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HALIFAX, N. S., JULY 17, 1885.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

During the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1884, the Government of the United States paid off \$161,000,000 of the public debt; during that ending 30th June, 1885, \$68,000,000. The total of amounts paid into the Treasury during the past fiscal year is \$321,000,000.

The Mahdi still appears to be enjoying vigorous health, and so far, has escaped the promised smashing. His temporary success has emboldened him, and he now meditates an advance upon Cairo. The extinction of Christianity and the suppression of newspapers, are his avowed objects.

The *Montreal Witness* has recently issued in pamphlet form a valuable work, entitled "The Riel Rebellion." To those desirous of obtaining a brief, but comprehensive account of the late troubles in the North-West, we cordially recommend this work. The *Witness*, in all its enterprises, is fully abreast of the times.

It seems that in some parts of the State of Illinois, the rural population is at a stand-still. Some countries have retrograded both in population and wealth since 1870. Farmers' children abandon their homes there for the growing places in the far West. Yet the value of land has risen, and the big stock-raisers continue to enlarge their already immense estates. They believe that cattle-raising will pay where wheat-raising does not.

The fickleness of the French character is fully illustrated, in the colonization policy of the nation. France has been, and still is, the pioneer among the colonizing powers; but, while her success at the outset is unquestionable, her people lack the patience and perseverance which are required in the successful settlers. Frenchmen love France, and they will not long remain away from their beloved native land; so that the inherent love of country prevents the permanent colonization of different lands by the French.

There is weeping and gnashing of teeth among the latter day saints in and about Salt Lake city. The American people have determined to wipe out the foul stain of Mormonism as they did that of slavery, and their efforts to secure this result have caused anxious forebodings among the followers of Brigham Young. Mormonism, says the *New York Herald*, must go. This may be true, but the trouble is the Mormons must go with it, and as they cannot secure a foothold in Canada or Mexico, and have no immediate prospect of converting the American people to their way of thinking, their situation naturally perplexes them. If there were only some way of transporting them bag and baggage to Warren's paradise at the North Pole, they might be safely allowed to carry out their Mormon principles, without fear, so long as the ice barrier remains, of others being contaminated.

The unveiling of the statue of Darwin in the natural history museum of London was attended by a large concourse of people, including the leading divines of the several evangelical denominations. Darwin's theories may have awakened the bitter antagonism of the religious world, but the ability and manliness displayed by him in the support of that which he believed to be the truth, was sufficient in the end to overcome the rancour of the theologians.

A short time since, an American barque entered the harbour of New York, having on board several Chinamen, the same having been shipped as seamen at Calcutta. As the American Government has adopted a prohibitory law with regard to the celestials, these poor Chinese sailors were immediately seized and thrown into jail, and were only released upon condition that they embark upon the first outward bound ship upon which they could obtain employment. "O Liberty! O Liberty! How many crimes are committed in thy name."

Some American papers show a great deal of interest in the 1,300,000 French Canadians of Quebec. They say it is useless to call the French one with the Scotch, English and Irish, and that unless they are one with them, there is no unity in the Dominion, etc., etc. Now, how is it about the negro population in the United States. There are five times as many colored people in the United States as there are French in Quebec. Are they "one" with the descendants of Scotch, English and Irish? If not, is there any unity in the American Republic?

The views expressed in the columns of the CRITIC relative to the Anglo-Russian question have been fully sustained by the reports of the boundary commissioners which have recently been published in a Parliamentary Blue Book. Pendjeh is now acknowledged to have been in the debatable lands, and its seizure by the Afghans was quite as much a violation of existing treaties as was its subsequent capture by the Russians. The knowledge of these facts made us feel confident that war between Great Britain and Russia would be averted.

The honest business men of New York City have for many years laboured under a great disadvantage, inasmuch as they were constantly brought into competition with merchants who did not scruple to enter their goods under false invoices. It is estimated that through this illegal practice the United States Government has been the loser in Customs duties to the extent of Fifty Million Dollars. When such dishonest corruption is encouraged by Government appraisers, it is time for honest men to rally round the standard of the President who evinces a determination to punish all such malpractices.

On the first of July the Torrens Land system came into force in Manitoba and the North-West. By this system the Government takes the responsibility of examining and certifying titles. Once a property comes under its provisions there is no future peril to the possessor through flaws of title, and conveyance becomes simplicity itself. Property owners may adopt the system at their option, but there can be no doubt that when once understood, it will be preferred to the system hitherto in vogue. This method of transferring land obviates the necessity of much annoying legislation, and we hope some day to see it adopted in the older provinces.

Has oxide of iron, or iron itself, an invigorating effect when applied to the wood of decrepit trees? This question is now being discussed by the rural papers in the State of New York. Two years ago, on a farm near Clyde, N. Y., several large rusty iron spikes were for some purpose driven into a very old, partially decayed apple-tree, that for years had been almost entirely barren, and seemed to be fast exhausting what remained of its vitality. The spikes were left in its trunk, and the result was, that last year it bore a magnificent crop of fine, large apples, and the abundance of its blossoms this year give promise of a repetition of the marvel. The owner believes that the rusty spikes restored it to youthful vigor and fecundity. Of course he is experimenting on all the old apple-trees in his orchard.

By the Dominion Franchise Bill, which is now virtually the law of the land, several thousand persons in Nova Scotia, who have hitherto been debarred from their privileges as free-born citizens, will now enjoy the full exercise of their birthright. Under the new law, all male persons of the full age, who are

Owners or occupiers of real estate (of the actual value of \$150 in country, \$200 in town, and \$300 in city); or

Tenants of real property in the annual rental of \$2 per month, or \$20 per year; or

Sons of real estate owners, in country, town or city, resident with parents, in cases where the property is of sufficient value to qualify; or

Mechanics or others whose actual income or earning from any trade, profession or calling is \$300 per year; or

Fishermen, the value of whose nets and boats is \$150—will be enfranchised.

OUR BLUENOSE CLUB.

We had just sat down for a chat when one of the men came in to get an order from the superintendent. He said that another glass water gauge had burst in the boiler house, "and that makes three this week."

"Well," said the superintendent "put another in for to-night, and in the morning I will get you a large tube to put over the smaller one. The air space will protect the inner one from the cold air, and the outer one from the high atmosphere."

The company got their pipes lit, and pulled away for a few minutes in silence. Then the doctor said, "I see that the Governor of Kansas in his Arbor Day proclamation, said that the State, which the pioneers found treeless and a desert, now has upon its fertile bosom more than 20,000,000 fruit trees and more than 20,000 acres of forest trees, all planted by our people." He also said "that there had been an increase in the rainfall in Kansas had been fully proved by the statistics of the oldest meteorologists."

"Will you," said the chemist, addressing the Superintendent, "tell me something about the Hoosac Tunnel I passed through it lately and was struck with the magnitude of the work."

"Yes. The Troy and Greenfield Railway Company was incorporated in 1848, and commenced work on the Hoosac Tunnel in 1851, but the company soon ceased for lack of suitable appliances. In 1854 the State of Massachusetts voted them a loan of \$2,000,000, taking a mortgage on the company's property, but in 1861 the funds gave out, the work having progressed slowly, and in 1862 the State foreclosed its mortgage, and appointed commissioners to carry on the work. This plan did not work well, and in January, 1869, the total work done was, east end 5282 feet, west end 4,055 feet; west shaft sunk to grade, 318 feet, and central shaft sunk to a depth of 583 feet, \$7,000,000 had been expended and only one-third of the work completed. A contract was made with Shanley & Co., of Montreal, to complete the work for \$4,594,268. By dint of energy and perseverance the contractors accomplished the task.

The rock through the tunnel was principally mica slate, with some veins of quartz—in some places a hard, flinty granite was found. The final blast was fired on Nov. 27th, 1873. The holes were projected from either end, and from two shafts so accurately that they only deviated 9-16 of an inch in an advance of 10,000 feet in the mountain. This is less than 1-16 of an inch to the thousand feet. The total cost was \$17,000,000. The first train of cars passed through the tunnel on Feb. 9, 1875; the first passenger train from Boston to Troy passed through October 13th, 1875.

"The other day," remarked the doctor, "I saw the fundamental principles followed in designing carpets in the South Kensington School of Design." Here they are:—

1. The surface of a carpet, serving as a ground to support all objects, should be quiet and negative, without strong contrast of either forms or colours.

2. The leading forms should be so disposed as to distribute the pattern over the whole floor, not pronounced either in the direction of length or breadth, all "up and down" treatments being erroneous.

3. The decorative forms should be flat, without shadow or relief, whether derived from ornament or direct from flowers or foliage.

4. In colour the general ground should be negative, low in tone and inclining to the tertiary hues.

"Those rules," said the superintendent, "would be as useful to a person choosing a carpet as to a designer.

"By the way," chimed in the little chemist, "if you have bottles to pack it is a good plan to put india rubber bands round them, it prevents breakage and saves considerable space."

"I saw a curious statement the other day," said the doctor, viz., "That a large business is done in old hats between England and America and the Nicobars. The savages there consider it a mark of affluence to possess as many old hats as possible, and a good tall white hat with a broad black band will fetch from fifty five to sixty-five coconuts."

"Here is another item that may be useful to you," he continued, addressing the superintendent:

"An accident in Melbourne foundry has led to the discovery that plunging iron castings into a mixture of treacle and water softens the metal to such a degree that it can be punched, bored and tinned as readily as wrought iron." Now, Test Tube, I want a receipt for rendering fabrics unflammable.

"All right, here you are," said the chemist.

Four parts of borax and three parts of sulphate of magnesia are shaken up together just before being required. The mixture is then dissolved in from 20 to 30 parts of warm water. Into this solution the articles to be protected from fire are immersed, and when they are completely saturated they are wrung out and dried in the open air.

A French officer of engineers has conceived an idea for enabling vessels upon the high seas to communicate with the shore by means of the existing submarine cables. He proposes that these cables shall be supplied at convenient intervals with short branches, the free ends of which shall be buoyed in such a manner that passing vessels, provided with the necessary batteries and with a key by which to obtain access to the wires, may telegraph home. Experiments to test the feasibility of the scheme are about to be begun, and several branches are being attached to the cable which connects Algiers with Marseilles.

The brain is the palest of all the internal organs, and the heart the reddest. Whatever comes from the brain carries the hue of the place it came from, and whatever comes from the heart carries the heat and color of its birth-place.—Holmes.

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RELIGIOUS.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. A. C. Murray, who has been lately appointed a missionary of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, to Central India, is spending a few weeks at home in Pictou prior to his leaving for his sphere of labor. He preached in Knox Church, Pictou, last Sunday.

The degree of Doctor of Philosophy has been conferred by the Syracuse University, New York, after a searching examination, upon the Rev. A. W. McLeod of Vale, Pictou Co.

The report of the committee of twenty-one, seven from each of the leading churches, was lately submitted at a meeting of the Scottish Presbyterian Union Association. The report stated that in view of the attitude of the several Churches in relation to Disestablishment and Disendowment, the committee did not think there was sufficient ground, in the meantime, to proceed further with their meetings, there being no reasonable probability as yet apparant of effecting a union. The report was adopted. The association will meet again about the beginning of next winter.

St. Joseph's Church, Montreal, one of the congregations which extended a call to Rev. L. H. Jordan, late of Halifax, has now invited Rev. Dr. Smith of Oshawa to the vacant pastorate. It is expected that he will accept.

The degree of L. L. D., has been conferred on Dr. John Hall by Princeton College, and also by Washington and Leo University.

METHODIST.

It is reported that the Denver M. E. University will enter upon its sixth year next September with an endowment of \$150,000, two thirds of which is the gift of Mrs. Bishop Warner, the balance being the centennial offering of the Colorado Conference.

The Rev. B. C. Borden, who was recently appointed Principal of the Ladies Academy, Sackville, N. B., left Halifax last week. During his residence in Halifax the rovd gentleman has made many friends, who wish him much success in his new sphere. Dr. Kennedy, the late Principal, has gone to Stanstead, Quebec, to take charge of the Methodist College there.

The camp-meeting lately held at Berwick was a great success. Notwithstanding that it rained considerably, the meetings were largely attended, and many professed conversion.

It is reported that on a recent Sabbath, the whole of the 275 Wesleyan pulpits in London were occupied by local preachers, the ministers enjoying a rest.

Rev. Job Shenton, who has been laboring in the St. John circuit is to spend the next three years at Charlottetown.

Miss Knight, missionary to the Indians in British Columbia, has arrived at her sphere of labor.

BAPTIST.

Six of the students attending Spurgeon's College have offered to go as missionaries to the Congo.

The *Pull Mall Gazette* in its war against vice has the support of Mr. Spurgeon. He lately gave utterance to a loud and solemn warning against vice, which is so prevalent among the higher circles of English society.

A new Church has been organized at Lunenburg. From indications we believe the new Church has before it a most prosperous career.

The several Baptist Associations of the Maritime Provinces have been holding their annual meetings. From the reports presented we learn that the Church has met with considerable success during the past year.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Rev. C. W. McCully has resigned the parish of Clementsport, and is now resident in the city.

The congregation worshipping at St. Matthias Mission Windsor Street, had a very successful bazaar last week, realizing about \$225, which will enable them to plaster and almost complete their building. The Church of England should be well represented in that neighborhood, as many of her people are living there.

The Rev. W. R. Chinton, B. D., Fellow of Kings' College, Cambridge, and examining chaplain to the Bishop of St. Alban's, is on a visit to the Province, and is at present the guest of the Bishop Coadjutor of Fredericton. He will pass through Halifax on his way home. The learned Canon is one of the most profound theologians and scholars in England. It is to be hoped that the Church people of Halifax may have the opportunity of hearing him preach while here.

The Rev. Arch-deacon Farrar, D. D., whose name as a writer, preacher, and platform speaker is a household word, is expected to pay a visit to Halifax in September.

The Lord Bishop of the Diocese purposes to make a visit of a few months to England. His flock will wish him a pleasant voyage, renewed vigour, and a safe return.

The Parish of Dartmouth is still vacant: There are many applications for it. The learning eloquence and experience of Rev. Isaac Brock, whose name is freely mentioned in connection with the parish, would be a great addition to the usefulness of the Clerical staff of the city, and would adorn the parish.

A monster demonstration of the Church of England Sunday School children is arranged for, to be held in the Exhibition building about September 1st. The children will perform a programme of sacred music, under the direction of Prof. Porter, of St. Pauls.

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SPECTACLES, PLATED-WARE.
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HALIFAX, N. S.

TO ARRIVE DAILY.
FRESH SALMON!
Also, from Smoke-House SMOKED SALMON,
CHOICE SUGAR-CURED HAM and BACON.
H. COOK, 60 Barrington Street.

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, JULY 17, 1885.

SUMMER RESORTS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The climate and scenery of Nova Scotia are such as deserve the well-merited meed of praise bestowed on them by the thousands of American tourists that annually visit our province. Barring the want of hotel accommodation, Halifax offers to the pleasure-seeker many attractions which are not to be met with at Newport or Saratoga; and there are also many seaboard towns and villages in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton in which the overworked business men of New York and Boston might find the rest and quiet for which they long. Chester, with its unrivalled boating and bathing facilities, being provided with fair hotel accommodation, has already become a fashionable summer resort for many of the leading families of Baltimore, and were the village more accessible from Halifax it would doubtless become the Newport of New Scotland. Baddeck, C. B., is beautifully situated upon the northern side of the Bras d'Or Lake, and having excellent hotel accommodation, it continues to yearly attract an ever increasing number of visitors. The scenery in and about Baddeck is charming; the boating and bathing facilities are good, while the bright skies and pure, cool summer air are simply delightful. We have made special mention of Chester and Baddeck, but there are many other places in the Province, which attract from different portions of the United States many tourists, which however, would be rendered doubly attractive were the hotel accommodations in keeping with the tastes and purses of our American cousins. As the circulation of the CRITIC in Boston and New York promises to become extensive, we shall take pains to advertise the summer resorts of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, feeling certain that if fully advertised the number of our American visitors would be more than doubled in a few years.

THE PROJECTED TUNNEL.

The Dominion Government are now considering the proposition of an eminent English engineer relative to the construction of a tunnel beneath the waters of the Straits of Northumberland, between Prince Edward Island and the mainland. Similar tunnels have been laid beneath the rivers Thames, Clyde, and Severn, and have been found satisfactory in all respects. The distance between Cape Tormentine and Cape Traverse is about eight miles and a half. The bed of the Strait is comparatively level and the water does not exceed sixteen fathoms in depth. The tunnel will be composed of metal cylinders three eighths of an inch thick and 15 feet in diameter, lined with concrete two and a half feet thick, giving a clear passage way of ten feet, through which cars may be drawn by fireless engines. Ventilation will be secured by means of a shaft sunk about half-way across the Straits, at which point the water is only ninety feet deep. The plans and details of this somewhat novel undertaking have been favorably reported on by Vernon Smith, C. E., and we understand that the Government have faith in the feasibility of the enterprise. If the voice of the Island has been strong enough to make itself heard in the past despite its isolated position, we may fairly expect its force and power will be more than doubled so soon as it shall have this speaking tube connection with the American continent.

EARLY CLOSING ON SATURDAY.

The movement which has lately been inaugurated in New York with respect to the Saturday half-holiday for the business and industrial classes, has been cordially seconded by the citizens of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and several of the larger Western cities. If the Sabbath is to be observed in a manner becoming a Christian people, it certainly wou'd be advantageous were poor, hard worked humanity allowed to enjoy without labour the half of one day out of six. Labour is sweet, but labour without recreation is most irksome. Will not the Halifax clergy give this question their consideration, and use their voices in the advocacy of the adoption of the Saturday half holiday in this city? The Church and Christianity would be the gainers thereby.

LORD SALISBURY.

The programme of Lord Salisbury should meet with the support of the moderate liberal party in Great Britain, since, in the main, it proposes to carry out the policy of the Gladstone Government. The evacuation of the Soudan, despite the protestations of Lord Wolseley, is, we think, a judicious move, and while it may be necessary to retain a firm foothold in Egypt, it by no means follows that we should waste blood and treasure upon the tractless deserts of Nubia. Messrs. Chamberlain and Dilke, true to their radical propensities, now favor the substitution of Local Self-government in Ireland; when they held power, they thought it best to govern the Irish people otherwise, coercive measures and Crimes Acts were then their sovereign cure for the Irish ills. Truly, these radicals are most liberal when in opposition.

THE NAMELESS BATTLE.

Among the most important battles fought during the late Soudanese campaign, that of the 22nd of March, at Tolrik, has called forth the most severe military criticism, and when we consider the nature of the engagement, we cannot wonder that it has aroused adverse comment. The surprise at Gen. McNeill's zereba was complete, and a terrible disaster was only averted by the discipline and dauntless pluck of the British troops. At the close of the engagement, 400 of McNeill's men were either wounded, dead, or missing, the loss of the enemy being estimated at about 2000. No cause has as yet been assigned for the completeness of this surprise, and the report of Gen. McNeill is meagre and unsatisfactory, merely dealing as it does with statistics as to the dead and wounded on both sides. The engagement has not even been dignified with a name. This nameless battle is now engaging the public attention in England, and the press are demanding that a full investigation should be at once made. Lord Wolseley vigorously protests against the Government taking any formal action with regard to it, affirming that such a procedure would virtually place the hangman's rope around the necks of all commanding officers. Mistakes and errors in judgment have been, and will continue to be made by the ablest generals, and if such a course were pursued as that proposed in the case of Gen. McNeill, no man of spirit would hereafter prefer the military to other professions. No doubt there is much force in what Lord Wolseley says, and as the previous record of Gen. McNeill is all that could be desired, it would appear unjust to pursue a course of action by which the confidence of troops in this commander might be unfairly destroyed; at the same time the ominous silence of both Generals Graham and McNeill with respect to the surprise at the zereba has created in the public mind a vague suspicion that due precautions against surprise had not been taken by the General. The British Government have agreed, upon Lord Wolseley's recommendation, to allow that officer to hold an informal investigation, and have postponed any further action until his report shall have been received.

THE LATE REBELLION IN THE NORTH-WEST.

To nations, as to individuals, "trouble and sorrow are friends in disguise." The Half-Breed and Indian Rebellion in our North-West, tho' regarded, and not unreasonably, as a great calamity for Canada, will certainly not be recorded in our history as an episode entirely baneful in its effects. Its prompt suppression, without any aid from the Imperial Government, shows the vigorous vitality of our Dominion, and abroad it establishes for our people as a whole a standing that was otherwise wanting. No longer can it be fairly assumed that our broad Dominion is weak, defenceless, or discontented.

Not alone in the United States and Great Britain have the chief events of the late campaign, and the vast expanse of the scene thereof, been chronicled and commented upon by newspaper and magazine. In Germany, France, and Italy also, as was recently noted by the *Times* and *Standard* of London, the press has been telling the people of how great is the extent of territory Canada had at stake, and how promptly and energetically her gallant sons have effectually crushed forever the would-be destroyers of their country's national prospects. In short, the troubles that a few months ago assumed warlike form in the valley of the Saskatchewan, have in a short space of time advertised our country as a young, promising, progressive nation; and especially have familiarised thousands in Europe with the important fact that from the harbors of the Atlantic they can travel by rail to broad and fertile Canadian plains that need only the hand of honest industry to convert them into happy homesteads the sources of wealth and contentment. This, together with the fact that ample measures are being taken to prevent another insurrection, will yet result in bringing to our fertile prairies thousands of people who have neither land nor elbow-room in the Old World.

Again, the confidence that the people of the older provinces have now in one another will be an additional lever to raise us to that *status* which we believe our territorial extent, great resources, and intelligent people eminently merit.

THE WHEAT CROP.

The prospects of the wheat crop in the various producing countries are indicative of an increase in prices of breadstuffs. In Great Britain, from 8,000,000 bushels to 10,000,000 bushels less than last year's crop will be produced. The shortage in France this year (compared with 1884) will probably be over 30,000,000 bushels; in Belgium, 14,000,000 bushels, and in the rest of Europe, 22,000,000 bushels. The United States and Canada will have a shortage of considerably over 100,000,000 bushels as compared with the quantity raised last year. It is estimated, however, that 125,000,000 bushels of last year's production will be available to meet these deficiencies; and this will keep flour from suddenly going up to famous prices in September—which would certainly happen if we had to face a shortage of 175,000,000 bushels without a surplus from last year to depend upon. If the wheat crop in the United States and Canada should not be fully as good as is now expected, the American shortage for this year will certainly be much more than 100,000,000 bushels;—in any event it must be that large; in case the western supply should be a partial failure, the 100,000,000 bushels may become 250,000,000.

The price of wheat has been low for some years. It was so very low last fall that growers decided to put in a small crop this year. To this the deficiencies mentioned are chiefly due.

MINING.

TO THE MINERS.—It is almost impossible to chronicle events respecting our mines, unless the miners themselves evince a greater willingness to supply information. Have the miners of Nova Scotia no humanity, no care, no thought, at all, for the preservation of this mining column in our journal. The news, we cannot steal from you, nor yet can we beg it of you, must we then ask your neighbours about you and become intimate with your most bitter enemies, you may then perhaps supply it unconditionally. Let us not be obliged to reiterate our request: mining news we want, otherwise this column must perish and you will be its murderers.

We saw a beautiful little specimen from the Millisic gold mines. These mines are situated eight miles from Bridgewater. The owners of this property are Messrs. Ross, M. P. P., Avior, Nelson, Wade, and Keller.

We understand the Owen mines, Bridgewater, are being put in fine shape, a first-class quartz mill has been built and everything placed on a good footing for developing these mines which are of exceeding promise.

We have seen a number of small but very rich specimens of gold bearing quartz from the South Branch Mining Co.'s claim.

Mr. Colchester, son-in-law of Mr. Ellerhausen of Newfoundland fame, is to reopen the old "Eldorado" property in Wine Harbor district. Operations will be begun upon the "Hattie" lode.

Messrs. Hardman, Baker, McNaughton, McDonald, Andrews and Dissoway, were in town the past week.

The "International" seems to be the miner's resting place while in the city, and they could not fare better.

There was a rich find in the Oldham district last week; Mr. Hardman raised 20 tons of quartz that yielded over 9 ozs. to the ton. Good.

Mr. Andrews was observed last Saturday afternoon with his grip-sack starting on a mysterious journey.

KESTVILLE MINE.—The first dividend of Cowan Gold Mining Company of Kemptville is advertised this morning. This company has cleared \$4,500 over working expenses since June 1st. Another "cleaning up" was made yesterday with handsome results as announced by telephone, but this, the third bar of gold, has not been brought to town yet. Active work is now in progress at the Myerson and the Reeves Mines.—*Yarmouth Times.*

The gold mines at Caledonia still continue to give evidence of great richness. J. E. Barss, Esq., is forming a company for the purpose of opening up and prospecting claims taken up by him.—*Liverpool Times*

GOLD.—Mr. C. A. Perkins, of Annapolis, has, we understand, found some specimens of gold bearing quartz in the vicinity of Fifteen Mile Brook, Queens Co., and has also taken up a claim of several acres of land where the specimens were discovered.

Miners, in need of mining machinery, will do well to give Auston Bros. a call.

The "Couch" grey ore copper property, Dorchester, N. B., that was sold for nearly \$300,000 four years ago, was sold recently at public auction for \$505, and so the wheel of fortune goes round.

Mr. Edward Couch was the Napoleon of the mining fraternity in this country, his sale of an undeveloped mine for \$300,000 was one of the greatest mining transactions on record.

We have heard it remarked that every farmer in Cape Breton owns a coal mine, there is no doubt Cape Breton's mines will be a source of inexhaustible wealth for centuries to come.

MR. EDITOR.—The notice of the mines at Gold River, which appeared in the *CRITIC* of last week, will doubtless attract the attention of many of those now engaged in mining in Nova Scotia, from which your readers may see that a lead may be worked unsuccessfully for a time, but in the end pay handsomely. This fact goes to show that a different system of mining to that hitherto carried on should be adopted by our miners, and the method which suggests itself is a more extensive prospecting and developing of the leads upon the area owned by the minor. The quartz taken from five loads may readily be stamped in one crusher, and it is of importance that sufficient ore be taken out to fully utilize the crusher, and as this cannot be done, if only one lead is worked; it follows as a rule, that it is more economical to work several leads at the same time. Experienced miners usually commence a cutting at right angles to the direction in which the lead runs; and cut across the area to the opposite side, thus exposing to view the one, two or more leads upon the property. If these leads will pay working expenses, it will be found more economical in the end to mine several of them at the same time, as the crusher will be employed, and though the yield per ton may not be so great proportionally as it would be, were the work done upon a single lead, the actual profits will, as a rule, be greater. F.

UNBUILT RAILWAYS.

The following extract from the Assembly debates in April is here given for the benefit of those of our readers who are interested in our unbuilt railways:—

Mr. McCurdy.—The Western Counties railway received \$12,000 a mile, including the 18 miles not yet built. While these roads received large subsidies, the subsidies granted to the island of Cape Breton were small, and no company was prepared to come forward and construct roads through the island for the amounts offered. I am quite sure that the members of this House and the Government consider it their duty at the present time or in the near future to grant a sufficient subsidy to assist railway construction in the island of Cape Breton. I would be much pleased if the hon. member for Inverness would agree to the amendment to his resolution which I have proposed.

Dr. McLennan.—I would say that I see nothing in the amendment which would clash with the main features of the resolution which I have submitted, and I would therefore be ready to meet any suggestion from any of the representatives of the island of Cape Breton, as to what is the most feasible means of securing what the people of that island seek, and I would therefore say that I would have no objection to accepting the amendment of the hon. member of Victoria, if I thought that by doing so I would be securing to the people of Cape Breton that which they have been so long and anxiously looking for, and to which they are entitled. I have no hesitation in meeting the hon. member more than half way, and I shall accept his amendment.

Mr. McLae.—I cannot understand why the hon. member for Victoria should relieve the Dominion government of all responsibility. There was a grievance in reference to the duty on flour, and hon. gentlemen opposite had no hesitation in asking the Dominion government to do their duty; but here is an evil which really comes within the scope of the powers of this house. The Dominion government gave us a road to assist railway construction in the island of Cape Breton. One hon. member, this afternoon, said that the local government, before returning that gift, asked that it should be applied towards railway extension in Cape Breton; another said that they had done so, and that it would not be proper for this government to ask any promise from the Dominion government to give any value whatever. He intimated that it would be a kind of moral obligation, but that, as far as writing was concerned, no promise was secured. I believe that the first statement was right; I believe that the Dominion government were asked whether they would take the road and apply it as stated, and said no, that they did not want the road. But imagine these men, after the Dominion government refused to take it on those terms, returning the property, giving it away without any stipulation or contract for the protection of the interests of the island of Cape Breton; they handed the road over as a gift, and without any condition whatever to the people who have the "iron heel," and who, they say, are crushing us, and from whom we wish to secede; they made them a gift of property that was acknowledged to be worth \$2,000,000. The resolution of the hon. member for Inverness asks that the Dominion government should carry out, to some extent, the obligations resting upon them. The hon. member for Annapolis said the hon. member of the resolution had himself endorsed the action of the government.

Hon. Mr. Longley.—I did not say that.

Mr. McLae.—The hon. member said that the resolution went so far as to justify the action of the government.

Hon. Mr. Longley.—What I intended to say was, that the resolution endorsed the principle of holding the Dominion government responsible.

Mr. McLae.—It is too late now to hold them responsible. It would be more satisfactory to the people of Cape Breton, if the property was still in the possession of the province. I was going to say, supposing a certain young gentleman ruling the affairs of the province should act foolishly, and give away the rights of the country, is that any reason why we should not have any claim on the Dominion government? Are not we, who are trying to protect the interests of the people against such vandalism, justified in demanding that the Dominion government should do us justice; because the property of the people is given away, is that a reason why we should not be protected? Are the government ashamed, having given away the property of the people of the province, to ask the Dominion government to carry out the small obligation resting upon them. The hon. member for Annapolis says that the government are now prepared to give the western part of the province dollar for dollar in the island of Cape Breton.

I do not think that there is much to be said about the resolution; it has been fully discussed, and the people of Cape Breton understand it, and when the time comes they will show that they understand it. We have no idea of taking up our little gun, at least not just yet. The hon. provincial secretary, in criticizing the right of the island of Cape Breton to claim anything, because the island produces a larger amount of revenue than it receives, was rather peculiar. He said that the county of Cape Breton would have as good a right to claim the revenues for that county as the island would have. I do not fancy that the argument is fair. The island of Cape Breton was never intended to be a part of this province, and I believe I will yet live to see it separated. The hon. member might as well have said that Devil's Island could be separated from Halifax county. He does not understand the importance of the island of Cape Breton. While we had a government of our own no part of the Dominion made such strides; we did begin to get into difficulties, until we got associated with this old played out Nova Scotia, a country that the rats left long ago. I trust the day may not be far distant when the people of Nova Scotia may think themselves glad to be rid of the burthen of doing justice to Cape Breton. The Dominion government pays \$200,000 to maintain railway communication in Prince Edward Island, while the island of Cape Breton has not a mile of railway. It was the bone and sinew of Cape Breton that built the roads in Nova Scotia.

SWEETEST WHEN BLEEDING.

The rose that waves upon its tree
In life, sheds perfume all around;
More sweet the perfume seems to me
Of roses dying on the ground.

The blooming rose with every breath
Scents carefully the summer air;
The wounded rose bleeds forth in death
A perfume far more rich and rare.

It may be truth beyond our ken—
But it is truth that all may read
It is with roses as with men
Of both are dearest when they bleed!

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,—For many centuries, the law-makers of the Christian world have been taxing their ingenuity to frame restrictive license laws, so as, if possible, to prevent in some degree the ever-increasing evils produced by the liquor traffic, but without to any perceptible extent accomplishing the end desired. On the contrary, all such restrictions have proved unavailing; this alcoholic Sampson cannot be bound with such slight "wishes" and "cords."

The substitution of the lighter alcoholics for the stronger liquors has been tried on both sides of the Atlantic, only to disappoint all concerned.

Twenty years ago the United States consumed 62,000,000 gallons of wine and beer; and she is now consuming 600,000,000 gallons. During the same period the consumption of distilled liquors, brandies, whiskies, rum, &c., has increased from one-half gallon per capitum to nearly one and one-half. Thus an increase of 1000 per cent. in beer-drinking during twenty years has had the effect of doubling the consumption of whiskey-drinking during the same period, and this in the face of the most restrictive legislation on the basis of license that statesmen and legislators could invent.

The truth is, the whole business being a gigantic wrong from its very inception, there is, there can in the nature of things be but one true remedy, i. e., God's remedy, "*Thou shalt not*," or total prohibition, and this remedy wherever and whenever properly and fairly applied has proved a complete success, and is therefore destined to push its way not only into politics but upon the statute book of every country where the Bible is respected or its teachings believed.

God said to our first parents, "Behold I have given you every herb-bearing seed which is upon the face of all the earth, and every tree, in the which is the fruit of a tree-yielding seed: to you it shall be for meat." This is God's law, His order. His wisdom dictated and enacted it, and woe to the man or nation who modify or reverse any of His laws. Yet in destroying these seeds and fruits, we not only reverse His laws but contradict God to His face, and say "*they shall not be to me for meat*," but for poison (science proves that alcohol is poison); not to promote health but to destroy it; not to give length of days but to shorten them; not to promote virtue and happiness but vice, crime, and misery. Hence the initial crime of this miserable business is in wickedly destroying man's God-given meat. Hence every person engaged in the business is doing wrong; the government that permits its existence permits a wrong; to license it is to grant indulgences for a consideration to commit a wrong; and the experience of past centuries demonstrate that the traffic is the mother of four-fifths of the higher and nine-tenths of all crimes,—hence the revenues, the wealth, filched from the many and given to the few by the traffic, and for which it returns less than no value, is quite properly termed "blood money," and its centres of business, the saloons, are the favorite resorts of criminals, the schools and primaries of all wickedness and villainy. Of the specimens existing in France (and I presume wine-shops are no worse than rum-shops) Charles Dickens says: "The wine-shops are the colleges and chapels of the poor in France. History, morals, politics, jurisprudence, and literature in iniquitous forms, are all taught in these colleges and chapels, where professors of evil continually deliver those lessons, and where hymns are sung nightly to the demons of demoralization. In those haunts of the poor theft is taught as the morality of property, falsehood as speech, and assassination as the justice of the people. It is in the wine-shop the cabman is taught to think it heroic to shoot the middle class man who disputes his fare. It is in the wine-shop the workman is taught to admire the man who slabs his faithless mistress. It is in the wine-shop the doom is pronounced of the employer who lowers the pay on the employed. The wine-shops breed, in a physical atmosphere of malaria and a moral pestilence of envy and vengeance, the men of crime and revolution. Hunger is proverbially a bad counsellor, but drink is worse."

That Mr. Dickens has not overdrawn the picture will be readily conceded by most men of observation and intelligence. To license therefore, and thereby perpetuate and protect such institutions, is to foster and give life and strength to a viper whose fangs are fixed firmly upon the nation's throat by continuing to demoralize the people, and to maintain a continued warfare against their homes, their schools, and moralizing agencies of every kind. Its deplorable fruits are so manifest in Liverpool, G. B., that it drew

from Prof. Huxley the following, at a Social Science Conference recently: "Since I have walked through your great town of Liverpool, I have soon fully as many savages, and as degraded savages, as in Australia, nay, worse. I declare it has been shocking to me, walking through your streets to see unwashed and unkempt brutalized people side by side with the greatest refinement and greatest luxury. . . . Talk of political questions. . . . The man who can see, I think, will observe that in those times there lies beneath all these questions the greatest question—Whether that profligate misery, which dogs the footsteps of modern civilization, should be allowed to exist? . . . I say I believe that it is the greatest political question of the future. If you could only see the right way of doing it, I could see no nobler work than to go with you in that object."

That right way is made clear in the Book of Books, has long since been proclaimed by the friends of humanity, found its way into statute law in Maine thirty years ago, and is doing its work grandly in a thousand localities, is intensely aggressive, and will ere long utterly destroy the whole iniquitous business.

Senator Blair, of the United States, said recently in an article published in the *North American Review*: "The doctrine that would justify the licensing of the liquor traffic, which is the parent of a large percentage of all crime, would justify the licensing any of the crimes of which it is the parent"—a doctrine which appears to me self-evident, and license applied to crime and wrong-doing has always proved to be a deplorable failure, and must in the nature of things continue to fail, if the Bible is of Divine inspiration, because it is an attempt to make right that which God says is wrong.

Yours, very respectfully,

SILEX.

MEDICAL NOTES.

To the Editor of the Critic:

DEAR SIR,—“Medical Notes, by a Staff Correspondent,” in your last issue, are a decidedly critical commentary upon the topics of consideration.

As your correspondent did me the honor of personal mention, I wish to thank him, and also to ask him for explanations upon some points not perfectly clear to me; and in order that I may not be a mendicant in this particular, I shall answer some problems concerning which he is not perfectly decided in his own mind. 1st—Your correspondent writes: “Dr. Slayter seems to have the best of them, judging from the numbers who are canonizing him from all directions.” Why? Would it be upon the score that any individual who puts himself wrongfully at variance with the rules and usages of a community, society or profession, and for which the members take him to task, that he consequently “has the best of them?” 2nd—“Truly these M. D.’s are a fighting lot, but then it amuses the public.” How? Is it upon the score that all agitations, all efforts at reform, or for maintaining law and order only “amuse the public?” 3rd—“A life devoted to assisting and relieving poor humanity, and to worrying one another is the lot of the average doctor.” I beg to endorse the former and to dissent from the latter sentiment of the foregoing. The (few) doctors who employ themselves by worrying one another (and the whole profession) are far below the “average” in manly honor and integrity, and far above the “average” in selfish, unprofessional aims and motives: hence they are not an “average doctor.” 4th—“All doctors are true to ethics until they interfere with themselves, when they ignore them or use them as a rod for a fellow physician’s back.” The above is slightly ambiguous as well as incorrect. “All doctors are” not “true to ethics” at any time; and ethics would not “interfere” with their best and true interests; nor with one more than another; and it is not those who “ignore” ethics who “use them as a rod for a fellow physician’s back,” but *vice versa*. 5th—“The unregistered physicians are having a hard time of it between the Medical Board, Medical Society, and licensed fellows, but they all have a large practice—a thing which always brings comfort to a physician’s soul and plenty of money in his pocket.” Does the money put “in the pocket” of the highwayman and outlaw bring more “comfort to the soul” than if honorably placed there? Those “unlicensed” must be truly depraved. 6th—“We cannot see why the public should not know (by it being advertised) of a cure being made by this or that physician. For conscience sake let them be known.” Most “genial current of the soul.” Let us see: there are a number of diseases of about the same moment to the patient and physician, but I will not enumerate all the—*ilisos*,—*itisos*,—*algias*, and—*rheos*,—but if a number of these disorders are of equal moment, then the “public should know of a cure being made” in one case as well as another. Granted.

Now, if your correspondent is not a most unsophisticated gentleman in “this present evil world,” I would ask him if he knows of no diseases that he, in the capacity of husband, paterfamilias, brother, or even as a dude lover, if perchance he should become afflicted, would for humanity’s sake, or “for conscience sake,” for “this physician or that physician’s sake,” “let the public know of a cure being made.” I think so. Then if the medical profession has decided that since many of human ills, by reason of their origin and nature, require secrecy and silence, “unto the children of the third and fourth generations,” we shall publish (for the sake of advertising ourselves) nothing, thereby proving that we are a modest, dignified profession, and depend on our merits for reputation and success. These are some and sufficient reasons, friend of the “staff,” that cures should not be known to the public. It would not be nice history, nor good reading for our children, although it might perhaps be “amusing to the public.” And now I shall ask but one more question:—What is to be understood by the admonition, “Lay on, doctor, although the lash may rebound upon your own back?” If he fears that I may fall a victim to the lash, by committing similar acts, then, I beg to assure him, he has no grounds for solicitation; or if he fears that I may

suffer from the "rod" used by some, with whom ethics have "interfered," I do not ask any sympathy or assistance.

In conclusion, I would say a critic is looked upon as wise, his words as worthy of all acceptance and meant for repentance, hence he should not criticize in a careless, shilly-shally way concerning matters of importance, nor connive at questionable acts,—much less to put a premium upon them to the detriment of those interested in the cause of straightforwardness and probity. He should not only have the will to do right, but he should have the way to do so by understanding the subject about which he writes.

Yours truly,

D. C. ALLAN, M. D.

Amherst, N. S., July 5th, 1885.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS FROM G. G. C.

LONDON, G. B.

DEAR CRITIC,—I send you the following extracts from letters lately received from my brother Captain Challice, of the Commissariat Transport Staff, who is now stationed at Suakim.

As that garrison is one of great interest at the present time, and as the writer is one of your first correspondents, I thought the contribution would not be altogether void of interest.

R. G. C.

SUAKIM, ———.

I am now under a roof, but such a roof! The room is lofty with a wooden raftered ceiling, and the walls whitewashed. The whitewash, however, peels off constantly in the heat, and drops on one's clothes, and papers, and everything. The air is not air, but hot steam, which has rusted my keys and knives and pens, and made me utterly limp. I am by the waterside, just where all the transports are, and the water is poisoned by the discharge of filth from those vessels. The meat turns bad three or four hours after it is killed.

The issues of bread and meat are 11,000 to 14,000 lbs. daily. A corporal asks me every evening how many oxen I want killed, and this is a matter of terrible anxiety. If I kill too many, I am responsible for the waste of hundreds of pounds of meat, because it will not keep till next issue. If I do not kill enough, the troops will complain, because they hate preserved meat, and they are not to have it, if fresh is procurable. I have persuaded an ice-ship to freeze supplies for me, and this relieves me of some trouble in the matter. I have only seen rain once since I left England. The country round here is barren to a ghostly degree. There are no trees, or grasses of any kind, only sand, sand sand, and gaunt, naked, craggy hills in the distance. With the pitiless vertical sun flaming down from the blinding blue sky, the whole world looks under it as red and lurid as a landscape in Dante's Inferno.

I have a horse. He nearly killed himself and me the other day. I was crossing from an island to the mainland by a causeway, which is a railroad and road at the same time. Now my beast has a particular objection to trains, and on the occasion I speak of, he lost all self-control, and backed in a panic, in spite of all my efforts to guide him, right on to the rails, just as a train was coming along. The train came dead slow, but could not stop in time, so I throw myself with a spring flat on my face on the road alongside, and just cleared the rails. The horse then moved off, but too late, for the train bumped him, and gave him a bruise, which lamed him for a week afterwards. I was not hurt because the road was soft, and my hands saved my face.

I rode from Otao to Suakim, a distance of 18 or 20 miles, in one day, and passed nothing of interest on the way except five dead camels.

I have a roof over my head, but I never dare sleep under it. I take my bed out into the open air, and sleep there in peace from 8 p. m. till 4.45 a. m. (good healthy hours).

Two water rats [my stores are at the water's edge] came out the other night, and yelled and screamed at my bedside. I woke up, and saw them fighting; they were as large as rabbits in the moonlight. I swim every evening to one of the ships in the harbor, a distance of 400 yards, and then plunge off the ship's side, a dive of 18 feet at the least. I got your letters and some CRITICS.

Sometimes pulpit orators are at a loss for a subject, and church-goers complain that they listen to the same line of argument week after week. Why not take up something practical occasionally, something for the good of humanity, and let abstract theories rest for the nonce? While the saving of sinners is a noble and a holy work, to save people from sin and misery and degradation is far higher. Female and child life in New England factories would be a subject full of interest. How shirt-makers in New York exist on their scant allowance might serve as a morning lesson. Life in the coal mines would furnish pulpit thunder for half a year to any minister wishing to take a new departure. The shot-gun and eviction policy would make a beautiful word picture for a certain class.—*Craftsman*.

The old saying "corporations have no souls" does not always hold true. During the latter portion of last year the Bowdoin Paper Company of Topsham cut down the pay of their employees, the reduction being about ten per cent. Recently the company decided not only to restore the old wages but to refund their money which had been withheld, and within the past few days the various employees have been paid this sum.

Indiana Legislature has passed a law forbidding the importation of foreign contract labor into that State, also to compel corporations to pay wages regularly and in cash so as to stop the store order system.—*The Carpenter*.

SNAPS AND SCRAPS.

A writer whose aims are always high and whose judgment is usually sound has no reason to shrink from criticism, and is likely to take a friendly remonstrance in a friendly spirit. It was in reliance on this likelihood that I presumed to question the moderation of a late utterance of "Franc-Tirour," and the graceful words in which he has excused my presumption have proved that my confidence was well placed.

A very worthy gentleman of my acquaintance who has been to Egypt and the Holy Land has been extremely Oriental ever since. He is as fond as Mrs. Malaprop of "an allegory from the banks of the Nile." One Sunday he was discoursing about the burden of sin. "There is an Eastern legend," he said, "that a certain wicked patriarch was changed into a camel as a punishment for his iniquities. And the hump of the camel typifies the load of sin. The burden of original sin, like the camel's hump, comes into the world with us. When the patient dromodary has journeyed far into the desert and passed weeks without a draught of water and exhausted the reserve coils in his stomach, then his hump shrinks and disappears. So the hump that we all have, the burden of unborn sin that Christian bore, grows lighter by patient effort and by faithful toil."

I noticed among the Canadian items in last week's *Critic* that "a correspondent of the *Montreal Post* says Mr. Finch perfectly understands Mr. Goldwin Smith and anticipated the latter in throwing out the epithet 'blackguard.'" should have felt ashamed of the *Critic* if it had not strongly deprecated this low and false insinuation. Only a few Canadians are grateful enough to Goldwin Smith for his disinterested services to their country. He could devote all his time to increasing his already great fame by contributions to the most influential reviews and magazines that exist: he gives much of his time to [often thankless] efforts to improve the social life and the literature and politics and prosperity of his adopted country. And he has given his money to supply us with the inestimable boon of a really independent and high-toned journal. I sometimes differ from his views, but I feel that few of his vituperators are worthy to unloose the latchet of his shoes.

It is said that a ball was given in New York a couple of months ago by a fashionable lady in honor of her receiving her divorce papers. The next enterprising Yankee who starts a new religion, fully abreast of the times, will doubtless create a sacrament of separation.

Of \$20,000 subscribed for a monument for President Lincoln at Washington, about \$18,000 is said to have been spent on fees and designs for the memorial, the construction of which has not yet begun. The trustees of the fund seem likely to erect a monument of brass—for themselves.

"The police of St. Petersburg," says *Truth*, "have been for some time puzzled by the conduct of a remarkable class of thieves, who committed robbery in the open day and, moreover, with ostentation. They were Finns, and were all young men. When arrested, they calmly pleaded guilty and were sentenced to imprisonment for terms varying from one to three months. At the expiration of their sentence they promptly disappeared. It turned out that they had returned to their native country and had there resumed their several avocations without loss of social position. The law of Finland forbids the enrolment in the army of any persons who have undergone imprisonment for civil offences, so these enterprising Finns had deliberately sought imprisonment in order to avoid conscription."

Our purses are at least safe from robbery prompted by a desire to escape conscription: firstly, because we have no Russian law of enrolment or of exemption, and lastly because *not a single* Nova Scotian volunteer wanted to shirk his military duty—according to a certain commanding officer, as reported in the newspapers.

"Splendide mendax" ("nobly untruthful") Horace called a somewhat mythical young lady who broke a naughty promise in order to save the life of her husband. May not the officer also be called "splendide mendax," who goes into hyperbole to save the honor of his fellow volunteers?

Kama, the ruler of Soshong, the capital of the northern Bechuana, is a consistent prohibitionist. Alcohol in any shape is forbidden in his dominions. Any white trader selling liquor is fined up to a hundred pounds, any subject brewing is expelled from the country. All, from the chief down, are staunch teetotalers.

Dr. Aurel Schulz has discovered another strange tribe by the Kabengo River in the interior of South Africa. It is called the Makuba tribe. The Makubas are expert husbandmen and, though fine athletic fellows, are so averse to shedding blood that a man of a neighboring tribe is generally ready to back himself to fight fifty Makubas.

The Arcadian traits of temperance and peacefulness that mark these rude tribes are likely to disappear when they have been thoroughly civilized (!) and Europeanized.

"'Tis the apparel makes the man,"
Said Jones, and Smith returned this answer:
"It may, my friend, but no one can
Assert it of the ballet dancer."

—*Doston Courier*.

The nobler aphorism, "Worth makes the man" is not applicable to the male sex universally. In the most fashionable circles *Worth* makes the woman.

SNARLER.

HERE AND THERE

Men of natural energy cannot long be quiet. Nature filled them with the desire and power to act.

There has been no such steady clear weather, in this part of the country, for years. Let the oldest inhabitant dispute this, and it will be a cold and disagreeable day in his calendar.

I have seen men who when hungry, would wrestle with a steam engine; but who after dinner, would give the wife an outfit for the asking.

A one-dollar subscription would give Joe Howe a splendid monument.

As I predicted, the Hon. J. W. Longley is coming to the fore in the political world. Of course, as he grows older, and more assured of his power and position, he will lose that virulence which characterizes his remarks respecting opponents. He is a very ambitious man, but then no man can be too ambitious.

With all due deference to Str. John's adversaries, "Old To-morrow," as some are pleased to call him, is by far the ablest statesman and politician that Canada has yet produced.

A man who at seventy years of age, can hold the supreme power in a land of restless spirits and ambitious men, must be a remarkable man, and he is.

Bright is half a truth, Disraeli was the other half. Gladstone has been looking for the whole truth, but will never know when he gets it.

A man who, half a century ago advocated human slavery, and one year ago hesitated to rescue Gordon, is not the man to represent progressive humanity or British traditions; and he has ceased to represent them. "So mote it be."

Salisbury, though perhaps not a great man, voices the old, sturdy, proud, spirited Englishman.

Poor old Spain, attacked in her decrepit old age, by the world-bred cholera; thousands of her inhabitants dying or fleeing, one cannot help pitying this remnant of a once mighty Empire, which when filled with ambitious spirits, adorned with art, and surrounded with luxury, was the admiration of the world.

I believe in every man having some one business that he thoroughly studies and understands; after that if he can accomplish more, all right.

I consider Cæsar the greatest man that ever lived yet he was not successful in all things. He controlling the world, with tens of thousands of men who would have stood between him and any harm, allowed himself to be publicly stabbed to death by a few miserable fanatics.

The bulk of mankind reside north of the equator, but the continent of Australia, and the Island of New Zealand, now being peopled by the most energetic race of modern times, will probably be the one great exception to the universal desert of human intellect and energy, south of the equator.

There are more English-speaking people in the United States than in the rest of the world.

In the United States, there are more men of English descent than in England; more Irishmen, than in Ireland, and as many Scotchmen, as there are in Scotland.

Among the races of men of strong, physical organization, you must expect a few, at least, will tend to brutality, while among races more delicate, physically, and of more refined minds, you may expect to find the visionary enthusiast, the fanatic, and the crank.

I have seen it stated in numberless newspapers that bald-headed men never become insane. This is not true; but you will find more of them in jail, and still more at the theatre, than in Mount Hope.

It is said experience teaches fools, yet we have seen it take some dreadful experiences to teach men of good minds naturally. It is harder to teach a man of intellect some things than it is a fool.

J. P. G.

YACHTING NOTES.

The present season is a most delightful one for the owners of yachts and smaller boats upon our harbor. Several of our enterprising yachtsmen have been cruising along our coast, and have received and enjoyed the hospitality of those residing in the fishing villages, lying east and west of Halifax. A few days since a yachting party visited Cow Bay, and it is stated on good authority that several of them in attempting to land in a small boat upon the beach, were ruthlessly set upon by the advancing surf, and narrowly escaped a watery grave. No doubt the charms of Cow Bay are attractive to out aquatic sportsmen, but before undertaking another trip of the kind they had better make a contract with Dorcas and thus save the necessity of a long walk and sore extremities.

We would like to see some of our yachtsmen study boating through the surf, what think you Mr. P——?

Owing to the light breeze on Saturday last, the owners of our larger and heavily ballasted yachts were disappointed, nevertheless the annual race for the Archibald cup came off, being won by the Mentor.

"The Mentor is a clipper with a light breeze, but the Daphne can beat her when the breeze is fresh"—so says Captain Red and Black stripes.

The yacht owned by Mr Otto Weeks is unanimously pronounced the handsomest craft in the harbor.

It is said that Mr. Butler contemplates parting with his fine yacht.

Things seem quiet this summer in boating circles.

Cannot we have a grand regatta this summer?

The Harbor of Halifax, broad, deep, and exposed to sudden squalls should be an excellent training ground for skillful and careful yachtsmen.

The Mentor looks, under full sail, like a white butterfly, all wings and no body.

There is a young lady, hailing from Dartmouth, who sails a cat-rigged sloop to perfection.

They are now building fishing vessels in the province that look as dainty as pleasure yachts.

From a recent experience we know Halifax yachtsmen are a gay jolly lot. Thanks boys.

We have now so many young ladies who can "feather an oar" that, we would like to see a ladies race in our next amateur rowing races, say at the "bankers regatta."

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

It has been said that there would be no employment for labor if there was no capital; that if capital be destroyed, the market value of labor is destroyed. This is reasoning from a wrong standpoint; it is putting effect for cause and cause for effect. Capital is nothing but the surplus of labor, and capitalists use this surplus to employ labor again. But it does not follow that there would be no labor performed if there were no capital to pay for its performance. To labor is to produce, and therefore labor pays for itself, the capital or money being merely a medium of exchange. Production must go on that all may live. If there were no capital to pay for production, labor would have all it produces, whereas now it has but a very small part. When capital employs labor, paying therefor at the market price, it does so with the understanding that the work performed is worth more than the amount paid. This is called profit, which goes to the owner of capital as his share of the joint arrangement.

If capital (that is money or the accumulated profits from the product of labor) were destroyed, the earth would still yield as abundantly as before, and he who cultivates it would be the possessor of what he produced. All wealth comes originally from the earth, and capital, as we have said, is the surplus production above the needs of him who produces. This surplus is exchanged for articles produced by others through the medium of money. Men seek to control this medium of exchange, as thereby they are enabled to control, to a certain extent, production and distribution. But if all this so-called capital or medium of exchange were swept away, a workingman would still possess what is capital to him—the ability to labor. But if the supply of laborers were to be cut off, or the ability to labor curtailed, all the capital in the banks and strong boxes of the millionaires could not produce a day's allowance of food or a garment for protection against the elements.

Therefore capital is dependent upon labor, and not labor upon capital; labor was before capital and has a prior claim; labor is the more honorable, as it not only produces for its own needs, but supplies the idlers and drones and criminals with substance, while capital is held by those who did little or nothing toward its accumulation; who gathers where has not sowed, and reaps where it has not planted.—*The Craftsman*.

Experience proves that the trades union is a civilizing and conservative force. Outrages are sometimes committed by them, but these are fewer (and cheaper) than under the regime of disorganized and irresponsible mobs of dissatisfied laborers. To forbid the trade union is to feed conspiracy, and the so-called shrewd capitalist should be the first to see it.—*Chicago Tribune*.

The most valuable man in a labor society, as in other organizations, is not the one who "catches on behind" in the flood tide of prosperity, but rather he who is willing to help pull the boat against the stream, when hard work and untiring effort is needed.—*The Carpenter*.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL

Trade has been rather above the average for the past two or three weeks, and the weather keeping fine, with enough rain to preserve the crops, things are looking up, and many anticipate large crops in the fall. The country is looking exceedingly well, and with the exception of one or two places out of the line of travel, all parts seem to be improving. We are glad to note the determined stand taken by our wholesale Flour merchants with reference to the Millers and Jobbers in the Upper Provinces sending agents here to compete with their wholesale buyers, and we think this lesson will do good on all hands. It has come to be a regular custom for drummers to sell the wholesalers in Halifax, and after doing so to go to all parts of the country and sell to retailers, who, in the usual course, would buy from the large dealers. No one can object to our Upper Province producer and manufacturer selling to whomsoever he pleases, but as it is settled pretty well now that they can't have both the wholesale and retail trade, they must make up their minds to lose one or the other. We expect soon to hear that the stand taken by the flour importers is followed by jobbers in other lines, and the sooner the better for all concerned.

Flour continues in the same dull position, with a constantly falling market and slow sales. Rates are now down to about where they started

from to go up, and in spite of the anticipated short crop, there does not appear any sign of a rebound.

MOLASSES.—There have been several cargoes to hand lately, mostly Trinidad and Barbadoes, both of which have turned out quite satisfactory. Prices have advanced in the United States and the Upper Provinces, but the heavy stocks here have tended to keep prices easy. The outlook for the fall is decidedly promising, but this being a regular dull season, there is not much speculation.

SUGAR, after declining last month, as we predicted, has again advanced; but this being partly caused by the extra protective duties, and the large demand for preserving, it is believed prices will again recede, and that next month will see sugar cheaper than it has been since May.

The anticipated duty on Tea not having gone on, prices have quieted down to former basis, and the demand being only for regular trade, no advance can well be expected.

BUTTER.—About all the old has now been closed out, and holders of any large quantity have lost more than they would care to admit. The new is coming in freely from the country, and the usual lots from Montreal not being imported this season, quotations have been fairly well kept up.

CHEESE has advanced very much of late, and is now quite firm, with a good demand.

Eggs have been coming in regularly, and selling well at 13c.

TOBACCOS have advanced all round 8c. in consequence of the duty being raised that amount.

FISH—We think we are correct in repeating that the fish market in this city was never so dull as at present. Some fish are arriving from the shore, but the quantity is very small compared with former seasons. Up to the present the catch of mackerel on the coast of Nova Scotia is small. There are some mackerel being caught on the shore, the majority of which are small and No. 3. No large mackerel to be seen. Prices are about the same as last reported, viz: \$4, \$3.75, \$1.50 for No. 3 large, No. 3 and Small, from vessels and boats as they come in.

ALEWIVES.—Few are a riving, and prices are about \$2.25 to \$2.50 per bbl. The size of alewives are much larger than last year.

The shore codfishery is still very good, but few are coming to market. Prices are so low that fishermen are now holding back, hoping that later in the season the prices may advance. We hope it will, but we can see little or no prospects for high prices on any kind of fish this season. We quote codfish to equal \$2.75, to \$2.80 per qtl. and very dull; large shore codfish \$3.25 per qtl. Some few small lots of Bank codfish have arrived and were sold at about \$2.25 to \$2.50 per qtl. This quality of codfish is particularly good this season, we have had so much fine weather on the coast it has been of very great advantage in making. No full cargo of Bank codfish have yet come to market.

The catch of shore fat herring, as far as we can ascertain, is not up to an average, none have yet come to market. In some localities very few indeed have been taken, while in others some few more have been taken than last season; it is thought that prices will open at about \$2.75 to \$3.25 per bbl.

Late advices from Boston report that fish of all kinds in quite large quantities keep arriving. The American fishermen in the North Bay are taking quite large quantities of mackerel. The last sale of Nova Scotia large 3s. were \$6.50 per bbl. Any other kind of Nova Scotia mackerel that are in Boston market are not enquired for. We are sorry to learn that there are yet in the hands of Boston commission merchants large 3s. mackerel of last year's catch held for account of Nova Scotia shippers.

Sales of Georges cod \$3.12 for large and \$2.62 for medium. Large dry Bank cod \$3.50 to \$3.75, these sold at latter prices were dry and hard, fit for shipping.

GLOUCESTER.—This market keeps well supplied with all kinds of fish. Arrivals are coming in every day, some of the vessels arriving report mackerel not plenty; but all seem to have more or less—the size are medium and small. Last sales for pickled in the bbl. \$4 to \$4.75; \$4.50 to \$4.75 for rimmed—price very much same as last year at this time. Sales one year ago July 9, small \$2.50, medium \$3.50 to \$4, large \$7 to \$7.50.

The total receipts at Gloucester for the week ending July 9th, was as follows:—

Fares.	From	Cod pounds	Halibut pounds	Hake pounds	Cusk pounds	Bbl. Mackerel
30	Brown's Bank	648,000	12,200	.....	.....	.....
9	Georges	123,000	3,700	.....	.....	.....
3	Grand Banks	183,000	47,000	.....	.....	.....
3	Shore	42,000	.....	3000	3000	.....
23	Mackerel trips	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,417
68		996,000	62,900	3000	3000	3,417

One year ago, this week, only 1200 bbls. mackerel and 788,000 pounds codfish, were landed at this port.

We are sorry to learn of such depressed markets for our fish trade in the West India Islands. It is reported from the Jamaica market that day after day passes without the sale of a package of fish stuffs. Stocks are ample for some time and the general opinion among traders is, that this state of things will continue, as being consequent on the dearth of ground provisions. This state of things is to be regretted, as this market has always taken large quantities of pickled as well as dry fish. From all the information we can gather, other markets in the West Indies are in quite as bad a state—and now that the crop season is pretty well advanced it is not probable there will be much change for the better for some time to come. We had hoped to learn by this time that in consequence of the termination of the treaty with the United States, that orders for fish would be received from the Upper Canadian Provinces, but as far as we can ascertain, not an order

has reached this market. We have heard that some will not purchase, but expect to get all they require on consignment. They do not consign their products to this market for sale, and we do not see why they should expect us to consign fish to them. What goods come to this market from the Upper Canadian Provinces have to be paid for on shipment or so arranged that they are to be paid for on receipt. We hope they will see the necessity of reciprocal trade, taking our fish for their flour and other goods.

In our report of last week the fish market in the West Indies was reported as "very good," this should have read "not very good"

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.

CROCERIES.

SUGAR.		
Porto Rico	5 1/2 to 5 3/4	
Cut Leaf	4 1/2 to 4 3/4	
Crystallized	7 1/2 to 7 3/4	
Circle A	6 1/2 to 7	
Extra C	6 1/2 to 6 3/4	
Yellow C	5 1/2 to 5 3/4	
Yellow	5 1/2 to 5 3/4	
TEA		
Congou, Common	15 to 21	
" Fair	14 to 21	
" Good	21 to 27	
" Choice	21 to 31	
" Extra Choice	31 to 34	
OLIVE —Choice	25 to 34	
New Season's Teas will not be in this market before middle of August.		
MOLASSES.		
Clearing	27 to 29	
Trinidad	29 to 31	
Porto Rico new crop	30 to 31	
Barbadoes	30 to 31	
Demerara	32 to 37	
" M R	38	

The above quotations are made by a reliable wholesale house.

SOAPS		
Ivory bar	1 1/2	
Erasive	1 1/4	
Dominion	6	
Surprise	5 1/2	
Tiger	5 1/2	
Extra Pale	5 to 5 1/2	
Yellow Rose	5	
Mayflower	4 to 4 1/2	
Half Bred	4	
Imperial	4	
No 1 Family	3 1/2	
Acadia	3 1/2	
Jumbo	3 1/4	
Brant	3	
Congress	3	
Brown	3	
Toilet 15 to 20c. per doz		
DISCITS.		
Pine Bread	2 60 to 2 00	
Boston and Thin Family	6 1/2 to 7 1/4	
Soda	6 1/2 to 8	
do. in lib. boxes, 20 to case	8	
Fancy	8 to 15	
CONFECTIONERY		
Assorted in pails	12	
Mixed	11 to 20	
Lozenges	15 to 15	
1 cent goods, 112 in a box	3 1/2 to 1 1/2	
Toys per hundred	65 to 75	
Jams—different varieties	10 to 15	
Brooms	1 40 to 2 75	
Starch, Blue and White	7 to 9	
Prepared Corn	9	
BUTTER.		
Canadian, new	17 to 19	
N. S.	14 to 18	
Eggs	13	

SUNDRIES.

Tobacco—Black	30 to 40
" Bright	42 to 74
Blacking, per gross	5 00 to 4 00
Blacklead	2 00 to 10 00
Pearl Blue	2 50 to 3 00

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

POULTRY.

Fowls, per pair	60 to 70
Turkeys, per pound	16 to 20
Geese, each	2 m.c.
Ducks, per pair	60 to 75

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	15.00 to 15.25
" Am Plate	16.25 to 16.50
Pork, Mess, American	15.50 to 16.00
" American, clear	15.00 to 15.50
" P. E. I. Mess	14.00 to 15.50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess	13.00 to 15.00
" Prime Mess	12.50 to 13.00
Lard, Tubs and Pails	11 to 12
" Cases	12 1/2 to 13
Hams, P. E. I.	15 to 13 1/2
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	

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

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

BREADSTUFFS.
PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

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

Flour.		
Graham	8 50 to 6 00	
Patent high grades	5.10 to 5.50	
" mediums	5.10 to 5.50	
Superior Extra	4.50 to 5.00	
Lower grades	3.50 to 4.75	
(Patent)	4.75 to 5.15	
Corn Meal—Halifax ground	3.20 to 3.40	
"—Impure	3.20 to 3.25	
Bran per ton—Wheat	20 00 to 22 00	
"—Corn	14 00 to 20 00	
Shorts	22 00 to 24 00	
Middlings	25 00 to 28 00	
Cracked Corn	23 00 to 33 00	
" Oats	31 00	
" Barley	31 00	
Pea Meal per bbl.	3 75	
Feed Flour	3.25 to 3 50	
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs	48 to 50	
Barley " of 44 "	70 to 80	
" " of 48 "	70 to 80	
" " of 60 "	70 to 85	
Hay per ton	12 00 to 1 50	
Straw	8 00 to 9 00	

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL.		
Extra	none	
No. 1	none	
No. 2 large	none	
No. 2	none	
No. 3 large	4 00	
No. 3	2 50	
Small	1 50	
HERRING.		
No 1 Shore, July	none	
August and Sept.	none	
No. 1, Ingonish	none	
No 1 Round Shore	1.75 to 2.00	
No. 1, Labrador	none	
ALASKIAN	2.25 to 2.50	
CODFISH.		
Large Hard Shore	3.25	
Hard Shore, small	2.75	
Bank	2.25	
Bay	none	
Haddock	1.75	
HARK	1.75	
CEXK	none	
BOLDER	none	
FISH OILS.		
Coal A	.38 to .40	
Dog A	.17 to .29	
Pale Seal	none	
HARK SEEDS	45 to 50c per lb.	

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

FRUIT.

Apples—An cran, per bus., in crates	1.50 to 2 00
Strawberries, per qt.	8c to 10c
" per pail	1.00 to 1.25
" per half pail	50 to 75
Gooseberries, per qt.	10 to 15

JOSEPH B. BROWN, 144 Barrington Street, Halifax.

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m.	25.00 to 30.00
" Merchantable, do do.	14 00 to 17 00
" " No 2 do.	12 00 to 13 00
" Small, per m.	7 00 to 10 00
Spruce, dimension good, per m	10 00 to 12 50
" Merchantable, do do.	8 00 to 11 00
" Small, do do	6 00 to 8 00
Hemlock, do do	6 50 to 7 50
" common, do do	6 50 to 7 00
Shingles, No 1, pine, dry, do.	3 50 to 4 00
" No 2, pine, green do	1 25 to 2 00
" No 1, spruce, do do	1 10 to 1 20
Laths, per m	1 20 to 1 50
Hard wood, per cord	4 00 to 4 25
Soft wood "	2 25 to 2 50

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

No. 1 Wool Skins each	1 00
Season lot	25 to 50
Shorn and dry	20 to 40
Short Pelts	10 to 20
Wool—Jean washed, per pound	20
" unwashed	16 to 27
Green Hides—Ox, inspected, No 1	7
" " Cow	6 1/2
Salted Hides—Ox in Lots, No 1	7 1/2
" " Cow	6 1/2
Calf Skins	8 to 10
" Deacons, each	15 to 20
Lambskins	15 to 25

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

LOVE'S MAGIC CHARM.

(Continued.)

"I love her and I hate her," he said; "I would take her in my arms and carry her away where no one in the world could see her beautiful face but myself. I could spend my whole life in worshipping her—yet I hate her. She has ruined me—I could trample her life out. 'Go and marry Lady Darrell,' she said; I will obey her."

He returned to the house. No one noticed that his face was paler than usual, that his eyes were shadowed and strange; no one knew that his breath came in hot gasps, and that his heart with great irregular throbs.

"I will woo Lady Darrell and win her," he said; "and then Pauline shall suffer."

What a contrast that graceful woman, with her fair face and caressing manner, presented to the girl he had just left, with her passionate beauty and passionate scorn! Lady Darrell looked up at him with eyes of sweetest welcome.

"You have been out in the grounds," she said, gently; "the evening is very pleasant."

"Did you miss me, Lady Darrell—Elinor?" he asked, bending over her chair.

He saw a warm blush rising in her cheeks, and in his heart he felt some little contempt for the conquest so easily made.

"Did you miss me, Elinor?" he repeated. "You must let me call you Elinor—I think it is the sweetest name in all the world."

It was almost cruel to trifle with her, for, although she was conventional to the last degree, and had but little heart still what heart she had was all his. It was so easy to deceive her, too; she was so ready to believe in him and love him that her misplaced affection was almost pitiable. She raised her blue eyes to his; there was no secret in them for him.

"I am very glad my name pleases you," she said: "I never cared much for it before."

"But you will like it now?" he asked; and then bending over her chair, he whispered something that sent a warm, rosy flush over her face and neck.

Every one noticed the attention he paid her; Lady Hampton saw it, and disliked him more than ever. Lord Aynsley saw it, and knew that all hope of winning the beautiful widow was over for him. People made their comments upon it, some saying that it would be an excellent match, for Sir Oswald had been much attached to Captain Langton, others that Lady Darrell with her fair face and her large fortune, might have done better. There was something, too, in the captain's manner which puzzled simple-hearted people—something of fierce energy, which all the softness of word and look could not hide.

"There is not much doubt of what will be the next news from Darrell Court," said one to another.

No one blamed the young widow for marrying again, but there was a general expression of disappointment that she had not done better.

Those dwelling in the house foresaw what was about to take place. Aubrey Langton became the widow's shadow. Wherever she went he followed her; he made love to her with the most persevering assiduity, and it seemed to be with the energy of a man who had set himself a task and meant to go through with it.

He also assumed certain airs of mastership. He knew that he had but to speak one word and Darrell Court would be his. He spoke in a tone of authority, and the servants had already begun to look upon him as their master.

Silent, haughty, and reserved, Pauline Darrell stood aside and watched—watched with a silent kind of triumph which filled Miss Hastings with wonder—watched and spoke no word—allowed her contempt and dislike to be seen in every action, yet never uttered one word—watched like a beautiful, relentless spirit of fate.

Throughout the bright, long summer months Aubrey Langton stayed on at Darrell Court, and at last did what he intended to do—proposed to Lady Darrell. He was accepted. It was the end of July then, but, yielding to her regard for appearances, it was agreed that no further word should be said of marriage until the spring of the following year.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

"I HAVE HAD MY REVENGE!"

It was a warm, beautiful morning, with a dull haze laying over the fair summer earth; and Pauline Darrell, finding even the large, airy rooms too warm, went out to seek her favorite shade—the shelter of the great cedar tree. As she sat with her book in her hand—of which she never turned a page—Miss Hastings watched her, wondering at the dark shadow that had fallen over her beauty, wondering at the concentration of thought in her face, wondering whether this shadow of disappointment would darken all her life or if it would pass away, wondering if the vengeance to which she had vowed herself was planned yet; and to them, so silent and absorbed, came the pretty, bright vision of Lady Darrell, wearing a white morning dress with blue ribbons in her golden hair. The brightness and firmness of the morning seemed to linger on her fair face, as she drew near them with a smile on her lips, and a look of half-proud shyness in her eyes.

"I am glad you are both here," she said; "I have something to tell you." The blush and the smile deepened. "Perhaps you can guess what it is. Miss Hastings, you are smiling—Pauline, you do not look at me. Captain Langton has asked me to be his wife, and I have consented."

Then she paused. Miss Hastings congratulated her, and wished her

much happiness. Pauline started at first, clasping her hands while her face grew white, and then she recovered herself and kept perfect silence.

"Pauline," said Lady Darrell, "I am very happy; do not shadow my happiness. Will you not wish me joy?"

"I cannot," replied the girl, in a trembling voice; "you will have no joy."

Then, seeing Lady Darrell's wondering face, she seemed to recover herself more completely.

"I will wish you," she said, bitterly, "as much happiness as you deserve."

"That would be but little," returned Lady Darrell, with a faint laugh; "I do not hold myself a particularly deserving person."

Then Miss Hastings, thinking they might come to a better understanding alone, went away, leaving them together.

Lady Darrell went up to the girl. She laid her hands on her arm appealingly, and raised her face with a pleading expression.

"Pauline," she said, her lips trembling with emotion, "after all I was your uncle's wife; for his sake you might show me a little kindness. Marriage is a tie for life, not a bond for one day. Oh, Pauline, Pauline, if there is any reason why I should not marry Aubrey Langton, tell it—for Heaven's sake, tell it! Your manner is always so strange to me; if you know anything against him, tell me now before it is too late—tell me!"

There fell over them a profound silence, broken only by the sweet, cheery music of a bird singing in the cedar tree, and the faint sighing of the wind among the leaves.

"Tell me, for Heaven's sake!" repeated Lady Darrell, her grasp tightening on Pauline's arm.

"I have nothing to tell," was the curt reply. "Pray do not hold my arm so tightly, Lady Darrell; I have nothing to tell."

"Do not deceive me—there must be some reason for your strange manner. Tell it to me now, before it is too late."

There was almost an agony of pleading in her face and voice, but Pauline turned resolutely away, leaving her beneath the cedar alone.

"I must be mistaken," Lady Darrell thought. "What can she know of him? I must be wrong to doubt him; surely if I doubt him I shall doubt Heaven itself. It is her manner—her awkward manner—nothing more."

And she tried her best to dismiss all thoughts of Pauline from her mind, and give herself to her newly-found happiness.

"Pauline," said Miss Hastings, sorrowfully, when she rejoined the girl, "I cannot understand you."

"I do not quite understand myself," returned Miss Darrell. "I do not think I had any weakness or pity in my heart, but I find it is there."

"You frighten me," said Miss Hastings. "What makes you so strange? Oh, Pauline, throw it off. This black shadow that envelopes you, and forget this idea of vengeance which has so completely changed you!"

She looked up with a smile—a hard, bitter smile.

"I shall have had my revenge," she said, gloomily, "when she has married him."

Nor could any entreaties, any prayers of the kind-hearted woman move her to say more.

Whether the mysterious and uncertain aspect of things preyed upon Miss Hastings' mind, whether she grieved over her pupil and allowed that grief to disturb her, was never revealed, but in the month of August she became seriously ill—not ill enough to be obliged to keep her room, but her health and her strength failed her, and day by day she became weaker and less able to make any exertion.

Lady Darrell sent for Doctor Helmsden, and he advised Miss Hastings to go to the sea-side at once, and to remain there during the autumn. At her earnest request Pauline consented to accompany her.

"The change will do you good as well as myself," said the anxious lady; and Miss Darrell saw that she was thinking how much better it would be that she should leave Darrell Court.

"I will go," she said; "I know what you are thinking of. My vengeance is nearly accomplished. There is no reason now why I should remain here."

After many consultations it was agreed that they should go to the pretty little watering-place called Omberleigh. Many things recommended it; the coast was sheltered, the scenery beautiful, the little town itself very quiet, the visitors were few and of the higher class. It was not possible to find a prettier spot than Omberleigh.

Lady Darrell was generosity itself. In her quiet, amiable way she liked Miss Hastings as well as she was capable of liking any one. She insisted upon making all kinds of arrangements for the governess—she was to have every comfort, every luxury.

"And you must do nothing," she said, in her most caressing manner, "but try to get well. I shall expect to see you looking quite young and blooming when you return."

Lady Darrell had already written to Omberleigh, and, through an agent there, had secured beautiful apartments. When Miss Hastings half remonstrated with her, she laughed.

"I have nothing to do," she said, "but make every one happy; and it is my duty to find you always a comfortable home."

Lady Darrell looked, as she was in those days, a most happy woman. She seemed to have grown younger and fairer. The height of her ambition, the height of her happiness, was reached at last. She was rich in the world's goods, and it was in her power to make the man she loved rich and powerful too. She was, for the first time in her life, pleasing her own heart; and happiness made her more tender, more amiable, more considerate and thoughtful for others.

Lady Hampton mourned over the great mistake her niece was making. She had whispered in confidence to all her dear friends that Elinor was

really going to throw herself away on the captain after all. It was such a pity, she said, when Lord Ansley was so deeply in love with her.

"But then," she concluded, with a sigh, "it is a matter in which I cannot interfere."

Yet, looking at Lady Darroll's bright, happy face, she could not quite regret the captain's existence.

"You will be lonely, Lady Darroll," said Miss Hastings, the evening before her journey.

She never forgot the light that spread over the fair young face—the intense happiness that shone in the blue eyes.

"No," she returned, with a sign of unutterable content, "I shall never be lonely again. I have thoughts and memories that keep my heart warm—all loneliness or sorrow is over for me."

On the morrow Miss Darroll and the governess were to go to Omberloigh, but the same night Lady Darroll went to Pauline's room.

"I hope you will excuse me," she said, when the girl looked up in haughty surprise. "I want to say a few words to you before you go."

The cool formal terms on which they lived were set aside, and for the first time Lady Darroll visited Pauline in her room.

"I want to ask you one great favor," continued Lady Darroll. "Will you promise me that Miss Hastings shall not wait for anything? She is far from strong."

"I shall consider Miss Hastings my own especial charge," said Pauline.

"But you must allow me to help you. I have a very great affection for her, and desire nothing better than to prove it by kind actions."

"Miss Hastings would be very grateful to you if she knew it," said Pauline.

"But I do not want her to be grateful. I do not want her to know anything about it. With all her gentleness, Miss Hastings had an independence quite her own—an independence that I respect greatly; but it is quite possible, you know, Pauline, to manage an invalid—to provide good wine and little delicacies."

"I will do all that myself," observed the young girl.

Lady Darroll went nearer to her.

"Pauline," she said gently, "you have always repelled every effort of mine; you would not be friends with me. But now, dear—now that I am much happier, that I have no cloud in my sky save the shadow of your averted face—be a little kinder to me. Say that you forgive me, if I have wronged you."

"You have wronged me, Lady Darroll, and you know it. For me to talk of forgiveness is only a farce; it is too late for that. I have had my revenge!"

Lady Darroll looked up at her with a startled face.

"What is that you say, Pauline?"

"I repeat it," said the girl, huskily—"I have had my revenge!"

"What can you mean? Nothing of moment has happened to me. You are jesting, Pauline."

"It would be well for you if I were," said the girl; but I tell you in all truth I have had my revenge!"

And those words sounded in Lady Darroll's ears long after Pauline had left Darroll Court.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

THE STRANGER ON THE SANDS.

The tide was coming in, the sun setting over the sea; the crimson and golden light seemed to be reflected in each drop of water until the waves were one mass of heaving roseate gold; a sweet western wind laden with rich, aromatic odors from the pine woods seemed to kiss the waves as they touched the shore and broke into sheets of beautiful white foam. It was such a sunset and such a sea—such a calm and holy stillness. The golden waters stretched out as far and wide as the eye could reach. The yellow sands were clear and smooth; the cliffs that bounded the coast were steep and covered with a luxuriant green foliage. Pauline Darroll had gone to the beach, leaving Miss Hastings, who already felt much better, to the enjoyment of an hour's solitude.

There was a small niche in one of the rocks, and the young girl sat down in it, with the broad, beautiful expanse of water spread out before her, and the shining waves breaking at her feet. She had brought a book with her, but she read little; the story did not please her. The hero of it was too perfect. With her eyes fixed on the golden, heaving expanse of water, she was thinking of the difference between men in books and men in real life. In books they were all either brave or vicious—either very noble or very base.

She passed in review all the men she had ever known, beginning with her kind-hearted, gentle father, the clever humorist artist, who could define a man's character in an epigram so skillfully. He was no hero of romance; he liked his cigar, his "glass" and his jest. She thought of all his rugged, picturesque artist-comrades, blunt of speech, honest of heart, open-handed, generous, self-sacrificing men, who never envied a comrade's prosperity, nor did even their greatest enemy an evil turn; yet they were not heroes of romance. She thought of Sir Oswald—the stately gentleman of the old school, who had held his name and race so dear, yet had made so fatal an error in his marriage and will. She thought of the captain, handsome and polished in manner, and her face grew pale as she remembered him. She thought of Lord Ansley, for whom she had a friendly liking, not unmingled with wonder that he could so deeply love the fair, soft-voiced, inane Lady Darroll.

Then she began to reflect how strange it was that she had lived until now, yet had never seen a man whom she could love. Her beautiful lips curled in scorn as she thought of it.

(To be continued.)

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LECTURE!

Rev. Wm. Almon DesBrisay, Ph D., G. Chaplain of I. O. O. F., K. of P. and K. T., will Lecture in Argyle Hall, (op. St. Paul's Church), on Monday Evening, July 13th, at 8 o'clock. Subject—Along the Shores of Sable Island, Illustrated Chart and Pictures. Admission Tickets 15c.; Reserved Seats, 25c. Tickets for sale at Miss Hodges, 161 Barrington St.; J. Godfrey Smith, 147 Hollis St.; J. C. Mahon, 97 Barrington St.; Wm. Cossip, 103 Granville St.; Mrs. Gossip, Cor. Argyle and Prince Sts.; J. An Snow, Sexton St. Paul's Church; and J. R. Gordon, Corner Poplar Grove and Jacob Streets.

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The large and well furnished Steamer MARION will leave Port Mulgrave, for Sydney and Intermediate Ports, every TUESDAY.

THURSDAY and SATURDAY, on arrival of I. C. R. Train, due at 2.10 p.m., Railway time. Returning will leave Sydney every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 6 p.m., connecting with the I. C. R. Train leaving Mulgrave for the West at 12 noon.

The well-known favorite Steamer NEPTUNE will leave Port Mulgrave for Sydney via the St. Peter's Canal and East Bay on arrival of Train daily, returning following morning in time for train.

The fast Iron Steamer MAY QUEEN will run between Baddeck, Whycomagh, Little Bras d'Or, Christmas Island and West Bay, connecting with steamer at Baddeck.

The large and commodious Steamer CLYDE will be placed on the route as soon as travel demands.

Tickets can be purchased and information given at all Ticket Offices of the I. C. Railway, and at office of

J. S. MACLEAN & CO.,
Agents.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LOCAL.

Mr. Ross, M. P. P., of Lunenburg, is a guest of the International.

Mr. James Crowe, the well-known Colchester ship-builder, paid the city this week one of his "semi-occasional" visits.

Col. James, of Richmond, wife and family, are making one of their annual visits, to escape the almost torrid heat of their Southern home. They have many friends to welcome them. Mrs. Col. James is the daughter of the late Judge McCully.

The quarterly meeting of the Amalgamated Trades' Union will be held in their rooms, Mechanics Hall, 200 Barrington Street, on Wednesday evening, July 22nd, at 8 o'clock.

School closings have been the order of the day, and the worn-out teachers and muddled pupils are now to have a few weeks of relaxation. Among the juvenile private schools in the city, that of the Misses Forbes, in Brouton Street, appears to be most popular. Certain it is, that the young lads and lasses in this excellent school are well taught; and we should judge, from the examination which we attended, that the instruction given was of the right sort.

Mr. J. S. MacLean was invited to address the Y. M. C. Association, of Sydney, on Sabbath last. Mr. MacLean delivered an earnest and able address, and in the course of his remarks, he gave the most convincing proofs of the excellent work being done by this Christian institution.

The match games between the Tennis Clubs of Windsor and Halifax resulted in a tie; in the first game, however, the score was relatively higher than was that of the winning Windsor club in the second game.

The CRITIC has now five active canvassers in different parts of Nova Scotia, but there is still room for more. Agents are wanted in all the principal towns of the Province. Applications should be forwarded without delay.

Mr. W. F. Proctor and bride have returned to Moncton, after a short and pleasant trip in the New England States. In stealing from Acadia one of its fairest daughters, Mr. Proctor acted wisely, and we forgive the theft, but as Moncton has gained thereby, we shall debit her with the same.

Breakfast parties are just now the order of the day amongst the elite of Halifax. The pure air, the bright skies, the luscious strawberries, and the charming society, make these novel entertainments most attractive.

Our Canadian volunteers are to receive a tangible recognition from the Government in the form of a double homestead grant of land in the North-West; the same is to be free from all fees and taxes to July 1st, 1886. To those volunteers not wishing to settle in the country, an allowance of eighty dollars, in scrip, is to be made in lieu of the land grant.

Edward Withers, who has for the past few months been suffering from mental derangement, died on Tuesday morning last, from the effects of poison, administered by himself, after having fatally shot his only daughter, Maggie. The terrible tragedy created a great sensation in Halifax, and many were the expressions of grief, horror, and regret. Miss Withers was a most estimable young lady, and was the affianced bride of Captain Rudolf. Mr. Withers was generally regarded in the Custom House as an able official, and was always most prompt and industrious in the discharge of his duties. This tragedy, which was the result of temporary insanity, indicates the necessity of taking immediate action when symptoms of insanity are first developed. Had Mr. Withers been placed in Mount Hope Asylum several weeks ago, the tragedy might have been averted, as it is, the public should take the lesson to heart. The bereaved widow and her sons have the heartfelt sympathy of the community, in the terrible affliction they are called upon to bear.

Messrs. A. C. Ross, of North Sydney, and D. A. Hearn, of Arichat, have been enjoying a holiday in the city.

The salmon and lobster fishing both continue good. Salmon has rarely been so plentiful on our coasts as at present. In some parts of Cape Breton other kinds of fish are, this year, very abundant.

What a curious anomaly, that you can more cheaply take a trip from Halifax to Boston, than to some parts of Nova Scotia!

We understand that the travelling facilities through the Island of Cape Breton are better than ever before. Doubtless, many will treat themselves to the luxury of a trip over the Bras d'Or Lakes during the season.

A series of interesting letters, dealing with the Eastern Counties of the Province, will shortly appear in our columns. The writer is a cultured "down-easter," who is himself connected with the CRITIC.

The examination of the girls' high school, at St. Patrick's, on Friday last, was a telling tribute to the ability and industry of the teachers. Among the examiners were Dr. Allison, Prof. Weldon, Prof. Currie, Prof. Waddell, Archbishop O'Brien, Coms. Taylor, Ackhurst, O'Brien, Inglis, and ex-Chairman Walsh. Several of the examiners made speeches very complimentary both to teachers and pupils.

The city schools are sending about thirty-five candidates to the teachers' examination. Many of these are from the Brunswick street girls' high school; sixteen of them are from St. Patrick's.

The Young Men's Literary Association will, upon return of the Halifax, battalion, banquet those of their members now in the North-West. A pleasant evening may be looked for in the Y. M. L. A. on the night after the battalion's arrival home.

Messrs. O'Hearn, McEchen, Kennedy, Cameron, and Wall, have gone "down-east" to vacationize. From very primitive times, the wise men have exhibited a disposition to go east. In Nova Scotia, it is (in summer) a very healthful and commendable habit.

Mr. W. E. Roscoe, of Kentville, who makes frequent trips on law business, was in town for a few days the past week. Mr. Roscoe is rapidly advancing to the head of his profession.

Col. E. Johnston, U. S. Consul for Pictou, we observed in town this week. The Col. has had his appointment re-affirmed by President Cleveland, though, we believe, there will be some changes in the sub-Consuls in his district.

Mr. E. Mulhall and lady, of Liverpool, N. S., were in town for a few days last week. Mr. Mulhall is now doing a thriving business, and is one of the most enterprising merchants in Liverpool.

The Steamer "Edgar Stuart," which has for many years plied between the ports of Halifax and Yarmouth, was totally wrecked on Wednesday morning last, on Gull Rock, near Lockport. The passengers and crew were saved.

A sailor, belonging to the crew of the Boston City, was sent to the P. and C. hospital by Dr. Wickwire on Tuesday last. Dr. Hawkins, judging the man to be sick with smallpox, refused him admittance, and the man was obliged to walk to the steamer, which was at once quarantined, the man being sent to the smallpox hospital.

THE PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—On Wednesday morning, the Provincial Educational Association met at Truro. The following are the officers: President, Dr. Allison; Vice-president, Principal Calkin; Secretary, Supervisor McKay; Assistant Secretary, A. J. G. McEchen. The Association numbers among its members about three hundred and thirty persons. On Wednesday morning a lesson was given to a class in elementary *Physics* by Mr. Bank, a young man who has just graduated at the Normal School. Though the pupils were evidently fairly clever, they seemed to many teachers as not well-versed in the subject. The presence of such a large audience may have dismayed the bright looking little lads and lassies. A very interesting lesson on *Botany* was given to a class of boys and girls about 9 years of age, by Miss Reddie, a young Normalite. The pupils and the pupil-teacher acquitted themselves admirably. Superintendent Crockett of New Brunswick, read a very interesting paper, subject: "The Kindergarten and Other Educational Systems." He showed that many different systems had been fairly successful, because they were all founded on nature. Pestalozzi, Plato, Roger Ascham, were sketched and their characteristics described. Next came an able paper on "The Philosophy of Education," by Dr. Rand. He showed clearly that it was a mistake to pronounce all old systems useless or obsolete. We are too apt to go to extremes; he thought it high time for educators to become more conservative. He denied that the learner should touch only branches he loved. The unpleasant may very often be made pleasant; but even if not made pleasant, certain unattractive studies are to certain minds a vast benefit. Dr. Allison's paper and his various addresses were as usual characterized by candor, fairness, pointedness and common sense. Now, more than ever before, though the Dr. has always been a popular official, it was felt by the teachers that he is emphatically "The right man in the right place." Long may he fill the position he graces. (We have to hold over a fuller report of the proceedings.)

CANADIAN.

The government have placed in the supplementary estimates the sum of twelve thousand dollars for the survey of the Cape Breton railway, and have likewise placed the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for settling unpaid claims in connection with the Short Line Railway.

A Prince Albert correspondent furnishes the *Toronto Globe* with a translation of the diary of Riol, from which we quote the following:—

"The Spirit of God revealed to me that a battle had taken place about two miles on this side of Duck Lake. This has not been announced to me verbally, but has been communicated to my spirit in a more decided way than the form which an ordinary thought usually takes. I am morally certain that an event of this kind has taken place because it has been revealed to me that the Crees have in this rendered us a great service. The Divine communication itself terminated in an even more precise form, saying to me, "You will give to Tchekikam whatever he shall ask of you."

The spirit of God has spoken to me of the police. My God has condescended to say to me: If you miss them by this road (His Holiness pointed out to me the road which passes before the Church of St. Antoine and ascends), you will still have time to take them. It would only remain for you to take them on the bill. (The Spirit of God pointed out to me the hill, which is above Batoche.)

God reveals to me that we ought to bind the prisoners. I think that the voyage of Edward Dumont to Fort La Corne is going to do some good, and that he will intercept any fugitives from Prince Albert who might try to escape by steamboat.

The Canadian Pacific has been completed within ten miles of the summit of the Selkirks, and only seventy miles of the contract work this side of the Onderdonks remain to be finished. At present there are five thou-

sand men at work on the road, one thousand having been sent out within the last ten days, and inside of a month two thousand more will be forwarded. The line is now operating to the first crossing of the Columbia River, a distance of 1,025 miles from Winnipeg.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 15.—The Times has received a special from Jaglorabatun via Meahed, July 11, which says it is rumored the Russians have advanced in force to Zulfikar Pass, and are treating Persian territory as though it were Russian. The despatch also says the British frontier commission is moving nearer to Herat. Reinforcements are arriving at Askabad. The advance of the Russians has made the Afghans anxious, but they are determined to resolutely resist any attempt to seize their territory. They are puzzled at those warlike preparations of the Russians, under cover of pacific assurances. It is believed Gen. Alikanhoff, commander of the Russian advances, is determined to force on war, and that he is deceiving the Czar in regard to his real intentions.

TEHERAN, July 15.—A large number of Russian reinforcements have arrived at Merv and Pulikhisti during the past fortnight.

Forty thousand hands are thrown out of employment through the masons strike in Berlin. The masters refuse to negotiate with the men, and are beginning to employ foreigners.

DUBLIN, July 15.—The Munster bank has suspended. The bank carried on business as usual to-day, but it is reported that several cheques were not paid. After the usual closing an official notice was issued stating that the suspension was due to continued heavy withdrawals of deposits since the litigation of Jackson vs. the Munster bank directors and adding that by careful realization the bank's securities would be amply sufficient to discharge its liabilities.

The United States Government paid off \$9,150,000 of the national debt in June.

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

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

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

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

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The Rev. Mr. DesBrisay Will Lecture on the Popular Subject Along the Shores of Sable Island, Monday Evening, July 20th. at 8 o'clock. The Lecture will be highly interesting to all classes, and the Chart of the Island especially so to the Fishery for all the Schools. Admission for them are 25 CENTS, all others TEN CENTS.

SHIPPING NEWS.

LATEST MOVEMENTS OF NOVA SCOTIA VESSELS

RIO JANEIRO July 4—Ar ship Ella A Road, Hatfield, Cardiff. ST VINCENT, CV June 6—Cld barque Blue Bird Shaw, Malo. ANTWERP July 6—Ar barque Arnold, O'Brien, Philadelphia. ANCONA to July 9—Ar barque Annapolis, Barnaby, Philadelphia. CANTON, July 4—Sld barque Annie Burdill, Halifax. Rio Janeiro. FASTING July 6—Passed barque Hilla, Dawson, Pictou for Liverpool. LONDON July 5—Ar ship Athlon, Dexter, Philadelphia. LIVERPOOL, N Z, May 18—Ar barque Werrill, McLaren, McLaren, Newcastle, NSW. NEW YORK, June 6—Ar brig Saldeo, Dauphiny, Guantamao. RIO JANEIRO, June 13—Ar Barque Anna, Kirtland, New York. Sld June 7—Sch Rosignol, Vickery, St John, NB. 12—ship Ellen A Lead, Hatfield, Valparaiso. ROTTERDAM July 4—Sld barque Kings County, Saunders, New York. ST CATHERINE'S PORT, July 6—Passed ship Vanalco, Goudey, New York for London. ST VINCENT CV June 21—Sld schr Lillian, Hire, Boston. VICTORIA, BC, June 25—In port barque Mackay, McPherson, to lead lumber for Port Laidlaw. BELFAST, July 7—Sld barque N Mosier, Cook, Delaware Breakwater. LONDON July 7—Ar ship Vanalco, Goudey, New York. Sld barque Snow Queen, McKenzie, Philadelphia. LUNDY ISLAND, July 6—Passed by barque Emma Parker, Larsen, Pugwash, NS, for London. NEW YORK, July 7—Ar barque J H Martineau, Corrua. RIO JANEIRO previous to July 6—Ar barque Maggie O'Brien, Michael, Shields. WATERBURY, July 6—Ar ship Austria, Dexter, New York. Ar at Antwerp, July 5—barque Mary Agnes, Cardiff, Boston. MONTEVIDEO, July 1—Ar ship Bertie Bigelow, Walley, Cardiff. NEWBURYPORT, July 8—Ar brig Olive Branch Manthorn, Glace Bay. QUEBEC, July 9—Ar brig Myrtle, Carleton Place, N.S. RIO JANEIRO previous to July 6—Ar ship Lizzie Durill, Cain, Cardiff. Sld June 9—barque G M Stanwood, Welber, Bahia (to lead for United States or Halifax). In port June 15—ships Thomas N Hart, Blauvelt, for United States, Pacific or India; barque Hants County, Can; Frank Stafford, Smith; Ronance, Bishop; all without destinations reported. BARBADOS, June 23—Sld brig Edward D. Bannister, Portland. In port June 25—Brigs R L T. Thompson, for New York or Boston, Idz; Hope, Ganion, for New York for Venezuela, leaving: J A Horsey, Smith, for Papeete at 18th; disch: Salsral, Cepel, Boston, do; schs Amy D. Devere, from Meteghan, at 19th; disch: Orinco, Melancon, from St Martin's at 18th; do; Gasier, Embree, Embree, from Port Hawkesbury, at 19th, do. Chartered—schr Pearl, to load salt at St Kitt's for New York. BOSTON, July 6—Ar brig's Hryline, McLeod, St Thomas via Fajardo, PR; Mervy Belle, Hemeon, St Thomas via Arroyo, PR; schr A T, Mundy, Barbadoes. BRISTOL, July 10—Sld barque J F Whitney, Morris, New York. DUBLIN, July 9—Sld barques Allmura, Glim, Alsburne, NS. 9—President Hantz (Nor), Hansen, Pugwash. PITM, July 6—Ar barque Eliza A Kenny, Atkinson, Philadelphia. GLASSCOCK DOCK, July 3—Sld barque James Kenway, McDonald, Birmingham. GRAVESEND, July 9—Sld star City of Masses to go to Halifax. LIVERPOOL, July 8—Ar barques Petrolidica, Steeres, Pernambuco. 9—barque Esther Roy, Gould, Parronob, NS. NEW YORK, July 9—Ar brig Republic, Ballerwell, Miragosa. 10—barque Emma Parent, Berle, Durick. Sld 9—ship McDougall for Amsterdam. PHILADELPHIA, July 9—Ar barque Sherwood, Douglas, Rotterdam. PLYMOUTH, July 7—Sld brig Zara McMahon, Quebec (before reported for Charlottetown) 8—ship Corings, Gibson, New York. SOUTHAMPTON, July 9—Passed barque Snow Queen, McKenzie, London for Philadelphia. BRISTOL, July 7—Ar barque Progress (Nor), Gunderson, Parroboro, N S; Emma Parker (New), Larson, Pugwash. Sld 7—barque Republic, Gullison, Sydney, C B. LIVERPOOL, July 6—Ar barque Nora

(Nor), Hassel, Halifax; Hilda, Dawson, Pictou. Ar at Antwerp, July 7—Ar in quarantine ship Lamir, Kimball, Rio Janeiro via Barbadoes. Sld 7—barque Alphaeus Marshall for London. PIACUA, May 1—In port brig Emma L Shaw, Forter, from Iquique, at 9th, for United States. RIO GRANDE DO SUL, June 2—In port barque Milo, Wheaton, for Boston; brig's Chas Duncan, Campbell, from Richmond, Va, Kureka, Rom, for North Brazil ports. BOSTON, July 8—Ar star Delta, Crowell, New York. BUKKOS AYRES, May 21—Ar brig S R Collymore, Davis, Portland. LIVERPOOL July 7—Sld barque Calliope, Smith New York. 8—George Davis, Manchester, Wilmington, NC. NEWCASTLE, E, July 7—Sld brig J Williams, Layton, Buenos Ayres. PIZZACOLA, July 7—Ar barque Veritas, McCully, Buenos Ayres. VALPARAISO, May 30—Ar barque Paragon, Deane, Buenos Ayres. KIROGASSEN, July 7—Ar ship, N B Lewis, Crowley, New York. LIVERPOOL, July 8—Ar barque Minden, Smith, New York. Sld 7—barque Calliope, Smith, New York. REPORTS, &c. Barque Scotia, at Montreal July 5 from Hloilo, reports during first week in April encountered a succession of gales, which caused the vessel to roll and strain considerably, and to lose a great deal of cargo. On April 10th fell foremast and mainmast stayed, and carried away some rigging on the port side. A heavy sea struck the vessel on the quarter, breaking skylights, flooding cabin and doing other damage. Barque Emily Flinn, at Quebec July 6 from South Shields, came by way of the Straits of Belle Isle, and reports about 100 miles ESE of there on June 21 and 21, met immense quantities of field ice; the southern edge of the ice was passed on the 21st at lat 52 30, lon 52 58. Met hundreds of icebergs at the entrance of the Straits, and passed about 70 in the Straits. Barque E D Bigelow, reported as lost on English Bank while on a voyage from Liverpool to Montevideo, was 607 tons register, built at Antwerp in 1854, and owned by IS Delap of Granville, Annapolis. The Captain of ship Stewart Freeman, which put into Rio Janeiro on a voyage from Cardiff to Montevideo, has arranged with the owners of the cargo of coal to receive it all at Rio Janeiro. The ship will not proceed to Montevideo. BRISTOL, June 25—Barque Tamar E Marshall, Parker, from St John, N B, touched the mud when coming up the River Avon to dock. Probably sustained no damage. CAPT. THOMAS JAMESON, of the Wave, from Mauritius, has put in with damage to cargo. GLOUCESTER Mas July 6—Schr Mary R Smith, from Meteghan, NS, for Boston, during a gale 20th ult, lost deck and sprang a leak and had to be abandoned. LEWIS, Dlt, July 9—Barque Vicar (Nor), arrived here this morning, and captain reported that on Tuesday morning while furling royals, Joseph Andreas Hamar, a seaman, fell to the deck and was instantly killed. The barque was from Westport, N B, but put into the Breakwater to bury the dead sailor. MAURITIUS, June 9—The schr Florence, of Windsor, NS, Holmes, from East London, (Halifax) which arrived here June 4, reports that on May 6, while riding at Anchor at East London, a strong breeze sprang up, causing a heavy swell, during which the vessel labored heavily. The port bulwarks to the extent of about 30 feet, were carried away, together with several stanchions and 85 feet of mainmast. The port chain passed and the anchor was lost, but it was afterwards made good. Tenders have been called by public advertisement for effecting the necessary repairs. PANAMA June 21—Schr Barbara F Lattin, to Boston, was stranded at Rio Indico because total loss, was sold at Appraisal on the 19th inst. The vessel contained 55 tons of ivory nuts, which can be recovered only with considerable difficulty should heavy weather occur. The price paid is reported to have been \$2000 silver. WILMINGTON, NC, July 7—Bridg Swiftness, Stuart, from the port July 1 for Barbadoes, ran ashore at Smithville 4th and is leaky. Crew refused to proceed. She will be surveyed. SPOKEN. Ship Duarbioa from London for New York, July 1, lat 41, 47, 57 42. Ship Hanaawar, Lane, from Hall for New York, June 8, off Block Island. Barque Nimbus, Corill, from Antwerp for New York, July 4, lat 42 25, lon 56 30. Sigsbee, H. Hall, at New York to Philadelphia, June 25, off the Lizard.

FURTHER DOINGS OF THE MAJOR.

By F. BLAKE CROFTON.

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

MISGUIDED BY EXPERIENCE

I once started for a certain inland village with a load of mirrors to barter for ostrich feathers. The idea seemed a promising one, for on my last trip a rich negro had given me a very high price for my pocket looking-glass, and I had always found Africans as vain of their style of beauty as we are of ours. Yet I was doomed to return featherless and mirrorless.

The very last day of our journey we encountered a simoom; to describe which properly would make my story too long. I swallowed enough sand to satisfy an ostrich, and pecks of dust got underneath the cover of the waggon and overlaid the mirrors. We had to halt at a river to polish our goods and wash ourselves before entering the Buctoo village to which we were journeying.

We nudged our mirrors along the bank and, wading into the stream, dashed water over them. While I was thus washing the large toilet glass which I designed for the Buctoo chief, one of my negroes—who was a very undemonstrative man—stopped working and gazed at me fixedly.

"What are you gaping at?" I cried.

He pointed calmly at my legs.

A large crocodile had swum noiselessly behind me, and was at that moment opening his snout with a view to amputating one of my nether limbs. I started to one side, but I was too late. The water retarded my flight, and leviathan is not such a slow or unwieldy creature as he appears to be. In a few seconds the brute's long jaws protruded before me, one on each side of my right leg! I saw them closing on the endangered limb. Then I saw them opening with a jerk, and to my amazement the beast rushed furiously at the largest mirror!

He had seen what he thought a strange crocodile catching a man on the bank of his own river. This bold poaching on his preserves could not be allowed for an instant! The defiant trespasser on his domains had to be chastised. Such encroachments on his riparian rights should be ripped in the bud, if he knew how—and he rather guessed he did. Though he had barely made his mark upon me, yet business had to be attended to before pleasure. Besides, he objected to violent exercise after meals. Hence my reprieve.

He crunched the mirror into small bits, and then smiled for a moment, fondly imagining that he had swallowed his vanished antagonist in the shortest time yet reported. But catching sight of the fancied intruder in another glass, he charged at it, more furious than before. He smashed all my glasses before he stopped, except one. This was a mirror that magnified and distorted objects. I brought it thinking some one of the Buctoos might have a taste for caricatures and give an extra price for it. In this glass the crocodile saw his own open jaws much larger than life, and his own hideousness increased twofold; and he sensibly concluded not to tackle any such reptile as that.

Flopping back into the water in dismay, he saw me standing on the bank at a safe distance. Then he sorrowed vainly over his lost opportunity. He had abandoned a substance for a shadow, and could not avoid musing desolately on what might have been!

I could scarcely believe at first that my leg was on my body, much less that it was only slightly scratched. Indeed, I had begun to hop away on my left foot, and did not attempt to use my right leg at all until the shallow water through which I was hopping tripped me up. However, the very moment I was out of danger I proved conclusively that the limb was quite sound and strong, by kicking the undemonstrative nigger who had stared at the crocodile coming to eat me, as quietly as he would have stared at a wild beast feeding in a cage.

As the negroes turned our lightened waggon homewards, I cocked my gun and looked revengefully towards the reptile that had destroyed my goods.

He was floating despondently down the stream, quite regardless of another crocodile which was swimming fiercely at him.

"No more fights with phantoms for me to-day!" thought the dazed and disheartened animal.

And while he was thus musing his enemy (who was a sad reality) secured a deadly grip upon him, and took him down to his quiet dining-room at the bottom of the river.

(To be Continued.)

A NEW SORT OF FIRE INSURANCE.—"Look here, Bridget," said a Ven Ness avenue matron to her cook the other day. "I really can't allow you to have company in the kitchen every night."

"It's all along of the terrible fire in Chicago, mum."

"What on earth has that to do with it?"

"Why, mum, ever since then I do be afraid of fire, so that I have one of the boys from the engine house round the corner come and sit with me evenings. It do make me feel more comfortable like, somehow."

ALL FOR A HEART.—"You don't really love him, my dear?"

"Well, perhaps not; but it's my first chance and I may never get another."

"Never mind if you don't. Wait until you find a man after your own heart."

"That's just what's the matter, mamma. Charlie has been after my heart for eighteen months and I guess I better let him have it."

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offer for sale at market prices, the following,
viz.

-IN CASKS-

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

-IN CASES-

- 500 cases Thom and Cameron's Whiskies,
(Scotch and Irish in qts and flasks)
 - 200 cases Stewart's Whiskies,
 - 100 " " Watson's,
 - 50 " " Celtic
 - 50 " " Mackie's
 - 50 " " Williams'
 - 50 " " Bulloch Lades' Special Whisky.
 - 75 " " Lochabar
 - 50 " " Baird's
 - 50 " " Kinnahan's L L do,
 - 50 " " Geo Roe's 1* and 3* do,
 - 100 " " Dunville's qts, flasks, and 1/2 flasks do,
 - 50 " " Rye (in qts and flasks) do,
 - 40 " " Old Crow Bourbon do,
 - 50 " " Hennessy's 1 Star, 2 Star and 3 Star
Brandy.
 - 200 " " Bisquit de Bouche's 1 and 4 Star do (qts,
flasks and 1/2 flasks).
 - 100 " " LeRonde's Pinet Castillon do (in qts, and
flasks and 1/2 flasks).
 - 300 " " Henke's Gin (green cases),
 - 100 " " DeKuyper do, do do,
 - 300 " " Key-brand do, do do,
 - 25 " " Henkes' do (red cases).
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DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE, 1883.

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of acetic acid. It is undoubtedly the best, the
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Signed) M. FISIT, M. D.

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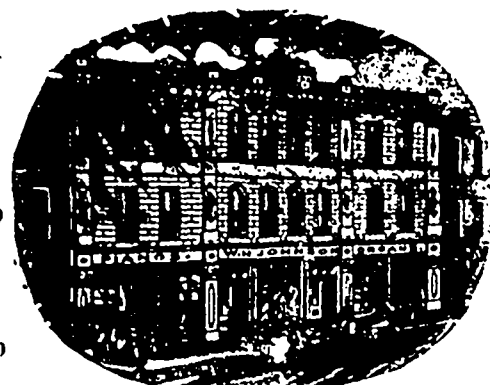
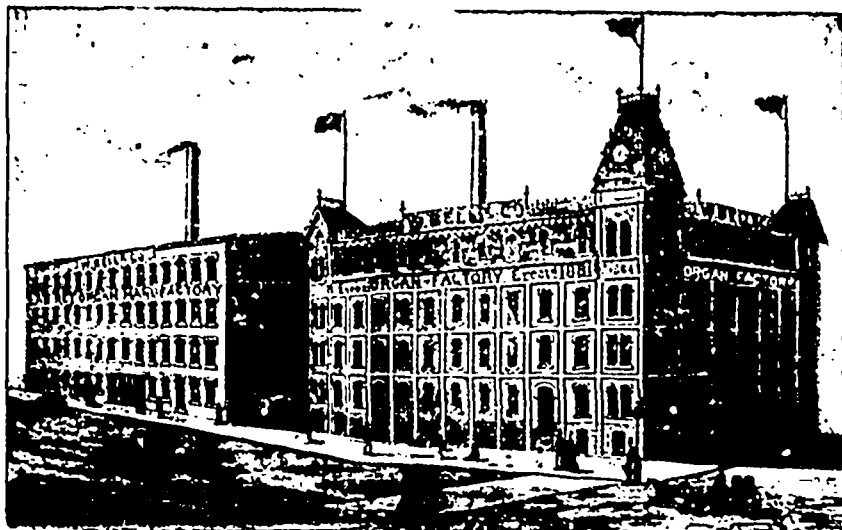
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Don't fail to write for Prices, which will be found 10 to 20 per cent less than the average dealer.

HALIFAX LINE OF STEAMERS.

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

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

HALIFAX TO BOSTON.
Saturday, 18th July..... at 4 p.m.
Wednesday, 29th July..... at 4 p.m.
Saturday, 8th August..... at 4 p.m.
Wednesday, 19th August..... at 4 p.m.
Saturday, 29th August..... at 4 p.m.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FARES.
1st Cabin to Havre, \$40. Return, \$60.
1st Cabin to Paris or London, \$59; Return \$70.

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

HAMS! BACON! CHEESE! ONIONS!

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

For sale low by
CHAS. H. HARVEY,
10 and 12 Sackville Street.

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[Established 1798.]

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A full and varied stock of **FIRST-CLASS**
FAMILY GROCERIES
Always on hand.
BUTTER A SPECIALTY.
WIER & CO.

MRS. HODGSON,
FANCY BAKER,
33—Barrington Street,—33
Really Choice Home-Made
Pastry, Jellies and Jams.
CONFECTIONERY carefully made.

Refined Sugars!

THE
Halifax Sugar Refining Co.,
(Limited.)

This REFINERY situated at Woodside, Dartmouth, Halifax Co., is prepared to supply the Wholesale Trade throughout the Country with the best Refined Sugars at lowest market prices. For terms and prices apply to

S. CUNARD & CO.,
Agents Halifax Sugar Refining Co., (Limit'd).
Upper Water Street, Halifax.

WM. BANNISTER,

144 GRANVILLE ST.,
HALIFAX, N. S.,
Importer and Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Optical Goods.

A fine assortment of the latest Parisian and New York Patterns of
Silver Knives and Forks, Napkin Rings, Card Receivers, etc., etc.
AN OFFER! AN OFFER!!
The best designs of the famous WALTHAM WATCHES, direct from the Manufactory, at Prices that defy competition.
Remember the Number—144 Granville Street.

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

is comprised of the following first-class Ocean Steamers:
CARROLL, 1,100 tons, and **WORCESTER**, 1,400 tons, having excellent Passenger accommodations, and leave Nickerson's Wharf alternately every SATURDAY during the season, at 12, noon, for Halifax.
RETURNING—Leave Halifax every Saturday, at 4 p.m. Arriving in Boston early Monday Morning, in season to connect with all Trains for the South and West.

REDUCED FARES.

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

No Second-class or Steerage Tickets sold by this Line.
Excursions arranged and Tickets sold to all points in connection with World Travel Co.
Staterooms can be secured in advance by mail, or by application to
W. H. RING,
Nickerson's Wharf, Boston, or
J. F. PHELAN & SON,
Halifax.