentlemen of the party did not understand how to sail the boat and were afraid to venture out in the storm. By the way, what has become of the *Daphne*? We have not heard of her running down any men-of-war or schooners for nearly two weeks.

Monday last, on which was celebrated the natal day of Halifax, had a fine and varied programme of entertainment. Various matches—cricket and baseball chiefly, came off in the forenoon. The chief of these was the

splendidly contested baseball game between the Socials and the Y. M. I. A. The Literaries were literally no where at the close, but they did some good lively work.

The horse races on the Polo grounds were attended by an immense concourse of people. When the sixth race was about to be run, heavy showers of rain drove home many citizens. Thenceforth the evening was showery, which caused the Public Gardens' concert to be postponed to Tuesday night, when it came off in the usual manner. There was much dancing, but it was monopolized by marines, etc.

No one should go hungry when they can get a lunch at 43 Sackville St. for 10 cents, or a young dinner for 20 cents.

CANADIAN.

Now that all the white prisoners have escaped from Big Bear, we are told that the McLains and the two English girls were treated with humanity by the Indians.

APONAQUI, N. B. June 20.—Yesterday, in the churchyard adjoining the Episcopal church at this place, were laid to rest the remains of Nathaniel Sharp, one of the survivors of the gallant 104th regiment that made the memorable march on snow-shoes through the wilderness from Fredericton to Quebec to participate in the war of 1812. The old gentleman had reached the age of 91 years. He had a brother in the same regiment.

A NEW CITY.—Says the *Fredericton Reporter*: About one hundred and fifty looms are now in motion in Mr. Gibson's cotton mill, near Fredericton, and in a few days some of the finest cotton ever manufactured in this country will be placed on the market. Great improvements are noticed about Marysville this season, and in a very short time a rushing city will cover the hillside of the Nashwaak within view of the cotton mill. Mr. Gibson has just given orders to the Messrs. Mooney to forthwith commence the erection of eighteen or twenty brick houses. A large number of men are engaged in the manufacture of bricks on the spot, and all the woodwork, including trimmings, is also made there.

HE PREACHED, DEFAULTED AND ELOPED.—MONTREAL, June 24.—Thos. Grigg, who for two years was agent for Wanzor's Sewing Machine Company, and a piano manufactory, has absconded to Boston after fleecing the sewing machine company out of \$8,000. Although married and having three children dependent upon him, he has taken with him a woman who deserted her husband and family. The absconder acted as preacher for a Methodist congregation here up to the time of his departure. Since he went away it has developed that he was carrying on intrigues with several women who attended his services. He had ingratiated himself into the confidence of clergy and laity. He is forty years old and of fine appearance.

IN HARD LUCK.—Says the *St. John Sun*: "Private advices from Boston state mechanics there are idle by thousands. In one brass foundry lots of men are working for \$3 a week to escape starvation. Among the idlers are hundreds of New Brunswickers, who have not money enough to pay their passage home. Provincials at the Hub are having a hard time of it, as the bosses give native men the preference over strangers. And even should a Bluenose get a job he is soon crowded out by the Yankees in the shop to make place for one of their own."

FOREIGN.

Gladstone has made a promise to Lord Salisbury to give the new government as much time as possible during the remainder of the session. It is stated that the leaders have arranged to make an effort to carry Welsh intermediate education bill, Australian confederation bill, Irish national education bill, and minister for Scotland bill. Lord Salisbury declined to include Scotch Crofters bill.

The chief members of the new British Cabinet are:—
Prime Minister and Secretary for Foreign affairs—the Marquis of Salisbury.

First Lord of the Treasury—Sir Stafford Northcote.

Chancellor of the Exchequer—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.

Lord High Chancellor—Sir Harding Gifford.

Lord President of the Council—Viscount Cranbrook.

Lord Privy Seal—Earl Harrowby.

Secretary Home Department—Sir Richard Assheton Cross.

Secretary for Colonial Department—Col. Frederick Stanley.

Secretary for War—Right Hon. Wm. Henry Smith.

Secretary of State for India—Lord Randolph Churchill.

First Lord Admiralty—Lord George Hamilton.

President of the Local Government Board—Arthur James Balfour.

President of the Board of Trade—The Duke of Richmond and Gordon.

Vice-President of Council—Hon. Edward Stanhope.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—Earl Carnarvon.

Lord Chancellor of Ireland—Right Hon. Edward Gibson.

Robert Falconer, of Trinidad, a native of P. E. Island, who is about eighteen years of age, has lately gained the West Indian Gilchrist scholarship, worth £100 sterling per annum, and tenable for three years. Mr. Falconer who is a student in the Queen's Royal College, Trinidad, having passed with high honours in two successive yearly Cambridge local examinations, has also won the scholarship of his own college, £100 per annum, also tenable for three years. He has left for the university of Edinburgh, where he will continue his studies.

SHIPPING NEWS.

REPORTS, &c.

Ship A G Rojas (2,460 tons), which recently sailed from San Francisco for Liverpool, took out 78,876 cbs wheat, valued at 114,371.

Barque Guiana from New York for Yohanna (before reported), was towed to Anaboyna April 24, from Anaboyna, where she put in with 7 feet water in hold. The vessel will go into dry dock. Eight thousand cases petroleum, which were damaged, were sold by auction at Anaboyna. The rest of cargo is stored there awaiting instructions from America.

Schr Barbara F Latimer, from Aspinwall for coast of San Blas, is reported by a cablegram from Cape Loblan, dated June 10, to have gone ashore and bilged at River India, near Aspinwall.

Schr Anne Leahy, of and from Bay of Islands for Boston, with fish, put into North Sydney, C.B. June 19, leaky, and with part of cargo jettisoned. She will repair at North Sydney.

The Allan mail steamer Polynesian, at Quebec 16, reports left Liverpool on the 4th. Experienced strong westerly gales and heavy head seas on the passage, and on banks of Newfoundland and in Gulf was detained 34 hours by fog. On the 12th, at 9 a.m. in lat 46 08, lon 47 35, sighted on port bow a distressed vessel with distress signals flying; altered course and steered for her, and sent a boat to her assistance in charge of Mr James A Allan, 1st officer. The vessel proved to be the barque Brigitte, of Christiana, Capt Lars Tengereen bound from Dunkirk to West Bay, Nova Scotia. As the ship had decks swept, boats, bulwarks and stanchions carried away and being in a sinking condition, the crew requested that they should be taken off, which was successfully accomplished.

Ascension, April 30—Ship Cyprus, from Calcutta for New York, sprung leak March 24, but the water was kept under by constant pumping, until April 16, when the water began to gain on the pump, and on the 17th, in lat 12 S, lon 12 W, she was abandoned with 9 feet of water in the hold.

Mailhaul June 16—The vessel was launched from the shipyard of Mr Elijah Denmore, East Noel, a brig of 234 tons register called the Advance. She is owned by the builder and sons and Capt W L McLellan, late of brig Trust, who will command her.

Provincetown June 6—The stock of Bank and Bay codfish on hand here has been reduced to 1,500 qtls. There is a brisk demand for the same, which will clean up the entire stock at good prices. This season has been more successful than last. The fleet this year numbers two less than last, and includes two 3-masters, one of which, the Lizzie Matheson, fitted with 500 lbs of salt, will sail direct for Lisbon and market from the Banks. The prospect is brighter this year, with the duty on Canadian fish taking effect July 1.

Quebec June 13—The Registrar's report assessing damages in the collision case between Algeria (fisherman), of LaHave, NS, and steamer Barcelona, has been filed in the Vice Admiralty Court. The sum of \$17,705, with the interest and costs, has been awarded the schooner. [The collision occurred in May, 1884, off Scatarie.]

Quebec June 18—Capt Supples of barque Margarethe, which has arrived from Granton, Scotland, after a passage of 85 days reports: The vessel was detained by vast fields of ice and innumerable icebergs. The ship first met ice during a heavy easterly gale on May 1. Finding the ice extended in a solid mass from South to North the ship was turned back to clear it. On May 7 the Margarethe was in company with the steamer Benhope and three sailing vessels, and surrounded by hundreds of icebergs, some of them miles in circumference and hundreds of feet high. Most of these bergs finally entered a field of ice which drove in a southerly direction. The Margarethe got clear of ice in lat 46 and sailed along the eastern edge of the field as far down as lat 43 N, lon 60 W, when she met 70 or 80 immense bergs. One large one had capsized and was lying at an angle of 45 degrees. It was perforated with huge holes by the action of the waves.

St John's, Nfld June 10—Schr A K Walter, Capt Nickerson, arrived from the Grand Banks this afternoon, and reports a gale struck the schooner on Sunday morning, while in lat 45, lon 50 20. She rode it out till Sunday afternoon, when her cable parted about 30 fathoms from the anchor. For hours the sea completely covered the vessel, and it was almost impossible to keep her afloat. Her trawls were all lost, her sails torn and dories damaged. The mate fell off the main boom into the sea, and was with great difficulty rescued, after being about half an hour in the water. When rescued his body was black and blue, and considerably swollen. He is now doing well. The A K Walter has equal to 700 quintals of fish on board.

11—Schr Laing, Capt Balleul, from Barbadoes, arrived here last evening after a passage of 29 days. She is considerably damaged; all her head gear having been carried away in a gale of wind on the 2nd inst. She was driven 160 miles off in Sunday's gale, and it was hard work to keep the masts from being blown out of her.

In Sunday's gale the Anne Roy, Captain Bowie, of Guysboro, lost a portion of her cable and an anchor. Some of her canvas was torn and her head rail was carried away. She arrived here last night, 13th, and will be ready to leave to-morrow.

St Thomas May 30—Ar schr Turban, Minnie, Martinique (and sailed June 3 for Viquez to load molasses for Boston.) June 5—brigt Hyaline, McLeod, Barbadoes.

Schr Honauk, Lane, Hull, for New York, June 2, off Rock Holt.

Ship Naupactus, Lovitt, Cardiff for Hong Kong, May 17, lat 11 S, lon 24 W.

Barque Abram Young, Morine, Alicante, for Canada, June 6, no lat, etc.

Barque Beasie Markham, Faulkner, Dunkirk, for Miramichi, June 3 off the Lizard.

Barque Sacramento, Reid, Bristol, for Picton, June 2, lat 51, lon 12.

Barque Nimbus, of Windsor, NS, Antwerp, to New York, June 5, off Daugueres.

Brigt May, Manning, from Cienfuegos for Boston, June 13, lat 31 45, lon 78 50.

SPOKEN.

Schr Honauk, Lane, Hull, for New York, June 2, off Rock Holt.

Ship Naupactus, Lovitt, Cardiff for Hong Kong, May 17, lat 11 S, lon 24 W.

Barque Abram Young, Morine, Alicante, for Canada, June 6, no lat, etc.

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Barque Nimbus, of Windsor, NS, Antwerp, to New York, June 5, off Daugueres.

Brigt May, Manning, from Cienfuegos for Boston, June 13, lat 31 45, lon 78 50.

LATEST MOVEMENTS OF NOVA SCOTIA VESSELS.

BARBADOS May 26 Ar barque Tancock, Hanson, Buenos Ayres (and sld for Pensacola.) 28 Brigt Myrtle, Starrett, Annapolis, NS, via Demerara; Hyaline, McLeod, Demerara.

BREMER June 12 Ar ship Rhine, Bowly, New York.

COLUMBIA May 7 Ar barque Hazellurst, Fraser, Fellecherry.

GRINBY June 2—Passed down barque Annie Burrill, Hames, Hull for Cardiff.

LIVERPOOL June 13—Sld ship Larnica, Fraser, San Francisco.

LIZARD June 2—Passed ship Forest King, from San Francisco for Hull.

MAURITIUS May 10—Ar barq Buster, Ryfkogls, Bahia Blanca.

ROSARIO May 11—In port, barque Flora, Maxner, for New York.

Sld May 21—ship Ismir Kimball, Barbo, goes, for orders; barques Maria Stoneman, McLaren, Delaware Breakwater; George B Duane, Robbins, Barbadoes, for orders.

SANTOS May 2—Ar barque N B Morris, Smith, Ceto.

SINGAPORE May 4—Sld ship Hallgerda, McKenzie, Brovo's Island.

ST PIERRE, MART May 30 Cld schr Turbin, Minnie, St Thomas.

BUENOS AIRES May 10—Ar barque Helen Marlon, Robinson, Port Blakely.

LIVERPOOL June 13—Sld ship San Stefano, Sproul, Cardiff.

MONTVIDEO May 13 Ar schr Star of the Sea, Wood, Marston.

PORTSMOUTH, NH, June 15—Ar brig Pararan, Graham, Sydney, CB.

ASPINWALL May 27—Ar schr Barbara F Latimer, Williams, Brunswick.

CALAIS, ME, June 15—Ar barque J W, to load for South America.

CARDIFF June 13—Ar ship Warrior, Kit chin, Liverpool.

GRANTANAMO June 3—Ar brig Saidee, Dauphency, Port Medway, NS, via St Jago.

LIVERPOOL June 4—Sld barque Beconsfield, Munroe, Buenos Ayres. 13—ship Lar, naca, Fraser, Cardiff, to load for San Francisco, (not as before.)

NEW YORK June 18—Ar ship William Douglas, Douglas, London.

Passed through Hell Gate 15—schr Unexpected, McDonald, New York for Point-a-Pitre.

RIO JANEIRO May 12—Ar barque Hants County, Carl, Brunswick.

ST THOMAS May 30 Ar schr Mattie D, Morris, Martinique (and sld June 1 for Porto Rico.) June 5—brigt Hyaline, McLeod, Barbadoes.

ALICANTE June 11 Ar barque Noel, Knowlton New York.

BOSTON June 16—Cld schr Delta, Crowell, Barbaco.

Sld 16—Steamer Delta and barque Ella Moore.

CARDIFF June 15—Ar ship San Stefano, Sproul, Liverpool.

LOITO April 21—In port ship Tsernogoro, Cann, for United States (takes about 2,050 tons dry sugar.)

LIVERPOOL June 16 Ar ship Nettie Murphy, Cooman, St John, NB.

Sld 15—Barque Albion for Halifax.

PRAWLE POINT June 15—Passed by barque Nellie T Guest, Cann, Savannah, for Europe.

YOKOHAMA prev to June 10—Ar ship Tohoku, Davis, Cardiff.

MATANZA June 10—In port barque Anapogan, McKenzie, for north of Hatteras, 10.

PENARTH June 4—Ar barque Harry Bailey, Sinclair, Bristol.

RIO JANEIRO May 22—Sailed barque Mill, Long, Bahia, to load for United States.

In part May 23—ship Ellen A Reed, Hatfield, Rossignol, Vickery, Vendome, Cornring, Thomas N Hart, Blauvelt, Morning Light, Ladd, and Cumberland, McNeil, for Pacific, India or United States; barques Romance, Toye, from Brunswick; Avonmore, Porter, and Frank Stafford, Smith, for Pacific, India, or United States; brig John T Ives, Mann, for Bahia, to load sugar for United States or Montreal, and others.

ROSARIO April 25—Sld brig Willie, Wood, Genoa.

Chartered—barque Governor, Bennett, to load hay at Rosario for Rio Janeiro.

BELFAST June 17—Sld barque Zebina, Gouley, Anderson, Delaware Breakwater.

CARDIFF June 16—Ar barque Annie Burrill, Hames, Hull.

COPENHAGEN June 16—Ar ship Sovereign, Putnam, Portland, O.

DUNKIRK June 15—Sld barque James Stafford, Reynolds, Philadelphia.

HARTLEPOOL June 16—Ar barq Memlo, Horn, Port Royal SC.

LONDON June 12—Sld barques James L Harvey, Mitchell, London.

SHOREHAM June 16—Ar barque Erema, Rendlo for Charlottetown.

ANTWERP June 17—Sld barque Belt, Munro, New York.

ASTORIA, O, June 16—Crossed out ship M & E Cox, Kewen, for Cork.

BARBADOS June 18 Ar barque George B Duane, Robbins, Rio Janeiro.

BOSTON June 18—Ar schrs S G Irwin, Griffin, St John's NP; Sarah Hyde, Murphy, Harrington; North America, Boudrot, Port Maria; Anna, Brown, Port William; Lord Mayo, Henshaw, Bear River; Florence Christine, Chase, do, Gold Hunter, Crowell, Alma, NB.

McPherson, Victoria, B C. 14—ship Thiorva, Fraser, San Francisco.
LIMERICK June 19—Ar barque Livingstone, Ellis, St John, NB.
LIVERPOOL June 19—Ar barques Amanda, Scott, Pensacola; George Davis, Macomber, Wilmington, NC; Lizzie Perry, McHenry, Pensacola, brig Ellen M Mitchell, Patterson, Jozgins, NS.
LONDON June 19 Ar barque Hattie II, Cochran, Wilmington, NC.
Cld 18 barque Scotia, Smeltzer, Cape Breton.
LONDON June 19—Sld barque Matilda C Smith, Palmer, Sydney.
MONTLE June 20—Ar ship Annie Gouley, Bent, Rio Janeiro.
Cld 20—barque C M Davis, Trefry, Liverpool.
NEWBURYPORT June 19 Sld schr Creolion, Giffin, Nova Scotia via Boston.
NEW LONDON June 17—Passed Little Gull, barques Privateer, Masters, New York for Dunkirk, Journal, Hennessey, do, for Barbadoes. 18—Swansea, Lawrence, do, for Dunkirk, Mistletoe, Delap, do, for do.
NEW YORK June 19 Cld barques Lizzie Curry, McCulloch, Savannah. 20—Strathay, Urquhart, Bristol, E; Harry Buselman, Cotton, Rio Janeiro; M J Foley, for Port Spain.
Sld 19 brig Olivia A Carrigan for Halifax. 20—barques Antwerp for Rotterdam. 21—M J Foley for Port Spain.
Passed through Hell Gate 19 brig Olivia A Carrigan, Laundry, New York for Halifax, schrs Ethel Emmerson, Tower, do for do, J E Pettis, Cowen, New York for Windsor. 21—barque Strathay Urquhart, New York for Dunkirk.
Anchored at Staten Island bound out 20—barque Bristol for Antwerp.
PENARTH June 6—Ar barque Munster, Fraser, Grimsby.
PHILADELPHIA June 19—Cld ship Lizzie C Troop, Brown, Hogo.
POINT DE GRAVE June 7 Sld ship St Elmo, Smith, Cardiff.
PORTLAND, ME, June 19—Ar ship Maedel B, Powell, Yarmouth.
Cld 19 schr Laura E Misser, Gregory, Windsor. 20 brig C S Packard, Robinson, Annapolis.
QUEENSTOWN June 20—Ar barques Isabel from Prince Edward Island; Katie Stuart, Finlayson, Summerside, PEI, for Liverpool, brig Zelica, Murchison, Charlottetown.
ROSARIO May 8—Sld barques Bertha Anderson, Grant, Philadelphia; Anna, Kit chen, Rio Janeiro.
SWANSEA June 18—Sld steamer Danara, McMullen, Baltimore via Halifax.
YOKOHAMA May 28 Sld barque Endora, Fulton, Hogo.

TO ARRIVE DAILY.

FRESH SALMON!

Also, from Smoke-House SMOKED SALMON, CHOICE SUGAR-CURED HAMS and BACON.

H. COOK, 60 Barrington Street

Useful Information for the Many.

(CITY OF HALIFAX.)

THE CORPORATION.

Mayor—James C. Mackintosh.
Ward No. 1—Robert Sedgwick, B. Pearson, George Kent.
Ward No. 2—Thomas Spelman, C. H. Smith, W. C. Delaney.
Ward No. 3—Alex. Stephen, W. B. McCweeney, J. E. Wilson.
Ward No. 4—P. J. O'Mullin, George McLellan, R. Theakston.
Ward No. 5—John Ead, John McInnes, W. Woodill.
Ward No. 6—John P. Longard, William Taylor, H. F. Worrall.
Recorder—J. Norman Ritchie, (\$1200).
Treasurer—Edward G. W. Greenwood. (\$2400, out of which he pays an assistant).
Collector—W. C. Hamilton, (\$4000, out of which collectors are paid).
Auditor—John A. Bell, (\$1500).
City Clerk—Thomas Rhind, (\$1500).
Assistant Clerk—Henry Trenaman, (\$800).
and Assistant Clerk—William J. Nisbet, (\$300).
Assessors—J. L. Barry, (\$1000), James R. Graham, (\$800), S. R. Phelan, (\$800).
City Engineer—E. H. Keating, (2000)
City Medical Officer—Thomas Trenaman, M. D., (\$1000).
Clerk of License—William J. Motzris, (\$600).
Board of Health—Mayor and Aldermen, Thomas Rhind, Clerk.

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[Established 1818.]

KELLEY & GLASSEY
(Successors to Alex. McLeod & Co.)

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

-IN CASKS-

- 60 puncheons Demerara Rum,
- 5 " " Jamaica " "
- 20 bbls Henke's and Key-brand Gin,
- 50 qtr casks " " "
- 25 octaves " " "
- 100 qtr casks Brandy,
- 30 octaves " " "
- 100 qtr casks Scotch and Irish Whiskies,
- 75 " " Port and Sherry,
- 75 bbls Gooderham & Worr's Rye,
- 20 " " " 7 year old do,
- 15 " " " " 5 " " do,
- 200 " Bass' Ale, pts and qts,
- 200 " Guinness' Stout, do do,

-IN CASES-

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



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Contractors and Builders,

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Where we keep in stock and made to order, Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Window and Door
Frames, Stair Rails, Posts and Balusters; Brackets and Mouldings of all descriptions;
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Wood Mantels and School Furniture a specialty.

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ORDERS SOLICITED FOR

SHEATING NAILS AND BOLTS.

Muntz's Metal Co (Ltd.) Birmingham, the manufacturers of the above WELL-KNOWN METAL,
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Sole Agents for Nova Scotia, Halifax, N. S.

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

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

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Music House

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The Manufacturers we represent received the
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At the World's Expositions where exhibited.

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

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LARGE PURCHASE FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS enable us to sell
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Your own interest should induce you to WRITE FOR PRICES.

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this paper.

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Am I?"

But I (sub rosa) the best place in the City of
Halifax, N. S. (No Salary) to obtain a good
SQUARE LUNCH for 10 Cents, is the
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J. H. CONNORS, Q. R.

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HAS ARRIVED.**

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At prices that cannot be beaten in the city.

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Corner Granville and Duke Streets,

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Now opening, a splendid stock of New and
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LOWEST PRICES.

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Portraits by the Instantaneous Dry Plate
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Copying and Enlarging Old Pictures a Specialty.

HANTS COUNTY.

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

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

BANKS.

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

Halifax Banking Co.
J. RUSSEL Agent.

Bennet Smith,
Shipbuilder and Capitalist.

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

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

Shubal Dimock,
Shipbuilder.

E. W. Dimock,
Proprietor W. Plaster Quarries.

John Keith,
Shipbroker.

MANUFACTURERS.

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

Windsor Cotton Co.
JOHN NALDER, Sec'y.

Windsor Furniture Co.
MARK CURRY, Manager.

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

Windsor Foundry Co.
Clarence Dimock, Sec'y.

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

DRY GOODS.

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

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

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

Geo. F. Blanchard,
Dry Goods & Tailoring.

HARDWARE.

W. Dimock,
Hardware & Ship Chandlery.

Wilcox Brothers,
Wholesale & Retail Hardware.

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

GROCERIES.

J. E. Graham,
Wholesale & Retail Grocer.

Jesse P. Smith,
Groceries, Flour & Meal.

M. Ward,
Groceries and Sundries.

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

STATIONERY.

M. B. Huestis,
Pianos & Organs.

BOOTS, etc.

A. P. Shaud & Co.

DRUGGISTS.

John W. Webb,
Dispensing Chemist.

R. B. Dakin,
Druggist & Chemist.

INSURANCE.

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

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

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

LAW-FIRMS.

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

J. W. Ousley,
Clerk of House Assembly.

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

Charles Edgar DeWolf,
Judge of Probate.

MEDICAL.

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

HOTELS.

Clifton.
JOHN KILCUP, Prop.

Avon,
JOHN COX, Prop.

Wm. Gibson,
Newport Station

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

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

D. P. Allison,
Coal Merchant.

Robert Dore,
Baker, Fine Pastry.

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

R. Fleming,
Ladies and Gents Hairdressing.

Geo. A. Heustis,
Jeweler etc.,

T. B. Smith,
Editor and Proprietor,
Windsor Courier.

N. Spence, M. P. P.,
Milling and Farming,
Newport.

J. R. Thompson,
Nurseryman and Fruit Grower.

G. A. Harvie,
Carver & Picture Frames.

A. P. Jones,
Sailmaker, etc.,
Windsor & Hantsport.

G. L. Gibson,
Hotel and Grocery Store,
Brooklyn, Hants.

Dr. Morrison Weeks,
Brooklyn.

HANTSPORT.

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

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

The following are the principal business men of the Town.

E. Churchill & Sons,
Shipbuilders & Capitalists.

J. E. Newcomb,
Shipping Trading & Farming.

J. B. North,
Shipping & Merchandize.

J. E. Stevens & Co.,
Tanners of Harness & Upper Stocks.

J. A. Mumford,
Milling Machinery.

J. B. Shaw,
Boots, Shoes and Fine Work.

James W. Wall,
Hantsport Hotel, conveyance at St'n.

Lewis Muttart,
Harness Making in all branches.

George Brocks,
Watchmaker and Hair Dresser.

AMHERST.

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

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

BANKS.

Bank of Pictou,
J. McKEAN, Agent.

LAW FIRMS.

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

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

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

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

MEDICAL FIRMS.

Dr. E. L. Fuller,
Dental Surgeon.

MANUFACTURERS.

Rhodes Curry & Co.,
Contractors and Builders.

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

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

Curran Brothers,
Saw Mills and Lumber.

Lawson & Wallace,
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Works opposite I. C. R. Station.

Holmes & Hicks,
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James Ritchley,
Horse Shoer and Jobber.

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MERCHANTS AND TRADERS.

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

Brightman & Calhoun,
Bakers, and Grocers Jobbers.

Coates & Bent,
Sewing Machines and Fancy Goods.

R. McSwain,
Tailoring and Furnishing Goods.

Edward Lowther,
Meats, Fish and Vegetables.

Lamy's Hotel,
JAC Y. WARD, Prop.

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

Amherst Sentinel,
Devoted to the County and
Provincial Interests.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL.

Trade this week has been extremely dull in all parts. SUGARS are very quiet and an easier tone is the report for the present. FLOUR keeps coming down in price with immense stocks all around. MOLASSES remains in about the same position and nothing of any moment has taken place. BUTTER and CHEESE are active and selling well. EGGS scarce and worth about 13 cents. We shall endeavor to make a fuller report next week.

FINANCIAL.

It is stated that the bank Comptois D'Compte of Paris is to advance funds to build a road from Oxford in Cumberland county to Louisburg in Cape Breton. Wonders will only cease, when railways are not wanted. It is a known fact among the bankers of Europe, that the Latin Union, of which French bankers form the ruling power, is in a turmoil, and that it is difficult to forecast the future of this institution. Leon Say and Cernuschi are not backward in expressing their opinions of the difficulties arising for the French Economist, and "Paris Bankers." The situation is aggravated by the large volume of French paper in circulation. To further aggravate the financial condition of Paris, the Bank of France has a very large excess of silver on hand, and not by any means an adequate amount of gold. The circumstances of this condition are heightened by the bank refusing, to some extent at least to pay out gold even to creditors, while it has offered a premium for gold. The so-called, Latin Union asserts, that France has 300,000,000 francs of Italian legal-tender coins which have been drawn from Italy by French paper money; Franco retorts by declaring that Italy has not carried out the provisions of the Union. We throw out this hint purely from a financial standpoint, and leave the matter for the consideration of our Dominion financiers and railway promoters. It is not likely, however, that we will be pestered with a repetition of Dr. Green and Col. Snow's scheme.

Sir Leonard Tilley has been quite successful in securing a sufficient loan at quite moderate terms. This amount is to be largely used in removing a Dominion liability which had formerly been placed at 5 per cent., thus securing a large saving to the country. Had it not been for the N. W. rebellion and the required farther aid to the C. P. Railway, the Dominion finances would have been quite easy and government might have been congratulated on their financial strength.

Our city banks have large sums of money awaiting good paper. In fact it would really appear that we have too large an amount of idle capital and this simple fact will lead up to our people seeking other investments or the putting up with reduced dividends. The great question to be decided by bankers is, how can they best lend safely, for their stockholders and depositors, and at the same time best subserve the interests of the country and commercial men. There has been a general decline of rates throughout England and America, and we can see no reason why good security should not in this city obtain all the temporary discount they need at much reduced rates. Many found fault with their reduced bank dividends last year, but really if there is no better demand for money than at present exists in Halifax, they may look for no larger dividend than last half-year.

So soon as the Russian war excitement had subsided the discount rate in the Bank of England was successively reduced to 3, 2½, and finally 2. Consols had sunk to 96½, but have now advanced nearly to par. The lowest British consols have dropped to, in modern times, were 93½ in 1875. Present reserves to liabilities are 50 per cent. The bank reserve for May 22nd, 1884, was £25,034,142 in gold; in May, of present year, it was £27,717,020 in gold. It is thought that the dividends of the English banks next July will generally be as large as they were last July.

The financial centers of Europe have recovered from the violent excitement caused by the hopes and fears of a war between England and Russia; but the excitement did not subside till it had carried away the fortunes of many, and increased the financial complications and difficulties of the French Government.

Russia is again finding her way back to the open moneyed markets of London, but with limited success. The hampered financial condition of both Germany and France compels Russia to go to her foe for aid.

The very large amount of idle cash held by the New York city bank has lead the banks, it is said, to part with large sums on very questionable security. In counting the millions in the Treasury of the United States only two cents were found short, and strange to say that peculiar coin was found in the vault. In the face of this fact, who dare say no official is honest?

The point around which the Treasury Department of the United States Government centres, in their present financial mode of presenting to the country a clear financial statement,—that there is now in the government's possession gold coin and bullion to the amount of about \$244,000,000, against which gold certificates for about \$128,000,000 are outstanding, leaving \$116,000,000 as the net amount of gold belonging to the government. But from this must be taken \$100,000,000 held against legal tenders outstanding, which makes the gold available for ordinary purposes \$16,000,000. While we admit that \$16,000,000 is quite a reduced rest for the United States Government to keep on hand, yet we feel confident the present economical management of the department will find no great difficulty in keeping in check the overflow of silver and in sustaining the commercial demands for gold. To say that this \$16,000,000 will run down in a few months is folly. The banks of New York have never had so large

an amount of gold as at present, which goes far to sustain the financial standing of the American Government. These banks alone, if the government went over straightened, could easily take \$10,000,000 of subsidiary silver now lying idle in the government vaults, paying therefor in gold. Other banks, if the unpleasantness arising through the payments at the clearing houses is removed, are in a position to buy another \$5,000,000, and pay gold. Thus the \$16,000,000 is at once, and without any sacrifice, brought up to \$31,000,000.

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.

JUNE 27, 1885.

GROCERIES.

Table listing prices for SUGAR, TEA, and MOLASSES. Includes items like Porto Rico, Cut Loaf, Standard A, Extra C, Yellow C, Congou, Good, Choice, Fair, Extra Choice, Oolong-Choice, Molasses, Trinidad, Porto Rico new crop, Barbadoes, Demerara, M R.

The above quotations are made by a reliable wholesale house.

Table listing prices for SOAPS, BISCUITS, CONFECTIONERY, BUTTER, and EGGS. Includes items like Ivory bar, Erasive, Dominion, Surprise, Tiger, Extra Pale, Yellow Rose, Mayflower, Half Breed, Imperial, No 1 Family, Acadia, Jumbo, Grant, Congress, Brown, Toilet 15 to 60c. per doz., Pilot Bread, Boston and Thin Family, Soda, do. in 1lb. boxes, 30 to case, Fancy, Assorted in pails, Mixed, Lozenges, 1 cent goods, Toys per hundred, Jam—different varieties, Brooms, Starch, Blue and White, Prepared Corn, Canadian old, new, N. S., Eggs.

SUNDRIES.

Table listing prices for Maple Sugar, Boneless Fish, Tobacco—Black, Bright, Blacking, Pearl Blue.

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

POULTRY.

Table listing prices for Fowls, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks.

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

PROVISIONS.

Table listing prices for Beef, Pork, P. E. I. Mess, Prime Mess, Hams, P. E. I., Duty on Am. Pork and Beef.

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.

Table listing prices for FLOUR, GRAHAM, PATENT, SUPERIOR EXTRA, LOWER GRADES, OATMEAL, CORN MEAL, BRAN, SHORTS, MIDDINGS, CRACKED CORN, PEAS, CORN, HAY, STRAW.

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

Table listing prices for MACKEREL, HERRING, ALBACORE, CODFISH, FISH OILS, HADDOCK, HAKE, POLLOCK, HARK SEALIONS.

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

FRUIT.

Table listing prices for Apples: Grawnstein, Winter-ordinary, good, choicest.

JOSEPH B. BROWN, 144 Barrington Street, Halifax.

LUMBER.

Table listing prices for Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, Laths, Hard wood, Soft wood.

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Table listing prices for No. 1 Wool Skins, Season lot, Salted and dry, Short Pelts, Wool—clean washed, Green Hides—Ox, Salted Hides—Ox in Lots, Calf Skin, Deacons, Lambskins.

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