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THE CRITIC.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

Ruskin recently said in a lecture that Cardinal Mezzofanti, an Italian, and Elihu Burritt, an American, are the linguistic prodigies of the century. The former, tho' he began life as a carpenter, made himself acquainted with one hundred and twenty languages, and acquired a thorough knowledge of upwards of fifty. Burritt, while working and earning his living as a blacksmith, mastered eighteen ancient and modern tongues, and twenty two European dialects.

It has generally been supposed that the red men of North America died out as civilization advanced, and that their utter destruction and annihilation was merely a matter of time. Several eminent scholars in the United States have of late turned their attention to this question, and their conclusions, put in a nutshell, are to the effect that the disappearance of the aborigines is due almost entirely to their absorption by surrounding peoples, and it is claimed that this peculiar race element, as also that of the negro, will in time stamp the inhabitants of this continent with their distinctive characteristics, so as to make the Anglo-Saxons of Britain and those of America distinctive peoples.

Lord Salisbury has no faith whatever in Egyptian financiers. He realizes that the millions loaned to the government of Egypt would, if left under the control of these gentlemen, speedily slip through their fingers, without the country having gained any direct advantage thereby. Under these circumstances, the new Premier recognises the necessity of Egyptian finances being managed by British officials directly responsible to the British Cabinet. In thus holding the purse strings, England maintains with ease her supremacy in Egypt, and despite the rumors of the intended withdrawal of troops, the region of the lower Nile is, and must continue to be for many years, a protectorate of Great Britain.

The Library of the University of Parma, says the *Illustrated London News*, is well known to be one of the largest and richest in the world, especially in rare and antique books. No less than 80,000 volumes are catalogued, and on the strength of this catalogue an English *savant* arrived one day in last June in order to consult a manuscript which could not be seen elsewhere. It was nowhere to be found and the librarian, confident that only some one connected with the place could have removed it, had every member of his staff placed under police surveillance. In the course of a very few hours, the secretary, a certain Cavaliere Passini, was seen walking away with a good sized parcel under his arm and was at once arrested. The packet consisted of books, and in his possession there were duplicate keys to all the book-cases. Five thousand volumes are said to be missing, and several hundreds have been found at Passini's lodgings. The rest he has probably sold at high prices on account of their rarity and intrinsic value. The *Illustrated News* does not inform us that any blame has been attached to the librarian.

The commendable action of President Cleveland in retaining in office, irrespective of party, all persons qualified to fill the positions they hold, is causing much annoyance to the straight Democrats, who, having been in the cold shades of opposition for the past twenty-five years, are naturally desirous of ousting from office their political opponents. An old Democrat recently made the statement that, if an important election were to take place in Connecticut, fifty per cent. of the Democrats would refrain from voting; whereupon a life-long Republican replied that fifty per cent. of the Republican party would do likewise. Before the close of Cleveland's first term of office he may expect to read of Republican Democrats and Democratic Republicans. Disintegration of parties is evident.

Fifteen years since, the British Parliament, in order to encourage the ownership of land by small proprietors, agreed to loan to the purchaser two-thirds of the purchase money. Four years since, they improved the Irish Land Act by increasing the amount of the loan to three-fourths of the value of the property to be bought. The new Tory Government, desiring to outdo the Liberals in Liberalism, proposed to advance a sum sufficient to purchase the land. Under the two former Acts only 1500 Irish peasants became proprietors of small holdings; under the proposed Act, the proprietors will probably be counted by hundreds of thousands. Henry George has been accused of holding very absurd theories, but if we mistake not, this nationalization of the land is after all the practical result at which he aimed.

Prof. Proctor, of Michigan University, who has been visiting Cape Breton, says in a letter to the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*:—"There is enough of coal, iron, and copper in the Island to make a nation wealthy." Our American cousins frequently learn more of Cape Breton in two weeks than some of our own people do in a life time. An eloquently silent M. P. P., from one of our western counties, who never visited the Island at all, undertook last April to inform some of his friends that it was a useless barren. The *CRITIC* gave him some wholesome information at the time, and we have not heard of him since. If he has digested it, we beg to direct his attention to what Prof. Proctor says. We propose in due time to give him "some more information." Our M.'s P. P. at least should know a little of the geography of the Province.

We would direct the attention of our thoughtful readers to the discussions which are being carried on relative to over-production, stagnation of trade and excessive hours of labor. Upon the first of May, 1886, an organized movement is to be made by the mechanics and laborers of Canada and the United States to reduce the daily hours of labor from ten to eight. It is stated that Secretary Whitney, of the United States, will soon issue an order making eight hours a legal day's work in all the navy yards, with ten hours' pay for the same. We pointed out in a previous issue that the moral and intellectual standing of the people would undoubtedly be raised were the hours of labor shortened, and if this will have the effect of preventing over-production, and the consequent stagnation of business, the movement deserves the hearty support of employers of labor as well as of the community in general.

The efforts which are now being made in Montreal to stamp out small-pox remind one of the precautions which are taken to lock the stable door after the horse has been stolen. The natural aversion of the French habitant to undergo vaccination, and the disinclination of public officials to insist upon its being done, are alone responsible for the terrible havoc which the fell disease is now making in the great commercial metropolis of the Dominion. Had the health officers carried out the law in its entirety, not a child in Montreal upwards of three months old would now be unvaccinated, but health officers are for the most part like fair weather sailors, never prepared for disaster. But how is it with ourselves? Are we prepared to withstand the scourge of small-pox should it visit Halifax? Have the children throughout the city been successfully vaccinated, and are the trains and steamers which daily arrive subjected to rigorous inspection?

The seizure by Germany of several of the outlying groups of the Caroline Archipelago over which Spain holds a nominal control, is regarded by the Spanish ministry as a flagrant breach of international law, and one which necessitates strong and vigorous measures being taken to preserve the honor of the Spanish flag. As a matter of fact, the Spanish control of the principal Caroline groups is recognized by Germany, but Bismarck, who has developed of late an abnormal ground hunger, by no means grants the Spanish claim over the forty-eight groups which form the Caroline Archipelago. In themselves the islands are comparatively unimportant, and were it not for the complications which may follow the action of Germany, they would be of but little interest to the reader. The islands are inhabited by black, red, and mixed races, and the German Government are fully alive to the fact that from them laborers may be obtained to work upon the plantations in Northern Guinea, and it is for this purpose that Germany has set up its claim to several of the outlying groups.

OUR BLUENOSE CLUB.

After we had settled down one evening and had discussed the weather and crops, the doctor remarked:

"The London *Times* states that an air balloon railway is about to be constructed on the Gaisberg, near Salzburg, a mountain of no great height; but offering a magnificent view over the environs of the town. The balloon, which will have grooved wheels on one side of its car, will ascend a perpendicular line of rails."

"I notice you have an oil stove in your office," said Mr. Rod to the Superintendent; "do you find that it works well?"

"Yes it is a great convenience. I use it in the early autumn before the steam heating apparatus is started. It takes the chill off the room. I find it works much more satisfactorily if not set on the floor, but elevated sufficiently to be out of the floor draft."

"Is it necessary to use the best oil or will commoner grades do?"

"Use the best white oil. Spill no oil on the stove. Never fill the stove while lighted."

"Have you much trouble with the dirt clogging the perforated tin?"

"Keep the stove perfectly clean. The perforated tin should be cleansed perfectly with a brush by taking it off and laying it on a flat place to prevent bending. Be sure the perforations are all open, otherwise the combustion will be imperfect."

"Do you trim the wicks often?"

"Trim the wicks no oftener than is necessary, and take off the incrustation only; use sharp scissors cutting smoothly, and round the corners a trifle. Do not turn the wicks up to obtain the full amount of flame required immediately after lighting them for as the heat increases, the flame will increase."

"What is the best method of extinguishing them?"

"Turn the wick down to extinguish them, leaving a small flame that will go out of itself, then turn them a little below the top of the wick tube to prevent the oil overflowing."

"It is said," observed Test-tube, "that a piece of zinc placed on the coals of a hot stove will clean out the stove-pipe. The vapour produced carries off the soot by chemical decomposition."

"Can you tell me," inquired the doctor of Rod, "how the crimson stain is made that is used for decorative woods in musical instruments?"

"Yes, I saw a receipt in the *Boston Journal of Commerce* lately. This is it. Ground Brazil wood, one pound; water, three quarts; cochineal, half an ounce; boil the Brazil wood with water, strain, add the cochineal, boil gently for half an hour, when it will be fit for use. This is first applied, and then the varnish, consisting of rectified spirits of wine, half a gallon, six ounces of gum sandarac, three ounces of gum mastic, and half a pint of turpentine varnish; put the above in a tin can by the stove, frequently shaking till well dissolved, strain and keep for use. If it is harder than is wished, thin with more turpentine varnish."

"I saw a very useful item the other day," remarked the doctor, "to the effect that not only the ink of a blot but also the blot itself can be removed by blotting paper saturated with a solution of oxalic acid, if there is no indigo or aniline colour in the ink. A trace of the writing will remain and can be made legible by adding ferrocyanide of potassium or gallic acid. Otherwise it might be dangerous in removing signatures from important papers."

"How can I cement two pieces of iron together," asked Test-tube of the superintendent.

"No cement for uniting iron surfaces is more adhesive and durable than the oxide of iron itself. It will make a joint so perfect that the iron will break sooner than the cement will part."

"I see," said Mr. Rod, "that the well known opinion of lumbermen that timber cut in the spring is not durable for building purposes has been sustained by recent scientific investigations. It is shown that the richer the wood is in phosphoric acid and potassium, the more likely it is to rot and mold; wood cut in the spring contains eight times as much of the former and five times as much of the latter as that cut in winter."

"What is the most convenient way to find out where to file the wards in fitting a new key to a lock that you do not wish to take apart?" asked the doctor turning to Mr. Rod.

"Smoke the key blank over a candle, insert into the hole and press firmly against the opposing wards of the lock. The indentations in the smoked portions will show where to file."

"Doctor," said Test-tube, "has any filtering material been discovered that will remove microbes from water?"

"Water filtered through porous unglazed porcelain is absolutely free from microbes. With a single such vessel 0.20 meter long by 0.25 meter in diameter, C. Chamberland obtained about 20 litres a day of physiologically pure water."

"How is railroading progressing in Japan, Mr. Rod?" asked Cago.

"Very well. The railway system of Japan has attained a length of 225 miles, and is steadily increasing. It has been mainly built by the Japan-ese government with native capital. The business results up to the present time have given no cause for dissatisfaction."

The *Scientific American* states that General Annenkoff proposes a sea canal from the Caspian into St. Michael's Bay, to render transshipment from deep into light draught vessels unnecessary. Such a work will greatly facilitate transport over the Caspian," remarked the doctor. "Nearly 20 million eggs are shipped across the Atlantic to the United States, chiefly from Antwerp and Hamburg, during the summer months of each year. A patent has been secured for making imitation maple syrup. Hickory bark is soaked in water and an extract is thus obtained which, added to cane or glucose syrup, gives it the maple taste and smell."

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100 pails Pure Leaf Lard
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500 lbs Smoked Salmon

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RELIGIOUS.

METHODIST.

The Rev. W. H. Langille recovered nothing from the wreck of the Edgar Stuart except some manuscript, and a little gold watch, the gift of his departed mother.

A splendid organ, the gift of Bennett Smith, has been placed in the Methodist church at Windsor. Last Thursday a very successful organ recital and sacred concert took place in the church, at which some of the talent of Halifax took part.

The Rev. J. M. Pike, who was compelled on account of his health to leave his native land and labor in the Southern States, is at present on a visit to Nova Scotia.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Synod of Eastern Australia—occupying New South Wales—are anxious to secure immediately five licentiate for work in its bounds. Free passage and a good salary to each are offered.

The Rev. Geo. Burnfield of Brockfield preached in St. Andrew's church the last two weeks. On Sunday evening last he gave a very interesting and instructive lecture on Jerusalem. He has lately published a book on his travels in the east entitled "Voices from the Orient," which is certainly one of the best published in Canada.

Rev. Thomas Christie, who was for some years missionary of the church in Trinidad, and who was compelled to resign his appointment on account of ill-health, is very seriously ill in California, where he has been laboring for some months.

A son of Rev. Dr. Snodgrass, late Principal of Queen's College, Kingston, has arrived in Nova Scotia from Scotland, and will fill the pulpit of St. Andrew's church, Pictou, for some time.

The Rev. R. Laing has returned home from Miramichi, where he has been laboring in the interest of the Augmentation Scheme. He reports having met with gratifying success.

BAPTIST.

The Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces met in Amherst on the 22nd inst. A large number of ministers and lay delegates were in attendance. Mr. Arthur Simpson, of Cavendish, P. E. I., was elected President for the ensuing year. The committee on the state of religion reported in Nova Scotia during the year 1,077 baptisms and a membership of 11,876; in New Brunswick 932 baptisms and 14,367 members; in P. Island 56 baptisms and 1,623 members—making a grand total of 2,064 baptisms and a membership of 41,501. The report of the governors of Acadia College showed that the college was in a prosperous state. Quite a number of ministers from the United States and Canada were in attendance.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The clergy of the city appear to be exchanging pulpits more freely than for some time past. This is good for both clergy and people.

The King's College appointments continue to be the principal topic of discussion among Churchmen. They are for the most part favourably regarded; and hopes are freely expressed that success will attend their efforts to build up the College.

In the Parish of St. Paul's, London, population 239,277, thirty six churches have been built since 1801. In Islington, population 307,244, exactly the same number has been provided since the same year. This will show how the Church accommodation of London is the work of Churchmen of the present century and generation. The last census showed that there were in London 1,961 clergymen of the Church, against 346 Roman Catholic ditto, 788 Dissenting ministers, 750 home missionaries, Scripture readers and the like, 532 Bible women, parochial women, and others, and 1,131 nuns and sisters. Of the last three classes the Church has a large share.

Is it not possible for the Church in Halifax to form a Mission Society for Rescue Work? The Salvation Army is now doing a certain much needed work of arousing the latent superstition of a class that has been much neglected. But their system lacks some very essential supports, and its effect cannot be permanent. Now is the time for a union for the purposes of aggressive attack, which will bring the masses where they can be helped both humanly and divinely to stand firm in their new resolutions.

Apropos of the late musical services in different Churches, why is there not a Choral Union of the city choirs, who would make a study of oratorio, and produce it regularly? We have musicians here capable both of interpreting and conducting; and such performances would be well attended.

CATHOLIC.

Bishop McDonald, of Harbor Grace, has been visiting Antigonish, Pictou, Halifax, and Prince Edward Island. His lordship is a Nova Scotian, an alumnus of the St. Francis Xavier College, and an honorary D. D. of the Propaganda College.

The high scholarship of the Jesuits is illustrated by the following from the London Register: "Rev. Howard Miles, M. A., of Christ College, Oxford, and Rev. Henry Edward Simons, M. A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, who became Roman Catholics and joined the Society of Jesus two years ago, will in another year have completed the higher studies necessary to enable them to become teachers in one of the English Jesuit colleges. They both graduated with honors in their respective colleges."

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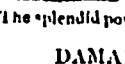
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 4. Salt water is close at hand, to be pumped, hot or cold, into baths, on any floor of buildings, if desired.
 5. The scenery and beautiful drives to 'Herring Cove,' 'The Dingle,' 'Prospect,' and various other favorite resorts, present unusual attractions, and a good Hotel on this spot would be crowded with guests. As more accommodation was needed the buildings could be extended in all directions on the property.
 6. In winter, skating, tobogganing, sleighing, and other parties, would centre at a well kept Hotel on the spot.
 7. A small steam barge would make available for salt water bathing numerous secluded and charming spots on the Arm and its vicinity, while business men could reach their offices of a morning and return to their families of an evening through pleasant sea breezes and free from heat and dust. Schools and places of worship are close at hand.
 8. By a long lease tenure, the capital for purchase of the land would be available for buildings and at the same time the tenant when the good will of his business had become valuable could either sell out his interest, or purchase the land at an interest stipulated in the Lease.
 9. After 21 years benefit the Lease would be renewable each Seven Years on terms which may be stipulated at the outset.
- A capable man, with energy and industry, could not lose, but would stand to win a handsome competence by taking hold of this property on terms such as are above suggested. Any such person, **MEANTIME BUSINESS**, can learn further particulars on applying at the Office of B. G. GRAY, 91 Hollis Street, Halifax.

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BOSTON SERVICE. Whatrf in Halifax—West India Wharf. In Boston—Lewis Wharf.

HALIFAX TO BOSTON. Saturday, 18th July... at 4 p.m. Wednesday, 25th July... at 4 p.m. Saturday, 8th August... at 4 p.m. Wednesday, 15th August... at 4 p.m. Saturday, 22nd August... at 4 p.m.

BOSTON TO HALIFAX. Saturday, 11th July... at 4 p.m. Wednesday, 25th July... at 4 p.m. Saturday, 1st August... at 4 p.m. Wednesday, 12th August... at 4 p.m. Saturday, 22nd August... at 4 p.m. Wednesday, 2nd Sept... at 4 p.m.

Leaving Halifax for Port Hawkesbury and Charlottetown the day of steamers arrival from Boston. Steamers will leave Charlottetown and Port Hawkesbury as follows—

FROM CHARLOTTETOWN TO BOSTON. Thursday, 16th July... at 4 p.m. Monday, 27th July... at 11 a.m. Thursday, 6th August... at 8 a.m. Monday, 17th August... at 11 a.m. Thursday, 27th August... at 4 p.m. FROM PORT HAWKESBURY TO BOSTON. Friday, 17th July... at 2 p.m. Tuesday, 26th July... at 10 a.m. Friday, 6th August... at 2 p.m. Tuesday, 18th August... at 10 a.m. Friday, 28th August... at 2 p.m.

FARES. Saloon Cabin, \$8; Return, \$11. Including State After do. \$9; do. \$9. Rooms. Steerage, \$3. Fares from Charlottetown or Port Hawkesbury, \$1 Extra.

HAVRE SERVICE.

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

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

FARES. 1st Cabin to Havre, \$40; Return, \$60. 2nd Cabin to Paris or London, \$50; Return \$70. Apply to A. C. LOMBAR AND SONS, Boston, E. F. FIGUET, Havre, F. J. NEWBERRY, Charlottetown, P.E.I. PETER PAINT, Jr., Port Hawkesbury, J. W. INGRAHAM, North Sydney, or to JOS. WOOD, Halifax, N.S.

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P. E. I. S. S. LINE —FOR—

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ALES, WINES, and LIQUORS.

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

THE CRITIC.

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

HALIFAX, N. S., FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1885.

MISSING LINK.

We have recently received from F. P. Williams of Brooklyn, N. Y., a neat little pamphlet entitled "The Discovery of the Missing Link," in which the author makes a vigorous attack upon landlordism, stigmatizing it as the enemy of labor. Mr. Williams is evidently an ardent disciple of Henry George, but his work has the merit of being less prolix than that of the apostle of the nationalization of land. Henry George and his followers have been sneered at in the pulpit, on the platform, and in the press, but nevertheless, the ideas which they promulgate are year by year becoming more deeply fixed in the minds of intelligent men. Mr. Williams goes back to first principles when he states that it is a position not to be controverted that the earth in its natural uncultivated state was, and ever would have continued to be, the common property of the human race. In that state every man would have been born to property. He would have been a joint life proprietor with the rest in the property of the soil, and in all of its productions, vegetable and animal. There could be no such thing as landed property originally. Man did not make the earth, and though he had a natural right to occupy it, he had no right to locate as his property in perpetuity any part of it. He believes that landlordism in its more restricted, as well as in its general sense, is doomed to extinction, and he might have pointed to the policy of the present British Ministry in the nationalization of land in Ireland as a proof that the dawn of the jubilee was near at hand. The author of the "Missing Link" appeals to the laboring classes to open their eyes in order that they may understand their true status among mankind. When land is restored to the people, when natural opportunities are again open and free to labor, then will labor always be in demand, and then only will labor receive full wages. Mr. Williams is a powerful writer, and never endeavors to conceal that which he believes to be the truth, even though his expressions may sometimes seem harsh to persons of refined and cultivated tastes. He believes the great mass of humanity to be ground down and forced to labor by the tyranny of land monopoly, and he assails that monopoly as indefensible, both in the sight of God and man. We recommend the work to our readers, believing that the perusal of such literature has a tendency to broaden and deepen our love for oppressed humanity, and must therefore impel us to seek for its amelioration.

SOUND PARTY PLANKS.

Were it possible to select from the platforms of British parties, Conservative, Democratic, Liberal and Radical, those planks which long experience has proved, or good common sense would indicate as being sound and reliable, the people would rejoice to see them laid side by side so as to form a new, broad, and secure platform, upon which the great majority of the voters could firmly place their feet. The foreign policy of the Conservatives, the parliamentary and civil reforms of the Liberals, the improved land laws of the Democracy, and the disestablishment of the Church in England as urged by the Radicals, would, if welded into one grand policy, soon secure the hearty support of the toiling masses. Gladstone's vacillating foreign policy destroyed the prestige of England abroad, and did much to injure her reputation among the semi-civilized inhabitants of the Soudan. Since the accession of Lord Salisbury as Premier, the blot upon the British name and British fame has been effaced, not it is true, by any great victory, but simply by the boldness and assurance with which our foreign affairs have been conducted. The parliamentary and civil reforms which Gladstone has introduced will long outlive that statesman, and will ever reflect credit upon one of Britain's greatest politicians. The land reforms demanded by the Democracy must sooner or later be granted, and with this long delayed jubilee will be restored to the people the lands which were wrested from them in the day when feudal lords held high carnival. The disestablishment of the Church in England, demanded by the Radicals, is a consummation devoutly to be prayed for by believers in the Anglican faith. A pampered church is like a hothouse plant, its growth is that of an exotic, its flower lacks perfume, and its fruit is wanting in flavor. A vigorous foreign policy, purity in the administration of government, nationalization of the land, and the disestablishment of a state church, are four planks which should be spiked so firmly to the scaffolding of public opinion that no party which agreed to stand upon them could fear disaster.

THE ARYAN RACE.

In the early dawn of the seventeenth century, historians in noting the increase of the white race of mankind, which at that time numbered about ten per cent. of the entire population of the earth, saw in this increase a promise full of hope and encouragement, but little did they dream that before the lapse of three centuries the Teuton and the Slave would have so far bettered their position as to include one third of the inhabitants of the globe. The Asiatic hordes which at one time threatened to overwhelm

the nations of Europe, and which, had it not been for the check received by them on the banks of the Loire, would have overrun the entire continent, have now been subdued and conquered; and, with the notable exceptions of China and Japan, the territory of these would-be conquerors is now held and controlled by the despised but powerful Aryan race. Should the white race continue to increase in the same proportion during the coming century, there will be in the year two thousand, between nine and ten hundred million whites, or about fifty per cent. of the entire population of the earth. These figures are suggestive, and point to the ultimate supreme domination of the Caucasian race, and we must not forget that this pre-eminence is due entirely to the intellectual superiority of the Teutonic and Slavonic peoples. North and South America are even now at the foot of the white conqueror. Europe and Australia are now his without dispute, Africa he has girdled with colonies which year by year he is extending nearer the heart of the black continent, and upon Asia he has now turned his conquering sword. With a dominating Aryan race what possibilities are there for mankind? What hope for Christianity and promise for an enlightened civilization?

TORPEDO BOATS.

The voyage of the torpedo boats *Swift* and *Sure*, now en route for Victoria, B. C., demonstrates beyond question the capabilities of these tiny crafts as sea-going vessels. The *San Francisco Alta*, one of the first weekly journals published upon the Pacific slope, in speaking of the *Swift* and *Sure*, says:—

"Two British torpedo boats, which have arrived here in the course of an ocean voyage from Coquimbo, Chili, to Victoria, B. C., are at present lying in the Bay. They are tiny craft, long and narrow and the very reverse of the kind of cradle in which the adventurous seaman loves to be rocked on the deep. Just imagine making a sea voyage of eight or ten thousand miles in a steel boat one hundred feet long by only eight feet wide! These boats came into this port in convoy of a cruiser, but the first two thousand miles they made unattended, and the whole voyage has been one of hardship and heroism. Every time there was a heavy sea it ran over the low decks of these musquito ships, and for days at a time the crew of a dozen men in each were huddled in the narrow limits of the hold, unable to go on deck, and with nothing but cold victuals to stay the hungry stomachs of the tars whose ships were flying alternately through the waves and under them. This voyage is an occurrence of importance in the history of naval science, for it demonstrates the hitherto unproved fact that torpedo boats can make long sea voyages. The *Swift* and the *Sure*, the two torpedo boats now in this port, can steam, the one 19 and the other 21½ knots an hour, and consequently could outrace any ironclad war vessel yet built. They can carry torpedoes at the extremity of a projecting spar formidable enough to blow up the biggest and strongest ironclad, if the explosion can be effected just at the right place, but there is the troublesome uncertainty."

ECHOES AT SEA.

A passenger upon one of our Atlantic steamers was somewhat surprised on his voyage to this port to hear for the first time the echo of the fog whistle at sea. It is said that in the Great Lakes the fog echo is depended upon to give the location of headlands, and although the fresh water sailors may not have attained their knowledge by any very scientific research they yet know how far they can depend upon this phenomenon, and can to some extent, judge of distance by its modulation. The American hydrographic office, in the last issue of the pilot-chart of the North Atlantic ocean, calls the special attention of ship-masters to the interesting phenomenon of fog echoes at sea. It is stated that by experiments which have recently been made, it has been found that the location of a body, whether it be of land, ice or another vessel, may be approximately ascertained by observing the fog echo, and, of course, the danger of collisions greatly reduced thereby. If any dependence can be placed upon such echoes, the dangers of navigation in the North Atlantic would be greatly lessened. We have many experienced nautical men in Nova Scotia, and we should like them to express their views upon this strange phenomenon.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

The United States during the year 1884 added no less than 3,977 miles of railway to its extensive railway system, making the aggregate mileage at the close of the year 125,379 miles, built at an average cost of \$59,000 per mile. The latter statement is somewhat startling, but it must be remembered that American railway stocks and bonds have been beautifully watered, so that it has become an impossibility for anyone to give an accurate estimate of the actual cash outlay. Upon capital stock which represents \$3,702,616,636, dividends to the amount of \$93,244,835 were paid, or about two and one half per cent. The funded indebtedness amounts to \$3,669,115,772, as interest upon which \$176,694,302 was paid, or about four and one half per cent. All things considered, we should judge that railway kings in the neighboring republic, who have shared in the profits of the watering operations, must now be realizing a handsome return from their railway investments.

The Rev. Mr. McLean proposes to change the tribal system of the Indians in the North-West Territory, and to develop the municipal system by forming out of the Government agents, the chiefs and missionaries, a council to discuss public affairs, and to represent Indian needs.

MINING.

To Miners sending us their Post Office address, we will forward a copy of the CRITIC, Free, for one month.

BRIDGEWATER, Aug. 25, 1885.

MR. EDITOR,—

Sir,—Your excellent paper THE CRITIC is now doing what ought to have been done earlier, bringing the gold fields of Nova Scotia to the notice of capitalists. Every valuable discovery should be reported. In this way the great mineral wealth of our Province would become known abroad, and foreigners would be induced to visit us and invest in our mines.

With a view of securing this end, it ought to be made known that in the county of Lunenburg there are valuable gold mines, regarding which very little has been made public. At Melipagata the mine owned and worked by Messrs. Owen, Kaulback & Co. has a good reputation. Adjoining their property, other companies hold areas containing valuable leads, which, when worked, must pay handsomely. Companies with capital are all that is required to do so.

Travelling up Pleasant river road recently, about 15 miles from Bridgewater, I found men working a mine beside the public road. Curiosity led me to examine the works. The mine is owned by Messrs. Nelson and others. They have just sunk a shaft about 10 feet, and have taken out several tons of quartz from a lead of 8 inches, which is stored in their building, open to inspection. One cannot speak with absolute certainty, but judging from the fine specimen visible in the quartz, it will yield from 3 to 4 ozs per ton, perhaps more. The lead appears to increase in richness as they go down. Besides the one which they have commenced to work on, there are several others in the property.

One important feature connected with the property is its situation. It is not 20 feet from the public road. There is no travelling through forests, or over rough barrens to get to it. You can drive your carriage to the spot. The owners I conclude are in luck, and should they, after they develop it a little more, conclude to offer the property for sale, it will doubtless command a good price.

TRAVELLER.

GOLDENVILLE, August 25, 1885.

To the Editor of the Critic:—

Sir,—The prospects of the mines here are very encouraging. Work has been prosecuted on the Meridian mine, which is under the management of William May, and the outlook is promising. The output from the Pactolus mine under Mack Cameron looks good for five ounces to the ton. Work on the Wellington mine has been lately started. A lead has been recently found upon the Gladstone property, which looks well. Owing to the dull times during last winter, several of our miners left this locality. We hope soon to have them with us again.

A MINER.

Captain F. J. Sargent, who has but recently arrived in the city, is the agent for the "Electric Mine-Indicator," and we understand he has already convinced several miners of the value of the new invention. Captain Sargent in referring to the Indicator says:—

"It is a well known fact that there is in every mineral vein a current of electricity unceasingly traversing its entire length and breadth, known as the earth current, which according to geologists was the first cause of those deposits, and is now continually being generated by the peculiar metallic combination contained in the ore,—be the same gold, silver, copper, iron, etc. That the existence of this current is not a mere theory but an actual and positive fact has been abundantly demonstrated and proved beyond doubt by means of the wonderful invention known as the 'Electric Mine Indicator.'

This apparatus consists of powerful batteries, highly sensitive electroscopes, electro-magnets and ground electrodes, scientifically connected, and so delicately adjusted that the faintest current of electricity in the ground causes a deflection of the needle in the electroscop, and thus this wonderful invention, by means of attraction or connection, brings this current to the surface of the earth, renders it visible to the human eye and makes it useful to the mining world by correctly indicating each and every vein, giving a perfect outline of same, even if fifty feet or more below the surface; and by the variation in its power enables us to judge as to richness of ore as well as to probable depth of the deposit."

Captain Halo, whose mysterious disappearance was noticed in the Critic, has recently returned to Halifax, having been in New York on business. The Captain is one of our most popular miners, and his friends will be pleased to see him home again.

Mr. DeCamp has returned to Nova Scotia, after four months' absence in the United States.

Some valuable gold-bearing quartz has been received at Melbourne from a member of the New Guinea exploring party. Immediately upon the receipt of the news a company was formed and the required capital subscribed in two hours.

A rich gold field has been reported about fifty miles from Orbst. Gipsy land, which pays half an ounce to the pan.

Austen Bros. have on hand the best American Rubber Belting, prices reasonable. See their now advertisement.

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Shovels, ALL STEEL,
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Scales, Saws, Files,
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Wire Ropes & Screens,
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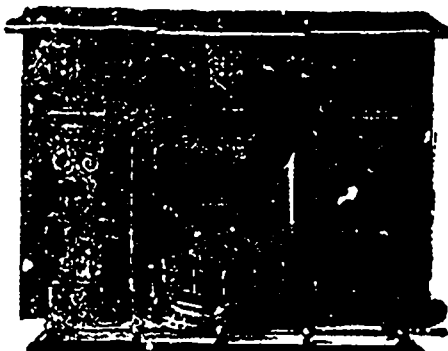
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AGENTS.

FOUND.

(In answer to the author of "The Deity of my Dreams.")

"A maid most fair" he says he'll have her
 (I think his deity in me I see,
 No send this verse to show how I compare
 With her, whose kindly face I'm sure I bear;
 And whose soft air of gentleness I wear.)

An open countenance with thought to hide,
 Lips that have eloquently sighed
 For some true love—for whom these tranquil eyes of blue
 Have sought with sweet and friendly glances, through
 A term of years—in vain, alas, the true!

A dazzling wit, a great and brilliant mind,
 In this fair maid I own you will not find;
 But virtue in her "lily cheek" enthroned
 Forbids untruth: so after having owned
 To want of wit, and mind too dull to cast reflecting light,
 She now admits, that "neath these blue eyes bright,
 One—not a thousand—only one soul lies

In this one point the dream of your ideal
 Differs from her who really seems the real;
 Tho' true her voice has not the tone of harp or flute,
 Nor does her fair cheek *always* wear a rose's bloom,
 Yet these slight differences, obligingly, she'll overlook for you,
 Knowing in dreams how seldom one obtains a perfect view.

So wako, awake! Thou dreamer of thy love
 Wako from thy winsome dream behold the sea,
 And seek this modest golden-headed serbo
 Who feels persuaded that you dream of—she!

THU.

PROHIBITION vs. LICENSE.

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

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

To the Editor of the Critic:—

SIR,—I have not the time nor you the space to waste in refuting your correspondent's continued dogmatic but entirely untruthful charges against the prohibitory movement and its prominent advocates. He seems to fancy that he has but to denounce the whole subject as fanatical, and its advocates a lot of ignorant nonentities not knowing what they are about, dealing with the word of God as charlatans, etc. to make it so. Let me remind him that the day for such a style of disputation on this subject has long since gone by among men of intelligence, (and such I regard a majority of your readers) because it is well known that this great movement ranks among its advocates, men occupying the front rank among the leaders in every department of human affairs, men who are the peers of their fellows anywhere to be found, and the weapons of their warfare are those used by all advocates of truth in all ages of the world—argument, logic, fact, reason and common sense. When they affirm they are prepared to prove their affirmations, they do not discount the intelligence of their readers by asking them to take their *ipser dixit* for proof. The literature brought into existence and published by the great "fishing houses" connected with this reform on both sides of the Atlantic, cannot be surpa-sed by the ability of mankind. Let me hurl back then upon the head of this erudite champion of the liquor curse, the spurious counterfeit he seeks to palm off for current coin.

I was informed when invited to undertake this discussion, as the public through the statements you weekly publish at the head of the column we occupy are, that we were to discuss "Prohibition vs. License." France-Tireur has not said one word in advocacy of the license system, but seems to believe with Mill that no restraint whatever should be applied to the traffic. I need scarcely say that not only will he stand almost alone in the advocacy of such views, but is directly antagonistic to the experience, as well as the legislation of the past in relation to this matter. Such has been the uniformly bad character of the traffic that law makers for many centuries have been compelled to enact laws to protect society against the evils of this blighting curse; its own crimes have united the better class of mankind in all ages to resist its encroachments upon public as well as private rights, but with little practical effect, until in these latter times, when the principle of prohibition has been applied with excellent results, and these results, like those of practical Christianity, are rendering the principle "intensely aggressive."

The defenders of the business, like those of the "lost cause" human slavery compelled to use the same weapons which the defenders of wrong and injustice have ever used, *i. e.*, bald assertions, untenable and untruthful statements, misrepresentation, defamation and falsehood. Facts, logic, and argument, they have but little use for, as the bad business they champion cannot be sustained with such weapons. Your readers will notice the abundance of assertion its defender in your columns asks them to swallow and digest, such as have been (as I before remarked) driven off the field of manly discussion a thousand times are reasserted without any attempt at proof, and yet he says "they continue to find their way back again, etc.;" but they have no right to be brought back by honest men until their claims are sustained by proof of some sort, for which mere ability is a poor substitute.

Your correspondent seems disposed to abandon wine producing France as giving no proof in favor of sobriety under an almost free sale of all kinds of liquors, and plants himself squarely upon Canada—sober Canada—as a country needing no legislative interference with the traffic. But besides

this being a young country there are moral and legislative reasons why we consume less than older countries, and to avoid the curses which these countries have brought upon themselves, we will do wisely to act upon the principle that "prevention is better than cure," but a report of a committee of the House of Commons made a few years ago on the liquor traffic of Canada was not calculated to convey the idea that we are but little rum-cursed. France-Tireur would do well to reperuse the document.

Now let us see what mankind has been driven to say and do all along the centuries in relation to this "gigantic crime of crimes," as Senator Morrill of the United States characterizes it, and the civilized world accepts the "mild impeachment" as not misrepresenting its character.

At Athens in the palmiest days of ancient Greece, taverns were deemed such disreputable places, that not even a servant, with any pretence to morality, dare be seen eating or drinking in them. Plato, in his model laws, puts the following language into the mouth of a Lacedemonian:—"That whereby men cling chiefly fall into the greatest luxuries, insolence, and all sorts of moral madness, our laws have effectually rooted out of our country. You shall, neither in villages nor towns belonging to the Spartan State, see any such things as drinking clubs, or their usual consequences," (Plato, de Legibus Book 1). A tavern is simply a house for the encouragement and accommodation of such a club. From the *Acta Diurna*, under date of the 4th of the kalends of April 107 B. C., Dr. S. Johnson gives this entry:—"A fray happened in a tavern at the lower end of the Butcher's Street, in which the keeper of the Hog-in-Armour tavern was dangerously wounded." *The Law-Book of the Anti-Nicene Church* has the following as its 54th canon:—"If any one of the clergy be taken eating in a tavern, let him be suspended, except when he is forced to bait at an inn upon the road," (Bunson's Hippolytus). "The tavern," as an old writer quaintly declares, "is a fountain of sin, and a *School of the Devil*, where he worketh his miracles after his own manner. . . . The lessons which are learned in this school, are drunkenness, swearing, lying, perjury, blasphemy, to deny God and commit many other sins. This is the place where, for the most part, are raised all quarrels, slanders, contentions, and murders, and those who keep the taverns, and suffer this, are *partakers* of the sins and evils there committed," (history of the Waldenses, 1658) How like Dicken's description!

In the earlier ages of its history in Scotland, according to *Hector Boetius*, the sellers of strong drink (then chiefly confined to mead) were looked upon as public enemies, who made provision for the *voluptuous* pleasures of men rather than their *necessities*, and who for profit, *generally enticed men to a debauched and vicious life.* ARCADUS, administrator of the realm, A. D., 160, confiscated their goods, pulled down their houses and banished themselves. CONSTANTINE the Second, at a later period, when the evil had ravaged, re-enacted this law at Seone, A. D. 861, adding the terrible penalty of death, in case the taverner refused to depart or resisted the execution of the decree. An act of Parliament was passed in the year 1431, of which the following is the essence:—"It is statute and ordained, that gif any man in a burgh be fund in a tavern, or wine, or ale shop, after the strike of nine hours, and after the bell that shall be ringing in the said burgh, the aldermen and bailies shall put him in the King's prison; tho' whilk gif the aldermen and bailies do not do they shall pay for ilk time they be found culpable fifty shillings."

The history of the liquor traffic in England is not less pregnant with instruction says Dr. Lees. "As early as A. D. 995, an attempt was made to restrain by law the evil of drinking. Taverns were introduced in the 13th century," and very speedily manifested their peculiar character. The business of a taverner seems never to have been held as respectable, a fact which shows that it has been always *associated* with immoral or low life, and always must until that which pollutes is removed. In the reign of Edward I, (1285) complaints were frequent, and it was enacted *that taverns should not be open for the sale of wine and beer after the tolling of the curfew.* In the reign of Edward III, only three taverns were allowed in the metropolis." In the reign of Edward VI., taverns were denounced by act of Parliament, as the resort of evil disposed persons, and the cause of "much evil rule." The preamble of the act states that they were "*nearly sette uppe in very great number, in back lanes, corners and suspicious places within the cytie of London, and in divers other townes and villages of this realme.*"

The 4th, James I., furnishes as clear evidence of the *ineffectual character of the licensing system* as can be desired. It shows the evil to have become prevalent and unabated, at least materially, by simple restrictions, declaring that "*the odious and loathsome sin of drunkenness is of late grown into common use, being the root and foundation of many other enormous sins, as bloodshed, stabbing, murder, swearing, fornication, adultery, and such like, to the great dishonour of God and of our nation, the overthrow of many good arts and manual trades, &c.* Intoxication was then made punishable by a fine of five shillings, or confinement in the stocks for six hours; and these laws, foiled in their ostensible object, the licensed *sovereigns* spread broadcast their seed, and the rank weeds of drunkenness and debauchery, of course, sprung up, the lash being applied to the back of the wrong man, who, instead, received the sanction and protection of law, to enable him to supply victims for the stocks and the prison. By long experience, the world has learned that the other man must be punished, and "*ror unto him that giveth his neighbor drink,*" is the voice of God, which must, in order to success, be reached by human statutes, and upon this line modern prohibitionists have determined to fight their battle to the bitter end, and are sure to win. But F. T. would punish the drinker as of old, and still cry out against sumptuary laws

During the reign of Charles I., the complaints against ale houses were loud and frequent. In 1623, the Lord keeper, COVENTRY, in his charge to the Circuit Judges, says:—"I account ale-houses and tippling houses *the greatest pests in the Kingdom.* I give it you in charge to take a course that

none be permitted, unless they are licensed; and for the licensed ale-houses, let them be but a few, and in fit places. If they be in private corners and ill-places, they become the den of thieves—they are the public steps of drunkenness and disorder. Let care be taken in the choice of ale-house-keepers, that it be not appointed to be the livelihood of a large family. In many places they swarm by default of the Justices of the Peace, that set up too many; but if the Justices will not obey your choice, herein discharge. I once did discharge two Justices for setting up one ale-house, and shall be glad to do the like again upon the same occasion."—*Howell's State Trials*, Vol. iii., p. 835.

I might go on almost indefinitely reproducing facts and evidence, proving that in all ages, and in all countries almost, the ingenuity of law-makers and statesmen have been sorely tried in devising licenses and restraining laws, with a view of curbing the evils and crimes of this miserable traffic, and which have always failed, because the "vice" was inflicted upon the victim.

It is both interesting and instructive to read the debates which took place in both Houses of Parliament during the discussion upon these laws, in 1743. The Bishop of Oxford said:—"It has been found by experience that nothing can restrain the people from buying these liquors, but such laws as hinder them from being SOLD."

Lord Falbot "accused the Government of laying poison in the way of the people, establishing by law a practice productive of all the miseries to which human nature is incident."

LORD LAUDSDALE said:—"In every part of this great metropolis, wherever shall pass along the streets, will find wretchedness stretched upon the pavement, insensible and motionless. No man can pass a single hour in public places, without meeting such objects, or hearing such expressions as disgrace human nature—such as cannot be looked upon without horror, or heard without indignation, and which there is no possibility of removing, whilst this hateful liquor is publicly SOLD."

LORD HERVEY said:—"The use of these liquors can only be hindered by prohibiting the SALE."

Not the least remarkable of the speeches elicited, was that of LORD CHESTERFIELD—"Luxury, my Lords, is to be taxed, but vice prohibited, let the difficulty be what it will. Would you lay a tax upon a breach of the Ten Commandments? Would not such a tax be wicked and scandalous? Would it not imply an indulgence to all those who could pay the tax? Vice, my Lords, is not properly to be taxed, but suppressed. None, my Lords, ever heard, in any nation, of a tax upon theft or adultery, because a tax implies a license granted for the use of that which is taxed, to all who are willing to pay for it. If liquors are so delicious that the people are tempted to their own destruction, let us at least, my Lords, secure them from the fatal draught, by bursting the vessels that contain them. Let us crush at once these artists in human slaughter who have reconciled their countryman to sickness and ruin, and spread over the pitfalls of debauchery such a bait as cannot be resisted."

The student of history relating to this matter will find that in all ages there were those who fully understood, as did those above quoted, the nature of the evil as well as the proper methods for its suppression, but the wealth and influence which surrounded and protected it, saved its neck from the halter of Prohibitory strangulation centuries ago, but its day of doom is at hand, "The writing is upon the wall." As the late Dean Stanley very truly said, "each generation turns over a new leaf in the Bible, there are new truths there to be revealed." The leaf which destroyed human slavery has been turned over, and that involving the utter destruction of the liquor traffic with all its vices and crimes is being turned over by this generation, and great will be the fall of this Babylon. All who do not care to be hurt better stand from under, and as the article has had a bad reputation all down the centuries, and is not likely to improve now, the sooner it is killed and buried out of sight the better for the whole human race.

SILEX.

AN INSANE ASYLUM IN CAPE BRETON.

Among the many points which mark the growth of humane principles in our time, there are few more characteristic of the age than the scrupulous attention which is given to the insane. It is not long since, lunatics were allowed to prey upon the community, disturbing its peace and safety, besides aggravating their own malady; nor is it many years since inhabitants of the ostensibly philanthropic city of London were accustomed to resort to its first asylum "Bethlehem," now called "Bedlam," as a place of amusement where the antics of the unfortunate inmates afforded an evening's entertainment to the visitors. Fortunately times and customs have changed since then, and now, far from the above being the case, any private citizen may reasonably hope that serious attention will be given by the "powers that be" to all plausible schemes, having as their object the improvement of asylums for the insane.

With regard to our own hospital at Dartmouth it is not necessary to go beyond one's own county to see that that excellent institution does not fully meet the needs of the country, probably not more than three-fourths. Applications for admittance are frequently refused for want of room, and when they are granted, it is often after a considerable delay of waiting. On account of this overflow at Dartmouth, the surplus insane of each county must be disposed of in one of three ways. 1. They may be left at large in the community. The advantages of this disposal are patent to the anti-taxpayer; its disadvantages to all. 2. They may be kept in the gaols. From the lunatics' point of view this is even worse than the former, and from that of the country it is little less discredit. Among the duties devolving upon the sheriff, the care of the insane is not numbered. If they are placed in his keeping he is not supposed to discriminate between them and criminals. If he does give the insane more care than the others, it

may justly be put down to his charity. Now such being the case, and the character of our county gaols being known, what can be said in favour of keeping the insane in them? It must generally happen, as it does, that the unfortunate creatures, having no more attention than that given to sane prisoners, are allowed to lie in vermin and self-accumulated filth, disturbing by their noise all within the limits of the building and worrying themselves through the stages of their disease to a misery-relieving death. It is stated on good authority that in the gaols throughout the whole province there are very many insane people under the above highly-cumulative treatment.

While holding court at Sydney a few years ago, one of the judges of the Supreme Court ordered the insane to be taken from the gaol, and so necessarily fabricated for us the third expedient—a local asylum. This asylum is a step in advance of the gaol, for to it the sun finds admittance, and the inmates can boast of a keeper whose attention gives satisfaction, but on the whole such an asylum is more likely to drive men mad than to restore them to their right minds. Nor is this said to the prejudice of the county. It would be next to impossible, and certainly poor economy, for any county of Nova Scotia to attempt to keep up any sort of an asylum for those who could not obtain admittance to Mount Hope.

The county of Cape Breton pays more to keep the inmates of its local asylum by \$40 a head per year than it does for those kept by it at Dartmouth. In our local asylum there are at present 8 patients. Those cost the county \$320 per annum over and above what they would cost at Dartmouth, and if the other counties of the province pay a proportional tax, the amount would probably be sufficient, if capitalized at 4 per cent., to build an asylum large enough to supply the wants of Cape Breton Island, besides endowing it to the extent of about \$50,000.

From the foregoing it must appear evident that something must be done in order to make our recommendation for the insane supply the need of the country; nor do we think that any claim upon the treasury of a civilized people has any right to take precedence of this. The question then arises, What shall be done? Shall the present asylum at Dartmouth be enlarged or a new one built? And if the latter plan be adopted, where is it to be built? That the latter plan is the better, and that the place for a new asylum is some convenient and pleasant place in Cape Breton, can, we think, be clearly shown.

We fear at the outset we must expect the disfavour of those denouncers of unnecessary expenditure—"the opposition," for candour compels us to admit that the expense of keeping up two smaller asylums would be greater than that required to keep up one larger one. However, if that consideration were allowed to overrule all others, we would have only one asylum for the whole Dominion. The question is, where should centralization end with respect to asylums? This question must not be answered until many points have been considered. The keeping of asylums is not entirely a commercial transaction of dollars and cents, regulated by competition. It is not a question primarily of benefit to the country. It is a question of providing at any bearable expense, safe keeping, agreeable and commodious accommodation, curative treatment and influences, for our unfortunate fellow-creatures afflicted with insanity and for whom we are morally and legally responsible. If therefore it can be shown that there are any important reasons why an asylum should be built and kept up in Cape Breton, they must outweigh the financial disparity mentioned above. And let it not be supposed that this disparity would be large. Because we grant on general principles that it would cost more per head to keep patients in a smaller than in a larger asylum, we do not thereby exclude the possibility of the difference being greatly reduced. For example, provisions cost much less in Sydney than at Halifax.

Among the reasons why an asylum is wanted in Cape Breton are the following:—

1st. We are isolated. Superfluous remark!! For a sane and healthy man to travel through Cape Breton in the winter is an event long to be remembered by him. But for an insane person it is dangerous, in fact next to impossible. Last winter, after long delay, admission to Mount Hope was granted to a patient of the Sydney asylum. As the travelling would not permit it, he could not go. The result was that he lost the opportunity and is still in the asylum at Sydney. The fact of it is that as long as the island is shut out from the rest of the world for lack of modern facilities, so long must the point of our isolation maintain a place in almost every question relating to it. Another result of this isolation is that relatives of the patients cannot visit them. At first thought this may seem a small matter, but it is far from it. To some classes of patients a visit from friends or relatives does inestimable good, so that doctors of asylums insist strongly upon its importance. Again, it costs us much more to send our lunatics to Halifax than it costs the rest of the province; and lastly, we have a great number of insane to take care of. In proportion to our population we have more insane than the rest of the province. Cape Breton county alone has 24 patients in the provincial asylum and 8 in its local asylum, at an aggregate cost of \$4,500 a year. Opponents of Cape Breton may find, in the fact of the great number of our insane, material for a childish joke at our expense, but the only practical conclusion deducible is that a part of the country having a large number of these unfortunates to take care of, and having this large number subjected to unnecessary inconveniences and dangers, thus making their chances of recovery smaller and their periods of affliction longer, is entitled at least to have some expedient adopted whereby this state of things shall be bettered—in other words, is entitled to have an asylum within its own limits.

Whether these conclusions with regard to a second asylum built in Cape Breton are sound or not, the first part at least is sound—that something must be done. Therefore if the government is anxious to maintain its consistency, but does not see fit to build an asylum in Cape Breton, let some

improvement at least be made. Let the asylum at Dartmouth be enlarged, or even let a new one be built in the west of Nova Scotia, but by all means let those horrible insanity-aggravating holes—the goals and local asylums—be cleared of their insane inmates, and the efficient care of our insane be extended to all who need it.

H. E. K.

FACTS ABOUT CAPE BRETON.

It is not true, as lately stated in a Fiction paper, that work has been entirely suspended at the Lingan Mine, C. B. The mine is still being successfully worked, and will be until exhausted.

The railway connecting the old Victoria Mine ("Hov's seam") Low Point, C. B., with Sydney Harbour, is very shortly to be extended back to a new and promising seam which has never been worked. Next year, Low Point will probably be a lively place, as the new colliery bids fair to become the foremost, on this Island of mines and minerals. If the new mine were in any part of the province other than Cape Breton, the proposed extension might be built at public expense. But mark how things have been done in Nova Scotia. Companies open coal mines in C. B.; all right; the coal sold here pays a handsome royalty to the provincial treasury; all right;—the companies have to build railways or they cannot ship from some of the best seams, and they do build them here at their own expense; all right;—if, however, a coal mine is to be opened in some other direction, say in Cumberland Co., then public monies are granted to "facilitate the development of a home industry"—\$125,000 in such an instance not being considered anything more than a trifling item; all right—perhaps—then up comes Cape Breton, saying: "We have built railways and opened our mines at our own expense; we have paid you royalties from our profits; with these royalties you have helped to open up elsewhere mines that compete with ours. Now we ask you to do something for certain mines in C. B. that we cannot well develop without your assistance—we ask you to do something to help us, but this, if done, will be of direct advantage to the whole Province." To this the Local Government says it cannot see how it can do anything—it has no precedent—nothing like it ever before in the country;—all wrong, wrong, WRONG. Gentlemen of the Local Government, do try for once to look soberly at this state of affairs. If you do not, we will remember to do so.

A CAPE BRETONIAN.

RANDOM ARROWS.

Your respected contemporary has shown great promptitude in appropriating what was by no means intended to refer exclusively to itself. However I have no reason to regret my solemnity in saying "an undisputed thing" as it has produced a very sensible and well written article, with far the greater part of which I agree absolutely.

I have certainly a higher opinion of Mr. Gladstone than of the personality of the Tory loaders; but the *Herald* cannot explore, or indeed be more disgusted with, the wretchedness of his foreign policy than I. But I am not green enough to ascribe the conciliatory attitude of the new government towards Ireland to any sound principle inherent in Conservatives. They have learned from Lord Beaconsfield the easy *compromis* of taking, when in power, the wind of reform out of the sails of the Liberals. England boasted at the time of the Phoenix Park murders that she did not lose her head. In point of fact she did. Had it not been for that disastrous crime, Mr. Gladstone would have seen his way to a more liberal and lenient treatment of Ireland, for no one can doubt that he has that course more at heart than the Tories, whose sympathies are the other way, and who are only carrying out the bargain for Parnellite support, and acting a part. Yet I think the result good, and the defeat of the Gladstone ministry a fortunate occurrence, if the new government can only rid itself of Russo-phobia.

The word "stuff" has been printed for "stuf," in the paragraph to which the *Herald* refers.

But why, dear friend, should a man tell a thing "soberly" only if it is "now?" May there not be truth in what may have been said before?

I did not charge the Press with "laboring under mistakes," but with an "association," and I did not presume even to hint at ignorance of English politics.

And, dear friend, (I like that term and am grateful for its suggestion) I know "there should be no horror of the word liberal in this country," and quite agree that it belongs as much to the Conservatives of Canada as to any other party in the State.

I do not know the nature of the discussion to which THE CRITIC refers as going on in England as to "Square" and "Line." Without further insight one would be apt to think the relative merits of those formations scarcely a subject admitting of much discussion. The application of tactics is eminently a matter of the adaptation by common sense of formations to circumstances, and the quickest perceptions of the necessities of the hour win the game. Arms of precision have not altered tactics very much, beyond forbidding masses, and lending encouragement to loose and extended formations. Strategy they have not touched.

Where armies are equal or nearly equal, especially where their flanks are protected, steady troops can fight with advantage in line. Where a civilized force of small numbers (as is almost always the case) is opposed to savage tribes, reckless in courage, and of greatly preponderating numbers, a battle can only be fought in square.

The military aptitude of savage leaders, or the traditional formations, of powerful tribes, often amount to instinctive genius for war, and lead them

to the formidable half-moon formation for attack. This can only be resisted in square. It would have been impossible for Lord Chelmsford to have fought the battle of Ulundi in any other way. The same conditions apply to recent actions in the Sudan. Waterloo, a typical hard-pounding battle, curiously enough, illustrates both formations, and their necessity according to circumstances. With flanks protected, it was essentially a "Line" battle, but the powerful French cavalry necessitated a frequent resort to Square. The French had the same experience again—the Mamelukes at the Pyramids.

But no great army could fight another great army in *our* great square, if that idea enters into the discussion. Army Squares can only be efficient against an inferior enemy. And then probably the army must be small, as at Ulundi. Moreover, unless a Square can be surrounded on three sides of a Square would do as well—better indeed, because the fourth side men would be to spare. The strength of a great army driven to squares, is in squares of its units (as Battalion.) Waterloo is an illustration, as is also Arbela. The Macedonian Phalanx was a shallow square capable of any movement, as are our modern battalion squares, and Alexander's line at Arbela was, in fact, a line of regimental squares, with the interstices filled by light armed troops—skirmishers if necessary. As regards Line the steepest nationality has the advantage. We have never seen our equals at that formation. The Russians stand high for the stolid pluck which makes it possible to fight cheerfully in line. Probably the Germans of to-day are superior to them. At Gravelotte, a regiment of French Hussars stole round a hill and attacked the German skirmish-line fairly in its rear. The French cavalry was splendidly handled, but the Germans turned their roar-rank about, and shattered the Hussars with a perfectly cool and deadly fire. The gallant Frenchmen lost a third of their number in killed, many more were taken by the advancing German supports and reserves, and a very small remnant only succeeded in getting back the way they came. None but perfectly trained and cool infantry could have performed such a feat.

The formations of Square are now clear enough. The Field Exercise of 1870 was a grand simplification. A number of the old showy but useless battalion formations were dismissed for ever. Previously it was necessary to form Column from Line before forming Square. Now Square can be at once formed from Line. Previously Square was formed on a front, on a central, or on the rear, company of a column, and the details were abominably complicated. Now Square is formed only on the leading company. I have never actually timed the movement, but I should think two minutes would suffice to throw a fairly-drilled battalion into square.

I am averse to an increase of Canadian Knighthoods, but it is impossible not to feel that, so long as such honors are current, Sir Adolphe Carou and Sir Frederic Middleton have both earned them by perspicuous merit. Sir Adolphe's management under so sudden and heavy a pressure, and General Middleton's solicitous care for his men's lives, as well as his general conduct of the campaign, are deserving of every recognition—some great military critics of the Press notwithstanding.

A friend of mine who has been denounced in an unscrupulous manner for corruption and malfeasance in office and has had an extensive vocabulary of abuse launched at his devoted head, meekly submits that he differs from the "Unjust Steward" in one respect—he certainly has not made friends of the mammon of unrighteousness. The unjust Stewart kindly says he has, but it is evident that he has not.

According to the *Week* there appears to be an intimate connection between the Pall Mall's revelations and the Salvation Army—in fact that Mr. Stead has been "the tool of the astute Mr. Booth, who is in sad want of money." An appeal for funds appears in the *Gazette*, to be entrusted to one of the secret commission, to be left "unreservedly to his sole discretion," and no audit, accounts, or explanation are to be vouchsafed.

FRANC-THEKUR.

COMMERCIAL.

SUGARS.—The market keeps quite steady. Prices are the same as they have been for the past two weeks, and there has been a steady demand, especially for the lower grades. Both the Halifax and Nova Scotia refineries appear to be working full time which should indicate a good trade. Porto Rico is comparatively higher than the refined, and the best of the preserving season having passed, there will not be so much demand for this kind.

MOLASSES.—The demand continues light, and stocks are rather heavy, but as soon as the cool weather comes—and that won't be long—much larger quantities will change hands. The favorite kinds are the Demerara and Trinidad, and the latter especially is turning out very satisfactory.

TEA.—Although the market here is quiet, there is quite a stir in the more important centres on account of the new crop. The finest cargo that arrived in London was immediately sold off, and we understand that the supply there, until lately, was hardly sufficient for the demand. Small lots continue to arrive by every freight steamer, and stocks here are comparatively light.

FLOUR.—The market is very quiet, and there does not appear to be any excitement whatever. Prices appear to have settled at last, and we don't anticipate any change for some time.

BUTTER continues to come in the market in small lots, and as the Canadian is still out of competition, good prices are maintained.

CHEESE is dull and has declined again lightly. We think this is a splendid time to lay in a supply, as prices are lower now than they likely will be for some time.

Eggs are much better than last week, and 12 cents is the price now.

Business in general has been keeping up remarkably well, and we think there is nothing much to complain of, if remittances will only keep pace with the increased orders. If two or three good excursions could be organized to Halifax from the country, it would be of immense benefit to the city, but we suppose the season will be usual be allowed to pass away again without any steps being taken by those interested.

FISH.—Very little change has taken place in our fish market during the past week. Fish are not coming to market freely. There must be, from what we learn, considerable dry and pickled fish on the coast to come to market. The season is passing away, and it must very soon be moved. Some odd parcels of dry fish come in, with a few barrels of mackerel and herring. We are still of the opinion that if there is to be any advance in fish this season, the advance will be very small, and in all the West India markets prices are still very low; and since our last issue, advices from Jamaica state that unless there is a complete cessation of shipments to that island, prices will go lower than they have yet touched. Many fish are spoiling and being thrown away thus entailing a heavy loss to the shippers. The Windward and Cuban markets are still in a very bad condition, as also the Porto Rico market. All this depression in these markets is the real cause of low prices here. One may say this state of things cannot last much longer. Very true; but they have lasted now for a long time, and as the crop season advances, planters require less fish, and besides, the negroes are less able to pay for it, and prices go down, beside the possibility of getting a freight out of the fish cargo is less, and the chances of getting a return cargo are still worse. We see no reason to alter our quotations from last week for dry fish.

HERRING.—There has been a small advance in shoro fat split herring, owing to the very short catch and the demand for this article. When new potatoes are fit to use, this description of fish is always looked for. Prices are \$4.25 per bbl. We are informed that the catch of herring on the coast of Labrador is very good; if so, this will very much interfere with the catch of fat herring on our coast, though the catch may be short. Consumers will have the Labrador in preference.

SALMON.—Since our last issue two parcels have come to this market, making now in market unsold about 450 bbls. We have heard of no sales since our last.

MACKEREL.—Some of the seiners are landing their fares, and are having them put up, and intend holding for awhile, with a view of better prices later on. It is possible their expectations may be realized to some extent, but we see no prospect of a very high price for poor mackerel. We think that for large fat mackerel, late in the season, prices will be fair. There are now, or have been, very few mackerel offering in this market. Those that have them on the coast are holding them, and will do so as long as possible. We look for quite a large quantity of mackerel to be put on this market in the next two months, and from what we can learn they will be principally; three's, and small. A slight advance in mackerel has taken place in the U. S. markets, owing to the fleet of American vessels not taking so many as they did a few weeks ago, but the advance is not enough for our fishermen to ship there and pay the duty.

Boston advices quote as follows—Sea packed mackerel \$2.75, \$5 to \$5.00, and \$11 to \$12. All of the mackerel during the past week were taken off P. E. Island unculled. These fish are much inferior to last year's, which sold at \$11 per bbl. for the first receipts. One sale reported to-day at \$5 per bbl. Sales of large dry N. S. shore cod at \$4 per qtl.; Georges, \$3; medium, \$2.50; Dry Bank, \$3.50; medium, \$2.50; medium cured Bank, \$2.75 to \$3.00 for large.

Receipts at Gloucester for the week ending Aug. 21:—

Fares.	From	Cod pounds	Halibut pounds	Hake pounds	Hadlock pounds	Cask pounds	Sudfish pounds
34	Georges	530,000	5,450				
3	Shore	20,000		24,000	22,000	5000	
1	G'd. B'ks	650,000					
7	" " Br.	300,000	51,000				
2	Cape Shr.	50,000					15,000
3							
50		1,550,000	504,50	240,00	22,000	5,000	15,000

Arrived at Gloucester for week ending Aug. 21, with mackerel:—

29 Eastern Shore and Bay of Fundy	6,991 Bbls
4 Mass. Bay	1,743 "
4 North Bay	920 "

37		9,654 Bbls
Mackerel landed past week at all ports in the States, sea packed:—		
Gloucester	37 fares	9,654 Bbls
Portland	23 "	4,660 "
Boston	7 "	1,770 "
Brothway	4 "	990 "
Provincetown	4 "	960 "
Wellfleet	3 "	550 "
78 fares		18,584 Bbls

Total amount of sea packed barrels of mackerel landed at all ports this season and corresponding date last year:—

1885.	1884.
193,933 bbls.	185,142 bbls.

Receipts from mackerel fleet reported since 31st inst., and up to 24th inst., 7,217 bbls. sea packed mackerel.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.		BREADSTUFFS.	
SUGAR.		PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.	
Porto Rico	5 1/2 to 5 3/4	Our quotations below are our to-day's wholesale selling prices for cash within ten days after shipment.	
Guano	5 1/2 to 5 3/4	Flour.	
Granulated	5 1/2 to 5 3/4	Patent high grades	5 25 to 5 50
Circle A	5 1/2 to 5 3/4	" medium	4 50 to 5 00
Pura C	5 1/2 to 5 3/4	Superior Extra	4 50 to 5 00
Yellow C	5 1/2 to 5 3/4	Lower grades	3 50 to 4 25
Yellow	5 1/2 to 5 3/4	Oatmeal	4 75 to 5 15
		Corn Meal—Halifax ground	3 25 to 3 50
		" imported	3 15 to 3 20
		Bran	20 00 to 22 00
		Corn	18 00 to 20 00
		Shorts	22 00 to 24 00
		Midlings	25 00 to 26 00
		Cracked Corn	53 00 to 55 00
		" Barley	31 00
		Pea Meal per bbl.	3 75
		Feed Flour	3 25 to 3 50
		Rate per bushel of 56 lb.	45 to 46
		Barley of 44 "	70 to 80
		Peas of 60 "	1 10
		Beans of 60 "	80 to 85
		Hay per ton	12 00 to 14 00
		Straw	8 10 to 9 00

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable wholesale house.

SOAPS.	
Ivory bar, 1 lb, 2 lb and 3 lb	6 1/2
Extrapol	6 1/2
Domestic	5 1/2
Surprise	5 1/2
Tiger	5 1/2
Extra Pale, 1 lb or 2 lb	5
Yellow Rose	5
" Linen Towel" for 30 bars, and 30	6
Half Braid	4
Canada	4
Imperial	4
No. 1 Family	3 1/2
Hermine	3 1/2
Jumbo	3 1/2
Lowest	3
Congress	3
Brown	2
Towel 15 to 20c. per doz.	11 1/2

BISCUITS.	
P. A. Braid	2 60 to 2 90
London and Thin Family	8 1/2 to 7 1/4
Styla	6 1/2 to 6
Heart	8 to 7
Fancy	8 to 13

CONFECTIONERY.	
Assorted in 15 lb boxes	12
Royal Mixture	11 to 25
Lowest	12 to 13
1 cent goods, 1 lb in a box	65 to 10
Toys per hundred	65 to 75
Jams—different varieties	10 to 19
Brown and White	7
Starch	7
Lilly White	7
Prepared Corn	9

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

BUTTER.	
Canada, new	16 to 14
N. S.	14 to 18
Cheddar	8 1/2 to 10
Edam	11 to 12
Swiss	10 to 12
Tobacco—black	42 to 54
Blacking, per gross	3 00 to 4 00
Blacking, "	2 00 to 3 00
Pearl Oil	2 50 to 3 00

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

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.	
No. 1 Wool Skins each	1 00
Season lot	25 to 30
Salted and dry	20 to 40
Short Fells	30
Wool—clean washed, per lb.	20
" unwashed	17 1/2
Green Hides—Ox inspected, No. 1	1 1/2
" Cow	1 1/2
Salted Hides—Ox in Lots, No. 1	7 1/2
" Cow	8 to 10
Calf Skin each	30 to 35
" Deacon, each	25 to 30
Lambskins	25 to 30

The above quotations are furnished by W. F. FOSTER, dealer in Wool and Hides, 236 Barrington street.

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.	
MACKEREL.	none
No. 1	none
No. 2 large	none
No. 2	3 00 to 3 25
No. 3 large	3 00 to 2 25
No. 3	1 00
No. 4	1 00
No. 1 Shore, July	4 00 to 4 25
No. 1, Ingham	4 00 to 4 25
No. 1 Round Shore	1 75 to 2 00
No. 1, Labrador	none
ALLWATER	2 50 to 3 25
Hand Shore & Equal	2 25 to 2 37
Bank	2 00
SALMON, No. 1	10 00
No. 2	8 00
No. 3	6 00 to 6 25
For city inspection. Short inspection will see being so much.	
HADDOCK	5 75 to 6 00
HARK	1 1/2
CHICK	none
PULLOCK	none
FISH OILS.	
Cod A.	35 to 36
Dog A.	25 to 28
Pale Seal	25 to 28
HARK SOLE	45 to 50c per lb.

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

GREEN GROCERIES.	
Apples—American, per bbl.	2 50 to 3 00
Nova Scotia, "	5 00 to 5 00
Potatoes, Cornwalls, per barrel	90c. to 1 10
Green Corn, per doz.	1 50 to 2 00
Oats, per 100	25. to 25 1/2

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
" Small, per m.	12 00 to 13 00
" No. 2, per m.	10 00 to 12 00
Spruce, dimension good, per m.	10 00 to 11 00
" Merchantable, do do.	8 00 to 11 00
" Small, do do.	5 00 to 6 00
Hemlock, do do.	6 50 to 7 50
" common, do do.	6 25 to 7 00
Shingles, No. 1, pine, dry	3 00 to 3 50
" No. 2, pine, green do	2 50 to 3 00
" No. 1, spruce, do	1 10 to 1 20
Lath, per m	1 20 to 1 50
Hard wood, per board	4 00 to 4 25
Soft wood	2 25 to 2 50

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

POULTRY.	
Fowls, per pair	80 to 90
Turkeys, per pound	16 to 20
Geese, each, do	none.
Ducks, per pair	80 to 90

The above quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK.	
Steers, best quality, per lb.	4 50 to 5
Oxen	4 to 4 1/2
For Steers, Cows, Heifers light weight	3 1/2 to 4
Wethers, best quality, per lb.	4
Lambs, (70 lbs. and upwards)	4

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

LOVE'S MAGIC CHARM.

(Continued.)

"About poor Aubrey's faults. I know now that he was guilty. Strange, solemn thoughts, strange revelations, come to us, are made to us in sickness, when we lie, where I have been lying, in the valley of the shadow of death, I know that he was guilty, and that he died in his sin. I know it now, Pauline."

Miss Darroll bent over her and kissed the white brow.

"Listen to me, dear," continued the weak voice. "Let this secret die with us—let there be a bond between us never to reveal it. You will never tell any one about it, will you, Pauline?"

"No," she replied, "Never." "I should never have told you but that I hoped to save you from a dreadful fate—and it would have been a dreadful fate for you to have married him; he would have broken your heart."

"It is broken now," she said gently. "Yet it comforts me to know that no reproach will be heaped on Aubrey's memory."

"You will get better," observed Pauline hopefully, "and then there will be happier days in store for you."

"There will be no happy days for me," returned Lady Darrell, sorrowfully. "You see, Pauline, I loved him very dearly—more dearly than I knew. I had never loved any one very much until I saw him. I could more easily have checked a raging fire than have restrained my love after I had once given it. My life had in some way passed into his, and now I do not care to live."

"But you have so much to live for," said Pauline.

"Not now. I do not care for aught about me. I have tried to remember Darrell Court, and all my wealth and grandeur, but they give me no pleasure—the shadow of death lies over all."

And it was all in vain that Pauline tried to rouse her; Lady Darrell, after her unhappy love, never cared to be roused again. Lady Hampton would not think seriously of her illness—it would pass away in time, she said; but Miss Hastings shook her head gravely, and feared the worst.

The time came when Pauline told some part of her story to the governess. She did not mention Aubrey's crime—that secret she kept until death—but she gave a sketch of what had passed between her and Lady Darrell.

"Did I do right?" she asked with that sweet humility which had vanquished all pride in her.

"You acted worthily," replied Miss Hastings, while she marveled at the transformation which love had wrought in that once proud, wilful girl.

Time passed on, and by the wish of Miss Hastings a celebrated physician was sent for from London, for Lady Darrell grew no better. His opinion sounded something like a death-warrant.

"She may recover sufficiently to quit her room and to linger on in life—how long is uncertain; but the shock to her nerves she will never fully recover from—while she lives she will be a victim to nervousness. But I do not think she will live long. Let her have as much cheerful society as possible, without fatigue; nothing more can be done for her."

And with that they were obliged to be content. Lady Hampton would not allow that the London physician was correct.

"Nerves are all nonsense," she said, brusquely. "How many nervous shocks have I been through, with husband dead and children dead? Elinor's only danger is her mother's complaint. She died of consumption quite young." It was found, however, despite Lady Hampton's disbelief, that the physician had spoken truthfully. Lady Darrell rose from her sick bed, but she was but the shadow of herself, and a victim to a terrible nervous disorder.

Miss Hastings watched over her with great anxiety, but Pauline was like a second self to the unhappy lady. They were speaking of her one day and Miss Hastings said:

"An illness like Lady Darrell's is so uncertain, Pauline; you must not occupy yourself with her so entirely, or you will lose your own health."

But Pauline looked up with a smile—perhaps the gravest, the sweetest and most tender her face had ever worn.

"I shall never leave her," she returned.

"Never leave her?" questioned Miss Hastings.

"No. I shall stay with her to comfort her while life lasts, and that will be my atonement."

CHAPTER XLII.

LOVE AND SORROW.

The beautiful golden summer came around and Darrell Court looked picturesque and lovely with its richness of foliage and flush of flowers. The great magnolia trees were all in bloom—the air was full of their delicate, subtle perfume; the chestnuts were in bloom, the limes all in blossom. Sweet summer had scattered her treasures with no niggard hand; and Lady Darrell had lived to see the earth rejoice once more.

Under the limes, where the shadows of the graceful, tremulous, scented leaves fell on the grass—the limes that were never still but always responding to some half-hidden whisper of the wind—stood Pauline Darrell and her lover, Sir Vane St. Lawrence. They had met but once since their hurried parting at Omborleigh. Vane had been to Darrell Court—for their engagement was no secret now. They wrote to each other constantly.

On this fair June day Sir Vane had come to the Court with news that stirred the depths of the girl's heart as a fierce wind stirs the ripples on a lake.

As the sunlight fell through the green leaves and rested on her, the change in her was wonderful to see. The beautiful, noble face had lost

all its pride, all its defiance; the play of the lips was tremulous, sensitive, and gentle—the light in the dark eyes was of love and kindness. Time had added to her loveliness; the grand, statuesque figure had developed more perfectly; the graceful attitudes, the unconscious harmony, the indefinable grace and fascination were more apparent than ever. But she no longer carried her grand beauty as a protest, but made it rather the crown of a pure and perfect womanhood.

Something dimmed the brightness of her face, for Sir Vane had come to her with strange news and a strange prayer. His arm was clasped round her as they walked under the shadow of the limes where lovers' footsteps had so often strayed.

"Yes, Pauline, it has come so unexpectedly at last," spoke Sir Vane. "Ever since Graveton has been in office, my dear mother has been unwearying in asking for an appointment for me. You know the story of our impoverished fortunes, and how anxious my dear mother is to retrieve them."

Her hand seemed to tighten its clasp on his, as she answered:

"Yes, I know."

"Now an opportunity has come. Graveton, in answer to my mother's continued requests, has found for me a most lucrative office; but, alas, my love, it is in India, and I must shortly set out."

"In India!" repeated Pauline; "and you must set out shortly, Vane? How soon?"

"In a fortnight from now," he answered.

"It is an office that requires filling up at once, Pauline."

I have come to ask if you will accompany me? Will you pardon the short notice, and let me take my wife with me to that far-off land? Do not let me go alone into exile—come with me, darling."

The color and light died out of her beautiful face, her lips quivered, and her eyes grew dim as with unshed tears.

"I cannot," she replied; and there was a silence between them that seemed full of pain.

"You cannot, Pauline!" he cried, and the sadness and disappointment in his voice made her lips quiver again. "Surely you will not allow any feminine nonsense about dress and preparations, any scruple about the shortness of time, to come between us? My mother bade me say that if you would consent she will busy herself night and day to help us to prepare. She bade me add her prayer to mine. Oh, Pauline, why do you say you cannot accompany me?"

The first shock had passed for her, and she raised her noble face to his.

"From no nonsense, Vane," she said. "You should know me better, dear, than that. Nothing can part us but one thing. Were it not for that, I would go with you to the very end of the world—I would work for you and with you."

"But what is it, Pauline?" he asked. "What is it, my darling?"

She clung to him more closely still.

"I cannot leave her, Vane—I cannot leave Lady Darrell. She is dying slowly—hour by hour, day by day—and I cannot leave her."

"But, my darling Pauline, there are others besides you to attend to the lady—Lady Hampton and Miss Hastings. Why should you give up your life thus?"

"Why?" she repeated. "You know why, Vane. It is the only atonement I can offer her. Heaven knows how gladly, how happily I would this moment place my hand in yours and accompany you; my heart longs to do so. You are all I have in the world, and how I love you you know, Vane. But it seems to me that I owe Lady Darrell this reparation, and at the price of my whole life's happiness I must make it."

He drew her nearer to him, and kissed the trembling lips.

"She has suffered so much, Vane, through me—all through me. If I had but foregone my cruel vengeance, and when she came to me with doubt in her heart if I had but spoken one word, the chances are that by this time she would have been Lady Aynsley, and I would have been free to accompany you, my beloved; but I must suffer for my sin. I ought to suffer, and I ought to atone to her."

"Your life, my darling," he said, "your beautiful bright life, your love, your happiness, will all be sacrificed."

"They must be. You see, Vane, she clings to me in her sorrow. His name—Aubrey Langton's name—never passes her lips to any one else but me. She talks of him the night and the day through—it is the only comfort she has; and when she likes me to be with her, to talk to her, and soothe her, and she tires so soon of any one else. I cannot leave her, Vane—it would shorten her life, I am sure."

He made no answer. She looked up at him with tearful eyes.

"Speak to me, Vane. It is hard, I know—but tell me that I am right."

"You are cruelly right," he replied. "Oh, my darling, it is very hard! Yet you make her a noble atonement for the wrong you have done—a noble reparation. My darling, is this how your vow of vengeance has ended?—in the greatest sacrifice a woman could make."

"Your love has saved me," she said, gently—"has shown me what is right and what is wrong—has cleared the mist from my eyes. But for that—oh, Vane, I hate to think what I should have been!"

"I wish it were possible to give up the appointment," he remarked, musingly.

"I would not have you do it, Vane. Think of Lady St. Lawrence—how she has worked for it. Remember, it is your only chance of ever being what she wishes to see you. You must not give it up."

"But how can I leave you, Pauline?"

"If you remain in England, it will make but little difference," she said. "I can never leave Lady Darrell while she lives."

"But Pauline, it may be four, five, or six years before I return, and all that time I shall never see you."

She wrung her hands, but no murmur passed her lips, save that it was her fault—all her fault—the price of her sin.

"Vano," she said, "you must not tell Lady Darrell what you came to ask me. She must know that you are here only to say good-by. I would rather keep her in ignorance; she will be the happier for not knowing."

Was ever anything so like that love and that sorrow—the love of two noble souls, two noble hearts, and the sorrow that parting more bitter than death brought upon them? Even Miss Hastings did not know until long after Sir Vano was gone of the sacrifice Pauline had made in the brave endeavour to atone for her sin.

She never forgot the agony of that parting—how Sir Vano stood before them, pale, worn, and sad, impressing one thing on them all—care for his darling. Even to Lady Darrell, the frail, delicate invalid, whose feeble stock of strength seemed to be derived from Pauline, he gave many charges.

"It will be so long before I see her again," he said; "but you will keep her safely for me."

"I almost wonder," said Lady Darrell, "why you do not ask Pauline to accompany you, Sir Vano. For my own sake, I am most selfishly glad that you have not done so—I should soon die without her."

They looked at each other, the two who were giving up so much for her, but spoke no word.

Sir Vano was obliged to return to London that same day. He spoke of seeing Pauline again, but she objected—it would only be a renewal of most bitter and hopeless sorrow. So they bade each other farewell under the lime-trees. The bitter yet sweet memory of it lasted them for life.

Miss Hastings understood somewhat of the pain it would cause, but, with her gentle consideration, she thought it best to leave Pauline for a time. Hours afterward she went in search of her, and found her under the limes, weeping and moaning for the atonement she had made for her sin.

CHAPTER XLIII.

LADY DARRELL'S WILL.

Two years passed away, and Sir Vano St. Lawrence's circumstances were rapidly improving; his letters were constant and cheerful—he spoke always of the time when he should come home and claim Pauline for his wife. She only sighed as she read the hopeful words, for she had resolved that duty should be her watch-word while Lady Darrell lived—even should the frail, feeble life last for fifty years, she would never leave her.

There came to her chill doubts and fears, dim, vague forebodings that she should never see Vano again—that their last parting was forever; not that she doubted him, but that it seemed hopeless to think he would wait until her hair was gray, and the light of her youth had left her.

Never mind—she had done her duty; she had sinned, but she had made the noblest atonement possible for her sin.

Two years had passed, and the summer was drawing to a close. To those who loved and tended her it seemed that Lady Darrell's life was closing with it. Even Lady Hampton had ceased to speak hopefully, and Darrell Court was gloomy with the shadow of the angel of death.

There came an evening when earth was very lovely—when the gold of the setting sun, the breath of the western wind, the fragrance of the flowers, the ripple of the fountains, the song of the birds, were all beautiful beyond words to tell; and Lady Darrell, who had lain watching the smiling summer heavens, said:

"I should like once more to see the sun set, Pauline. I should like to sit at the window, and watch the moon rise."

"So you shall," responded Pauline. "You are a fairy queen. You have but to wish, and the wish is granted."

Lady Darrell smiled—no one ever made her smile except Pauline; but the fulfillment of the wish was not so easy after all. Lady Hampton's foreboding was realized. Lady Darrell might have recovered from her long, serious illness but that her mother's complaint, the deadly inheritance of consumption, had seized upon her and was gradually destroying her.

It was no easy matter now to dress the wasted figure; but Pauline seemed to have the strength, the energy of twenty nurses. She was always willing, always cheerful, always ready; night and day seemed alike to her; she would look at her hands, and say:

"Oh! Elinor, I wish I could give you one half my strength—one half my life!"

"Do you? Pauline, if you could give me half your life, would you do so?"

"As willingly as I am now speaking to you," she would answer.

They dressed the poor lady, whose delicate beauty had faded like some summer flower. She sat in the window in a soft nest of cushions which Pauline had prepared for her, her wasted hands folded, her worn face brightened with the summer sunshine. She was very silent and thoughtful for some time, and then Pauline, fearing that she was dull, knelt in the fashion that was usual to her at Lady Darrell's feet, and held the wasted hands in hers.

"What are you thinking about, Elinor?" she asked. "something as bright as the sun shine?"

Lady Darrell smiled.

"I was just fancying to myself that every blossom of that white magnolia seemed like a finger beckoning me away," she said; "and I was thinking also how full of mistakes life is, and how plainly they can be seen when we come to die."

Pauline kissed the thin fingers. Lady Darrell went on.

"I can see my own great mistake, Pauline. I should not have married Sir Oswald. I had no love for him—not the least in the world; I married him only for position and fortune. I should have taken your warning, and not have come between your uncle and you.

(To be Continued.)

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Are Second in NONE in the Maritime Provinces. Show Printing Our Type Our Prices Our Facilities A SPECIALTY.

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We print by hand, Print by steam, Print from type, Or from blocks—by the ream
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We print for merchants, And land agents, too; We print for any Who have printing to do.
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TEA, SUGAR, ETC.

300 half chests Choice Congou TEA
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For sale by A. McDOUGALL & SON.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Halifax Medical College is, owing to the Hospital difficulty, to be closed during the coming winter. The College has during its existence done excellent work, and as a preparatory school for the study of medicine has been of great service to the young men of the Maritime Provinces, its suspension will be a serious loss to its under graduates.

From private advices we understand that the Indians in the North-West are in a most restless state, and fears are entertained of an Indian uprising during the coming winter. Fore-warned is fore-armed, the government should not again be caught napping.

We cannot in this issue undertake to give our impressions of the Rev. G. M. Grant's able lecture upon Imperial Federation, suffice it to say that the lecturer fully sustained his well earned reputation as a deep thinker, and an eloquent speaker.

Dr. Washington's numerous friends and patients will be pleased to hear that the doctor has decided to make his head quarters at Halifax.

Mr. Erb, whose advertisement appears in another column, is prepared to supply his customers with flours of the best qualities.

The experiences of the Halifax battalion in the North-West, as set forth by Mr. R. A. Sherlock of the Garrison Artillery in a neat pamphlet, are depicted in a lively and interesting manner, and will be read with pleasure by those unfamiliar with the doings of "Our Boys" while sojourning in the great Lone Land.

Mr. F. C. Kimble, President of the Colliery Association of Cape Breton is, in conjunction with several leading members of the Association, taking active measures to provide for the suitable entertainment of the Mining Engineers, who may visit the Island. The Railway and Steamship owners will do well to arrange for a grand Cape Breton excursion in order that those who have not visited the Island, might be induced to take a trip down the Lakes.

The *Pictou News* has honored one of our contributors by publishing his pretty little verses, entitled "The Deity of My Dreams." Our contemporary however, neglected to credit the same to THE CRITIC, but as a clever rejoinder appears in our issue of to day, we think it well to mention the fact, in order that the readers of the *Pictou News* may not be debarred from the pleasure of its perusal likewise.

Seldom have our pleasure seekers been more fortunate as regards weather than they have been during the present summer, in fact the beautiful clear weather seems to have stimulated the natural inclination for outdoor recreation, and picnics have in consequence been the order of the day. McNab's Island, Bedford, and Hosterman's grounds at the head of the Arm, have each attracted their full quota of picnic parties. On Tuesday next the pretty fishing village of Herring Cove will probably be invaded by an army of picnickers from this city, and as the trip by water will be new to many, it will doubtless be doubly enjoyable.

The total disbursements of the Short Line Commission to date exceed \$95,000.

A glance at the new Methodist Church on Robie Street shows rapid progress in the work of construction. The corner stone ceremony which takes place on Tuesday, September 1st., promises to be a most interesting event. One meets the sellers of tea tickets, which are but 25 cents, at every turn.

The Granville Street Baptist Church and congregation propose building a new church on their grounds, corner of Spring Garden Road and Queen Street, and are preparing to commence the present season. They are therefore desirous of selling without delay, the substantial stone structure in Granville Street. The committee entrusted with this matter have been instructed to solicit tenders from parties desirous of purchasing the same. Any further information required will be given and tenders will be received up to the 15th day of September by the Committee.

W. C. DELANEY,
H. H. READ,
S. SELDEN, *Chairman.*

Rev. W. H. Murray, the famous preacher and lecturer of Boston is coming to Yarmouth. He will deliver his celebrated lecture on Canada.

OTTAWA, Aug. 24.—Henry Ward, conservative, was elected for East Durham to-day by the large majority of 380. The following are the majorities given for Ward: Port Hope, 32; Manvers, 274; Cavan and Millbrook, 262; total, 668. The majority for Preston in Hope is 188, leaving a majority for Ward of 380, Port Hope turned a Grit majority of 87 in the 1882 election to a liberal-conservative majority of 33, and Millbrook turned a Grit majority of 64 into a liberal conservative majority of 75.

The Halifax School for the Blind will be opened on Wednesday, Sept. 2nd.

Halifax is at length to have a genuine dramatic treat, and we have no hesitation in recommending lovers of the drama to take advantage of it. Mr. Redmund and Mrs. Barry have received high encomiums from leading journals throughout the United States, and their representations are always natural, fresh, and vigorous.

Robt. Ballou Esq., has returned to Cape Breton County. He says that work is about to be resumed at the Block House Mine, Cow Bay.

The Reserve Coal Mine, Cape Breton, (Sydney and Cape Breton Counties), is now ahead of last year's orders.

The railway connecting the Victoria Mine (General Mining Association) with Sydney Harbor, is to be extended this fall back to a new seam at Low Point. Scarcely any work has been done at the "Old Ross," Low Point, since six years. The seam about to be tapped is believed to be one of the best in the Provinces.

"Americus" thus summarizes his impressions of Cape Breton County.— "This County is one of the most important in the Maritime Provinces. Great are its wealth and resources, but greater the hospitality of its people. Some phases of it of course have certain peculiarities which a visitor observes and notes, without however, forgetting that, all in all, Cape Bretonians' "failings lean to virtues side." Many of the leading men of North Sydney have been endeavoring to put down liquor in the natural way, that is, they have been striving to make the sale of ardent spirits impossible in the community. It is said, and we have reason to believe that is true, that there is not a town of the size of Sydney in this Province where one finds more intelligence, good sense, real culture, and genuine hospitality. Louisburg, Maindieu, Bridgport, Glace Bay, Grand Narrows, and Sydney Mines are places which never fail to interest the visitor, while the kindness and hospitality of their inhabitants is proverbial.

The Eastern development Co. of Cape Breton County have shipped ten tons of iron ore to Boston with a quantity of coke from the Reserve Mines, and lime stone from Point Edward.

ROME, Aug. 24.—Kussegha says that the letter addressed to Signor Dorides, editor of *Moncture de Dons*, who was arrested recently for selling plans of Italian maritime defence to a foreign power, has been stopped at the post-office at that place and shows that Dorides was acting as a secret agent to France.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The *Standard* this morning confirms the statement that Russia has abandoned her claims to Zulficar Pass, and says that peace is thus secure.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Russia is rapidly pushing her railway extension in the direction of India.

M. Foyo, a French astronomer, contends that the earth and all the planets of our system are older than the sun, which was a nebular mass far outside their orbits, and consequently passed over to the centre and became consolidated as the controlling power.

Gladstone walked eighteen miles last Wednesday.

The King of Bavaria is declared to have a bankrupt treasury, and is unsuccessfully trying to make new loans.

CAIRO, Aug. 22.—The mudir of Dongola has returned. He thinks the Mahdist movement is killed in the Soudan, and that the next outbreak will likely occur at Algeria.

The English liberals are anxious to hear from Hartington who is to make a speech on the 29th. They want to know whether he endorses Chamberlain's views about land. When Hartington's father dies, he will own land to the value of twenty-five millions of dollars.

The British treasury has, on the recommendation of the lords of the admiralty, granted a pension of £500 a year to Admiral Sir Cooper Key, G. C. B., in recognition of his distinguished services throughout a period of 32 years, but more particularly as first president of the Royal Naval college at Greenwich for five years, and as first naval lord of the admiralty for six years. Before leaving office Lord Northbrook urged that the admiral's long services deserved the recognition to which the present board of admiralty has given effect. Admiral Key was on the British North American station for several years, and is, of course, well known in Halifax.

MADRID, Aug. 22.—The irritation against Germany increases hourly. The official press is more indignant over the seizure of the Caroline Islands than the opposition press. The newspapers generally advocate reprisals. Count Von Sabino Sounewalde, German ambassador to Spain, now abstains from attending the theatres and avoids public promenades. It is reported here that two Spanish warships have occupied Jap, the chief island of the Caroline group. The feeling in Madrid against Germany, because of her assumption of the possession of these islands, is so bitter as to cause alarm. At a meeting of the Geographical society last night, various members made speeches violently denouncing the action of Germany.

The reply of Germany to Spain's protest in reference to the former's annexation of the islands, has been received by the government here. It is couched in friendly terms, and in it the German government offers to submit the claims of Spain to the Carolines to a fair examination. It is officially stated that the government intends to rupture the commercial and diplomatic relations existing between Spain and Germany, unless Germany abandons her claims to the Carolines.

The yacht *Arethusa*, with Prof. Hyatt and his party of scientists from the Boston Institute of Technology, who were here a couple of months ago on their way to the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador, arrived in port on Saturday afternoon. During the cruise Prof. Hyatt secured a very large number of valuable fossils, and his collection now is believed to be one of the finest, if not the finest, in the United States. The party are now on their return home, and did not intend calling at Halifax, but the heavy steam of Saturday morning struck the yacht fifty miles off the harbor and compelled her to come in.

SHIPPING NEWS.

LATEST MOVEMENTS OF NOVA SCOTIA VESSELS.

Buenos Ayres July 15 - Ar barque Con- dor, Moekler, Moodyville, B C.
Cross to Aug 18 - Ar schr A Heaton, Jordan, Bridgewater N S.
Demerara July 24 - Ar brig Alba, Mc- Leod, Malibra.
MONTAUK Aug 16 - Passed barque Recovery Blagdon, New York for Rotterdam.
PENNSACOLA Aug 18 - Cld barque Veritas, McCully, Buenos Ayres.
RIO GRANDE DO SUL July 24 - In port brig Kathleen, Cook, for Sandy Hook.
Sa Jaco (Cuba) Aug 1 - Ar brig Chris- tina, Fanning, Halifax.
ADDISON ME Aug 15 - Sld schr Martha Nickels, Perry, Shulee.
BOSTON Aug 19 - Ar schrs Willio A. Lo- Blanc, Metehan; R. Leach, Randall, Wey- mouth; Alpharetta, Warner, Port Gilbert; I G Curtis, Harris, French Cross; Byron M, Sandford, Canning; Lord Mayo, Turpin, Bear River.
Cld 19 - Schrs H Higginson, Fales, Wind- sor; Eliza Bachelder, West Harbor; Unex- pected, McDonnell, Canning, N S; Helen, Leighton, Shulee N S.
GLOUCESTER MASS Aug 18 - Ar schr Princess, Ryan, Port Gilbert.
MACHINIST ME Aug 15 - Sld schrs Gar- land, Libby, Sand River; Kelon, Libby, do; Adelaide Libby, do.
NEW YORK Aug 18 - Ar barque M J Foley, Wilson, Port Spain.
Cld 19 - Barque Peerless, Morrison, Monte- video; brig Alpha, Rodenhiser, Bridgewater; schr Bertha A Watt, Watt, Halifax.
BALTIMORE Aug 19 - Ar schr Edward Waite, Lee, Windsor.
BOSTON Aug 20 - Ar schrs Hattie R. Boudrot, Port Daniel; Harrie, Mussells, Clements; Carrie, Anthony, Bear River; Lavase, Merrit, Annapolis.
Cld 20 - Schr Graco Davis, Henley, Wind- sor.
BREMEN Aug 16 - Ar ship Arbela, Smith, New York.
CAPE TOWN C G H July 28 - Sld barque Wave Queen, Peake (from Mauritius) for New York.
HONG KONG Aug 19 - Ar ship Naupactus, Lovitt, Cardiff.
MANHEIM Aug 18 - Ar schr Florence Christine, Chute, Bear River.
MOBILE Aug 17 - Cld ship Ismir, Kimball, Cardiff.
NEW YORK Aug 19 - Ar schr E Morrian Merrim, Windsor. 20 - schr Emilino G. Saw- yer, Joggins.
Sld 20 - barque Peerless for Montevideo; brig Alpha for Bridgewater.
Below 20 - ship Kaubira from Liverpool; barque Nellie T. Guest, from Grimby.
VENEZUELA Aug 19 - Sld schr Cete- wayo for Annapolis.
WILMINGTON N C Aug 19 - Cld brig Acacia, Mattson, Pernambuco.
BOSTON Aug 21 - Ar schr Eureka, Amoro, Weymouth.
BRISTOL Aug 20 - Ar barque Heinrich von Schroeder (Ger), Hills, Yarmouth N S.
FALMOUTH JA July 28 - Sld schr Sarah Carlin, Boudrot, Turk's Island.
KINGSTON JA Aug 12 - In port brig Solario, Cann, from Colon, ar 5th; schr Kis- met, Coumans, from and for Lockport, ar 5th.
LIVERPOOL Aug 19 - Ar barque Cathine (Nor), Johansen Halifax.
NEW YORK Aug 2 - Cld barque Wellin- ton, Walsh, Blayo; brig Mary Ella Mallett, Mallet, Paramaribo.
PHILADELPHIA Aug 20 - Ar barque Snow Queen, McKendro, London.
RICHMOND VA Aug 19 - Cld schr A B Crosby, Isaacs, Rio Grande do Sul Pelotas or Porto Allegre.
WILMINGTON N C Aug 20 - Ar barque Hattie H, Cochran, London.
Passed - Aug 16 - barque Oxo (Nor) Dahl, Parraborn N S for Liverpool.
BRISTOL Aug 11 - Ar barque Laura Emily from New York.
DOVER Aug 12 - Passed ship Theo H Rand New York for Hamburg.
GRAVESEND Aug 12 - Ar Brig Kildonan, Grant, Guyaboro [ar at London same day].
HAMBURG Aug 10 - Ar barque R. Morrow, O'Brien New York.

REPORTS, &c.

The schr Avon, Combar, of Gilbert's Cove, made the quickest trip on record be- tween Gilbert's Cove and Rockland Me. She left on Saturday the 15th inst., and arrived back on the 18th inst., being three days and six hours from wharf to wharf.
The British schr Parole, from New York for Brazil, which put into Rio Janeiro Aug. 14 in distress, has been surveyed and will discharge.
GOOD SAILING - The ship Charles, Perry, master, owned by John Murphy of Yar- mouth, N S, has just completed a remark- ably fast round trip. On her trip from St. John, N B, to Liverpool she made the run

in 27 days; she remained in port at that place 18 days, and arrived back at St John Tues- day afternoon in 27 days, thus making the round trip from wharf to wharf in 47 days. On the outward trip she had variable winds, but met no icebergs. This record reflects the highest credit on her commander and the fine sailing qualities of the vessel. Brig Bohemia, Capt Seth Doano, coal laden, ar- rived at Barrington on the morning of the 16th inst, making the run from New York in 54 hours. Capt Doano in the same vessel in 1882, made the passage from Sheet Har- bor to New York in 72 hours.

CAPE TOWNS July 15 - About 1,500 bags of sugar landed, all more or less damaged by sea water, from barque Wave Queen, from Mauritius for New York, were sold by auc- tion on July 14, realising 17s 6d per 100 lbs duty paid.

HAVANA Aug 14 - Brig C S Packard, Rob- inson, from Annapolis, N S., July 10 for Havana, has been totally wrecked at Cay Verde.

LONDON Aug 18 - The barque Armenta, from Hull for Boston, arrived at Batavia July 9. Her crew were suffering from malar- fever.

MACHIAS ME Aug 14 - Schr Alta V. Cole from Sand River, N S for New York, ran on a ledge at the mouth of the Harrington River on Thursday. Part of her deckload of pillings was thrown overboard, when she came off. She will repair the slight damages done to her, and proceed.

MONTAUK July 13 - Barque E D Bige- low (of Annapolis, N S), from Liverpool for Montevideo (before reported wrecked on English Bank), was found by a steamer which went to her aid and returned to port night of the 14th, to be abandoned and a complete wreck. She had her flag still at half-mast. The provisions, sails and a boat were taken off by the authorities. The Bige- low was wrecked on the 9th, and the British steamer Para picked up her crew off Ma- donna Is and brought them here yesterday.

NASSAU N. P Aug 7 - Brig O K. Hyder, from Gonaves for New York, with cargo of which put in here Aug 5, was leaking badly. Vessel quarantined for a few days; no sick- ness on board. A survey will be held when pratique is given.

QUEBEC Aug 22 - Ship Mary Stewart, Capt Wright, which sailed on the 20th inst. for London with a cargo of timber and desls, loaded by Messrs. W & J Shurples, is re- ported ashore in the Traverse, leaking. The Challenger, with lighters and men, left for the vessel last evening to render assistance. It is expected that on discharging her deck- load the vessel will float.

RIO JANEIRO Aug 14 - Schr Parole, Harria, from New York for St Catherine's (Brazil) has put in here leaking badly and with loss of sails and battum very foul.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL (Brazil) July 11. - After a terrible storm from north-east, which lasted several days, the Northern bar, which was heretofore used by all vessels, is closed, and the Southern bar, which is considerably shorter and much wider, is now open. There were 17 palms (a palm, Brazilian, equals 8 1/2 inches, English) of water on the bar the day before yesterday and to day the bar signal, "Bar smooth; sounding, 20 palms taken." The Capt of British steamer, which arrived here yesterday (through the Southern bar) sounded 18 feet of water. Should the new bar remain in this favorable state which no- body doubts, it would be a great advantage to the trade of our province.
[The above is confirmed by a de-patch dated July 27]

SPOKEN.

Ship Nyl-Ghau, New York for Hong Kong Aug 16, lat 8 45 N, lon 32 W.
Ship Cumberland, McNeil, Rio Janeiro for Cardiff, July 17, lat 3 N, lon 46 W.
Ship Kaubira, Brownell, Liverpool for New York, Aug 12, lat 43 20, lon 58 34.
Ship Forest King, Lockhart, Hull, for New York, July 21, lat 50, lon 21.
Ship Warsaw, of Windsor, N S, bound east, July 30, lat 37 N, lon 37 W.
Ship Winiifred, of Yarmouth, N S, Ant- werp to Philadelphia, July 31, lat 49 N, lon 24 W.
Ship Stambou, Can, from London for New York, all well, Aug 5 lat 49, lon 6.
Ship Rhine, Bowby, from Bremen for New York, July 28, lat 49, lon 12.
Barque N Mosher, Cook, from Belfast, 1, for Tybee, Aug 17, 20 miles S E of Five Fathom Bank.
Barque Stillwater, Gouley, from Bombay for New York, May 20 lat 22 S lon 61 E.
Barque Matland (Nor), Svendsen, Havre for Halifax, July 22, lat 28, lon 20.
Barque Kings County, Saunders, from Rotterdam, for New York, July 29, lat 49 57 lon 34 48.
Barque Kate Burrell, of Yarmouth, bound West, Aug 12, lat 40 40 N, lon 50 52 W.
Barque Kedron, of Windsor N S, steering east, all well, Aug 6, lat 44 N lon 39 W.
Barque Lovuka, Harria, from New York for Bremen, Aug 7, lat 41, 20, lon 37 10.
Brig Republic, Bullerwell, from New York for Aux Cayes, Aug 13, lat 32, lon 70.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

H B. CLARKE.....Lessee.
One Week, commencing
MONDAY, AUGUST 31
The Eminent English Actor,
Wm. Redmond,
And the Favorite American Artist,
Mrs. Thos. Barry
Supported by their Superb Company, in the fol- lowing Repertoire:
Monday and Tuesday Evenings,
Last Season's Greatest Success,
A MIDNIGHT MARRIAGE!
Wednesday, Thursday and Friday Evenings,
The Grand Military Drama,
RANK AND FAME!
Friday Evening and Saturday Matinee,
RUY BLAS!
Prices - 25c., 50c., 75c. Box Office open Satur- day, a.m.

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Opinions of the Press!

The "New York Nation," one of the most criti- cal Journals in the United States, in referring to the Halifax Critic says: -
"Among the latest ventures in Journalism is THE CRITIC, of Halifax, N. S. The sample copy sent us contains many smart and wholesome para- graphs, chiefly of a pro incial interest. The diver- gent views of its correspondents and contributors argue that it is thoroughly independent - a rare merit in Canadian Journalism."

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Bolts 1/2 inch to 1 1/2 inch.
Stemplates and Nails.

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

SEND FOR PRICES AND TERMS.

The Central Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia have made arrangements for the visits of Mr. Jakeman, Provincial Veterinary Surgeon, as follows: -
August 15th - Pictou
August 21st - Yarmouth.
" 18th - Kentville.
" 19th - Bridgetown.
" 20th - Annapolis.
" 20th - Digby.
" 20th - Windsor.
September 1st - Truro.
" 8th - New Glasgow.
" 9th - Pictou.
" 15th - Windsor.
Those who have domestic animals suffering from disease or accidents or requiring operations to be performed, would do well to note the date upon which Mr. Jakeman visits their locality.

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HIGH CLASS { WINES,
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Choice Selection of Port Wine.

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Orders by Mail will receive prompt attention, and estimates furnished.

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Brass Castings Made to Order.
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One Block South of Boston Common,

Offers superior accommodations to Transient or Permanent Guests. Terms Moderate.

ROBERTSON & LONG, - - Proprietors.

FURTHER DOINGS OF THE MAJOR.

By F. BLAKE CROFTON.

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

A MUSICAL TYRANT.

"Oh, many a wicked smile he smole
And many a wink he wunk;
And, oh! it was a fearful thing
To think the thoughts he think!"

This same king of the Lotolies practised some ingenious cruelties. One day as he was enjoying the gentle exercise of administering the bastinado, he was struck by the great variety of tone in the groans of his victims. So he commanded his carpenter to construct wooden stocks, to confine (soles upwards) the feet of eight captives who were in the habit of groaning promptly when hit by the rod, and whose different notes of pain formed a complete octave. He had a second frame constructed for eight more wretches whose average groans ranged about an octave higher. On this human harp, as he observed with an inhuman chuckle, he intended to play solo-stirring tunes!

He began to practice the national air, a very simple melody. He tried with a temporary success to regulate the length of the note by the violence of the blow, and hoped soon to be able to strike quavers, crotchets, and all the other notes, at will. At first indeed he signally failed in bringing out the shorter notes, for the poor fellows, hitherto accustomed to nothing but hard hits, howled loud and long on the descent of every blow alike. Soon, however, the cries grew nearly proportional to the blows. But this was the case for a short time only, for before the performance had satisfied King Pip the instrument was hopelessly out of tune. Some of the animated notes were sounding incessantly; others were insensible, and did not sound at all.

In vain the baffled tyrant replaced these injured notes by fresh ones; in vain he tried new arrangements of the captives and the lookers-on. He never could manage to produce the national air without some discord. "At least I have invented footnotes!" said the unprincipled Pip.

Then he plied his rod rapidly all round, and stalked away in a little better humour, for a grand vocal *finale* was ringing in his ears.

"I have a rod in pickle for you!" muttered an agile chief, scowling after the tyrant, and with difficulty restraining his noble rage, which was one day to burst out in open defiance. "You've turned the national air of Lotoli into a dirge; but you'll quaver for this crotchet yet!"

The indignant chief was Tehee. He had punned in bitter irony only, for he scorned the puns and other vices of that corrupt court.

"PASSING ON."

One of the court games at Lotoli was known as "Passing on." King Pip, who was fond of studying strange phases of human nature, held the theory that strong passions could be passed from man to man like an electric shock. In testing this theory he invented the aforesaid game.

He was sitting with his council in a complete circle, the highest members on his right, the lowest on his left, when he abruptly gave his fat Chief Councillor a ringing box on the ear. The Chief Councillor bit his lip and struck the giggling Second Councillor who was on his right. The Second Councillor looked daggers at the Chief Councillor, and avenged the insult he had received—upon the Third Councillor. The latter, flushed with wrath against his immediate superior, vented his wrath upon his immediate inferior.

As the blow was passed on to the right the indignation seemed to pass on with it. The Chief Councillor had actually begun to enjoy the grimaces of his juniors before the buffet had made a complete round of the circle. When the second lowest struck the lowest member of the board, and the latter, having royalty on his right and a superior on his left, could only dance with impotent rage, all the rest regained their spirits, and enjoyed the game thoroughly.

In fact so boisterous became their mirth that the unhappy junior, seeing himself a public laughing-stock, suddenly ceased his buck-jumps, and fled howling to the bosom of his family. There he doubtless found a vent for his pent-up feelings, in pounding his wives or "shaking his mother" in a way that "Scotty" would have deprecated.

The game had proved so very diverting to him that the enthusiastic king started another round of it then and there, by hitting the now hilarious Chief Councillor upon the open mouth. This initiative, which *Bell's Life* would call "shutting the potato trap," and the American small boy would call "mashing on the snoot," was pretty generally followed in the second round; which round was played with an ardour that rendered it intensely gratifying—to Pip and the dentists.

So pleased was the tyrant with the success of his experiment, that he afterwards started the game every now and then in his court. This he always did abruptly, generally when his parasites seemed enjoying themselves most. So that it became a hard task for his courtiers to display the needful appreciation of the royal jokes and at the same time to avoid the too broad smile that would probably suggest a rubber of "Passing on" to a monarch so fond of startling contrast.

"He likes 'Passing on,'" muttered the nimble Tehee to his two fellow-conspirators at the close of a spirited game; "perhaps he won't like 'Passing away' quite so much!"

This was the day before the revolt.

(To be continued.)

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Stabling on the Premises, where First-
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Passengers driven to any part of the Island.
Baggage conveyed to and from boats free.

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JAMES R. INCE, J. L. D., President.
The Fall Term of 1887-8 begins Thursday, Sept.
3rd. Matriculation Examinations will be held on
the following day. Cash Prizes will be awarded
the two Matriculants having the highest marks.
Students not looking forward to a degree will be
admitted to classes for which they are prepared
without the full Matriculation Examination. Ex-
penses moderate.
Ladies admitted to all the privileges and
degrees of the College, on the same conditions as
Students of the other sex.
For full particulars send for a Calendar.

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to accommodate

TRANSIENT BOARDERS.

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

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MONTAGUE GOLD MINES,
A Two-Horse Express Team

Will leave every day, Sunday excepted, between

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From Dartmouth, 10.30 a.m. & 6 p.m.
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Passage Fare—40 Cents for single,
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300 caddies do
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- 250 lbs Ruby Roller Patent FLOUR
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- 125 lbs American K. D. MEAL
- 50 lbs P. E. Island MESS and P. M. PORK
- 25 lbs PLATE BEEF
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5000 lbs 1. tall Lobster Shook, dry and well seasoned.

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