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CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL.	
Franco	4
Cape Breton	4
Sensational Journalism	4
The Failure of John Roach	4
Interprovincial Trade	4
Lord Randolph Churchill	4
Notes	1
CONTRIBUTED.	
St. Swluthen's Cry	6
Prohibition vs. License	7
Events and Comments	7
Miss Cleveland's Book	7
Snaps and Scraps	8
The Musical Festival at Baldeck	8
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Trade Notes	5
Mining	5
Our Bluesoso Club	2
Religious	3
Further Doings of the Major	14
Commercial	9
Market Quotations	9
Serial	10, 11
Shipping	13
News of the Week	12, 13

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

The government of Mexico is financially embarrassed, and it seems improbable that it will be able to extricate the country from its present difficulties without, for a time at least, repudiating national obligations. Ninety-five per cent. of the revenue is now required to meet the interest upon the national and floating debts, and the Mexican Congress positively refuse to increase the revenue by any further additions to the customs duties.

The Pacific mail steamers which have for the past ten years plied between the ports of San Francisco and Melbourne, Australia, are shortly to be taken off that route, owing to the refusal of the United States government to subsidize the line. During the past ten years the trade of the United States with the Australian colonies has more than quadrupled, having increased from four to seventeen million dollars annually, and as this increase is mainly due to the establishment of the Pacific line of steamers, the owners naturally feel that their enterprise deserves to be encouraged by the government, more especially as New Zealand, Victoria and New South Wales have willingly subsidized the line.

The Chinese government are about to float a loan of one hundred million dollars, the proceeds of which they propose laying out in the construction of railways in Southern and Eastern China. The opposition to the building of railways by the better classes of the Chinese is gradually giving way, and the Pekin authorities will now have the support of the Mandarins in their railway enterprises. One might naturally suppose that in view of the cheap labor to be obtained in China, one hundred thousand dollars would go far towards the railway requirements of the country, but the truth appears to be that at least one half of the amount of the loan will find its way into the pockets of the corrupt officials connected with the government.

We must needs feel thankful that the loss of life during the recent rebellion in the North-West was comparatively so small. No doubt this is partly due to the fact that General Middleton kept his men as far as possible under cover and that the enemy were concealed in their rifle pits; but the death roll still remains out of all proportion to the ninety thousand pounds of ammunition used by our troops, to say nothing of those used by the rebels and Indians. Well disciplined troops are certainly a desideratum, but their effectiveness in time of war depends more on the skill with which they use their rifles, than upon the promptness with which they go through their drill, or the polish or pipe clay they use upon their accoutrements. Our volunteer militia require more target practice than they now have, and the militia department should see to it that a reform be made in this respect.

The postage stamp swindle which has for many years been carried on in the United States in the most unblushing manner, is now being ferreted out by the police detectives, and the iron hand of the law is being laid upon those who have so successfully played upon the credulity of the public. No doubt many persons have been somewhat surprised at receiving private and confidential communications of these stamp operators, and the assurance that upon the receipt of one three cent stamp the writer of these anonymous epistles would forward, post pre-paid, a pamphlet containing startling revelations, etc., etc., has no doubt induced many persons to comply with the moderate request and forward the stamp. Hundreds of persons in the United States live in this way upon their wits; while tens of thousands, prompted by curiosity or the hope for gain, pay their poll tax to these swindlers without a murmur.

Louis Riel, the incorrigible rebel, has been condemned to be hanged on the eighteenth of September next. The sentence, though not unexpected by many, will be a relief to those loyal Canadians who feared that the rebel chief might, through the uncertainty of the law, find a loophole whereby to escape from justice. The only fear now is that the crown may be influenced by the dominating French party to commute the sentence to one of less rigor. This we say is now the danger, and it therefore behoves us one and all to raise our voices and insist upon the law taking its proper course. The clemency of the crown when wisely used in exceptional cases may be advantageous to the community, but it never should be used to shield from punishment a man who knowingly urged a peaceable people to take up arms against the government and at the same time incited to deeds of violence the cruel and blood-thirsty savages. Justice has condemned him to death, and in justice to the community he should suffer the penalty which his conduct merits.

A report is now going the rounds of the press to the effect that the German government is now negotiating with the Shah of Persia with a view to the latter country becoming a colony of the German Empire. The rumor, however, appears to be without foundation and has probably arisen from the fact that the German Ambassador at Teheran is endeavoring to arrange with the Persian government a commercial treaty similar to that enjoyed by Great Britain. As the free transit of German goods via the Caucasus Mountains has been interdicted by Russia, the German government feels it incumbent upon it to complete arrangements whereby German manufactures will be admitted at the Persian ports upon the same conditions as those of England and France, and we understand that Bismarck is likely to succeed in these negotiations. No doubt the report of the occupation of Persia by Germany would tickle the fancy of the Russo-phobists in Great Britain, but in view of a possible Russo-German alliance, Persia as a German colony would be an additional menace to British supremacy in India.

A correspondent commenting upon the class poem by Miss Emma Araminta Gilman which recently appeared in the columns of the *Morning Chronicle*, says with regard to it, "I do not want to break a butterfly on the wheel, nor yet to nip a budding Sapling, but does not a production such as this disgrace the manufactory? Would any teacher, possessed of one spark of poetical genius, have allowed such an effusion to see the light? Is this the sort of education we taxpayers are called upon to encourage? Rhyme, metre, grammar and sentiment are all utterly ignored in this class poem, which is more afflicting when we observe that in some quarters it is considered a work of art. Is it a *jeu d'esprit*, or was it fished out of the waste paper basket by the janitor when sweeping? It is just possible that politics, or partiality, or idiosyncrasy, or the hot weather may make it desirable that such 'poetry' should be approved, in which case of course even 'Critics' must be dumb, and of course anyone assenting to 'cut up a lady's prize poem must feel like the Egyptian schistes, and expect to undergo a shower of stones from all quarters."

This is the political holiday season, and journalists who, during the session of Parliament, penned yards of diatribes relative to those holding adverse opinions, may now complacently trim their quills and prepare to discuss matters which more nearly concern the interests of the country. The villainy of Sir John Macdonald and the hypocrisy of the Hon. Edward Blake have been chronicled and heralded so frequently that the people are beginning to question whether or not political leaders must needs be sinners. As we have now secured the shortest and best rail communication between Halifax and Montreal, *a la* Messrs. Daly and Stairs, and have extended the Washington Treaty, at least so far as the Americans are concerned, it is quite time for us to devote our attention to some questions, such as the Dry Dock, the Nictaux and Atlantic Railway, the Missing Link, the Short Line, the Hants County Railway, the Cape Breton Extension, etc. In this city and Province we generally take up our public works by half dozens—these we inscribe upon the respective faces of a die, and when this has for several years been duly shaken in its box, we toss it out upon the table, in order to see which enterprise we really mean to undertake. The Short Line shows up for this summer, next winter the Dry Dock may turn up.

OUR BLUENOSE CLUB.

"Do you ever use black oil in your locomotive boilers to prevent priming?" inquired the superintendent of Mr. Rod.

"I have tried it, but consider clean water and a careful engineer much more efficient, and I hold the opinion still more strongly since I saw an article in a New York paper on the injury that may be done to a boiler by certain kinds of grease. In the case alluded to, a comparatively new boiler was found suddenly to exhibit a bulge in one of its plates. The matter was at once inquired into. It was found that the boiler had been cleaned the previous week, and that in the process a quantity of black oil of unknown composition had been thrown into it. Examination showed that the boiler was saturated with grease produced from this oil, and that the grease had caused the bulge, which would have been a fracture of the plates had they not been of first-class material. The theory suggested is this: The oil did not dissolve, nor did it mix with the water, neither did it remain floating on the surface. But it formed in thick masses of sticky material, which eventually attached themselves to the boiler plates, and made a varnish-like coating upon them. The plates, therefore, not being touched at all by the water became over heated and softened. The pressure of the steam then caused one of the plates to exhibit an outward bulge.

"I was reading the other day in the *American Chemical Journal*," remarked the chemist, "an article by Messrs. Chittendon & Cummins, describing some experiments which they have been making with a view to determine the relative digestibility of various foods. They employed as a digester an artificial gastric juice composed of hydrochloric acid and pepsine. Expressing the digestibility of beef by one hundred, the other meats experimented on have the following figures attached to them: mutton, ninety-two; veal, ninety-five; chicken, eighty-seven; salmon, ninety-two; mackerel, eight-six; haddock, eighty-two; trout seventy-eight; lobster, eighty-eight; cod, seventy-two. The experiments showed that raw meat was more digestible than cooked, and that light meat was more so than dark meat."

"I noticed in a recent copy of the *Scientific American*," said Mr. Rod, "an interesting account of the tests which Mr. William F. Zimmermann of the Pittsburg Testing Laboratory, have completed for the Detroit Dry Dock Company of the new steel plates which will enter into the construction of the new steamer they are building for the Detroit and Cleveland Steam Navigation Company. The average tensile strength of the plates is stated to be 60,000 pounds to the square inch. This soft steel is said to be of such remarkable elasticity that a piece of plate may be stretched one half longer than its usual size without parting. The Detroit Dry Dock Company recently made some experiments of its own with the soft steel used in the construction of the new steamer Mascotte at their yards in Wyandotte. They were made both with soft-steel and the best quality of iron used in the construction of iron ships. Strips of cold steel plate 3-16 of an inch thick and $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch wide were twisted like an augur in a lathe, and even doubled, without cracking or causing a single abrasion of the metal's surface. Angle irons were flattened cold and bent in like manner. Another strip was bent repeatedly without causing it to break or even flaw. In the presence of the owners of the Mascotte, a large ball weighing 950 pounds was suspended at a height of 35 feet, and allowed to drop on a 3-16 inch plate, bulging it about 20 inches into the ground without breaking it. The ball was then dropped on the reverse side of the plate, and this repeated five times without breaking the plate. The same test was made with a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch iron plate, and it was broken the first time. These tests are regarded as furnishing a conclusive demonstration of the comparative merits of soft steel and iron for resisting sudden shocks, and consequently of their respective merits as materials for the construction of modern ships. I also saw in the same paper that M. L. Forquignon from some experiments which he made on Malleable iron, was led to suppose that cast iron, at a temperature somewhat inferior to its melting point, is decomposed into free graphite and pure carburet of iron. He accordingly heated cast iron in a vacuum to a temperature of from 900 degrees to 1000 degrees C, for several days without melting or softening. The metal became malleable, and its surface was covered with a dull grayish efflorescence, which produced a mark on paper or on rough porcelain. The fracture was sometimes of a uniform black, like that of a lead pencil, and it was dotted with black grains of amorphous graphite, regularly disseminated throughout the mass. It seems probable according to the *Comptes Rendus*, that this partial decomposition depends upon a tendency to equilibrium between the carbon, the iron and the carburet of iron, the relative proportions of each of these bodies being a function of the temperature. The decomposition of an homogeneous solid into two other solid bodies is a very rare, if not unique phenomenon."

"I saw in the same paper," observed Mr. Cage, "an interesting account of the moving of a large chimney at Salem, Mass. It was 90 feet high and only 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter at the base, was taken up and moved, with the aid of six men and two horses, 100 feet, and safely deposited upon a new foundation. The chimney was nearly cylindrical, the upper diameter being 5 feet; and it was estimated that a sway of 3 inches from the vertical would bring it to the ground, so that great precautions were taken to prevent lateral movement in transferring it to the platform on which it was to be transported. A cage was first built around the chimney, consisting of horizontal timbers supporting shores, which extended 33 feet up the sides of the shaft, and were re-enforced by a second set of shorter ones beneath. After these were in place, and well-secured, holes were cut through the brick work and needles inserted, under which thirty-four jack-screws were placed, and the shoring and shaft raised high enough to allow a rough platform to be constructed under them, and rollers to be set in place. The platform extended to the new position of the chimney, and by levelling it carefully and employing a large number of rollers, the load weighing 130 tons, was easily moved.

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RELIGIOUS.
PRESBYTERIAN

Among our Religious Exchanges none is more welcome than the *Canada Presbyterian*. In every issue it has leading articles on matters of vital importance to the Church, of which it is a representative. A large amount of its space is allotted to Church news. Among its contributors is one bearing the *nom de plume* of "Knuxonian." His articles are pungent and clever.

Rev. Jos. Annand preached last Sunday, in Chalmer's Church, in the morning, and in Fort Massey Church in the evening. He is at present on a tour of the Western Counties.

The Rev. Mr. Morrison, of Dartmouth, has returned from his visit to California.

On Monday, the 17th inst., the Rev. R. C. Murray, lately ordained at Montreal, for Missionary work in India, will leave Halifax. It is expected that he will supply some of our city pulpits previous to his departure.

The Mission work of the Presbyterian Church in Canada has made great strides during the past few years. There are 350 Churches and Mission Stations, and 100 Sabbath Schools in the North-West. The average attendance at the Services is about 17,000

According to a contemporary, there are 21,562 ministers, and 17,380,000 adherents, connected with the different branches of the Presbyterian Church throughout the world. Presbyterianism is strongest in the United States, where there are 10,135 ministers, and 6,250,000 adherents. In wealth and influence, however, British Presbyterianism occupies the first position

One of the ablest men of the Presbyterian Church, in the United States, the Rev. Dr. Samuel J. Prime, editor of the *New York Observer*, died at New York, on the 18th ult.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Ven. Archdeacon Farrar, the well known writer and preacher, is to visit the United States during the month of September. The Church of England Temperance Societies of this city made an effort to bring him to Halifax on his way back, so as to obtain the benefit of an Address from him on the subject of Temperance of which he is one of the foremost and most effective advocates in England. He writes that he will be unable to come here, and that his trip being for rest and change, he will speak but little, and not at all on Temperance, while on this side of the Atlantic. It will be a disappointment to many that this brilliant orator will not be heard in Halifax.

We regret to hear that Rev. F. R. Murray is indisposed. He is among the hardest worked men in town; and it is to be hoped that a few days entire rest will enable him to recover his strength.

The choir of St. George's Church is making preparation for the performance of part of the *Messiah*, on Tuesday, the 11th. The Haydn Quintette Club will play the orchestral accompaniments, and some of our best amateurs will take part in the songs. Prof. Porter will preside at the organ.

The Rev. John Partridge, Curate of Annapolis, is about to take charge of the Mission of Ship Harbour. Rev. J. Lowry, the present Incumbent of the latter Parish, has accepted the post of Travelling Missionary in the Deanery of Amherst.

Ven. Archdeacon Gilpin has returned from Charlottetown, where he had been attending the death-bed of the late Rev. G. W. Hodgson.

The King's College Professor ships have not yet been filled up. The names of Rev. Isaac Brock and Rev. Dr. Partridge are freely mentioned in connection with the Presidency. The latter gentleman has been approached on the subject of the Professorship of Divinity, but states that he would be obliged to decline. The Statutes provide that the President shall be a graduate in Arts of Oxford or Cambridge. Such an arrangement is obsolete, and simply blocks the way of an experienced resident of this country, who is fittest, *ceteris paribus*, for the post; to bring in one who will take 10 or 12 years to learn how to rule young men not born and bred in England. The Statute should be rescinded. We have men *qualified in every way*, except that particular way, to fill the position successfully, and they should have the preference.

METHODIST.

The estimated cost of the proposed Methodist College and Ministers Children's Home, to be built at St. John's Newfoundland, is \$30,000. The greater part of this amount has already been subscribed.

Dr. Wemyon, a Wesleyan Medical Missionary, has been appointed Chief Surgeon of the Chinese Army.

The M. E. Church of the United States has undertaken to raise this year \$1,000,000 for the cause of Missions.

The Women's Methodist Educational Association, of Baltimore, regarding the \$200,000 already received for the College as but the beginning of its endowment, have resolved to undertake the collection of \$50,000 to form a "Simpson Memorial Professorship."

In China, the first Sunday School of the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1848, with nine pulpits. There are now seventy-five schools, containing nearly three thousand scholars.

BAPTIST.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. T. H. Rand, of this Province, has been appointed to the Chair of Ethics and Mental Science in the Baptist College, Toronto. The College is to be congratulated on obtaining the services of one who will adorn the position to which he has been appointed.

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HALIFAX, N. S., FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1885.

FRANCE.

The insatiable desire of the French Government to make France the great colonial power of the world will not be checked until the French people realize that colonies are in this nineteenth century an expensive luxury, and that they cannot be retained without an outlay of treasure which is relatively large as compared with their commercial value to France. In Algeria the revenue by no means covers the cost of occupation, while Tunis annually draws from the French treasury upwards of thirty million francs. The efforts of the French to secure a foothold in Madagascar have only been partially successful, and had it not been for the assistance of their brutal allies among the natives, they would long since have been driven ignominiously from the island. As it is, they hold but a few unimportant points, and the knowledge that one hundred thousand well equipped Malagases, officered by Englishmen and Americans, bars their approach to the capital, will probably induce them to remain in close proximity to the French warships on the coast. The campaign with China, which has wrung from the pockets of the French peasantry millions upon millions of hard earned francs, and poured out like water the blood of the French soldiery, has virtually left France in the same position that she occupied before the first shot was fired. France lost her colonial empire upon the surrender of Louisburg and Quebec, and the opportunities which she then let slip will never again be hers, and she must needs look for territorial aggrandizement in other and less favored portions of the world. Algeria and Tunis are comparatively unimportant possessions, and can never prove of great commercial value to France. The rope of sand by which she holds Annam and Madagascar will fall in pieces whenever the slightest tension is placed upon it. Poor France, shorn of Alsace and Lorraine, and unsuccessful as a colonial power, sinks slowly but surely to a second-rate position among the European powers.

CAPE BRETON.

It is really painful to see the ignorance that still prevails in some otherwise enlightened minds with respect to Cape Breton, its affairs, prospects, rights and importance. "Cape Breton has no claims more than Queen's or Guysboro," says an obscure little sheet, with the dismal doleful whine. Now, Cape Breton is in part a fine mining district; in part also a fine agricultural district. Last year the coal sold from there paid into the Provincial Treasury fifty two thousand dollars, while the agricultural products exported in the course of the year were valued at eight hundred thousand dollars. But if Cape Breton were so favored with railway facilities as are certain other portions of this Province, the quantities of coal and produce exported in a year would soon be trebled. And iron mines known to be among the best on the continent lie there useless because Cape Breton has been denied her legitimate share of our revenues, which share none of us would ask for Cape Breton were we not fully assured that public money spent in developing Cape Breton's industries would be wisely and advantageously invested. Now what can be said for Queen's and Guysboro Counties? We would not on any account speak of them with disrespect. If any other journal did so, we would be first to rise and reprove. But it is no disrespect to these counties to say that they have not the same resources nor the same grand possibilities that Cape Breton Island has. Nor can it be shown that any railways which would at present be built in either Queen's or Guysboro would be at all likely to pay.

SENSATIONAL JOURNALISM.

The sensation which was caused by a leading London journal with respect to the state of the British Navy has been the means of attracting public attention to the matter, and now that we are upon the eve of a possible war it is found that our fleet and naval equipment is quite inadequate to the wants of the Empire. Five years ago the Board of Admiralty called the attention of the government to the fact that while France and Germany were improving their naval outfits, the British navy remained at a stand still; but the five years have come and gone without anything having yet been done. Whether the statements of the newspaper in question will have any direct result remains to be seen. A few months since a member of the staff of this same paper got himself certified by two qualified physicians as a dangerous lunatic, and locked up at the instance of his friends in a well-known private asylum. He stayed there three days, was then rescued according to a previous arrangement, and wrote several articles upon his adventures and upon the iniquitous condition of the English Lunacy Laws. These articles, attracted a great deal of attention, and led to a Government inquiry into the matter. They were followed by several others of a similar kind—"A Day on a Hansom," "The Burglar's Vade Mecum," and a series of papers illustrating the practical working of the so-called matrimonial newspapers, of which there are three flourishing ones in London. The proprietors of the *Pall Mall Gazette* have been most severely condemned

for the publication of such sensational articles as herein referred to, upon the ground that these articles were inserted for the sole purpose of increasing the circulation of the new-paper. As, however, the facts adduced have upon investigation been found to be correct, we might just as well fairly assume that the editors of the journal in question were prompted by patriotic and humane motives, and were desirous to use their influence in such a way as would conduce to the welfare of the people.

THE FAILURE OF JOHN ROACH.

The failure of Mr. John Roach, one of the greatest shipbuilders in the United States, is exciting much comment among the leading journals of the Republic, and it is somewhat difficult for an outsider to obtain a true knowledge of the state of affairs, when party organs for party purposes bury the truth beneath a mass of contradictory statements and misrepresentations. With the removal of the rubbish, however, the following facts become patent. The Naval Advisory Board (an irresponsible body) approve plans and award all contracts for the building of American men-of-war. This board, under the administration of Garfield, contracted with John Roach for the building of the Dolphin, three steel cruisers and several smaller war vessels, for the sum of \$15,000,000. The board examined and approved the plans of the ships to be built, and expressed their satisfaction with the engines, boilers and machinery to be supplied. When Cleveland came into power, a new Advisory Board was formed, and through and by its advice Mr. Whitney, the Secretary of the Navy, refused to accept the Dolphin, which had been launched from the yards of Roach, upon the ground that her construction was imperfect, and her speed less than that agreed upon. John Roach thereupon became insolvent, and will be unable to complete the half-built cruisers now on the launchways. As far as we can gather, this is a correct statement of the transactions which led to the failure of Mr. Roach, and from it two very obvious deductions may be drawn. The Cleveland Advisory Board are in honor bound to carry out the contracts of their predecessors whether just or unjust, and since the plans, etc., of the Dolphin had met with the unqualified approval of the Garfield Advisory Board, Mr. Roach should not be made to suffer from the carrying out of his contract with that board. Again, it is quite evident that Mr. Roach has expended upon the Dolphin within \$15,000 of the amount granted by Congress for the construction, and if she, from lack of speed, fails to fill the contract in every particular, it follows that the tender made by Mr. Roach must have been lower than would justify him in undertaking her construction, otherwise he must have depended for his profits upon 'scamped' work, or possibly upon an increase to the Congressional allowance. Free trade and protectionist journals find in this failure many arguments favoring their particular views, but so far as we can see, free trade or protection would not have prevented it, as it is clearly attributable to the incapacity, not to say corruption, of the Garfield Naval Advisory Board.

INTERPROVINCIAL TRADE.

Ten thousand pounds of fish can be shipped over the I. C. R. and G. T. Railways from Halifax to Toronto at the rate of 32 cents per cwt.; the freight upon a less quantity, say 3,000 pounds, is at the rate of 70 cents per cwt. There is certainly something inconsistent in these rates, and as they vitally affect the fish trade of Halifax with the Western Provinces, our fish-dealers should combine to investigate the matter. The following is a copy of a letter received by a prominent merchant in this city from an enterprising firm in Hamilton: "We do not attempt to explain how and why it is that Halifax does so little business with the West, but it is a fact all the same; and now that the treaty is not likely to be resumed, you must be up and doing. St. John shows more tact and enterprise far and away, and consequently will do the business. Freight also is much against you. Boston 14c., Halifax from 40c. to 60c. per 100 lbs. At the same time 8,000 lbs. comes from England, is transhipped at your port to the Intercolonial through on a Bill of Lading of 12s. 6d. to 15s. Good values and low rates is what you must have before you can approach this market."

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

The political wheel of fortune has again been turned in Britain, and strong conservative journals which have never hesitated to publish and favorably comment upon the speeches of Lord Randolph Churchill, now openly avow their disapproval of that gentleman's course, and declare their belief that he is a dangerous demagogue, a seditious school boy, and a weakness to the party with which he by chance is associated. The effect of such a declaration will be to weaken the public confidence in the Salisbury administration, and to greatly increase the chances of the liberals returning to power. Lord Randolph is, so to speak, a radical Tory, and his association with Lord Salisbury is as inexplicable as is that of Chamberlain with the late Premier. Both Churchill and Chamberlain stoop to catch the ear of the democracy, and both do so with but one purpose in view, that being, not the elevation of the people, but the aggrandizement of themselves.

The enormous increase in the demand for cotton fabrics during the past decade has had the effect of stimulating the cotton growers of the United States, so that the acreage now under cultivation is greater than it has been in any previous year. With eighteen million acres now devoted to the growth of cotton, the United States is able to supply about two-thirds of the cotton annually required in Europe and America.

MINING.

It is to be regretted that the miners of this Province are still annoyed and often put to expense and trouble by vicious sharks attempting to "jump" their claims. We had hoped that this iniquitous course of action had been abandoned, and that outsiders might employ their wits to gain a living in some less objectionable way. Let us hope on.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Pubnico Point Mining Company took place at the factory of Louis P. LeBlanc on the 24th inst. to take measures to work the mine. The above company have sent some quartz to Kompvillo to be crushed (only the loose quartz on top of the leads) and the results were as follows: 500 lbs. crushed having 6 dwt. 4 grains, or equal to \$24.50 to the ton. The mine will pay very well at that price, as the leads are from a foot to two feet wide, and in a favorable situation. It is intended to strike the leads about a hundred feet above where it is now, and see what the results will be. The quartz is very fine and so is the gold.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

Mr. J. D. Reid of the Oxford Gold Mine, who was in Halifax this week, reports the prospects of the mine as good.

J. E. Hardman of Oldham, who was at the International last week is a fortunate man, having struck it rich.

Reports from West Gore, Hants Co., state that Mr. R. McNaughton has found antimony on his property there. The vein is 18 inches wide and promises to turn out well.

The following gold mining leases in the Montague district will be declared forfeited on the 25th inst.:

No. 101. John T. Moagher, lessee, Mack Crommitt, etc., transferees No. 107. James G. Foster, transferee. No. 109. James Tobin, lessee, James E. Chipman, etc., transferees. No. 111. W. D. Sutherland, Brenton H. Eaton, lessees. No. 113. Jenkins Price, lessee, Edmund Edwards, etc., transferees. No. 115. Henry E. Taylor, lessee, W. C. Anderson etc. transferees. No. 117. Angus McQuarrie, lessee, T. Nelson Baker etc., transferees. No. 118. Edmund M. Walker, lessee. No. 121. James Tobin, lessee, Alner Nelson, etc., transferees. No. 122. W. D. Sutherland, lessee. No. 124. Wm. G. Taylor, lessee. No. 125. James Tobin lessee, Alner Nelson, etc., transferees. No. 126. Charles F. Vose, lessee. No. 127. David M. Thompson, lessee. No. 128. Alexander McKenzie, transferee. No. 129. Charles Anand, transferee. No. 130. James Desmond, lessee. No. 131. Harvie Gladwin, etc., lessees, Simon D. Macdonald, etc., transferees. No. 133. John S. Laurillard, lessee. No. 135. Wm. E. Keating, etc., lessees, Wm. W. Keating, etc., transferees. No. 136. George W. Stewart, etc., lessees. No. 137. John J. McNeill, lessee. No. 139. Charles B. Ford, etc., lessees, George W. Stewart, etc., transferees. No. 140. Henry F. Donaldson, etc., lessees. No. 141. Richard Edgcombe, etc., lessees. No. 142. Percy W. Rose, lessee. No. 143. Benjamin G. Gray, lessee. No. 144. Thomas Gough, lessee, George Herbert Fieldler, etc., transferees. No. 145. William D. Sutherland, lessee.

The mine at Maleg Lake is reported as giving promise of good returns.

RAWDON. Mr. McNaughton brought into town this week a fine lump of gold weighing 574 oz. taken from 140 tons of quartz. The owners of this mine may certainly be numbered among the lucky ones.

FIFTEEN MILE STREAM.—According to the *Pictou News* there are now four different mines in active operation, but the lack of a good road renders travelling to and from the mines exceedingly difficult. As a handsome royalty is paid upon gold, it appears to us that the government should do all in its power to afford better travelling facilities.

WINNIPEG, July 21.—There is another gold fever in the West caused by discoveries at the big head of the Columbia. A great many Calgary people are making for the new gold fields.

VALUABLE MINERAL.—We are glad to learn that those interested in the sulphate barytes mine, on the property of Mr. George Taylor, Middle Stewiacke, are pushing operations forward most vigorously this year. Messrs. Henderson and Potts of Halifax are chiefly the promoters of the mining operations in this locality, and, with quite a number of men at work, they have already forwarded large shipments to their houses in the city. The rock is yielding barytes of the finest quality, which when pulverized makes one of our most valuable pigments. We wish those concerned every success in developing this one of the mineral sources of wealth of the rich valley of the Stewiacke.—*Colchester Sun.*

A good show is reported from Whiteburn, Queens Co. Thirty leads, each showing gold, have been opened.

THE GOLD MINES OF AUSTRALIA.—The mining population of Victoria is estimated at 28,430, of whom 12,988 miners were employed in quartz mining, and 15,442 in alluvial mining. The three deepest shafts in the colony at the end of 1884 were: Magdala Company, 2,409 feet; Lausell's 180 mine, 2,031 feet; Victory & Pandora Company, 1,904 feet. The Victoria gold fields appear to have a permanent future in quartz mining, for a vast number of reefs of low grade but paying ore have been found, and though the operations are in general on a small scale, they have, as above mentioned, been attended with profit.—*Mining Review.*

Miners can purchase Machine and Cylinder Oils from Auston Bros. as cheap as from any other house in the Province. Try them before purchasing elsewhere.

TRADE NOTES.

If a man is too much for you in argument, or better informed than you are, just call him a crank, and get even with him. If his conscientious devotion to principle, political or otherwise, obtrudes itself before your best judgment, call him a crank. It is about the only way to get revenge on those who are trying to save the race, and, besides, it is the fashionable thing to do.—*Journal of United Labor.*

At the beginning of this century—yes, further back than that—a man whose name is known throughout the entire world said that if the workers of the world would work but four hours in the day, that they would produce enough in that length of time to supply the wants of mankind. If it was true when Benjamin Franklin said that over a hundred years ago, it is doubly true to-day.—*G. M. W. Parbury.*

We are not alone in this country in preparing for an eight hour movement. The operative masons of Edinburgh have notified the builders in that city that on and after the 1st of July, 1886, it is the intention of the trade to work eight hours a day instead of nine hours. The reasons assigned for this step are the state of the labor market and the great producing power of machinery. A vote of the trade on the subject is said to have been almost unanimous.—*The Carpenter.*

Capital is timid and should not be disturbed. Labor should take what it can get, and not attempt to control wages. This is the sort of mental pabulum the capitalistic press feeds the people upon. Labor will continue to agitate for its rights, however, and while timid capital is hiding for safety, labor, which is itself capital, is coming to the front in a grand co-operative movement which does not savor so much of timidity as the 40 per cent. men who have heretofore fattened off the sweat and blood of labor.—*Craftsmen.*

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Besides a magnificent assortment of American,
German and Canadian makes, at great variety of
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MONTAGUE GOLD MINES,
A Two-Horse Express Team
Will leave every day, Sunday excepted, between
Montague Gold District and
Dartmouth,
making Two Trips each way daily. The hours of
Departure will be—
From Dartmouth, 10.30 a.m. & 6 p.m.
" Montague 7.30 a.m. & 3.30 p.m.
Passage Fare—40 Cents for single,
and 60 Cents for return passage.

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300 caddies do
110 Thousand Cigars
For sale low by
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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
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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.
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ST. SWITHEN'S CRY.

St. Swithen, Bishop of Winchester, who lived in the reign of Alfred, was an excellent man and Bishop, he desired that he might be buried in the open churchyard and not in the chancel of the Minster, as was usual with other Bishops, and his request was complied with. But the Monks on his being canonized, considering it disgraceful that he should lie in a public cemetery, resolved to remove his body into the choir, which was to have been done on the 15th of July, with solemn procession. It rained, however, so violently for forty days together, that the design was abandoned. A similar superstition is attached by the French to the feast of St. Medard.

Shame! would you stir up an old man's dust
Even tho' a saint he be;
My coffin nails are red with rust
For the heavens they weep for thee
Each sailing cloud like a grey-winged dove
Droppeth down in very truth,
For like them, have I known what 'tis to love
The green world from my youth.

'till let me hear the wild winds rave
Let me feel how fresh the soil;
Where the willows droop and the grass bleats,
Where the children's feet have trod
Light lies the mould on my time-bowed head
Where I slumber so calm—so long
And yet ye would change the earth's wide bed
For four steep walls of stone.

Forbid it ye dews of evenfall!
Forbid it ye clouds of Heaven!
Behold! the sky letteth down her fall
And wide are her flood-gates driven
Rush on, rush on, ye precious showers,
Sweet tides, pour down again;
Dear earth the day shall yet be ours,
In the ransom of the rain.

We were not made of the crumbling clay,
To be pent like beasts in a stall;
Or to poison the air where the living pray
While the earth has room for all.
A time shall come when the dead man's claim,
Shall make its voice be heard;
And the brow of the fool grow red with shame,
In the light of the living word.

Ashes to ashes, so should it be,
Dust unto dust returned;
The leaf to the worm, and the worm out to see,
To the pure green grave it has earned.
Lift up then, O west wind thy warning cry,
Ye torrents speak trumpet loud,
Be your tempest, swift-rushing, a sign on high,
As the lightning from the cloud.

The wild wind lulls soft drift the showers,
Long silent steps recalling;
I hear Heaven's tear drops on the flowers,
Like prayers on childhood falling.
Poor clay! thy day of dread is o'er
Turn to thy rest again,
And a benison, sound forever more,
In the rustling of the rain.

PROHIBITION vs. LICENSE.

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

THE SOCIAL TYRANNY OF THE HOUR.

I am warned by the inordinate length of my last communication that I have set a bad example by sinning against the necessary newspaper canon of brevity, an offence partly due to the indiscretion of commenting on some points of your other correspondent's first letter, which I might as well have let alone, for, as I have before observed, I am not really concerned with any one's personal opinions or style of advocacy, but simply with the broad principles of liberty. I shall therefore make as brief as possible one or two remarks suggested by your correspondent's last letter, and avoid unimportant matter in future.

Your correspondent alludes to my "contribution of ideas, theories, and assertions which have been a thousand times driven off the field of dispute," &c. I only venture to remark that somehow or other they continue to find their way back again, through the pens of infinitely abler men than "Silex" or myself, and I think they are likely to do so as long as any regard is left in the breasts of men for the eternal principles of freedom and individual responsibility.

The only justification of laws interfering with personal freedom of will and action, is an extreme necessity. The advocates of such laws in Canada assume this to exist. By the violence of their denunciations and the injustice they do not scruple to recommend, it is to be inferred that Canada must be very deeply sunk in the slough of drunkenness. In common with all who rejoice in the welfare of their country I should therefore, if I had not known it otherwise, have been delighted to learn from the statistics quoted by "Silex" from the *Times*, that Canada stands *facile princeps*, first of all the great countries of the world in the sobriety indicated by the consumption per head.

Were it not for the flagrant and perverted use made of the Bible by prohibitionist writers and orators, I should not have introduced it into any argument on the subject, and though I should be glad to receive any addi-

tional light on Biblical subjects, I have some doubts whether it is worth your correspondent's while to impart it. Not for my sake, but for the sake of your readers.

Of course I do not pretend to know what sort of people "Silex" would include among "skeptics" "of little account," but I am inclined to think his classification would embrace a very large number of men as eminent for their piety as for the soundness of their condition, and the brilliancy of their talent.

I have not asserted that the Bible anywhere *commands* the use of wine, but it is certain that there could scarcely be a stronger sanction of its use than the miracle of Cana, to say nothing of our Lord's personal practice. Any allusion to what a recent writer of eminence calls the "amazing" assumption that the wines referred to in Scripture were unfermented, is unnecessary. The most efficacious settlement of the Biblical bearing on the question would be the more constant, universal and intelligent, and less perfunctory reading of the Bible. It would, indeed, have been extraordinary had God *commanded* the use of wine. Infinitely wider is the whole tone of inspiration than the purblind stumblings of narrow men in their efforts to impose their own fanatic wills on their fellows. "Every creature of God," says St. Paul, "is good, and nothing to be refused, if it be received with thanksgiving;" while, a chapter previously, he gives the natural sobriety caution that deacons should not be "given to much wine."

With apostolic breadth and insight writes one, not much more than 200 years ago, whose mind and soul were indeed of the apostolic cast, as well as of the most truly practical type, on the political and social questions of his day. His utterances also will be found to be "for all time." For time when the small fry of scurrilous fanatics who endeavor to affix their spurious brands of "blackguard" and "criminal" to writers of high repute, and to men of piety, honor, and good works, who may happen to be brewers or distillers, shall, like other noxious ephomera, have hurred and stung through their little day, and passed to oblivion.

"How great a virtue," says this great man, "is temperance, how much of moment through the whole life of man! Yet God commits the managing so great a trust, without law or prescription, wholly to the demagogue of every grown man. And therefore, when he himself tabled the Jews from heaven, that omer, which was every man's daily portion of manna, is computed to have been more than might well have sufficed the heartiest feeder thrice as many meals. For those actions which enter into a man rather than issue out of him, and therefore defile not, God uses not to captivate under a perpetual childhood of prescription, but trusts him with the gift of reason to be his own chooser. There were but little work left for preaching if law and compulsion should grow so fast upon those things which heretofore were governed only by exhortation."

But this is language for free men, not for slaves.

One word more of what, I fear, savors too much of personal sparring—a thing which, I shall sedulously avoid in future, as taking up time and space which might be better employed. If it is my "misfortune" not to have known that that law-makers have "for several centuries been taxing their ingenuity to frame restrictive license laws," I think I have borne greater misfortunes, and shall be able to survive this. I have no sort of pretension to universal knowledge. Your able correspondent is perfectly welcome to prove his position if he likes to take the trouble, but it seems to me that the more instances he proves, the greater number of failures of that sort of legislation he will prove also.

I see that I inadvertently committed the error of reading your correspondent's quotation from Dickens as of "Paris" instead of "France." I suppose I was misled by the general tone of the quotation, which points throughout to cities rather than to the country, and by my own knowledge of French life which was at one time tolerably familiar for an Englishman. It is of little consequence beyond giving your correspondent the trouble of correction, as it is the state of Canada—whether she is so utterly debauched and degraded as to call for the drastic measure of sumptuary laws—that is the question. The state of other countries is not, I think, in this connection of primary importance.

It is the besetting weakness of those to whose limited perceptions all virtue concentrates in a single tenet, to think that all good men must be of their way of thinking, and conversely that men who are not of their way of thinking cannot be good. They cannot discern that one of God's most beautiful ordinances is infinite variety, and difference is an offence to them. I have recently been reading a book called "Earth's Earliest Ages," by G.H. Pember, M. A. This gentleman, who has also, as appears from his title-page, written on "The Great Prophecies," has devoted his very curious and instructive work to proving the demonic inspiration of spiritualism, and of the singular yet increasing theosophy. As I happen to know as much on these subjects as most ordinary men, I can bear witness to the extent and accuracy of Mr. Pember's information. His standpoint is that of the strictest orthodoxy, and the most literal interpretation of the early chapters of Genesis. Alluding to an apparently extraordinary text which both the Clements quote from the "Gospel of the Egyptians" (the solution of which, however, is not really far to seek), which was more a Gnostic than a Christian work, and most held in esteem by the sect of the Eucratites, he says:—

"Concerning these, we learn from Hippolytus, that they were very vain glorious, thinking themselves better than other men because they never ate flesh, drank nothing but water, and abjured marriage."

Speaking of the Hierophants of the modern theosophy and their doctrine, he writes: "But if we enquire what are the rules of this life, the whole system is instantly condemned by the reply that marriage is prohibited to the neophyte, and that he must abstain from meat and alcohol."

Again, speaking of the "temperance crusade," Mr. Pember says. "But while very many of those who take part in it are earnest Christians, there are others whose enthusiasm unconsciously exalts abstinence to the place of

religion. Those may presently notice that Christ has never prohibited the use of wine, but left it among the things that are lawful * * * whereas Buddha on the other hand has forbidden it altogether." It is not perhaps universally known what strenuous efforts are being made to exalt Buddhism at the expense of Christianity, but I quote the above passages to show how strong a difference of opinion may exist between good men: for Mr. Pomeroy's tone throughout is distinctly condemnatory of pharisaical asceticism.

It is also a curious fact that the fast increasing mass of sceptics, free-thinkers, and—as great numbers may fairly be called—atheists, both in England and the States, are strong, not to say bigotted prohibitionists. Their extensive literature is not very nice reading, but any one who can make up his mind to wade a little way into it will find evidence of what I say. Somewhere in the South, I think in Tennessee, they established six or seven years ago, a free-thinking village community which they called "Liberty," and in which they boasted there was neither church, god nor tavern.

In my last communication I quoted J. S. Mill's opinion that "there is no invasion of human liberty, which the theory of this (Prohibition) movement would not justify." I recommend the paragraph which precedes the one containing that quotation to the perusal of your readers. Let them read it again and again, and yet again, and engrave it deep in their hearts and minds. Already the footsteps of the further encroachment of pharisaic tyranny are audible. The man who smokes a pipe is shortly to be relegated by the sheepfold of the elect to the waste places of the goats. The *Week* of July 16, after stating in reference to some uncourteous attack from the *Christian Guardian*, that in the Scott Act polling in Middlesex, 8000 only, out of 20,000 electors voted (two fifths), goes on to say, "in the same number the *Guardian* complains of the increasing use of tobacco, and proposes to make this also a church question. How long will you stand it, men of Canada?

"It is the land that freemen till,
That sabbath-suited freedom chose,
The land where, girt with friends or foes,
A man may speak the thing he will."

This was the land we, twenty or more years ago, deemed Canada to be. It is fast ceasing to be so. Men are at present supinely giving themselves over to the domination of a shallow, but blatant minority. But I think a turning point has been reached. Men have begun to rouse themselves and to ask whether there is really ground for this outpouring of the vials of a sham righteousness, half a dozen of the representatives of which are said to have quitted their grog in a hurry to vote against the Senate's amendments. Three Scott Act contests have recently gone against the agitators. Rational men know that Canada is not the country whose citizens are given over to remaining "in saloons guzzling and tipping by the hour," which is the stock idea of the prohibitionist as to the mass of his fellow countrymen who are not to be led by the nose by a pretentious and impudent clap-trap; and rational men will some day, and that not far off, so vindicate Freedom

"That her fair form may stand and shine,
Make bright our days and light our dreams,
Turning to scorn with lips divine
The falsehood of extremes."

But I fear I am again running to undue length. I had it in my mind to add some statistics which, if correct, are somewhat curious, but I had better reserve them for another occasion.

FRANC-THEVIL.

EVENTS AND COMMENTS.

"The Dane," through the columns of the *Halifax Herald*, informs the public that the Provincial and City Hospital is, and has been for a series of years, in a condition altogether unfit for the treatment of the sick. He tells us that the building is not suitable; the hygienic regulations are imperfect; the diet unfit for the sick and convalescent; the laundry department a cess-pool of filth; the cooks and nurses ignorant, incompetent and insufficient for the performance of their most important duties; the steward and matrons are held to be mere political machines who care but little for the welfare of the unfortunate patients who are placed under their immediate charge. Altogether I have never heard such an array of charges of incompetency, as are made by "The Dane" against the managers and employees of the hospital. It almost reminds me of the charges made by the Federals against the Confederates in regard to the celebrated "Prison Hospital," of Andersonville, Georgia. It is strange that the Medical Board did not resign long before they did, as they must have been cognizant of the fact that the hospital was not being conducted in a manner conducive to the health and welfare of the patients. It is unfortunate too that the students of the Halifax Medical College must be exposed to the filth and contagion of the hospital during their clinical studies there. The "Board of Charities" have been derelict in their duties, or else "The Dane" is laboring under a delusion. Which is it? Let us hear from you gentlemen.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* by publishing London's secret vices has made an ephemeral fame that will die out long before vice and immorality are finally consigned to the tomb. It is a well known fact that all great cities like London, Paris and New York, must contain a large percentage of poverty-stricken human beings, and poverty and crime must ever go hand in hand. It is a sad commentary upon the depravity of poor fallen men and women to think, that, notwithstanding all the efforts of the good and great men of the past and present ages to put down vice and immorality, we have still these modern "Babylons" in our midst. From the revelations of the *Gazette* we are led to ask is the world increasing in crime in the face of all that Christianity is doing? Are the countless millions of Bibles and reli-

gious tracts that are strewn broadcast throughout the land benefiting the publishers more than the people? Are the ministers of the Gospel and their congregations doing their duty in sending missionaries to foreign lands when their labors are so much needed at home? Is the purity of the Erin soil by the silken tresses of the harlot? Are our laws and municipal regulations so feeble that such revolting crimes as are divulged by the *Gazette* cannot be checked? Without casting any reflections on the projectors of the scheme, it does seem to me that the time and money spent by our celebrated divines in revising the Bible, could have been more profitably used in ameliorating the condition of the poor as well as trying to reform erring men and women in the infamous dens of London and New York. The sin and iniquity of the world demanded more attention than the revision of the Bible. Men cannot revise the great truths of the Bible any more than they can a heart-beat. This "mystery of mysteries" has come down to us through all the ages of time, with its sacred influences over our minds with such force and vigor that it can never be supplanted—never revised—sinful men and women need revising at the present day—not the Bible—that this assertion is true is proved by the fact, that the *Gazette*, with its revelations and pandering to prurient horror-mongers, is more eagerly sought now by the people than the revised edition of the Bible.

VETERAN.

MISS CLEVELAND'S BOOK.

"George Eliot's Poetry, and Other Studies," is the title of a book published by Funk & Wagnalls of New York, which has already created great interest among the reading public. On the first day of its publication, two editions were exhausted, and even then many orders were only partially filled. Most of the leading American papers have given favorable criticisms of the book; the adverse opinions of others being for the most part easily accounted for on other grounds than that of fair criticism. It consists of nine essays, which have been delivered as lectures before young ladies of various schools and colleges. It would be difficult to give anything like a full review of a book of essays in so short a space; for each subject dealt with involves a different mode of treatment. But a general style of thought and expression is discernible throughout; and at this we may be allowed to glance. It is a sign of her robust American womanhood that the elevation of Miss Cleveland from the school room to the State-house, far from causing her to lapse into a life of social ease and general public uselessness, has suggested to her a means of widening her sphere of labor. She has long been making strenuous exertions in the cause of social reform. Vigor, clearness, and simplicity, are the main characteristics of her style. She is a thoughtful student of social problems, in the treatment of which she evinces broad generosity, keen insight into human character, and utter fearlessness in expressing her opinions. The language is often figurative, her metaphors being apt and well applied.

Five of the essays treat of the Middle Ages; and much light they throw upon various subjects of that little known and generally misunderstood period—"the dawning manhood of Europe," as Charles Kingsley says, "rich with all the tenderness, the simplicity, the enthusiasm of youth, but also darkened, alas! with its full share of youth's precipitance and extravagance, fierce passions, and blind self will; its virtues and its vices colossal, and for that very reason always haunted by the twim-imp of the colossal—the caricatured." Some lengthy quotations of Miss Cleveland's more lofty passages would give the public a better idea of her book than any criticism; but space will only allow a few short ones. In her essay on (social) Reciprocity, she says: "I am convinced that people think enough; it is the utterance of thought that is needed. If the habit of brave attempt at this utterance could be formed, and despite all criticism, be persevered in, how much more should we give to each other! What a world of enjoyment and improvement would spring up! How Athenian would Yankee life become! A Socrates at every doorway, an Aspasia—without Aspasia's reproach—at every tea urn, full of discourse that would exclude the weary pettiness of thoughtless talk." And from the same essay: "Manners are of the surface and of the moment. They do not have to do with the depths and the long run; yet it is by the surface that we enter the depths, and the moments make the long run." In advocating the thorough investigation of some historical problem rather than a cursory study of all history, she expresses her thought in this pithy sentence: "An acorn in the mind is worth more than an oak forest at the end of the tongue." What a clear treatise on the two uses of imagination we have in the following brief passage: "When, as in Carlyle's 'Cromwell,' it assembles together upon the foreground men and women who lived in the past, objective realities, veritable flesh and blood humanity; when it puts acts and facts from the lives of these upon its canvas, with actor and time and place and scene, so that we see the past as present, then it deals with the facts of history, and the painter, however much a poet he may be, has made a history. When, as in 'Paradise Lost,' with basis of fact and knowledge it makes the conceptions of the brain objective realities, and depicts upon its canvas a man who never was flesh and blood, a woman, alas! never flesh and blood, angels and devils, Satan and God, times, places, scenes,—all the fabric of a vision, why, then imagination deals with purely mental conceptions, and the painter, however much a historian, has made poetry—or verse."

EXCURSION.

A London scientist says that the highest velocity that has been imparted to shot is given as 1,626 feet per second, being equal to a mile in 3.2 seconds. The velocity of the earth at the equator, due to a rotation on its axis, is 1,000 miles per hour, or a mile in 3.6 seconds; and thus, if a cannon ball was fired due west, and could maintain its initial velocity, it would beat the sun in its apparent journey around the earth.

SNAPS AND SCRAPS.

The following dialogue accompanied a drawing in a recent number of *Punch* :—

Mrs. Murchay de Vere St. Illers.—“Here's that horrid Vicomte de Sainte-Aldegondo, as he calls himself, who stole Lord Masham's sleeve-studs at Monte Carlo. He was a garcon de cafe, or something, and his real name is Crapulet. I wonder such people are admitted *anywhere*.”

The Colonel.—“But—pardon me—surely I met him at your house last night!”

Mrs. M. de V. S.—“Oh, everybody asks him, you know—so of course I do!”

This is a fair hit at the tendency of modern society to recognise accomplished facts. Persons whose money, talents, attractions, deportment, geniality, or impudence have pushed them behind the screen of exclusiveness are usually permitted to retain the social position so attained, in spite of some stray sneers. There is seldom enough public spirit in “society” to eject a black sheep that has sneaked into its fold. But if a successful intruder is rash enough to challenge animosities or weak enough to “put on frills,” he invites people to look at the unpleasant blot and blurs in his “record”—to the imminent danger of his precarious status.

They have seemed to me the most judicious friends of Imperial Federation who have objected to formulating any scheme at present. If the sentiment in the empire does not prove overwhelmingly in favor of the idea in the abstract, there will be little hope of having a majority in favor of any concrete constitution. For some details in any practicable constitution must be distasteful in some respects to some one or more of the federating provinces. It will in fact need a flood of enthusiasm for the grandeur of the destiny proposed to carry all parts of the empire over the obstacles that inevitable sacrifices must create. My opinion has been confirmed by reading the constitution said to have been drafted with the approval of the late Lord Beaconsfield, of which several provisions seem injudicious to me.

For example, Article VI. of this draft is as follows: “The British colonies and dependencies to send one-third of the members, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to send two-thirds of the members to the federal parliament.”

There should be no distinction whatever made between the colonies and the Three Kingdoms. To end all such humiliating distinctions is the prevailing motive that prompts some Canadians and Australians to favor the project of federation at all. Each constituent part of the federation should be represented according to its population, and the representation should be readjusted every five years or so. While the United Kingdom is more populous than the rest of the federating provinces, let its representatives outnumber theirs: when the present dependencies have become more populous than the United Kingdom, their representatives must be the more numerous. I doubt whether even Australia would ever agree to this proposed Article VI.

A *St. John* paper lately copied the following paragraph from the *Charlottetown Union*:—“Our citizens are a very respectable people—especially the ladies. A gentleman bares his head by lifting his hat when he meets a lady, as a token of respect for her womanhood. But through an undue and overstrained respect some ‘*gemmen*,’ we notice, exhibit more of the mendicant than the gallant. It is frequently the case—now almost a habit—for a young man meeting a lady to turn his hat upside down, thus using it for a contribution box, and soliciting alms from her ladyship.”

In Halifax a different defect in the manner of saluting an acquaintance seems more common than that noted by the *Union*. I allude to the almost imperceptible nod with which some of our gentlemen, and ladies also, greet a poor relation or humble friend. Their stunted bow (perhaps originally borrowed from some lazy young military dude) sometimes dwindles to invisibility, when they are accompanied by exalted personages such as junior officials in Her Majesty's service.

I don't know much about deportment. I missed hearing the Hon. J. W. Longley's address to the pupils of the Normal School on the subject of gracefulness, and I have sadly neglected other opportunities for polishing my manners. But I think I know enough to give one little hint to two or three little people in this part of the world. It is, unhappily, quite common for persons in really “smart” society to drop poor relations and to cut hopelessly seedy acquaintances: *but such action is generally final*. Well-bred people may be heartless, but they would think it low to recognize a body half a dozen times in a week, and to cut him or her half a dozen times in the same week, simply because on these latter occasions they were accompanied by “swells.”

It may be thought a waste of time to comment on such petty weaknesses. But I hardly think so. They are the outward and visible signs of an inward and spiritual baseness. And one should not be too proud to contribute a mite towards the cure of this moral disease. I am persuaded, however, that in nine cases out of ten people are mistaken in fancying themselves wilfully cut—that they overlook the absence of mind, or the bad sight or memory, of the acquaintance who omits to recognise them.

This is the irreverent way in which Labby talks about the peerage and the Order of the Garter:—

“What lustre would Mr. Gladstone gain by exchanging his name for that of a town, by the prefix of a title, by the right to sit and vote in an

assembly of hereditary landlords doomed to a speedy extinction, by hearing himself called ‘my lord,’ or by wearing a bit of blue ribbon with a metal badge attached to it, like a prize cow at an agricultural show! When Mr. Pitt was made an Earl, he was congratulated by Mr. Pulteney upon having been kicked upstairs. When Mr. Fulteney was made a Peer, he, according to Lord Stanhope, ‘sank into insignificance and an earldom.’ But our Grand Old Man is not made of the ‘lger clay out of which Earls and Barons are manufactured. I have no doubt that it would please many that he should ‘sink into insignificance and an earldom.’ It would please neither him nor the millions who look up to him. He did not become Prime Minister by the will of his Sovereign, but by the will of his fellow-countrymen! His reward is their gratitude and their affection, and he has rightly declined the Court gowgaws, the offer of which was almost an insult to such a man.”

I know this extract will delight a most worthy townsman of ours who loves Mr. Gladstone, but shows his love in the same eccentric way in which Mr. Whalley used to reveal his affection for His Holiness the Pope—namely by tracing all sublunary woes and wickedness to his malign influence.

A special feature at the competition for the Cummings Cup at the Studley Quoit grounds last Saturday was the warm and spontaneous greeting given to Sir Edmund Commerell, after he had presented the cup to the old invincible who had won it for a second time. The genial and distinguished Admiral is about to appeal to the electors of Southampton. Were the appeal to the Studley Quoit Club, he would be elected by acclamation—of the heartiest kind.

“Norman and Saxon and Dane are we,
Tories, Reformers or Grits we be,
But all of us Tories in love of thee.”

SNARLER.

THE MUSICAL FESTIVAL AT BADDECK, C. B.

One of the most enjoyable musical festivals which has perhaps ever taken place in Cape Breton came off last week in Baddeck, the pretty summer resort of the Island. For several weeks those who were to take part in the performance had been undergoing careful training, and the eagerness with which the public looked forward to the entertainment made it certain that the performers would be greeted by a large and appreciative audience. Mr. and Mrs. Westendorf, who have, for the past fifteen months, been travelling in Nova Scotia, have established an excellent musical reputation in the Province, and the Cantata of “Esther,” which has been performed in several towns under their direction, has never failed to please those who heard it. Mr. Westendorf, wishing to make the performance in Baddeck a grand success, secured as leading singers several of those who had taken part in the performance of the Cantata in other places, and ably supported as these were by 200 trained voices from Baddeck and vicinity, it is not surprising that its rendition met with an enthusiastic reception from the immense audiences that gathered in the Skating Rink. The leading parts were taken by the following ladies and gentlemen:—

King.....	Mr. C. B. Thompson, of New Glasgow.
Queen.....	Miss Ellie Dwyer, of Pictou.
Zeresh.....	Miss Sarah Crowe, of Truro.
Mordecai.....	Mr. A. L. Rice, of New Glasgow.
Prophets.....	Mrs. J. A. MacDonald, of Baddeck.
Haman.....	Mr. F. W. Archibald, of Truro.
Mordecai's sister.....	Miss Luvie Chisholm, of New Glasgow.
Hegai.....	Mr. C. Robertson, of North Sydney.

The above were richly dressed in appropriate costumes provided by Mr. Westendorf. It seems most unfortunate that the I. C. R. authorities neglected to notify their station agents that excursion tickets at one first-class fare were to be issued for the occasion. No doubt many persons were thus prevented from attending the concert. As it was however, the hotel accommodation of the town was tested to the utmost, and the hosts were kept busy in providing for an unprecedented number of guests, the Law hotel of which Mr. Anderson is the proprietor having provided accommodation for an unusually large number of persons. S. P. E.

JUST IN HIS LINE.—They met in a dark alley.

“Your money or your life!” demanded the highwayman.

The man in the silk hat gave up his money and drew him into conversation.

When the highwayman emerged from the alley he stopped to count his money.

It was gone—his own with it, every cent.

Who was the man in the silk hat?

A bank cashier.

DIDN'T HAVE ANY.—“I thought you said your beds didn't have any bugs in 'em!” angrily yelled the drummer, taking a stick and trying to scratch the middle of his back.

“An' they hain't,” doggedly answered the hotel keeper.

“They like to eat me up last night,” continued the traveller, changing his operations to the nap of his neck.

“They hain't no bugs in them beds, I say,” surlily spoke the host again, “they's all on top uv 'em, an' not in 'em.”

The *British American Journal* suggests a danger to horses at public drinking troughs. It believes that glanders are spread among horses in this way, and recommends a stand-pipe and bucket as the safest and best arrangement for watering animals in cities. It is more comfortable for the horse who has not to strain his neck against the collar to reach the water, the water is fresher and more palatable, and there is far less danger of its being contaminated with dust, dirt, and the germs of disease.

COMMERCIAL.

Trade at present is in a very uncertain condition; one day there is a perfect rush, and the next a dead calm. We think the average trade this summer has been considerably larger than is usual at this time of the year, and whether Halifax is regaining her old supremacy as the commercial centre, or whether other points are also receiving an increased call, the fact remains that any live man can increase a good safe business by careful management and prompt collections. The principal trouble with our city is that there is too much capital used by certain houses, who if they can make a fair rate of interest are apt to sell, and thus they reduce what any one else would call a fair margin. All our country towns are run almost to death by travellers of all kinds, and it is difficult to get good profits from those who are offered goods by so many firms anxious to sell. We suppose things will right themselves after a time, but we must say that things are not very fine at present.

FLOUR.—There is no change to note of any importance. Prices remain the same if anything, a shade lower, and the consumption is only sufficient to supply home wants.

MOLASSES continues in large supply, but so far as we hear there has not been any break in prices. The demand is light, but this being expected, does not cause any surprise. As soon as the weather cools off, there will be more demand, which will move off the heavy stocks on hand at present.

SUGAR.—Prices continue to ease off, and a slight further decline may be noted, especially in the yellows.—The Nova Scotia refinery has again started, and this will have the effect of again overstocking the market, and as usual spoiling any profits for the refiners. The fact is, one refinery is quite enough for Halifax, and there will be the same story of heavy losses until this becomes an accomplished fact.

TEA.—Stocks are ample for present wants, and prices are easy, with a fair demand for good and superior grades.

BUTTER.—There is considerable old yet remaining on hand, the price of which is very low. New is in good demand at fair rates.

CHEESE is working off well at paying rates.

Eggs are dull, with prices down to 11 cents for large lots.

FISH.—Our fish market still keeps in a very depressed state. Some fish are arriving daily from the outports, which are placed on the market, and prices have to be accepted in some cases, which are about ruinous. Those who can hold a few days do so, and there are others who will not sell at the prices offered. We quote to-day: Codfish shore toqual, \$2.50; haddock, \$2.00 per qtl. A sale yesterday of one cargo Bank codfish at \$2.15 per qtl. No. 3 large mackerel, \$5.00; No. 3, \$1.90 to \$2.00 per bbl. We can learn of no small mackerel being sold the past week, but think prices remain about the same as our last quotation. Alewives shore, \$2.37 to \$2.50 per bbl. Fat shore split herring are selling from \$3.50 to \$3.75 per bbl. according to quality. Some are asking \$4.00 per bbl., but we at present see no prospect of such a price as this. If the catch of herring on the Labrador is the same as the past three or four years, \$4.00 per bbl. may be got for shore herring, but from what we can learn prospects there are very good for large size fish, such as those taken some years ago. This quality of fish will have the preference in the Canadian markets, as well as in the Western markets.

We regret that the reports from all the Eastern coast of Nova Scotia and many parts of Cape Breton say that fat herring are very scarce, and that the catch is very much short of last year. Codfish are reported quite plenty.

Salmon are very plenty this season, and are coming to market almost daily. We quote to-day—No. 1, \$10.50 to \$11.00, No. 2, \$8.50 to \$9.00; No. 3, \$6.50 to \$7.00 per bbl. for city inspection.

Late advices from U. S. markets report plenty of fish of all kinds. There arrived at the following U. S. ports for the week ending July 31st the following fares of mackerel:—

At Gloucester July 30,	8 arrivals with	5375 barrels.
" " 31,	2 " " "	400 " "
Princetown " 31,	2 " " "	700 " "
Wellfleet " 30,	1 " " "	180 " "
" " 31,	2 " " "	750 " "
Southport " 30,	1 " " "	300 " "
Portland " 29,	2 " " "	450 " "
" " 30,	4 " " "	900 " "
Donnisport " 30,	1 " " "	490 " "

Making..... 7545 barrels, which is quite a large quantity in about two days.

Last sales at Boston were \$2.37 per bbl. for shore medium out of pickle. One trip of about 80 bbls. of very large Block Island mackerel at \$9.00 per bbl., without bbl. Large dry Bank codfish are selling at \$3.62 per qtl.; large pickled shore, \$3.12 to \$3.25; medium, \$2.50; large pickled Bank, \$2.75 to \$3.00.

Sales at Portland on 30th ult. of 1,000 bbls. mackerel at \$2.50 and \$5.00.

Sales at Gloucester on 30th ult., \$3.00 per bbl., with bbl., for Eastern fish, and \$8.50 for a trip of Block Island mackerel, all large.

The facilities for getting the catch of American fish into the U. S. markets are now so good that fish are sent once a week from the fishing ground to the different U. S. markets. We refer to fish being shipped per steamer from the Strait of Causo, as every boat leaving there for Boston takes several fares of American caught fish. On the 28th ult. there arrived

at Port Hastings seven American seiners, all full of mixed mackerel. About 12 sail had passed through the Strait on their way home. Mackerel are reported plenty in the Bay. Three arrived at Provincetown 2 seiners with 700 bbls. mackerel, taken off Seal Island. They report a large fleet of American vessels there, all doing well.

We notice that American fishermen are sending fish by rail to Boston from the Strait of Causo, as well as by boat, and quite large lots have lately been sent this way.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGAR.		
Porto Rico.....	5 1/2 to 5 3/4	
Cut Leaf.....	8 to 8 1/2	
Granulated.....	7 1/2 to 7 3/4	
Circle A.....	6 1/2 to 6 3/4	
Extra C.....	6 1/4 to 6 1/2	
Yellow C.....	5 1/2 to 5 3/4	
Yellows.....	5 to 5 1/2	
TEA.		
Congou, Common.....	15 to 18	
" Fair.....	18 to 21	
" Good.....	23 to 27	
" Choice.....	29 to 31	
" Extra Choice.....	33 to 34	
Oolong—Choice.....	35 to 38	
New Season's Teas will not be in this market before middle of August.		
MOLASSES.		
Cienfuegos.....	27 to 29	
Trinidad.....	29 to 31	
Porto Rico new crop.....	30 to 31	
Barbadoes.....	30 to 31	
Demerara.....	32 to 37	
" M R.....	38	
SOAPS.		
Ivory bar, 1 lb, 2 lb and 3 lb.....	6 1/2	
Erasive.....	6	
Dominion.....	6	
Surprise.....	5 1/2	
Tiger.....	5 1/2	
Extra Pale, 1 or 5 lb.....	5	
Yellow Rose.....	5	
" Linen Towel" for 30 bars, and 30 towels.....	0.00	
Half Breed.....	4	
Imperial.....	4	
No 1 Family.....	4	
Jumbo.....	3 1/2	
Brant.....	3	
Congou.....	3	
Brown.....	2	
Toilet 15 to 60... per doz.....	11 1/2	
CANDLES, 6s and 8s.....	11 1/2	
BISCUITS.		
Pilot Bread.....	2.80 to 2.90	
Boston and Thin Family.....	6 1/2 to 7 1/2	
Soda.....	0 to 7	
do. in 1 lb. boxes, 30 to case.....	8	
Fancy.....	8 to 13	
CONFECTIONERY.		
Assorted in pails.....	12	
Mixed.....	11 to 20	
Lozenges.....	12 to 15	
1 cent goods, 14 in a box.....	10 to 10	
Toys per hundred.....	15 to 75	
Jams—different varieties.....	10 to 19	
Brooms.....	1 40 to 2 75	
Starch, Blue and White.....	7 to 9	
Prepared Corn.....	9	
BUTTER.		
Canadian, new.....	16 to 18	
N. S.....	14 to 18	
CHEESE.		
Eggs.....	8 1/2 to 9	

SUNDRIES.

Tobacco—Black.....	3.10 to 4.6
Br. ght.....	4 to 5.8
Blacking, per gross.....	3.06 to 4.00
Blackhead, ".....	2.00 to 10.00
Pearl Blue.....	2.50 to 3.00

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

POULTRY.

Fowls, per pair.....	60 to 70
Turkeys, per pound.....	16 to 20
Geese, each.....	none.
Ducks, per pair.....	60 to 75

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ev. Mess, duty paid.....	15.00 to 15.25
" Am. Plate.....	16.00 to 16.25
Pork, Mess, American.....	15.50 to 16.00
" American, clear.....	17.00 to 17.50
" P. E. I. Mess.....	16.00 to 16.50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	14.50 to 15.00
" Prime Mess.....	12.00 to 12.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails.....	11 to 12
" Cases.....	12 1/4 to 13
Hams, P. E. I.....	13 to 13 1/2
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per Mtl.	

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

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

BREADSTUFFS. PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

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

FLOUR.		
Graham.....	5.25 to 5.75	
Patent high grades.....	5.10 to 5.50	
" " medium.....	5.00 to 5.15	
Superior Extra.....	4.50 to 5.00	
Lower grades.....	3.50 to 4.75	
(Patent).....	4.75 to 5.15	
Corn Meal—Halifax ground.....	3.75 to 3.85	
—Imported.....	3.15 to 3.20	
Bran per ton—Wheat.....	20.00 to 22.00	
" " —Corn.....	18.00 to 20.00	
Shorts.....	22.00 to 24.00	
Middlings.....	25.00 to 28.00	
Cracked Corn.....	33.00 to 35.00	
" Oats.....	37.00	
" Barley.....	31.00	
Pea Meal per brl.....	3.75	
Feed Flour.....	3.25 to 3.50	
Oats per bushel of 31 lbs.....	48 to 50	
Barley " of 47.....	70 to 80	
Peas " of 67.....	1.10	
Corn " of 60.....	80 to 85	
Hay per ton.....	12.00 to 14.00	
Straw.....	8.00 to 9.00	

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL.		
Extra.....	none	
No. 1.....	none	
No. 2 large.....	none	
No. 3 large.....	3.00	
No. 3.....	2.00	
Small.....	1.00	
HERRING.		
No. 1 Shore, July.....	3.00 to 3.25	
" August and Sept.....	none	
No. 1, Ligon's.....	none	
No. 1 Round Shore.....	1.75 to 2.00	
No. 1, Labrador.....	none	
ALEWIVES.		
No. 1.....	2.25 to 2.50	
CODFISH.		
Large Hard Shore.....	3.25	
Hard Shore, small.....	2.50 to 2.75	
Bank.....	2.75	
Bay.....	no.	
HADDOCK.		
No. 1.....	1.75 to 2.00	
HALBUT.		
No. 1.....	1.75	
POLLOCK.		
No. 1.....	none	
FISH OILS.		
Cod A.....	34 to 40	
" B.....	23 to 29	
" C.....	none	
HAYS SOUNDS.		
No. 1.....	45 to 50c per lb.	

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

FRUIT.

Apples—American, per bus., in crates.....	1.50 to 2.00
Strawberries, per qt.....	8. to 10.
" " per half pan.....	1.00 to 1.25
" " per pan.....	50 to 75
Gooseberries, per qt.....	10 to 12

JOSEPH B. BROWN, 144 Barrington Street, Halifax.

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m.....	25.00 to 3. 30
" Merchantable, do do.....	14.00 to 16.00
" " No 2 do.....	12.00 to 13.00
" " Small, per m.....	7.00 to 10.00
Spruce, dimension good, per m.....	10.00 to 12.50
" Merchantable, do do.....	8.00 to 11.00
" " Small, do do.....	6.00 to 8.00
Hemlock, do do.....	6.50 to 7.50
" common, do.....	6.50 to 7.00
Shingles, No 1, pine, dry, do.....	3.50 to 4.00
" " No 2, pine, green, do.....	1.25 to 2.00
" " No 1, spruce, do.....	1.10 to 1.20
Laths, per m.....	1.20 to 1.50
Hard wood, per cord.....	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood.....	2.25 to 2.50

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

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No. 1 Wool Skins each.....	1.00
Season lot.....	25 to 40
Salted and dry.....	20 to 40
Short Pelts.....	10 to 20
Wool—clean washed, per pound.....	20
" unwashed.....	16 to 17
Green Hides—Ox, inspected, No 1.....	7
" " Cow.....	6 1/2
Salted Hides—Ox in Lots, No 1.....	7 1/2
" " Cow.....	6 1/2
Calf Skin.....	8 to 16
Deacons, each.....	15 to 20
Lambskins.....	15 to 25

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

LOVE'S MAGIC CHARM.

(Continued.)

He saw that there was a desperate struggle in her mind—a struggle between the pride that bade her rise in rebellion and leave him with her secret untold, and the love that, bringing with it sweet and gracious humility, prompted her to confess all to him. He watched her with loving eyes; as that struggle ended, so would her life take its shape.

He saw the dark eyes grow soft with good thoughts; he saw the silent, proud defiance die out of the beautiful face; the lips quivered, sweet humility seemed to fall over her and unfold her.

"I have done a cruel deed, Vane," she said—"an act of vengeance that cuts me off from the roll of noble women, and dishonors me."

Still keeping his hold of the white hand, he said:

"Tell me what it was—I can judge far better than you."

It seemed to her favored fancy that the song of the waves died away, as though they were listening; that the wind fell with a low sigh, and the birds ceased their song—a silence that was almost terrible fell around her—the blue sky seemed nearer to her.

"Speak to me, Vane!" she cried; "I am frightened."

He drew her nearer to him

"It is only fancy, my darling. When one has anything weighty to say, it seems as though earth and sky were listening. Look at me, think of me, and tell me all."

She could never remember how she began her story—how she told him the whole history of her life—of the happy years spent with her father in the Rue d'Orme, when she learned to love art and nature, when she learned to love truth for its own sake, and was brought up amid those kindly, simple-hearted artist friends, with such bitter scorn, such utter contempt of all conventionalities—of her keen and passionate sorrow when her father died, and Sir Oswald took her home to Darrell Court, telling her that her past life was at an end forever, and that even the name she had inherited from her father must be changed for the name of her race—how after a time she had grown to love her home with a keen, passionate love, born of pride in her race and in her name—of the fierce battle that raged always between her stern, uncompromising truth and the worldly polish Sir Oswald would have had her acquire.

She concealed nothing from him, telling him of her faults as well as her trials. She gave him the whole history of Aubrey Langton's wooing, and her contemptuous rejection of his suit.

"I was so proud, Vane," she said, humbly. "Heaven was sure to punish me. I surrounded myself, as it were, with a barrier of pride, scorn, and contempt, and my pride has been brought low."

She told him of Sir Oswald's anger at her refusal to marry Aubrey, of her uncle's threat that he would marry and disinherit her, of her scornful disbelief—there was no incident forgotten; and then she came to the evening when Sir Oswald had opened the box to take out the diamond ring, and had spoken before them all of the roll of bank-notes placed there.

"That night, Vane," she said, "there was a strange unrest upon me. I could not sleep. I have had the same sensation when the air has been overcharged with electricity before a storm; I seemed to hear strange noises, my heart beat, my face was flushed and hot, every nerve seemed to thrill with pain. I opened the window, thinking the cool night air would drive the fever from my brain.

"As I sat there in the profound silence, I heard, as plainly as I hear myself speaking now, footsteps—quiet, stealthy footsteps—go past my door.

"Let me explain to you that the library, where my uncle kept his cash-box and his papers, is on the ground floor, on the floor above that there are several guest chambers. Captain Langton slept in one of these. My uncle slept on the third floor, and, in order to reach his room, was obliged to go through the corridor where the rooms of Miss Hastings and myself were.

"I heard those quiet, stealthy footsteps, Vane, and my heart for a few moments beat painfully.

"But the Darrells were never cowards. I went to my door and opened it gently. I could see to the very end of the corridor, for at the end there was a large arched window, and a faint gray light coming from it showed me a stealthy figure creeping silently from Sir Oswald's room; the gray light showed me also a glimmer of steel, and I knew, almost by instinct, that that silent figure carried Sir Oswald's keys in its hand.

"In a moment I had taken my resolve. I pushed my door to, but did not close it; I took off my slippers, lest they should make a sound, and followed the figure down stairs. As I have said before, the Darrells were never cowards; no dread came to me; I was intent upon one thing—the detection of the wrong-doer.

"Not more than a minute passed while I was taking off my shoes, but when I came to the foot of the grand staircase light and figure had both disappeared. I cannot tell what impulse led me to the library—perhaps the remembrance of Sir Oswald's money being there came to me. I crossed the hall and opened the library door.

"Though I had never liked Captain Langton, the scene that was revealed to me came upon me as a shock—one that I shall never forget. There was Captain Langton with my uncle's cash-box before him, and the roll of bank-notes in his hand. He looked up when I entered, and a terrible curse fell from his lips—a frightful curse. His face was fearful to see. The room lay in the shadow of dense darkness, save where the light he carried shone like a faint star. The face it showed me was one I shall never forget; it was drawn, haggard, livid, with bloodless lips and wild, glaring eyes.

"He laid the bank-notes down, and, going to the door, closed it softly, turning the key; and then clutching my arm in a grasp of iron, he hissed rather than said:

"What fiend has brought you here?"

"He did not frighten me, Vane; I have never known fear. But his eyes were full of murderous hate, and I had an idea that he would have few scruples as to taking my life.

"So, Captain Aubrey Langton," I said, slowly, "you are a thief! You are robbing the old friend who has been so good to you!"

"He dragged me to the table on which the money lay, and then I saw a revolver lying there, too.

"One word," he hissed, "one whisper above your breath, and you shall die!"

"I know my face expressed no fear—nothing but scorn and contempt—for his grow more livid as he watched me.

"It is all your fault!" he hissed into my ear; "it is your accursed pride that has driven me to this! Why did you not promise to marry me when my life lay in your hands?"

"I laughed—the idea of a Darrell married to this midnight thief!

"I told you I was a desperate man," he went on. "I pleaded with you, I prayed to you, I laid my life at your feet, and you trampled on it with scorn. I told you of my debts, my difficulties, and you laughed at them. If I could have gone back to Loudon betrothed to you, every city usurer would have been willing to lend me money. I am driven to this, for I cannot go back to face ruin. You have driven me to it; you are the thief, though my hands take the money. Your thrice accursed pride has ruined me!"

"I shall go to Sir Oswald," I said, "and wake him. You shall not rob him!"

"Yes," he returned, "I shall. I defy you. I dare you; you shall tell no one."

He took the revolver from the table and held it to my head; I felt the cold steel touch my forehead.

"Now," he said, "your life is in your own hands; you must take an oath not to betray me, or I will fire."

"I am not afraid to die; I would rather die than hide such sin as yours. You cannot frighten me; I shall call for assistance."

"Wait a moment," he said, still keeping that cold steel to my forehead, and still keeping his murderous eyes on my face; "listen to what I shall do. The moment you cry out I shall fire, and you will fall down dead—I told you I was a desperate man. Before any one has time to come I shall place the bank-notes in your hand, and afterward I shall tell Sir Oswald that, hearing a noise in the library, and knowing money was kept there, I hastened down, and finding a thief, I fired, not knowing who it was—and you, being dead, cannot contradict me."

"You dare not be so wicked?" I cried.

"I dare anything—I am a desperate man. I will do it, and the whole world will believe me, they will hold you a thief, but they will believe me honest."

"And, Vane, I know that what he said was true; I know that if I chose death I should die in vain—that I should be branded as a thief, who had been shot in the very act of stealing.

"I will give you two minutes," he said, "and then, unless you take an oath not to betray me, I will fire."

"I was willing to lose my life, Vane," she continued, "but I could not bear that all the world should brand me as a thief—I could not bear that a Darrell should be reckoned among the lowest of criminals. I vow to you it was no coward fear for my life, no weak dread of death that forced the oath from my lips, but it was a shrinking from being found dead there with Sir Oswald's money in my hand—a shrinking from the thought that they would come to look upon my face and say to each other, 'Who would have thought, with all her pride, that she was a thief?' It was that word 'thief,' burning my brain, that conquered."

"You have one minute more," said the hissing whisper, "and then, unless you take the oath—"

"I will take it," I replied; "I do so, not to save my life, but my fair name."

"It is well for you," he returned; and then he forced me to kneel, while he dictated to me the words of an oath so binding and so fast that I dared not break it.

"Shuddering, sick at heart, wishing I had risked all and cried out for help, I repeated it, and then he laid the revolver down.

"You will not break that oath," he said. "The Darrells invariably keep their word."

"Then, coolly as though I had not been present, he put the bank-notes into his pocket, and turned to me with a sneer.

"You will wonder how I manage this," he said. "I am a clever man, although you may not believe it. I drugged Sir Oswald's wine, and while he slept soundly I took the keys from under his pillow. I will put them back again. You seem so horrified that you had better accompany me and see that I do no harm to the old man."

He put away the box and extinguished the light. As we stood together in the dense gloom, I felt his breath hot upon my face.

"There is no curse a man can invoke upon the woman who has ruined him," he said, "that I do not give to you; but, remember, I do not glory in my crime—I am ashamed of it."

In the darkness I groped my way to the door, and opened it; in the darkness we passed through the hall where the armor used by warriors of old hung, and in the darkness we went up the broad staircase. I stood at the door of Sir Oswald's room while Captain Langton replaced the keys, and then, without a word, I went to my own chamber.

"Vane, I can never tell you of the storm, the tempest of hate that raged within me. I could have killed myself for having taken the oath. I could have killed Captain Langton for having extorted it. But there was no help for it then. Do you think I did wrong in taking it?"

"No, my darling," he replied, "I do not. Few girls would have been so brave. You are a heroine, Pauline."

"Hush!" she said, interrupting him. "You have not heard all. I do not blame myself for acting as I did. I debated for some time whether I ought to keep the oath or not. Every good impulse of gratitude prompted me to break it; yet again it seemed to me a cowardly thing to purchase my life by a lie. Time passed on—the wonder all died away. I said to myself that, if ever any one were falsely accused, I would speak out; but such an event never happened; and not very long after, as you know, Sir Oswald died. I did not like living under the shadow of that secret—it robbed my life of all brightness. Captain Langton came again. No words of mine can tell the contempt in which I held him, the contempt with which I treated him; every one noticed it, but he did not dare to complain. He did dare, however, to offer me his hateful love again, and, when I repulsed him in such a fashion as even he could not overlook, he turned all his attention to Lady Darrell. I am a wicked girl, Vane—now that the light of your love has revealed so much to me, I can see how wicked. I have told you that I had sworn to myself to be revenged on Lady Darrell for coming between me and my inheritance. I have seen more of the world since then, but at that time it seemed to me an unparalleled thing that a young girl like her should marry an old man like Sir Oswald entirely for his money. I told her if she did so I would be revenged. I know it was wrong," Pauline continued, humbly; "at the time I thought it was brave and heroic, now I know it was wrong, and weak, and wicked—your love has taught me that."

"It was an error that sprang from pride," he said, gently; "there is nothing to part us."

"You have not heard all. Vane, I knew Captain Langton to be a thief—to be a man who would not scruple at murder if need required. I know that all the love he could ever give to any one he had given to me, yet I—"

She paused, and the sad face raised humbly to his grew crimson with a burning blush.

"Oh, Vane, how can I tell you the shameful truth? Knowing what he was, knowing that he was going to marry Lady Darrell, I yet withheld the truth. That was my revenge. I know he was a thief, a cruel, wicked slanderer, a thoroughly bad man, yet, when one word from me would have saved her from accepting his proposal, I, for my vengeance sake, refused to speak that word."

Her voice died away in a low whisper; the very sound of her words seemed to frighten her. Vane St. Lawrence's face grew pale and stern.

"It was unworthy of you, Pauline," he said, unhesitatingly. "It was a cruel revenge."

"I know it," she admitted. "No words can add to the keen sense of my dishonour."

"Tell me how it was," he said, more gently.

"I think," continued Pauline, "that she had always liked Captain Langton. I remember that I used to think so before she married my uncle. But she had noticed my contempt for him. It shook her faith in him, and made her doubt him. She came to me one day, Vane, with that doubt in her face and in her words. She asked me to tell her if I knew anything against him—if there was any reason why she should doubt him. She asked me then, before she allowed herself to love him; one word from me then would have saved her, and that word, for my vengeance sake, I would not speak."

"It should have been spoken," observed Sir Vane, gravely.

"I know it. Captain Langton has no honor, no conscience. He does not even like Lady Darrell; he will marry her solely that he may have Darrell Court. He will afterward maltreat her, and hold her life as nothing; he will squander the Darrell property. Vane, as truly as the bright heaven shines above me, I believe him to have no redeeming quality."

There was silence for some minutes, and then Sir Vane asked:

"Tell me, Pauline—do you think that Lady Darrell would marry him if she knew what you have just told me?"

"I am sure she would not. She is very worldly, and only lives what one may call a life of appearance; she would not marry him if she knew him to be a thief—she would shrink from him. Elegant, polished, amiable women like Lady Darrell are frightened at crime."

"That one word ought to have been spoken, Pauline, out of sheer womanly pity and sheer womanly grace. How could you refuse to speak when she came to you with a prayer on her lips?"

"The pride and thirst for vengeance were too strong for me," she replied.

"And to these you have sacrificed the life and happiness of a woman who has never really injured you. Lady Darrell and Captain Langton are not yet married—are they, Pauline?"

"No, they are to be married in the spring," she answered.

"Then listen to me, my darling. This marriage must never take place. Your silence is wicked—you cannot honorably and conscientiously stand by and see Lady Darrell throw herself away on a thief; you have done a grievous wrong, Pauline. You must make a noble atonement."

Something like a gleam of hope came into her eyes.

"Can I atone?" she asked. "I will do so if I know how, even at the price of my life."

(To be continued.)

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Mr. Pass, of Sydney, is the possessor of a coin which passed through the mint in the early part of the Thirteenth Century.

A curious cannon was recently found by W. H. MacAlpin, of Louisburg, buried in the gravel, near the low tide mark of the harbor. This piece of artillery consists of a number of bars of wrought iron, bound together by stout bands of the same material. It is evidently a breach-loader, and from its construction, one might imagine it to be the first ever invented.

The London and China Tea Store is doing a flourishing business, despite the dull times.

ERRATUM.—Third line from bottom of first column, communication of "Silox," in last issue, read "usually" for "unusually."

The Fourth Annual Report of the Secretary, Missionary, and Treasurer of the Christian Mission to Seamen, was received with pleasure by those among our citizens interested in the noble work being carried on by the Association. The fact that thousands of seamen are annually supplied with tracts and other suitable literature, are visited by an energetic and sympathetic Missionary, and are made welcome to the prayer and gospel meetings held in the Seamen's Rest, must be a source of pleasure to those who have a care for the souls of their fellow-men. We wish the Mission the success it deserves, and trust our citizens will not be slow in filling its depleted treasury.

The bankers' regatta, which comes off on the afternoon of Saturday, will, doubtless, attract to the city many persons from Windsor, Kentville, Truro, Pictou, etc. Had the regatta been arranged to take place upon some more convenient day, a much larger number of persons would avail themselves of the opportunity, and take a run up to Halifax.

"The Pet of the Academy" performed at Music Hall, by Messrs. Fiske & Moore's Comedy Company, was, as might be expected, a second-class trashy affair. When the comic drama sinks so low as to present the spectacle of a silly hoiden squirting water into the tin ear trumpet of a deaf old man, and plastering a chair with cobbler's wax in order that its occupant may find himself in an awkward predicament, it is time for lovers of true comedy to express their disgust for such a silly farce. If those who cater to the public amusement would remember that one performance, such as that referred to, has the effect of keeping many persons from attending performances of true merit, they would, in the long run, find it pay to give all second-rate companies the go-by.

The stock of goods now displayed in Mr. Ira Ettore's jewellery store is most attractive. The prices are reasonable.

A great fire broke out in Toronto, on Aug 3rd, and burned a large number of buildings, wharves and vessels along the lake front. The loss is estimated at a million dollars. The fire started at a glucose factory on the esplanade opposite Princess street, and travelled westward to Scott street, burning up factories, wharves, warehouses, coal-yards, vessels, steamers, etc. It was gotten under control about 4 o'clock.

The Upper Ottawa drive of square timber is beginning to put in an appearance at Ottawa. There is an unusually large quantity to come down this year.

Mr. Donald Keith, proprietor of the old brewery, established by his father, the hon. Alexander Keith, in 1820, supplied the wants of the volunteers, upon their return, free of charge. Mr. Keith has, upon more than one occasion, thus displayed his public spirit.

The report of the death of El Mahdi, from small-pox, has been confirmed from several quarters; and now the intelligence reaches us that his faithful lieutenant, Osman Digma, has likewise passed into the hands of the unknown. The Mudir of Dongola, or the gallant Governor of Kassala, should now be able, without difficulty, to establish a settled government at Khartoum.

The comet that appeared at the death of the Czar, and was supposed to be his ascending soul, or his soul's herald on its progress to the skies, and the similar portents which antiquity delighted to associate with great events, have had a parallel in the thunders that played around the death-bed of America's greatest soldier. Whether there is any sympathy between electricity and human nerves at a time of general tension, may be discussed by the curious, but had the event occurred in a superstitious age, instead of affording material for a matter-of-fact paragraph, it would have been recorded as one of the greatest and most significant of events.

VIENNA, August 4.—The Politische Correspondence publishes a despatch from Rome, stating that the King of Abyssinia will send a large army under command of Rasalulato to relieve the beleaguered garrison of Kassala.—*Morning Herald*.

The Panama directors have asked the French Government to sanction a new issue of 500,000,000 francs worth of bonds. Premier Brisson opposes the demand, on the ground that there is a deficit in the Budget.

Dr. Hepburn, a Presbyterian missionary in Japan, makes the striking statement that he doubts whether a Foreign missionary will be needed in that country fifteen or twenty years hence, and says: "If all the Foreign missionaries were expelled to-morrow, the work would be carried on by the natives."

The Official Gazette of India reports that the number of persons killed by wild beasts and snakes in 1883 was 22,905, that is 780 more than in 1882. Deaths from poisonous animals 20,057. From tigers, 985; Wolves, 287; Leopards, 217. Loss of cattle 47,478; 771 more than 1882; only 1044 cattle were killed by poisonous animals. 19,890 dangerous animals were killed during the year.—*Canadian Science Monthly*.

King's College matters are going forward. Canon Partridge has been offered, and declined the Chair of Theology. A meeting of the Board of Governors will be held on Thursday, 13th inst. Several names are before the Board for the vacant Professorships; but no decision has been reached. The President will probably again be selected from England, no names having been submitted thus far from Canada which would be likely to meet with acceptance.—*Hants Journal*.

The statement regarding immigration into the United States during the last fiscal year, just issued from the Bureau of Statistics, shows that the tide is ebbing more and more rapidly from the high water mark of 1882. The arrivals at the ten principal customs districts (which receive more than 98 per cent. of the arrivals at all points), from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885, aggregate 387,821, which indicates a total of about 396,500 when the full returns are compiled. During the fiscal year of 1884 the total was 518,592, which fell nearly \$5,000 short of the 603,322 recorded in 1883, and this in turn was more than 185,000 below the unprecedented figures for 1882, when no less than 788,992 immigrants arrived in the United States.

LONDON, August 3.—Despatches from Tashkond, in Asiatic-Russia, state that a great earthquake has visited that region. It damaged most of the houses in the Town of Bisheerzek, and ruined the Cities of Suluk and Bolovdsk. In the latter place a church was shaken to fragments while it was crowded with worshippers, and a large number were killed. The earth opened in great fissures in Bolovdsk, and many persons were swallowed up.

LONDON, August 3.—Advices from Kuehan via Tehin, dated July 2, say it is rumored that a conflict has taken place between the Russians and Afghans, near Meruchak. Whether true or false the rumours are believed on the frontier. Numerous Afghan traders have been expelled from Askabad owing to the prevailing irritation.

Advices from Cape Breton tell us that quite a large number of American and some Canadian visitors have gone down the Lakes for a holiday. At Baddeck, Margaree, and Whyecoomagh there were last week over sixty American ladies and gentlemen. Of these, many are still on the Island. Others have returned to their homes, and their enthusiastic reports of the scenery and the "happy hunting grounds" of Cape Breton will no doubt induce others to come to the fair Bras d'Or, and to the fishing resorts for which Cape Breton is so famous. The increase in the volume of travel on the Bras d'Or Navigation Co.'s boats is largely due, beyond a doubt, to the care with which everything in connection with them is arranged so as to be convenient for the travelling public. As a summer resort Cape Breton is only now becoming known. In a few years those that will resort thither for health and pleasure will be numbered by thousands. The fishing at Margaree continues to be all a disciple of Izaak Walton could desire.

PREPARATIONS TO RECEIVE THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS.—The meeting called by the Mayor, on Wednesday afternoon last, to consider the question of entertaining the American Institute of Mining Engineers, was attended by a number of the leading citizens of Halifax. His Worship the Mayor, Prof. Lawson, and Messrs. Leckie, Jammo, and Gilpin, explained the purposes for which the Institute had been formed, and pointed out the beneficial results which would undoubtedly follow from the visit of its members to Nova Scotia. Sir Adams Archibald and J. S. Maclean, promised, on the part of the Province and the City, a cordial welcome to and hearty reception of the members of the Institute. Mr. Gilpin explained that it was proposed to appoint three distinct committees—first, the General or Provincial Committee, over which Sir A. G. Archibald was to preside, and in which would be included representatives from the Island of Cape Breton and other parts of the Province. Second, a Local Committee, over which the Mayor was to preside, consisting of gentlemen residing in Halifax. Third, a Committee formed of the members of the Institute residing in this Province. Upon the first Committee would devolve the duty of planning excursions, four of which have already been outlined, including a trip up the Bras d'Or and round to Sydney; another to the Acadia, Pictou, and Spring Hill Mines; one to Windsor, thence to Spring Hill via Parrsboro; and still another to Windsor, Grand Pre, Anna polis Royal, and thence to St. John, N. B. The Mining Association of St. John, N. B., meet on Monday next to consider how they can best entertain these distinguished guests. Upon the Local Committee will devolve the duty of providing a suitable reception in the City of Halifax.—A drive through the Park, a visit to the Montagu or Ronfrow Gold Mines, and a public dinner tendered to the members of the Institute, are upon the programme. A Committee, consisting of the members of the Institute, will arrange for the public and private meetings to be held in Halifax, and do what they can to make the whole affair a complete success. The Dominion Government have granted \$1,000 towards expenses, and it is hoped that the Local Government will see their way to do likewise. It is probable, however, that our citizens will be called upon for a small amount to supplement the above. The preliminary committee, appointed at the meeting on Wednesday, have been requested to present to a subsequent meeting the names of those gentlemen who are placed upon the Provincial and Civic Committees. We trust our people will rise to the occasion, and give the members of the Institute such a reception as will do credit to a country possessed of such magnificent mining possibilities.

A correspondent writes: "Some people in Halifax affect to think that though the Bras D'or Lakes and the Margaree River, and Cape North are all worth visiting on account of their natural beauty, none of these can be visited unless the visitor undergoes a great deal of inconvenience and even hardship. For the sake of those who are famishing for the physical and mental invigoration that a trip to the lakes helps immensely to give, I beg to say that one can travel from the Strait of Canso to Baddeck, or North Sydney, or Sydney, or Christmas Island, or Whycocomah, and never suffer the inconvenience we have frequently experienced when riding in an omnibus from Hollis St. to North St. Depot. The sleeping apartments, and the dining saloon and all else on the *S. S. Marion*, are fully equal to any outfit of the majority of the steamships that call at Halifax every week for passengers; and really I must in all honesty say that the meals furnished on the *Marion* are much superior to those furnished on some of the Boston boats."

Time was when one of the cleverest men that ever sat in the Nova Scotia Assembly said, "Cape Breton is a jewel on a swine's snout." While we would prefer something mild instead of the unepithetous phrase "swine's snout," we believe that there is some truth in the epigrammatic expression. The more we know about Cape Breton, the more are we persuaded that Cape Breton is a veritable jewel which requires only the two great improving agencies—Capital and Industry—to make it shine forth, one of the fairest gems attached to the British Crown.

The cod fishing along the eastern coast of Cape Breton continues good. Lobsters and herring are becoming scarce. Mackerel have set in along the shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

OTTAWA, Aug. 5.—Yesterday afternoon twenty-seven half-breed prisoners who participated in the troubles at Batocho were arraigned at Regina on a charge of treason-felony. All pleaded guilty and were held for sentence. Four were held in \$400 and their own recognizances to appear for sentence when called upon. It is believed they will be sentenced to short terms of imprisonment. To-day three more half-breed prisoners were arraigned, and were held for sentence. There is very little interest now manifested in these trials. Riel has retracted his declarations against the Church of Rome, which he made during the course of the rebellion, and once more submitted himself to its authority. He has signed a written retraction which Rev. Father Fortin, of St. Boniface cathedral, brought down with him to Regina yesterday. It is understood that he is preparing a more formal and lengthy retraction which he is to submit to Rev. Father Fourmand, of St. Antoine.

TORONTO, Aug. 5.—Thomas White, M. P., was sworn in as Minister of the Interior by the Governor General here at noon to-day. He was introduced by Hon. Frank Smith. The ceremony was private, the only other person present being Capt. Anson, A. D. C. Commenting on the new appointment, the *Mail* says: "A change has already taken place in the cabinet, and other changes will certainly take place before long. The serious duty of deciding on the fate of Riel will be nominally in the hands of the Minister of Justice, but really will be an affair of the cabinet, we assume, as the decision will be arrived at according to the traditions of British justice. The position of the ministers is not an enviable one just now, for hard work and grave responsibility have fallen on them at an unusual time, and we do not see any signs that the Opposition press are disposed to be less unfair and ungenerous than usual." This is regarded as a safe indication that Riel will be pardoned.

John Bright has written a letter to Deputy Passy, of Paris, in which he says: "If European nations would accept commercial liberty—that is, moderate or abolish customs—Europe might soon tend to an era of perpetual peace. At present all resources are swallowed up by military exigencies. The real interests of the masses are trodden under foot in deference to false notions of glory and national honor. I cannot help thinking that Europe is marching toward some great catastrophe of crushing weight. The military system cannot indefinitely be supported with patience, and the populations, driven to despair, may, possibly before long, sweep away the royalties and pretended statesmen who govern in their names. I hope your country and mine will remain at peace and be real friends."

A director of one of the largest cotton mills states that there is a fair demand for cotton goods of all kinds for the fall trade, and that the action of several of the mills in taking up new lines of goods has had the effect of giving employment to a good deal of machinery, which is now being worked. With very little further improvement in trade he believes the demand upon the mills will likely be such as to warrant them in asking for an advance in prices. It is early yet to speak with anything like certainty as to the extent of the demand for the fall. It may not be large enough in the fall to give full employment to all the machinery in the country, but in November and December next, when the orders are taken in for spring delivery, the mills will not unlikely be fully occupied. Holders of cotton stocks, in this event, who have not received dividends in the past two years, may reasonably anticipate, at no distant date, some return from their investment.

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

SHIPPING NEWS.

LATEST MOVEMENTS OF NOVA SCOTIA VESSELS

ANTWERP July 27 - Sld ship Adolphus, Brown, Philadelphia.
 BANGOR ME July 4 - Ar brig M. B. Daly, Kennedy, Boston.
 CROOKHAVEN July 24 - Passed barque Try (Nor) Abel Parrsboro, N. S. for Newport.
 LIVERPOOL July 27 - Sld ship Importer, Smith, Cape Breton.
 MANILA June 3 - Sld barque Lalla, Le Blanc, Montreal.
 PHILADELPHIA July 24 - Ar barque President, Corbett, Amsterdam.
 SHANGHAI June 11 - In port ship Iolanthe, Scott, unc.
 SAUGA July 24 - In port schr Calabria, Palmer, for N. Hatteras.
 BOSTON July 29 - Ar schrs Levo-c, Merritt Annapolis; Rick, Canning, Port Acadia; Byron M, Sanford, Canning; Cecelia, Gibson, do.
 Old 29 - schrs Magnan, German, Meteghan; Speedwell, Howard, Two Rivers, Gondola, Martin, Wallace.
 DOVER July 24 - Passed by ship Athlon, Dexter, Lord, for Philadelphia.
 GLOUCESTER MASS July 29 - Ar schrs General Doyle and Steamer, Galfrey, Port Acadia.
 LIVERPOOL July 24 - Sld ship Agathe Hansen, Sheet Harbor.
 MAURITIUS July 1 - Sld schr Florence, Holmes, Tamatao.
 NEWPORT July 24 - Sld schr Gem, Fowler, Perth Amboy to load for Annapolis, N. S.
 NEW YORK July 29 - Ar schr Clara E Rogers from Santa River.
 PORTLAND ME July 29 - Ar schrs Oriental, Melanson, Port Gilbert, David Sprague, Tibb Westport.
 ROYAL July 24 - Sld barque Edwin, Dickie New York.
 SHARPSHOTS July 29 - Sld barque Wurjam, Torjensen Pugwash.
 BALTIMORE July 30 - Ar barque Ashlow, Leary, Tralee.
 BOSTON July 30 - Ar schrs Tahsman, Benedict, French Cross, North America, Joyce, Port Daniel.
 Old 30 - Schrs Florence, Christiano, Chute, Bear River; Harrie, Mus-cis, Clements-port Lord Mayo, Henshaw, Bear River.
 GENOA July 25 - Sld barque Mizpah, Cann Philadelphia.
 LEITH July 20 - Sld barque Scots Bay, Steele, New York.
 LIVERPOOL July 29 - Sld ship Charles, Perry, St John N. B.
 LIZARD July 30 - Ar off Star York City, Benn, Halifax.
 LONDONENRY July 29 - Sld barque Narayana (Nor) Scheen, Sydney C. B.
 NEW YORK July 30 - Ar barque St Julien, Fritz Kings Lynn.
 Sld from Hart Island Reals 29 Ship Antoinette, New York for Yokohama, barque J. H. Masters, do for Santander.
 PHILADELPHIA July 31 - Ar barque Gordon, Churchill Hanbury.
 Delaware Breakwater July 29 - Sld brig Bohemia, Davis (from St Pierre, Mart) New York.
 PORTLAND ME July 30 - Old schr Oriental, Melanson, Port Gilbert.
 QUEENSTOWN July 20 - Ar barque Ocean, Lutken, Sheet Harbor, N. S.
 BARBADOES July 11 - Ar brig F. A. Clairmont, German St John N. B. (and sld 14th for St Kitt's); Enery; McBride Deiner 13 - barques N. B. Morris Smith, Santos (and sld 14th for Trinidad); Flora Maynes do (and sld 14th for St Vincent).
 Sld June 29 - schr Orinoco, Melanson, St. Martins; July 8 - brig Alice, Sanderson - 11 - brig Alpha, Kolenicior St Lucia; 14 - schr Harry, Ryan.
 BOSTON July 31 - Ar schrs Cummings, Hayer, Sydney; Ocean Belle, Millberry, Port Gilbert.
 Old 31 - brig Venice, Dugas Church Point schrs Warner Moore, Crockett, Windsor - Bonnell, Giffin, Arichat - Laura B Bonnell, Sydney - E. W. R. LeCain, Glace Bay - Levoe, Merritt, Digby - Carrie Easler, Easler, Bangor Me.
 LIVERPOOL July 30 - Sld barque Johanne (Nor) Isaacksen, West Bay, N. S.
 LONDON July 30 - Sld tnr Stockholm City, Doyle, Halifax and Boston.
 NEW YORK July 30 - Ar schr Avon, McBurnie, Kemp.
 Old 30 - Schrs Maud C, Patterson, Shuloe, (and sld) - Davida, Howard, Windsor.
 Sld 30 - Ship John Bnyan, for Bremen.
 PORT SPAIN July 8 - Ar brig Acadian, Terrio, do - schr Edward Blake, Page, Lockport.
 Sld July 1 - brig Zeno, Douglass, Cape Haytien.
 PENSACOLA July 30 - Ar barque Arlington, Seeley, Rio Janeiro.
 ST JOHNS Nfld July 27 - Ar schrs Carlotta, Reul, New York Minnie E. Noel, Cow Bay - Neva Delorey, Antigonish Katie, McDonald do - Josie, Maguire, Grand Banks (1,700 qtls).
 Old 29 - schr L. P. Churchill, Murray, Sydney.

ST PIERRE Mart July 8 - Ar brig Apalla, Porter, New York.
 ST THOMAS July 24 - Ar brig Alglo, Love Martinique.
 Sld 16 - Schr Wandrain, Hatfield, Turk's Island and Halifax.
 Brig Georgina, which sailed hence June 29 for St. Domingo, loads at Macoris for Martinique.
 BEACHY HEAD July 21 - Passed west ships Minnie Swift, of Maitland 22 Lizzie Ross, of Windsor - Winfred, of Yarmouth - barque Strathome of Maitland.
 BOSTON July 31 - Ar schr Pride of the Port, Parsons, Barrington.
 Old 31 - Schrs Rosalie, Dary, Meteghan, Dahlia, Shankle, Bridgewater.
 CAMPEP July 21 - Old barque Wimmera, for Rio Janeiro.
 DUNOESS July 22 - Passed west barque Jennie Parker.
 EASTNET July 30 - Passed barque Frey, Bjerke, Parrsboro N. S. for Sharpshots.
 GASTON July 30 - Ar barque Valedo, Fulton, Queenstown.
 LIVERPOOL July 31 - Ar barque Ecuador, Hughes, Philadelphia.
 Sld July 23 - barque Kambira, Brownell, New York.
 In port 23 - barque Heldi, Knudsen, for Halifax.
 NEW YORK July 31 - Ar brig Bohemia, Davis, Rio Grande do Sul.
 Old 31 - Brig Republic, Buller-w. Aux Cayes - schr Pearl, Wiley St John N. B.
 PENARTH July 22 - Sld barque St Kilda, for Coquimbos.
 STRAITS OF SUNDIA June 7 - Passed New Anger, barque Sulitidura, Graham, Cardiff for Nagasaki.

SPOKEN.

Ship Minister of Marine, McLaughlin from New York for Yokohama, July 8, lat 5 N, lon 25.
 Ship Lizzie Burrill, Cain, from Cardiff for Rio Janeiro, June 12, lat 1 N, lon 23 W.
 Barque James G. Bain, Moeckler, from London for Philadelphia, July 8, lat 43 lon 12.
 Barque President (of Halifax) from Amsterdam for Philadelphia, July 26, lat 40 10, lon 75 50.
 Schr Lottie Fairfield, Bingay, from Boston for Freemantle, May 27, lat 6, N, lon 27 W.

REPORTS, &c.

Barque Abbie B. Mitchener, is reported abandoned at sea; crew saved. She was 759 tons register, built in Cornwallis in 1874 and hailed from Windsor. There is \$7,000 insurance on her in Halifax offices.
 BARBADOES, July 17 - Brig Hope, from New York for Venezuela, which arrived here June 16 in distress, has been condemned and sold on estimate.
 CAPE TOWN July 1 - The barque Wavo Queen from Mauritius for New York, put in here on June 26 with damage to cargo through water getting down by the combings of the foremast. The vessel has also sustained some damage to bulwarks, rigging, &c. She has been brought into dock and will discharge part of cargo.
 GLOUCESTER June 29 - News was received to-day from Capt. Joseph Ryan, of the schr David A. Story, of this port, from Iceland, Iceland, June 30, which reports the weather very bad and fish scarce. All the fleet has arrived, and there was no accident among them. The schr Golden Hind arrived from sealing and reports that on July 17 one of her crew, by the name of Perry, fell between the vessel and boat and was drowned. He was not missed until seen some distance western. All efforts to save him were made, but he sank before assistance arrived. He belonged to Barrington, N. S., and was 18 years of age.
 KINGSTON JA July 8 - Quarantine is being enforced at Barbadoes against vessels from Colon.
 PHILADELPHIA July 28 - Barque Ivigtut, from Ivigtut, reports June 22, lat 48 25, lon 47, saw Barque Birgette, from Dunkirk May 4 for West Bay, N. S., before reported abandoned (on fire and burned within three feet of the water's edge). The foremast and foreyards were standing. Capt. Manson of the Ivigtut went aboard and found nothing remaining excepting several letters and books.
 A despatch from Conception, of July 24th, states that the captain of the schooner Annie Mario reports sighting three vessels off Cape Horn completely dismantled, and that a steamer, supposed to be English, succeeded in saving one. He is ignorant of the fate of the others as well as their names.
 OTTAWA, July 30 - The government fisheries protection steamer La Canadienne has just returned to Gaspe from the Lower Gulf and reports the summer fishing from Blanc Sablon to Natsahquan a total failure. No fishing vessels are to be seen off the coast, all having left for Newfoundland. It is apprehended the distress in this district will be greater than last year. Above Natsahquan, the catch is much below the average. On the South shore fishing is reported to be good.

FURTHER DOINGS OF THE MAJOR.

BY F. BLAKE CROFTON.

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

A LEEK FOR THE MAJOR.

"Among the barbarities invented by this tyrant of Lotoli was a peculiarly wanton one, of which I myself was the intended victim. On my third visit to his capital, one of my narratives having passed his limited experience and understanding, he rashly suspected me of practising upon his credulity; and in his resentment he composed an execrable couplet, which, being translated, runs thus:—

OF ALL THE LIARS 'NEATH THE SKY
THE VERY HIGHEST ONE AM I.

This jingle I was sentenced to recite aloud before Pip's ribald court on an approaching high holiday. If I refused, it was politely hinted to me through his Minister of the Interior (as Pip jocosely named his head cook) that I might take my choice of being boiled or roasted.

How was I to escape both the shame of yielding and the penalty of refusing? Having pondered long over this problem, and seeing no solution to it, I craved a private audience with the king. I thought I would try the effect of humouring his strange notion that I was given to romancing.

'Your Majesty,' I cried, bowing with whatever of grace I had acquired in African courts, 'I have gone to great lengths in the pursuit of truth.'

'I should say so,' said the unsympathetic Pip.

'In my credulous childhood,' I went on, 'I heard that truth lay in a well, and I descended into a well and caught, not truth, but a eel.'

'Perhaps Truth thought you could beat her at lying in a well, and kept away,' observed the tyrant, grinning at his own smartness.

'Again, I heard that truth was in wine; but wine only made me tell stories! I raved about truth, and my ravings were fictions. And whenever I did tell the truth, people said I was telling lies! What was I to do?'

'Besides, the pursuit of truth is ennobling. Is it well, O king, to catch truth, and end the noble chase?'

Pip smiled at this plea; he was smart enough to see that it was a fallacy.

'An illicit process of the major,' perhaps," suggested Bill, who had dipped into logic.

"So I tried another line of argument. 'If your Majesty,' I said, 'is pleased to assert that I am a liar, is not that enough? Do your subjects need my poor testimony to be convinced? One seldom likes a man who calls him a liar; will your Majesty force me to dislike myself?'

The tyrant grinned again, but was inexorable. In fact he was fond of hearing his own poetry recited (like two or three other people), and I was to suffer for his vanity!

I was now thoroughly out of humour with myself. I had 'given myself away' in vain; and I felt like a victim of persecution, who, having renounced his belief in a moment of weakness, was going to be burned after all. But it was at this moment of despondency that my good genius suggested a simple expedient.

'Your word is law, O king, and to this law I bow,' I said. 'Promise me only one thing—that there shall be silence from the beginning to the end of my recitation. I wish that no word should interrupt the pointed and rhythmic verses that your Majesty has been pleased to compose.'

'If any one speaks, your penalty is over, and he shall die,' promised his Majesty of Lotoli.

'But if you speak yourself, great king?'

'In that case also,' said Pip, 'we shall excuse you the rest of your performance.'

A little later the court assembled to hear me spout the humiliating lines. A herald proclaimed the conditions I had obtained from the king.

'To repeat a king's words too hastily,' said I, making my bow to the audience, 'is irreverent and revolutionary. I shall therefore, availing myself of his Majesty's gracious concession, utter his august words with proper awe and deliberation.'

Then, assuming an elocutionary attitude,

'Or,' I began in a loud voice.

'ALL,' I continued, after one minute.

'THE,' I went on, in two minutes more.

'LIARS,' I added, when my watch showed that four more minutes had gone by.

'NEATH,' I said, after pausing eight minutes.

The features of several bystanders were horribly contorted at this time. They were struggling for their lives against a dreadful temptation to laugh.

'THE,' I articulated sixteen minutes later.

I now saw anger working in the king's face and I feared that he would repudiate his compact. Happily he was not trained in diplomacy, and had not learned how easily and respectably a ruler's compact can be repudiated, 'for considerations of state.'

'SKY,' I added, in thirty-two minutes more.

Then Pip's forbearance ended. He started from his throne in a towering passion, and would have broken the silence himself had not one of his subjects rashly done so before him.

The reckless being was a philosopher, who owned a rude time-piece constructed by himself. In his zeal for science, like Archimedes, he forgot about death.

'Your Majesty, he is pausing in geometrical progression, and it will take him over a month to get through.' he exclaimed in the same tone in which Archimedes exclaimed 'Eureka!' though the wise man of Lotoli did not chuckle exactly like the Grecian sage.

Here was a scapegoat for my offence. Pip could vent his rage upon this self-offered victim, without breaking his royal word.

'Off with his head!' roared Pip.

This order, and the philosopher, were promptly executed.

To my surprise I was permitted to go, apparently without leave of the king. At least, when I asked to be excused further attendance at his court, the tyrant made no answer that I could hear to my request, but only called me a name. 'Goliath!' he shouted; and it has puzzled me ever since to guess in what respect he thought me like that giant.

'("I think I can tell the king's meaning," whispered Bill to his brother; 'he said 'Goliath,' in two words, and the last of them ended in r"')

"It was well for me that I went at once, for Pip soon repented of his hasty sentence, and laid the blame on me. In fact the ebony sage's worth began to be recognized by the whole tribe the very moment the recognition could do him no earthly good. The Lotolies often wax enthusiastic at the deaths of their clever men. They did not, indeed, raise a monument to this sage; but they held a feast in his honour, which feast, sad to say, degenerated into an orgie. It is not uncommon in Africa to

See natives slowly rise, and, meanly just
To buried merit, tuck upon a bust

as Dr. Johnson might have observed, but for his silly prejudice against America."

(To be Continued.)

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- 50 puncheons Demerara Rum,
- 5 " Jamaica "
- 20 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,
- 25 " Port and Sherry "
- 25 hhd's Gooderham & Worn's Rye,
- 25 " " " 7 year old do,
- 15 " " " 5 " " do,
- 250 " Bass' Ale, pts and qts,
- 250 " Guinness' Stout, do do,

—IN CASES—

- 500 cases Thom and Cameron's Whiskies,
(Scotch and Irish in qts and flasks)
 - 200 cases Stewart's Whiskies,
 - 500 " Watson's, "
 - 75 " Celtic, "
 - 75 " Mackie's, "
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 - 100 " LeKant's Finest Castillon do (in qts, and
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 - 200 " Henke's Gin (green cases),
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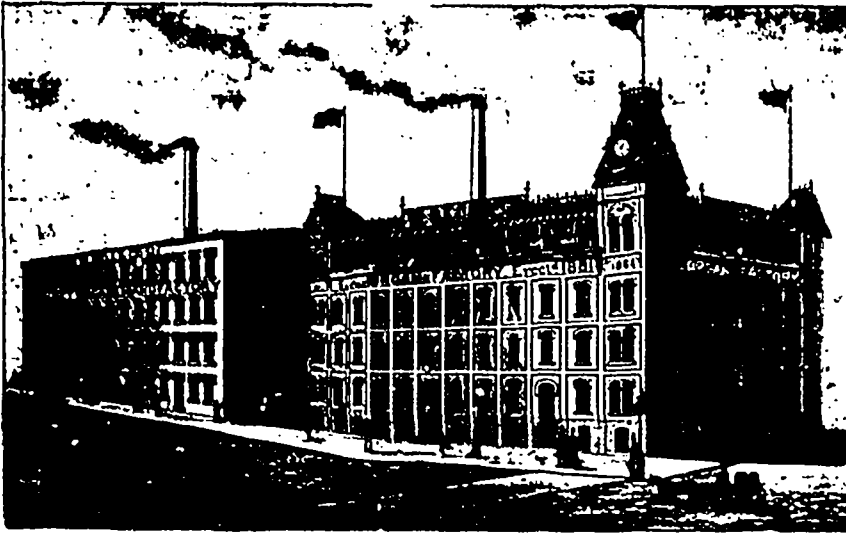
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BOSTON TO HALIFAX.
Saturday, 11th July at 4 p.m.
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Monday, 17th August at 11 a.m.
Thursday, 27th August at 6 p.m.

FROM PORT HAWKESBURY TO BOSTON.
Friday, 17th July at 2 p.m.
Tuesday, 22nd July at 10 a.m.
Friday, 7th August at 2 p.m.
Tuesday, 18th August at 10 a.m.
Friday, 28th August at 2 p.m.

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Wednesday, 29th July at 4 p.m.

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PETER PAINT, Jr., Port Hawkesbury,
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JOS. WOOD, Halifax, N.S.

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