

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Showthrough/
Transparence

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

THE CRITIC.

The Welfare of the People is the Highest Law.

\$1 50 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 3 CTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., JUNE 6, 1885.

{ VOL. 2.
No. 23.

CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL.	
Home of the Maroons.....	4
Pauperism in Great Britain.....	4
Lessons of the Rebellion.....	4
Notes.....	4 & 5
Commercial and Financial.....	8
Rogers's Fishway.....	14
CONTRIBUTED.	
A Reminiscence..... "Veteran"	6
Educational.....	8
A Trip to Boston..... F. P.	9
Further Doings of the Major..... F. Blake Crofton	3
Scientific Gleanings.....	2
Cape Breton Railways and Mines.....	7
Snaps and Scraps..... Snarler	10
Religious.....	14
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Serial.....	1, 2
Mining.....	5
Shipping.....	13
Market Quotations.....	8
Agricultural.....	6
Receipts.....	6
News of the Week.....	12

LOVE'S MAGIC CHARM.

(Continued.)

"You are very good to me," she said. "You are the only one in the wide world who cares for me."

And with the words there came to her such a sense of loneliness and desolation as no language could describe. Of what use had been her beauty, of which her poor father had been so proud—of what avail the genius with which she was so richly dowered?

No one loved her. The only creature living who seemed to enter into either her joys or her sorrows was the kind-hearted, gentle governess.

"You must let me have my own way this time, Miss Hastings. One peculiarity of the Darrells is that they must say what is on their minds. I intend to do so now; it rests with you whether I do it in peace or not."

After that Miss Hastings knew all further romoistrance was useless. She made such arrangements as Pauline wished, and that afternoon they drove over to the Elms. Lady Hampton received them very kindly; the great end and aim of her life was accomplished—her niece was to be Lady Darrell, of Darrell Court. There was no need for any more envy or jealousy of Pauline. The girl who had so lately been a dangerous rival and an enemy to be dreaded had suddenly sunk into complete insignificance. Lady Hampton even thought it better to be gracious, conciliatory, and kind; as Elinor had to live with Miss Darrell, it was useless to make things disagreeable.

So Lady Hampton received them kindly. Fruit from the Court hot-houses and flowers from the Court conservatories were on the table. Lady Hampton insisted that Miss Hastings should join her in her afternoon tea, while Pauline, speaking with haughty grace, expressed a desire to see the Elms garden.

Lady Hampton was not sorry to have an hour's gossip with Miss Hastings, and she desired Elinor to show Miss Darrell all their choicest flowers.

Elinor looked half-frightened at the task. It was wonderful to see the contrast that the two girls presented—Pauline, tall, slender, queenly, in her sweeping black dress, all passion and magnificence; Miss Rocheford, fair, dainty, golden-haired, and gentle.

They walked in silence down one of the garden-paths, and then Miss Rocheford said, in her low, sweet voice:

"If you like roses, Miss Darrell, I can show you a beautiful collection." Then for the first time Pauline's dark eyes were directed toward her companion's face.

"I am a bad dissembler, Miss Rocheford," she said, proudly. "I have no wish to see your flowers. I came here to see you. There is a seat under yonder tree. Come with me, and hear what I have to say."

Elinor followed, looking and feeling terribly frightened. What had this grand, imperious Miss Darrell to say to her? They sat down side by side under the shade of a large magnolia tree, the white blossoms of which filled the air with sweetest perfume; the smiling summer beauty rested on the landscape. They sat in silence for some minutes, and then Pauline turned to Elinor.

"Miss Rocheford," she said, "I am come to give you a warning—the most solemn warning you have ever received—one that if you have any common sense you will not refuse to heed. I hear that you are going to marry my uncle, Sir Oswald. Is it true?"

Sir Oswald has asked me to be his wife," Elinor replied, with downcast eyes and a faint blush.

Pauline's face glomed with scorn.

"There is no need for any of those pretty airs and graces with me," she said. "I am going to speak stern truths to you. You, a young girl, barely twenty, with all your life before you—surely you cannot be so shamelessly

untrue as even to pretend that you are marrying an old man like my uncle for love? You know it is not so—you dare not even pretend it."

Elinor's face flushed crimson.

"Why do you speak so to me, Miss Darrell?" she gasped.

"Because I want to warn you. Are you not ashamed—yes, I repeat the word, ashamed—to sell your youth, your hope of love, your life itself, for money and title? That is what you are doing. You do not love Sir Oswald. How should you? He is more than old enough to be your father. If he were a poor man, you would laugh his offer to scorn; but he is old and rich, and you are willing to marry him to become Lady Darrell, of Darrell Court. Can you, Elinor Rocheford, look me frankly in the face, and say it is not so?"

No, she could not. Every word fell like a sledge-hammer on her heart, and she knew it was all true. She bent her crimson face, and hid it from Pauline's clear gaze.

"Are you not ashamed to sell yourself? If no truth, no honor, no loyalty impels you to end this barter, let fear step in. You do not love my uncle. It can give you no pain to give him up. Pursue your present course, and I warn you. Darrell Court ought to be mine. I am a Darrell, and when my uncle took me home it was as his heiress. For a long period I have learned to consider Darrell Court as mine. It is mine," she continued—"mine by right, for I am a Darrell—mine by right of the great love I bear it—mine by every law that is just and right! Elinor Rocheford, I warn you, beware how you step in between me and my birthright—beware! My uncle is only marrying you to punish me; he has no other motive. Beware how you lend yourself to such punishment! I am not asking you to give up any love. If you loved him, I would not say one word; but it is not a matter of love—only of sale and barter. Give it up!"

"How can you talk so strangely to me, Miss Darrell? I cannot give it up; everything is arranged."

"You can if you will. Tell my uncle you repent of the unnatural compact you have made. Be a true woman—true to the instinct Heaven has placed in your heart. Marry for love, nothing else—pure, honest love—and then you will live and die happy. Answer me—will you give it up?"

"I cannot," murmured the girl.

"You will not, rather. Listen to me. I am a true Darrell, and a Darrell never breaks a word once pledged. If you marry my uncle, I pledge my word that I will take a terrible vengeance on you—not a commonplace one, but one that shall be terrible. I will be revenged upon you if you dare to step in between me and my just inheritance! Do you hear me?"

"I hear. You are very cruel, Miss Darrell. You know that I cannot help myself. I must fulfill my contract."

"Very well," said Pauline, rising: "then I have no more to say. But remember, I have given you full, fair honest warning. I will be revenged upon you."

And Miss Darrell returned to the house, with haughty head proudly raised, while Elinor remained in the garden, bewildered and aghast.

Two things happened Elinor never revealed a word of what had transpired, and three weeks from that day Sir Oswald Darrell married her in the old parish church of Audleigh Royal.

CHAPTER XXIII.

NO COMPROMISE WITH PAULINE.

It was evident to Miss Hastings that Sir Oswald felt some little trepidation in bringing his bride home. He had, in spite of himself, been somewhat impressed by his niece's behaviour. She gave no sign of disappointed greed or ambition, but she bore herself like one who has been unjustly deprived of her rights.

On the night of the arrival every possible preparation had been made for receiving the baronet and his wife. The servants, under the direction of Mr. Frampton, the butler, were drawn up in a stately array. The bells from the old Norman church of Audleigh Royal pealed out a triumphant welcome; flags and triumphal arches adorned the roadway. The Court was looking its brightest and best; the grand old service of golden plate, from which, in olden times, kings and queens had dined, was displayed. The rooms were made bright with flowers and warm with fires. It was a proud coming home for Lady Darrell, who had never known what a home was before. Her delicate face flushed as her eyes lingered on the splendor around her. She could not repress the slight feeling of triumph which made her heart beat and her pulse thrill as she remembered that all this was her own.

She bowed right and left, with the calm, suave smile that never deserted her. As she passed through the long file of servants she tried her best to be most gracious and winning; but, despite her delicate, grave and youthful loveliness, they looked from her to the tall, queenly girl whose proud head was never bent, and whose dark eyes had in them no light of welcome. It might be better to bow to the rising sun, but many of them preferred the sun that was setting.

Sir Oswald led his young wife proudly through the outer rooms into the drawing-room.

"Welcome home, my dear Elinor!" he said. "May every moment you spend in Darroll Court be full of happiness!"

She thanked him. Pauline stood by, not looking at them. After the first careless glance at Lady Darrell, which seemed to take in every detail of her costume, and every thought of her mind, she turned carelessly away.

Lady Darrell sat down near the fire, while Sir Oswald, with tender solicitude, took off her traveling-cloak, his hands trembling with eagerness.

"You will like to rest for a few minutes before you go to your rooms, Elinor," he said.

Then Miss Hastings went up to them, and some general conversation about traveling ensued. That seemed to break the ice. Lady Darrell related one or two little incidents of their journey, and then Sir Oswald suggested that she should go to her apartments, as the dinner-bell would ring in half an hour. Lady Darrell went away, and Sir Oswald soon afterwards followed.

Pauline had turned to one of the large stands of flowers, and was busily engaged in taking the dying leaves from a beautiful plant bearing gorgeous crimson flowers.

"Pauline," said the governess, my dear child!"

She was startled. She expected to find the girl looking sulken, angry, passionate; but the splendid face was only lighted by a gleam of intense scorn, the dark eyes flashing fire, the ruby lips curling and quivering with disdain, Pauline threw back her head with the old significant movement.

"Miss Hastings," she said, "I would not have sold myself as that girl has done for all the money and the highest rank in England."

"My dear Pauline, you must not, really, speak in that fashion. Lady Darrell undoubtedly loves her husband."

The look of scorn deepened.

"You know she does not. She is just twenty, and he is nearly sixty. What love—what sympathy can there be between them?"

"It is not really our business, my dear; we will not discuss it."

"Certainly not; but as you are always so hard upon what you call my world—the Bohemian world, where men and women speak the truth—it amuses me to find flaws in yours."

Miss Hastings looked troubled; but she knew it was better for the passionate torrent of words to be poured out to her. Pauline looked at her with that straight, clear, open, honest look before which all affectation fell.

"You tell me, Miss Hastings, that I am deficient in good breeding—that I cannot take my proper place in your world because I do not conform to its ways and its maxims. You have proposed this lady to me as a model, and you would fain see me regulate all my thoughts and words by her. I would rather die than be like her! She may be thoroughly lady-like—I grant that she is so—but she has sold her youth, her beauty, her love, her life, for an old man's money and title. I, with all my *bravuerie* as you call it, would have scorned such sale and barter."

"But Pauline—" remonstrated Miss Hastings.

"It is an unpleasant truth," interrupted Pauline. "and you do not like to hear it. Sir Oswald is Baron of Audleigh Royal and master of Darroll Court; but if a duke, thirty years older, had made this girl an offer, she would have accepted him, and have given up Sir Oswald. What a world, where woman's truth is so hidden for!"

"My dear Pauline, you must not, indeed, say these things; they are most unlady-like."

"I begin to think that all truth is unlady-like," returned the girl, with a laugh. "My favorite virtue does not wear court dress very becomingly."

"I have never heard that it affects russet gowns either," said Miss Hastings. "Oh, Pauline, if you would but understand social politeness, social duties! If you would but keep your terrible ideas to yourself! If you would but remember that the outward bearing of life must be as a bright, shining, undisturbed surface! Do try to be more amiable to Lady Darrell!"

"No!" exclaimed the girl, proudly. "I have warned her, and she has chosen to disregard my warning. I shall never assume any false appearance of amiability or friendship for her; it will be war to the knife! I told her so, and she chose to disbelieve me. I am a Darrell, and the Darrells never break their word."

Looking at her, the unstudied grace of her attitude, the perfect pose, the grand face with its royal look of scorn, Miss Hastings felt that she would rather have the girl for a friend than an enemy.

"I do hope, for your own sake, Pauline," she said, "that you will show every respect to Lady Darrell. All your comfort will depend upon it. You must really compromise matters."

"Compromise matters!" cried Pauline. "You had better tell the sea to compromise with the winds which have lashed it into fury. There can be no compromise with *me*."

The words had scarcely issued from her lips when the dinner-bell sounded, and Lady Darrell entered in a beautiful evening dress of white and silver. Certainly Sir Oswald's choice did him great credit. She was one of the most delicate, the most graceful of women, fair, caressing, insinuating—one of those women who would never dream of uttering barbarous truth when excellent fiction so much better served their purpose—who loved fine clothes, sweet perfumes, costly jewels—who preferred their own comfort in a graceful languid way to anything else on earth—who expected to be waited upon and to receive all homage—who deferred to man with a graceful, sweet submission that made them feel the deference a compliment—who placed entire reliance upon other—whom men felt a secret delight in ministering to, because they appeared so weak—one of those who moved cautiously and graciously with subtle harmonious action, whose hands were always soft and jeweled, whose touch was light and gentle—a woman born to find her place in the lap of luxury, who shuddered at poverty or care.

(To be continued.)

SCIENTIFIC GLEANINGS.

A RUSSIAN BATH AT HOME.

Among the new home conveniences recently introduced, is a simple attachment to the ordinary bath tub, by which the luxury of a vapor or medicated bath may be taken in one's own house.

To persons who enjoy the luxury of the Russian bath, but do not reside where such establishments are accessible, the new vapor appliance is a good substitute.

The medicating or disinfecting materials are placed within cylindrical air chambers, and fed drop by drop into the water, and mingle with the steam as it is drawn into the bath tub. The invention has been introduced into some of our city hospitals, and a number of physicians have recommended it for its capability as a deodorizer and disinfecter. A bath may be perfumed by a few drops of any odorous extract, put into the cylinder with the other ingredients. Handsome rooms have been fitted up for exhibiting the practical workings of the new bath apparatus at No. 12 East 23d Street, New York, and persons residing out of that city who may desire to know more about the invention can gain information by addressing John Ponder, at the above place.

LIQUID GUNPOWDER.

One of the greatest difficulties encountered into the manufacture of gunpowder is the intimate admixture of the constituent parts, the combustion of which produces the explosion. Mr. Nordenfolt has advanced a very ingenious and novel idea, for which he has applied for letters patent. He proposes, instead of grinding together the primary substances, sulphur, charcoal, and saltpeter, in their solid state, to employ the following process instead: Sulphur, in the proper proportion, is put in solution as sulphate of carbon; this is mixed with carbonaceous matter, which in this case is not charcoal, but cotton or cellulose fiber, ground to an impalpable powder. Finally, a saturated solution of saltpeter is added to this mixture in the required proportion. There remains now nothing to be done except to evaporate under disturbed crystallization, or in vacuo, to obtain a powder the elements of which, according to the statements of the inventor, are thoroughly mixed, and, therefore, in condition to furnish the maximum useful effect. Almost a liquid gunpowder is thus obtained.

HOW TO CARRY, UNAIDED, AN INSENSIBLE MAN.

The following method is adopted by and taught to the firemen of the London Fire Brigade:

A small platform, some forty or fifty feet high, has been erected on the roof of one of the buildings in the drill yard. One-half of the men who are drilling go up to this platform, and prostrate themselves in all kinds of peculiar attitudes, some on their backs, some on their faces, some on their sides, and some curled up. The other half have to go up and fetch them down single handed. The rescuing fireman first straightens out the seemingly lifeless body of his comrade, and rolls it over on to the face. Then, taking hold under each armpit, he raises the body on to his right knee, so that he can put his arm round the waist, and the arm of the insensible man round his own neck. Taking a firm hold, he suddenly straightens himself up, and walks away with his burden in an upright position, and the whole weight of the other's body supported and hooked, as it were, by the arm. He has then to carry his comrade through the window as best he can, and shoot him down the escape.

A SINGULAR TANK EXPLOSION.

A tank of half inch wrought iron, with cast iron heads an inch thick, used to heat water for a hundred horse power boiler in a Lynn shoe factory, recently exploded, blowing the top head through the roof of the one story boiler house, so that a piece fell through the roof of the factory, a four story building, 65 feet high. The tank was three feet in diameter and six feet long, and the piece of iron which came through the roof weighed twenty-six pounds, but no one was injured.

A COOL HAND.—At an examination of the College of Surgeons a candidate was asked by Abernethy, "What would you do if a man was blown up by powder?"—"Wait till he came down," he coolly replied.—"True," replied Abernethy; "and suppose I should kick you for such an impertinent reply, what muscles would I put in motion?"—"The flexors and extensors of my arm, for I should knock you down immediately."—The candidate received his diploma.

RE ORGANIZATION.—Artemus Ward, in one of his letters, thus gives his ideas of re-organization:—"I never attempted to reorganize my wife but once. I shall never attempt to do it again. I'd been to a public dinner, and had allowed myself to be betrayed into drinkin' to several people's healths, and, wishin' to make 'em robust as possible, I continued drinkin' their health, until my own was affected. Consequence was, I presented myself to Betsy's bedside, late at night, with considerable liquor concealed about my person. I had somehow got possession of a hoeswhip on my way, and rememberin' some cranky observation of Mrs. Ward's in the mornin', I snapped the whip putty lively, and in a loud voice I said, 'Betsy, you need organizin'. I have come, Betsy,' I continued, crackin' the whip over the bed, 'I have come to reorganize you.' I dreamed that night that somebody laid a hoeswhip across me several times, and when I woke up I found she had. I hain't drank much of anything since; and if I have another reorganizin' job on hand I shall let it out."

FURTHER DOINGS OF THE MAJOR.

By F. BLAKE CROFTON.

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

IN SUSPENSE.

"It is hard to believe," said Bill, looking up from his "Travels in Iceland," that a hot spring can be teased into spouting before its regular time by throwing in big stones or pieces of turf. Is it true, uncle, what this book says of the Strokkur Geysir?"

"I cannot vouch," said the Major, "for another traveller's tale. But it happens that I am able to answer at least for the possibility of that particular phenomenon, which by the way I have never heard doubted before."

A pack of wolves pursued me in Dacotah Territory. They were gaunt and hungry, as the wolves that chase travellers commonly are. I shot one of the sleigh horses and cut the traces, as travellers in such circumstances commonly do. Then I shot the other also. The sleigh stopped. In my excitement I had overlooked the likelihood of this. A dim hope that my gift of a horse more than they could have expected me to give might make me popular among the wolves, soon died out. I found myself nearly as much mistaken as the obnoxious Irish landlord, who fancied he might prudently venture back among his tenantry again, when they had bagged the second younger brother whom he had left behind to act (and be acted upon) in his stead.

The ungrateful wolves rushed on me from every side, their jaws snapping like steel traps. Firing my revolver promiscuously, I made for a queer-looking hole that I saw close by. Narrow passages, I know, had sometimes been made good against incredible numbers. I thought of Thermopylae, and resolved at any rate to die game. If I did get into the hole in a decided hurry, it was the hurry of a soldier eager to anticipate the enemy in occupying an important strategic point.

Down I fell perpendicularly—how many yards I cannot guess—until the passage became rounder and narrower, enabling me to catch a rocky ledge on either side with my hands, and to plant my feet in a little crevice below. Thus firmly braced, I acted as a prop to a number of wolves that were forced into the chasm by the pressure of their companions on the surface of the prairie. The two next to me had caught each other in the dark and locked their jaws, fortunately for me. Still I did not exactly view them as agreeable neighbours; so I withdrew my right hand from the ledge it rested on and shrank beneath the left-hand ledge, which was the broader of the two.

Their prop thus removed, the wolves fell down, one by one and two by two, till I could see daylight above me. They struggled hard to stop themselves, and I could hear their hopeless howls far beneath, mingled with the splashing of water.

The latter sound, which apparently commenced after the first wolves had fallen past me, grew louder and louder every moment. I reached my right hand out and grasped the opposite ledge, and peered down into the abyss to see what was the matter. In a moment I was struck by a rising stream of hot water, and shot up into the open air, high above the mouth of the chasm. To my surprise I did not fall to the ground, but continued spinning on the apex of a huge fountain, like a barrel revolving on the toe of a gymnast at the circus.

An instant's reflection—for I revolved mentally while I revolved bodily on the spout—explained the situation. I had often seen a ball dancing for hours on the jet of a fountain, and I was positively performing the same feat. To make myself more like a ball I grasped my feet with my hands, for my life depended upon the geysir's continuing to keep me up, as I was still surrounded by wolves.

After spinning some minutes I grew less afraid of falling. Looking around from my high station, I began to pity the wolves. Every now and then a plaintive howl rose from them. It may have been a lament that the earth had usurped the traditional rights of the pack and swallowed their departed brethren; but I fancied it had a meaning more immediately connected with myself. It seemed to say, "Alas! so near and yet so far!" I soon found myself quite entering into the feelings of the beasts—which I much preferred to entering into their mouths. They were cold and hungry, and I was warm and comfortable, for the water of this geysir was just pleasantly hot. Then my turning around and bobbing up and down must have seemed a sort of mockery to them. And they must have experienced perpetual disappointments, expecting me to tumble down every second moment—for in all probability they had never before seen a ball supported by a jet of water.

After some hours the tantalized wolves were driven away by a tribe of Indians, who were passing by on the war-path. These savages forgot their wonted self-control, in their unconcealed amazement at my performance on the spout. At last I stretched myself and managed to wriggle off it, and fall feet foremost to the ground. I found myself venerated, as a great magician, and was at once appointed head medicine-man to the tribe. I spent some weeks with them under the unchristian name of 'Humming-Top'; and indeed I felt just like one for the first half of the time."

"I did not know there was any geysir in Dacotah," said Bill.

"Nor did I," said the Major, "till then. Fat Bear, my kind host, told me this one only played once in a generation or so. It was probably roused into activity before its time by the fall of the wolves."

"And now you know why I think your Icelandic story possible—that a geysir may be made to spout prematurely by throwing things into it."

(To be Continued.)

CHEAP MUSIC BOOKS.

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

J. W. DOLEY,
143 Argyle Street, Halifax, N. S.

EYE, EAR and THROAT.

J. R. McLEAN,

Office: 91 Hollis, Corner Salter Street,
Halifax, N. S.

JUST RECEIVED.

Boys' Suits from \$1.25 upwards.
Infants' Robes, with Bonnet, \$2.25.

Children's Dresses, Tires, Pinafores, Aprons, &c.
At

R. F. McCOLL'S,
232 Argyle Street North Colonial Market.

THOS. P. CONNOLLY,
CENTRAL BOOK STORE,

CORNER OF
George and Granville Streets.

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

BOOKS,

in all departments of Literature.

STATIONERY

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

FASHIONABLE STATIONERY

Is made a particular item.

**SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS and
ROOM PAPER,**

A large stock of each line always on hand.
THOS. P. CONNOLLY.

W. W. Howell & Co.

MACHINISTS,

Manufacturers of

Steam Engines, Pumps,
Mill Machinery
Shafting, Pulleys, etc.

121 to 125 Lower Water St.,
HALIFAX, N. S.

W. H. FRY,

262 South Street,

TEACHER PHONOGRAPHY.

Lessons by Mail.

THE CLUB RESTAURANT,

Granville Street,

Next Door to Herald Office.
Most Central and Convenient Lunch
Rooms in the City.

ENGLISH ALE, DOMESTIC ALE,
AND NEW YORK LAGER.

Keep only
one Quality **THE BEST!**

C. S. DEFREYTAGS, Prop'r, Halifax.

JOHN BOWES,
Book & Job Printer,

Queen Buildings, (2nd Floor.)
CORNER HOLLIS and PRINCE STS.,
HALIFAX, N. S.

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

JUST PUBLISHED!

SKETCHES IN NOVA SCOTIA,

[No. 2.]

BY THE AUTHOR OF "WILLI. ELSON."
Price 10 Cents.

MORTON'S, 90 Granville Street.

Sketch No. 3 will be of Lunenburg.

TO FARMERS.

LOBSTER GUANO.

This concentrated, powerful and valuable fertilizer is now shipped at \$25 per ton of 2000 lbs. ex barrels or bags f. o. b. from wharf at Cape Canso. Orders for next season are booked from this date at the Halifax Agency, No. 67 Hollis Street. One ton of this Guano spread broadcast on a field with a sowing drill or otherwise, is equal in effect to fifty tons of common lobster waste, as now used, but has no pernicious emanation nor unpleasant odor. It being a fine, dry and soluble powder, its action and assimilation are immediate.
For further particulars apply to above address or P.O. Box 110.

TABLE D'HOTE

Every Day from 1 to 3.

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

Within 30 yards from Post Office and Dartmouth Ferry.

TERMS REASONABLE.

ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL,

Water Street, Halifax.

D. BRUSSARD, } Proprietors.
C. ACCOIN, }

J. R. SITEMAN,

115 and 117 Upper Water Street,

OFFERS FOR SALE

100 bbls Baidel Rose FLOUR,
50 do. Kent Mills du
100 do. K. D. CORN MEAL.
25 do. P. E. Island MESS PORK,
25 do. do. PRIME MESS,
20 do. do. JOWLS,
50 pails LARD,
500 bushels POTATOES.
Ship Stores put up at short notice.

STATIONERY! STATIONERY!

B. GLADWIN,

Has returned to the old stand,
90 GRANVILLE STREET,

vacated one night when the shop was on fire,
and will be glad when you
CALL AND SEE HIM!

ALEX. MacDONALD,

Barrister, Attorney, Notary, &c.

134 Hollis Street,

HALIFAX, N. S.

VINEGAR! VINEGAR!

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

The Purest Vinegar offered to the Public.
(Extract from Dominion government's official report on the adulteration of food.)
DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE, 1883.
VINEGAR.—I think it my duty to mention a sample which was of a remarkably pure quality. It came from the factory of E. & A. ROBITAILLE, of Quebec, and contained 8.26 of acetic acid. It is undoubtedly the best, the purest and most commendable Vinegar I ever came across.
(Signed) M. FISKE, M. D.

THE CRITIC.

Published every Saturday, Subscription \$1.50 per annum, in advance; Single copies 3 cents. For sale at all the Bookstores.
Back numbers may be obtained on application at the office.

Address—

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY,
161 Hollis Street, (2nd Floor,) Halifax, N. S.

HALIFAX, N. S., SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1885.

THE HOME OF THE MAROONS.

The people of Nova Scotia naturally feel an interest in the prosperity of Sierra Leone, since to that British colony hundreds of the Maroons brought to this Province from Jamaica were afterwards sent; and there can be no doubt that among our negro population many descendants of the relatives of these Maroons are still to be found.

The population of Sierra Leone consisting of upwards of sixty thousand persons is almost exclusively of African descent, there being less than two hundred whites now resident in the colony. With the new strip of territory lately acquired by Great Britain on the west coast of Africa the colony has now an area of six hundred square miles, and as the soil is exceedingly fertile, and the climate well adapted to the cultivation of tropical products, Sierra Leone is fast becoming valuable to Great Britain from a commercial standpoint. The inhabitants are now devoting their energies to the cultivation of coffee and cocoa, with eminent success, and when these articles shall be added to their already valuable exports, the trade of the colony will rapidly increase.

Little did the British statesmen, who in 1787 purchased this strip of land upon the coast of the "Dark Continent" as a home for liberated slaves, imagine that in less than a century their philanthropic action would not only redound to the credit of Britain but would also help to swell the volume of British trade, and aid in maintaining the commercial supremacy of the British Empire.

PAUPERISM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

In a new country like Canada where pauperism is comparatively unknown, it is difficult for us to conceive the extent to which it prevails in Great Britain and Ireland. In this land of the free pauperism can only result from misfortune, indolence, or incapacity. Misfortune which is after all "man's true touchstone," has undoubtedly driven into the pauper ranks hundreds of persons who would otherwise spurn the alms which under the circumstances they must needs accept.

The sickly mother and her helpless offspring become paupers only when the bread-winner of the family has by accident been deprived of the power to provide for their wants, or mayhap has paid the penalty of his zeal on their behalf with loss of life; for all such cases we have sympathy to the full, and help without limit.

For those in Canada whose pauperism is the result of indolence we have no word of pity, no feeling of regret, saving that the community are obliged to maintain such persons in idleness.

An able-bodied pauper must ever be a living reproach to the manhood which he thus disgraces.

The incapacity of persons to earn a livelihood may or may not be attributable to the persons themselves; when, however, it is the result of indulgence or vice, the victims who become paupers are themselves to blame for the dependent and despicable position in which they are placed. In Great Britain on the other hand hundreds, yes, thousands of persons are forced to accept alms or starve.

The shutting down of mills in Manchester or Leeds throws out of employment tens of thousands of willing operatives, who, being totally unfitted for any other kind of work, are obliged to accept charity, which, were work obtainable, they would indignantly refuse.

The Agricultural labourer has not unfrequently been placed in a similar position. Living as these people do from hand to mouth, they have no opportunity of saving a sufficient sum to provide for their maintenance in their declining years.

The people of a nation must, however, in the end be called upon to make reparation for the under payment of the labouring classes during the years of their active life, and thus it is that the people of Great Britain are annually taxed upwards of fifty million dollars to support in pauperism an average of one person in every twenty-seven of the population.

The various sections of the United Kingdom shew a marked difference in the proportion of the paupers to the community in general, Ireland having one in twelve; England and Wales one in thirty-five, and Scotland one in forty-one of the inhabitants classed as paupers; the grand, or rather deplorable, total being upwards of one million three hundred persons.

THE LESSONS OF THE REBELLION.

Now that the rebellion of the Half-breeds and Indians in the North-West territory is over, and peace and order again restored, it is time for us to duly consider the lessons which this unfortunate outbreak should unquestionably teach us. Have we, as a people through our

government acted in good faith with the Half-breeds settled upon the Saskatchewan? Have we, as a Christian people done our duty to the aborigines of the country, from the tillage of whose hunting-grounds we have obtained the means of subsistence in superfluity? The answer to these questions must, we regret to say, be in the negative.

If the Half-breeds had no real grievances, then there should be no necessity for the Royal commission recently appointed to settle their claims. It may be said, and said with truth, that many of the Half-breeds who took part in the late rebellion had received an allotment of land in the Red River Valley, which they sold before squatting in the Valley of the Saskatchewan; this, however, does not alter the fact that many of those who took up arms under the standard of Riel, had just claim to the land upon which they were located; which claims should have been settled by a Royal Commission in 1875 instead of 1885. In our dealings with the Indians we have perhaps acted in a somewhat parsimonious manner; we have appropriated their hunting-grounds from which they secured an abundant supply of food, and have shut them up in limited reserves with the laudable object of endeavouring to make them civilized men. We have encouraged them to engage in agricultural pursuits, and when from their lack of experience in farming or from climatic influences the crops have fallen short of the food supply required by them, we have been niggardly to an extent that is scarce creditable to us as a people. Discontented and disappointed Half-breeds, and half-starved Indians can hardly be expected to be loyal citizens; and the rebellion was the natural outcome of the circumstances in which these unfortunate races were placed.

The responsibility of this state of affairs and of its results should rest upon the shoulders of those whose neglect and parsimony were instrumental in bringing them about. In short, should rest upon the Government agents and officials who have persistently disregarded the claims of the Half-breeds, and wantonly allowed the Indians to suffer. Dismissal from office is the only punishment that the Government can now meet out to these men, and until this is done, and new and trustworthy officials appointed, the people of the country will be dissatisfied.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The County of Lunenburg is still without railway connection with other parts of the Province, and unless the company, who have under contract the construction of the Nictaux and Atlantic road, display more energy than they have done in the past few years, the people of that fine part of the Province will remain for the next decade without adequate railway facilities. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick"; but no doubt the political doctors will supply some nostrum to counteract the pains and disappointments caused by the unaccountable delay in providing Lunenburg with railway advantages such as are well-merited by the people of the county.

Captain R. Rutherford, of B. Battery, displayed great personal courage during the encounter between Col. Otter's troops and those of Poundmaker at Cut Knife Creek, and we understand from private advices that his coolness and bravery were referred to in most complimentary terms by the officer in command. Captain Rutherford is a native of Halifax, and his friends in this city, as well as his family now residing in Stellarton, will naturally feel proud of the prowess of this young Nova Scotian.

The convenience of the parcel post system can well be understood by those persons in this country who are obliged to depend upon the Express companies for the transmission of small articles. A three-penny stamp is all that is charged in Great Britain for carrying a one pound parcel between any two points in the Kingdom; and as quick deliveries are assured, the public are relieved from the vexatious delays, which too frequently occur in forwarding parcels in this country. Mr. Fawcett, the late Post Master General appears to have been fully alive to the requirements of the people in this respect, and to have been possessed of sufficient ingenuity for making ample provision to supply their wants.

We have been taught, perhaps erroneously, to consider hairpins as useful rather than ornamental skewers for the hair. The ingenious manufacturing jeweller has given shape to a new idea in the form of gold and jewelled hairpins, which are just now the acme of the fashion in London society. As such costly fastenings are not readily replaced, our young ladies must learn to be more careful of their hair-pins in future than they have been wont to be in the past.

The *Yarmouth Times* in an able editorial, points out in a most convincing manner the loss in trade sustained by the city of Halifax and the town of Yarmouth in consequence of the lack of through railway communication between these places. Nine-tenths of the entire line are now finished and in operation. With the completion of the remaining gap of nineteen miles the freight-traffic over the Western railways would be doubled in a few years, but the missing link remains, while our statesmen stand idly by awaiting the arrival of one Mr. Smith from England, from whom great things are expected.

The scramble for Colonial possessions in Africa has created in Europe a desire to know more of the topography and resources of the interior of that mysterious continent, in consequence of which numerous parties of English, French, Italian and German explorers are now making scientific surveys in all parts of the country. The great success of the year, in African explorations, has been achieved by Mr. J. Thomson, the young

geologist sent out in 1883 by the Royal Geographical Society. This gentleman has recently returned to England bringing with him photographic views of the great mountain giants of Eastern Africa, the Kilimanjaro and Kenia. Mr. Thomson succeeded in reaching Kavirond, on the Victoria Nyanza, and the mysterious Lake Baringo to the North-east of it. This latter lies at an elevation of three thousand feet above the level of the sea. It is much smaller than was formerly supposed, and has no outlet.

The U. S. warship Mohican may be cited as an instance of the manner in which public money has been recklessly expended in the United States Navy Department. She is a small wooden ship of about 1,900 tons displacement, was taken out of commission in 1872, and instead of being broken up or sold, was ordered for repairs, and on these repairs during the thirteen years which have since passed the modest amount of \$900,000 has been spent. Only about three times the cost of a new vessel of her size and class.

Retrenchment seems to be the order of the day since the change in the U. S. National Administration. Secretary Manning on taking charge of the Treasury department issued an order to all collectors to cut down the expenses of their several departments as far as they could without impairing the efficiency of the service. As a result of this, the New York Collector of Customs finds that without harm to the public interests he can effect a saving of some \$29,000 per month, about one-ninth of the total running expenses in his department. A proportionate reduction throughout the Republic will make no little difference in the amount required for maintenance of the Civil Service, and would we imagine be highly appreciated by the tax-payers of our prosperous neighbor.

The lower branch of the Massachusetts Legislature recently passed by a vote of 2 to 1 a so-called Dynamite Bill, the object of which was to form new safeguards against the use of explosives for the "destruction of life or property within or without the State." The measure would seem to have been a reasonable and proper one. Yet the Upper House which is largely Republican, voted three to one in favor of the Dynamiters and threw out the bill. The legislators of Massachusetts it seems prefer the friendship of the dynamiters to their duty, as civilized men, of denying the right to make their State the base of operations with dynamite against Great Britain.

The Russian budget for the current year shows an excess of expenditure over income, which it proposes to meet by a tax on business profits—the equivalent of an income tax—and by increased customs duties.

For the amusement of our younger readers, we commence in the current number of the CRITIC a short series of fantastic tales, by F. Blake Crofton the author of the "Major's Big-Talk Stories." It will be remembered by many of our readers that the latter, on their first appearance in book form, received universal, and, in some instances, enthusiastic praise from the English press.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

A REMINISCENCE.

Miss Mary Anderson, who has just completed a very successful engagement at the Lyceum Theatre in London, is now the lioness among the elite of the world's great cosmopolitan city. She has proved herself a star of the first magnitude in the galaxy of the English drama. Her name brings up vividly to my mind her father, Colonel Ben. Anderson, of Louisville, Kentucky, an old comrade of mine who buckled on his armor and joined his fate to the "Southern Cause" in the great American Civil War. The last time that I recollect of seeing him was at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, prior to the battle of Shiloh. Col. Anderson, in company with Walter N. Haldeman and Chas. D. Kirk (Se-de-Kay), the two latter of the Louisville press, often dined with me in my mess, on the homely fare of "hard tack and rusty bacon." After the bloody battle of Shiloh I saw no more of them—Kirk and Anderson, I presume, each filled a soldier's grave, and Haldeman has lived to become the President of the "Louisville Courier-Journal Company." The years roll on and "grim-visaged war" still reigns supreme. After the fierce battle of Chickamanga and just prior to Grant's victory at "Missionary Ridge" in Galveston, our troops (to fill up the monotony of the daily drill) were participating in a grand review and "sham battle." As the senior medical officer in my command I was arranging a suitable place for a "field infirmary," when an orderly rode up and handed me a bundle of official papers from General Bragg's headquarters. One of these proved to be a commission for Dr. Ham. Griffin, as Surgeon in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States of America. I handed the document to the Doctor myself, and I recollect that he was very indignant and said the War Department had not dated his commission correctly. I remarked to him, jocularly, that it was his only security for "rations" and Confederate scrip—that rank did not amount to much without these essential ingredients. * * * The great Civil War came to a close, and the Star of the Southern Confederacy sank in a sea of blood and disaster, but "peace hath her victories no less renowned than those of war." The widow of the dashing Col. Ben. Anderson married the ex-Confederate Surgeon—Dr. Ham. Griffin. Little Mary Anderson became the favorite of the Academy of Music in her native city of Louisville—a place famous for the production of "Theatrical Stars." Time glided away, and Mary Anderson made her debut before the public. The most fastidious critics saw in her the fire of genius—the mistress of the Hibernian Art; and to-day she stands forth peerless—with scarcely a competitor in the rendition of Shakspeare's most popular plays.

VETERAN.

MINING.

Though nothing, in the shape of returns, has yet come forward from the mining districts to the mines office, there is sufficient evidence to prove that the month's returns when in will show an advance, for some at least, and quite buoyant for the others.

There is an evident increase of practical skill and mining business ability devoted to the present mining operations in this Province, and the results are beginning to show in the larger output and yield of the mines per hand employed. Another evident improvement is the marked economy of the managers and owners of mining properties. Their hotel bills are not allowed to exceed the real and absolute wants of the managers. Unnecessary machinery and waste of material are avoided.

The villainous habit of "salting" the mines and other rascally devices seem to be stamped out, and a fair legitimate trade can now be carried on without fear of being defrauded. Mr. Philips has gone to considerable expense and trouble to unearth and expose the last remnant of the "salting" schemes and to, for once and over, put a stop to like frauds.

The following gold mining leases will be declared forfeited on the 23rd inst.:

Leases Nos. 41, 42, 43, 44, 45. Leopold Buckner, lessee; McCully & Blanchard, Thos. J. Wallace and Alexander McDonald, judgment creditors; Thos. J. Wallace, transferee.

Lease No. 46. Leopold Burkner, lessee; McCully & Blanchard, Thos. J. Wallace and Alexander McDonald, judgment creditors; Thos. J. Wallace, Daniel A. McDonald, Fitzhugh S. Andrews, W. L. Lowell, and the Amherst Gold Mining Co., transferees.

Lease No. 96. Judson Newcomb, Edward B. McCabe, lessees.

Lease No. 97. John M. Forrest, lessee; Jonathan Irving, transferee.

Lease No. 101. John Carr Griffin, lessee; Thomas Swinyard, trustee of the Pioneer mine, proprietary transferee; Josiah Child and Benjamin G. Gray, mortgagees; Alexander Heatherington, judgment creditor, and Benjamin G. Gray, administrator, transferee.

Lease No. 102. Jonathan Irving, lessee.

Leases Nos. 112, 113. Alexander Heatherington, lessee; Josiah Child, Benjamin G. Gray, mortgagees; Alexander Heatherington, judgment creditor, and Benjamin G. Gray, administrator, transferee.

Lease No. 115. William Bruce, lessee; Alexander McDonald, J. A. Graham, William Faulkner, James A. Cox, George Fulton, Wm. L. Lowell and John Lyle, James Graham, E. C. McDonnell, J. C. Mahon, W. L. Lowell, transferees; Patrick O'Mullin, Robert O'Mullin, Charles Graham, W. L. Lowell and John Lyle, judgment creditors.

Lease No. 116. Edward C. McDonnell, lessee; Alexander McDonald, F. Davis, W. L. Lowell and John Lyle, W. L. Lowell, John P. Mott, Thos. Howe, E. E. Cummings, F. S. Andrews, transferees; Charles Graham, W. L. Lowell and John Lyle, and W. M. Fullerton, judgment creditors.

Lease No. 117. Damas Touquoy, lessee.

Lease No. 118. Josiah Jennings, lessee; John H. Jennings, D. A. McDonald, Wm. L. Lowell, the Amherst Gold Mining Co., transferees.

Lease No. 119. Henry P. Prince, lessee.

Lease No. 130. George W. Stuart, lessee.

Leases Nos. 131, 136. Damas Touquoy, lessee.

Lease No. 132. Damas Touquoy and George W. Stuart, lessees.

Lease No. 137. William L. Lowell, lessee; the Amherst Gold Mining Co., transferee.

Lease No. 238. Alexander Heatherington, lessee; Benjamin G. Gray, transferee; Alexander Heatherington, judgment creditor; B. C. Gray, administrator, transferee under sheriff's deed.

Lease No. 139. Lewis A. Bunker, John Morell and Josiah Jennings, lessees.

Lease No. 145. Damas Touquoy and Gordon Zwicker, lessees.

Lease No. 161. Albert Miller, William Bruce, lessees.

Lease No. 169. George W. Stuart, Daniel N. Carrington, jr., Charles B. Ford and Benson Gladwin, lessees.

We were shown, to-day, a remarkably fine piece of gold bearing quartz taken from a ton inch lead from the Cowe mines at Kemp, Yarmouth. This junk of quartz appeared one mass of fine gold. We congratulate Mr. Cowe on his good luck.

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

W. L. Lowell & Co., have purchased from Mr. McNaughton, of the Rawdon gold mine, a bar of gold weighing 188 oz., the product of this mine for the month of May.

The Trades Journal is informed that the Little Glace Bay coal mining company has secured the contract for the St. John gas works. The quantity to be supplied is in the vicinity of 20,000 tons. We have also been informed that the Halifax gas company takes 10,000 tons of Lingan coal this summer.

SALT PETER.—"What shall we name our little boy?" said a young wife to her husband.—"Call him Peter."—"Oh, no; I never know any body named Peter that could earn his salt."—"Well, call him Salt Peter, then."

ENTIRE CONFIDENCE.—In a French court recently, as a witness was about to give his testimony, the advocate remarked, "I wish to state to the court that this witness is entitled to entire confidence, as he has not had time to consult a lawyer."

AGRICULTURE.

Well managed clay soil is known to be capable of yielding the largest crops of grain, and, if properly drained, with greatest certainty. The reason usually given for this is that clay is retentive of both manure and moisture. But there is another reason of scarcely less importance. Insects that attack the roots of plants, living unseen and often unthought of or unsuspected, find it difficult to live or work in clay. They cannot penetrate it, or they perish in it. And these insidious enemies are the worst that the farmer or gardener has to contend with.

Some difference of opinion has been expressed in regard to the propriety of deep or shallow cultivation for corn or potatoes. There is no absolute rule in this respect. What is best in one case may be worse in another, and a caution may be given not to be misled by the emphatic statements of any person that this or that method is the better. Let every one try it for himself, and be truly persuaded in his mind from his knowledge of his own practice, and then pursue the even tenor of his way, regardless of the frantic appeals of persons who know nothing practically of the matter.

Many farmers require a short rotation in which the two principal grains, corn and wheat, follow each other. As it is necessary now to make some intervening crop between the wheat and corn, clover is introduced, and the three years' rotation of corn, wheat and clover is very convenient and successful. This answers for the West and South, in those localities where stock is fed, and furnishes a large amount of feeding, straw, corn fodder, and hay, and gives an opportunity for making a large quantity of manure by purchasing feeding stuffs. By following this rotation the land can be kept improving in fertility, and by using the manure judiciously large crops can be produced. The manure should be ploughed in for the corn, and a liberal dressing of plaster given to the clover by which the ground is brought into fine condition for the wheat, for which some fertilizer can be purchased.—*N. Y. Times.*

The method of applying manure is a subject of much discussion, and has been from time immemorial. It is a curious fact in agricultural practice, and agricultural science, that a fabric built up with great skill at one time is and even what is called remorselessly kicked over at another time, a new arrangement of the old material is made, and the new faith worshipped with equal devotion as the old one was. Thus in regard to the use of manure what is taught to-day was considered all wrong 20 years ago, and what was all right then is all wrong now. Surface manuring is now considered to be the true faith. We forget altogether how circumstances alter cases in agricultural practice, and how one man's methods may be easily improper for another man. The simple evident rule in applying manure is that it should be as intimately mixed with the soil as possible, for it is in the soil only that the process of nitrification goes on. To plough the manure in with lap furrows are laid on edge and from five to six inches deep, and then to harrow across the furrow, will sink manure and soil in the most thorough manner, and the young plants will find food wherever the roots go.

RECEIPTS.

ORDINARY LIGHT CAKE.—Mix half-a pound of currants, some nutmeg, and an ounce of sugar, in one pound of flour; a little salt; stir a quarter of a pound of butter into a quarter of a pint of milk over the fire, till the butter is melted, strain to it a quarter of a pint of ale-yeast, two eggs, only one white; stir all together with a stick; set it before the fire to rise, in the pan it is to be baked in. The oven must be as hot as for bread.

TO MAKE LITTLE PLUM CAKES.—Take two pounds of flour dried, and half-pound of sugar finely powdered, four eggs, two whites, half a-pound of butter washed with rose-water, six spoonful of cream warmed, a pound and a-half of currants washed and well dried; mix all together, and make them up in little cakes; bake them in a tolerably hot oven; let them stand half an hour, till they are coloured on both sides; take down the oven-lid, and let them stand a little to soak.

NEW COLLEGE PUDDING FRIED.—One penny loaf grated, half pound of beef suet shred, one pound of currants, half-a nutmeg, a little salt, two spoonful of cream milk, two or three eggs; it must be nearly as stiff as a paste; make this into rolls in the shape of an egg; fry them gently over a clear fire, in nearly half-a pound of melted butter; let them be of a nice brown all over. For sauce—butter, wine, and sugar; if agreeable, add sweetmeats. This will make about half-a dozen.

CUSTARD PUDDING.—Boil a piece of cinnamon in a pint of thin cream with a quarter of a pound of sugar; when cold, add the yolks of five eggs well beaten; stir this over the fire till pretty thick—it must not boil; when quite cold, butter a cloth well, dust it with flour, tie the custard in it very close, boil it three quarters of an hour; when it is taken up, put it into a basin, turn it up; if the cloth is not taken off carefully the pudding will break; grate over it a little sugar.

MERSEY ON US.—It is related of a Liverpool pilot, that being caught in a storm, and almost impossible to make port, he used the familiar and fervent prayer:—

“That Merser I to others show,
That Merser show to me.”

THE STRAIGHT TIP.—Charles Fox once received a severe lecture about his extravagance from his father, who concluded by saying he wondered his son could enjoy a moment's repose, when he considered the immense sums he owed.—“Dear me, sir,” replied Charles, “You shouldn't wonder at that; but rather how my creditors can.”

TRURO AND KENTVILLE
Marble, Red and Grey Granite, and Freestone
Monuments, Tablets, Headstones and
Tabletops, Soapstones, etc.
A. J. WALKER,
Corner Prince and Waddell Streets, Truro.
A. J. WALKER & CO.,
Church Street, Kentville.

BOILER MAKING!
HANTSPOBT, N. S.
All kinds of STEAM BOILERS made at
short notice.
—ON HAND—
FOUR BOILERS, Thirty to Thirty-Five horse
power, about Thirteen Feet Long with Fifty-Two
three inch Tubes, suitable for Saw Mills or Planing.
E. CHURCHILL & SON.

Tea! Tea! Tea!
GRAND OPENING!

The Hong Kong Tea Co'y
Will open a BRANCH STORE at
139 — Argyle Street — 139
HALIFAX, N. S.

On Saturday, 1st November, 1884, with the largest
and choicest selection of NEW SEASON TEAS,
ever offered in Canada.
PRICE LIST—25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, best 50c. p. lb.
COFFEES—Fresh Roasted and Ground every
day.
Price List—20c, 25c, best 30c. per lb.
ELEGANT PRESENTS given to purchasers
of Tea.
SUGARS of all grades Retail at Refiners'
Prices.
All GOODS warranted to give satisfaction or the
money will be refunded.
HONG KONG TEA COMPANY,
139 Argyle Street.

SOLE AGENCY
— FOR THE —

Three Great Leading Houses of
Chickering & Sons, Boston,
Steinway & Sons, New York,
Albert Weber, New York.

THE STANDARD PIANOS
OF THE WORLD.

**UNRIVALLED! WITHOUT PEERS
OR COMPETITORS!**

Also, for the Famous
Collard & Collard, of London.

Besides a magnificent assortment of Ameri-
can, German and Canadian makes, at great
variety of prices.

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

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

S. SICHEL & CO.,
83 Hollis Street.

WM. BANNISTER,
Importer and Dealer in

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,
SPECTACLES, PLATED-WARE.

144—Granville Street,—144
HALIFAX, N. S.

ALE AND PORTER.

150 barrels Bass's Ale, pints and quarts.
150 barrels Guinness's Porter, pints and quarts.

DOMESTIC ALE AND PORTER.

300 hhd. and half hhd. Ale and Porter, Jones'
Brewing Co.
100 barrels, pints and quarts, do. do.
quality extra fine. For sale low.

A. McDOUGALL & SON.

DAVIDSON & MoMANUS,
FINE TAILORING.
139 HOLLIS STREET,
HALIFAX, N. S.

To our Patrons we offer the largest and most
carefully selected Stock in the city to choose
from, and guarantee perfectly

FITTING GARMENTS,
Made under our own personal supervision.

Refined Sugars!

THE
Halifax Sugar Refining Co.,
(Limited.)

This REFINERY situated at Woodside,
Dartmouth, Halifax Co., is prepared to sup-
ply 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., (Limtd).
Upper Water Street, Halifax.

OLD SOUTH TEA STORE,
[Established 1798.]

40 Granville, Corner Sackville St.
A full and varied stock of FIRST-CLASS

FAMILY GROCERIES

Always on hand.
BUTTER A SPECIALTY.
WIER & CO.

Notice to the Public.

JAMES GRAY,
FUNERAL UNDERTAKER,

243 Grafton St., next to Colonial Market,

Every assortment of Walnut and Rosewood Cas-
kets and Coffins to suit all. Black Cloth Coffins in
the best styles; Ladies' and Gents' and Youths'
Robes at all prices.
Don't forget the address—243 GRAFTON ST.,
next to Colonial Market.

JUST RECEIVED.

Per S. S. YORK CITY,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES'

MANTLES AND DOLMANS!

—IN—
Cashmere, Ottoman,
Broche, Stockinette, &c.

—ALSO—

LADIES' JERSEYS,

In Black and Colors
—AT THE—

London House

WM. MOODY & CO.

168 and 170 Granville Street

DANIEL CRONAN,

Dealer in all kinds of

FISH!

And Importer of

WEST INDIA PRODUCE.

Also, Purchaser of all kinds of FURS for Export

CAPE BRETON—RAILWAYS AND MINES—DR. McLENNAN, M.P.P.

About the time that the Local House opened, in February last, a contemporary remarked that, true enough, Cape Breton had not received much in the apportionment of Provincial funds, but that this was not a matter of great surprise. This extraordinary statement (for extraordinary we really regard it, coming from a Provincial journalist, who ought to be well informed about such things) would, we are willing to believe, be corrected, if the person that made it would only acquaint himself with the debates of the House of Assembly from the time of Confederation up to 1884. But now that the debates of the Session of last winter are obtainable, not even a journalist too indolent to acquaint himself with the details of our political history, from '67 to '84, can be excused for asserting that the Island of Cape Breton has not put forward strong claims to consideration at the hands of those whose function is the just and proper disposal of the contents of the Provincial treasury. In no uncertain tone, Dr McLennan, the active junior M.P.P. for Inverness Co., has voiced the sentiments of his own and other Counties of the Island in the matter of "Justice to Cape Breton." In the following extracts from one of his speeches, every person interested in Cape Breton's affairs can see good reasons for our contention that the interests of that Island are not without an advocate:—

"In the matter of Railways, the want of which we consider our greatest grievance, we had the first acknowledgment of our claims from the Dominion Government in 1874, when it was declared that the Pictou Branch should be appropriated for furthering the building of a Railway through the Island of Cape Breton. Up to that time nothing tangible had been offered us. The Truro and Pictou Branch, and Cape Breton's claims, have since then been considerably bandied about by contractors and politicians and Governments. In 1874, it is true, a subsidy of \$4,000 a mile was voted by the Local Legislature for the building of a Railway from Broad Cove Coal Mines to the Strait of Canso; but it is notorious that \$4,000 was only two-thirds of the lowest subsidy that any reliable company would accept. That subsidy was voted on the eve of an election. But that would not be any objection on our part if only the grant per mile had been large enough."

"In 1875 we find the Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia saying that he wished to submit a bill to grant to a railway from the Strait of Canso to Louisburg a subsidy of \$5,000 a mile for eighty miles. The year after a subsidy for a railway from the Strait of Canso to Broad Cove of \$4,000 a mile had been voted. The railway to Louisburg would cost \$400,000, and the railway to Broad Cove \$100,000. This \$500,000, then, in 1875, had been set apart by the Government of Nova Scotia to be applied to railway building in Cape Breton. That was ten years ago. If \$600,000 was a reasonable amount to give to build railways in Cape Breton at that time, why is it not to-day necessary to give the amount (at 5 per cent.) of that sum to similar purposes? Ten years ago, the people of Cape Breton had an interest in the Pictou Branch, and had, besides this, \$600,000 to their credit. But ever since that time we appear to have lost sight of appropriations for Cape Breton until the Syndicate was formed, which was the next vision raised before the eyes of the people. Under that scheme something like \$900,000 was appropriated to Cape Breton, but since that scheme was abandoned, the subject seems to have dropped entirely out of public discussion. In the Governor's speech of this year, we find not a word in reference to it. This is significant, because on the last day of last session the hon. member for Halifax, now the leader of the Government, moved a resolution empowering the Government to enter into negotiations for the consolidation of the western railways, and the completion thereof. A few days before, the hon. member for Annapolis, now also a member of the Government, declared that the Government had in contemplation the borrowing of \$5,000,000 for the consolidation of the railways west of Halifax. From the fact that this announcement was made last year, and that there was not a word this year of railway extension eastward, I felt it my duty to raise the subject of railway construction in Cape Breton, even if there was a disposition on the part of our political leaders to let the subject die. At the time these appropriations were made to the Island of Cape Breton, similar, or, rather, more bountiful, appropriations were made for the western counties. For instance, there was given to the Nictaux and Atlantic Railway \$440,000; to the Spring Hill, \$144,000; to the Parrsboro Railway, \$125,000; and to the Western Counties Railway, \$679,000. All these railways are either to-day built, or are in a fair course of being completed; but the Cape Breton roads, they are, where? Echo answers, *where?* It would seem that the appropriations for Cape Breton above referred to, were put on paper to delude the representatives of Cape Breton into supporting measures giving more bountiful subsidies to the west. I call the attention of eastern members to this fact, that not one dollar of those compensatory moneys has been paid, and not a mile of the proposed Cape Breton Railways has been built; whereas all the appropriations to the western railways have been utilized."

Here we would ask the readers to note carefully that at one time it was determined to give Cape Breton \$600,000 and the "Pictou Branch;" and that at another time it was proposed by the then Local Government to have \$900,000 expended for the benefit of the Island. In view of this, no fair-minded person will pronounce the Doctor unreasonable in saying:

"When this House and the country are told that these western public works are to be further prosecuted without even the mention of Cape Breton, it is high time that the people of Cape Breton woke up to a sense of their rights. The resolution, then, that I have brought before the House is very modest in its demands (considering that the sum of \$600,000 was placed to the credit of Cape Breton *ten years ago*) when it merely asks this House now to vote half that amount. The Railway to which I refer is spoken of in a speech of ten years ago. A subsidy of \$6,000 a mile is now

asked for the building of fifty miles of Railway. Not to speak of the amount to the credit of Cape Breton at the time I have referred to, we have it from the figures of Mr. Church last year, the then Provincial Secretary, that Cape Breton contributed \$52,000 a year, more or less, to the revenues of Nova Scotia, from which she received no benefit whatever. The interest on the \$300,000 I ask, would only be \$15,000, and surely it would not be unreasonable to claim that amount out of the \$52,000. With regard to the extension of the Intercolonial Railway, that needs no argument. It certainly should be the duty of the Dominion Government, and it is the duty of this House to press upon them, to make either Sydney or Louisburg the Terminus of that great public highway, the Intercolonial. I ask for at least fifty miles of Railway subsidies from the Local Government. It is known to this House that in discussing the extension of the Intercolonial Railway to Louisburg, two routes are spoken of—the central route, through the centre of the Island, and the southern route, by St. Peter's, running along the southern coast. If the Dominion Government decided on following the central route, it would cut off half the distance I mention; it would save just twenty-five miles. Then connection between the Bras d'Or, and one of the finest Mines in Cape Breton, could be secured by the building of twenty-five miles of railway." (Applause.)

But, worst of all, besides giving nothing to Cape Breton for railways, the mines there, the great source of wealth, have actually been placed at a disadvantage by one-sided legislation. If the Government of this Province ought, as many intelligent men believe and strenuously contend, to do something towards developing our great natural industries, surely it will not be denied that no mining industry should be actually crippled by governmental action—or inaction. It really appears that while the coal mines of Nova Scotia Proper have, by reason of the expenditure near them of large railway subsidies, been favored with easy access to markets, the same amount of royalty per ton has not been exacted from them as from the coal mines of Cape Breton. The people of Cape Breton say they will secede and form themselves into a separate province, if this kind of treatment be continued; and candidly we say they would be fools if they should endure it much longer.

We have space for only one paragraph of Dr. McLennan's remarks regarding the disadvantages under which mining is being carried on in Cape Breton:

"I have referred to the statements made by the then hon. Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia as placing \$52,000 to our credit, which certainly of itself would give very just grounds to the claim I make; but apart from that, I wish to call attention to a few figures, showing the comparative amounts that we pay into the treasury of Nova Scotia, as compared with Nova Scotia proper, with respect to coal. The reason why I wish to call the attention of the House to this particular point is this, that the Mines of Cape Breton are under a disadvantage as compared with the Mines of Nova Scotia proper. To show this, I called for a return, which the hon. Commissioner of Works and Mines furnished the other day, and which is a very good and full one. This return goes to show that from 1862 to 1873 the Island of Cape Breton in its coal shipments and coal sales, kept ahead of Nova Scotia proper. Until 1873 the Island kept ahead in royalties as well as coal sales. But since 1873, when the Intercolonial Railway was beginning to tell in favor of the Coal Mines of Nova Scotia proper, we find the increased sales from the mines of Nova Scotia proper over those of Cape Breton has been just as regular as was the increase in the Cape Breton sales up to 1873. This is clearly demonstrable to be due to the fact that the mines of Nova Scotia proper, owing to rail connection, are able to ship in winter as well as in summer. The total quantity of coal raised in Nova Scotia proper in 1873 was 411,541 tons; the quantity sold was 305,585 tons, and the royalty paid on this was \$31,601.66. This was the last year in which a larger quantity of coal was raised in Cape Breton than in Nova Scotia proper. In that year Cape Breton raised 639,926 tons; sold 504,769 tons; and paid in royalty \$51,905.86. If things were as they should be, coal mining would have been developed in Cape Breton with about the same rapidity as it has been developed in Nova Scotia proper. But it has not been so. Public works were pushed on which have been, and are of immense advantage to the coal mines of Nova Scotia proper. Cape Breton, after having largely contributed to the building of these public works, is still without a single mile of subsidy built railways, and so Cape Breton's mining and other industries are handicapped.

"In 1884 Nova Scotia Proper raised 791,139 tons, sold 486,308 tons, and paid in royalty \$33,619.46; while Cape Breton during the same year raised 598,156 tons, sold 459,210 tons, sold 459,210 tons to Nova Scotia's 486,308, and paid in royalty \$52,657.71 to Nova Scotia's \$33,619.46. These figures are certainly not of a character to encourage capitalists in Cape Breton to maintain the mines and machinery there, and to keep their capital invested in an industry that is thus handicapped. But, sir, the most iniquitous feature in this connection is that the coal owners of Cape Breton are paying nearly two cents per ton royalty more than the coal owners of Nova Scotia Proper. This may be surprising, but I think the figures I have copied from these returns from the Mines Department will prove to the letter the accuracy of what I have stated. The total number of tons from 1862 to 1884 raised in Nova Scotia Proper was 9,140,105; the total number of tons raised in Cape Breton in that period was 9,346,027. Now, although the two parts of the Province raised about the same amount of round coal during that period (from 1862 to 1884), yet the amount reported sold by the Cape Breton coal owners was 7,654,022; whereas the round coal reported sold in Nova Scotia only amounted to 6,366,702 tons. Now, upon this quantity of coal the royalty paid by Nova Scotia Proper during that interval was \$546,448. The amount paid by Cape Breton in royalties during the same period was \$767,305."

CORRESPONDENCE.

A TRIP TO BOSTON.

DEAR CRITIC.—“All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy,” is an old adage which time has stamped as true. It might be suggested that possibly Jack would be dull in any case, and experience might prove that true; but whether acute or dull John does not dislike a holiday. If he can mingle the *utile* with the *dulce*, refresh his pocket coincidentally with his mind, he is doubly happy, as he well may be.

As the gallant steamer *Worcester* steamed out of Halifax harbour on Saturday, the 10th of May, your good friend the writer was on board, bound for the classic shades and the teeming marts of Boston. The voyage was smooth and uneventful. Pleasant companions, genial officers, and delightful weather, beguiled the monotony of ocean's face, and whiled away the hours in speculations on the policy of Big Bear, and his more august brother the Bigger Bear of Russia. The great warriors and statesmen of the day went down like nine-pins before our trenchant criticisms, and having triumphantly proved to our own satisfaction what ought to have been done as each emergency arose, but which of course was not done, we smoked our wise pipe, or retired to our virtuous couch, conscious of having done *our* duty at least, and feeling that we had perchance been born for higher things.

The sea has ever been the poets' theme. When you are out of sight of land, however, one spot of sea is curiously like another. Standing on deck and watching the dashing foam of the scow, or the placid waste of waters, you might as easily fancy yourself in the Bight of Genoa, as in the Bay of Fundy, and thus in the course of a few hours make an inexpensive voyage round the world. But I freely confess my thoughts were chiefly dwelling on the city of cities I was for the first time now to visit—Boston! Hub of the Universe! Now should my dull English heart be stirred to admiration of thy culture, thy enterprise, thy progress, thy perfect adjustment of thy self to thy 19th century environment. Now should I indeed gaze on the typical man, list to the only speech and song, and feel that here at last my soul had found its true ideal, and that now, if ever here below, the light of nature had been gained by the genius of Art!

We approached the harbour, early morn found me at my accustomed watch tower, and each spot as we glided by was instinctively recognized. The forts which frowned on either hand, and which suggested that Boston in the event of war was not very safe, were named for me by an appreciative officer, who pointed out with native pride the islands and buoys, the historic landmarks which make Boston harbour a classic scene. But here arose my first disappointment. They could not point out where the tea was spilt. I had almost expected to see some of that oriental herb still floating proudly on the crest of the wave, as if to keep ever before the minds of aspiring foreigners the danger of provoking a free people. Disappointed I was; where was the monument of so grand a deed? On my right I saw in the distance a tall obelisk, remarkable for nothing save as a memorial of what never happened. Bunker Hill perpetuates that. But where, oh where, in the harbor itself, is the monster figure of Liberty with a tea-chest in its grasp, ten thousand feet higher than all creation besides, which should advertise for evermore the patriotism of a great nation and the inevitable results of a tea party? Echo sadly answered, Where?

But for all that, Boston is a fine city. Very English in its appearance. Statues of its great men stud its streets and squares; magnificent halls and libraries, temples of religion and art, refinements of cultivated taste, hospitals and schools, private mansions and public institutions, vie with each other in attesting at once the energy and the good taste of its fortunate inhabitants. From the Dome of the State House towering grandly over the city, visible from every point of vantage, the last object on which the eye rests in going to sea again; to the last residence erected on Back Bay, the learned haunts of Harvard, the picturesque hills of Brookline, and the pleasant homes of Newton or Chelsea, the eye and mind are satisfied with the evidences of education and thought, which convince the stranger that he is among men and things which leave their mark on history. Everywhere one found oneself saying, “These people do nothing by halves.” “Thorough” is their principle, and if the will of the majority fail of its object, it is only because Circumstance is too strong for it. Truly there is a God that ruleth the earth.

I was much interested ecclesiastically. I found my way to the real Old South. “House of God!” I cried; “let me enter Thy quiet courts, and there pour out my soul in adoration as I recognize the Hand of my God in History!” But on my approach, I found that 25 cents would let me in to worship, not God, but Pride. I entered; instead of an altar, I found Washington's saddle; instead of the Bible, I found a quotation from—Washington; instead of a minister of God to welcome me, I found a courtly and pleasant maiden who hoped I was interested in the ancient objects which she pointed out to me. Ah I mused, if they only had a few teeth of some old saint, or an elbow joint of some devoted martyr, how well would the mixture of antique and modern relics prove that human nature is the same worshipper of the mysterious and unknown that it ever was; and that the religion of the multitude is but a more or less civilized idolatry!

Then I went to the New Old South; and as I gazed I wondered greatly what style of architecture, ancient or modern, human or angelic, that might be. Finally I concluded it must be Bostonian Gothic. I drew near, thinking again I might pass a quiet five minutes in meditation, and look upon the shrine of the Eternal. Over the principal entrance of the imposing building, stood out in large cut capitals “BEHOLD, I SET BEFORE THEE AN OPEN DOOR.” “Come,” I said, “that is encouraging, let me enter.” But no door of prison cell could be more closely guarded by bolt and lock than was the vaunted open door. I felt iconoclastic. I exclaimed in the bitterness of my soul, “Truly these churches are for a Fetich; neither for the worship

of God nor the wants of man; proud boast is falsified by fact—and Bunker Hill is re-echoed in Berkeley Street. Take down in shame those false words from o'er your portals.” I tried then as I passed every door of church I came to—Baptist, Universalist, King's Chapel, Park Street, every one save the two branches of the Catholic Church, found I “fast bound in misery and iron.” But in a little quiet church on Temple Street I first was able to worship in peace and welcome. Cannot Boston remove this reproach?

I was unfortunate in my visit as regards music. But I was able to attend a popular orchestral concert on Friday afternoon, conducted by Ad. Nourissoff. “Now,” thought I, “I can compare London and Boston, and see what the music here really is.” In music I am an enthusiast. I entered the Music Hall, totally unworthy of Boston and of the genius supposed to preside there. But that is a small matter. Let us hear the deity speak. The orchestra took their places and began. The selections were good; slightly severe on the whole, for a popular concert. The overture to *Phedre* afforded plenty of scope for good and artistic interpretation. The conductor was equal to his work. Not so his players. Nothing could be more painful than the want of sympathy during the first two or three pieces between the leader and the led. He worked hard, but they refused to be dragged along. The music was technically correct, but there was no soul. The band had evidently not practiced together, and had to look after their music. A symphony, more difficult, by Liszt, fared as badly or worse. Then came a little melody, accompanied; sweet and musical. Then a symphony, by the conductor himself, which received a well deserved *encore*. And now he was gaining 'em of them. Some of his magnetism was being imparted to them; and by the time they reached the well known and ever popular overture to William Tell, they were afire with his glow. After that there was no more to complain of; and I enjoyed the concert much. The technique was faultless throughout, and I came away favorably impressed on the whole.

I cannot stay to relate my impressions of the various institutions visited. In one I was disappointed. I went to the Historical Society interested in searching for some memoranda relating to the early history of Nova Scotia. The Librarian it is true was not in. I stated that I was a stranger, and what I desired; gave in my card; but the tutelary goddess went calmly on cutting the pages of a magazine, and paid me no attention whatsoever. I searched about for awhile in vain, I finally shook off the dust of my feet and left. I met with much more polite treatment at the Public Library and at the General Theological Library, where the brotherhood of letters was nobly recognized.

I have returned, the better physically and mentally for my trip; and if Boston friends come this way I shall be delighted to honor them.

F. P.

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

PUTTNER'S EMULSION.

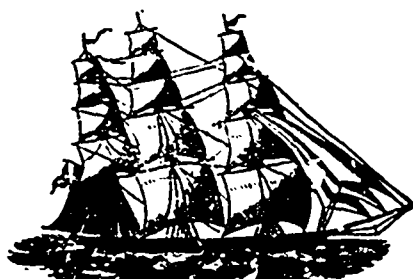
Chemical Laboratory, Dalhousie College,
Halifax, N. S., Jan'y 30th, 1885.

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

GEORGE LAWSON, PH. D. LL. D.,
Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry

Of Great Britain and Ireland, Professor of Chemistry.

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



ROOFING ORDERS

Promptly attended to by experienced workmen at Lowest possible Prices.

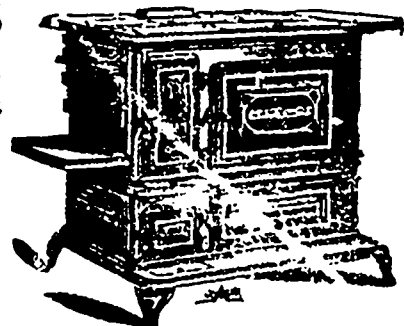
The Highest Price Paid for Old Junk, Old Iron, etc., etc. Second-Hand Sails, Rigging and Chains, For Sale at CONNOR'S WHARF ADJOINING ORDNANCE WHARF.

Wm. McFatridge,

DEALER IN

STOVES,
LAMPS, OIL, ETC.

224 HOLLIS STREET.



SNAPS AND SCRAPS.

The English society for converting the Jews to Christianity has an income of £35,000, and through its instrumentality twelve Hebrews were baptized last year. The expense of converting a Jew would seem, therefore, to be nearly £3000. Whether this handsome sum is divided between the convertor and converted, or monopolized by the former, does not appear. If the Jew lets the Gentile pocket all the money, he must be converted in character as well as in creed.

The way that the lively writer of "Prohibition in Politics," in the June *North American Review*, pitches into the movement and traces "the ascendancy of free rum in Portland" to the "action of the Prohibition party," might well make an ordinary editor suppose she was a man. But I should have fancied "Gail Hamilton" (Mary Abigail Dodge) was too prolific an author, and *The Week* too well-informed a paper, for its editor to speak, in two separate paragraphs, of *Mrs. Gail Hamilton's* article.

I particularly liked the sonnet in last week's CRITIC, by "H. E. B." I am glad to note that the Province possesses several rather promising young poets at present, enough to show that poetry has not quite deserted Acadie at the departure of Evangeline and Gabriel, or of "G. G. C." either.

Lady John Manners has a very praiseworthy article in a late number of *The Queen* on "The Art of Doing Kindnesses." I clip from it the following hints for bores:—

"As I have mentioned over-work, I must say how much kindness we can all show to very busy men and women, by letting them alone at times when they are intent on their special pursuits. If we are obliged to approach them at such times, let us transact our business as speedily as possible. The statesman who is about to make a great speech, the artist preparing for the Royal Academy, the editor who must note every passing event and guide public opinion, the physician on whose skill and judgment hang many lives—all need every moment of time they can secure. Let us show their true kindness by refraining from troubling them needlessly, with letters requiring answers especially. Time in many cases means not only money, but the opportunity of doing one's duty. The quantity of applications of all kinds received by persons of eminence in their respective avocations are really distracting. The unfortunate recipient of about forty letters a day, to say nothing of business documents, probably spends weary hours bending over a desk. He is lucky if he does not get writer's cramp, in addition to that dull feeling produced by long protracted formal letter-writing. George Eliot pathetically refers in her life to the trial it was to her to sit down to answer notes. Very long morning visits, too, inflict pain on busy people, though courtesy may prevent their showing impatience."

"I have heard of a lady much beloved in life," says Lady John Manners in another paragraph, "who, on her death-bed, requested that any flowers or wreaths sent on her funeral day might be given to the poor in the neighbouring hospitals."

In these days of "revised versions" a modernized edition of *Æsop's* Fables might be brought out, in the mixed metaphoric style of American fabulists and illustrating the danger of skipping the "morals," as frivolous youngsters are wont to do. For a hasty example:—

"A Hare challenged a Tortoise to run a race and was beaten by the slower animal, as ably reported by Mr. *Æsop*. And the disappointed and unhappy Hare and 3 young; but the Tortoise, having collared the stakes, lived lazily and luxuriously and swelled until it burst. Then the young Tortoises assumed prodigious airs and haughtily declined to make a match with the poor little Hare, which had no money to put up. They sometimes even taunted him with the improvidence of his *no'er-do-well* father. But at last it came to pass that the young Hare, who showed unexpected steadiness, found a powerful backer. He challenged the Tortoises and, giving them long odds, made a sad show of the whole family, and won every dollar of their money. Generously handing them back half of his winnings, he remarked: "After all, I have derived from my father a better heritage than you have from yours. My father has bequeathed me his fleetness and the warning of his fate, and enough good breeding to forbid my kicking a fellow when he is down."

Society in London, by a "Foreign Resident," has excited much comment in London, and some abuse from criticized persons and classes. Several newspaper correspondents have argued that, from internal evidence, the author cannot really be a foreigner.

To divide London society into classes, says *The Queen*, is an undertaking more difficult than appears at the outset, as class runs into class, and set into set, so that to draw the line at any particular class requires the most intimate knowledge and acquaintance with London society and its members. The "Foreign Resident" is equal to the occasion, and modestly attempts to divide the ladies of London society into four classes. First come those of the most aristocratic *ton*—ladies of birth and title. The second order of ladies in London society may be described as the Parliamentary, political, and official. The third place in this classification may be assigned to those ladies in London society whose position is recognized, who may often be seen at the very first houses in the capital, who are bidden to the banquets given by high ministers of state, ambassadors, diplomatists—nay, royalty itself, but whose position is, nevertheless, not assured in the same way as that of those composing the two classes previously mentioned. He says the fourth class consists of ladies whose temperament is known as artistic. Sometimes there are elements in their nature or circumstances in their social position and antecedents which establish a link of affinity between themselves and the ladies who belong to any one of the three former orders. "They live in an atmosphere of artistic ideals. The society which they

entertain, and by which they are entertained, if its background derives its hue from the class of which they naturally form part, is shot through by a hue lent to it by the peculiarity, the *bizarrierie* of their tastes." Although there is room for many, if not for all, in these various classes, yet the cosmopolitanism of London society would allow room for one, if not for two, additional classes to include its many sets.

The "Foreign Resident" considers that London society is absolutely dependant upon the initiative taken by royalty in all it does, or abstains from doing, and that it is so large and overgrown, that were it not to accept the guidance of royalty it would be without any controlling principle.

He describes London society as being the most fastidious and the most credulous. It hates egotism and the egotist, the man who insists upon making his presence felt, and it cultivates undemonstrativeness to any extent; this is the secret of its fastidiousness. "Strange as it may well seem, this society, so self-contained, so impatient of certain forms of folly, is duped with the most extraordinary facility. It is impossible to enter the most irrefragable drawing-rooms in London without meeting foreigners of both sexes whose presence is well-known to be tabooed in the second-rate salons of Republican Paris."

According to the "Foreign Resident," ladies of the Liberal party "have been the most successful in creating political salons. Among others, Lady Aberdeen and Lady Broadalbane both respond with admirable alacrity to the appeal, periodically made to them, to invite the wives and daughters of the gentlemen who support Mr. Gladstone with their vote to their houses. It is a difficult and somewhat graceless task. The cards of invitation are practically issued, as they must necessarily be, by the official understrappers of the party. These are acquainted with the husbands, but know nothing of their womankind, and are apt consequently to be betrayed into absurd mistakes, supplementing the name of Mr. Smith with those of Mrs. and the Misses Smith, when the former may be dead, and the latter either in the nursery, or else have long since changed their names." In certain cards of invitation, issued once upon a time in Halifax, the names of the "Misses Smith" were supplemented by the names of "Mr. or (sic) Mrs. S." To the average "official understrapper" hereabouts, the Misses Smith, Jones and Robinson are much more important personages than their fathers, mothers and brothers.

Nostradamus, the great astrologer, made the following rhymed prophecy in 1566, the year of his death:—

Quand Georges Dieu crucifera,
Que Marc le resuscitera.
Et que Saint Jean le portera,
La fin du monde arrivera.

The translation is this: "When St. George crucifies God and St. Mark raises Him from the dead, and St. John carries Him, the end of the world will come." All these three conditions, says a correspondent of *The Tablet*, will be fulfilled next year! In 1886 St. George's day comes on Good Friday; St. Mark's on Easter Sunday; and St. John's (the Baptist) on Corpus Christi.

It has been stated (and not denied, to my knowledge) that a French savant predicted the last great volcanic eruption at Java many years before its occurrence, and that at the same time he foretold a second and greater eruption for, I think, the year 1886. If Wiggins springs another cataclysm of his own upon us next year, the strain on our nerves will be terrible.

Beware!
Take care!
Prepare!
To doubt
Don't dare!

By way of preparation for Dr. Cummings' end of the world in 1867, an Irishman *made his will*. Should you follow his example, out of faith in Nostradamus's prophecy, don't employ a lawyer. This will benefit you by a certain amount in this world and an uncertain amount in the next.

"Franc Tirour" must be pleased to know that Mr. Ruskin's reason for resigning the Slade Professorship at Oxford was the vote endowing vivisection at the University, following the refusal of an application for the better equipment of the art school. By the bye, an eminent officer now in Halifax assures me that the great surgeon, Sir William Fergusson, told him that the vivisection of the lower animals led to many mistakes in surgery.

SNARLER.

RELIABLE RECIPES.—For corns, easy shoes; for bile, exercise; for rheumatism, new flannel and patience; for gout, toast and water; for the tooth-ache, a dentist; for debt, industry; and for love, matrimony.

WIFE IN HIS EYE.—An incorrigible bachelor, erected a sensation in a company by saying, "I have a wife in my eye."—But the sensation subsided when it was observed he was looking at the wife of another man.

CUTTING.—"How does that look, oh!" said a big-fisted man to a friend, holding up one of his brawny hands.—"That," said the friend, "looks as though you'd gone short on your soap."

WEATHER AND FASHIONS.—Euphemia can't see anything so wonderful in the newspapers predicting the weather. She says they always know beforehand what the fashions are going to be, and she is sure there is nothing in nature so fickle as the fashions.

BAPTISING THE PARSON.—An Aberdeen lady, who had been exceedingly annoyed by boys who rang at her door bell and then ran away, finally set a trap for them, by which a pail of water was to be spilt upon the next person who rang the bell. In a few moments her pastor called, and was baptised.

SEED! SEED!

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

W. WHEATLEY.

**BAILEY & MURPHY,
Photographers,**

167 — Hollis Street, — 167
(Chase's old stand, opposite Halifax Club),

Portraits by the Instantaneous Dry Plat.
Process, Tin Types, etc.
Copying and Enlarging Old Pictures a Spe-
cialty.

HANTS COUNTY.

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

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

BANKS.

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

Halifax Banking Co.
J. RUSSEL Agent.

Bennet Smith,
Shipbuilder and Capitalist.

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

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

Shubal Dimock,
Shipbuilder.

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

John Keith,
Shipbroker.

MANUFACTURERS.

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

Windsor Cotton Co.
JOHN NALDER, Sec'y.

Windsor Furniture Co.
MARK CURRY, Manager.

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

Windsor Foundry Co.
Clarence Dimock, Sec'y.

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

DRY GOODS.

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

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

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

Geo. F. Blanchard,
Dry Goods & Tailoring.

HARDWARE.

W. Dimock,
Hardware & Ship Chandlery.

Wilcox Brothers,
Wholesale & Retail Hardware.

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

GROCERIES.

J. E. Graham,
Wholesale & Retail Grocer.

Jesse P. Smith,
Groceries, Flour & Meal.

M. Ward,
Groceries and Sundries.

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

STATIONERY.

M. B. Huestis,
Pianos & Organs.

BOOTS, etc.

A. P. Shand & Co.

DRUGGISTS.

John W. Webb,
Dispensing Chemist.

R. B. Dakin,
Druggist & Chemist.

INSURANCE.

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

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

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

LAW-FIRMS.

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

J. W. Ousley,
Clerk of House Assembly.

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

Charles Edgar DeWolf,
Judge of Probate.

MEDICAL.

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

HOTELS.

Clifton.
JOHN KILCUP, Prop.

Avon,
JOHN COX, Prop.

Wm. Gibson,
Newport Station

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

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

D. P. Allison,
Coal Merchant.

Robert Dore,
Baker, Fine Pastry.

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

R. Fleming,
Ladies and Gents Hairdressing.

Geo. A. Heustis,
Jeweler etc.,

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

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

J. R. Thompson,
Nurseryman and Fruit Grower.

G. A. Harvie,
Carver & Picture Frames.

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

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

Dr. Morrison Weeks,
Brooklyn.

HANTSPORT.

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

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

The following are the principal business men of the Town.

E. Churchill & Sons,
Shipbuilders & Capitalists.

J. E. Newcomb,
Shipping Trading & Farming.

J. B. North,
Shipping & Merchandize.

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

J. A. Mumford,
Milling Machinery.

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

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

Lewis Muttart,
Harness Making in all branches.

George Brooks,
Watchmaker and Hair Dresser.

AMHERST.

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

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

BANKS.

Bank of Pictou,
J. McKEAN, Agent.

LAW FIRMS.

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

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

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

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

MEDICAL FIRMS.

Dr. E. L. Fuller,
Dental Surgeon.

MANUFACTURERS.

Rhodes Curry & Co.,
Contractors and Builders.

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

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

Curran Brothers,
Saw Mills and Lumber.

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

Holmes & Hicks,
Carriage Factory, Farming Machinery.

James Ritchey,
Horse Shoer and Jobber.

Joseph Goodwin,
Horse Showing a specialty.

MERCHANTS AND TRADERS.

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

Brightman & Calhoun,
Bakers, and Grocers Jobbers.

Coates & Bent,
Sewing Machines and Fancy Goods.

R. McSwain,
Tailoring and Furnishing Goods.

Edward Lowther,
Meats, Fish and Vegetables.

Lamy's Hotel,
CALHOUN & WARD, Prop.

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

Amherst Sentinel,
Devoted to the County and
Provincial Interests.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LOCAL.

Stray Shots by Franc-Tirour, unavoidably crowded out this issue, will appear next week.

Diaker.—A well known Tea firm of St. John has made arrangements with Mr. Alex. Bremner of this city, for the sale of certain superior brands of Teas imported direct from China.

Among the numerous articles sent from Halifax to the seat of war were six barrels of bottled ale from the Keith brewery. The employees of the brewery have shown their national zeal by joyfully uniting in sending forward their items.

A. Stephen & Son have at their warerooms a child's chair, so ingeniously constructed that it can be instantly and easily converted into a well made and durable lawn carriage.

At the meeting of the Marine Board just concluded, Capt. P. A. Scott, R. N., Chairman, the following candidates passed successfully: As master—E. Dennison Lockhart, Avondale; William A. Graham, Hantsport; John Arch. Fraser, Halifax. As mate—George Smith, Hantsport; J. B. Hill, Londonderry; H. W. Kenneth, England; Benjamin Ellis, Windsor.

That well and favorably known hotel, the Tremont, Truro, is being put in thorough repair, with increased accommodation and convenience. The present proprietor, C. A. Graham, will spare no money or labor in making the Tremont a first-class house.

In another column will be found the announcement that a new Line of Steamships will be put on the route between this city and Boston. This line supplies a want that has been long felt. These boats have been purchased at large figures and thoroughly fitted up with all the modern appliances and comfort. The simple fact that passengers by these boats will only be on the water one night, is a sufficient inducement to the travelling public to secure a large share of their patronage and good will.

The Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, A. F. & A. M., met in annual convocation Wednesday. The attendance was the largest ever seen at a meeting of the Grand Lodge—over 200 votes being present. There are some 8000 masons in Nova Scotia, of which 900 are reported in Halifax and Dartmouth. Major-General Laurie, D. C. L., was re-elected grand master by a rising vote, the rule of the lodge requiring a ballot, being suspended. The following officers were elected:—

G. M.—Gen. J. W. Laurie, D. C. L., Oakfield; D. G. M.—Hon. Wm. Ross, Halifax; S. G. W.—C. F. Cochran, Kentville; J. G. W.—H. T. Sutherland, New Glasgow; G. T.—James Demster, Halifax; G. S.—Benjamin Curran, D. C. L., Halifax; G. L.—L. F. Darling, Halifax; Grand Chaplains—Rev. D. C. Moore, Stellarton; Rev. C. Bowman, D. D. Parrabero; Rev. H. D. DeBlois, M. A., Annapolis; Rev. F. Patridge, D. D. Halifax; Rev. J. A. Logan, Acadia Mines; Rev. T. B. Layton, Great Village; Rev. W. H. Sampson, Halifax; S. G. D.—J. M. Townsend, Amherst; J. G. D.—D. Matheson, Sydney; Sup't Works—J. McKiel, Halifax; G. D. of C.—T. Mobra, Halifax; G. S. B.—J. Johnstone, Westville; G. O.—S. Porter, Halifax; G. P.—T. G. D. Scotland, Halifax; Grand Stewards.—L. J. Hart, Wybecomeagh; H. S. Jacques, Aylesford; H. E. Jefferson, Aylesford; C. M. Dawson, Truro; E. C. Tanner, Pictou; L. D. Wier, Halifax; J. Martin, Halifax.

It was stated that Major-General Laurie had organized a lodge in the North West territories, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia. It is named the Wimburn Laurie Lodge, and will be continued under dispensation until a charter is granted.

CANADIAN.

A report has been received at Lethbridge, N. W. T., of a skirmish between some of Stewart's Rangers and Indians, supposed to be Bloods, twenty-six miles west of Medicine Hat. Part of "C" division, Mounted Police, under Major Cotton, accompanied by Surgeon Kennedy, and also Capt. Campbell of the Rangers, have started for the scene of the reported trouble.

The Government line of telegraph is down north of Humboldt, therefore no news from Battleford or Fort Pitt. A previous despatch from Humboldt says in answer to General Middleton's call for enlistment of recruits for a North-West force, 37 members of the Governor-General's Body Guard have offered their services, and recruits have volunteered from Col. Turnbull's Quebec School of Cavalry. The Volunteer Memorial Committee have called for tenders for the erection of a monument for the dead volunteers, at a cost of \$5,000. Majors Buchan and Boswell, of the 19th, are reported by General Middleton as applicants for positions of commandant and captain of the School of Infantry to be established here. The Government, it is said, contemplate Col. Taylor, of Halifax, as commandant.

A telegram from Sir Leonard Tilley shows that the conversion of the \$25,000,000 of fives of 1860 into fours for twenty-four and a-half years, has proved a success. The terms offered were interest to the lat of July on the old fives agreed by the holders to be converted into new fours, and one per cent. bonus on the amount of new securities taken, making the net price 99, and saving in interest \$250,000 a year. The success of the new loan of five million pounds sterling to cover floating liabilities of fifteen million dollars, and give ten millions for capital expenditure during the next fiscal year, is also assured.

Burglars made a tour of Truro last week, visiting three different places in their search for wealth. At J. A. Leaman's, Prince street, the office was entered, and three holes drilled in the safe, but the marauders were evidently frightened away, as no explosives were employed, and a broken drill was left on the floor. The Custom House was also entered, but as the valuables are daily deposited in the vault of the Merchants' Bank Agency, the visit was fruitless. The Truro market was also favored with a call, but there being no cash in the building nothing was taken. Leaman's safe contained about seven hundred dollars in money. No clue has been obtained to the parties committing the depredations.

FOREIGN.

A fire damp explosion occurred in the "Margaret Pit," owned by the Earl of Durham, located near Durham, and set the mine on fire. There were 300 miners in the pit at the time, but all were rescued except twenty-two.

The Cronstadt and Baltic squadrons of the Russian Navy have been ordered to unite in a cruise, with the object of executing naval manoeuvres on a grand scale. The united fleet will consist of eighteen men of war, torpedo flotilla, training squadron and several gunboats.

The English Government has resumed negotiations with Italy for the occupation of Suakin by that power, owing to the demand of the Porte as conditions of Turkish occupation, that a date be fixed for the withdrawal of English troops from Egypt, and that expenses of Turkish occupation be drawn from the Egyptian loan of £9,000,000.

The majority of the Cabinet led by Earl Spencer have determined to maintain the following provisions of the Irish Crimes Act:—(1). Enabling the change of venue of trial. (2). Giving power to try special cases with special jurors. (3). Giving power to try summarily, for intimidation before two resident Magistrates. (4). Giving power to conduct a preliminary secret examination. No promise has been arranged with the minority on the proposal of Sir Charles Dilke to limit the operations of the act to one year.

The official report of the earthquake in the Vale of Cashmere shows that it was not as disastrous in its results as earlier reports made it appear. The first shock experienced at Serinagua was felt at 3 a. m. on Sunday the 31st ult. The shocks continued at intervals until Monday morning. While the shocks in the beginning were not very violent, they were sufficiently so to arouse the inhabitants, who fled from their dwellings, and when these fell later they were in the main tenantless. In consequence the loss of life is now believed to be comparatively small.

A Nile boat carrying a force of tribal police, surprised a party of Osman Digna's men at Odez on June 2nd. A fight ensued and 20 of the hostile Arabs were killed and a number taken prisoners. One hundred and fifty of their camels and 1,000 sheep were captured.

A village in Hungary containing 400 houses was recently destroyed by incendiary fire and 1,000 persons rendered destitute. The enraged populace discovered the culprit and roasted him to death over a bonfire.

A mass meeting was held at London to protest against the budget proposal to increase the tax on beer and spirits. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the one-sided scheme of Mr. Childers to violate every principle of equity and justice, by imposing on one class the whole burden of expenditure of a foreign war.

Serious anti-Jewish riots have again broken out at Vienna. The exciting cause at the present time is the excitement of the people, growing out of an election agitation. The shops of Jews were raided and their owners violently assaulted. Not less than forty persons were severely wounded. The police made many arrests, still they were powerless to repress the rioters, and were obliged to call on the aid of the military. Other riots of like violence and destructiveness have taken place in Wieden and Newban districts. In those districts the entire police force are on duty patrolling the streets and preventing the gathering of crowds.

The Corporation of London will present ex-United States President Arthur with an address and gold casket, upon his expected visit to London, and the Lord Mayor will give him a banquet.

Sir Peter Lumaden, before his departure from Constantinople, expressed the opinion that the Murghab valley will be the object of a Russian attack. He thought the despatch of a British commission to Cashmere needless, that country being as thoroughly British as if incorporated in the Empire. The Turkomans, he said, are splendid fighters, and would have risen in our favor if England had decided to fight.

The English troops will leave Assosan about the middle of June for Cairo, at the rate of 1,500 a week. The rebels have occupied Korti, and it is expected that they will advance upon Dongola when the English have gone home.

The English delegates to the plenary Suez Canal Commission at Paris have been instructed to continue to oppose the French proposals for a mixed commission of surveillance, and to make counter proposals to vest the supreme power of supervision in the Egyptian Government, assisted by a consultative board, consisting of Foreign Consuls at Cairo.

Three masked robbers on Wednesday overpowered the manager and accountant of the branch of the National Bank of Australia, in Melbourne. After stealing £1,000 they escaped.

SHIPPING NEWS.

REPORTS, &c.

Steamer Billow, at Queenstown fr on Balti more, reports passed May 16, lat 41 40, lon 47, a three-masted schooner, American or Nova Scotian build, painted black with yellow streak, waterlogged and everything washed from deck.

Ship Bedford, at Amsterdam from New York, besides the damage before reported, struck by lightning on the passage and a cargo was set on fire. On arrival many rolls were found so much burned as to prevent handling, and the ship in many parts is badly damaged by fire.

Barque James Kitchen, at New York, has been chartered to load deals at St John for always, &c.

Bright Birdie, from St John's, Nfld, via Emerara, which arrived at Barbadoes prior to May 20, was locked in the ice for fifty days.

Bright Achsah, Captain Shaw, which left light by Demerara on the 23rd of March, met with heavy seas and tremendous blast of wind on the 25th—two days out—by which she became dismasted. Heavy weather continued and on the 27th two men, Jim LeCain and Wm Walker, both of Demerara, were lost overboard and drowned. The brig arrived at Demerara for a passage of 27 days.

Schr Orange Grove, from Turks Island via Nassau May 12, for Lockport, NS, was totally wrecked at midnight same date during a squall on an outer point off Egg Island and became a total loss together with her cargo of salt. Materials saved and taken to Harbor Island, where they were sold.

The schr Jessie, Capt Bennett, from St John, NB, Dec 18, for San Francisco, put to Montevideo April 21, on account of her gales she experienced at Cape Horn. She will probably be sold.

The schr Ottawa, Capt Maxner, left Lunenburg, NS, on 3rd February, with a cargo of fish-stuffs for Jamaica, and is supposed to be lost with all hands. Nothing has been heard from her.

BERNUDA, May 19—Arr'd at Five Fathom Hole on the evening of the 10th inst, brig Salisbury, Capt Munroe, 19 days from Mobile with a cargo of pine timber, in distress, leaking badly, bound to Yarmouth, E. The Salisbury was kedged and towed into port by gigs crew.

RIO JANEIRO, April 24—Schr Annie May, from Rio Grande for Boston, which put in here leaky, was sold by auction on April 10 for about \$125. The sound portion of the cargo has been forwarded by steamer, and the damaged portion, consisting of 2,255 hides, has been sold.

Advices from Demerara announce the arrival of Schr Vesper, Mouser, on the 2nd inst, forty days from Liverpool, NS. Oswald Woods, one of the crew of the Vesper, is reported missing, and it is supposed that he fell overboard and was drowned during his watch on deck at night. He is a son of Mr Arthur Woods, of Brooklyn, Queens Co, NS.

There has been a heavy fall in grain prices from Montreal to Great Britain. The price was three shillings per quarter, but it is now only 9 pence. The cause alleged is that the railways are carrying wheat from Chicago to Boston and New York for merely nominal rates, and the Erie canal route being without tolls, can maintain its supremacy over the St Lawrence.

STEAMER STATE OF MAINE. The loss to underwriters on the steamer State of Maine, which grounded at Port Lepreaux last July, has been adjusted and amounts to 95 per cent of the policies, after deducting the one-third new for old paid by her owners. This enormous percentage of loss is largely accounted for by the fact that the luxurious fittings of the cabin and staterooms were utterly spoiled, a hazard often overlooked by companies in insuring passenger steamers. The expense of getting the boat off the rocks was also large.

SPOKEN.

Ship Winnifred, from Philadelphia for Antwerp, May 23, lat 38 40, lon 73 55.

Ship Arbels, Mitchener, from Antwerp for New York, May 15, lat 48, lon 8.

Ship Stephen D Horton, Spicer, New York for Bombay, all well, April 5, lat 9, lon 33.

Ship Austria, Dexter, Philadelphia for Liverpool, May 10, lat 42 58, lon 41 21.

Ship Lillie Soullard, May 2, 44 N, 32 W.

Ship Hector, Marcellis to New York, May 4, 42 N, 50 W.

Barque Hants County, from Brunswick, for Rio Janeiro, April 28, lat 15 N, lon 42 W.

Barque Scotland, Marine, from London for New York, May 10, off Ushant.

Barque Dusty Miller, Hughes, from Carleton for Halifax, May 7, lat 46, lon 17.

Barque Bristol, Lawrence, from Antwerp for New York, May 22, lat 40 53, lon 61 10.

Schr J L Campbell, Daly, from New York for St Lucia, May 10, lat 17 30, lon 54.

LATEST MOVEMENTS OF NOVA SCOTIA VESSELS.

Bristol, May 23—Ar ship Joseph, Nichols, New York. 24—Fred E Scammell, Shaw, do.

BREMEN May 23—Ar ship Treasurer, Downey, New York.

CARDIFF May 25—Ar barque J W Parker, Delap, London.

FACINA May 23—Passed ship Cashier, Telfer, Philadelphia for Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL May 24—Ar ship Trojan, Mosher, New York.

LONDON May 24—Ar barque James G Bain, Mookler, San Pedro.

MARSH April 1—Ar brig Eugene, Munroe, Bahia.

MARTINIQUE, Ar prior to May 20, schr Etta Rogers, Yarmouth, N. S.

QUEENSTOWN May 23—Ar ship Ceylon, Colfer, Philadelphia.

RIO JANEIRO May 15—Ar barque Cumberland, McNeill, Liverpool.

TRALLE May 21—Ar barque Ashlow, Leary, Baltimore.

BAHIA BLANCA March 13—Sld brig Electric Light, Martell, Buenos Ayres.

BELFAST May 25—Ar barque Zebina, Goudey, Anderson, Philadelphia.

Sld 23—Barque J. H. McLaren, Delap, St John, N. B.

BILMEN May 22—Sld ship Flora E Stafford, Smith, New York.

Bristol May 24—Sld barque Sacramento, Reid, Pictou.

BUENOS AYRES April 7—Sld barque Florence L. Grierson, Pacific.

COMUNA May 16—Sld barque Glebovia, Knolton, New York.

DEAL—Passed by May 24, barque Hugh Cann, Cann, from Rotterdam for Philadelphia.

HAVRE May 23—Ar ship Scotia, Sprague, New Orleans.

ISLE OF WIGHT—Passed by May 24, barque Kintall, McKenzie, Lisbon for Kingston, JA May 24—In port brig Grace Butler, Balcom, from and for Halifax, ar 13.

Sld previous to 25th, barque Annis M Law, McCarthy, Antwerp.

MIDDLEBOROUGH May 22—Sld barque Joe Reid, Edwards, Canso, N. S.

VALPARAISO April 19—Sld brig Emma L Shaw, Porter, Iquique.

ANTWERP May 25—Ar ship Karoo, Cefli, New York, barque Belt, Munro, do.

CARDENAS May 19—Sld barque Ella Moore Byers, Boston.

DENKIRK May 24—Ar barque James Stafford, Reynolds, San Francisco.

MOBILE May 25—Sld barque L. G. Bigelow, Robinson, Grandmouth.

NEW YORK May 25—Ar barque Privateer, Masters, Dunkirk.

Old 25—barques Kings County, Saunders, Kotteland, British America, Coallect, do.

Sld via Long Island Sound—barque Truro, Crowe, Rotterdam (and anchored off White Stone).

PHILADELPHIA May 25—Old ship Herbert Beech, Killan, Antwerp.

Sld 20—brig Ida Maud, Davidson, Halifax.

QUEENSTOWN May 25—Sld ship Annie M Law, McCarthy (from Portland, O), Antwerp.

ANANER May 16—Ar barque Minnie Carmichael, Taylor, Ile de Montreal.

GLASGOW May 26—Ar barque Luis A Martinez, Scott, Halifax.

HONG KONG April 20—Sld barque Billy Simpson, Brown, Tidwar Foo.

LIVERPOOL May 25—Ar ship Cashier, Telfer, Philadelphia; barque Gurli, Stromborg, Halifax.

LONDON May 25—Ar barque Scotia (of Lunenburg), Smeltzer, Littletown, New Zealand, 99 days.

ROTTERDAM May 25—Ar barque Recovery, Blagdon, New York.

BUENOS AYRES March 13—Sld barque W E Heard, Crosby, Hayti 14—Algeria, Morse, Brazil. April 7—Florence L Smith, Valparaiso.

CARDIFF May 25—Sld ship Grandee, Ellis, Hong Kong.

NEW YORK May 26—Ar barque Bristol, Lawrence, Antwerp, brig Libbie H Sattar, Rio Grande de Norte.

Sld 26—barques British America, Coallect, Rotterdam (via Long Island Sound); Kings County, Saunders, do (from Whit-tous anchorage).

RIO JANEIRO May 3—In port ships Ruby, Robbins; Ismir, Kimball; Annie Goudey, Bent; County of Yarmouth, Corning; Rossland, Vickery; Ellen A Reed, Hatfield; barques Geo B Doane, Robbins; Marcie Moore, Smith; Arlington, Seely, Tanora, Sleomb; Milo, Long, and Maria Stone-man, McLaren, no destination reported.

AMSTERDAM May 26—Sld ship Bedford, Congdon, New York.

ARGENTINA May 11—Ar barque Roschius, Morland, Tracad for Halifax.

CARDIFF May 27—Ar barque John W Parker, Delap, London.

GBRALTAR May 21—Ar brig Maxie Matthews, from Marsala for Halifax.

LISBON May 22—Sld barque Aspatoga, Scott, Philadelphia.

LIVERPOOL May 28—Sld barque Brimiga, Getzler, West Bay, NS.

MAINS HEAD—Passed by May 27—barque Douglass Campbell, Wyman, Baltimore for Londonderry.

NEW YORK May 27—Old barques Truro, Crane, Rotterdam, J F Whitney, Morris, Bristol.

PENARTH Roads, May 27—Ar barque Alpha, Orlson, Halifax.

PORTLAND, ME, May 27—Ar brig M J Brady, Hurvey, Antigua.

REVAL May 23—Sld barque Carrie Delap, Lewis, Pillau.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER May 27—Sld evening 26th ships Herbert, Beech, Philadelphia for Antwerp; Winnifred, McDonald, do for do.

HAMBURG May 20—Sld barque Gordon, Church, Philadelphia.

MOBILE May 27—Ar barque Alpheus Marshall, McFadden, Buenos Ayres.

NEW LONDON May 27—Passed Little Gull 1 p m barques British America, Coallect, New York for Rotterdam; Kings County, Saunders, do for do.

NEW YORK May 27—Sld barques Jennie Parker for Rotterdam, John Bunyan for Bordeaux; Hawthorn for Halifax, NS.

WILMINGTON, NC, May 27—Old brig Elsie, Murphy, Halifax.

AYR May 29—Ar brig Buda, Ray, Halifax.

BOSTON May 28—Ar barque J W, Currie, Matanzas.

CARDIFF May 28—Sld ship Colchester, Dartt, Rio Janeiro, barque Amsterdam (Nor), Nova Scotia.

DOVER May 18—Passed ship Dunrobin, Scott, London for New York.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER May 28—Ar brig Clyde, Strum, Mayaguez.

GBRALTAR May 21—Sld brig Maggie, Matthews, (from Marsala) Montreal (before reported for Halifax).

LIVERPOOL May 24—Ar ship Trojan, Mosher, New York.

Old 29—barque Neophyte, Cook, Buenos Ayres.

MELBOURNE April 26—In port ship Mabel Taylor, Durkee, from New York [ar March 29].

MOBILE May 28—Sld barque L G Bigelow, Johnson, Grandmouth.

MONTESO BAY, JA, May 7—Sld brig Evangeline, English, Inagua.

NEWCASTLE, N. S. W., April 25—In port barque Willie McLaren, McLaren, unc.

PHILADELPHIA May 28—Ar schr Orinoco, Upham, Santa Fe.

PORT PINE April 15—Sld barque Bellona, Warren, Channel.

ROUEN May 29—Sld barque S J Bogart, Reynolds, Delaware Breakwater.

SAGA May 21—In port barque Lothair, Desmond, for North of Hatteras.

TRIMARU April 18—In port brig Marshal S, Craig, from and for Auckland [arrived 1st].

WATERFORD May 26—Ar ship Austria, Dexter, Philadelphia.

BARBADOES May 19—Sld barque Lottie, Mills, Vin yard Haven.

BOSTON May 29—Ar brig Jura, Deal Mayaguez, P R.

Old 20—barques Romo, Faulkner Barbadoes; Florence, Carter do.

BLACK RIVER JA May 16—Ar brig Clifford, McCulloch, Kingston.

Bristol May 21—In port barques Sacramento, Reid for Pictou, Idg; Roycroft, Mullen for Sydney do.

CARDIFF May 28—Sld ship Colchester, Dart Rio Janeiro, barque Amsterdam for Nova Scotia.

LIVERPOOL G B May 21—In port barques Frank, Brunn for Halifax; Brimiga, Getzler for West Bay N. S., both loading.

MILBOURNE April 25—In port ship W H McNell, O'Brien from Burrard Inlet.

NEW YORK May 29—Ar barques M J Foley, St Kitts; Journal, Hennessey Antigua.

Old 29—Brigs Glenorchy, Carlin, St Pierre Mart; Twilight, McKenzie Halifax; Angelo, Love, Waldoboro.

Sld 29—ship Lizzie Ross, for Antwerp.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER May 29—The brig Clyde, Strum, from Mayaguez, has been ordered to Boston.

PORTLAND ME May 29—Ar brig Nellie Crosby, Deveau Boston.

PENARTH ROADS May 26—Ar barque Alpha (SW) Orlson Halifax.

RIO JANEIRO May 26—Old ship County of Yarmouth, Corning Sourabaya.

ANTWERP May 29—Ar ship Annie M Law, McCarthy, Portland, O.

Sld 28—ship Bonanza, Crosby, Philadelphia.

BARBADOES May 15—Sld brig Magnolia, Pettipaw; Portland Me.

In port May 22—brig Canadian, LeBlanc for Boston Idg.

MOBILE May 29—Old ship Shelburne, Murphy, Port Glasgow.

NEW YORK May 28—Ar schr Davida, Howard, Bahia.

BARBADOES prev to May 2—In port brig Mary E Bliss, Fanning chartered to load at Fargardo P R, for N of Hatteras.

GLoucester, Mass May 29—Sld barque Aukthor, (Nor) Olsen, Parraboro N S., to load for United Kingdom.

LIVERPOOL May 23—Sld barque Neophyte, Porter, Buenos Ayres.

PHILADELPHIA May 30—Ar barques Ecuador, Moore, Dunkirk, Adele, Babin, London.

PRAWL POINT May 29—passed barque Hugh Cann, Cann, Rotterdam for Philadelphia.

QUEENSTOWN May 30—Ar barque Arc-turus, Bent, Philadelphia.

SHARPNES May 30—Ar ship Mary Stewart, Wright, Mobile.

WILMINGTON N. C May 30—Old schr Iolantie, Card, Cape Haytien.

ONIONS! CHEESE! BUTTER!

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

MOTHER-IN-LAW.—It was rather a sell for a Scotch barrister to explain to a bashful inquiring spinster (elderly) how to get a mother-in-law.—"Bring an action against your mother."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for June is in every way a strong and entertaining number. The frontispiece is a remarkably good engraving by W. D. Closson from G. F. Watts's painting, "Paolo and Francesca," illustrating an article by F. D. Millet on the Watts Exhibition, in which the writer asks and answers the significant question, "What shall our artists paint?" This number contains the sixth part of Mrs. Woolson's interesting novel, "East Angels," and the conducting part of "At the Red Glove," illustrated by C. S. Reinhart. We are promised in the July Number the first part of a new novel by W. D. Howells, entitled "Indian Summer." Mr. Millet's quaint and entertaining Baltic sketches are concluded with rambles in Jutland and Viorlando, illustrated from drawings by the author and R. Swain Gifford. R. F. Zogbaum contributes a paper, illustrated, entitled "A Night with the Germans," describing the military manoeuvres of the Gorman army in its Thuringian encampment. Austin Dobson contributes a poem, "To a June Rose," illustrated by Alfred Parsons. A novelette, entitled "A Secret of the Sea," by Brander Matthews, is a very striking and dramatic story. A humorous sketch is contributed by Mary Tucker Magill, entitled "A Georgian at the Opera." Among the important articles of the number are "English in Schools," by Professor A. S. Hill, and "How Earthquakes are caused," by Richard A. Proctor. "June Days" is a very striking piece of work by a new Kentuckian poet, Robert Burns Wilson. Other poems, besides those already mentioned, are contributed by Joel Benton and Louise Chandler Moulton. Mr. George William Curtis, in the Editor's Easy Chair, discusses the nature of newspaper pictures of life, the acting of Henry Irving, the evil spell upon our geography of classic nomenclature, and the abuses of interviewing. The other Editorial Departments are filled with timely and interesting matter. In the Drawer Charles Dudley Warner writes of literature as the fashion, and among his selections is a particularly characteristic poem by Charles Follen Adams, entitled "Mother's Doughnuts." Buckley & Allen, Halifax.

RELIGIOUS.
CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

An appeal for the Central Board of Domestic and Foreign Missions was issued as usual by the Board, and the offertories on Ascension Day were devoted to this important object. A good response has been made throughout the Parishes of the Diocese of Nova Scotia.

The Parish of Dartmouth is now vacant, and already quite a number of applications have been sent in to the officials for the position. In many respects Dartmouth is a desirable post, being near the city, and at the same time possessing many of the advantages of the country. There is a well-preserved Church, and a new Rectory. It is to be hoped that the Parish will obtain a progressive Pastor.

The Rev. Dr. Partridge, of St. George's, has been visiting Boston, and brings back an encouraging account of the activity in all forms of Church work which pervades the city. He was heartily welcomed by his people on his return. During his absence, the Revs. F. R. Murray, A. D. Sylvester, and H. J. Winterbourne, have most kindly assisted in the Services at St. George's.

The Bishop of the Diocese is at present on an extended Confirmation tour through the Western part of the Diocese. He consecrated, last week, the new Church at Peggy's Cove, St. Margaret's Bay.

The Rev. Clarence McCully has resigned the Parish of Clementsport. Rumour says Rev. John Partridge, of Annapolis, is likely to succeed him.

The Rev. Isaac Brock will deliver a lecture on Sunday afternoon next, in St. George's Church, at 4 o'clock, on "The Modern Theory of Forces, in connection with the Theory of Evolution and a Belief in a Personal God." The subject is an interesting one, and from a scholar of Mr. Brooks' ability, a good discussion may be expected. Sunday afternoon lectures on questions of the day will be made a prominent feature in the summer work of this Church.

ROGER'S FISHWAY.

That Mr. Rogers has in his invention successfully solved an intricate and long puzzling question there can be no doubt. The practical utility of his fishway is now beyond cavil, and its introduction into all of our streams where a ladder is needed is only a question of time. One was put in Peverills dam on the Bedford river last year, and at this writing, Alwives, Trout and Salmon are passing up as freely as can be desired, in the full view of any person who may visit the place. Another was put in the dam on the Clyde River in Shelburne Co., in the fall of 1819. There had been almost no fish in the river for many, possibly 20 to 25 years. A letter just received from a gentleman on the spot dated 24th May, says: "The increase of fish in our river this season, I am pleased to be able to let you know is large. There has been as high as 1600 taken by one man in a half a day. They are going through our ladder nicely at present, we are having the height of them now. The greater part of the inhabitants are convinced that the ladder will restock our river with Alwives in a few years."

A glance at the model which was seen by many at our office this spring was sufficient to convince any man with a practical mind that the invention is as near perfection as it is possible to make it, and we are not only pleased that to a Nova Scotian belongs the honor of so successfully mastering this provoking difficulty, but fully believe it will at no distant day have the effect of very largely increasing the wealth of the country, whether the inventor be suitably rewarded or not.

HAS CAPE BRETON RECEIVED JUSTICE?

The following facts are respectfully commended to the study of those that think Cape Breton is receiving all the government patronage to which it is entitled.

From 1862 to 1884 the coal mines of Cape Breton contributed more to the provincial treasury (in the shape of royalties) than all the mines of Nova Scotia Proper. During that period not a dollar has the Province spent in building (or in helping to build) railways in Cape Breton; but the following appropriations have been made since Confederation for the benefit of Nova Scotia Proper: Eastern Extension, \$1,200,000; Nictaux and Atlantic Railway, 440,000; Western Counties Railway, 679,000; Spring Hill, \$144,000; Parrsboro, \$126,000. In the face of these facts, the Nova Scotia government hesitates about guaranteeing interest on the bonds of a company calculated to be a great boon to Cape Breton, although the interest for which the government would be rendered liable by the guarantee is only \$15,000 a year and this but for a limited term.

PROMOTE THE HAPPINESS OF OTHERS.—It has often been impressed upon the minds of little boys that the surest way of securing their own happiness is to promote the happiness of others. The rule is a good one, but there are many numerous exceptions. For instance, there is probably nothing that a good little boy, or even a dignified gentleman, could do that would excite more pleasurable emotions than to slip down in a mud-puddle with his best clothes on: but as a means of securing happiness to the one meeting with the accident it would be a failure. Other instances will readily occur to all, such as slipping down on the ice, having your garments torn in awkward places, losing your best hat in a high wind, having your pockets picked, &c., all of which would be very enjoyable to others, but would not be worth a farthing in promoting your own happiness.

A. Stephen & Son,

STILL SUSTAIN
THEIR REPUTATION
AS THE

Cheapest First-Class
FURNITURE
Establishment

IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

Now in Stock, 40 more of those

SOLID ASH
AND
WALNUT
Chamber Suits,

ALL COMPLETE, ONLY

\$28.00.

Also, — A New Line of

PARLOR SUITS,

PRICE, ONLY

\$40.00.

SOLID WALNUT BEST

English Oil Cloth

SEVEN PIECES, including

Patent Spring

Rocking Chair,

Nothing in the Dominion to compete with it.

BEDDING.

Mattresses of all kinds and sizes, constantly on hand and made to order.

Woven Wire Springs,

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

MIRRORS

ALL SIZES.

CURTAIN POLES,
FIXTURES, ETC.

Send for our New Catalogue and Price List.

A. Stephen & Son,
97 to 103

Barrington St.

CORNER PRINCE STREET.

HALIFAX LINE
OF STEAMERS.

SS. DAMARA,
1,779 tons gross register, 200 horse power, Capt. C. W. McMullen.

SS. ULUNDA
1,738 tons gross register, 200 horse power—Capt. S. K. Hill.
Built at Glasgow, Scotland 1885, and classed A., at Lloyds.

These vessels have seven water-tight compartments, have been specially surveyed by the English Admiralty, and certified for the public service. The splendid powerful and newly Clyde built fast steamers.

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

BOSTON AND HAVRE.

BOSTON SERVICE.

(ONE NIGHT AT SEA.)

HALIFAX TO BOSTON.

Tuesday, 2th June.....at 12 noon
Tuesday, 10th June.....at 12 noon
Tuesday, 23rd June.....at 12 noon

BOSTON TO HALIFAX.

Friday, 12th June.....at 8 a.m.
Friday, 19th June.....at 8 a.m.
Friday, 26th June.....at 8 a.m.

FARES.

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

Steerage—Single, \$4.
It is expected the passage from Halifax to Boston will be made in 39 hours.

HAVRE SERVICE.

HALIFAX TO HAVRE.

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

HAVRE TO HALIFAX.

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

FARES.

1st Cabin to Havre, \$40. Return, \$60.
1st Cabin to Paris or London, \$50. Return \$70.
For Freight, etc., apply to

A. C. LOMBARD AND SONS,
63 State Street, Boston,
E. FICQUET, Havre
JOE. WOOD, Halifax, N.S.

TREMONT HOTEL, TRURO.

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

TRANSIENT BOARDERS.

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

CHARLES A. GRAHAM,
Proprietor.

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

Summer Arrangements.

COMMENCING JUNE 1ST,

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

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

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

J. S. MACLEAN & CO.,
Agents,
Halifax.

ALEX. G. BREMNER
Commission Merchant

GENERAL AGENT.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN
TEAS, SOAPS, FRUITS, CONFECTIONERY,
COUNTRY PRODUCE, ETC.

Consignments respectfully solicited.
OFFICE,

18 Bedford Row, Halifax.

MRS. HODGSON,
FANCY BAKER,

33—Barrington Street,—33

Really Choice Home-Made
Pastry, Jellies and Jams.
CONFECTIONERY carefully made.

Useful Information for the Many.
CITY OF HALIFAX.

THE CORPORATION.

Mayor—James C. Mackintosh.
Ward No. 1—Robert Sedgwick, B. Pear-
George Kent—Thomas Spelman, O. II.
3. W. C. Delaney.
Ward No. 2—Alex. Stephen, W. B. Mc-
ney, J. E. Wilson.
Ward No. 4—P. J. O'Mullin, George
ellan, R. Theakston.
Ward No. 5—John Ead, John McInnes,
Woodhill.
Ward No. 6—John P. Longard, William
lor, H. F. Worrall.
Recorder—J. Norman Ritchie, (\$1200).
Registrar—Edward G. W. Greenwood,
oo, out of which he pays an assistant).
Collector—W. C. Hamilton, (\$4000, out of
sh collectors are paid).

Inspector—John A. Bell, (\$1500).
City Clerk—Thomas Rhind, (\$1500).
Assistant Clerk—Henry Trenaman, (\$800).
nd Assistant Clerk—William J. Nisbet,
00).
Assessors—J. L. Barry, (\$1000), James R.
ham, (\$800), S. R. Phelan, (\$800).
City Engineer—E. H. Keating, (2000
City Medical Officer—Thomas Trenaman,
D., (\$1000).
Clerk of License—William J. Morris,
100).

Board of Health—Mayor and Aldermen,
omas Rhind, Clerk.

Weights of Flour—W. R. Cogswell,
apsor, John Arthur, James Meagher,
bert Woodhill, Richard D'Arcy, John F.
affer, Joseph B. Scriven.

Measurers of Salt and Grain—John Adams,
ambrose, Ambrose Keatings, James
lell, Maurice McDonald, James Mc-
aniel, D. J. Smith, Wm. Frederick.

Measurers of Coal—David Barry, (Super-
son), Patrick Fahie, William Craig, Owen
onahoe, Thomas Isles, William Pyke,
Simon Cummins, William Bilby.

Surveyors of Lumber—Wm. Holland, Thos.
B. Shaw.

Inspectors of Painters' Work—Maurice
Downey, Thomas S. Walsh, J. E. M. Taylor.

Inspectors of Mason Work—John T. Ed-
wards, Henry Saunders.

Governor City Prison—Wm. Murray;
Matron, Mrs. William Murray; **Messenger**,
John Mulldowney; **Under-Keepers**—Wm.
Eglett, Michael Tynan, D. E. Keating,
John Dempsey.

Weights of Hay—Thomas E. Keating,
William Doyle.

Keeper of Cemetery—James Hutton.
Keeper of City Building—Ptk. Kehaoe.

Fence Viewers—Wm. Hurley, Wm E. Long.

POLICE COURT.

Stipendiary Magistrate—Henry Pryor, D.
C. L., (\$2000).

Marshal or High Constable—Garrett Cotter,
(\$1200). **Deputy Marshal**—James McDon-
ald, (\$1000). **Assistant Deputy Marshal**—
John O'Sullivan, (\$700). **Detainee**—Nicolas
Power, (\$600).

CITY CIVIL COURT.

Presided over by the Stipendiary Magis-
trate, (having jurisdiction up to \$80), is held
in the City Court House, Market Square, on
the second and fourth Wednesday of every
month.

The Police Office is open every week day
from 10 to 3 o'clock, (except on Saturday,
when it closes at 1 p. m).

CITIZENS' FREE LIBRARY.

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

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

Brunswick St. Central Engine House.
Artillery Place.
Corner of Carlton Street and Spring
1. Garden Road.
Queen Street Engine House.
Corner Park Street and Victoria Road.
No. 85 Freshwater Bridge.
Corner of Morris and Pleasant Streets.
Corner Water and Salter Streets.
Corner Hollis and Sackville Streets.
Corner Grafton and Sackville Streets.
Police Station, City Court House.
Corner Granville and Duke Streets.
Corner Jacob and Brunswick Streets.

21 Corner Cogswell and Creighton Streets.
23 Corner Cornwallis and Göttingen Streets.
24 Engine House, head of Gerrish Street.
25 Corner Cunard and Robie Streets.
26 Göttingen Street, opposite Wellington
Barracks.
27 Corner Campbell road and Duffus Street.
28 Corner Campbell road and Russell Street.
29 Corner North and Lockman Streets.
30 Corner Gerrish and Lockman Streets.
32 Corner Cornwallis and Lockman Streets.
35 Corner Hurd's Lane and Barrington Street
36 Head of Commercial Wharf.
41 Union Protection Co. Hall, Barrington St.
42 Corner South Park St. and Spring Garden
Road.
45 Sugar Refinery.
51 Corner Chestnut and Cedar Streets.
52 H. M. Dockyard Gate.
53 School for the Blind, South Park Street.
54 Colton Factory.

Keys of boxes may be obtained from occu-
pers of buildings on which they are placed.
Two single strokes on the bell denotes that
no more assistance is required.
Three strokes for nearest steam engine.
Four strokes for second steam engine.
Five strokes for third steam engine.

Acadian Hotel

Granville Street Halifax, N. S.

This Old-established and Favorite House having
been Renovated and Newly-Furnished Throughout,
is now open, under modern management, for the
reception of guests.
The Rooms are all handsomely and completely
furnished—there is no old furniture in the place.
ELECTRIC BELLS on every floor.
The Table will be supplied with all the
delicacies of the season (American style).
TERMS MODERATE.

WM. POPPLETON, Proprietor.

ROBERT WALLACE

Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, OPTICAL
GOODS AND PLATED WARE.

FINE WATCH REPAIRING done on the
premises by competent workmen.
Agent for the New Williams and American
SEWING MACHINES.
Sewing Machines repaired, oil, needles and parts
furnished.

OPTICAL GOODS a specialty, with special
prices to traders and country dealers:

194 Upper Water St., 194.

HALIFAX, N. S.

TEA! TEA!

300 half chests Choice Congou Tea.
For sale low.

A. McDOUGALL & SON.

JUST RECEIVED!

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

For sale low by

A&W.MACKINLAY

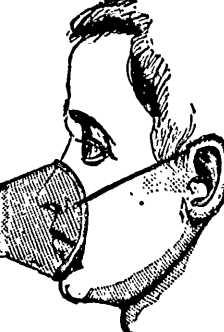
**WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.**

Burns & Murray.

Stock for SPRING and
SUMMER complete in all
Departments.

SPECIALIST! SPECIALIST!

INHALATION OF GOLD



MEDICATED VAPOUR.

Principle of Treatment.

N. WASHINGTON, M. D., ETC.
The Emulant Throat and Lung Sympom, of Tor-
onto, will visit Halifax, and be at the INTERNA-
TIONAL HOTEL, from May 15th till June the
10th, inclusive. The Dr.'s frequent visits to Halifax,
and in addition the following testimonials should be
a sufficient guar- ntee to recommend him to the
confidence of the public.

The following testimonials are as genuine as gold,
and speak in laudable, praiseworthy manner of the
most wonderful cures ever recorded. The number
of testimonials published here is necessarily limited,
but for our extended list, see circulars, which are
distributed throughout the city. The Dr. wishes
to impress on his patients the necessity of calling
early, and also all who may be affected with any of
the following diseases, viz.,

Catarrh of the Head and Throat, Catarrhal Deaf-
ness, Chronic Bronchitis, Asthma and Consump-
tion. Also, Loss of Voice, Sore Throat, etc.
COME EARLY. CONSULTATION FREE.

Read the circulars, and hand them to your neigh-
bor.
LOSS OF VOICE AND CONSUMPTION CURED.
Fredericton, June 19, 1834.

DR. WASHINGTON—
Dear Sir,—I write you under feelings of intense
gratitude for your Spirometer and other instru-
ments and medicines, which have entirely restored
me to blooming health. I was given up to die of
consumption, and, in fact, had no hope of ever re-
covering myself. Lost my voice for fifteen months,
and all the symptoms of consumption present—so much
so, indeed, that our family physician and others
gave me up to die. The change of treatment came
in time to save my life, and it is for the benefit of
others who are afflicted as I was that my name is
allowed to appear in public print. I can heartily
recommend the treatment to all who wish to be
saved from the grave.

Yours truly,
MISS JEANETTE BEVERLY.

CARTARRH CURED.
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS STANDING.
Wesley Bullen, Esq., Wholesale Liquor Merchant,
Firmus Street, Belleville, Ont., says—"I have been
affected with Cartarrh for 25 years, and after trying
every available remedy without effect, took the
Spirometer, which, with the medicines used, entire-
ly cured me." Wesley Bullen.

CONSUMPTION CURED,
Gaspereau, P. O. N. S.

DR. WASHINGTON—
Dear Sir,—I was given up to die by several lead-
ing physicians of Halifax and elsewhere. I was
feeling fast, could not walk upstairs without gas-
ping out of breath, had cough, raising large quan-
tities of matter, night sweats, etc. After taking
your treatment for a month and a half, I gained 45
lbs., and since then have gained 45, increasing in
general weight from 145 to 190 lbs. My recovery
has been a very great surprise to physicians and
friends, who seem unable to believe that such a
wonderful cure has been effected. Accept my
many thanks.
LOWDEN BENJAMIN.

Reference—Mr. Davidson, merchant tailor,
Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE TESTIMONY.

CONSUMPTION CURED IN THE LAST STAGE.
CAPTAIN WILLIAM SALTER,
No. 27 Granville Street,
Halifax, N. S.

N. WASHINGTON, M. D., Throat and Lung Spe-
cialist, Toronto.

Dear Sir,—When you visited me in the latter part
of January, I had been given up to die of consump-
tion by a consultation of Physicians, who consider-
ed that my recovery was simply impossible. I had
no hope myself nor had my family. When you
expressed a hope of my recovery, it was received
with a good deal of doubt. Confined to my bed,
very low, weak, wasted, night sweats very bad,
troublesome cough, raising large quantities of mat-
ter, in fact every appearance of a speedy death.
After using your Spirometer and Spirometer and
medicines, I began to recover very fast, so much so
that during three hard winter months I have gained
from 20 to 25 lbs., and was able to walk out on
Easter Sunday. My strength is daily increasing,
and I shall be able soon to be at work. To you I
owe a deep sense of gratitude, and am anxious for
others who are suffering as I was to consult you.
You can make what use of this letter you see fit,
and thanking you for what I consider a most won-
derful treatment.
I remain yours truly,
CAPT. WM. SALTER.

HEAD OFFICE, 215 YONGE ST.,
TORONTO.

**NOVA SCOTIA
BREWERY**

Alex. Keith & Son,

(Established in 1820.)

Medal Awarded at Centennial

Exhibition.

MANUFACTURERS OF

India Pale Ale

X, XX and XXX

Ales & Porter.

IMPORTERS OF

English Ale

AND

Brown Stout.

Superior Bottling Vaults.

Best Ale and Porter Mart in

the Dominion.

LIBERAL TERMS.

A superior article is guaranteed

Lower Water Street, Halifax,

W. C. SMITH,
FINE TAILORING,
No. 156 Hollis St.,
HALIFAX, N. S.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS!

Bronzes, Paints,
Oils and Varnishes.

Window and Picture Glass
OF ALL KINDS

Wall Papers, Mixed Paints (all shades),
Kalsomine.

COMPLETE STOCK PAINTERS' REQUISITES.

SIGN WRITING IN ALL STYLES.

House Painting and Decorating, Paper
Hangings, Ornamental Work of
every description.

THOS. REARDON,
40 and 42 Barrington Street.

SEEDS!

GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS

—AT—

JAMES McLEARN & SONS,
Feed and Seed Merchants,

217, 219 and 221 Barrington St.,
HALIFAX, N. S.

LEITH HOUSE

[Established 1818.]

KELLEY & GLASSEY

(Successors to Alex. McLeod & Co.)

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

—IN CASKS—

- 60 puncheons Demerara Rum,
- 5 " Jamaica "
- 25 hhd's 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 bbl's Gooderham & Wort's Rye,
- 20 " " " 7 year old do,
- 15 " " " 5 " " do,
- 200 " Bass' Ale, pts and qts,
- 200 " Guinness' Stout, do do,

—IN CASES—

- 501 cases Thom and Cameron's Whiskies,
(Scotch and Irish in qts and flasks)
 - 221 cases Stewart's Whiskies,
 - 501 " Watson's, "
 - 50 " Celtic, "
 - 70 " Mackie's, "
 - 50 " Williams', "
 - 50 " Bulloch Lades' Special Whisky,
 - 75 " Lochabar "
 - 50 " Laird's, "
 - 50 " Kimahaz's L. L. do,
 - 50 " Geo. Roe's 1st and 2nd 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,
 - 300 " Bisquit de Bouche's 1 and 4 Star do (qts,
flasks and 1/2 flasks),
 - 100 " LeRands Pinet Castillon do (in qts, and
flasks and 1/2 flasks),
 - 200 " Henke's Gin (green cases),
 - 100 " DeKuyper do, do do,
 - 300 " Key-brand do, do do,
 - 25 " Henkes' do (red cases).
- All grades of Port and Sherry,
Angostura, John Bull and other Bitters,
Scotch Glycer Wine,
Croskill's celebrated Syrups, &c.

RHODES, CURRY & CO.
Contractors and Builders,

PROPRIETORS AMHERST WOOD-WORKING FACTORY,

Where we keep in stock and made to order, Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Window and Door
Frames, Stair Rails, Posts and Balusters; Brackets and Mouldings of all descriptions;
Kiln-dried Walnut, Ash, Birch, Pine and Spruce Lumber. Also, Flooring and
Sheating, Shingles, Laths and Pickets.

BRICKS, LIME, PLASTER AND HAIR ALWAYS ON HAND.

Planing, Sawing and Turning done at short notice.

Wood Mantels and School Furniture a specialty.

All orders promptly attended to and shipped free of charge.

N. A. RHODES, Builder. NAT. CURRY, Factory and Business Manager. MARK CURRY, Lumber Yard.

OPPOSITE DÉPOT, AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA.

NOVA SCOTIA AGENCY

— FOR —

MUNTZ PATENT METAL.

ORDERS SOLICITED FOR

SHEATING NAILS AND BOLTS.

Muntz's Metal Co (Ltd.) Birmingham, the manufacturers of the above WELL-KNOWN METAL,
sell more of their Patent Sheating for vessels' bottoms than any other of the many manufacturers.

WM. STAIRS, SON & MORROW,
Solo Agents for Nova Scotia, Halifax, N. S.

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

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

SEND FOR PRICES AND TERMS.



THE REPRESENTATIVE
Music House

OF THE
MARITIME PROVINCES.

The Manufacturers we represent received the
SUPREME AWARDS

At the World's Expositions where exhibited.

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

PIANOS & ORGANS.

This with our Exhibits fully furnishes our claims on the minds of the Public. Our
LARGE PURCHASE FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS enable us to sell
for from 10 TO 20 PER CENT. LESS than the average dealer.

Your own interest should induce you to WRITE FOR PRICES.

Please state whether you wish to purchase for Cash or on the instalment plan. Name
this paper.

W. H. JOHNSON, 121 & 123 HOLLIS STREET.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

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

NOW OPENING AT

B. A. SMITH'S,

33, 35 and 37 GEORGE STREET.

"I Aint Saying a Word,
Am I?"

But! (sub rosa) the best place in the City of
Halifax, N. S. (No Salary) to obtain a good
SQUARE LUNCH for 10 Cents, is the
FLORIDA LUNCH ROOMS, 43 SACK-
VILLE ST. Keep it quiet, will you?
J. H. CONNORS, Q. R.

FLOUR.

PILLSBURY'S BEST
HAS ARRIVED.

ALSO, OTHER

CHOICE BRANDS.

FOR SALE BY

H. F. WORRALL,
POWER'S WHARF.

DAVID ROCHE,

House and Sign Painter
Decorator, &c.

236—Argyle Street—236

(Two doors South of Jacob.)

OFFERS THE LATEST DESIGNS IN

Room Paper, Bordering, Dadoes,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

At prices that cannot be beaten in the city.

CHANGE OF BUSINESS!

Having purchased the stock of

DRY GOODS,

And lease of premises popularly known as

THE BRANCH,

Corner Granville and Duke Streets,

I now offer the Stock at GREATLY REDUCED
PRICES, as it is my intention to clear all old
stock at any sacrifice.

New Goods!

Now opening, a splendid stock of New and
Fashionable Goods; Novelties in Fancy Goods,
Dress Goods, Gent's Furnishings, Staple and
Household Goods.

As I propose doing a cash trade, all goods
will be found marked at

LOWEST PRICES.

By strict personal attention to business, I
hope to receive a share of public patronage.

JOHN W. WALLACE.

THE CRITIC,

PUBLISHED AT HALIFAX,

Subscription \$1.50 per year,

(Payable in advance.)

Single copies 3 cents.

ADDRESS—

Critic Publishing Company,

161 Hollis Street, (2nd Flat,) Halifax, N. S.

G. W. Baillie, Newspaper, Book & Job
Printer, 161 Hollis St., Halifax, N. S.