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# THE CRITIC.

The Welfare of the People is the Highest Law.

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HALIFAX, N. S., JUNE 20, 1885.

{ VOL. 2.  
No. 25. }

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## THE CRITIC.

EDITED BY C. F. FRASER.

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### EDITORIAL NOTES.

The shoe-manufacturing industry of Massachusetts is the first among the chief manufactures of New England to realize a general (even tho' a slow) recovery from the commercial depression of the past two years. "In the shoe business, United States dealers have now," says the *Evangelist*, "very nearly their old confidence, and a few months hence we shall probably see fully the beneficial effects of this."

The people of Jamaica are desirous of securing reciprocal trade with Canada, and we see no good reason why their wish in this respect should not be heartily seconded by the Dominion government. Free trade with Jamaica would have a most beneficial influence upon the trade of this province, and would act as a powerful tonic upon the languishing business of Halifax.

It is computed that the strength of the standing armies and reserves of Europe now make a total of 19,355,461 fighting men. The sooner the world becomes civilized enough to realize that the cost of maintaining these millions of combatants is, and must always be borne by the commercial, industrial, and agricultural classes, so much the sooner will honest industry reap the full and just reward of its labour.

Should the government of the United States decide to discontinue the coinage of silver, the intrinsic value of this metal will probably decrease about twenty-five per cent. The value of the world's annual product of silver is about one hundred and ten million dollars, of which forty-six millions worth is produced in the United States. The United States government annually purchases billion to the value of twenty-eight million dollars.

The Montreal Chamber of Commerce is now urging the Dominion government to abolish the canal tolls which they claim to be the cause of the present stagnation of the grain trade of that city. No doubt free water way has a tendency to develop trade and commerce, but when this communication is artificial and has been secured by the expenditure of millions of money some one must pay for the interest on the outlay. If this be not borne by the shippers of Montreal it must rest upon the shoulders of the people in general; somebody must pay the piper.

Miss Elizabeth Cleveland, the sister of President Cleveland, has been lately writing letters on temperance that have attracted much notice. She has had a newspaper tournament with Dr Howard Crosby, Chancellor of New York University, in which she hits hard the Doctor's hobby of "free beer and high license." She advocates tee-totalism, "prohibitory legislation with regard to liquor. The President being unmarried, Miss Cleveland is mistress of the White House. She is an authoress, and a new book of hers is to be published next week. Her style is pleasing and scholarly—more so than that of many American writers of the other sex—but if it were not occasionally so elaborately flowery, it would to many be still more acceptable.

The failure of the New Orleans Exposition to come up to the expectations of its projectors and patrons has been variously attributed to its distance from the great centres of population, to delays in completing the buildings and perfecting exhibits, to bad weather, to lack of transportation facilities, insufficient accommodations, high railroad fares and rate of board, etc. Anything else?

An effort is now being made by the British Government to purchase from the French the privileges which are secured to them upon the coast of Newfoundland by formal treaty. The presence of this foreign element has been a constant source of annoyance to the inhabitants of that ancient colony, and it is time in the interests of peace and good government that the rights of the French to monopolize the best fish-drying portions of the coast of Newfoundland should cease to exist.

The anti-slavery society in Great Britain are naturally disappointed at the result of the expedition to Khartoum, and strenuous efforts are now being made to awaken an interest in the Soudanese question. It is to be hoped that some scheme may be evolved by which the cruel slave-trade of the Upper Nile may be prevented. Philanthropy may do much, but it is not all-powerful, and for the present, at least, it is difficult to see what action could be taken by the society that would forever stamp out this iniquitous traffic in human beings.

If the prestige of the Mounted Police stationed in the Canadian North-West has been sufficient in past years to enable a comparative handful of men to overawe and hold in check the semi-barbarous Indian tribes of that region, that prestige must have suffered severely during the recent rebellion, and it is doubtful whether the Indian warriors will ever again learn to respect and dread a body of men, who, in the hour of danger, were content to simply act upon the defensive, preferring the comparative safety of the forts to exposure and danger in the field.

The iron and steel industries in the United States west of the Alleghanies have recently shut down owing to the strike of upwards of one hundred thousand workmen, consequent upon a reduction of from twenty to twenty-five per cent. in the wages paid the employees. The loss to the employers, which results from the closing of their foundries and mills is very great, but the production of steel and iron goods at the present market price would be ruinous. The immediate outlook in this trade is far from encouraging.

The three provinces of British Burmah which were confederated in 1862, since which time they have been controlled by the Indian government, are now agitating the question of separating from India, in which case they would be formed into a crown colony. The merchants of Rangoon are now pressing this matter upon the consideration of the British Minister, claiming that the best interests of the province would be served thereby. Neglect upon the part of the Indian government is the assignable reason of this movement.

Most of our readers have heard of Mr. Frothinguysen who lately died at his home in Newark, New Jersey. After this distinguished statesman's term of office as Secretary of State to President Arthur's Cabinet had expired, and he had retired to his home, he made this very significant remark in reply to an interviewing reporter. "My only desire is to live a useful life among my old neighbors—this yields more happiness than politics." The significance of this remark arises mainly from the fact that he who made it had filled with a success that elicited almost universal applause various high offices of State, and as a public man had won more popular approbation than is usually bestowed on partizan office-holders. His last official services were in the most honourable position—with the single exception of the Presidential Chair—in the gift of his country. Yet he finally concluded that his highest earthly happiness could follow from his leading a quiet, useful life, in his own town, among his old neighbors.

Owing to the fears freely expressed since a few weeks that the French-Canadian clergy would make a stubborn effort to secure Louis Riel's acquittal, many will be pleased to hear that Riel is being strongly denounced by some of the most prominent and influential of that body. Even Archbishop Tache, of St. Boniface, Manitoba, who was at one time believed by many to entertain some sympathy for the rebel leader, has been, it appears, ever since the beginning of the insurrection, free enough, tho' moderate, in his condemnation of it and all its promoters. The *Catholic Herald* thus refers to the utterances of His Grace on this head when he was in Ottawa subsequent to the capture of Riel:

"He expresses freely his sense of the folly of Riel's conduct, and has no sympathy with the rebel in his defeat and imprisonment. He regards Riel as an enemy of the Catholic Church, and a dangerous man to any community in which he is permitted to vent his crotchets and ambitious aims."

## SCIENTIFIC GLEANINGS.

## FLOUR.

Flour, it is said, will not stand the action of the sun's rays, as, even when shaded from the direct action, an alteration takes place in the gluten similar to that produced when the stones heat.

## WHITE BRICKS.

A new product is described from the waste sands of glass factories. The sand is subjected to an immense pressure, and then baked in furnaces at a high temperature, so as to produce blocks of various forms and dimensions of a uniform white color, which are composed of almost pure silica. The crushing load is from 370 to 450 kilograms per square centimetre. The product has remarkable solidity and tenacity; it is not affected by the hardest frosts or by the action of the sun or rain; it resists very high temperatures, provided no flux is present; it is very light, its specific gravity being only 1.5; it is of a fine white color, which will make it sought for many architectural effects in combination with bricks or stones of other colors.

## TO POLISH PLATE GLASS.

Rub the surface gently first with a clean pad of fine cotton wool, and afterwards with a similar pad covered with cotton velvet which has been charged with fine rouge. The surface will under this treatment acquire a polish of great brilliancy, quite free from any scratches.

## IRON WELDING.

According to Herr Wedding, the molecular arrangement of iron has far greater influence on the welding than the amount of carbon. To generalize from a few analyses, the capacity of welding increases with the amount of silicon and decreases with the amount of manganese present. Reiser's idea that the capacity of welding is influenced by the foreign substances present, in so far as they affect the crystalline structure of iron, is more probable than Ledbur's idea that the foreign substances present have a deleterious influence on the welding property of iron proportional to their amount.

## HEARING THE EARTH'S MAGNETIC INDUCTION.

Dr. Schaper recently demonstrated to an audience the magnetic induction exercised by the Earth. A number of telephones were arranged in series upon one circuit, which was rapidly made and broken by an interrupter. A telephone was then repeatedly turned end for end in such a way that its north and south poles were alternately the uppermost, and at each reversal a crack was heard in all the telephones, resulting from the induction of the Earth on the central magnet. If the experiment be made with an induction bobbin only, the crack is extremely feeble, due in that case to the induction of the Earth on the bobbin. The telephone may be replaced by a magnet wrapped with insulated wire. The degree of sensibility of the telephones can be determined, if the axis of rotation of the magnet employed in the experiment be brought little by little nearer to that of the inclining apparatus.

## SCIENTIFIC BASEBALL.

Science has come to the aid of baseball players, and announces, for the benefit of batsmen who are ambitious to make heavy hits, that the ball should be struck at the angle of twenty-three degrees in order to send it to the greatest possible distance. Repeated experiments with artillery have proved that a ball fired from a cannon at this angle will carry further than if fired at any other angle with a like charge of powder.

## CLEAN CELLARS NECESSARY FOR HEALTHY HOMES.

In city and country alike, it is the dark corners, the neglected and little used places in a house, which most frequently contribute to its unhealthfulness, and in ways which are the more insidious because so often unsuspected. In this respect the cellars of many houses have much to answer for, for they are generally dark and damp, with no direct rays of the sun to kill the mephitic gases which always seek these low levels, and no ventilation to disperse them, even where the cellars themselves are not made the depositories of cast-off rubbish and vegetable refuse. Therefore the warning cannot be too often given, especially in the spring, when so many families move into new houses, and when the good housewife generally enforces the most thorough cleaning and overhauling of the year, to look to it that the cellar is not neglected. Their ceilings and walls should be plastered and whitewashed or calcimined where possible, to keep them dry and clean, and the occupants should prevent their cellars above all things also from becoming "poke holes" for rubbish; the floors should be well paved or cemented, to keep out emanations from the soil; and where this can be done, they should be ventilated by keeping open, in dry weather, windows or doors communicating with the outside air. Emanations from cellars do not kill in a night; they are but too frequently not noticed at all, although damp and mouldy cellars have undoubtedly done much to undermine the health of many families. This cellar air is taken up through the rooms of a house gradually, and in small doses at a time, but the warmer air of the upper rooms produces an upward current every time the cellar door is opened, and neglect in regard to this matter is sure to entail serious consequences because the real reason is so often overlooked.

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GEO FORSYTH & CO.

The Purest Vinegar offered to the Public.  
(Extract from Dominion government's official report on the adulteration of food.)  
DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE, 1633  
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(Signed) M. FISIT, M. D.

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RELIGIOUS.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The new Mission on Tower Road begun in the course of last year, by Rev. F. P. Murray, of St. Luke's; has been kept up with vigour by the staff of clergy connected with St. Luke's, with the help of Laymen holding the Bishop's License. The Anniversary Services were held on Wednesday evening, and were very successful.

The Mission of St. Augustine also carried on by the St. Luke's Clergy, is situated on the other side of the arm. The original building, put up for the use of the Church of England Service some years ago, having been refused by the Trustees to Mr. Murray, the Clergy have purchased a lot of land, and presented it to the Church, have equipped a small Church, and are prosecuting the work of the Church of England to the great satisfaction of the inhabitants.

A bazaar, for which great preparations have been made for some time past, will be held early in July, for the benefit of St. Mathias Mission. The debt has been wiped off, and it now remains to finish the building.

The burning question among Church of England people to-day, is that of the Confederation of King's College with Dalhousie, including the removal of King's College and Divinity School to Halifax. A number of able and determined men have espoused the cause of Confederation, and it is stated on good authority that the principle has been accepted by the Governors of both Institutions. The matter will be brought before the Alumni meeting at Windsor, on the 24th inst., when a resolution affirming the principle of Confederation will be proposed.

PRESBYTERIAN

St. Andrew's Church, Kingston, which has made unsuccessful efforts during the past eighteen months to obtain a pastor, has cabled a call to Rev. Mr. McKay, of Scotland. It is understood that he will accept the position.

The Presbyterian Church of Ireland, which embraces nearly half of the Protestant population of the country, consists of 553 congregations, with 620 ministers, 2,075 elders, 7,196 deacons, and 101,452 communicants.

The Presbyterian congregation of Middle Musquodoboit propose holding a bazaar, tea meeting and concert on Thursday, July 9, for the purpose of raising funds to carry on manse building. Contributions will be thankfully received.

The Rev. A. Falconer, who at one time was pastor of St. James' congregation, Dartmouth, and who has been for some years a Missionary of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, has resigned. He is to be succeeded by the Rev. W. Aitken.

The congregation of St. Paul's, Montreal, have offered to contribute \$1,500 a year, in addition to their present contribution, for the support of an additional Missionary to India. The Rev. R. C. Murray, who is a Nova Scotian, has been appointed to the position created through the liberality of St. Paul's.

The "Presbyterian Witness" of last week presented its readers with a handsome portrait of the Rev. Dr. McKnight, Principal and Professor of Systematic Theology, of the Presbyterian College in this city.

The Rev. A. Ogilvie Brown, who has acted as assistant minister in Alexandria Parish Church, Scotland, for the first five years, arrived in this city this week. The reverend gentleman comes highly recommended. He is expected to preach in St. Andrew's church, of this city, next Sabbath.

The Rev. P. M. Morrison, of Dartmouth, is at present supplying Westminster church, San Francisco.

CATHOLIC.

A war veteran tells in the "Boston Journal" of his surprise on discovering the breadth of Catholic charity, when it was his lot to experience it in person. He was one of a body of wounded soldiers bound homeward after Gettysburg, who were temporarily detained on the street near a Catholic church in Baltimore, Md. The well-dressed, refined ladies on their way to church at once surrounded the invalids, and insisted upon dressing their wounds, and serving them with refreshments. His own words were—"From the church came a genteel-looking and most ladylike nun, advanced in years. I learnt afterwards that she was the daughter of a well-known and wealthy family, but at an early age chose to become a 'Sister' of a religious order. She quietly set to work helping to dress our wounds, and giving directions in matters where she was better informed than those around her. At her command a stretcher was brought, and, despite my mild remonstrances, I was conveyed to the interior of the building. Here she performed her friendly service with as much skill and heroism as the most experienced nurse could have commanded, and when my wound had been cleansed, my soiled and bloody garments exchanged for new ones, my appetite satisfied with steaming hot coffee and toast, and I lay comfortably upon a bench, while a fan was waving gently to and fro before my face, I fancied there was not a king in the wide world who felt any better or happier than I. Born and raised in a New England town where Catholics were almost unknown, my religious training, what little I had received, had led me to look upon them as somewhat exclusive and shut up within themselves. I had read, of course, of their charitable work, and of their great devotion to suffering humanity, but I had the mistaken idea that all, or nearly all, of their efforts were in behalf of those of their own way of thinking. But I took it all back there and then, and thought that if the religious teachers of my boyhood days could have been upon the spot, they, too, would have said with me that, after all, accidents of race and creed are of little account when the real welfare of humanity is at stake."

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HALIFAX, N. S.

HALIFAX, N. S., SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1885.

### TRADES-UNIONS.

Trades-unions are bitterly denounced by some people who do not see any necessity for such organizations. On the other hand, we know of some employers of labor, of some manufacturers especially, that have not the slightest objection to these unions when they are properly managed. If they be occasionally mismanaged, and led into absurd extremes, it does not follow that they ought to be condemned in their entirety; it simply follows that into them, as into all other things human, abuses are liable to creep. The following very pertinent and sensible remarks on this subject are from the *Bangor Industrial Journal*,—one of the best edited journals of its class with which we are acquainted:—

"In these days of strikes and lockouts the query naturally arises—Are not trades-unions failures? If we confine ourselves to certain points of observation the conviction is forced upon the mind that such is the case, but probably a broader range of vision would show that while these industrial combinations have their disadvantages, they also have their advantages and benefits. In taking a philosophical view of the situation the rights and interests of the laboring man should be as carefully and conscientiously considered as those of the employers. No just or equitable determination of this much-vexed question can be made, unless the natural rights of both sides be taken into account. From this broad position, trades-unions cannot be said to be useless or, in the main, failures.

"The right to combine for mutual protection is an inherent right. Society itself, as at present constituted throughout the world, is based upon this principle. The State is but a combination of individuals who join hands under the form of law for the purpose of protecting each other's interests and receiving protection. Trades-unions *per se*, then, are not necessarily wrong. A very strong evidence of the correctness of this proposition may be seen in the combinations which employers themselves indulge in from time to time. These associations, formed of classes who have a common interest and a common peril, are founded in a necessity, and, if properly conducted, are commendable. The trouble has been, and perhaps ever will be, in the abuse of the power and advantage which arise under such combinations. Fire and water are useful elements when restrained under proper bounds—they are even indispensable elements, and contribute more largely than any others to man's enjoyment and benefit—but once let them obtain the mastery, and what do we see? On the one hand we have fierce conflagrations destroying the noblest works of man, on the other we have the havoc and destruction which only the tornado and the flood can work. With trades-unions we have also a great power for good—a power alike beneficial to the workman and his employer—but this power must and should be controlled within reasonable limits; otherwise, like fire and water when unrestrained, it will work with most destructive influence."

### EDUCATIONAL REFORM.

The rapid improvement which has been made in educational methods during the last few years has led to the creation of a rather misleading term—the "New Education." Now, the movement in favor of rational teaching is new only in its wide-spread influence; in its origin, like so many apparently new things, it is very old. Roger Ascham, who "taught the young ideas how to *shoot*," (he was both a teacher and a writer on archery) in the 16th century, practised, or at least professed to practise, certain methods which the advanced educationalists of to-day are struggling to render general. The wave next struck Germany, bringing into prominence the eminent names of Comenius, Ratich and Sturm. In the 18th century Rousseau's 'Emile' revived the movement, which was largely helped on by Basedow and Pestalozzi. The last named is the greatest and most remarkable of educational reformers. He became a school-master out of pure philanthropy: he was extremely poor (of course he lived in the last century); he was himself almost uneducated, and knew nothing of the experience of other teachers; he acquired a reputation for lack of knowledge, judgment, power of government, and common sense.

The principles contended for by these educationalists are based upon nature's methods. They proceed from the concrete to the abstract, from the known to the unknown; they require the pupil to teach himself, the teacher only directing his movements; they discountenance all coercion; they allow nothing to be committed to memory until it is understood.

Many of the greatest inventions have been made by men who could never apply them well. So it was with these reforms. Rousseau was not a teacher, and Pestalozzi confessed to "an unrivalled incapacity to govern." But the value of their ideas has been demonstrated by the experience of practical men; and it would be well if everyone who engages in the work of education would base his practice upon the principles which they have laid down.

### OUR FISHERIES.

In ten days time the fishery clauses in the treaty of Washington will expire, in consequence of which Canadian fish-dealers will no longer enjoy the free markets of the United States, and the American fishermen will be debarred from the privilege of fishing within the three-mile limits in Canadian waters.

To the fish-merchants of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the free access to the American market is an undoubted boon, and in the present state of the West Indian trade the loss of this market cannot fail to be injurious to the fishing interests of the Maritime Provinces. This loss, how-

ever, will be compensated in part by the inability of the American fishermen to provide for the wants of the markets hitherto supplied by them; and as these will be more directly under the control of our Canadian fish-merchants we may find in the end our present loss prove a direct gain.

The exclusion of the American fishermen from our in-shore fisheries will undoubtedly be advantageous to those who are engaged in fishing along our coast, and if we are able to secure permanent and remunerative foreign markets we shall in a measure hold a monopoly of the trade, since the American fishermen will not be in a position to successfully compete with us. The American market will be enlarged to the American fishermen, but since the catch will be much less than it has hitherto been the people of the United States will no longer be able to purchase fish as cheaply as they have hitherto done.

The revenue cutters along the American sea-board will prevent the smuggling of Canadian fish into the United States, and these should find their counter-part in the gun-boats to be placed along our coast to protect our in-shore fisheries. Brother Jonathan should remember that to him free fish means free fisheries, and that the loss of the former to us means the loss of the latter to him.

### HERAT.

From time immemorial, Herat, which is frequently styled the "Hilt of the Sword of Afghanistan," has occupied an important place in the world's history.

In the early dawn of civilization Herat was the acknowledged metropolis of the Aryan people, and for centuries it was occupied by the descendants of Timur, and was regarded as one of the most favored cities in Central Asia. The strategical position of Herat, has long caused it to be a bone of contention among the surrounding tribes, and its present ruler has experienced great difficulty in retaining his hold upon it, owing to the difficulties of communication between Herat and the Capital. The city, which contains a population of about twenty-five thousand, is situated in a beautiful valley, formed by two spurs of the Hindoo Koosh Mountains. This valley has been rendered exceedingly fruitful by a superb system of irrigation, it being estimated that the food supply now produced would find about one hundred and fifty thousand persons, in addition to the present native population. From Herat radiate the great caravan routes direct to Kandahar, Cabul, Bokara, Suisten, Meshed, Merv and Kliiva, to Kermon, to Yegd, and to Ispahan.

The fortifications of Herat, which are of an imposing character, are nevertheless weak and insecure; and it is doubtful whether under present conditions the city could be successfully held for more than two days against a well-equipped foe, like Russia. The citadel, which is a huge artificial mound, two hundred and fifty feet in width at the base, and fifty feet in height, is surmounted by a wall twenty-five feet high and fourteen feet thick at the base. The city, however, is dominated by high hills which render its present fortifications practically useless.

The position of Herat upon the frontier of Afghanistan, and in close proximity to the boundaries of Persia and Tartary give to it an importance from a military stand-point beyond that which it would otherwise have. This the Russians have not been slow to realize, and their movements in Central Asia have hitherto been guided by the strong desire to possess so important a position; as from Herat they can readily press forward to the much coveted port upon the Persian Gulf. Herat would undoubtedly be a loss to the Ameer of Afghanistan, but its occupation by the Russians would in no wise endanger the possessions of the British in India.

### GLADSTONE.

The acceptance by the Queen of the resignation of the Premier will no doubt enable Mr. Gladstone to retire from public life to enjoy that well-earned peace and quiet which he has so long coveted. Mr. Gladstone has, during his career of upwards of half a century, seen many reforms carried into effect which mark the Britain of to-day as compared with that of the early years of King William IV. In the outset of his public life Gladstone was a most pronounced conservative, and though a somewhat young politician, he vigorously opposed the emancipation of the negroes in the West Indies. His subsequent career proved him to be possessed of more liberal views than he gave promise of in early life, and the peculiar circumstances in which he was placed finally led him to throw in his lot with the moderate liberal party of the kingdom. His wide-spread influence in Britain was due to his freedom from the taint of political corruption, rather than to his administrative ability; and his record, though by no means brilliant, is one of which any honest man might well feel proud. His successor in office, Lord Salisbury, will find it difficult to frame a domestic and foreign policy that will be acceptable to the people's representatives. With Ireland in semi-rebellion, the Sudan given up to the plundering hordes of the Mahdi, and the Russians threatening British supremacy in Persia and Afghanistan, Lord Salisbury will indeed require a more than average amount of foresight and sagacity, if he would relieve the nation from the vexatious complications of to-day, and again place her in her proper position in the vanguard of civilization.

The condition of trade in Halifax at the present time is such as to cause serious forebodings as to the prospects of our becoming a great commercial centre. Would it not be well for our business men to follow the example set them by Lunenburg and Lockport in fitting out a fleet to engage in the bank fisheries.

**MINING.**

The strike at Spring Hill is over, having lasted only two days.

The returns for the month of May, so far as they have come forward, show that the gold mining operations of this Province occupy an important place among the leading industries.

Returns from Lawton show that Mr. McNaughton, has obtained 188 oz. of gold from 130 tons of quartz. At Lake Catcha, Oxford, 99 oz. were obtained from 284 tons.

The maximum yield of gold, as returned to the Mines Office, was in 1807, when it reached nearly 28,000 oz; it then gradually fell off to a little over 9,000 oz., in 1874. From that year there has been a steady advance, and last year it reached over 16,000 oz., and from present appearances the yield this year will exceed any previous year.

We hear that several gold-mining leases are soon to be taken in Victoria County.

The red hematite iron ore crops up at three distinct points in Cape Breton—at East Bay, at Big Pond, and at Whycomah and vicinity.

Mr. Baker of the Montague Mines, for the benefit and convenience of the mining people in that vicinity, will run an express twice a day from the mines to this city. We have no doubt many strangers will take advantage of this and visit these now famous mines.

They have made another rich strike at Montague the past week, a little "clearing up" of \$7,500.

Capt. Hale has not yet returned from New York. The Capt. will find on his return that his boys have turned out a good brick.

The managers of our gold-mines are in good heart of late. It looks as though we will have a boom in gold-mining this summer.

We have unquestionably some of the richest gold mines in the world.

Mr. Tourquoit, Mr. McDonald, and Mr. McNaughton have been in town within the past few days, all with little yellow bricks in their pockets.

Though the gold-mines of Nova Scotia do not yield so largely as those of some other countries, yet they will probably pay the miner a larger profit on capital invested than almost any other gold-mines in the world. Many of the mines which are being worked are within an hour's walk of a railroad or stage-coach road, by which the necessary apparatus for all mining purposes can be placed at the mines with comparatively small expense. Now that rail-cars are running almost the whole length of the province, through a gold-belt about 400 miles long by from twenty to fifty wide, we may rest assured that gold-mining will be a permanent and paying business.

Though hitherto worked under great disadvantages, many of the mines have placed their owners in easy circumstances. The removal of these disadvantages, together with the improved methods of mining and separating the gold, will add to the profits of the mines some forty or fifty per cent.

There are now twenty coal mines in active operation in this Province. Seventeen of these are in Cape Breton. Several of the best coal properties of the Province remain unworked awaiting capital. We cannot but think that the royalty upon coal tends to retard a fuller development of this important Provincial industry.

Mr. Sharp, manager of concentrating works of this county, will do more to fully illustrate the value of our gold-mining properties, than a hundred men scratching like so many fowls here and there over the entire belt of gold-bearing quartz in Nova Scotia.

Mr. Tourquoit goes to Gold River to open a new district.

Mr. Dissoway knows the prospects at Chezetcook, for well-paying mining operations.

We have a number of well-defined iron areas in this Province situated principally in the Eastern part. Those in Cape Breton owned by Mr. Brookman and others, are perhaps, the most advantageously situated for paying developments. We had hoped the late schemes would lead to the opening up and operating of these valuable areas. Cape Breton would soon become the mining center of the Dominion.

Minors and mine-managers are again invited to visit our office. They are welcome to the use of our exchanges.

Messrs. Austen Brothers of this city, are giving special attention to mining supplies.

The shipments of coal from Stellarton last week amounted to 7,056 tons. The shipments so far this year are considerably short of last year's.

Work at the Albion Mines is also dull and many are leaving that locality.

**OHUROH OF ENGLAND  
LUNCH ROOMS !**  
Lunches from 5 to 25 Cts.

FIFTEEN CENTS will give quite a Dinner  
Open from 5 a. m., to 12 p. m.  
L. MCKINLEY,  
Late Chief Cook H. M. S. Northampton, Manager

**CHAS. H. MITCHELL,**  
(Late of Geo. E. Hoak & Co.)  
General Commission Merchant,  
And Wholesale Dealer and Shipper of  
Dry, Pickled & Canned Fish,  
LATE BREMNER & HART'S WHARF,  
**HALIFAX, N. S.**  
Orders Promptly attended to. Consignments solicited.

**POWER & DONOVAN,**  
PAINTERS & GLAZIERS,  
44 SACKVILLE ST.,  
HALIFAX, N. S.

Hall Decorations, Graining, Paper-Hanging,  
Whitewashing and Colouring.

**CHARGES MODERATE.**

**NEW BUTTER !  
CHEESE !  
ONIONS !**

JUST RECEIVED.  
100 tubs New "Eastern Townships" Butter  
50 choice New Factory Cheese  
150 boxes New Bermuda Unions  
200 Canned Sugar Cured Hams  
150 rolls Spiced Bacon  
50 cases Assorted Pickles  
For sale low by  
**CHAS. H. HARVEY,**  
10 and 12 Sackville Street.

**TEA, SUGAR, ETC.**  
300 half chests Choice Congou TEA  
400 barrels Refined SUGAR  
For sale  
**A. McDOUGALL & SON.**

**TOBACCO & CIGARS**  
150 boxes Tobacco  
300 caddies do  
110 Thousand Cigars  
For sale low by  
**A. McDOUGALL & SON.**

**CHEESE, CHEESE.**  
100 boxes choice Factory Cheese  
For sale low by  
**A. McDOUGALL & SON.**

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY**

Attractive Farm Property, Mansard  
Roof Cottage, etc.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned for the purchase, on easy terms, or exchange for a suitable residence in the city or suburbs of Halifax, of a valuable improved Farm and Country Residence, situated at

Milford, on the I. C. Railway.  
35 miles from Halifax. The farm contains 200 acres more or less, some 50 of which are cleared and 30 acres under cultivation. It is intersected by the Post Road and Railroad, and within three minutes walk of the station, post office, school, church and other privileges near.

The buildings embrace a good Barn and Out-houses, superior built MANSARD ROOF DOUBLE COTTAGE, with Bay Windows and an I. in rear, built under the careful supervision of a city architect. The main building contains 4 rooms on the first floor and 5 on the second, the L. contains the Kitchen, Washroom, Pantry, with three bedrooms on second floor; fine frost proof cellar extending under the whole building.

This farm possesses peculiar advantages for daily produce, small fruits and garden stuff; with unequalled facilities for immediate shipment by rail to market.

A most suitable residence for any person desirous of retiring from active life and enjoying the repose and comforts afforded by living in a delightful country home. You may look for years and fail to find another opportunity like this. For further particulars apply to

**JAMES SHAND,**  
Auctioneer and Estate Agent, &c.

**NOVA SCOTIA  
BREWERY**

**Alex. Keith & Son,**

(Established in 1820.)

Medal Awarded at Centennial  
Exhibition.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**India Pale Ale**  
X, XX and XXX

**Ales & Porter.**

IMPORTERS OF

**English Ale**  
AND  
**Brown Stout.**

Superior Bottling Vaults.

Best Ale and Porter Mart in  
the Dominion.

**LIBERAL TERMS.**

A superior article is guaranteed

Lower Water Street, Halifax,

# FURTHER DOINGS OF THE MAJOR.

By F. Blake Crofton.

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

## AN OVERCHARGE OF POWDER.

"That lion-skin of yours is the largest I ever saw," observed Bill.  
 "I dare say," said Major Mendace.  
 "And the thinnest," added Bill.  
 "Very likely."  
 "And the washiest," pursued the lad.  
 "And the washiest likewise," said the Major. "And in fact, as I heard you whispering to Bob, you hardly think it is a lion's skin at all. I am glad to find you so observant, my boy, and sorry to say you are mistaken in this instance. The skin has its 'fishy' features, but they will be accounted for when I have explained the way I bagged the lion that used to wear it."  
 "This ill-fated beast pursued me when I was riding a camel in the desert. He was evidently hard up for prey, for he chased us in the day time and almost all day, though once in the forenoon we had left him a mile behind and quite out of sight. I discharged all my bullets at him without effect, owing to the unsteadiness of my camel, which was young, and to the visible trembling of the air as it rose from the overheated sand. Night was approaching, and my beast was showing signs of giving in, and the tension on my nerves was growing too great to bear much longer. Something had to be done, and at once. I throw my stock of dried meat behind me, but the lion smelt at it and left it lying, without pausing a second to decide. From this I argued that he was more thirsty than hungry—that he wanted blood, or water. And this thought gave me my cue. Though I had hardly a gallon left, I instantly resolved to offer it to the lion. Gratitude for the kindness would possibly have made him give up the chase, but I thought it a little safer to stop him by chemistry than by moral suasion.  
 "I cut my last gourd into halves, scooped out and ate the contents, for I could not afford to waste what was both food and drink. Then I took a dozen Seidlitz Powders from my medicine box, which I have told you that I always carried with me. Still galloping ahead, I put the blue-covered powders into one half gourd and the white-covered powders into the other. Then I dismounted, being about a quarter of a mile in advance of the lion. I hastily made two small holes in the sand and placed in them the hollowed half-gourds containing the powders, and filled both of these vegetable vessels with water.  
 "As I turned to remount, the camel suddenly dragged his halter through my hand, and fled panic-stricken. And little wonder, either. The welcome sight of the water had quickened the lion's speed, and he was now approaching with terrific bounds. I followed the camel's example, I admit, but then I did not run away half so fast as that craven-hearted brute.  
 "I looked round to see if the lion would drink, for my salvation depended upon that. To my delight he swallowed with two laps the water in the first vessel, which contained the blue-papered powders. In the vehemence of his thirst he did not stop to make a face, but bounded to the other half-gourd, and drank its contents in one gulp.  
 "Then came a minute's terror. The king of beasts uttered a roar that ended in a portentous hybrid sound, blended of a steam whistle and the hissing of a woman's nose. His eyes protruded; his tail was stiffly perpendicular; his form dilated till it became colossal; jets of steam issued from his eyes, his ears, and his nostrils. Then with the sound of a thousand champagne corks popping at once, the unhappy animal burst!  
 "A fizzing cataract that shot from his distended jaws propelled a loose tooth of his a distance of several hundred yards; which tooth, I am glad to say, happened to hit my runaway camel, and immediately recalled him to a sense of duty, for he naturally fancied I had sent a bullet after him.  
 "And now I hope you understand how that skin comes to be so spoiled and stretched. I brought it home as a curiosity, not as an ornament; and hence the things you noticed as defects are really its chief merits."

(To be Continued.)

"Mrs. Dexter, did you put up these preserves?"  
 "Yes, sir, I flatter myself I did."  
 "Quite a task, I should say, madam."  
 "From present observation I should infer that it was much more of a task for me to put them up than it is for you to put them down."  
 Bill collector—"How about meeting this note?"  
 Imprecunious reporter—"I don't know about meeting this note, but I'll tell what I will do."  
 "What do you propose to do?"  
 "Instead of meeting this note I'll just make a note of this meeting. That will do just as well, won't it?"

A MUCH NEEDED INVENTION.—Powerful steel knives, which will cut cold iron, have been invented. They will be useful in railway restaurants.

UNGRATEFUL MOSE.—Mose Schaumburg has been quite ill. Upon his recovery Dr. Blister presented his bill for forty-three visits at \$3 an interview, or \$129.

"O mine Gott!" groaned Mose. "Death was do pest doctor after all."  
 "Why do you say that?" asked the astonished physician.  
 "Because he only makes one visit," rophed Mose, glaring like a demon at the doctor.



## HALIFAX LINE OF STEAMERS.

SS. DAMARA,  
 1,775 tons gross register, 200 horse power, Capt. C. W. McMullen.  
 SS. ULUNDA  
 1,745 tons gross register, 200 horse power—Capt. S. K. Hill  
 Built at Glasgow, Scotland 1885, and classed A. at Lloyd's.  
 These vessels have seven water-tight compartments, have been specially surveyed by the English Admiralty, and certified for the public service. The splendid powerful and newly Clyde built fast steamers,  
 DAMARA AND ULUNDA,  
 will sail as follows—Wood & Co.'s Wharf, (weather etc., permitting), to  
**BOSTON AND HAVRE.**

**BOSTON SERVICE.**  
 (ONE NIGHT AT SEA).  
 HALIFAX TO BOSTON.  
 Tuesday, 9th June.....at 12 noon  
 Tuesday, 16th June.....at 12 noon  
 Tuesday, 23rd June.....at 12 noon  
 BOSTON TO HALIFAX.  
 Friday, 13th June.....at 8 a.m.  
 Friday, 19th June.....at 8 a.m.  
 Friday, 26th June.....at 8 a.m.

**FARES.**  
 Single 1st Cabin, with State Room, \$8, return \$12  
 Single Intermediate, with State Room, \$6, return \$10.  
 Steerage—Single, \$4  
 It is expected the passage from Halifax to Boston will be made in 30 hours.

**HAVRE SERVICE.**  
 HALIFAX TO HAVRE.  
 Tuesday, 2nd June.....at 4 p.m.  
 Tuesday, 30th June.....at 4 p.m.  
 HAVRE TO HALIFAX.  
 Wednesday, 17th June.....at 4 p.m.  
 Wednesday, 15th July.....at 4 p.m.

**FARES.**  
 1st Cabin to Havre, \$10. Return, \$20.  
 1st Cabin to Paris or London, \$50. Return \$70.  
 For Freight, etc., apply to  
 A. C. LOMBARD AND SONS,  
 63 State Street, Boston,  
 E. FICQUEL, Havre  
 Or to  
 J. S. MACLEAN & CO., Halifax, N.S.

## TREMONT HOTEL, TRURO.

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

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

## Bras d'Or Steam Navigation Co. (Limited.) Summer Arrangements.

COMMENCING JUNE 1ST,  
 The Steamer MARION will leave Sydney for Port Mulgrave, going through the Bras d'Or Lake, and touching at intermediate ports, on evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday.  
 The Steamer NEPTUNE will follow on same trip on evenings of Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, both arriving at Port Mulgrave in the morning in time to connect with Express Train going West. Returning, will leave for Sydney every day on arrival of Express Train due at Mulgrave, at 3.10 p.m., Halifax time.  
 Passengers from Halifax for Sydney will leave North Street Station at 7.30 a.m., Halifax Time, arriving in Sydney on same night.  
 J. S. MACLEAN & CO.,  
 Agents,  
 Halifax.

**ALEX. G. BREMNER**  
 Commission Merchant  
 —AND—  
**GENERAL AGENT.**  
 WHOLESALE DEALER IN  
 TEAS, SOAPS, FRUITS, CONFECTIONERY,  
 COUNTRY PRODUCE, ETC.  
 Consignments respectfully solicited.  
 OFFICE,  
 18 Bedford Row, Halifax.

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

## TO GOLD MINERS LUMBERMEN, &c.

We offer For Sale, a good Second-Hand Portable  
**STEAM ENGINE,**  
 With Locomotive-Pattern Boiler, 13 Horse Power. It is arranged to burn either wood or coal. The whole is set on Skids, and is ready to start immediately on being placed in position.  
**PRICE LOW FOR CASH.**  
 Also,—Several other Second-Hand  
**BOILERS AND ENGINES**  
 FOR SALE LOW.

**McDONALD & CO.,**  
 HALIFAX, N. S.  
**H. F. WORRALL,**  
 Shipping & Commission Merchant

700 bbls Am. and Canadian FLOUR, Patents and Choice Patents  
 123 bbls American K. D. MEAL  
 50 bbls P. E. Island MESS and P. M. PORK  
 25 lbs PLATE BEEF  
 Puna Molasses 5bbls Sugar  
 10 lbs Bread 500 Tobacco, Chests Tea, and

**General Fishing Supplies.**  
 2000 bxs in tall Lobster Shook  
**POWERS WHARF.**

**DANIEL CRONAN,**  
 Dealer in all kinds of  
**FISH!**  
 And Importer of

**WEST INDIA PRODUCE.**  
 Also, Purchaser of all kinds of FURS for Export.

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

**Notice to the Public.**  
**JAMES GRAY,**  
**FUNERAL UNDERTAKER,**  
 243 Grafton St., next to Colonial Market,  
 Every assortment of Walnut and Rosewood Cases and Coffins to suit all; Black Cloth Coffins in the best styles; Ladies' and Gents' and Youths' Robes at all prices.  
 Don't forget the address—243 GRAFTON ST., next to Colonial Market.

**CARPETS!**  
 Our Spring Stock now Opening!  
**BEST BRUSSELS,**  
 With Borders to match, in elegant designs for Drawing and Dining.  
 Largest Handsomest, and Best Stock of  
**TAPESTRY,**  
 All Wool and Three Ply CARPETS ever shown in this city.  
 Unions, Hemp and Druggets, very Cheap.  
**FLOOR CLOTHS,**  
 From 1 to 8 yards wide, from the lowest to the best quality made; Choice Patterns of Linoleum; Stair Carpets and Rods; Carpet and Drugget Squares. Sheepskin Mats and Rugs.  
**LACE CURTAINS.**  
 Special value in Nottingham and Scotch Lace Curtains, Madras, etc.  
 Curtain Poles and Chains, etc., etc.

**W. & C. SILVER,**  
 Corner Hollis and George Sts.

## SNAPS AND SCRAPS.

A Kansas father of twelve children, finding some of the elder ones dissatisfied with their names, resolved that the younger ones should name themselves. The last six children he designates by numbers (1, 2, 3, &c.), and will continue to do so until they become old enough to select the name they consider most pretty and appropriate. Tenocracy, or child-rule, is, of course, the usual form of government in North American households; but the system is seldom so consistently enforced as it is in this Kansas family.

It is strange that American papers have not raised a louder outcry against Mr. Winans, the Yankee millionaire who has the reputation of being the most extensive evictor in Scotland. This individual has for years been turning out his tenants, often in the most heartless way, to make room for red-deer, and he apparently remains quite indifferent to public opinion. In Ireland also the purse-proud upstarts who bought land after the Encumbered Estates Act were, almost invariably, the most oppressive landlords. These people were simply speculators, with no sense whatever of the obligations attending the ownership of land.

The condition of the crofters who are not evicted to make way for grouse and deer is generally pitiable. Their habitations were thus described by an English poet some years ago:—

"Hovels of mud and peat, with plots of ground  
Just large enough to grow their owner's oats;  
A cow, a lamb, lean sheep or two, he found,  
Some long-legged owls, and prays a pair of goats;  
Inkles, nor roofs nor walls nor windows sound.  
They're worse than huts of Slaves or Czechs or Croats;  
So lives and will live, till Irish hearts grow softer,  
That remnant of the feudal days, the crofter.

He pays but little rent, but even then  
Body and soul he scarce can keep together;  
His wife and daughters have to work like men,  
Subsistence hangs on such a fragile tether,  
And when the snow comes drifting up the glen,  
God knows how they survive the wintry weather.  
We fuss about the happy South Sea Islanders,  
But have no thought for these half-starving Highlanders."

I was glad to see that my friend "Franc-Tireur's" clever ironic articles on Vivisection had received the approval of so eminent an authoress as Miss Frances Power Cobbo. I am free to say, however, that I was slightly surprised at the strong terms he thought fit to use about a politico-military editorial in a contemporary which has always been kind and courteous to the CRITIC. That he should think it one of the most respectable articles he ever read, I fear, shows that he skips a large number of articles in one or two of your local contemporaries. His vehement language, I see, has provoked an equally vehement rejoinder from the journal assailed.

Imperial Federation can hardly be hoped for unless certain parts of the empire abate some of their present pretensions. An officer lately wrote from Zululand to *Truth*:—

"You state that the Egyptian officials reach 'the climax of impudence' by charging duty on the 'personalia of their defenders.' I think you are wrong in this. I imagine the honour of reaching the 'climax of impudence' is reserved for the Natal officials, who, not content with levying an ordinary duty of 15 per cent. on officers' private property, charge an extraordinary one of a guinea a barrel for every gun and rifle brought into the colony, so that an officer cannot bring his gun (which he hardly ever travels without) to South Africa without paying about 48s., including harbour dues, &c., for it. What makes this more monstrous is that most of the troops on reaching Natal proceed to form part of the frontier force in Zululand, which country is, of course, quite separate from Natal. Hardly an officer in my regiment has fired a shot in Natal, and yet all have paid this outrageous tax."

What charming beings these Natalians must think themselves, when they expect other people to pay so highly for the honor of defending them!

SNARLER.

## HERE AND THERE.

One hundred years ago, you could count the followers of John Wesley upon your finger's ends. It is said there are now ten millions of his followers in the U. S. alone.

At the rate Methodism is progressing, the English-speaking inhabitants of the world will in another hundred years belong to this denomination.

Father care is killing as many men in these modern days as Father time.

Slowly but certainly Canada is becoming a nation. The cement of blood during the past few months has done more to this end than would years of legislation.

We have a great many (too many) political mossbacks to the square acre in this Province.

"Maritime Union." Let the dead and beautiful rest.

It would be like kicking a dead giant to say anything at present about—we say it reverently—"Maritime Union!"

Men get poor returns who array themselves against the inevitable.

We would not say men were "mostly fools," but mostly foolish.

The editorials in the *Chronicle* are racy, hard and conservative.

The *Herald* man wields his pen like a bludgeon, and gives some stunning blows to his opponents.

The *Recorder*, ah me! he is a daisy. You could knock one down with a feather after reading one of his two-edged leaders.

The editor of the *Currier*, ah! I forget. We will postpone our enthusiasm.

Dull, stupid-eyed care has broken more hearts than love.

How many men live two lives? ay! often more.

Men must have a certain amount of earth, earthy, in their make-up to be successful in human affairs.

No real man can feel pride in a title, that has been obtained at the expense of tears and sorrows of others.

Christianity will make slow progress while human monsters are admired and imitated.

Men that never attempt anything, never make failures.

The principal enemy of the man that ventures to do anything is the man who never does anything.

J. P. G.

## AGRICULTURE.

## WILL IT PAY THE FARMER?

The special adaptability of the soil and climate of Nova Scotia for the raising of sheep were somewhat crudely referred to by a correspondent of the *Woolville Arabian*, in a recent number of that journal, but although the style of the article was somewhat abrupt in its tenor, the common sense displayed by its author fully compensated for the want of elegance in its diction.

Many of our farmers labor under the delusion that their deposits in the saving's bank will bring them in a better return than would result from any outlay they might make in improving their farms, stock, etc. This is a mistake, and, sooner or later, the agriculturalists and stock-raisers of this country will learn that the best investments they can make are those which immediately affect the wealth-producing powers of their own property.

A farmer who keeps but a small flock of sheep cannot fairly estimate the results which would accrue were the numbers of his flock ten times as great. The truth is that farming in this country is too general; the effort appears to be to secure a variety of products rather than to insure excellence in one or more. The man who fancies that he can make more money by keeping a few hens, a few turkeys, a few geese, a few sheep, and a few pigs, than he can by giving his full time and attention to the care of a poultry yard will in the end find himself little better off than he was at the outset. If some of our farmers would dispose of their poultry and pigs, and stock their farms with flocks of Southdown and Cheviot sheep, the venture would undoubtedly bring them in a good return, and each year would find them in a better position to take advantage of the experience which they would undoubtedly gain by giving special attention to the care of one class of animals.

We should like our readers in the country to give the CRITIC the benefit of their views upon this question, and as we have among our subscribers many of the leading Agriculturalists of the Province, we may reasonably hope that this journal may be the means of diffusing much valuable information upon questions which are of vital interest to our farmers.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## COLLEGE CONFEDERATION.

To the Editor of the Critic:—

DEAR SIR,—The members of the Associated Alumni of King's College hold their annual meeting in the College Hall, Windsor, on Wednesday, the 24th inst., and as they will be called upon to decide upon questions which not only affect the true interests of King's but also the interests of higher education in the Church of England of this Province, it is earnestly hoped that the Alumni will rally in force and prepare themselves to discuss the questions which may be brought forward, in a calm, reasonable, and philosophic manner.

The past year has certainly been the most eventful one in the history of King's. In the outset there was every reason for believing that the much needed endowment would speedily be raised, but this hope was doomed to disappointment and all prospects of raising the fund were destroyed upon the disclosure of the existing state of affairs within the College itself; and so far as the endowment is concerned matters practically stand in the same position as they did at the last Encenia. The question of the confederation of King's and Dalhousie has during the past few months engaged the attention of a number of gentlemen interested alike in the welfare of King's, and in the broader and more liberal education of the youth of this Province, as a result of which a feasible scheme for the union of these Colleges has been carefully prepared, an outline of which will no doubt be presented to the members of the Alumni at their College meeting.

We notice in the last issue of the *King's College Record* an article signed Collegii Amicus, in which the writer calls upon the true friends of King's to use every endeavour to prevent those in favour of College confederation from being chosen as governors for the ensuing year. Would it not be well for Collegii Amicus to allow the members of the Alumni to judge for themselves as to the merits of the proposed scheme of confederation without endeavouring to prejudice their minds against it before it has been submitted for their consideration. For, may it not turn out in the end that the truest friends of old King's are to be found among those who are endeavouring to bring about the union?

SPECTATOR.



To the Editor of the Critic:—

DEAR SIR,—In your last issue of the CRITIC you say, "you are free to admit that our school taxes are large." How exceedingly easy it is to admit a fact we cannot deny. But pray you, why were you not free to give to the public my moderately written criticism of the School Board's wish to increase our already largely unnecessary taxes by putting up a building that is not required, and that to, at a cost of \$20,000. Again, you did not feel free to publish a criticism of the last yearly report of the Inspector of Schools for the city. You know, sir, every word of my criticism is correct.

Many had hoped that the establishment of the CRITIC would give us an independent medium through which some of our city abuses might be corrected.

MA.

[Our correspondent forgets that his so-called criticism, consisted largely in personal abuse of one member of the School Board. If that gentleman had to "step down and out," as he terms it, it does appear to us, to say the least, unkind and ungenerous to refer to a matter that has long since been forgotten, at least by the public. In referring to the Report of the Supervisor of Schools for the city, while we are ready to admit the evident want of more mature thought in the report referred to, we feel that no good can be subserved by publishing his almost ungenerous criticism of the Supervisor of the city schools.—Ed.]

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

### A WRITER'S PERSONALITY.

To trace the personal characteristics of an author in his writings is in some cases a source of interest; in others it tends to weaken the hold which he may have already gained. If his peculiarities are such as endear, or even such as are easily tolerated, he becomes an esteemed personal friend; if on the other hand these peculiarities are such as we can neither admire nor condone, the less we know about them the better.

It is customary to divide authors into objective and subjective; the former possessing, like Shakspeare and Scott, the power of going completely outside of themselves and treating their subject from a point of view quite independent of their own characters, while the latter always reveal themselves, not merely by their literary style, but by their very sentiments. Of the objective class of writers, who possess genius of the highest dramatic order, we have here nothing to say. We wish to glance at a few of the subjective writers in order to learn how far a writer's personality may be enjoyed by the general reader.

The lofty idealizing power, the refined classical taste, the profound religious fervor of Milton; the gentle manliness of Addison; the burly strength, and honest independence of Sam. Johnson; even the sympathetic tenderness of that embodiment of human weaknesses, Goldsmith, cast over the reader's mind and affections a spell more potent than any mere admiration for intellectual greatness can produce. These authors bring us within the range of their personal influence; we learn to know them personally, and to like them. On the other hand there are authors who reveal personal characteristics which repel rather than attract us. Even Thomas Carlyle, with his brilliant powers of expression and his mighty grasp of intellect evinces in his writings qualities of heart, which prevent our liking him personally. There is no doubt that this want of sympathy with him as a man has largely impaired the popularity of his writings, and will shorten the permanency of his fame.

In the field of journalism the effects of betraying good or bad personal qualities are no less decided than in that of authorship. Not to go abroad for examples, we have in our midst newspapers whose leading editorials always consist of an effusion of malicious sarcasm. On attempting to wade through these torrents of vituperation, rage, and mis-statement, one pictures to himself a journalist whose face is distorted with the pangs of dyspepsia and whose conversation is saturated with the "gall of bitterness." There is an evening paper in this city, it is needless to specify it more particularly, whose editorials are so uniform in their malice, narrowness and disregard of fact that, given the first sentence as a key-note, the rest might be supplied in substance by any constant reader of the paper.

Whether in journalism or in authorship, a writer may safely betray any personal qualities which would not stand in the way of our liking him as a man; but he must be careful how he regales his readers with the nauseating taste of his less amiable peculiarities.

### HOWARD OF THE GATLING.

The Boston *Globe* of June 5, contains a letter written on May 15, by Capt. Howard, of Gatling fame, to his friends in New Haven, Conn., he thus describes the gallant exploit at Batoche's:—

"About thirty Sioux Indians made a rush with a whoop to take the nine-pounders, and as I was on the left I saw that I could not fire across them. There was only one thing I could do; that was to take the piece by hand to the front, down hill, and give it to them. This I did within twenty yards of the enemy. I set the gun and turned the crank. There was not another war-whoop after that. Then the Indians were closing in on my left to cut off the scouts and I let them have it on that side, and when I looked up not a man was to be seen but the three men with me at the Gatling gun, but I kept in position until I had driven all the Indians out of their pits. One horse was shot and one man killed and another wounded. The firing lasted about twenty minutes. We then dragged the gun up hill with two men and held the position until ordered over to the right to drive the enemy

out of some brush. This I did, and I was all over the field all day, from one place to another. The battle was as hot a one as I ever saw, as the enemy were in rifle pits and hard to get at.

"By 7 o'clock in the evening the General fell back about a quarter of a mile to the place of the camp, and I was ordered to cover the retreat. Through some mistake the General's withdrawal my right support, and about 100 Indians made a dash on my right. I had all I wanted to do to get to camp, as I did not have my horse, and it would have made you laugh to see me dodging the buckshot and bullets."

### MR. SANDFORD FLEMING ON THE INDIANS.

In his volume "From Old to New Westminster," Mr Sandford Fleming has a chapter on the Indians which is worth reading just now. He is a writer who must certainly have seen a good deal of the Indians, and who has had to deal with them from the benevolent as well as the practical point of view, and his opinions are therefore of value.

He deals with the subject from two points of view, first from the point of patient benevolence, and next from that of the practical man. Concerning the difficulty of civilizing the Indian he says:—

"We must, on our side, be reasonable in our speculations. We must remember that the Indian has never been habituated to steady labour, and it should not be a matter of bewilderment if he is vacillating and irregular in accepting that condition. For countless generations his life has been nomadic. He has been lord of the soil, bred a warrior, and the whiteman who has been the cause of this change in his condition should bear with him and be patient, and extend him help and aid. It is not only the Indian who finds it hard to accept the life of monotonous employment day out and day in. Many of our race who at a somewhat advanced period in their career are set down to patient effort, find it no little of a trial." That is perfectly true; and it is recognized by all wise men who know that human problems seldom yield to sudden solutions, and who never talk, or write, or act, in a panic on any subject that touches the improvement of a generation of mankind in any condition of civilization.

When Mr. Fleming comes to consider what employment the Indian can be placed in he has a practical suggestion to offer. "There is much," he says, "in the Indian character by which they are fitted for peculiar employment; as guardians of rivers, as herdsmen: as boatmen; and they have extraordinary aptitude for any calling which exacts readiness of resource and quickness of perception." He refers, also, to the skill which the Indians show in boat building, the handiness they exhibit in mills, etc., and says, "as forester and guardian of the observance of some of the game laws he would be invaluable; and it is only by strict observance of our regulations with regard to the season in which fish and game can be hunted and killed that its preservation can be assured."

We are especially concerned as a people in the maintenance of a peaceful policy regarding the Indians. The policy that has been heretofore pursued has been a policy that has had so much the admiration of mankind that it would be most unwise to recklessly abandon it. Just now many counsels of abandonment are offered. We do not think they are councils of perfection, and fortunately they are councils which no one who has ever had any responsibility for Indian welfare has ever entertained with seriousness.—*Toronto Mail.*

The tide of immigration to the United States continues to ebb. The arrivals at the chief ports during the ten months ending with April aggregated but 275,468, as against 371,625 during the ten months ending with April, 1884. At this rate the total for the fiscal year which closes on June 30, will be only about 385,000, or scarcely half the aggregate for the twelve-month ending with June, 1882. The influence of business prosperity and depression is always plainly visible in the statistics of immigration. During the flush times which followed the war, the total kept rising until it had reached 459,803 in the year ending on June 30, 1873. The panic arrested this movement, and the aggregate kept sinking year by year until it had fallen to only 138,469 in the fiscal year of 1878. As business improved, the pendulum began swinging the other way, and this time it went further than ever before, the twelve months which closed with June, 1883, reaching the enormous total of 788,992. From this lofty mark it fell in the next year to 603,322, and in the following one to 518,582, with the prospect of coming this year well within 400,000. So vast, however, has been the influx during the five years since the last national census that, even if the growth of the country by immigration during the remaining half of the decade should be very slight, the increase of our population from this source between 1880 and 1890 will still be larger than for the previous ten years.—*New York Nation.*

The unsatisfactory state of affairs in connection with the City and Provincial Hospital, which has arisen from the somewhat arbitrary action of the Board of Charities, in that they refused to ratify the appointment of the candidate who had been unanimously recommended by the visiting physicians as a fit and proper person to hold the position of House Surgeon, continues to agitate the public mind, but we understand that an amicable settlement of the difficulty will be made in the course of a few days. To guard against any recurrence of such a disagreement, the government should insist upon retaining the power to supervise the acts of the Board, ratifying or amending the same as in their judgment the public interest demand. The government are responsible to the people for the management of the Hospital, and they should not delegate their power to an irresponsible Board without reserving the right to supervise the acts of that Board.

## STRAY SHOTS.

The question suggested to "Snarler" by his recent refusal of the Croker Papers, (which, for his comfort, let me assure him, I, for one, have seen nothing more of than partial reviews and chance selections) as to the Arch-duke Charles' generalship, and the causes of its seldom availing much in the long run, has always been a very interesting one to me, and one which I would give much to have the literary means of endeavoring to solve.

That the Arch-duke was entitled to rank very high among masters of the great art of war cannot be doubted. That his eminent ability was not confined to theory seems proved by the signal defeat which he inflicted on Napoleon at Aspern, a battle marked by a display of the highest abilities on both sides. Napoleon's position after that great battle would, before an active and determined foe, have been desperate. Yet in an incredibly short space of time the mighty leader had recovered himself, and crushed his enemy at Wagram. The fame of the latter has altogether eclipsed the remembrance of the former struggle. Yet it was no greater battle, but between the Austrian victory, and the French retrovement of defeat, all energy seemed to have passed from the victors of Aspern, and to have infused itself in double measure into those of Wagram.

We know that this fatal lack of energy at the critical moment was always characteristic of the Austrian commanders, and the Arch-duke may have possessed in over-full measure the national temperament. But, if I remember rightly, the great Arch-duke is credited by history with the constant thwarting of his plans by the interference of the ruinous Aulic Council.

It is a curious and most interesting question, and the subject is not inappropriate to the date. Thursday was Waterloo day, and completed the 70th year (the life of an old man) since trembling Europe was reassured by the final defeat of the Corsican monster. That he was not quite in his old form on that eventful day, may be fairly inferred by the student of the operations of the 16th, 17th, 18th, June. Yet the great result would scarcely have been what it was had his fiery legions been opposed to troops of anything less than British stamina.

We of to-day can scarcely realize the fear and trembling with which all Europe waited in breathless suspense, for tidings of that awful crisis.

Curiously enough, the "Graphic" of May 16th contains the obituary, in his ninetieth year, of Capt. Wm. Harris, who, at nineteen, was present in the great battle, and is said to have been the youngest officer there. At a time when commissions were given at very early ages, it might be thought that there might have been some still younger.

FRANC-TIREUR

## TRADE NOTES.

Labor that is the very foundation of our civilization, is a slave to incorporated capital, which dictates alike the service to be performed and the remuneration therefor.—Houston (Tex.) Echo.

The postal telegraph in England is a success. The common people there send their messages to any part of the kingdom for less than a cent a word. Why don't we have such a system in this country.—Winfield (Kan.) Tribune.

Every day we see rich scoundrels escape justice. The fact is, that the thief who steals judiciously is called an enterprising business man, and the judiciary seem to think it a pity to remove him from "good society." He therefore goes unpunished.—San Francisco Star.

God has lent us the earth for our life; it is a great entail. It belongs as much to those who are to come after us, and whose names are already written in the book of creation, as to us; and we have no right, by anything that we do, or neglect to do, to deprive them of benefits which it was in our power to bequeath.—John Ruskin.

At the rate we are making millionaires, the control of our money will soon be in the hands of a few—in fact, it is now. At the rate land-grabbers are grabbing up our land, the time is near when but a few will have a right to live on this planet, only as trespassers. Let us reason together on these subjects.—McKeesport Tribune.

Aggregate wealth is not a proper test of national prosperity. That wealth may, by legislation and unequal laws, be gathered into the hands of a few individuals, where its producers are kept in poverty and distress. When the people are in comfortable and independent circumstances, the nation is really prosperous, though possessed of but little accumulated capital.—John G. Shepard.

In pools, combinations to advance the price of staples and speculative corners in the necessaries of life, are to be found the reason why the farmer and mechanic who are making a surplus of their respective products, cannot mutually exchange their respective products and enjoy their abundance. Those barriers must be removed before the eight-hour or six-hour system of labor can help the working classes or even be successfully attempted.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Better for the many to remain rude, independent, fighting barbarians, than to be civilized into mill-hands, and factory people, if they must work in stifling rooms day after day all their lives, live in equalor and wretchedness, hopelessness of improvement either for themselves or their children—and yet in constant dread of having their miserable existence cut short by accident or disease, or rendered still more miserable by a discharge or the "shutting down" of the mill or factory and without the spirit to resent a wrong or even to seek to better their condition.—Hayes Valley Advertiser.

In the west the monopoly of land is appalling, and it is fraught with injustice and hardship to the settler and the farmer, that will inevitably bear its bitter fruit in the near future. In Germany, France, and Great

Britain, the baneful results of land monopoly are felt in the banishment from homes, separation of families, and the wail of sorrow and despair over the land. When our turn comes, as it inevitably must, shall we submit, or, with the full power to change these unnatural relations, shall we not limit avarice, and compel it to be more humane and just.—John H. Keyser.

Jay Gould recently struck for higher wages over his Kansas and Missouri division of roads and demanded an additional four cents freight on every 100 pounds carried over his roads. His lines stand between the producer and consumer. With revolver in hand this daring highwayman threatens both producer and consumer with dire results if they do not obey his demand for an increase. They obey, and Kansas and Missouri will lose by this strike of Gould \$5,000,000 annually. Why don't the Governors of these States call out their militia and pursue this miserable highwayman to his haunts and probe him with their bayonets?—Kansas Workman.

What is to be done with surplus labor? Is it to tamely starve that dives may be clothed in purple and fine linen, or to propitiate the names of exploded economic fallacies? Every week introduces new labor-saving machinery and decreases the value of animate force, and when it is pushed a little further what will labor do then? poor thing! There doesn't seem to be any outlet in agriculture, for that seems to be overdone, as well as everything else, if reports are to be believed. If agricultural products are to be increased, who is to consume them? Will not the disease be intensified? Machinery toils night and day, but it doesn't eat, wear clothes or require expensively furnished houses. If there be any other remedy than the reduction of the hours of labor, will some kind philanthropist kindly furnish it?—Pittsburg (Pa.) Labor Herald.

## HUMOROUS.

Handy men—Glovers.

Scotch affairs—Porridge and whiskey.

WHEN is a bow-leg like a holiday in America?—When you see the negroes out (the knee grows out.)

"Oh papa, its raining," said a little girl to her father. "Let it rain," said papa, who was annoyed by work in hand. Little girl says timidly, "I was going to."

Fishes' eyes have been found to make a fine quality of gluten. This is what enables them to fasten their gaze upon an object.

A man who drank a great deal of Lager Beer remarked that taken in large quantities it made him fat. "I have seen the time," said another, "when it made you lean—against the wall."

"If I cannot have the fat of the land, I can take a little lean," said a tramp as he rested his shoulder against a lamp-post.

Little Boy. "Please I want the doctor to come and see mother." Servant: "Doctor's out. Where do you come from?" Little boy: "What, don't you know me? Why, we deal with you! We had a baby from here last week."

There is no reason why the girls should not like a coal-mar. He is just as partial to the ribbons as they are.

Mistress—"I dislike to find fault, Jane; but you must not have so much company in the kitchen."

Jane—"That's just what I was thinking myself, mum. The kitchen is too small, mum."

Mistress—"Well, I should say so."

Jane—"Yes, mum; but what can I do, mum? The evenings is getting cool, mum, and there ain't no heat in the parlor."

"How nicely you carve that chicken. Mr. Crimsonbeak" said the boarding house lady at Sunday dinner. "It must be very tender, you do it so easily."

"You think so?" replied the carver, stopping for breath. "You see this kind of work comes easy to me. I'm a stone carver." It was so quiet that you could have heard a gum drop.

MRS. PARVENU'S ASTONISHMENT.—"Gracious me," said old Mrs. Parvvenu, "how much do these English business men weigh, anyhow?"

"Why, mamma," replied her daughter, "I guess they don't weigh any more than Americans, do they?"

"Yes, they do, too."

"What makes you think so?"

"Well, I saw in the paper to-day that one of them failed last week and lost forty thousand pounds. No wonder he failed. I should think he would lose his health entirely, and be a living skeleton."

## PUTTNER'S EMULSION.

Chemical Laboratory, Dalhousie College,

Halifax, N. S., Jan'y 30th, 1885.

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

GEORGE LAWSON, Ph. D. LL. D.,

Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry

Of Great Britain and Ireland, Professor of Chemistry,

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

## LOVE'S MAGIC CHARM.

(Continued.)

My dearest Elinor," she said, "what are you doing? What beautiful confusion!"

Lady Darrell raised her fair face, with a delicate flush and a half shy glance.

"Look, aunt," she said, "I am really overwhelmed."

"What does it mean?" asked Lady Hampton.

"It means that Sir Oswald is too generous. These large boxes have just arrived from Paris; he told me they were a surprise for me—a present from him. Look at the contents—dresses of all kinds, lace, ornaments, fans, slippers, gloves, and such articles de luxe as can be bought only in Paris. I am really ashamed."

"Sir Oswald is indeed generous," said Lady Hampton, then she looked around the room to see if they were quite alone.

The maid had disappeared.

"Ah, Elinor," remarked Lady Hampton, "you are indeed a fortunate woman; your lines have fallen in pleasant places. You might have looked all England over and not have found such a husband. I am quite sure of one thing—you have everything a woman's heart can desire."

"I make no complaint," said Lady Darrell.

"My dear child, I should imagine not; there are few women in England whose position equals yours."

"I know it," was the calm reply.

"And you may really thank me for it; I certainly worked hard for you, Elinor. I believe that if I had not interfered you would have thrown yourself awry on that Captain Langton."

"Captain Langton never gave me the chance, aunt; so I will not discuss the question."

"It is a very good thing for you that he never did," remarked her ladyship. "Mrs. Bretherton was saying to me the other day what a very fortunate girl you were—how few of us have our heart's desire."

"You forget one thing, aunt. Even if I have everything I want, still my heart is empty," said the girl, wearily.

Lady Hampton smiled.

"You must have your little bit of sentiment, Elinor, but you are too sensible to let it interfere with your happiness. How are you getting on with that terrible Pauline? I do dislike that girl from the very depths of my heart."

Lady Darrell shrugged her delicate shoulders.

"There is a kind of armed neutrality between us at present," she said.

"Of course, I have nothing to fear from her, but I cannot help feeling a little in dread of her, aunt."

"How is that?" asked Lady Hampton, contemptuously. "She is a girl I should really delight to thwart and contradict; but, as for being afraid of her, I consider Hampton, the butler, a far more formidable person. Why do you say that, Elinor?"

"She has a way with her—I cannot describe it—of making every one else feel small. I cannot tell how she does it, but she makes me very uncomfortable."

"You have more influence over Sir Oswald than any one else in the world, if she troubles you, why not persuade him to send her away?"

"I care not," said Lady Darrell, besides, I do not think he would ever care to do that."

"Then you should be mistress of her, Elinor—keep her in her place."

Lady Darrell laughed aloud.

"I do not think even your skill could avail here, aunt. She is not one of those girls you can extinguish with a frown."

"How does she treat you, Elinor? Tell me honestly," said Lady Hampton.

"I can hardly describe it. She is never rude or insolent; if she were, appeal to Sir Oswald would be very easy. She has a grand, lofty way with her—an imperious carriage and bearing that I really think he admires. She ignores me, overlooks me, and there is a scornful gleam in her eyes at times, when she does look at me, which says more plainly than words, 'You are carried for money.'"

"And you did a very sensible thing, too, my dear. I wish, I only wish I had the management of Miss Darrell, I would break her spirit, if it is to be broken."

"I do not think it is," said Lady Darrell, rising as though she were weary of the discussion. "There is nothing in her conduct that any one could find fault with, yet she is my *bête noire*."

"Wait a while," returned Lady Hampton, "her turn will come."

And from that day the worthy lady tried her best to prejudice Sir Oswald against his proud, beautiful, wayward niece.

## CHAPTER XXVI.

A PUZZLING QUESTION.

"Does Miss Darrell ever show any signs of disappointment?" inquired Lady Hampton one day of Miss Hastings.

Miss Hastings, although she noticed a hundred faults in the girl which she would fain have corrected, had nevertheless a true, strong, and warm affection for her pupil; she was not one therefore to play into the enemy's hand; and, when Lady Darrell fixed her eyes upon her, full of eagerness and brightened with curiosity, Miss Hastings quietly resolved not to gratify her.

"Disappointment about what?" she asked. "I do not understand you, Lady Hampton."

"About the property," explained Lady Hampton, impatiently. "She made so very sure of it. I shall never forget her insolent confidence. Do tell me, is she not greatly annoyed and disappointed?"

"Not in the way you mean, Lady Hampton. She has never spoken of such a thing."

Her ladyship felt piqued, she would have preferred to hear that Pauline did feel her loss, and was grieving over it. In that case she would have been kind to her, would have relented; but the reflection that her pride was still unbending annoyed her, and she mentally resolved to try if she could not force the girl into some expression of her feelings. It was not an amiable resolve, but Lady Hampton was not naturally an amiable woman.

Fortune favored her. That very day, as she was leaving the Court, she saw Pauline standing listlessly by the lake-side feeding the graceful swans. She went up to her with a malicious smile, only half-veiled by her pretended friendly greeting.

"How do you do, Miss Darrell? You are looking very melancholy. There is nothing the matter, I hope?"

For any one to attempt to humiliate Pauline was simply a waste of time; the girl's natural character was so dignified that all attempts of the kind fell through or told most upon her assailants. She answered Lady Hampton with quiet politeness, her dark eyes hardly resting for a moment upon her.

"You do not seem to find much occupation for your leisure hours," continued Lady Hampton. "You are making the round of the grounds, I suppose? They are very beautiful. I am afraid that you must feel keenly how much my niece has deprived you of."

It was not a lady-like speech; but Lady Hampton felt irresistibly impelled to make it—the proud, defiant, beautiful face provoked her. Pauline merely smiled; she had self-control that would have done honor to one much older and more experienced.

"Your niece has deprived me of nothing, Lady Hampton," she returned, with a curl of the lip, for which the elder lady could have shaken her. "I possess one great advantage of which no one living can deprive me—that is, the Darrell blood runs in my veins."

And, with a bow, she walked away leaving her ladyship more angry than she would have cared to own. So Pauline met all her enemies. Whatever she might suffer, they should not triumph over her. Even Sir Oswald felt compelled to yield to her an admiration that he had never given before.

He was walking one evening on the terrace. The western sunbeams, lingering on the grand old building, brightened it into beauty. Flowers, trees, and shrubs were all in their fullest loveliness. Presently Sir Oswald, leaning over the balustrade of the terrace, saw Pauline sketching in the grounds below. He went to her, and looked over her shoulder. She was just completing a sketch of the great western tower of the Court; and he was struck with the vivid beauty of the drawing.

"You love Darrell Court, Pauline?" he said, gently.

She raised her face to his for a minute; the feud between them was forgotten. She only remembered that he was a Darrell, and she his nearest of kin.

"I do love it, uncle," she said, "as pilgrims love their favorite shrine. It is the home of beauty, of romance, the cradle of heroes: every stone is consecrated by a legend. Love is a weak word for what I feel."

He looked at the glowing face, and for a few moments a doubt assailed him as to whether he had done right in depriving this true Darrell of her inheritance.

"But, Pauline," he said, slowly, "you would never have—"

She sprang from her seat with a quickness that almost startled him. She had forgotten all that had happened; but now it all returned to her with a bitter pang that could not be controlled.

"Hush, Sir Oswald!" she cried, interrupting him, "it is too late for us to talk about Darrell Court now. Pray do not misunderstand me; I was only expressing my belief."

She bent down to take up her drawing materials.

"I do not misunderstand you, child," he said, sadly. "You love it because it is the home of a race you love, and not for its more worth in money."

Her dark eyes seemed to flash with fire, the glorious face had never softened so before.

"You speak truly," she said, "that is exactly what I mean."

Then she went away, liking Sir Oswald better than she had ever liked him in her life before. He looked after her half-sadly.

"A glorious girl," he said to himself, "a true Darrell: I hope I have not made a mistake."

Lady Darrell made no complaint to her husband of Pauline, the girl gave her no tangible cause of complaint. She could not complain to Sir Oswald that Pauline's eyes always rested on her with a scornful glance, half-humorous, half-mocking. She could not complain of that strange power Miss Darrell exercised of making her always "feel so small." She would gladly have made friends with Miss Darrell; she had no idea of keeping up any species of warfare, but Pauline resisted all her advances. Lady Darrell had a strange kind of half-fear, which made her ever anxious to conciliate.

She remarked to herself how firm and steadfast Pauline was. There was no weakness, no cowardice in her character, she was strong, self-reliant, and, discerning that, Lady Darrell asked herself often, "What will Pauline's vengeance be?"

The question puzzled her far more than she would have cared to own. What shape would her vengeance assume? What could she do to avoid it? When would it overtake her?

"Then she would laugh at herself. What was there to fear in the wildly uttered, dramatic threats of a helpless girl? Could she take her husband from her? No; it was not in any human power to do that. Could she take her wealth, title, position from her? No; that was impossible. Could she make her unhappy? No, again; that did not seem to be in her power. Lady Darrell would try to laugh, but one look at the beautiful, proud face, with its dark, proud eyes and firm lips, would bring the coward fear back again.

She tried her best to conciliate her. She was always putting little pleasures, little amusements, in her way, of which Pauline never availed herself. She was always urging Sir Oswald to make her some present or to grant her some indulgence. She never interfered with her; even when suggestions from her would have been useful, she never made them. She was mistress of the house, but she allowed the utmost freedom and liberty to this girl, who never thanked her, and who never asked her for a single favour.

Sir Oswald admired this grace and sweetness in his wife more than he had ever admired anything else. Certainly, contrasted with Pauline's blunt, abrupt frankness, these pretty, bland, suave ways shone to advantage. He saw that his wife did her best to conciliate the girl, that she was always kind and gracious to her. He saw, also, that Pauline never responded; that nothing ever moved her, from the proud, defiant attitude she had from the first assumed.

He said to himself that he could only hope, in time things must alter; his wife's kind caressing ways must win Pauline over, and then they would be good friends.

So he comforted himself, and the edge of a precipice was for a time covered with flowers.

The autumn and winter passed away, springtide opened, fair and beautiful, and Miss Hastings watched her pupil with daily increasing anxiety. Pauline never spoke of her disappointment; she bore herself as though it had never happened, her pride never once giving way; but, for all that, the governess saw that her whole character and disposition was becoming warped. She watched Pauline in fear. If circumstances had been propitious to her, if Sir Oswald would have trusted her, would but have had more patience with her, would but have awaited the sure result of a little more knowledge and experience, she would have developed into a noble and magnificent woman, she would have been one of the grandest Darrells that ever reigned at the old Court. But Sir Oswald had not trusted her; he had not been willing to await the result of patient training; he had been impetuous and hasty, and, though Pauline was too proud to own it, the disappointment preyed upon her till it completely changed her. It was all the deeper and more concentrated because she made no sign.

This girl, noble of soul, grand of nature, sensitive, proud, and impulsive, gave her whole life to one idea—her disappointment and the vengeance due to it; the very grandeur of her virtues helped to intensify her faults; the very strength of her character seemed to deepen and darken the idea over which she brooded incessantly by night and by day.

CHAPTER XXVII.

SIR OSWALD'S DOUBTS.

It was the close of a spring day. Lady Hampton had been spending it at Darrell Court, and General Deering, an old friend of Sir Oswald's, who was visiting in the neighborhood, had joined the party at dinner. When dinner was over, and the golden sunbeams were still brightening the beautiful rooms, he asked Sir Oswald to show him the picture-gallery.

"You have a fine collection," he said—"everyone tells me that; but it is not only the pictures I want to see, but the Darrell faces. I heard the other day that the Darrells were generally allowed to be the handsomest race in England."

The baronet's clear-cut, stately face flushed a little.

"I hope England values us for something more useful than merely handsome faces," he rejoined, with a touch of *hauteur* that made the general smile.

"Certainly," he hastened to say; "but in this age, when personal beauty is said to be on the decrease, it is something to own a handsome face."

The picture gallery was a very extensive one; it was wide and well-lighted, the floor was covered with rich crimson cloth, white statues gleamed from amid crimson velvet hangings, the walls were covered with rare and valuable pictures. But General Deering saw a picture that day in the gallery which he was never to forget.

Lady Hampton was not enthusiastic about art unless there was something to be gained by it. There was nothing to excite her cupidity now, her last niece being married, so her ladyship could afford to take matters calmly, she reclined at her ease on one of the crimson lounges, and enjoyed the luxury of a quiet nap.

The General paused for a while before some of Horco Vernet's battle-pieces; they delighted him. Pauline had walked to the end of the gallery, and Lady Darrell, always anxious to conciliate her, had followed. The picture that struck the General most were the two ladies as they stood side by side—Lady Darrell with the sheen of gold in her hair, the soft luster of gleaming pearls on her white neck, the fairness of her face heightened by the dainty rose-leaf bloom, her evening dress of sweeping white silk setting off the graceful, supple lines of her figure, all thrown into such vivid light by the crimson carpet on which she stood and the background of crimson velvet. Pauline like some royal lady in her trailing black robes, with the massive coils of her dark hair wound round the graceful, haughty head, and her grand face with its dark, glorious eyes and rich ruby lips.

(To be continued.)

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## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

## LOCAL.

The Encenia of Kings College, Windsor, is to be held on Thursday, 25th inst. It promises to be of more than ordinary interest. All friends of old King's ought to be there on Thursday.

Our City Schools are to get their holidays about Friday, 10th prox.

It is said that a Boy's Reformatory will soon be opened at Dutch Village. Funds for this purpose are in the hands of the late Patrick Powers executors. We certainly need one more institution of the kind in Halifax.

The Society for P. C. A., ought to have looked after the dog from "down alongshore," which, having strayed into the city the other day, was by some loafers plied with whiskey, until it became so like a certain class of citizens that it went on a howl. The ferry-man at the arm kindly brought it back to its own dear heath.

We have received the Dalhousie College Calendar for 1885-86. It is neatly printed on first-class paper by the Nova Scotia Printing Co. It contains the examination papers in Law and Arts that were used at the terminal examinations in April last. It announces the acceptance of the Principalship by Prof. Forrest, and the affiliation with Dalhousie of the Halifax Medical College. The Calendar can be obtained from Rev Principal Forrest.

At a meeting of the congregation of Granville St. Baptist Church on Tuesday evening, the question of building a new church, which has been under discussion for years took definite shape. Several resolutions were passed in favor of going on with the work as soon as possible, and speeches were made by the Rev. W. H. Cline, Dr. Parker, and Messrs. Graham and Ackhurst and others. The building will be erected on the corner of Spring Garden Road and Queen Street at an estimated cost of \$25,000.

The Hon. William Frederick DesBarros, ex judge of the Supreme Court, died on Tuesday night at the age of 85. Born in 1800, he was educated at the Halifax Grammar School, and studied Law under Judge Wilkins, father of the late Judge Wilkins, who died recently at Windsor. He was a follower of Joseph Howe, and held under the Howe government the position of Solicitor-General.

"Canada: a ballad in three parts," is the title of a little poem by James Whitman, B. A., which has just been published. It is "dedicated by permission to the Earl of Dufferin." It opens with a description of the wonder and terror of the Indians along the St. Lawrence when they saw, for the first time, European ships approaching. We quote:—

"Then throwing what remained of robe upon his birch canoe,  
He, plunging in the sparkling wave, its crystal backward threw,  
But suddenly a tremor seized those limbs that ne'er had quailed,  
And clammy sweat with icy chill that iron frame assailed;  
"Great Spirit! what is that?" he cried, "far yonder on the sea,  
Like mighty bird with stretching wings and flying fast to me!"

The latter part of the poem deals with the Canada of the present day in a lively and readable style. Altogether this little work well sustains the author's reputation for literary ability.

Monday, 22nd June, is proclaimed a public holiday in the city. Races at Polo Grounds Monday.

The really fine buildings on Granville, corner of Sackville St., that have taken the place of several hovels, are being handsomely painted by David Roche.

The closing exercises of the Halifax School for the Blind were held in the Institution yesterday afternoon. The programme, which was of a varied nature, was successfully carried out and at its close a number of prizes were presented by the President of the Board, J. S. McLean, to those students who had obtained the highest number of marks throughout the term. The limited seating capacity of the school-room in which the exercises were held was quite inadequate to meet the requirements of the visitors. The need of a suitable hall in connection with the establishment was quite evident. The Board of Managers of the Institution are to be congratulated on the satisfactory manner in which the educational, technical and domestic affairs are conducted.

If we can judge from appearances, we would infer, by the last large cargo of coal from the Ontario Mines, C. B., that this colliery is turning out a really superior article. Mr. Alex. McPherson has been appointed manager at the mines, and Mr. Alexander G. Bremner agent for this city.

The communication of "Anti-Sham" has been received; but as the writer does not give us his name in confidence, we cannot publish the same. We are grateful to him for his friendly commendation of the critic.

## FOREIGN.

News has been received at Paris of the death of Admiral Courbet who commanded the French fleet against the Chinese.

Cholera is spreading westward and people are deserting Madrid in thousands. At Castellon and Cartagena many deaths from the terrible disease have already occurred.

Large numbers of the Mahdi's prisoners have become converts to Mahometanism. A letter has been received at Dongola signed by ninety six of them, Greeks, Copts, and Syrians, stating that they are unwilling to leave the Mahdi.

The Marquis of Salisbury has consented to form a new ministry. In the House of Commons on Monday, Gladstone, in answer to a question from Labouchere as to whether Salisbury had only consented when assured of the assistance of the Liberals, said that he was ignorant of any such arrangement.

Prince Frederick Charles, nephew of the Emperor William, died at Potsdam on Monday last at the age of 55. His name is dear to the Germans on account of his brilliant military career. He commanded in the war against Denmark in 1864. During the war of 1866 against Austria he won the great battle of Koniggratz. As leader of the second German army in the Franco-Prussian war, he won the battles of Spiechtern and Doncourt and captured Metz, Orleans and Lo Mans.

The Russian Fleet has taken possession of a port in Corea. The composition of Salisbury's Cabinet has been partially arranged as follows:—

The Marquis of Salisbury, Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary.  
Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer.  
Lord Randolph Churchill, Secretary for India.  
Sir Richard Asheton-Cross, Home Secretary.  
Right Hon. Edward Gibson, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Large amounts of forged Spanish bonds are in circulation in London.

It is reported that the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt will soon marry Princess Hilda of Hainault-Dessau.

The Princess Beatrice is to be married with a good deal of pomp and ceremony. The wedding cake will weigh 250 pounds, and will repose on a pedestal of gold.

The best obtainable statistics show one or more cases of cholera in each of the fifty-one towns scattered among eight provinces along the Mediterranean.

## CANADIAN.

A number of skeletons discovered at Frog Lake seems to indicate that more massacres than we yet know of have taken place there.

Mr. Blake has delivered a six hour speech about the C. P. R.

Premier Norquay, of Manitoba, is mentioned as one of the prominent new men soon to enter the House of Commons at Ottawa. He is a man of tremendous energy.

A fund has been started to secure a proper defence for Louis Riel. The Montreal Catholic clergy refused to help it in any way. This does not look like sympathy for the rebel.

Big Bear's flight to the North was the only step that could have saved him from a humiliating defeat last week.

The Dominion Government is trying to do something for railways in Nova Scotia.

BATTLEFORD, June 16.—General Middleton and staff returned to-night. The rest of the command accompanied him and will be in to-morrow. Eight days hard work has proved fruitless; the country was impassable save to Indians. The troops have done all that mortal men could do and gave up pursuit only when it had become clear they could go no further. There was much misunderstanding about the route, owing to the country being terra incognita. General Middleton advanced eight miles beyond the lake where Steele had fought and had much trouble in crossing the stream between two lakes where the fight occurred. Indians had destroyed every possible means of water transport. However we got across, but found that the Indians had gone. Further on the lake, which is a very long body of water, there Big Bear found 20 or more lodges of Loon Lake Indians whom he induced to join him. They went in such a hurry that they left their nets set. Big Bear had four days good start and we were never nearer to him than twenty to twenty-five miles.

It is understood that the United States Government has approached that of the Dominion with a view to re-adjust and renew the fishery clause of the Treaty of Washington. Negotiations are satisfactorily progressing. We trust a fair Reciprocity will be the result.

Settlers from the United States are coming into British Columbia.

New York Sun says that the late rebellion will advertise the Canadian West all over Europe. French, German and Italian papers have been telling how it should have been settled.

The Dominion Government have received a copy of the Manitoba Exemption Act passed during last session, and will probably decide at once as to whether or not they will disallow it. Long petitions are coming in against the Act, as it leaves Eastern merchants and manufacturers without security for advances made.

A water motor has been attached to the organ of the Presbyterian Church at Windsor.

A movement has been started in Quebec to organize a company to prosecute seal hunting in the Gulf with properly prepared steamers which will engage in the coal trade after the sealing season is over. If successful, operations will be began next spring.



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- 25 octaves " "
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- 20 octaves " "
- 100 qtr casks Scotch and Irish Whiskies,
- 75 " Port and Sherry,
- 75 bbls Gooderham & Worn's Rye,
- 20 " " 7 year old do,
- 15 " " 5 " " do,
- 200 " Bass' Ale, pts and qts,
- 200 " Guinness' Stout, do do,

-IN CASES-

- 200 cases Thom and Cameron's Whiskies,  
(Scotch and Irish in qts and flasks)
  - 200 cases Stewart's Whiskies,
  - 50 " Watson's "
  - 50 " Celtic "
  - 50 " Mackie's "
  - 50 " Williams' "
  - 50 " Bulloch Lades' Special Whisky.
  - 75 " Lochabar "
  - 50 " Baird's "
  - 50 " Kinnahan's L L do.
  - 50 " Geo. Roe's 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> do.
  - 100 " Dunville's qts, flasks, and 1/2 flasks do,
  - 50 " Rye (in qts and flasks) do,
  - 40 " Old Crow Bourbon do,
  - 24 " Hennessy's 1 Star, 2 Star and 3 Star  
Brandy,
  - 200 " Bisquit de Bouche's 1 and 4 Star do (qts,  
flasks and 1/2 flasks),
  - 100 " LeRands' Finest Castillon do (in qts, and  
flasks and 1/2 flasks),
  - 300 " Henke's Gin (green cases),
  - 100 " DeKuyper do, do do,
  - 300 " Key-brand do, do do,
  - 25 " Henkes' do (red cases),
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William Curry,  
Capitalist, Pres. W. C. Co'y.

Shubal Dimock,  
Shipbuilder.

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

John Keith,  
Shipbroker.

**MANUFACTURERS.**

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

Windsor Cotton Co.  
JOHN NALDER, Sec'y.

Windsor Furniture Co.  
MARK CURRY, Manager.

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

Windsor Foundry Co.  
Clarence Dimock, Sec'y.

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

**DRY GOODS.**

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

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

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

Geo. F. Blanchard,  
Dry Goods & Tailoring.

**HARDWARE.**

W. Dimock,  
Hardware & Ship Chandlery.

Wilcox Brothers,  
Wholesale & Retail Hardware.

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

**GROCERIES.**

J. E. Graham,  
Wholesale & Retail Grocer.

Jesse P. Smith,  
Groceries, Flour & Meal.

M. Ward,  
Groceries and Sundries.

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

**STATIONERY.**

M. B. Huestis,  
Pianos & Organs.

**BOOTS, etc.**

A. P. Shand & Co.

**DRUGGISTS.**

John W. Webb,  
Dispensing Chemist.

R. B. Dakin,  
Druggist & Chemist.

**INSURANCE.**

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

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

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

**LAW-FIRMS.**

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

J. W. Ousley,  
Clerk of House Assembly.

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

Charles Edgar DeWolf,  
Judge of Probate.

**MEDICAL.**

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

**HOTELS.**

Clifton.  
JOHN KILCUP, Prop.

Avon,  
JOHN COX, Prop.

Wm. Gibson,  
Newport Station

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

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

D. P. Allison,  
Coal Merchant.

Robert Dore,  
Baker, Fine Pastry.

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

R. Fleming,  
Ladies and Gents Hairdressing.

Geo. A. Heustis,  
Jeweler etc.,

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

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

J. R. Thompson,  
Nurseryman and Fruit Grower.

G. A. Harvie,  
Carver & Picture Frames.

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

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

Dr. Morrison Weeks,  
Brooklyn.

**HANTSPORT.**

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

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

The following are the principal business men of the Town.

E. Churchill & Sons,  
Shipbuilders & Capitalists.

J. E. Newcomb,  
Shipping Trading & Farming.

J. E. North,  
Shipping & Merchandize.

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

J. A. Mumford,  
Milling Machinery.

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

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

Lewis Muttart,  
Harness Making in all branches.

George Brooks,  
Watchmaker and Hair Dresser.

**AMHERST.**

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

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

**BANKS.**

Bank of Picton,  
J. McKEAN, Agent.

**LAW FIRMS.**

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

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

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

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

**MEDICAL FIRMS.**

Dr. E. L. Fuller,  
Dental Surgeon.

**MANUFACTURERS.**

Rhodes Curry & Co.,  
Contractors and Builders.

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

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

Curran Brothers,  
Saw Mills and Lumber.

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

Holmes & Hicks,  
Carriage Factory, Farming Machinery.

James Ritchey,  
Horse Shoer and Jobber.

Joseph Goodwin,  
Horse Showing a specialty.

**MERCHANTS AND TRADERS.**

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

Brightman & Calhoun,  
Bakers, and Grocers Jobbers.

Coates & Bent,  
Sewing Machines and Fancy Goods.

R. McSwain,  
Tailoring and Furnishing Goods.

Edward Lowther,  
Meats, Fish and Vegetables.

Lamy's Hotel,  
CALHOUN & WARD, Prop.

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

Amherst Sentinel,  
Devoted to the County and  
Provincial Interests.



COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL.

The past week has been one of considerable activity in the wholesale grocery trade, and most of our merchants have good reason to be pleased with their sales for that period.

FLOUR continues to decline and is fast getting down to the point from which it started to go up some time ago. There were very heavy stocks here at the time of the rise, and we fear there has been a big hole made in some people's profits.

SUGAR has become very quiet lately, and the excitement has about all cooled down. Most of our heavy buyers having stocked up heavily at the commencement of the advance, are not buying to any extent.

MOLASSES.—There is a good deal of difference of opinion about this article. Advices from the West Indies says the market is going up, and will continue to advance, but there has not been any rise so far here.

TEA.—The English market is getting cleaned out in anticipation of the arrival in August of the new crop, which will be later than usual this year.

BUTTER.—There have been several large importations from Canada lately, and this, together with large quantities of our province make coming to market, has made up considerable stocks to work off.

CHEESE touched bottom about two weeks ago, and since then there has been a sharp advance of one cent to one cent and a half.

Eggs are becoming scarce, and although prices cannot be said to be much higher, still they may go up at any moment, especially as large buyers are beginning to lay in stock to last them over next month.

FISH.—Since our last issue some new codfish have come to market, which were placed at 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 per qtl. The catch of mackerel west of Halifax is very small, and the catch so far east of Halifax, as far as Canso, is small.

Late Boston advices report that little is doing by the mackerel fleet. Sales were 150 bbls. salted mackerel of small size mostly sold at \$2.50 per bbl. out of pickle; fresh are selling at \$1.50 per bbl. to consumers and baiters.

The past week the mackerel fleet landed at Boston 1,700 bbls fresh mackerel, and there arrived during the same time from Nova Scotia 122 bbls. fresh mackerel.

Mackerel imported into Boston from Jan. 1, to June 12 :—

1886. 1884. 1883. 1882.

11,027 bbls. 15,043 bbls. 14,681 bbls. 5,541 bbls.

Gloucester advices up to 15th inst. report all the Banking vessels doing well and many arriving with full fares of codfish, but report nothing favorable from the mackerel fleet.

We cannot learn of any mackerel being taken yet at P. E. Island. Since our last issue the Labrador fishing vessels have sailed, with the hope of doing much better than last year.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

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

JUNE 20, 1885.

GROCERIES.

Table listing prices for various grocery items including Sugar (Porto Rico, Cut Leaf, Standard A, etc.), Tea (Congou, Good, Choice, etc.), and Molasses (Cienfuegos, Trinidad, etc.).

The above quotations are made by a reliable wholesale house.

Table listing prices for various items including Soaps (Ivory bar, Erasive, etc.), Biscuits (Pilot Bread, Boston and This Family, etc.), and Eggs (N. S., etc.).

SUNDRIES.

Table listing prices for sundry items including Maple Sugar, Boneless Fish, Tobacco-Black, etc.

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

POULTRY.

Table listing prices for poultry items including Fowls, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks.

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

FRUIT.

Table listing prices for fruit items including Apples (Gravenstein, Winter-ordinary, etc.).

JOSEPH B. BROWN, 144 Barrington Street, Halifax.

LUMBER.

Table listing prices for various types of lumber including Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, Laths, etc.

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

BREADSTUFFS.

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

Table listing prices for breadstuffs and produce including Flour (Graham, Patent high grades, etc.), Bran, Shorts, Middlings, etc.

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Table listing prices for wool and skins including No. 1 Wool Skins, Season lot, Salted and dry, etc.

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

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