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LOVE'S MAGIC CHARM.

(Continued.)

Such was Elinor Darrell; and she entered the drawing-room now with that soft, gliding movement that seemed always to irritate Pauline. She drew a costly white lace shawl over her fair shoulders—the rich dress of silver and white was studded with pearls. She looked like a fairy vision. "I think," she said to Miss Hastings, in her quiet calm way, "that the evening is cold."

"You have just left a warm country, Lady Darrell," was the gentle reply. "The South of France is blessed with one of the most beautiful climates in the world."

"It was very pleasant," said Lady Darrell, with a dreamy little sigh. "You have been very quiet, I suppose? We must try to create a little more gaiety for you."

She looked anxiously across the room at Pauline, but that young lady's attention was entirely engrossed by the crimson flowers of the beautiful plant. Not one line of the superb figure, not one expression of the proud face, was lost upon Lady Darrell.

"I have been saying to Sir Oswald," she continued, looking intently at the costly rings shining on her fingers, "that youth likes gaiety—we must have a series of parties and balls."

"Is she beginning to patronize me?" thought Pauline. She smiled to herself—a peculiar smile which Lady Darrell happened to catch, and which made her feel very uncomfortable. and then an awkward silence fell over them, only broken by the entrance of Sir Oswald, and the announcement that dinner was served.

CHAPTER XXIV.

A RICH GIFT DECLINED.

The bride's first dinner at home was over, and had been a great success. Lady Darrell had not evinced the least emotion; she had married for her present social position—for a fine house, troops of servants, beautiful, warm, fragrant rooms, choice wines, and luxurious living; it was only part and parcel of what she expected, and intended to have. She took the chair of state provided for her, and by the perfect ease and grace of her manner proved that she was well fitted for it.

Sir Oswald watched her with keen delight, only regretting that years ago he had not taken unto himself a wife. He was most courtly, most deferential, most attentive. If Lady Darrell did occasionally feel weary, and the memory of Aubrey Langton's face rose between her and her husband, she made no sign.

When the three ladies withdrew, she made no further efforts to conciliate Pauline. She looked at her, but seemed almost afraid to speak. Then she opened a conversation with Miss Hastings, and the two persevered in their amiable small-talk until Pauline rose and went to the piano, the scornful glance on her face deepening.

"This is making one's self amiable!" she thought. "What a blessing it would be if people would speak only when they had something sensible to say!"

She sat down before the piano, but suddenly remembered that she had not been asked to do so, and that she was no longer mistress of the house—a reflection sufficiently galling to make her rise quickly, and go to the other end of the room.

"Pauline," said Lady Darrell, "pray sing for us. Miss Hastings tells me you have a magnificent voice."

"Have I? Miss Hastings is not so complimentary when she speaks to me alone."

Then a sudden resolution came to Lady Darrell. She rose from her seat,

and, with the rich robe of silver and white sweeping around her, she went to the end of the room where Pauline was standing, tall, stately, and statue-like, turning over the leaves of a book. The contrast between the two girls—the delicate beauty of the one, and the grand loveliness of the other—was never more strangely marked.

Lady Darrell laid her white hand, shining with jewels, on Pauline's arm. She looked up into her proud face.

"Pauline," she said gently, "will you not be friends? We have to live together—will you be friends?"

"No!" replied Miss Darrell, in her clear frank voice. "I gave you warning. You paid no heed to it. We shall never be friends."

A faint smile played round Lady Darrell's lips.

But, Pauline, do you not see how useless all your resentment against me is now? My marriage with Sir Oswald has taken place, and you and I shall have to live together perhaps for many years—it would be so much better for us to live in peace."

The proud face wore its haughtiest look.

"It would be better for you, perhaps Lady Darrell, but it can make no difference to me."

"It can, indeed. Now listen to reason—listen to me," and in her eagerness Lady Darrell once more laid her hand on the girl's arm. Her face flushed as Pauline drew back, with a look of aversion, letting the jeweled hand fall. "Listen, Pauline," persevered Lady Darrell. "You know all this is nonsense—sheer nonsense. My position now is established. You can do nothing to hurt me—Sir Oswald will take good care of that. Any attempt that you may make to injure will fall upon yourself; besides, you can really do nothing." In spite of her words, Lady Darrell looked half-fearfully at the girl's proud, defiant face. "You can do nothing," she continued eagerly. "You may have all kinds of tragic plans for vengeance in your mind, but there are no secrets in my life that you can find out to my discredit—indeed, you cannot injure me in any possible way." She seemed so sure of it, yet her eyes sought Pauline's with an anxious, questioning fear. "Now I, on the contrary," she went on, "can do much for you—and I will. You are young, and naturally wish to enjoy your life. You shall. You shall have balls and parties, dresses—everything that you can wish for, if you will only be friends with me."

She might as well have thrown drops of oil on an angry ocean to moderate its wrath.

"Lady Darrell," was the sole reply, "you are only wasting your time and mine. I warned you. Twenty years may elapse before my vengeance arrives, but it will come at last."

She walked away, leaving the brilliant figure of the young bride alone in the bright lamp light. She did not leave the room, for Sir Oswald entered at the moment, carrying a small, square parcel in his hand. He smiled as he came in.

"How pleasant it is to see so many fair faces!" he said. "Why, my home has indeed been dark until now."

He went up to Lady Darrell, as she stood alone. All the light in the room seemed to be centered on her golden hair and shining dress. He said:

"I have brought the little parcel, Elinor, thinking that you would prefer to give your beautiful present to Pauline herself. But," he continued, "why are you standing, my love? You will be tired."

She raised her fair, troubled face to his, with a smile.

"Moreover, it seems to me that you are looking anxious," he resumed.

"Miss Hastings, will you come here, please? Is this an anxious look on Lady Darrell's face?"

"I hope not," said the governess, with a gentle smile.

Then Sir Oswald brought a chair, and placed his wife in it; he next obtained a footstool and a small table. Lady Darrell, though half-ashamed of the feeling, could not help being thankful that Pauline did not notice these lover-like attentions.

"Now, Miss Hastings," spoke Sir Oswald, "I want you to admire Lady Darrell's taste."

He opened the parcel. It contained a morocco case, the lid of which, upon a spring being touched, flew back, exposing a beautiful suite of rubies set in pale gold.

Miss Hastings uttered a little cry of delight.

"How very beautiful!" she said.

"Yes," responded Sir Oswald, holding them up to the light, "they are indeed. I am sure you must congratulate Lady Darrell upon her good taste. I suggested diamonds or pearls, but she thought rubies so much better suited to Pauline's dark beauty; and she is quite right."

Lady Darrell held up the shining rubies with her white fingers, but she did not smile; a look of something like apprehension came over the fair face.

"I hope Pauline will like them," she said gently.

"She cannot fail to do so," remarked Sir Oswald, with some little *hautour*.

"I will tell her that you want to speak to her."

He went over to the deep recess of the large window, where Pauline sat reading. He had felt very sure that she would be flattered by the rich and splendid gift. There had been some little pride, and some little pomp in his manner as he went in search of her, but it seemed to die away as he

looked at her face. That was not the face of a girl that could be tempted, coaxed, or pleased with jewels. Insensibly his manner changed.

"Pauline," he said, gently, "Lady Darrell wishes to speak to you."

There was evidently a struggle in her mind as to whether she should comply or not, and then she rose, and without a word walked up to the little group.

"What do you require, Lady Darrell?" she asked; and Miss Hastings looked up at her with quick apprehension.

The fair face of Lady Darrell looked more troubled than pleased. Sir Oswald stood by, a little more stately and proud than usual—proud of his niece, proud of his wife, and pleased with himself.

"I have brought you a little present, Pauline, from Paris," said Lady Darrell. "I hope it will give you pleasure."

"You were kind to remember me," observed Pauline.

Sir Oswald thought the acknowledgment far too cool and calm.

"They are the finest rubies I have seen, Pauline; they are superb stones."

He held them so that the light gleamed in them until they shone like fire. The proud, dark eyes glanced indifferently at them.

"What have you to say to Lady Darrell, Pauline?" asked Sir Oswald, growing angry at her silence.

The girl's beautiful lip curled.

"Lady Darrell was good to think of me," said, coldly; "and the jewels are very fine; but they are not suitable for me."

Her words, simple as they were, fell like a thunder-cloud upon the little group.

"And pray, why not?" asked Sir Oswald, angrily.

"Your knowledge of the world is greater than mine, and will tell you better than I can," she replied, calmly. "Three months since they would have been a suitable present to one in the position I held then, now they are quite out of place, and I decline them."

"You decline them!" exclaimed Lady Darrell, hardly believing that it was in human nature to refuse such jewels.

Pauline smiled calmly, repeated the words, and walked away.

Sir Oswald, with an angry murmur replaced the jewels in the case and set it aside.

"She has the Darrell spirit," he said to his wife, with an awkward smile; and she devoutly hoped that her husband would not often exhibit the same.

CHAPTER XXV.

A TRUE DARRELL.

The way in which the girl supported her disappointment was lofty in the extreme. She bore her defeat as proudly as some would have borne a victory. No one could have told from her face or her manner that she had suffered a grievous defeat. When she alluded to the change in her position, it was with a certain proud humility that had in it nothing approaching meanness or envy.

It did not seem that she felt the money loss; it was not the disappointment about more wealth and luxury. It was rather an unbounded distress that she had been set aside as unworthy to represent the race of the Darrolls—that she, a "real" Darrell, had been forced to make way for what, in her own mind, she called a "baby-faced stranger"—that her training and education, on which her dear father had prided himself, should be cast in her face as unworthy and deserving of reprobation. He and his artist friends had thought her perfection, that very "perfection" on which they had prided themselves, and for which they had so praised and flattered her, was the barrier that had stood between her and her inheritance.

It was a painful position, but her manner of bearing it was exalted. She had not been a favorite—the pride, the truth, the independence of her nature had forbidden that. She had not sought the liking of strangers, nor courted their esteem; she had not been sweet and womanly, weeping with those who wept, and rejoicing with those who rejoiced; she had looked around her with a scorn for conventionalities that had not set well upon one so young—and now she was to pay the penalties for all this. She knew that people talked about her—that they said she was rightly punished, justly treated—that it was a blessing for the whole country to have a proper Lady Darrell at Darrell Court. She knew that among all the crowds who came to the Court there was not one who sympathized with her, or who cared in the least for her disappointment. No Darrell ever showed greater bravery than she did in her manner of bearing up under disappointment. Whatever she felt or thought was most adroitly concealed. The Spartan boy was not braver; she gave no sign. No humiliation seemed to touch her, she carried herself loftily, nor could any one humiliate her when she did not humiliate herself. Even Sir Oswald admired her.

"She is a true Darrell," he said to Miss Hastings; "what a grand spirit the girl has, to be sure!"

The Court was soon one scene of gayety. Lady Darrell seemed determined to enjoy her position. There were garden-parties at which she appeared radiant in the most charming costumes, balls where her elegance and delicate beauty, her thoroughbred grace, made her the queen; and of all this gayety she took the lead. Sir Oswald lavished every luxury upon her—her wishes were gratified almost before they were expressed.

Lady Hampton, calling rather earlier than usual one day, found her in her luxurious dressing-room, surrounded by such treasures of silk, lace, jewels, ornaments of every description of the most costly and valuable kind, that her ladyship looked round in astonishment.

(To be Continued.)

SCIENTIFIC GLEANINGS.

MYSTERY OF GOLD.

At the present time a considerable amount of jewelry made of this alloy is believed to be manufactured, chiefly with the object of defrauding pawnbrokers to whom it is offered in pledge; and as it will stand the usual jeweler's test of strong nitric acid, the fraud is often successful. The article examined was a bracelet that had been sold as gold to a gentleman in Liverpool.

The alloy, after the gilding had been scraped off, had about the color of 9 carat gold. Qualitative analysis proved it to consist of platinum, copper, and a little silver; and quantitatively it yielded the following results:—

Silver.....	2.48
Platinum.....	32.02
Copper (by difference).....	65.50

100.00

Strong boiling nitric acid had apparently no action on it, even when left in the acid for some time.—*W. F. Luce, Chem. News.*

LIGHTNING RODS FOR HUMAN BEINGS.

Mr. P. B. Delany, inventor of the wonderful synchronous telegraph system, has recently patented a lightning rod for the human body. It consists of a large copper wire that passes down the back, with branches extending along the arms to the hands, and along the legs to the exterior of the shoes, and to metal soles thereon. The wearer, if provided with this rod, may, if standing on the ground, handle electric light wires with impunity; and if out in a thunder storm, would stand a good chance of not being hurt if his rod were struck by lightning. Mr. Delany ought to carry a branch of his rod up the back of the neck, and have it connect with a point on the helmet of the policeman, and so give them protection. It has heretofore been proposed to have lightning rod umbrellas, that is to say, an umbrella provided with a flexible wire that extends from the tip or ferrule over the outside of the umbrella, the wire reaching to and being allowed to trail on the ground.

THE PRACTICAL MECHANIC.

The close subdivision of work in our best manufactories is conducive to uniform and generally good results, that is, that the tools and machines produced are of equable quality and uniform in build. A workman kept month after month on a single department, or a close branch of work in the shop, will probably become skilful in that branch; if he drills pieces by templates, he can drill them better than an ordinary workman can; if he makes the dies for drop forgings, he can do them better than the general mechanic.

In the manufacture of pistols, as an example, there are men who can make, temper, and test the main spring and the rear spring of the lock who cannot bore a pistol barrel or tend a rifling machine that makes the scores for the guidance of the ball in firing. But the man who drop-forges the frames from "mild steel" does a work fully as important, and yet he cannot make a pistol. In these and other instances the workman may be a good mechanic, but not a thorough mechanic. To carry the example still further, the man who does the "assembling"—the bringing together of the completed parts—should be a thorough mechanic. If he does not know how to do each and every job, he should know how each and every job should be done, or should have been done.

GOLD FOUND EVERYWHERE.

It has long been well understood that gold is the most universally distributed of metals, being found in all parts of the world, but most readers will probably be surprised at a statement recently made by Prof. A. E. Foote, of Philadelphia, to the effect that there is more gold in the clay under the city of Philadelphia than would equal the entire valuation of the city. In 1812, men made sixty cents a day washing the sands near Chester, on the Delaware River, where William Penn first landed, and quite recently several dollars' worth of gold in grains was taken from a well 150 feet deep, within twenty miles of Philadelphia.

AMOUNT ON EXERCISE REQUIRED.

Dr. Parkes has calculated that the amount of exercise a man in health should take regularly is equal to walking nine miles a day upon level ground. The amount of walking done, in walking about the house and other domestic duties, may probably be put down as three miles, which will leave only a walk of six miles per diem on level ground. If the ground is hilly, this will be still more reduced, so that it certainly does not seem an excessive amount to advise. The proper quantity must, however, vary greatly with circumstances. Females, for example, will not take as much as men. In winter more may be taken than in summer. In youth, when the body is undergoing its most active development, care must be taken that every muscle is exercised in its turn. Hence the free use of gymnastics, games, and sports, at this age is most beneficial. In advanced life, the power and inclination for exercise both fail, but even then, every effort should be made to prevail upon the individual to take some amount of exercise, and to postpone the evil day when he will become completely bed-ridden. Such an amount of exercise is in all cases necessary as will keep the muscles in good health, and enable them to meet the physical requirements of the rest of the body.

FURTHER DOINGS OF THE MAJOR.

By F. BLAKE CROFTON.

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

UP THE SPOUT.

"What a spout!" murmured little Bob reflectively.

"Waterspout!" did you say?" asked the Major, looking up from his newspaper.

"No," said Bob; I was thinking *what a spout* that one in Dacotah must have been."

"Pleaso excuse me," said the Major; "I really had no notion of making a silly pun; but the slightest thing always does remind me of waterspouts over since that awful day when I was down in the Maelstrom."

"Down in the Maelstrom!" exclaimed both boys.

"Down in the Maelstrom," repeated Major Mendaxo quietly and distinctly. "I felt a natural curiosity to explore that whirlpool. Besides, I thought that Poe's description of its interior needed to be verified by some thoroughly reliable person. So I availed myself of a friend's offer, and went with him in his yacht to see the midnight sun off the north-west of Norway. Returning, he kindly agreed to aid me in my project of exploring the Maelstrom.

We anchored the yacht a few miles away from the celebrated whirlpool, outside the influence of its suction. I put off in a small boat, connected with the yacht by a stout rope. I had taken care to provide a huge coil of bran new rope, and had seen by inspection that every inch of it was sound. They paid it out from the yacht as I increased my distance, and they were to cease doing so as soon as my boat began to disappear down the outward incline of the Maelstrom. Whenever I wanted to be pulled back I was to hold up a flag. I had little rowing to do, for I presently began to be drawn forward with ever-increasing speed. The motion, which was exhilarating at first, soon grew alarming.

Strange phenomena, too, appeared in the sky. A cloud overhead seemed dancing round and round, and another farther on seemed imitating it. Anywhere else I should have continued gazing at these novel spectacles. Then and there I fancied they were only optical illusions, reflections of the mighty whirlpool underneath.

Soon I was too close to the yawning mouth of the Maelstrom to spare another glance at clouds or horizon. The roar was growing terrific, and the boat was travelling at lightning speed. The rope, it flashed upon me, even now might fail to stand the strain when it should be drawn taut. I repented of my rashness in coming so far, and hastily raised my flag.

They saw my signal in the yacht. In a few seconds I felt a check, and the rushing water from behind began to dash over the stern. Then, with a sound like a groan, the iron staple to which the rope was fastened was dragged out of the wood; and the boat bounded down the outer slope of the whirlpool. Instinctively I threw myself after the retiring rope, in a mad attempt to grasp it. I only succeeded in placing myself some yards behind the boat, in whose wake I was sucked swiftly on to the abyss.

The boat, and I after it, described a few circles round the edge of the chasm without any very perceptible descent. Then the boat began to sink more rapidly, still following the circular eddy of the whirlpool. After a while increasing darkness, added to my own increasing dizziness, hid it from me, and I never saw it again.

I now began to look anxiously for Poe's reflex eddy, which carried his hero back to the light. But I saw no signs of it—it was unfortunately taking a recess that day.

I had given up hope, and the roar from the mysterious depths below had focused my failing senses. Suddenly the twisting tunnel in which I was spirally descending was completely darkened from above. The ocean had apparently closed over me. I was covered with a seething and bubbling mass of waters. My limbs were nearly dragged from their sockets by conflicting floods. I became unconscious. Then came a state of ecstasy. I seemed to breathe again, and be borne on water that was half air. I rather fancied I was dead, but I was quite happy nevertheless. My course was upward, in swift but gentle curves. I felt like Iris floating up a rainbow. Light glimmered and then flashed upon my eyes. A sunbeam sparkled through a hollow pillar of water around which I was floating upwards. It was like the electric light on a fountain in a transformation scene.

Was I dead? I asked myself again; or would I be rudely awakened from a too sanguine dream. I mused complacently on all my good actions in the world below. My musing was not long.

The upward motion ceased. For an instant I floated almost horizontally upon a dense cloud. Then I was whirled downwards on a funnel of vaporous water, like that in which I had mounted to the clouds. But I was on the outside now. I saw the sea below, and caught a glimpse of a vessel hundreds of yards beneath. In another moment I was whirled behind the revolving column of water; but I saw the vessel again every few seconds, and she seemed nearer and larger every time. When she last became invisible I was hardly higher than her topmast, and not much more than a hundred yards from her.

Just then I heard a loud boom, and the water that had buoyed me up yielded beneath me. The liquid column fell, shattered from its summit to its base. I descended in a cataclysm and struck the sea. When I came to my senses I was lying—

("So I should have fancied," whispered Bill.)

On the deck of the yacht, the Major went on, unaware of his oldest nephew's rudeness. "My friend Brown had wrapped me in hot flannel, and was pouring brandy down my throat.

"That was a good shot of ours at the waterspout," he said. "If we had missed it, it would have burst upon us. There were two of them; you went up one, I suppose, and came down the other. You must have sunk pretty deep when that near spout burst; for you were a good ten minutes under water before we picked you up. Hallo, what's that in your hand?"

It was a pretty little shell from the bottom of the sea."

"I should have thought waterspouts were rare visitors in those latitudes," observed Bill, with a slight elevation of both eyebrows.

"Your opinion quite tallies with mine," said Major Mendaxo; "I never saw another thereabouts. And I was not sorry for their absence either; for waterspouts do not always give a fellow a lift just when he wants one."

(To be continued.)

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THE FRANCHISE ACT.

The protracted discussion of the Franchise Bill still continues to drag wearily along in the House of Commons, and unless the Government agree to withdraw the measure, or Mr. Blake and his followers consent to discontinue their obstructive tactics, the House will still be in session for many weeks to come. Notwithstanding the fact that this Franchise Bill has been before the country for the past two years, many of its provisions were objected to by supporters of Sir John's administration, and the fact that the Premier has evinced a willingness to remodel the measure so as to meet their views, would indicate that Sir John and his government had not given to this Bill the consideration which its importance merits.

We give in another column the various amendments to the Act which have so far been adopted by the Commons; these it will be seen are decidedly liberal in their tendency, and serve to bring the measure nearer to that of one based upon manhood suffrage; and for these concessions we are profoundly grateful, seeing that they will give the right of citizenship to many persons who would otherwise have been excluded from the privileges of the Franchise. For those who have raised a hue and cry against the enfranchisement of Indians we have no consideration; as we have not heard any valid reason why the red man, who possesses the proper qualifications, should not be entitled to the Franchise just as much as the man whose skin happens to be black or white. All men are equal in the sight of God, and we see no reason why they should not be placed upon a similar footing in the eye of the law.

THE BRITISH NATIONAL DEBT.

The financial record of Great Britain during the nineteenth century is one that must redound to the credit of her statesmen, and free her as a nation in the eyes of posterity from the baseless charge of selfishness and avarice. At the close of the Napoleonic wars the national debt of Great Britain had reached the enormous sum of nine hundred million, four hundred and thirty-six thousand pounds. Within the ensuing fifteen years the debt was reduced by upwards of fifty-five millions of pounds; the period being one of unparalleled peace and prosperity. Notwithstanding the commercial depression which affected trade throughout the world between the years 1830 and 1840, and the constant deficits of the revenue which had to be made up by the chancellors of the exchequer, the nation while not in a position to diminish its public debt actually paid out the sum of twenty million pounds sterling for the emancipation of the negroes in the British West Indies, an act of philanthropy unrivalled in the history of the world.

Between the years 1841 and 1854 the national debt was reduced by upwards of forty-four million pounds; which, considering the calls upon the treasury which resulted from the famine in Ireland, must be considered most satisfactory, the actual outlay on account of the famine having been about eight million pounds. Between the years 1854 and 1857 the national debt was increased from eight hundred and two, to eight hundred and thirty five million pounds, the increase of upwards of thirty million pounds being due to the Crimean war.

During the past twenty-seven years the national debt of Britain has been reduced to the extent of eighty-nine million pounds, and when it is remembered that thirty millions of this sum represents expenditure upon reproductive works, such as the Suez Canal, the Telegraphic lines, etc., it will readily be understood that the reduction is greater than it actually appears; as, however, these are regarded as dead expenditure, they do not affect, directly, the national liability, which in 1884 was seven hundred and forty-six million, four hundred and twenty-four thousand pounds, shewing a reduction in the past sixty-nine years of upwards of one hundred and fifty-four million pounds. It is estimated that at the present rate of reduction the debt will in the ensuing twenty years be diminished by one hundred and seventy million pounds.

A national debt is generally regarded as a source of strength to a nation, inasmuch as the resident bond-holders have a common interest in the preservation of the nation, and in this sense the debt is considered to form a bond of union; such generalizing may be accepted by thoughtless persons as incontrovertible, but this is far from the truth. A national debt is a national obligation, the burden of which rests on all classes of the community, and for the payment of the interest upon which each and every citizen is directly or indirectly taxed. In a new country like Canada it may be necessary in the interests of the present generation as well as that of posterity to employ borrowed capital in developing and opening up our varied resources, but the statesman who would impose heavy responsibilities upon the present generation with a view to the prospective benefits to posterity, seriously impedes the progress of the nation.

THE CHINESE IN CANADA.

As British Columbia is an integral portion of the Dominion, the live issues which are now engaging the attention of the people of that Province cannot fail to be of some interest to those residing in other parts of Canada. British Columbia, which has an area greater than that of the Republic of France suffers from the sparseness of its population, and the lack of railway communication with the great centres of civilization on the continent. The early completion of the Canadian Pacific railway will provide the Province with the much-needed railway facilities, and no doubt over this line thousands of European emigrants will find their way to the rich agricultural and mining districts of the Pacific slope. Meanwhile, however, the white inhabitants of British Columbia are suffering from the competition of the Chinese labourers, who each year arrive in the Province in ever-increasing numbers; their numerical strength at the present time being at the ratio of two to seven of the entire population. These Celestials willingly work for exceedingly small wages, and as they can live for about one-third of the sum required by a labouring white man to maintain himself and his family, they virtually exclude him from the labour markets of the country.

In order to complete the construction of the C. P. Railway it may have been necessary to employ cheap Chinese labour, but as that work is to all intents and purposes now finished, it is time the Dominion Government took notice of the several memorials upon the Chinese question presented to them by the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia. Semi-slave labour, such as that of the Chinese, may be advantageous to a country in the early stages of settlement, but if allowed to exist for a long period it is apt to retard and hinder its growth and development. Thousands of the emigrants who yearly arrive in Canada, have to commence life in the new world as day-labourers until they shall have saved a sufficient amount to engage in agricultural or other pursuits upon their own account. The cheap labour of John Chinaman has a tendency to prevent emigrants of this class from settling in British Columbia, and as it is upon such emigrants rather than upon the Chinese that the future greatness of the country depends, it appears to us that the Government would be recreant to its duty were it not to give the preference to desirable immigration by discouraging undesirable immigration. The report of Mr. Chapleau upon this question recommends that a tax of \$10 per head be levied upon all Chinese immigrants; the recommendation is strongly supported by the people of British Columbia, and as they are best able to judge of the probable effects of such an embargo, the Government should not hesitate to take action in the matter.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Great Britain annually imports merchandise to the value of two billion and ninety-two million dollars, three fourths of which sum represents her foreign and one-fourth her colonial trade. The value of her exports exceeds one billion, four hundred and eighty-eight million dollars, of which the colonies receive about three tenths. It is scarcely to be wondered at that the commercial men of Germany second the aspirations of Bismarck in securing for that empire extensive colonial possessions.

The city of Halifax has for many years suffered from financial embarrassment, which was the direct outcome of the unfair and pernicious system of taxation upon rental, previously in vogue. Under the present civic administration several legislative reforms have been carried into effect, so that the outlook for the future of the city is much more encouraging. The lack of good pavements in the more populous portions of Halifax is constantly felt by pedestrians. No doubt Mayor Mackintosh and the city fathers fully realize this want, but we should like to see them take some vigorous step towards remedying the defect.

Canada is taking no mean place among the nations of the world in respect to her agricultural products; while her mining, manufacturing and fishing industries are now being recognized as much more valuable than they were previously supposed to be. Our exhibit in the Antwerp Show is said to have attracted the attention of a large number of the visitors from all parts of the European continent. The indirect returns from such an advertisement will, in the long run, pay handsomely for the trouble and expense involved in collecting and forwarding our exhibit.

It now requires but thirty days for a traveller to accomplish the distance between Halifax and Calcutta, and but forty days between London and Melbourne. The Globe may have a second Jupiter to those living upon it a hundred years since, but to the present generation it appears no larger than one of Jupiter's satellites, steam and electricity having almost annihilated space.

The consumption of tea, coffee, and cocoa has been more than trebled in the world during the past forty years; the increase in the consumption of coffee has been comparatively small, while the consumption of cocoa and tea has been quadrupled.

On another column will be found a letter from the celebrated authoress and philanthropist, Miss Frances Power Cobbe. This gifted Irish lady has devoted most of her life and writings to battling against the prescriptive wrongs of certain oppressed classes of mankind, and has of late years extended her sympathies and aid to the dumb victims of vivisection. We congratulate our valued contributor "Franc-Tirour" on his winning, now for the second time, a spontaneous tribute of praise from an eminent trans-Atlantic writer.

The following notice of the *Critic*, from the *Toronto World*, speaks for itself:—

"The Halifax *Critic* has come out in a new and improved shape, having been modelled mechanically upon *The Week*. Every newspaper reader who is nauseated with the bespattering of party hacks—and who is not?—will wish our contemporary success in its attempt to supply the reading public with a first-class independent journal, fully abreast to the times in its several departments, such as will prove of service to commercial men, and at the same time be read with pleasure by those interested in our mining, manufacturing, and fishing industries, and be found acceptable to those whose predilections lead them to seek for an independent discussion of the great political, literary, educational and social questions of the day."

Bob Ingersoll has recently asked the question "What is Blasphemy?" Why did not somebody in the audience answer, "Your lectures, Sir?" Bob's usual mental keenness is apparently waning. Time and again of late he has proved there is no God, and in the following manner: "Queen Victoria is a queen by birth; George Eliot is a queen among intellects. If there were a God, George Eliot would have been a queen like Victoria." Does anyone believe that had Miss Evans become Queen of the British Empire at the age of nineteen, she would have been able to accomplish any considerable part of her life's work?

Since Monsignor Capel came to America, he has lectured to upwards of ninety thousand people, and preached about fifty sermons. In his leisure he has found time to write a book, and to edit one translated. He has been invited to lecture in Salt Lake City, but has declined.

Signs are not wanting that the people of the United States—or at least many of them—see the need of better trade relations with Canada. The *New York Times* has come out squarely in favor of asking at once for free trade between the two countries. We quote:—

"The termination of the treaty-provisions regarding the fisheries, will be likely to bring the subject fairly before the public of both countries, and if the public men of each show a degree of common sense worthy of their positions, they will reach an arrangement of general reciprocity, to the great gain of both countries."

The truth is that the Americans will not, if they can help it, suffer for long the want of the privileges they have been, and are now, enjoying on Canadian fishing-grounds.

The resignation of Premier Gladstone at the present juncture must have been quite unlooked for in the British House of Commons. It appears almost ludicrous that a man like Gladstone who has successfully brought to a peaceful termination the negotiations between Britain and Russia, should in the very hour of his triumph be forced to resign his honourable position for the paltry consideration of a tax of three pence a pound upon tea. Whether or not his resignation will be accepted by Her Majesty, is, at present writing, doubtful. It may be that the Queen will deem it in the best interests of the nation to request Gladstone to continue in office until the expiration of the present parliament in the autumn of this year. Should the resignation of Gladstone be accepted, the leaderless Conservatives will find it no easy matter to choose from their ranks a premier in whom the country will have any great degree of confidence.

The suppression of the Indian outbreak in the North West will be complete so soon as the capture of Big Bear will have been accomplished, and as this may occur within the next twenty-four hours, we may reasonably expect to see the Canadian war-cloud speedily give place to brighter and more hopeful days, but the government will yet have to deal with those officials upon whom the responsibility of this outbreak undoubtedly rests, and this the government should do without unnecessary delay. The unreliability of much that has been published with regard to the North-West troubles is fully exemplified in the contradictory reports which have been circulated regarding the treatment of the white prisoners by the Indians in Big Bear's camp. It is surely time for the press to take measures to prevent the publication of scandalous reports before such are proven to be well-founded.

Hon. Michael H. Phelan, of St. Louis, Missouri, has been appointed U. S. Consul-General at Halifax. This gentleman's repute for steadfast integrity, scholarly attainments, and executive ability would, we believe, secure him a high place in the estimation of our citizens even were he not (as he is) a native of this Province. If we mistake not, he was born in Cape Breton County, where his earlier life was spent. In Missouri, he has been editor and proprietor of a live, well-edited newspaper, and for twelve or fifteen years has been an able and prominent leader of the Democratic party.

What a blessing it is to a rich man to be out of politics and—of railway companies! Mr. James Flood, the San Francisco millionaire, has completed arrangements with a New York firm for decorating and ornamenting his new house, at an estimated cost of \$200,000. Most people on hearing of this only remark that good management, or good fortune, or both, having made Mr. Flood very rich, he has a perfect right to spend that amount in beautifying his mansion. But if he were a member of Cleveland's Cabinet, or of Sir John A.'s, or of a well-known Railway Syndicate, a certain class of people would soon be telling how "the gigantic sum" of \$200,000, "wrung from the poor man's pocket," was being spent in "criminal" extravagance. Truly, the way of the rich man is hard—if he happen to be a cabinet minister, or if he risk a portion of his wealth in the funds of a large railway company.

MINING.

"Miner" writes us from Halifax, on the only mining operations of this Province. In the course of his rather lengthy article, especially too lengthy for business men, he says:—

"The fact that Nova Scotia is situated within the parallels of latitude between which lies the mineral belt of the earth, will not be doubted, and this fact is sufficiently proven by the evident results, though of limited mining operations; the returns to the Mines Office, on which Royalties are paid, have reached the enormous sum of 10,050 oz., 18 dwt., 17 grs.—\$310,575.00.

It is supposed that gold was first discovered in Nova Scotia by an Indian. Some time after, a gentleman landing from a boat near the (afterwards celebrated) Ovens, at the entrance of Lunenburg, found, on reaching the bank, the boots of the Indians nicely ornamented with gold.

A movement had just previously been made by the Government of this Province with a view to getting control of the minerals which, many already argued, lay hidden in many rocky parts of the country. To accomplish this object the Hon. J. W. Johnson was sent to England to arrange with the parties who held a Royal lien on the minerals of "Acadia." The negotiations ended in the Government of Nova Scotia fully accomplishing their object, and at once taking possession of the supposed gold "finds" and at as early a day as possible adopting a system allowing any one to prospect and ultimately purchase or lease well defined areas.

The early miners were slow in grasping the fact, that the most valuable part of the gold bearing quartz lay in fine gold, unseen, and was either left in the coarsely crushed quartz or carried away during the process of washing or sluicing. Fortunately, practical men began to see the necessity of having proper machinery before the full yield could be brought out.

It did follow that some of our best men for want of proper appliances became discouraged and left their mines, the shafts of which soon filled up or caved in; but from the capital and skill which are now being employed in the development of our mines, we may confidently hope for better results.

McDonald & Co. of this city, are offering engines and boilers, with other heavy mining machinery, at reduced rates.

Among the late improvements in mining machinery is an improved Pump, which can be seen with Austen Bros. of this city.

Persons residing abroad will find in Messrs. J. L. Phillips, Halifax; B. M. Davison, do; Geo. H. Shattuck, Isaac's Harbor; men in whom they can rely as correspondents on all mining matters touching this Province.

The following mining Leases in the unproclaimed gold districts will be declared forfeited on 30th inst.:—

- No. 1 Geo. Maling, W. H. Maling, lessees; No. 2 W. H. Maling, lessee; both at Margaret's Bay Nos. 5 and 7 John Thomas Lane, lessee; at Preston. No. 8 John Thomas Lane, lessee; at Guysboro Road. No. 13 W. A. D. Moore, lessee; at Ecum Secum No. 18 William Wilson, lessee; at Scraggy Lake. No. 19 Duncan Campbell, lessee; Beaver Harbor. No. 26 John T. Compton, Thos. Durney, lessees; at Ecum Secum. No. 27. Geo. W. Stuart, Thomas Fisher, lessees; at Scraggy Lake. No. 62. James Taylor, lessee; at Scraggy Lake. Nos. 67 and 68 Albert Stuart, lessee; at Scraggy Lake. No. 80 W. H. Weeks, lessee; at Meagher's Grant No. 81 W. D. Hall, lessee; at Beaver Dam Barrens. No. 87 William Dickie, lessee; at Scraggy Lake. No. 89 Martin Murphy, lessee; at Beaver Dam. No. 100, Samuel Smith, lessee; at Harrigan Cove. No. 102. Brenton H. Eaton, lessee; at Shier's Point. No. 110 David W. Archibald, Geo. Smith, lessees; at Beaver Dam. All the areas contained in the above numbered leases are situated in the County of Halifax.
- Nos. 3 and 4. Jas. Walker, lessee; at Lakeland, Hants Co. No. 10. D. M. McIntyre, lessee; at River Dennis, Inverness Co. No. 21 Samuel Macdonnell, lessee, at Turk Settlement, Inverness County. No. 63 Duncan McIntyre, Patrick Cardigan, lessees, at River Dennis, Inverness County. No. 12. William Gerrier, Stephen Hulbert, lessees; at Tracadie, Antigonish County. Nos. 29 and 47. Rev. James Drummond, lessee; at Molasses Harbor, Guysboro County. No. 24 Robert McKay William G. Scott, lessees; at New Harbor Road, Guysboro County. No. 36. Leopold Burkner, lessee; at Upper Stewiacke, Colchester County. No. 74 James Johnson, lessee; F. S. Andrews, transferee; at Upper Stewiacke, Colchester County. No. 49 James Johnson Charles F. Eschweiler, lessees; at Upper Stewiacke, Colchester County. No. 61 Martin J. Wilkins, lessee; E. Branch, at St. Mary's River, Pictou County. No. 91 Thomas Jenkins, Ebenezer Perry, at Foot's Cove, Yarmouth County. No. 100. Alexander Heatherington, lessee; Lunenburg County. No. 126. Irad Benjamin, lessee; Blomidon, Kings County.

We invite all miners, visiting the city, to call at our office, where they will find exchanges interesting to them from a miner's standpoint. Our office is especially at the service of superintendents of the different mines.

The following gold mines are in active working operation, under the skilful management of practical miners:—

Mines	Superintendents.
Montaguo.....	F. H. Baker.
Waverley	H. Huff.
Oldham	J. E. Hardman.
Renfrew	A. A. Hayward.
Uniacke	H. B. Prince.
"	B. M. Davison.
Mooso River.....	J. White.
Carribou.....	B. Gladwin.
Tangier.....	W. Pierce.
Fifteen Mile Stream.....	J. G. Hudson.
Sherbrooke.....	R. Sinclair.
Isaac's Harbor.....	G. Gallagher.
Salmon River .....	.....
Yarmouth	Cowan.
Bridgewater	W. D. Hall.

Miners will find every description of stock, in their line, for sale at H. H. Fuller's, hardware merchant of this city.

STRAY SHOTS.

A contemporary thus alludes to the recent Imperial Federation meeting at Montreal, and I confess I could by no means so aptly commit to paper my own sentiments on the subject:—

"A company of generous spirits bounding forward with the light of enthusiasm beaming in their faces, in pursuit of an object invisible to all except themselves, and conjuring everybody to join them, but not to ask what it is they are chasing—such is the aspect which the Imperial Federationists present to those who do not share their vision." The *Work* goes on to cite Dr. Freeman as showing (in Macmillan) that the very term is a self-contradiction, "our Empire being the exact opposite of a Federation," and as alluding to the 200 millions of Hindoos, &c, as a factor in the mirage. It then observes—I think with entire truth—that the attachment to the Mother Country is here undoubtedly warm, there exists not the "slightest tendency to part with an atom of our self government, political, legal, military or commercial." It is significantly added. "Sir John knows this, and whatever he may think it polite to say to English audiences, nothing would induce him to identify himself with any movement of the kind in this country." I think so. The sound common sense and clear provision which declined hereditary honors is unlikely to seek anything further than the G. C. B. which will be no stumbling block to the next generation.

That contemptible follower, tho' far from discriminator, of indications, the *Times*, is gushing over the completion of the C. P. R. as a factor of immense significance in Imperial Federation. The note it strikes is a false one, but, even were it true, it would fall on indifferent ears, as far as Canada is concerned, whose people do not forget the tone it formerly assumed on Colonial relations, and are likely to regard any utterances of the 'Thunderer' with little but cool contempt.

The skill and bravery of Canadian officers seem however not to be inappreciated by the English Press, Col. Otter having been promoted by the *Standard* of 30th April, to be "General Otter."

General Middleton's reply to Poundmaker's overtures of surrender was correct enough in tone, short and stern, as was fitting. But the path of the return of the interesting prodigal Riel seems to have been smoothed with a superfluously offensive unction. Fancy addressing this miscreant as "Mr. Riel!" "Rebel Hound" would have been more appropriate! Riel should never have been brought into camp alive. The scouts who took him might have blown his crafty brains out at once. And now that he is in custody, why are we insulted with reports of his speeches and opinions, which are cunningly framed to induce belief of religious monomania, and what not? In a hundred subtle indications one sees the insidious "serpentings and corkscrewings," of the endeavors which will be made to defraud justice of her right. I trust none will forget that it is to Riel alone that the Indian rising is due. It seems ridiculous to continue a re-iteration of a patent fact. But the tendency of the day is to lose sight of first causes, and first principles. Whence a host of social tyrannies!

A French gentleman writing a few days ago to the *Chronicle* takes exception to my opinions on French nationality. It would be unnatural if he did not, and I am certainly not disposed to question the propriety of his defending his own people, or to quarrel with him for doing so. I have no grudge against individual Frenchmen—of many, indeed, I have esteemed the acquaintance, and of some have valued the friendship. But the historical and political aspect of a race is a very different thing. History and race-tendencies are to me studies of the highest import. If statesmen were rightly imbued with the teachings of history, there would be almost an end of war. But retribution on aggressors would be a necessary first step. Nations are exactly like individuals. As a general rule, nature, and the general order of things, visit the sins of the fathers on the children, on a country just as they do on a man. It would be easy to illustrate, but it would take space to do so. Except in the case of the unjust wars waged against France by Edward 3rd and Henry 5th, France has never suffered humiliation which she has not brought upon herself by unjustifiable ambition, and aggression generally accompanied with disgraceful ferocity, cruelty, and insolence. The conduct of some of the French soldiery in conquered countries is but too well known.

But with regard to the Canadian French, Canada is, I fear, threatened with a distinct evil. No one can deny that, especially of late years, French Canadians have drawn together in a way to indicate their determination to be absolutely exclusive. They are prolific, and are ousting the English from Quebec, and, it is said, are encroaching in the Eastern Townships, and even in New Brunswick. The question having been raised, whether, in the event of war between France and England, Britain could rely upon her French Canadian subjects, no doubtful answer in favor of France, was promptly returned by a portion of the press of Quebec. No secret whatever is now made of the purpose to endeavor to assert French supremacy all over Canada. We cannot contemplate a French supremacy without including in the idea another supremacy which is not singular, and which is distasteful to the Saxon temperament. The French element is stated to be 30 per cent. of the population.

This is the outlook. If we are to believe the Grits and their organs, Nova Scotia cares nothing for these things—nothing for an extended nationality, nothing for high aims, and breadth of scope. If we are to believe them, she cares for nothing but to resume her old position as an obscure Crown Colony distinguished for nothing but toadyism to the Imperial Army and Navy. But they need not expect that the English

Colonists, whose nature is instinct with breadth of aspiration, can meet a programme of French supremacy with anything but denunciation and defiance.

A little bird whispers to me (whether truly or falsely I know not) that it is next to impossible for a young and enterprising merchant to establish a business in Halifax, by reason of the solid and stolid opposition brought to bear upon him by the old established firms. 'Est-ce vrai?' 'Qui sait?'

The state of the village of Bedford is a remarkable testimony to the enterprising character of Halifax. The commonest requirement, such as the mending of a boot, cannot be compassed there. There used to be a tailor, but he lived some distance from the village, and was hard to get at. Cobbler, tinman, blacksmith—none! Surely out of the redundant population of the great city, there might be some drops of overflows in the way of small tradesmen. It is true it has taken Halifax a hundred and thirty or so years to get together some 40,000 people, but what a grand population it is, and it is scarcely worthy the city which so excites the admiration of visitors, that a village which is little more than a suburb should remain so poorly provided.

I do not think I have ever read a more discreditable article than one on "Our Volunteers" in a recent issue of an evening journal. In order to drag out party conclusions in, after all, a most lame and imbecile manner, the grossest ignorance (real or affected) is displayed as to the strategy of the N. W. campaign.

The following extracts speak for themselves—

"But a most extraordinary course was pursued in relation to the latest Riel rebellion. At no time was it ever imagined that Riel had more than 800 or 900 half-breeds under his command, and it was known that there had been no massing of the Indians in any direction—indeed, there could not be, as the tribes were widely separated, and several of them under control. One thousand to fifteen hundred braves was the worst combination possible of Indians. Here we have a rebellion backed up by less than two thousand five hundred fighting men. The Province of Manitoba could be relied upon to furnish at least three thousand volunteers. There are several hundred mounted police in the North-West permanently. Add to this force a regiment from Toronto, together with a battery of artillery, and surely enough force was available to crush out such a rebellion as Riel could contrive in a scattered region in Alberta.

"But we must have a regiment from Hamilton, a battery from Kingston, a regiment from Ottawa, one from Montreal, and another from Quebec, with several batteries of artillery. And still with this great massing of men upon Riel and his handful of half-breeds, the Government thought it was necessary to come away down to Halifax and take several hundreds of our citizens from their pursuits and send them some thousands of miles at great cost on the pretence that they were necessary to put down Riel's rebellion."

I suppose this rigmarole was never anywhere, or by any writer, exceeded in looseness of statement, and inaccuracy of implication.

The passage I have italicised alone suffices to condemn the whole thing, and those words are preceded by a direct falsehood. There was more than enough massing for our forces both by Poundmaker and Big Bear.

"It must be apparent now, that there was no need of them going [observe the polish of style]—never was any necessity for a draft from Nova Scotia. The cost of transporting the Halifax battalion to the North-West and back is exceedingly great—more than three times what it would cost to carry an equal number of men from Ontario. Officers and men have to be paid every day. And all for nothing. Everyone can see pretty plainly the two causes which led to the needless and purposeless transportation of our volunteers to the North-West: First, an enthusiastic Militia Colonel wished employment, and hence undertook to offer his regiment on his own responsibility. This would not have sufficed, but at the very time these events were happening there was a discussion of the repeal question going forward in the Nova Scotia House of Assembly, and it was intimated to the Government that the most effective means to kill out that spirit of discontent which was manifestly prevailing here was to draft a regiment and thereby quicken the patriotic instincts of the people. Hence the fuss and feathers [why 'feathers,' prythee, gentle military critic?] about 'our boys' going to the front. We regret to say they never got there. Soon, we trust, they will come back again, and resume their usual avocations. Probably but few of them could be induced to start out on a similar errand again. And what is most to be regretted of all is that the spirit of martial ardor which their drafting is supposed to have created has in no sense allayed the spirit of profound discontent which has long existed in Nova Scotia, and which bids fair to grow and multiply each year."

If it were not that shame is a sensation unknown to the political partizan, one might think the contemptible liaso alluded to as "the discussion of the repeal question in the Nova Scotia House of Assembly" would be a point to be avoided rather than dragged into prominence.

The almost superhuman astuteness of the Newspaper Brigadier has become proverbial, but the maintenance of his reputation depends a great deal on how little he permits himself to write. It is to be feared that attempts to particularize will generally damage his reputation, and I fear the military authority of the journal referred to has allowed his zeal to overpass his discretion—I will not venture to say his knowledge.

Men who really know what they are talking about when they discuss strategy, had much reason to fear that considering the nature of the enemy, the great expanse of country to be covered and protected, and even the rawness of our own troops (who have now happily so gallantly vindicated their character)—the force of some 5,500 men would be barely sufficient. It was not merely that so many hundred men were to be met at a definite

spot, and fought, but the Indians on Reserves extending over a large tract of country—the whole Qu'Appelle region, and the whole base of the Rockies in fact, had to be watched and kept in check.

In point of fact the force was insufficient. Col. Otter's corps was not strong enough, or he would have been able to inflict greater loss on Peunimaker. Had it been sufficient, a stronger escort might have been sent with the train captured near Battleford, and that disaster averted. Neither was General Strango's corps strong enough. Even General Middleton's was barely sufficient.

There is no fault to be found (so far as I have been able to grasp the situation, and I know the theatre of operations well) with the plan of the campaign. The triple advance was a necessity entailed by the state of the country, and the interests at stake. General Middleton had to operate 150 miles from his base; and, despite the active and enterprising nature of the enemy, his communications were never touched.

A miserable sneer is indulged in by the charlatan of the evening sheet that the Halifax Battalion never got to the front. As if all the divisions of a force for such a service could be in the first line! As if the security of the base were nothing, and its protection anything but honorable!

To say of any portion of the Force, as is averred (in the wretched article under consideration) of the Halifax contingent, that "their long and troublesome journey has been entirely fruitless" is simply a falsehood—if even an ignorant one.

An attempt to imply that there was an unnecessary sacrifice of life is involved in an article headed "Proportionate Losses," in which a confused and rambling statement of the losses in various recent British actions is thrown together with great carelessness, and (I fear) with almost equal inaccuracy. Majuba does not appear, but enough South African actions are cited to show that the British loss has been heaviest in precisely the kind of fighting to which our gallant fellows were exposed. General Middleton is particularly free from any imputation of carelessness of life.

On the whole I should advise the Evening Military Critic to study the art and operations of war a little before the next campaign comes on, and he again feels inspired to favor a grateful country with his soldierly opinions.

But, if I were he, I would keep the military apart from the political-party views of a campaign. The latter part of the second extract I have given scarcely reads germane to the martial tone of what precedes it, and has slightly too much the appearance of being lugged in by the ears—appropriate or inappropriate.

And here is the conclusion of the matter:—

"We shall welcome back our volunteers, and rejoice that they have escaped with so few casualties. The quicker they get home the better. Their long and troublesome journey has been entirely fruitless. We want no more such paltry demonstrations of gush. Seven hundred thousand dollars were voted for the expenses of the war at the outset. Yesterday a million more was voted, and this will by no means cover it. And yet every one who knows anything at all, knows that the whole affair was the result of the indifference, incompetency and criminal neglect of the administration."

As for the volunteers getting home "the sooner the better," I think it is not unlikely that some of them, being men of spirit, will elect to remain in a grand new country with possibilities, rather than return to the humdrum Sleepy Hollow of the fossil province of the Dominion.

Altogether I think I never read a more disreputable article.

FRANC-TIREUR.

MORMONISM AND ITS RIGHTS.

Among European races—and they are the most highly civilized—Christians are to non-Christians in the ratio of about fifty-five to one. One of the principles of Christians is that a man may be the husband of one wife, and one only. In the United States there is a large majority of Christians. The laws of the United States, moreover, declare it unlawful for a man to have two or more wives at the same time. In the eye of the State, whether a man may have more than one wife at a time, is not a religious question. But the rule of law prohibiting a plurality of wives holds good until it be shown that there is a natural right vested in a man which entitles him to have two or more wives at the same time. And an immense preponderance of the people of the United States maintains that there is no such natural right. The Mormons in claiming a right to a plurality of wives really set themselves above Christianity and also above the State.

Marriage in the United States is not necessarily a religious rite. As far as the State is concerned it is a civil contract, for the breach of which punishment may be inflicted. All Christian denominations emphasize this when they teach that matrimony is a divine ordinance and a sacrament. Alike by Christianity and by the State polygamy is declared to be highly criminal. This is law; and without law there is no society; and without society there is no civilization. It is only after recognizing the principle that the law is to be respected and obeyed that society can exist at all. The Mormons then really attack society when they declaim against monogamy. They are violators of the law; they are criminals. It is therefore to be hoped that the efforts now being made to enforce the laws that the Mormons have been violating will be successful.

SARTON RESARTUS, JR.

"THE BEST OF IT."—First gentleman farmer: "Why, there goes that artful rogue, Billy Giles! Is he at his old tricks still?"—Second Ditto. "He has cheated everybody down about here, sir, except me. He tried it on this winter, but I was too clever for him. Sold me a cow, and—(triumphantly)—I made him take it back at half-price!"

JUST RECEIVED.

Boys' Suits from \$1.25 upwards.
Infants' Robes, with Bonnet, \$2.25.
Children's Dresses Three Pieces, Aprons, &c.
At
R. F. McCOLL'S,
212 Aryle Street, North-End Market.

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

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

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

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Is made a particular item.

SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS and ROOM PAPER,
A large stock of each line always on hand.
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CHEAP MUSIC BOOKS.

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

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TEACHER PHONOGRAPHY.
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Steam Engines, Pumps,
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HALIFAX, N. S.

THE CLUB RESTAURANT,
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Next Door to Herald Office.
Most Central and Convenient Lunch Rooms in the City.

ENGLISH ALE, DOMESTIC ALE,
AND NEW YORK LAGER.
Keep only one Quality THE BEST!

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

JUST PUBLISHED!

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

MORTON'S, 90 Granville Street.
Sketch No. 3 will be of Lunenburg.

TO FARMERS.
LOBSTER GUANO.

Concentrated, powerful and valuable fertilizer is now shipped at \$25 per ton of 2000 lbs. ex barrels or bags 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 100.

TABLE D'HOTE

Every Day from 1 to 3.
Dishes served to order at short notice.
OYSTERS SERVED IN EVERY STYLE.
Choice Ales, Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Within 50 yards from Post Office and Dartmouth Ferry.
TERMS REASONABLE.

ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL,
Water Street, Halifax.
D. BRUSSARD, } Proprietors.
C. ACCOIN, }

J. R. SITEMAN,

115 and 117 Upper Water Street,
OFFERS FOR SALE
100 lbs. Baidel Rose FLOUR,
50 do Kent Mills do
100 do K. D. CORN MEAL
25 do F. E. Island MESS PORK,
25 do do URGINE MESS,
20 do do JOWLS,
50 pails LARD,
500 bushels POTATOES.
Ship Stores put up at short notice.

STATIONERY! STATIONERY!

B. GLADWIN,

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

ALEX. MacDONALD,
Barrister, Attorney, Notary, &c.

134 Hollis Street,
HALIFAX, N. S.

VINEGAR! VINEGAR!

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

The Purest Vinegar offered to the Public.
(Extract from Dominion government's official report on the adulteration of food.)
DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE, 1883.
VINEGAR.—I think it my duty to mention a sample which was of a remarkably pure quality. It came from the factory of E. & A. ROBITAILLE, of Quebec, and contained 8.23 of acetic acid. It is undoubtedly the best, the purest and most commendable Vinegar I ever came across.
(Signed) M. FISIT, M. D.

HERE AND THERE.

Is the American Government willing or anxious to have reciprocity of trade with Canada? Don't all answer at once!

Would reciprocity benefit Canada at the present time?

Would reciprocity benefit the Maritime Provinces especially? Would it benefit them at all, or would it be an injury?

We would like to see this whole subject discussed fully. The times are ripe for it!

If fishing does not pay, why are our people building so many splendidly equipped fishing schooners?

Though many of our people disapproved of the building of sugar and cotton mills, yet we feel certain they will yet pay and benefit our province.

We would not advise any increase in their number upon the same idea that started them.

Cape Breton, Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne, Yarmouth, Digby, Annapolis, Han's and Cumberland, comprising the majority of the population and greater part of the wealth of the Province, if they would put their wooden headed people together, could pave the streets of London, they have not brains enough to make our Government build the few miles of railway they need so badly.

We do not pretend to say our own heads are not wooden, but we are willing to stand a good many hard knocks to prove them of harder and better material.

Men may lose dignity of manner, appearance, or expression, but nothing can rob us of the dignity of purpose.

An uncouth Cromwell, a diminutive Bonaparte, or a harsh featured Walter Scott have sent their names down the avenues of the future, after centuries the manner will be lost but the purpose will remain. We know nothing of the appearance or manner of man of the immortal Homer.

We read of the Tortoise who overtook and passed the Hare. An encouragement, this fable, for lazy men. For our part we will place our money on the Hare. We have no confidence in slow going animals or men.

The shallower the pate, the deeper the conceit.

Many persons are delightful in conversation, more in silence.

Men are only terrible when in earnest.

The tender-hearted can never be conquerors, there must be a streak of cruelty through the man, disguise it as you may.

A Bismarck who talks of "blood and iron"; a Cavour who accepts the aid of Garibaldi's legions; a Beaconsfield who would shed a sea of blood to extend the bounds of the Empire, he loved so well; a Gladstone who has seen so many of his most eminent countrymen give their lives that his "policy" should be carried, and who once believed in slavery—the mark of cruelty is plain upon them all.

It is singular that England, with her reputation among foreign nations for drunkenness and gluttony, should surpass them all in mental and physical vigor and grasp at universal Empire, while the temperate Spaniard sleeps his life away.

The God of the heathen Saxon held a sword in one hand and a punch bowl in the other. We are afraid he has many worshippers yet among the race, whether it is on the plains of Saxony, the meadows of England, or the prairies of the far West.

J. P. G.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL.

It is a hard matter to explain just how business has been the past week. In some quarters there has been an increased activity while in others extreme dullness. The wholesale grocery trade has been on the whole fairly active, especially in articles which are on the rise which will refer to sugar and molasses. The usual sharp practice of ordering on old quotations has been tried but with very little success in cases we know of. There has been considerable fitting out of vessels lately and that has stimulated trade in that quarter while there has been a good steady demand from the country for all kinds of needed goods. As it is expected the duty on tobacco will be increased, there will likely be some speculation in that article and as the prospects of the increase are very good we think it a safe investment. Extra duties will have to come from somewhere and tobacco seems one of the most likely articles to bear the extra burden.

Flour.—There is an increased dullness to note. The stock in New York is 100,000 barrels more than at this time last year and sellers are constantly giving way. A large number of mills have shut down in the hope that the supply on hand will come down to something reasonable, but it keeps on increasing in spite of all that can be done. The quantity on hand in Europe is very large so that very little outlet can be had in that direction and large holders are almost wild with the hot season right ahead. The crop prospects on the other hand tend to show a very much decreased yield for this season; in some sections, in fact, an almost total failure. A very extensive report compiled from all the States lately made up, point to a decrease of almost fifty per cent. average and if this turns out true Flour must advance in the fall, stocks here do not appear heavy and the demand has settled down to actual requirements.

SUGAR.—So many opinions are volunteered in respect to the future of this article that it is difficult to arrive at any definite conclusion. The fact remains, however, that sugar has gone up in price from one cent to one cent and a quarter, but whether it will hold, advance, or decline is something that will have to be left to the future to determine. Our own idea is that it is as high now as it will be this year unless the crop turns out very poor.

There may be a slight further advance next month, but this will likely be followed by a corresponding decline later on and any speculation, at present prices, is entirely out of the question. It seems hardly possible to believe in a permanent rise so soon after the extreme dullness and immense stocks on hand early in the year and while the present advance can be explained from outside causes these causes will not likely put prices up any higher.

MOLASSES has advanced in the West Indies but here do not appear to have moved up to any extent. Some importers have threatened to re-export to Boston, but we think there will be very little to be made out of that step and we imagine it will end in sales being made here, as the demand is always less than that required for the winter, prices will likely remain steady, at least for the present. Cienfuegos has been the only kind imported this spring that has not come up to the standard. All the others have turned out particularly nice and Cienfuegos will not in future have any standing in comparison with other kinds.

TEA no steady, and nothing particular to note.

BUTTER.—The old stocks are getting low, and have not to be slaughtered as much as they were earlier. There is a good demand for cooking purposes, and also for export, so that prices, if anything, are firmer. The new has not been coming in in very large quantities, and prices are being well kept up.

CHEESE has come down very low for old, while the large make of new leaves very little hope of any advance in it. We think cheese will be lower this season than it has been for a good many years, and we would advise buyers to only take what they require for their immediate wants.

Eggs are getting scarce, and 13c. should be the rate in a few days, from present prospects.

FISH.—Since our last issue so now codfish have come to market, but no quantity. Also some now alewives. Sales have been very limited indeed. We can learn of no codfish being sold except to retailers. We cannot see any revival in this market yet this season in the fish business. Prices in the West Indies are exceedingly low. As now that crop season is getting well through, there does not seem much prospect of better prices there for some time.

The catch of mackerel on our coast, as far as has been ascertained, is not very large. One feature though is favorable—those taken are large in size. In the course of a few weeks there will be fat herring, and what are to be done with them this season is hard to say, as the bulk of this description of fish has always found ready sale in the U. S. markets at a fair price, but no Reciprocity treaty will to a very great degree stop the shipment of them to the U. S. markets. We had hoped that by the time the fishing season had come around again that a treaty would have been made with the U. S. giving our fishermen that market as formerly. That market is not required for fat herring alone, but all our fish have heretofore found ready sale there. A great many of the banking vessels have, after making their voyage, gone direct from the fishing ground to U. S. markets and sold their fish green, which has been of vast benefit to them. How they will manage to do this after the first of July it will be hard to say. The Bank fishing vessels out of Nova Scotia ports are all doing well, and several full fares have been landed and are now being made. We learn that about 15,000 of Bank codfish have been landed at the port of Lockport. We are sorry that we cannot change our views as to prospects for fish, but there is every indication of low prices all through the season for all kinds of fish. Mackerel have been taken in abundance by the American fishing fleet since April last, and they are still catching them in large quantities. The number of craft employed in the fishery from the port of Gloucester is very large, and below will be found how they are scattered and the kind of fish they are fitted out to search for.

You will notice they have now one steamer looking after mackerel, and if they find her successful no doubt there will be more. We cannot but admire their pluck in investing capital in experimenting. There is not the least reason why there should not be fitted out from the port of Halifax at least five hundred sail of vessels for the Bank and mackerel fisheries, and until there is something of this done we will drift along in about the same way we are now doing, looking and wondering why it is that so many fish are in the U. S. markets. There is all the capital that is required if it could be got at, but those who have been fortunate enough to secure it know how to hold it. At all events they do hold it.

Below will be found a statement of the number of vessels engaged in the fishery from the port of Gloucester, with the quantities of fish landed, for the month of May:—

	From	Codfish, pounds.	Halibut, pounds.	Pollock, pounds.	Hake, pounds.	Cusks, pounds.	M'ekl, lbs.	H'rng, lbs.
135	Georges Banks.....	2,452,000	12,450	.....	4000	4000	.....	.....
31	N. E. Shore.....	516,000	.....	633,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Brown's Banks.....	1,256,000	33,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Western ".....	252,000	88,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Banquet ".....	3,000	428,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Halifax ".....	49,000	16,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Grand ".....	.....	58,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	N. S. Cape Shore.....	65,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	Off Newfoundland ..	.....	65,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Banks.....	.....	127,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Mackerel fares.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5579	419
233		4,623,000	504,050	633,000	4000	4000	5579	419

Sailed from the port of Gloucester for the fisheries June 1st, 1885:—

- 155 sail to fish on Georges and Brown's Banks for codfish and halibut,
- 125 " " Grand, Western and Quoro " "
- 34 " " New England shore ground fishery,
- 6 " " " " lobster " "
- 140 " " on mackerel trips,
- 1 steamer on " "
- 11 sail off Greenland and Iceland for halibut.

Advices from Boston report that on the 8th inst. about 60 of the mackerel fleet arrived at Provincetown that day with few fish, and report light catch the previous few days. Sales in Boston—300 bbls. new salt mackerel from vessel at \$2.25 without barrel. Same price right through for large and medium. Also sales of 200 bbls. at \$2.00 per bbl. for medium, and \$4.50 for large, without barrels. Sales of Nova Scotia pickle cured codfish, at \$3.00 per qt.

Advices from Norway report as follows:—Norwegian Fisheries at the Loffoden Islands.—Catch of codfish up to April 4, 1885, has been 25,000,000 fish, against 16,500,000 last year to June date. At other places on Nordland about 10,500,000, against 14,500,000 last year. Total this year, \$5,500,000 fish will be cured as follows: 24,000,000 dried round as stock fish, 10,000,000 split and dried.

CANADA'S FISHERIES.—Mr. L. Z. Jones in a pamphlet recently issued says:—"I am not afraid of saying too much when I assert that the Dominion of Canada own the largest and richest fisheries in the world." This rather startling statement he backs up by stating that Canada has "over 5,500 miles of sea coast washed by water abounding in the most valuable fishes of all kinds," there being in addition "in the old Provinces of the Confederation inland seas covering an immense area, besides a considerable number of lakes of smaller extent, and many important rivers teeming with varieties of fishes of great commercial value."—"a national property richer and more perpetual than any mere estimate in money can express." The value of the Canadian fisheries in 1883 was, says Mr. Jones, \$17,500,000, being the value of the fish prepared for exportation or sold on the Canadian markets, exclusive of the \$5,000,000, the approximate value of the fish caught and consumed by the native population of Manitoba and British Columbia, while in other Provinces, where fish is one of the principal articles of diet, the estimated value of the fish consumed is \$12,000,000, or a grand total for 1883 of \$34,500,000.—*Journal of Commerce.*

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

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

JUNE 13, 1885.

GROCERIES.

SPAN.		
Rice	5 to 5 1/2	
Cut Leaf	8 to 8 1/2	
Standard A	7 1/2 to 7 3/4	
Extra C	6 1/2 to 7	
Yellow C	5 1/2 to 6 1/2	
Yellows	5 1/2 to 6 1/2	
JAPAN.		
Green	23 to 24	
Asama	23 to 24	
Souchong	10 to 11	
Congou	17 to 20	
MASS.		
Clintings	27 to 30	
Trinidad	30 to 33	
Puerto Rico new crop	31 to 33	
Bahamas	31 to 33	
Demerara	31 to 33	
"M R	31 to 38	
INDIA.		
Ivory	6 1/2	
Erasive	6 1/2	
Dominion	6 1/2	
Surprise	6 1/2	
Flag	6 1/2	
Extra Pale	5 to 5 1/2	
Mayflower	4 to 4 1/2	
"Family	4 to 4 1/2	
Acadia	3 1/2	
Jumbo	3 1/2	
Green	3 1/2	
Brown	3 1/2	
Toilet 15 to 60c. per doz.	2	
CURR.		
Assorted Bread	2.60 to 2.90	
Boston and Thin Family	6 1/2 to 7 1/2	
Soda	6 1/2 to 8	
Fancy	8 to 15	
RECREAMENTS.		
Assorted In pills	12	
Mixed	11 to 20	
Surgeons	13 to 15	
1 cent goods, 14 in	10 to 15	
Toys per hundred	13 to 75	
Assorted varieties	7 to 19	
Brooms	1.40 to 2.00	
Starch, Blue and White	7 to 9	
Prepared Corn	9	
CANADIAN, old	10 to 14	
" new	18 to 20	
N.S.	14 to 18	
" "	12 to 15	

SUNDRIES.

Maple Sugar	10 to 12
Black Fish	4 to 4 1/2
Tobacco—Black	2 to 3
Bright	35 to 60
Blacking per gross	3.00 to 4.00
Blacklead	2.00 to 2.50
Pearl Blue	2.50 to 3.00

POULTRY.

Fowls, per pair	60 to 75
Turkeys, per pound	18 to 20
Ducks, each	none
Ducks, per pair	75 to 100

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

FRUIT.

GRAPE.		
Gravenstein	none	
Winter—ordinary	3.00 to 2.50	
" choice	1.00 to 3.50	

JOSEPH B. BROWN, 144 Barrington Street, Halifax.

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m.	25.00 to 30.00
" Merchantable, do do	14.00 to 17.00
" No 2, do	12.00 to 15.00
" Small, per m, do do	10.00 to 12.00
Spruce, dimension good, per m	10.00 to 11.00
" Merchantable, do do	8.00 to 10.00
" Small, do do	6.00 to 8.00
Hemlock, do do	6.50 to 7.50
" common, do do	6.50 to 7.00
Shingles, No 1, pine, dry, do	3.50 to 4.00
" No 2, pine, green do	1.25 to 2.00
" No 1, spruce, do do	1.10 to 1.20
Laths, per m	1.20 to 1.50
Hard wood, per cord	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood	2.25 to 3.00

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

BREADSTUFFS.

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

GRAHAM.		
Patent high grades	5.50 to 6.00	
" medium	5.25 to 5.75	
Superior Extras	5.25 to 5.75	
Lower grades	3.50 to 4.75	
Oatmeal	6.25 to 5.50	
Corn Meal—Halifax ground	2.40 to 3.50	
" Imported	3.20 to 4.10	
Bran per ton—Wheat	22.00 to 25.00	
" —Corn	18.00 to 20.00	
Shorts	22.00 to 24.00	
Middlings	25.00 to 28.00	
Cracked Corn	35.00 to 35.00	
" Oats	20.00	
" Barley	32.00	
Pea Meal per bl.	3.75	
Feed Flour	3.25 to 3.50	
Oats per bushel	20 to 22	
Barley " of 48 "	70 to 80	
Peas " of 58 "	1.10	
Corn " of 68 "	20 to 21	
Hay per ton	12.00 to 14.00	
Straw	8.00 to 9.00	

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

No. 1 Wool Skins each	60
Section lot	25 to 50
Salted and dry	20 to 50
Short Pelts	10 to 20
Wool—clean washed, per pound	20 to 21
" unwashed	10 to 12
Green Hides—Ox, inspected, No 1	7 1/2
" Cow "	7 1/2
Salted Hides—Ox in Lots, No 1	7 1/2
" Cow "	7 1/2
Skiff Skin	8 to 10
Deacons, each	15 to 20

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

CORRESPONDENCE.

VICTORIA STREET SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS FROM VIVISECTION.

OFFICES:—1, VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S. W. May 25th, 1885.

To the Editor of the Critic:—

DEAR SIR,—Permit me to thank you most warmly for the excellent article on Vivisection which you published last February, and which has just come to my hands. It is in all respects most just and accurate, and the tone of irony in which it is written is extremely judicious. I have sent a note referring to it to our Secretary for insertion in our organ the *Zoophilist*, and shall have the pleasure of forwarding a copy to you when it appears.

The press has usually shewn itself so readily led by the nose by the mendacious medical supporters of Vivisection (many of whom, I must in charity believe, know nothing of the practice they patronize on Trades Union principles) that double gratitude is due to those editors who, like yourself, dear Sir, and the editor of the *London Spectator*, are clear-sighted enough and bold enough to publish the truth concerning scientific cruelty.

I venture to send you herewith some of our publications, with many of which your contributor is obviously already well acquainted. Perhaps you will be good enough to convey to him my cordial thanks and greeting? Should you publish anything further on the subject pray be kind enough to send me a copy of THE CRITIC.

Sincerely yours,

FRANCOIS POWER COBBE.

(Foundress and ex-Hon. Secretary of Victoria St. Society)

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-billious pills; one box Smith's Tooth Powder; one bottle Smith's America Liniment; one bottle Smith's Cough Linctus; one box Smith's Seditz Powder; one bottle Smith's Iodized Sarsaparilla; one bottle Smith's Concentrated Ginger; one bottle Smith's Carbolic Salve; one pair Smith's Military Hair Brushes; one bottle Smith's Scalp Protector; one Bockee Filter, by which you can draw clear water from stagnant pools, and although not wishing to pile too much into your laversacks, yet it may be a necessary requisite in consequence of having to sit down in the cold jungle, one box of Smith's Compound Pine Ointment. Knowing you are already embittered against the foe, one bottle Smith's Tonic Bitters will be found useful. That you may be far sighted, and see the enemy in Ambush, wear one pair Laurence's Shooting Lenses. For sale at the Agency, London Drug Store, 147 Hollis Street, J. GODFREY SMITH, Dispensing Chemist, Proprietor.

PUTTNER'S EMULSION.

Chemical Laboratory, Dalhousie College, Halifax, N. S. July 30th, 1885.

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

GEORGE LAWSON, Ph. D. LL. D.

Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland, Professor of Chemistry.

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

Two customs detectives have paid a visit to Truro, and it is rumored that a prominent business firm has been heavily fined for irregularities.

The famous yacht Cambria is now in port. She is owned by Mr. Paul Ralli, and will sail from here through the St. Lawrence to the great lakes.

In New Orleans, instead of asking for whisky at the saloons, the fancy gent mildly requests some "scorpion broth."

TRACEY.—A paragraph in one of the papers informs us that a horse rushed into a milliner's shop, whence he departed, "leaving his traces behind him."

HOOKEY.—"Hello, Jake, where did you buy those fish?"—"I didn't, buy 'em."—"Well, where did you get them?"—"I hooked 'em."

A MEMBER of the house, speaking of a fortunate fellow member, remarked, recently, "I'd rather have his luck than a license to steal."

RETORT.—"Boy," said an ill-tempered old fellow to a noisy lad, "what are you hollerin' for when I am going by?"—"Humph," returned the boy, "what are you going by for when I am hollerin'?"

VEXED QUESTION.—The last question which has troubled philosophers is this:—Which causes a girl most pleasure—to hear herself praised, or to hear another girl run down?

A PAINFUL IMPRESSION.—The feelings of a boy, going to school for the first time, who reads that a master is wanted for "Blackrod Grammar School" and finds that the advertisement refers to the academy of which he is about to become a pupil, may be imagined but cannot be described.—*Punch.*

HEREDITARY.—Young damsel; "Law, Mrs. Mumblebone, that boy can't be right in his head!"—Mrs. M.: "Bless ye, Miss, he can't be expected to be sick! His father died of disinterments, and his mother died of chronic spasms, and his sister died of a broken leg, and his eldest brother died in jail. It runs in the family!"

A GENTLE MONEY-TION.—Willie: "Auntie, have you seen the money-box George gave me last Christmas?"—Aunt: "No Willie; but I suppose it is one of those that you can't get the money out of."—Willie: "I don't know, auntie—because you see, I haven't been able to get any money into it, yet!"

SNAPS AND SCRAPS.

An American asked John Bright whether England would return to Protection. "When America returns to Slavery," was his reply.

When the franchise debate was at its noisiest stage at Ottawa, some of the ministerialists interrupted Mr. Charlton by crying "Yankee!" Mr. Charlton is reported to have retorted with spirit that "those sneers thrown at him were a fair specimen of the liberality of the Canadian Tories. There was probably a million Canadians in the United States, but what sensible American would sneer at a Canadian who chose to make that country his home? * * Was it impossible for a man born in the United States to become a Canadian citizen? * * Sir John Macdonald did not hesitate to send for Captain Howard, of the United States army, to come over here with his Gatling guns and help to put down the North-West rebellion."

These cries of "Yankee!" and the spirit betrayed by them are certainly queer inducements to immigrants. And I fear certain "Liberals" themselves are not wholly free from a similar Coerean prejudice against "foreigners," among whom they kindly place both their American cousins and their British brethren. It is possible that some of those who are just now calling on a British admiral to protect Canadian fisheries would raise war-whoops if a British sailor, who had adopted this country as his home, were appointed a tide-waiter or a stoker on a government railway—even though his native competitor should be a nincompoop or a rascal. My own observation corroborates Mr. Charlton's statement that a naturalized Canadian is usually accorded a fuller citizenship in the States, than a naturalized Yankee is in Canada.

In the lately published second volume of the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada 138 large pages of French literary essays and poems, and 106 pages of English do., are printed. It is of course right that the Society should publish valuable scientific papers; and, as it comprises two "literary sections," it is probably justifiable that its annual tome, which is printed at the public expense, should contain such critical or historical essays as may be important, while not of a popular character and therefore unable to obtain a more widely-circulated medium of publication. But the propriety is more questionable of publishing a large quantity of poetry, as is done by the French literary section. In the first volume of the Society's Transactions there appeared, in French, "Some Scenes of an Unpublished Comedy"—very likely "unpublished" for the reason that publishers and editors are not usually so appreciative of dramas in rhymed Alexandrines as are the members of mutual admiration societies or "sections."

To select poetry fairly is a hard and an invidious task. No expert can weigh the merits of a poem so accurately as a scientific man can estimate the worth of a scientific paper. The insertion of poetry in the Transactions, of doubtful expediency anyhow, becomes more indefensible if it necessarily crowds out papers whose merits are more concrete and ponderable. Among ten scientific papers read before the Society but not printed were two by Rev. D. Honeyman, D.C.L.—on "A Revision of the Geology of Antigonish County, N. S.," and on "Junction phenomena of Carboniferous and Post Carboniferous with Pre-Carboniferous formations in Nova Scotia." Though superlatively ignorant on these subjects myself, I know that Dr. Honeyman is a recognized authority on the geology of Nova Scotia, and that his geological investigations gained him the Mantuan medal, a distinction which is not conferred on scie. sic quacks, which has been accepted by Milton, Galileo and Newton, and which, with all due deference to the young Canadian Royal Society, brings Dr. Honeyman still more honor than his fellowship in the said learned body.

Sir C. Wyville Thomson records his opinion of Dr. Honeyman and some other local worthies in his *Voyage of the "Challenger"*:

"The collection (of the Provincial Museum) is a very miscellaneous one, but it contains many good things, among them some beautifully stuffed birds, the work of Mr. Downs, an old gentleman who has devoted his life, partly as an amateur and partly as a matter of business, to the preparation of objects of natural history; and, simply by becoming intimately acquainted with them in the field, has acquired a dexterity in reproducing their characteristic attitudes, particularly in repose, which I have never seen surpassed. The collection of specimens illustrating the geology of Nova Scotia, which is under the special superintendence of Dr. Honeyman, the Government geologist, is also very good, and highly instructive to a British naturalist."

To have placed such a man in such a position—instead of some illiterate stump orator or political trickster—is a credit to the Province.

Sir Wyville Thomson examined our Nova Scotian flora in company with his old friend, Professor Lawson. "By far the most charming," he thought, "of the Nova Scotia spring flowers was the Mayflower (*Epigaea repens*), which a week or two before had been struggling to form its buds beneath the snow, and was now stretching out its long, trailing sprays, covered with trusses of pale flowers, among the grass and moss. Day after day we filled our cabins with wreaths of it, and enjoyed its delicate perfume."

One advantage of living in a drowsy land is that one can afford to be a few months behind the fashion in dress, and a good many months behind the fashion in one's reading, without being stared at as a Rip Van Winkle. Availing myself of this privilege, I am now reading *The Croker Papers*, a book of last year, overflowing with information and "snaps."

Some of Croker's anecdotes would indicate that there is a vein of humor in our royal family:—

"When Archbishop Wake waited on King George I. to complain of the famous blackguard song written by the Duke of Wharton on the Archbishop, and the latter, to convince the King of the justice of his complaint, gravely began to read the verses, the old monarch in an ecstasy at one stanza cried out, 'Bon! bon!' 'How, sir,' said Wake, 'do you call such execrable ribaldry good?' 'Oh no!' said George, correcting himself; 'it is bad, very bad, execrable; but one must admit that the rogue has wit.'"

The spinning *jenny* is variously said to have been named after the wife of its inventor, James Hargreaves, or of its patentee, Sir R. Arkwright. A third authority, it is true, connects the term "jenny" with the cotton "gin," the later an abbreviation of "engine." It is necessary to keep the former derivation in mind, and also to recall the fact that the first Sir Robert Peel made his fortune by cotton-spinning, in order to understand a pun of George the Fourth, thus recorded by Croker:—

"You know William Peel married Lady Jane Moore, and his younger brother married Lady Jane Lennox. 'The Peels,' said H. M., 'have still a hankering after the Jennies.'"

John Wilson Croker was a friend and seemingly a confidant of the first Duke of Wellington, and he tells us many interesting sayings and opinions of the great strategist. The "iron duke" considered the Archduke Charles by far the greatest general of his time:—

"We are none of us worthy to fasten the latches of his shoes, if I am to judge from his book and his plans of campaign. But his mind or his health has, they tell me, a very peculiar defect. He is admirable for five or six hours, and whatever can be done in that time will be done perfectly; but after that he falls into a kind of epileptic stupor, does not know what he is about, has no opinion of his own, and does whatever the man at his elbow tells him."

This paradoxical opinion of the duke is not likely to be generally adopted by historians; but it may be true all the same. Normally constituted people seldom remember that there are other people whose temperaments are exceptionally moody and whose powers are flickering and uneven. I am convinced that many a man is set down as a dullard whose imagination is most vivid and whose reason is phenomenally clear at intervals. Whatever he says that is shrewd or bright on these occasions, seeming inconsistent with his slowness and stupidity at other times, is suspected to be either accidental or borrowed. It is hard to realize that a man can move his limbs, can even discharge certain mechanical duties or take some (erratic) part in a conversation, while his intellect may be sleeping or swooning or wandering.

SNARLER.

AGRICULTURE.

Chandler Baker, Bingham, has sheared this spring 1019 pounds of wool from his ninety-eight sheep, all grade Spanish except seven full-bloods.

The New Gloucester Creamery is turning out about 350 lbs. of butter daily which meets with a ready sale in the Portland market, bringing five cents per pound more than butter from private dairies.

A writer in the *New York World* notes that in the great rush to the west some of the richest lands in the east have been entirely neglected, and that "Maine, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are fine regions for the production of the chief agricultural staples. Experts have made estimates going to show that there is land enough in these sections alone to furnish the wheat supply of the United States."

Thousands of cows are constantly kept by farmers and dairymen without knowing whether they pay for keeping or not. That is shabby farming. Feed well, keep a record of the yield, and weed out the poor cows after a fair trial. After a year of good feeding and after one more calf, some common-place cows will then develop into first-class animals, as experience shows.

G. B. Williams, a retired clothing-merchant, is a thrifty and successful farmer at Walpole, N. H. He sends into Quincy Market about 300 pounds choice butter per week, in one-fourth pound lumps. This butter is the product of a fine herd of pure Jerseys, is never artificially colored, is salted at the rate of about half an ounce of salt to the pound of butter, and retails at sixty cents per pound.

Somebody has discovered by an extended experience that ice water, or water but a few degrees warmer than ice water, sprinkled upon cabbages during the heat of the day will kill the imported cabbage worm. Such an application in the hot sun causes them to quickly let go their hold upon the leaves, roll to the ground and die, while the cabbages suffer nothing, but look all the fresher for the application.

Somebody has sensibly said that one of the greatest leaks on a farm is the practice of robbing it to get money to put into a savings bank. In such a bank of deposit four or five per cent. interest may be secured—if the cashier don't happen to be operating in Wall street or speculating elsewhere—while the same money put back on the farm in the way of improved stock, machinery, better buildings, underdraining, fences, orchards, etc., would, after a very few years, return dividends of fifty per cent.—*Ez.*

LAST COME FIRST SERVED.—A candidate for the honourable office of alderman, when getting his matutinal shave on the morning of election, extracted from his barber a promise to vote for him; but what was his chagrin, when the said barber walked up to the polls, to see him vote for the opposing candidate. The next day he called his barber to account. "Didn't you promise to vote for me?"—The tonsorial gentleman acknowledged that he did.—"But what made you vote against me, then?"—Why, I shaved the other man last."

SEED! SEED!

600 bushels Heavy Black Oats,
500 " Feeding Oats,
300 " Barley.
American & Canadian Timothy Seed.
P. E. Island Produce in season.

W. WHEATLEY.

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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 shire town, stands foremost among the commercial and financial centers of this Province.

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

BANKS.

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

Halifax Banking Co.
J. RUSSEL Agent.

Bennet Smith,
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. McHefey & Co.,
Dry Goods, Carpets & House
Furnishing.

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

Geo. F. Blanchard,
Dry Goods & Tailoring.

HARDWARE.

W. Dimock,
Hardware & Ship Chandlery.

Wilcox Brothers,
Wholesale & Retail Hardware.

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

GROCERIES.

J. E. Graham,
Wholesale & Retail Grocer.

Jesse P. Smith,
Groceries. Flour & Meal.

M. Ward,
Groceries and Sundries.

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

STATIONERY.

M. B. Huestis,
Pianos & Organs.

BOOTS, etc.

A. P. Shand & Co.

DRUGGISTS.

John W. Webb,
Dispensing Chemist.

R. B. Dakin,
Druggist & Chemist.

INSURANCE.

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

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

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

LAW-FIRMS.

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

J. W. Oasley,
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. Goulge,
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.

HANTSPOURT.

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

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

The following are the principal business men of the Town.

E. Churchill & Sons,
Shipbuilders & Capitalists.

J. E. Newcomb,
Shipping Trading & Farming.

J. B. North,
Shipping & Merchandize.

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

J. A. Mumford,
Milling Machinery.

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

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

Lewis Muttart,
Harness Making in all branches.

George Brooks,
Watchmaker and Hair Dresser.

AMHERST.

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

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

BANKS.

Bank of Pictou,
J. McKEAN, Agent.

LAW FIRMS.

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

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

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

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

MEDICAL FIRMS.

Dr. E. L. Fuller,
Dental Surgeon.

MANUFACTURERS.

Rhodes Curry & Co.,
Contractors and Builders.

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

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

Curran Brothers,
Saw Mills and Lumber.

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

Holmes & Hicks,
Carriage Factory, Farming Machinery.

James Ritchey,
Horse Shoor and Jobber.

Joseph Goodwin,
Horse Showing a specialty.

MERCHANTS AND TRADERS.

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

Brightman & Calloun,
Bakers and Grocers Jobbers.

Coates & Bent,
Sewing Machines and Fancy Goods.

R. McSwain,
Tailoring and Furnishing Goods.

Edward Lowther,
Meats, Fish and Vegetables.

Lamy's Hotel,
CALHOUN & WARD, Prop.

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

Amherst Sentinel,
Devoted to the County and
Provincial Interests.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LOCAL.

The bazaar in aid of the important Mission of St. Mathias will be held the first week in July. We have no doubt that the numerous friends of this praiseworthy undertaking will lend the much-needed aid, and forward their contributions in time.

Among the many merchant-tailoring establishments of the city may be classed the really neat and well-stocked house of W. C. Smith, Hollis St.

While we are free to admit that our school taxes are large, yet we cannot agree with our esteemed correspondent that a school building in Agricola street is unnecessary. We do think the present school board is quite competent to judge of the requirements of the school provisions of the city.

The Academy of Music opens next week with Mr. Lytell and a first-class company.

YARMOUTH, June 9.—The celebration of the 124th anniversary of the settlement of Yarmouth passed off successfully. The parade of the fire department, artillery company and truckmen was well arranged and gave general satisfaction. The procession took place in the morning. Royal salutes were fired at six in the morning and at noon. The races and games in the afternoon attracted the attention of large crowds. Excursion trains from Digby brought many pleasure seekers. In the evening a concert at the rink and some splendid fire-works closed a most interesting celebration. The fire-department races were keenly contested, the men showing unusual ambition and energy.—*Herald*.

The police complain that the whistles used by the bicycle riders resemble in sound so much those in use among the force, that they are often deceived thereby.

The Baptist Western Association will meet this year at Bridgetown, at 10 o'clock, on Saturday, the 20th inst. This is the largest Baptist association in the Maritime Provinces, and it is expected that there will be a large attendance.

There are now five Norwegian barques loading lumber at the railway wharves, Richmond.

A book on "The Gypsies and their Customs" has been published in London. Among other curious facts which it notes is that a gypsy marriage consists in the bride brandishing a broom in the air, after the groom has stepped over it. Among people of less primitive habits the bride never brandishes the broomstick until several weeks after marriage.

Last week a large number of men left Nova Scotia for Colorado. Of these many came from Cape Breton, famed for mineral resources, which, however, cannot be further developed at present, because our Local Government had "no precedent" in April last for doing a favor to the Island. And all these men have gone to build up the State of Colorado, the mines of which were first opened up with the aid of guarantees and concessions from its government.

Some little excitement is caused by the gratifying report that the North West war is practically over, and that "our boys" will soon return.

From a letter received from Boston, it is understood the new line of boats on the route between that city and Halifax will give great satisfaction.

In visiting the dry goods house of Messrs. W. & C. Silver, if there is one feature above another that shows the advanced skill of the artizan, it is the numerous and appropriate patterns of carpeting.

Many private residences of the city are being handsomely dressed with the paint manufactured by Messrs. Henderson & Potts at the North West Arm. Home industries may yet flourish—at least this is our wish.

The public generally will be pleased to learn that the Liberal leaders in the Commons, in deference to public opinion, have ceased their obstruction policy—a wise move.

COMPLIMENT TO A RESIGNING TREASURER.

HALIFAX, June 10.—At a meeting of masons and bricklayers, held last evening, it was unanimously resolved to publish the following resolution, adopted with perfect unanimity by that body:

Whereas, Mr. Sinfield has voluntarily tendered his resignation of the position of treasurer:

Therefore Resolved, That this body, in accepting the same, desires to express its regret that he feels it necessary to resign, and takes the opportunity of giving expression to the sentiment and esteem of confidence with which they have always regarded him, and begs leave to assure him that our confidence in him is unimpaired and that he has the hearty sympathy of this body in the trying circumstances in which he is placed.

By order,

W. THOMSON,
President.

W. SANDERS,
Secretary.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Trades' Union, held on Thursday evening, June 11th, Mr. Sinfield, Treasurer, tendered his resignation. He was requested by the committee to re-consider his action, which he consented to do, the committee feeling the fullest confidence in him. W. Sanders, President; S. Smith, Cor. Secretary.

Quite a stir was caused in the vicinity of a slaughter house at Richmond Tuesday afternoon, by a formidable ox which did not relish the idea of being killed. By a great exertion the animal broke away from his fastenings and the only course open was through a window in the side of the building, which he succeeded in demolishing. After injuring himself considerably he was captured and led to the slaughter.

CANADIAN.

SUPPOSED TO BE SILVER.—Some time ago Mr. Nassiro Molanson, of Hanicoff, Westmorland Co. discovered, while digging for water, some ore, which resembled silver ore. He showed it to several parties, who sent the piece found to Montana to have it tested. It proved to be very valuable and leases of the property and adjacent farms have been obtained by parties in Moncton, who intend to commence operations in a short time. Your correspondent was shown a piece yesterday about the size of a robin's egg, which weighed over four ounces. The place is situated about 14 miles from Moncton, and about 4 miles from the line of the Intercolonial.—*Moncton Transcript*.

KILLED IN THE ROCKIES.—Archy McKinnon, a native of Hay River, Mabou, C. B., employed on the C. P. R., in the Rocky Mountains, was killed recently by the explosion of a can of nitro-glycerine. He was superintending blasting operations at the time.

THE ROBINSON FORGERIES.—Although Pinkerton's detectives have been laboring assiduously for several weeks, they have been unable to obtain any clue to the whereabouts of James Robinson, who successfully swindled the Bank of Montreal out of several thousands of dollars. Scarcely a day passes that there are not from one to three of the forged notes falling due, and the Bank employees feel lonesome if twenty-four hours elapse without having discovered one of these interesting documents. Up to the present time \$20,000 of spurious notes have matured, and it is feared that there is double that amount still in the Bank.—*St. John Globe*.

SASKATCHEWAN LANDING, June 9.—Captains Hechler and Cunningham's companies are here, but will probably go to Moose Jaw shortly. All well.

MOOSE JAW, June 11.—The monotony of our dull life herowas relieved yesterday by a visit in force of a tribe of Indians in this locality, male and female. The men mostly marched in, while the ladies rode on horseback, two on a back. Their approach was announced by firing of guns. When they arrived in sight of our camp, a grand pow-wow was held and a war dance performed afterward. A programme of races for braves and squaws was carried out, in which the squaws proved themselves no mean adversaries. Tug-of-war and horse races made the afternoon pass agreeably. A big feed was given the visitors and after a set of quadrilles, in which an enterprising artilleryman secured a blushing squaw for a partner, the tribe departed much pleased with the entertainment. Lt. Fletcher has gone to Saskatoon with despatches and will visit Batoche before he returns. Gunner Woodman, of A Battery, shot through the shoulder at Fish Creek, is in hospital. He is a Nova Scotian, belonging to Joggins, Digby. He is rapidly recovering. A rifle match for a silver watch yesterday was won by Lieut. Anderson, score 32; followed by Staff Sergt. Elliott, with 31. Ranges 200 and 400 yards, five rounds at each range, regulation target. The boys are anxiously awaiting that car with good things. All well.

FOREIGN.

Federation of the Empire will lead to Homo Rule for each of the three kingdoms.

The war party in England have not, of late, pressed their pet schemes upon the public, believing that England can do more in advancing civilization in one year of peace than many of war.

The Apache outbreak in New Mexico has assumed rather large proportions. Reports of murders, outrages and pillaging are coming in every day, and the U. S. troops appear to be powerless to stop them.

LONDON, June 11.—Orders have been issued for the immediate return of all the British forces in the Soudan who have escaped the spears of the Arabs and the more deadly assaults of fever, and it is reported that as the English retire the Mahdi's followers take possession of the unoccupied places. Ambukol has been captured, and the Sheik and many of the prominent natives who were friendly to the British have been killed. This, of course, is only to be expected, but English prestige suffers.—*Toronto Mail*.

The Queen has created General Wolsley a knight of the Order of St. Patrick, in succession to Lord O'Hagan.

Wolsley denounces the evacuation of the Soudan.

Princess Beatrice's marriage, it is officially announced, will take place July 23rd next.

The Queen is to return to Windsor Castle. She has summoned the Marquis of Hartington to Balmoral.

Dr. Gabbin of the English army, has arrived at Madrid to examine Dr. Farrian's system of inoculation to prevent cholera. Further cases of cholera have appeared at Madrid, which doctors say are sporadic.

Burmese newspapers are discussing the separation of their Province from India, and the change to a Crown Colony. They complain of neglect on the part of the India Government. The Rangoon Chamber of Commerce support the proposal.

SHIPPING NEWS.

REPORTS. &c.

Barque Villia, while hauling alongside the pier at Sydney, CB, on Monday, carried away her jib-boom and head gear.

Barque John W Parker, from Cheilbon, had finished the discharge of her cargo at London on May 21, landing 5,681 baskets sugar sound, 748 baskets damaged and 3 baskets empty. [Since reported arrived at Cardiff.]

Barque Scotia of Lunenburg has made one of the fastest trips on record, having arrived at London from Lyttleton, New Zealand, in 90 days.

Bright Alvin Kelley, Kelley, at Boston from Surinam, reports had moderate weather the entire passage. June 2, off Montauk, passed a large spar with rigging attached, and a quantity of debris. Has two passengers - Mr and Mrs E Crowell.

Schr Cecil H Low, at Gloucester June 3 from Grand Banks, reports the British schr Kathleen, of Yarmouth, NS, to be foul of the Atlantic cable, 25 miles from Ingonish, Cape Breton, and unable to clear her anchor. She had been foul of the cable two days.

Schr Jessie, from St John, NB, at Montevideo April 21, reports, 25 miles off Flores Island, saw a barque capized, with all sails set and a small boat alongside.

NADMEA, March 24 - Ship Tobique, from Cardiff for Yokohama (before reported), has put in here partially dismantled, having encountered a hurricane 12 miles north of this island. A survey has been held. She has lost (or sprung) all her topgallantmasts, nearly all her sails and one boat, besides minor losses. Her hull is still sound, but requires a little caulking along the severe strain she endured, being completely water-logged. She will repair here and proceed.

QUEBEC, June 4 - A new wooden light-house for Cape Ray, Nfld, to replace the one recently destroyed by fire, is now in course of construction here and will be sent down by the steamer Napoleon III.

The pilot commissioners of St John have decided to increase the pilotage on steam vessels coming to St John 15 per cent above present rates. It has also been decided that the pilot who first speaks a coasting vessel coming in shall be the pilot to take her out.

Fishing schr Blanche M Thorborn, of Lockeport, which arrived at that port June 2nd, from Bank Quero, brought William Galle, one of the crew of the Mary C, of Liverpool, NS, who was taken ill on the banks. The captain reports the Mary C, with 800 qts of fish on Saturday last. The Blanche Thorborn had 1,500 qts.

SPOKEN.

Shlp Gloaming, Rotterdam to Quebec, May 7, 48 N, 45 W.

Shlp William Douglas, Penzance to New York, May 18, 46 N, 21 W.

Barque Plymouth, Conflcet, Antwerp for Philadelphia, May 14, lat 19, lon 5.

Barque Lizzie Perry from Pensacola for Liverpool, May 23, lat 42 04, lon 65 44.

Barque Blanche, of Pictou, Cardiff to Montevideo, April 17, on the line 29 W.

Barque Douglas Campbell, of Weymouth, NS, bound W, all well May 26.

Barque St Kilda, New York to Avonmouth, May 11, 39 N 72 W.

Barque Sultana, of Windsor NS, steering W, May 18, lat 46 N, lon 24 W.

Barque Laura Emily, Morris, from Santandar for New York fall well, June 2, lat 43 42, lon 60 46.

Barque Scotland, Munroe, from London for New York, May 17, lat 47, lon 26.

Schr Moss Glen, Nevill, Lunenburg, NS, for Martinique, no date, lat 39 15, lon 65 20.

LATEST MOVEMENTS OF NOVA SCOTIA VESSELS

ADELAIDE April 11 - Ar barque Luis Montgomery, McRae, Kaipara.

ANTWERP May 30 - Sld barque Romanoff, Doty, Philadelphia.

BARBADOES May 18 - Ar brig Ethel, McConnell, Lunenburg. 19 - brig Caribbean, Roop, Demerara, (to load for British Provinces).

BERMUDA May 23 - In port barque Underwriter, Stanwood, New York for Bilbao; brights Salisbury, Mahoney, Molilo for Yarmouth, E.

KILDONAN May 30 - Passed barque Campbell, Landry, Baltimore for Glasgow.

LONDON May 31 - Ar ship Mary Fraser, Dexter, New York.

PLYMOUTH May 31 - Ar ship Beethoven, Williams, Rotterdam for Philadelphia.

AVONMOUTH June 1 - Ar barque St Kilda, Hines, New York.

BEACHT HEAD May 31 - Passed by ship Landsdowne, Lockhart, New York for London; barque Nova Scotia, Potter, do for Antwerp.

GLASGOW May 30 - Ar barque Campbell, Landry, Baltimore.

LONDON May 21 - Ar ship Mary Fraser, Dexter, New York.

NEW YORK June 1 - Ar barque Antwerp, Road, Havre; brig Clivia A Carrigan, Landry, Pedro Cayoa.

Old L. - barques Jennie Parker, Veals, Rotterdam; Montreal, Davidson, Dunkirk.

ROTTERDAM May 31 - Ar barque Hannah Blanchard, Atkins, New York.

AMSTERDAM June 1 - Sld barque Ragnar, McGregor, New York.

ANTWERP June 1 - Ar barque Nova Scotia, Potter, New York.

AUCKLAND N Z April 23 Ar brig Stanley, Gould, New York via Wellington.

DOVER June 1 Passed barque Alice M Claridge, Lockhart, New York for London.

DUNKIRK to June 1 - Ar barque Mauna Loa, Whidden, Iquique.

GUANTANAMO May 18 Ar barque Jocquima, Gardner, St Thomas.

LONDON June 1 - Ar ship Landsdowne, Lockhart, New York.

LONDON June 1 - Ar barque Douglas Campbell, Wynn, Baltimore.

MATANZAS May 27 - Ar barque Aspatogau, McKenzie, Calbarien.

PHILADELPHIA June 1 - Cld ships Minnie Swift, Liwell, London; Adolphus, Brown, Antwerp.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER June 2 - Ar barque Osage, Shearer, Ponce P R.

LAGUAYRA May 21 - Ar brig Delma C. Haines, New York.

LONDON June 2 - Ar barque Alice M Claridge, Lockhart, New York.

NEW YORK June 2 - Ar schr Unexpected, McDonald, St. Pierre, Mart.

RIO JANEIRO May 4 - Ar barque Romance, Toye, Brunswick 5 - ship Vendome, Corning, Cardiff; brig John T. Ives, Mann, Liverpool.

AUCKLAND, NZ, April 30 - In port brig Marshal S. McKenzie, for Sydney, NSW.

BOSTON June 3 - Ar barque Ella Moore, Byers, Carlenas; schr Nell, Stuart. Rio Grande do Sul.

Cld 3 barque Ashantee, Meikle, Portland, Me.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER June 2 - Passed out ship Adolphus, for Antwerp.

LIVERPOOL June 2 - Sld ship William Law, Hilton, Quebec; barque Harriet Campbell, Grafton, Sandy Hook.

LIZARD June 2 - Passed ship Forest King, Lockhart, San Francisco for Hull.

NEW LONDON, CONN June 1 - Passed barque James Kitchen, Kitchen, New York for St John, NB.

Passed do 4 p in June 1 - barques Truro, Crowe, New York for Rotterdam; J F Whitney, Morris, do for Bristol.

NEW YORK June 2 - Cld barque Natant, Saunders, Havre.

Sld 2 - ship Fred B Taylor, Philadelphia; barque Jennie Parker for Rotterdam.

Passed through Hell Gate June 2 - barque Montreal, Davidson, New York for Dunkirk.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL April 30 - In port schr Austin Locke, Peters, for Boston.

RIO JANEIRO May 4 - Ar barque Frank Stafford, Smith, Cardiff. 10 - ship Thos N Hart, Blauvelt, do.

Sld 7 - ship Annie Goudey, Bent, United States.

EAST LONDON May 5 - Ar schr Florence, Holmes, New York.

FASTNET June 3 - Passed up barque Memlo, Horn, Port Royal, SC for United Kingdom.

HULL June 2 - Sld barque Annie Burrill, Haines, Cardiff.

LIMERICK June 3 - Ar brig Economy, Knowlton, New York.

LIVERPOOL June 3 - Ar ship Germanic, Carl, St John, NB.

MOBILE June 3 - Ar brig Ida, Smith, Alcoa Bay.

NEW YORK June 3 - Cld ship N B Lewis, Crosby, Am-terdam.

Sld 3 - barque Natant for Havre.

PENSACOLA June 2 - Ar barque Harriet Upham, Lloyd, New York.

PORTLAND, ME, June 3 - Cld brig Martha J Brady, Harvey, Windsor (and sld.)

ASCENSION April 21 - Passed by barque Piskataqua Eadale, Penang for New York or London.

BOSTON June 4 - Ar brights Alvin Kelley, Kelley, Surinam; Clyde, Strum Maysquez, PR, via Delaware Breakwater; Lily, Mitchener, Humacao, P.

Cld 4 - brig Energy, McBride, Demerara.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER June 3 - barque Osage, Shearer, from Ponce, is ordered to New York.

DUNKIRK June 2 - Sld barque Alice Cooper, Armstrong, New York.

LIVERPOOL June 4 - Ar ship Calliope, Smith, New York.

MANILA May 40 - Sld barque Lalla, Le-Blanc, Montreal.

MATANZAS May 30 - In port barque Aspatogau, McKenzie, for N of Hatteras, Idg.

MOBILE May 31 - barque Wave King, Johnston, Dublin. June 1 - ship Shelburne, Murphy, New Glasgow.

PHILADELPHIA June 3 - Ar ship Fred B Taylor, Tilley, New York.

PHILAU May 30 - Ar barque Carrie Delap, Lewis, Reval.

PORTLAND, ME, June 4 - Ar barque Magnolia, Pattipar, Barbadoes.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL April 30 - In port brights Bohemia, Doane, unc; Zulu, Homer, do; Eureka, Ross, for North Brazil port; schr Austin Locke, Peters, for Boston.

RIO JANEIRO May 4 Ar ship Vendome, Corning, Cardiff.

SAGUA May 23 - In port barque Lothair, Desmond, for N of Hatteras.

SAN FRANCISCO June 3 Ar barque Narvareh, Wilson, Manila.

JUNTA April 11 - Sld barque Wolfe, Murphy; Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL June 4 - Ar ship Kambria, Mitchener, San Francisco; barque Calliope, Smith, New York.

Sld 3 ship William, Journeay, New York.

NEW YORK June 4 Ar ship Crusader, Stuart, London.

PIRAGUA April 27 Sld barque Howard, Vance, New York.

PLYMOUTH June 2 - Passed by barque Antocrat, Doughty, Philadelphia for Hamburg.

QUEENSTOWN June 4 - Ar barque Granville Belle, Purly, New York.

BRISTOL June 1 - Ar barque Havre, Davidson, Charleston.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER June 4 - Sld barque Osage, Shearer, (from Ponce, PR), New York.

FALMOUTH, JA, May 25 - Ar schrs Henrietta, Smeltzer, Lunenburg. 20 - Princeton, Macomber, Halifax.

ICUIQUE April 30 - In port brig Emma L Shaw, Porter, from do, ar 26th.

KINGSTON, JA, May 22 - Ar schr Orient, Liebie, Lunenburg (and sld 26th for Falmouth.)

Sld 22 - brig Grace Butler, Balcom, Halifax via Turk's Island.

MAYAGUEZ, PR, May 23 - In port brig Leo, Dowling, for Boston, to sail 24th.

NEW YORK June 5 - Ar barque Osage, Shearer, Ponce, PR, &c.

BAHIA PLANCA March 24 Cld barque Buster, Ryfkoegle, Mauritius.

BREMEN June 4 - Sld ship Everett, Robbins, Philadelphia.

LONDON June 7 - Ar barque Snow Queen, McKenzie, Philadelphia.

MAZATLAN April 30 - Sld barque Embia, Innis, Falmouth.

PORT SPAIN May 24 - Ar brig Florida, Crosby, Yarmouth, NS.

AARHUS June 1 - Sld barque J C Williams, Smith, New York.

BARBADOES May 24 - Ar barque John Gibson, Nickerson, Buenos Ayres.

Sld 22 - brig Canadian, LeBlanc, Boston.

BORDEAUX June 4 - Sld ship Euphemia, Trefry, New York.

BRUNSWICK, GA, June 5 - Cld brig R.ella Smith, Green, Rio Janeiro.

BOOTHBAI, ME, June 5 - Ar brig Anglo, Love, New York for Friendship, to load for Martinique.

LIVERPOOL May 27 - Sld barque M & E Cant, Durkee, Sydney, CB.

In port 23 - barque Frank, Brunn, for Halifax.

LONDON June 6 - Sld steamer Minia (cable) for Halifax.

NEW YORK June 6 - Ar barque Cuba, Davidson, Windsor; brig Ubaldina, Sponagle, Demerara.

Cld 6 - barque Edwin, Dickie, Rouen; brig Ivanhoe, Kirkpatrick, St John, NB (sld and anchored off Whitestone.)

Passed through Hell Gate 8 - barque Edwin, Dickie, New York for Rouen (and anchored off Whitestone.)

PHILADELPHIA June 6 - Cld ship Athlon, Dexter, London; schr Severn, Lockhart, Richmond.

PORTLAND, ME, June 6 - Ar barques Virginia L Stafford, Areelbo, PR; Ashantee, Meikle, Boston, to load for South America.

SOURAHAYA April 20 - In port barque Venezuela, Perry, unc.

YOKAHAMA May 9 - In port ship Lennie Burrill, Murphy, from New York, ar April 28; barque Endora, Fulton, from do, ar May 1.

FOR SALE.



The Schooner SARAH ALICE, one year old, now lying at the subscriber's wharf can be sent to sea without further expense. For particulars apply to DANIEL CRONAN.

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Confectioner & Biscuit Manufacturer,
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ONIONS!
CHEESE!
BUTTER!

300 boxes New Bermuda Onions
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75 boxes " Cheese
80 barrels Jamaica Oranges
150 Sugar Cured Hams
100 rolls Spiced Bacon
80 cases Canned Meats
For sale by
CHAS. H. HARVEY,
10 and 12 Sackville Street.

AMENDMENTS TO THE FRANCHISE BILL.

The amendments to the Franchise bill may be given briefly as follows:—

Revising barristers to be appointed only where county judges, senior and junior, cannot or will not undertake the work. In such cases an appeal to be allowed to the judge on questions of fact as well as of law, such appeal to be a matter of right.

N) revising officer, while acting as such, or for two years thereafter, shall himself be a candidate for election to the House of Commons in the district where he has acted as revising-officer.

Real property qualification and occupancy qualification to be \$300 in cities, \$200 in townships.

Income qualification to be \$300 and to extend to everyone who derives an income or earnings from some trade, calling, office, or profession.

The time during which sons of owners, including farmers' sons, may be absent from home and yet retain their votes to be extended from four to six months.

The time spent by mariners and fishermen in the prosecution of their occupation, and by students in institutions of learning in the Dominion, to be considered as time spent at home.

The Act will not apply to Indians in Manitoba, Keewatin, and the North-West Territories, nor to Indians on reserves elsewhere in Canada, who are not in possession and occupancy of a separate and distinct tract of land, and whose improvements on such tracts do not amount in value to at least \$150.

The electric-light contest which has been going on at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia has resulted in a victory for the Edison. Four companies competed—the Edison, Weston, Stanley and Woodhouse & Rawson. The lamps were lighted on April 11, and when the contest had reached its 1000th hour the Edison company, who entered 21 lamps, had lost 1; the Weston company, who entered 24, had lost 17; the Stanley company lost 19 out of 22; and the Woodhouse & Rawson, an English firm of lampmakers, had lost 11, or their whole number entered.

WHAT mechanic never turns to the left?—A wheel-(w)right.

NATURAL CURIOSITY.—Most people have heard of a dead wall but a correspondent writes to say he has actually got a living room in his house.

NEAT REPLY.—"My dear," said a husband to his wife, on observing new red-striped stockings on his only heir, "why have you made barber's poles of our child's legs?"—"Because he is a little shaver," was the neat reply.

RELIGIOUS.

PRESBYTERIAN

Mr. Archibald Boyd has been sent out to Nova Scotia by the Free Church of Scotland. He intends laboring in this Province.

Rev. Mr. Gilmour, late of Germany, has applied to the Presbytery of Halifax to be received into the Presbyterian Church of Canada.

A call to Rev. Mr. Nelson of Ontario has been presented by the Stelarton congregation. It is rumored that the Windsor congregation also intends calling the reverend gentleman.

The Bill for the disestablishment of the Church of Scotland, which has been introduced into the British Parliament, has caused unusual excitement in ecclesiastical circles. It aims at taking away from the Church all her revenues derivable from Church lands and Burgh Corporations, and distributing the money in education. There is little probability of the bill as at present constituted passing the House. Rev. Dr. McGregor, one of the foremost ministers of the Church in Scotland, declared that the true title of the bill should be—"A Bill for the immediate and total extinction of the Church of Scotland, and for paganizing as far and as fast as possible the population of the rural districts."

BAPTIST.

A colored Baptist Church in Terrell County, Ga., has 1,200 members, and one in Leo County has between 3,000 and 4,000.

A memorial of Dr. William Carey, the illustrious Baptist missionary, has been erected in his native village, Paulersbury, England.

Last week the closing exercises in connection with Acadia College took place. From the amount of work done during the past year we believe the College to be in a healthy condition. The degree of D. C. L. was conferred on Professor Foster, M.P., and the degree of D.D. on Rev. Messrs. Day and Higgins.

Rev. Dr. Armstrong who has been for some considerable time pastor of the Baptist Church at Kentville, has resigned his charge.

METHODIST.

The number of Methodist Churches in the United States is said to be 19,065. The number of lay members in full connection with the Church, not counting the 182,000 on probation, is 1,604,402.

Miss Knight of this city having received a. appointment as missionary to the Indians in British Columbia, a farewell meeting was held on the 5th inst. in Grafton Street school-room. A number of interesting addresses were delivered, after which Miss Knight was presented with a purse from the Ladies Missionary Society. She left this week for her field of labor. We heartily wish her every success in her new sphere.

Rev. Dr. Carman, one of the General Superintendents of the Methodist Church of Canada, is expected to be in Halifax this month.

The Rev. J. L. Batty is shortly to leave Cobourg Road Church, his term having expired. He will in all probability be succeeded by Rev. John Wier, who is well known in the city, and who has a brother on the staff of the Halifax Herald.

CATHOLIC NOTES.

Several young Catholic gentlemen from Nova Scotia have just finished a three years course of theology in Laval University, Quebec, and are about to be, if they have not already been, ordained priests. One of these is B. M. Mullins, of Cape Breton Co., who has been very successful in his course.

It has been twice noted in the Quebec Chronicle that the most brilliant of the students of philosophy and theology in Laval is Mr. A. Chisholm, a B.A. of the St. Francis Xavier College, Antigonish, N. S. To be first in his year among about ninety students from various parts of the Dominion and the United States, is no mean honor.

Rt. Rev. John Cameron, of the Diocese of Arichat, has returned from Quebec, where he has been settling, as Delegate Apostolic, a dispute between two Dioceses. Quebec and Montreal papers say that His Lordship has proved himself a most prudent, as well as a most just, arbitrator.

Archbishop O'Brien will preside at the commencement exercises of the Young Ladies Academy, Mount St. Vincent. The date is to be about the first of July. About two hundred and sixty visitors attended these exercises last year. The number of young ladies attending this popular institution each year is usually between eighty and one hundred.

FOR MEN OF METTLE.—An iron will, a silvery voice, plenty of brass, and a little tin, are sure to meet with golden opinions.

A TRUE PHILOSOPHER.—Philosophers are made of just such men as the one whom the wind robbed of his hat recently. He didn't chase it at all. He simply appropriated the covering of the loudest laughter near him, and at the same time fetching him a blow that made his nose bleed.

A SELL.—An old gentleman, with several suspicious red spots on his face, entered a tramway car the other day, and quietly took the only seat which was vacant. An inquisitive chap asked him if he had had the small-pox, and he said "Yes." There was a general scamper among the passengers, all of whom wanted to get out at once, and in about a minute the old gentleman had the car to himself. The conductor, cautiously peeping in, demanded how long it was since the afflicted individual had recovered.—"Well, sir," replied the victim of disease, "I can't say exactly; but as near as I can recollect, it was about thirty-five years ago."

HALIFAX LINE OF STEAMERS.

SS. DAMARA, 1,770 tons gross register, 200 horse power, Capt. C. W. McStollen.

SS. ULUNDA, 1,738 tons gross register, 200 horse power—Capt. S. R. Hill

Built at Glasgow, Scotland 1885, and classed A., at Lloyds. 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

BOSTON AND HAVRE.

BOSTON SERVICE.

(ONE NIGHT AT SEA).

HALIFAX TO BOSTON.

Tuesday, 8th 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.
Friday, 26th June.....at 8 a.m.

FARES.

Single—1st Cabin, with State Room, \$8, return \$12
Single—Intermediate, with State Room, \$6, return, \$10.

Steerage—Single, \$4.
It is expected the passage from Halifax to Boston will be made in 30 hours.

HAVRE SERVICE.

HALIFAX TO HAVRE.

Tuesday, 2nd June.....at 4 p.m.
Tuesday, 30th June.....at 4 p.m.

HALIFAX TO HALIFAX.

Wednesday, 17th June.....at 4 p.m.
Wednesday, 15th July.....at 4 p.m.

FARES.

1st Cabin to Havre, \$10; Return, \$20.
1st Cabin to Paris or London, \$50; Return \$70.
For Freight, etc., apply to

A. C. LOMBARD AND SONS, 83 State Street, Boston,
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TREMONT HOTEL, TRURO.

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

TRANSIENT BOARDERS.

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

CHARLES A. GRAHAM, Proprietor.

Bras d'Or Steam Navigation Co. (Limited.)

Summer Arrangements.

COMMENCING JUNE 1st,

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 Trains 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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STEAM ENGINE,

With Locomotive-Pattern Boiler, 15 Horse Power. It is arranged to burn either wood or coal. The whole is set on Skids, and is ready to start immediately on being placed in position

PRICE LOW FOR CASH.

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Puns Molasses, bbls Sugar
Bbls Bread, bxs Tobacco, Chests Tea, and

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

Unions, Hemsps and Druggets, very Cheap.

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

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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. McSweeney, J. E. Wilson.
 Ward No. 4 - P. J. O'Mullin, George Metellan, R. Theakston.
 Ward No. 5 - John Ead, John McInnes, W. Woodhill.
 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, (\$300).
 2nd 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. Morris, (\$600).
 Board of Health - Mayor and Aldermen, Thomas Rhind, Clerk.
 Weighers of Flour - W. R. Cogswell, (Supervisor), John Arthur, James Meagher, Robert Woodhill, Richard D'Arcy, John F. Shaffer, Joseph B. Scriven.

Measurers of Salt and Grain - John Adams, (Supervisor), Ambrose Keating, James Mitchell, Maurice McDonald, James McDaniel, D. J. Smith, Wm. Frederick.
 Measurers of Coal - David Barry, (Supervisor), Patrick Fahie, William Craig, Owen Donahoe, Thomas Isles, William Pyke, Wm. Cummins, William Bilby.
 Weighers of Lumber - Wm. Holland, Thos. W.

Directors of Painters' Work - Maurice J. Thomas, S. Walsh, J. E. M. Taylor.
 Directors of Mason Work - John T. Ed., Henry Saunders.
 Warden of City Prison - Wm. Murray; Wm. Mrs. William Murray; Messenger, Mulldowney; Under-Keepers - Wm. H. Michael Tynan, D. E. Keating, Dempsey.
 Weighers of Hay - Thomas E. Keating, Wm. Doyle.
 Keeper of Cemetery - James Hutton.
 Keeper of City Building - Ptk. Keahoe.
 License Viewers - Wm. Harley, Wm. E. Long.

POLICE COURT.

Judicial Magistrate - Henry Pryor, D. (\$2000).
 Marshal or High Constable - Garrett Cotter, (\$700).
 Deputy Marshal - James McDonnell, (\$700).
 Assistant Deputy Marshal - O'Sullivan, (\$700).
 Detective - Nicolas, (\$600).

CITY CIVIL COURT.

Presided over by the Stipendiary Magistrate (having jurisdiction up to \$50), is held at City Court House, Market Square, on the second and fourth Wednesday of every month.
 The Police Office is open every week day from 10 to 3 o'clock, (except on Saturday, it closes at 1 p. m.).

CITIZENS' FREE LIBRARY.

Argyle Hall, Argyle Street. Open from 10 to 6 p. m. Saturday from 6.30 to 8.30 p. m.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

- 3 Brunswick St. Central Engine House.
- 4 Artillery Place.
- 5 Corner of Carlton Street and Spring Garden Road.
- 6 Queen Street Engine House.
- 7 Corner Park Street and Victoria Road.
- 8 No. 85 Freshwater Bridge.
- 9 Corner of Morris and Pleasant Streets.
- 10 Corner of Water and Salter Streets.
- 11 Corner Hollis and Sackville Streets.
- 12 Corner Grafton and Sackville Streets.
- 13 Police Station, City Court House.
- 14 Corner Granville and Duke Streets.
- 15 Corner Jacob and Brunswick Streets.

- 21 Corner Cogswell and Creighton Streets.
 - 23 Corner Cornwallis and Gottingen Streets.
 - 24 Engine House, head of Gerrish Street.
 - 25 Corner of unard and Robie Streets.
 - 26 Gottingen Street, opposite Wellington Barracks.
 - 27 Corner Campbell road and Duffus Street.
 - 28 Corner Campbell road and Russell Street.
 - 31 Corner North and Lockman Streets.
 - 32 Corner Gerrish and Lockman Streets.
 - 34 Corner Cornwallis and Lockman Streets.
 - 35 Corner Hurd's Lane and Barrington Street.
 - 36 Head of Commercial Wharf.
 - 41 Union Protection Co. Hall, Barrington St.
 - 42 Corner South Park St. and Spring Garden Road.
 - 45 Sugar Refinery.
 - 51 Corner Chestnut and Cedar Streets.
 - 52 H. M. Dockyard Gate.
 - 53 School for the Blind, South Park Street.
 - 54 Cotton Factory.
- Keys of boxes may be obtained from occupiers of buildings on which they are placed.
 Two single strokes on the bell denotes that no more assistance is required.
 Three strokes for nearest steam engine.
 Four strokes for second steam engine.
 Five strokes for third steam engine.

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 This Old-established and Favorite House having been Renovated and Newly-Furnished Throughout, is now open, under modern management, for the reception of guests.
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300 half chests Choice Congou Tea. For sale low.
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JUST RECEIVED!

- 5 cases Envelopes,
- 10 " Flat Papers,
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- 2 " Card Board,
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WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

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Stock for SPRING and SUMMER complete in all Departments.

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STILL SUSTAIN

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Cheapest First-Class FURNITURE Establishment

IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

Now in Stock, 40 more of those

SOLID ASH AND WALNUT Chamber Suits,

ALL COMPLETE, ONLY \$28.00.
 Also, - A New Line of

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Nothing in the Dominion to compete with it.

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

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CURTAIN POLES, FIXTURES, ETC.

Send for our New Catalogue and Price List.

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Barrington St. CORNER PRINCE STREET.

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Medal Awarded at Centennial Exhibition.

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viz.

—IN CASKS—

- 60 puncheons Demerara Rum,
- 5 Jamaica
- 20 hhd's Henke's and Key-brand Gin,
- 20 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,
- 15 " " 7 year old do,
- 20 " " " " do,
- 200 " Bass' Ale, pts and qts,
- 200 " Guinness' Stout, do do,

—IN CASES—

- 500 cases Thom and Cameron's Whiskies,
(Scotch and Irish in qts and flasks)
 - 200 cases Stewart's Whiskies,
 - 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,
 - 40 " Old Crow Bourbon do,
 - 50 " Hennessy's 1 Star, 2 Star and 3 Star
Brandy,
 - 200 " Bisquit de Bouche's 1 and 4 Star do (qts,
flasks and 1/2 flasks),
 - 100 " LeRands Pinet Castillon do (in qts, and
flasks and 1/2 flasks),
 - 300 " Henke's Gin (green cases),
 - 100 " DeKuyper do, do do,
 - 300 " Key-brand do, do do,
 - 25 " Henke's do (red cases).
- All grades of Port and Sherry,
Angostura, John Bull and other Bitters,
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Carry a full stock of Sheets 16 oz. to 30 oz.
Bolts 1/2 inch to 1 1/2 inch.
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LARGE PURCHASE FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS enable us to sell
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NEW SPRING GOODS.

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