

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages detached/
Pages détachées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Showthrough/
Transparence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents | <input type="checkbox"/> Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure | <input type="checkbox"/> Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées. | Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires: | <input type="checkbox"/> Title page of issue /
Page de titre de la livraison |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Caption of issue /
Titre de départ de la livraison |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Masthead /
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison |

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

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
											✓

THE CRITIC.

The Welfare of the People is the Highest Law.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 3 CTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., JULY 4, 1885.

{ VOL. 2.
No. 27.

CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL	
Reciprocity with J. malca	4
The St. Lawrence Canal Tolls	4
Relics from St. John Island	4
Notes	1, 4
CONTRIBUTED.	
Poetry—Waltung	C. D. R. 7
Odds and Ends	7
Here and There	J. P. G. 8
The Archbishop's New Book	A. Catholic 8
Medical Notes	8
Events and Comments	Veteran 9
Plagiarism	M. 9
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Educating Servants	7
Commercial and Financial	13
Market Quotations	13
Further Doings of the Major	F. Blake Crofton 9
Scientific Clearings	3
Religious	3
Mining	6
Serial	10, 11
Shipping	13
News of the Week	12

The Critic,

Published every Saturday at 101 Hollis Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia,

BY

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

Subscription \$1.50 per annum in advance. Single copies 3 cents.
Remittances should be made to C. F. FRASER, Manager.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Now that the United States markets are closed to the trade of Canadian fish-dealers, the fish-merchants of Halifax should make a vigorous effort to secure the fish-trade in Ontario and Quebec. It may be that the foothold thus secured would be retained even if the Fishery clauses of the Washington treaty be again renewed.

If the business men of Halifax hope to secure the shortest and most direct railway communication between this city and the commercial centres of the Upper Provinces they should do something more than forward to the government copies of resolutions endorsed by the Chamber of Commerce. Every man in Halifax whether engaged in business or not has a direct interest in this Short Line question. Another blunder such as was committed in the building of the Intercolonial Railway would cripple the trade of Halifax for a quarter of a century to come. A joint delegation from the City Council and Chamber of Commerce should proceed to Ottawa at once to press their view of the matter upon the government.

The government have agreed to reduce the canal tolls upon the St. Lawrence route, and should their action be met in a like spirit by the lake and river forwarders, Montreal will be able to retain her pre-eminence as a grain-shipping port. The grain-shippers of Montreal claim that the government should have entirely abolished the canal tolls, but this would mean the writing off of millions of capital as dead expenditure. The forwarders and Montreal shippers must be content now to reduce their own profits if they would have the grain-trade seek an outlet at Montreal.

At present writing, the whereabouts of Big Bear and his warriors are still unknown to General Middleton; there can be no doubt, however, that the crafty chief has retreated to the dense forests of the North in which he can readily escape his pursuers. The supply of animal food in this forest is very limited, and even though their ammunition should hold out, Big Bear and his band must soon surrender or starve.

If the friends of Louis Riel hope to secure reprieve for that arch-rebel, even though the courts of the country should judge him to have been guilty of wilful murder, they are committing a great mistake. The government has done its best to secure his capture, and will not interfere with the sentence which the court may impose upon him.

The one hundred and ninth anniversary of the declaration of Independence which will to-day be celebrated by nearly sixty-million people throughout the United States, marks another milestone in the history of the great American Republic. The Anniversary will no doubt be celebrated in the usual noisy manner of our American cousins, but we rather admire the

enthusiasm which they display upon their natal day, believing as we do that it has done more than anything else to create a common national sentiment. When the first of July, Dominion Day, is celebrated with enthusiasm throughout Canada, we may hope for a similar growth of a national sentiment in this country.

The associated alumni of King's College having elected four governors opposed to the principle of College Confederation, and favorable to the maintenance of King's in Windsor, the people of the Church of England throughout the diocese should be prepared to give them a fair, manly, and liberal support. The governors in themselves cannot be expected to resuscitate Kings, and unless the members of the Church of England are prepared to open their purses, the University must take a secondary place among the educational institutions of this country.

The miserable attempt to injure the reputation of Revd. Allan Simpson by charging him with being guilty of plagiarism, will do more to increase the popularity of that gentleman than would columns of fulsome praise. The charge was false and he who made it must have known it so to be, otherwise his pitiable ignorance may serve as a cloak to conceal him from well merited scorn. Thought is the property of him who can entertain it, and of him who can adequately place it.

When our volunteers come home we should be prepared to give them a hearty and enthusiastic reception, such a reception as would indicate our pride in the Halifax corps. It is true our men have not been called upon to face the enemy in the open field, but they have nevertheless been exposed to the inclemency of the weather and have suffered all of the privations and hardships of the soldier's life, and this they have done without a murmur. Let us then recognize their patriotism and patience displayed by them in a manner becoming the citizens of an important garrison town.

In a late issue of the *Toronto Week*, we notice an able article upon Imperial Federation, written by Hon. J. W. Longley of this city. The writer, it appears, while quite willing to discuss the feasibility of Imperial Union, did not in any way hold himself bound to the principle. In our opinion Mr. Longley acted wisely in thus refusing to bind himself hand and foot to the deck of a rudderless phantom ship, which is liable to be carried hither and thither by the currents of popular opinion. If the advocates of Imperial Federation hope for ultimate success, they should at least formulate a scheme which would be acceptable alike to Englishman, Scotchman, Australian and Canadian. Free trade between all parts of the British Empire, and the imposition of customs duties upon all foreign imports are the keel and keelson of the Imperial ship of State, and until these are laid, it is but folly to hope to see the ship completed and glide smoothly from her launch ways.

A marvellous amount of jobbery seems to have been carried on in the Navy Department of the United States under Robeson and Chandler. The Court of Inquiry at Washington, in the case of the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, has found that Paymaster Smith has been grossly negligent and culpably inefficient—"has favored contractors to the detriment and loss of the Government, has violated the laws regulating his official duties and has been otherwise unfaithful to his trusts." A court-martial has been ordered, and we shall probably soon hear groans over "official abuses," "desperate grabbing," &c. Secretary Whitney says that he will probe the rotten spot to the bottom.

James G. Blaine says he will still be one of the leaders of the Republican party. Whereupon the *New York World* observes:—"Considering where he led the party last fall the intelligence is not so cheering as it might be. But it is pleasant to learn further that when he finishes his book he proposes to take a long rest."

A correspondent of the *Boston Traveller*, says that if the fish-dealers of the Maritime Provinces want a monopoly of the Quebec and Ontario markets they can easily secure it for the remainder of this year. One reason for this is that a duty has been imposed on fish imported into Canada from the United States.

The credit of Canada in the money markets has been steadily increasing for some years, and the announcement of Sir Leonard Tilley's success in London will not create any great surprise. At the same time it must be gratifying to every patriotic Canadian to feel that the public credit of the Dominion stands upon such a satisfactory foundation. A few weeks ago Sir Leonard Tilley succeeded in converting \$25,000,000 of debt, bearing five per cent. into bonds for the same amount bearing four per cent. thus effecting an annual saving of \$250,000. He has since floated a new loan of nearly \$20,000,000 at the same rate of interest, and at a premium of about two per cent. We congratulate the Minister of Finance upon the result of these two negotiations.

SCIENTIFIC GLEANINGS.

RESTORING DISCOLOURED PRINTING PAPER.

Printed paper, in books or engravings, may be whitened when stained or discoloured by first being dampened with pure, clean water, then dipping into a solution of chloride of lime; withdrawn from the latter solution, the stained portion must be passed through water mixed with hydrochloric acid; lastly, the paper so treated has to be passed through pure water until every trace of acid is removed. The process may be still further improved by dipping the paper into a weak solution of antichlor and again thoroughly washing in clean water before finally drying. Only rare and valuable books are worth the trouble of prolonged treatment, which on account of the very fragile nature of the paper, requires the utmost care and some skill in handling. In the great majority of cases the stains may be obliterated by simply exposing them, after being moistened, to the fumes of burning sulphur, and afterwards passing the portions treated through pure water. Under all circumstances care must be taken to prevent permanent injury to the paper by rough and hasty handling.—*Boston Jour. Com.*

TEST FOR LUBRICATING OIL.

Place a single drop of each of the different kinds to be compared in a line across the end of a piece of plate glass about 24 inches long, one end being placed six or eight inches higher than the other, to form an inclined plane. The drops of oil run down the inclined plane in a race with each other. The quality of the oil for lubricating purposes is shown by the distance travelled and the trace left by the drops. Thus on the first day, sperm oil will be found to be in the rear, but it will in time overtake the rest, and retain its power of motion after other oils have dried up. A light-bodied oil flows quickly like water, but also dries, whereas what is needed is a good body compared with a limpid flow. Many oils have a good body but have a tendency to gum, which will be distinctly shown on the glass.—*Chemical Review.*

READY-MADE WOODEN HOUSES.

Ready-made wooden houses, imported from America, says the *Engineer*, are selling as a novelty at Buenos Ayres. The demand for habitations at that place has been so great that the provincial government could not wait for the slow process of brick and mortar; hence ready-made houses had to be imported. The price charged for them is said to be so reasonable, that should they meet the expectations of the Argentine people, it is anticipated that a large trade in them will be done. The only fear seems to be that, owing to the heavy south-west winds which attack "La Plata," the ready-made houses may be blown away.

THE ALCOHOLIC DISEASE.

An examination of alcoholic intemperance in its origin can only terminate in one result—that is, in the conviction that it belongs, both physically and morally, to the class of fermentative or zymotic diseases. No mere deprivation of natural appetite will produce it; never does it exhibit itself till alcohol has been consumed; and what is especially to be remarked is, that alcohol acts in the production of the intemperate habit by poisoning the blood and arresting the healthy operation of the nervous system. It attacks the higher faculties; those qualities which give a moral tone, and lead man up to true happiness and a virtuous life. It dethrones reason, and retrogrades its victim to the level of the brute.

In this manner, and in no other, the craving for alcoholic drinks is produced—which is always a physical malady in its inception—until by continuous indulgence it takes a settled and chronic form, leading its victims through the stages of *mania a potu*, *dipsomania epilepsii*, and numerous forms of mental and physical depravity.—*Quarterly Journal*

COST OF GAS AND ELECTRICITY IN NEW YORK.

Stephen McCormick, Secretary of the Gas Commission has reported to the city of New York regarding the relative cost of gas and electricity for lighting streets. The city has 647 electric lights, costing annually \$165,308.50. These displaced 3,016 gas lamps, costing \$52,780. The Common Council has requested that 2,093 additional electric lights be put in use, displacing 5,345 gas lamps. The cost of these electric lights will be \$534,761.50 a year, while the gas lamps over the same area cost \$93,537.50. Should the additional electric lights be authorized, there will be on Manhattan Island 2,740 electric lights, costing \$700,070, and 13,085 gas lamps, costing \$232,986.50. As the cost of lighting the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards is \$117,630, the entire cost of lighting the city would be \$1,950,686.50. Mr. McCormick says that it would not be wise to remove the gas lamps in areas covered by electric lights, as there might be emergencies that would compel the city to use gas. He has not discovered any advantage that the electric light possesses except instantaneous lighting. The Gas Commission is now considering proposals from gas and electric light companies for lighting streets and public buildings for the ensuing year.

A wonderful engineering exploit is proposed in Italy, where they talk of throwing a bridge over the Straits of Messina that separate Sicily from Italy. A place where the channel is 2½ miles wide and 361 deep is selected. Two piers will support a viaduct of rails 328 feet above the water.

A paper chimney fifty feet high has been erected at Breslau.

JUST PUBLISHED!

SKETCHES IN NOVA SCOTIA,

[No. 2.]

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

MORTON'S, 90 Granville Street

Sketch No. 3 will be of Lunenburg.

TO FARMERS.

LOBSTER GUANO.

This concentrated, powerful and valuable fertilizer is now shipped at \$27 per ton of 2000 lbs. ex barrels or half c. b. from wharf at Cape Canis. Orders for next season are booked from this date at the Halifax Agency, No. 67 Hollis Street. One ton of this Guano spread broadcast on a field with a sowing drill or otherwise, is equal in effect to fifty tons of common fertilizer waste, as now used, but has no pernicious emanation nor unpleasant odor. It being a fine, dry and soluble powder, its action and assimilation are immediate.

For further particulars apply to above address or P.O. Box 110.

TABLE D'HOTE

Every Day from 1 to 3.

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

Within 30 yards from Post Office and Dartmouth Ferry.
TERMS REASONABLE.

ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL,

Water Street, Halifax.

D. BRUSSARD, } Proprietors.
C. ARCOIN, }

J. R. SITEMAN,

115 and 117 Upper Water Street,

OFFERS FOR SALE

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

STATIONERY! STATIONERY!

B. GLADWIN,

Has returned to the old stand,

90 GRANVILLE STREET,

vacated one night when the shop was on fire, and will be glad when you

CALL AND SEE HIM!

ALEX. MacDONALD,

Barrister, Attorney, Notary, &c.

134 Hollis Street,

HALIFAX, N. S.

VINEGAR! VINEGAR!

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

The Purest Vinegar offered to the Public. (Extract from Dominion government's official report on the adulteration of food.) DEPARTMENT OF ISLAND REVENUE, 1883 VINEGAR.—I think it my duty to mention a sample which was of a remarkably pure quality. It came from the factory of E. & A. ROBITAILLE, of Quebec, and contained 8.23 of acetic acid. It is undoubtedly the best, the purest and most commendable Vinegar I ever came across. (Signed) M. FISIT, M. D.

JUST RECEIVED.

Boys' Suits from \$1.25 upwards.
Infants' Robes, with Bonnet, \$2.25.—ALSO—
Children's Dresses, Trous, Pinafores, Aprons, &c.At
R. F. McCOLL'S,
232 Argyle Street North Colonial Market.THOS. P. CONNOLLY,
CENTRAL BOOK STORE,CORNER OF
George and Granville Streets.

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

BOOKS,

in all departments of Literature.

STATIONERY

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

FASHIONABLE STATIONERY

Is made a particular item.

SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS and

ROOM PAPER,

A large stock of each line always on hand.

THOS. P. CONNOLLY.

EYE, EAR and THROAT.

J. R. McLEAN,

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

CHEAP MUSIC BOOKS.

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

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

W. H. FRY,

262 South Street,

TEACHER PHONOGRAPHY.

Lessons by Mail.

W. W. Howell & Co.

MACHINISTS,

Manufacturers of

Steam Engines, Pumps,

Mill Machinery,

Shafting, Pulleys, etc.

121 to 125 Lower Water St.,

HALIFAX, N. S.

THE CLUB RESTAURANT,

Granville Street,

Next Door to Herald Office.

Most Central and Convenient Lunch

Rooms in the City.

ENGLISH ALE, DOMESTIC ALE,

AND NEW YORK LAGER.

Keep only
one Quality

THE BEST!

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

JOHN BOWEN,

Book & Job Printer,

Queen Buildings, (2nd Floor.)

CORNER HOLLIS and PRINCE STS.,
HALIFAX, N. S.

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

RELIGIOUS.
CATHOLIC.

VIENNA, June 26.—The Catholic bishops of Austria have issued a manifesto to the faithful warning them against increasing skepticism, secret societies and the influence of the anti religious press, which are undermining the church. The bishops followed the manifesto with a memorial asking the government to legislate with the view of protecting the church from adverse influences.

The commencement exercises of Mount St. Vincent Academy took place on July 2nd. A large number of clergymen, and between two hundred and three hundred visitors attended. The St. Vincent is evidently a flourishing institution.

PROGRESS OF THE FAITH.—Notwithstanding the persecutions that have raged in China during the past year, the faith has made even greater progress than in preceding years. In the twenty-five Vicariates or Apostolic Prefectures under the jurisdiction of the College of Foreign Missions in Paris, there have been no less than 16,185 abjurations of pagans, and 300 reconciliations of converts from heresy; 129,678 children of pagans have been baptized *in articulo mortis*. The latter act can be best understood by those who remember that there are twenty-nine bishops and 693 missionaries amongst a Catholic population of 861,000 neophytes and 22,000,000 souls. The prayers of these children and the blood of French missionaries will, it may be confidently hoped, continue to draw upon France that blessing which the events of every day prove that Catholic nation to merit. It is a consoling reflection that the country from which the bitterest enemies of religion sprang is the chief nursery of modern martyrs and confessor.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Lord Bishop has returned from his Confirmation tour in the South and West of the Province. He looks well after his protracted labours.

The parish of Dartmouth has not yet decided on its new rector, but is considering the many applications which have been sent in. It is rumoured that the talented and popular rector of St. Mark's has been tendered the post.

The Rev. John Harrison, of King's College has been appointed to Fal-mouth, in succession to Prof. Wilson.

The examinations lately conducted at King's College show very good work done by the students who have graduated. The classical and divinity papers were excellent, and for the first time in some years, first-class honours were taken in science, the student who took them, Mr. A. Dimock, of Windsor, taking his Degrees of B. E., and B. A., at the same time and both in honours.

It is the general opinion that the victory at the late meeting of the Alumni of King's College was won by the Confederationists. One gentleman who intended to give the matter its quietus, saved it by moving that it be considered that day three months. In the meantime the matter will be thoroughly ventilated in every way, much to the advantage of the movement for union.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has withdrawn a grant of £450 sterling from the Diocese for next year. This will compel the Church people to subscribe that amount in addition to what they at present make up for the support of Home Missions. Happily they are able and willing to do so.

PRESBYTERIAN

Owing to the enormous amount of Foreign and Domestic missionary work performed last year by the Presbyterian General Assembly of the United States the expenditure exceeded the receipts by \$100,000. Dr. John Hall's Church has started the special collections which are to be made in order to pay off the debt by contributing about \$15,000.

The English Presbyterian Church is about to establish a mission in the Holy Land. The United Presbyterian Church of Scotland is to provide the necessary funds.

Rev. T. A. Nelson has accepted the call to the Windsor congregation and will be inducted on the 14th inst.

A new church is in course of erection at Port Hastings, C. B. The church building which is being built at Dorchester, N. B., will in all probability be opened this month.

BAPTIST.

According to the annual report, Wm. Spurgeon's colporteurs sold books, pamphlets and tracts to the amount of £9,000. Seventy-eight men were employed.

A very successful bazaar was held by the ladies of Granville St. Church, on Tuesday last in the school-room.

Rev. E. G. Sibley, who has been for some years pastor of a Baptist Church at Banning, South California, intends returning to Nova Scotia.

METHODIST.

The Wesleyan Conference of South Africa has 336 chapels, and 901 preaching stations, 106 European, and 80 native ministers, 408 day schools and 1,670 Sabbath-school teachers, 1,336 local preachers and 1,932 class leaders, 3,942 English and 18,874 native members. The scholars in the Sabbath-school number 18,180.

The N. B., and P. E. I. Conference have decided that a re-hearing be had in the case of Rev. D. D. Currie.

HALIFAX LINE OF STEAMERS.

SS. DAMARA, 1,770 tons gross register, 200 horse power, Capt. C. W. McMullen.

SS. ULUNDA, 1,770 tons gross register, 200 horse power—Capt. S. R. Hill. Built at Glasgow, Scotland 1883, 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 call as follows—Wood & Co.'s Wharf, (weather etc., permitting), to

BOSTON AND HAVRE.

BOSTON SERVICE. (ONE NIGHT AT SEA.) HALIFAX TO BOSTON.

Tuesday, 6th June at 12 noon
Tuesday, 16th June at 12 noon
Tuesday, 23rd June at 12 noon

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

FARES.
Single—1st Cabin, with State Room, £8, return \$12
Single—Intermediate, with State Room, £6, return \$10.
Steerage—Single, \$4.
It is expected the passage from Halifax to Boston will be made in 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, 31st 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, \$30; Return \$70.
For Freight, etc., apply to
A. C. LOMBARD AND SONS,
53 State Street, Boston,
E. FICQUET, Havre
Or to
JOS. WOOD, Halifax, N.S.

TREMONT HOTEL, TRURO.

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

TRANSIENT BOARDERS.

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

CHARLES A. GRAHAM, Proprietor.

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

Summer Arrangements. COMMENCING JUNE 1ST.

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

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

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

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

ALEX. G. BREMNER

Commission Merchant

GENERAL AGENT.

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

Consignments respectfully solicited. OFFICE,

18 Bedford Row, Halifax.

MRS. HODGSON,

FANCY BAKER,

33—Barrington Street,—33

Really Choice Home-Made Pastry, Jellies and Jams.

CONFECTIONERY carefully made.

TO GOLD MINERS, LUMBERMEN, &c.

We offer For Sale, a good Second-Hand Portable STEAM ENGINE,

With Locomotive-Pattern Boiler, 15 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.

MACDONALD & CO.,

HALIFAX, N. S.

H. F. WORRALL,

Shipping & Commission Merchant

700 bbls Am. and Canadian FLOUR, Patents and Choice Patents
125 bbls American K. D. MEAL
50 bbls P. E. Island MESS and P. M. PORK
25 bbls PLATE BEEF
Puns Molasses, blbls Sugar
blbls Bread, bxs 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!

HANTSPOFT, 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 BRUSSELLS,

With Borders to match, in elegant designs for Drawing and Dining.

Largest Handsome, and Best Stock of

TAPESTRY,

All Wool and Three Ply CARPETS ever shown in this city

Unions, Hems 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.

THE CRITIC.

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

HALIFAX, N. S., SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1885.

RECIPROCIETY WITH JAMAICA.

The hearty reception accorded the delegates from Jamaica by the business men in the principal cities of the Dominion, gives promise that some definite action will be taken by the Dominion government, with respect to reciprocal trade relations with the Island. At the present time, Canadian exporters control about one fourth of the trade of Jamaica, and as the present consumption of Canadian products by the people of Jamaica would, in all probability be trebled, were the proposals of the delegates agreed to by the government, there can be no doubt that it would be to the advantage of the people of Canada to have these proposals ratified. The present population of Jamaica, consisting of about 600,000 souls, are suffering from the restrictions of a tariff, by which the price of the necessities of life is raised so as practically to handicap productive labor. The duty of eight shillings per barrel upon flour prevents the negroes from purchasing the quality and the quantity of that staple, which they would undoubtedly do, were its cost not so great, and its removal would have a direct beneficial influence upon the trade of Canadian flour dealers. The ratification of the agreement would, however, diminish our Custom's Revenue by upwards of \$600,000 annually, which decrease would have to be made up by increased duties upon other articles, and should a similar treaty be made with British Guiana and the remaining Islands of the West Indies, a further loss in revenue of \$2,400,000 would be entailed, making in all about \$3,000,000, or about one tenth of the yearly revenue of Canada. If, in obtaining for Canada the privileges of extended trade relations with the West Indies, the government can secure for the Dominion a comparative monopoly of the trade of the British West Indies, the loss of revenue would in a short time be more than counterbalanced by the increased purchasing power of the people, consequent upon the revival of business.

THE ST. LAWRENCE CANAL TOLLS.

The immensity of Canadian lake and river navigation, and its importance to the commercial prosperity of the Upper Provinces, is patent to anyone who has spent even a few hours among the quays of Montreal. In order to build up this commerce, about twenty million dollars have been expended in canals, while many other millions have gone to construct the miles of wharfs which line the banks of the St. Lawrence, to erect elevators, or to build fleets of tugs, barges, and steamers for the forwarding of grain. It is no wonder, then, that the business men of Montreal and the owners of lake vessels should feel alarmed just now at the condition and prospects of the carrying trade. Boston, New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, take away from the Montreal route a large share of the grain produced in the North Western States. The alleged cause of this is that the price of grain sent by the St. Lawrence route is increased by canal tolls and harbor dues, while New York is favored by the absence of tolls on the Erie Canal, and the other American cities by the present railway war. A deputation from the Montreal Board of Trade has urged upon Mr. Pope, Minister of Railways and Canals, the advisability of reducing the tolls on the St. Lawrence canals. Mr. Pope argued that the rates charged by forwarders, particularly those between Kingston and Montreal, are unduly high. The forwarders offered to reduce their charges three-eighths of a cent per bushel if canal tolls were abolished and harbor dues reduced to one-eighth of a cent. Mr. Pope promised that the question should receive careful consideration, but warned the deputation against expecting anything more than a temporary reduction. Much controversy has already taken place on the subject, and, as might be expected, the government has come in for a good share of abuse. Certainly the case is a serious one and calls for special measures. There are said to be fifty barges lying idle at Kingston, while the vessels on the Canadian lakes are not paying expenses. But it is unreasonable for the forwarders, whose interests are most directly involved, to expect all, or practically all, of the salutary measures to come from the government. They must themselves make a change in rates in order to divert trade again into the St. Lawrence. That they can afford to do this appears unquestionable when we compare the rates on the St. Lawrence either with those on the lakes or those on the Erie Canal. Wheat is carried from Chicago to Kingston, nearly 1,000 miles, for 3½ cents per bushel not including canal tolls; from Kingston to Montreal, 180 miles, the freight is 2½ cents a bushel. Again, by the Erie Canal, wheat is carried 400 miles for 3½ cents, or one cent more than it costs to carry it 180 miles below Kingston. This difference becomes even more striking when we consider that on the Erie Canal, the boats hold only 8000 bushels and are drawn by horses, while on the St. Lawrence the barges carry 20,000 bushels each, and are towed by steam tugs. We may be allowed to quote from the Montreal Herald on this subject:—

"Although we advocate doing away with the canal tolls and making the harbor dues on grain exported as low as they can possibly be made, we cannot be blind to the possibility that the Government may make reductions in canal tolls and harbor dues with no other result than to add to the profits of the forwarders. In view of this not by any means improbable result,

the Government have been wise in acting cautiously in this matter and in requiring some guarantee that the whole community will reap the advantage of any reductions they may make.

RELICS FROM SABLE ISLAND.

A few days ago we had the pleasure of an interview with the Rev. Wm. Almon Desbrisay who has been resident missionary upon Sable Island for the past four years, having returned but recently to Nova Scotia. Mr. Desbrisay has brought home a most interesting collection of large pictures, relics, old coins, curiosities and mementoes. In fact he has brought Sable Island to Halifax, and should he conclude to give a lecture in the city, his illustrated chart will enable our citizens to obtain an accurate knowledge of that far famed Island, without themselves going there, which no doubt would be preferable to many. The Revd. gentleman was gratefully spoken of here, in connection with the wreck of the lost Amsterdam, or account of the manner in which he befriended the ship-wrecked passengers. He is in the front rank of all those who love works of mercy and self-sacrifice, and while others at home have prayed for "those in peril on the sea," he has taken them in his care and given them food and shelter. Mr. Desbrisay has labored hard to promote the spiritual welfare of the forty souls upon Sable Island, and has likewise given instruction to the children in the schools, of which there are three in number, with an aggregate attendance of twenty pupils, the Rev. gentleman spending four months of the year at each of the three stations upon the Island. Among the coins found by him may be mentioned a copper coin having upon it the head of Henry VI, King of England and France, coined before Columbus discovered America. A silver coin of Louis XIII, date obliterated, probably date about 1610. The famous Cardinal Richelieu was then at the height of his power. A copper coin worn smooth by the action of the waves, the stamp and date being completely obliterated. A Spanish Piston, upon which is stamped a representation of the head of King Philip II. A Pine-tree shilling, from the old Puritan colony of Massachusetts, dated 1652, 31 years after the arrival of the Mayflower. A French copper coin of Louis XVI. A copper coin of the old Republic of France. Small gold Portuguese coin of 1724. A hasp of a trunk taken from the wreck of the Princess Amelia, 1803, likewise old military buttons from same wreck. A brass button stamped Nova Scotian Provincials. The Nova Scotian Provincials, it will be remembered, took part in the siege of Louisburg. Relics from wreck of Princess Amelia, including old keys, dinner forks and other articles. Silver desert knives taken from the wreck of the squadron of the Duke D'Anville. This squadron was sent out by France to recapture Louisburg. A small and odd-looking hatchet found buried in the timbers of Smoky Hut. It was in this hut that Lieut. Torrance declares that he saw the ghost of Mrs. Copeland.

We have devoted space to the enumeration of a few of the relics and coins found by the Revd. Mr. Desbrisay, knowing the widespread interest that all Nova Scotians have in anything which relates to Sable Island, the grave-yard of the Atlantic. We trust that Mr. Desbrisay's collection of curiosities will be exhibited in all parts of the Province, and have no doubt that the heart of many an antiquarian would be made glad by the sight of them.

General Gordon was a true philanthropist, a true lover of mankind; and the wide-spread sorrow which was universally manifested at the time of his death was quite as much a tribute to his noble characteristics as it was an expression of grief at his untimely death. Gordon loved the poor, and the children of the poor, and he ever strove to better their condition. His friends and admirers in England have determined to establish a Military Training-Camp for boys, as a memorial of the heroism and virtues of the Hero of Khartoum. Gordon himself anticipated founding such a school as the one now being formed, and the memorialists in thus carrying out his original design are doubly honouring the hero. The Gordon Boys' Camp will doubtless prepare many a lad for a useful life in the military service of his country, and save many from lives of idleness and vice. The Industrial School of Halifax is doing a similar work among the refractory youths of this city, and its claim to the liberal support of the public is beyond question.

The people of Spain are panic stricken owing to the spread of cholera in their midst, and the experiment of inoculating for the prevention of this dread scourge has met with frantic opposition. The Spaniard of to-day has more faith in the efficacy of mystical charms than he has in the promulgation of scientific truth, or in the demonstration of the success or failure of an experiment. Many of the leading medical men of Spain believe that inoculation would be quite as sure a preventive of cholera as of small-pox; there is, however, this difference: as small-pox rarely attacks the same person more than once, forestalling it by inoculation appears to be reasonable; but human beings may be affected by cholera several times, and therefore the forestalling of it by inoculation would appear to be useless.

The United States authorities have determined to establish a strict quarantine along the boundary line in order to prevent the spread of small-pox. This disease now being somewhat prevalent in the Province of Quebec, Canada should likewise insist upon placing in quarantine the host of American tramps, who during the summer months cross the border in order to enjoy the cool and refreshing breezes, and at the same time impose upon the credulity and generosity of a liberal and kind-hearted people. Reciprocity in small-pox is certainly undesirable, but jug-headed free trade in tramps is likewise unpleasant.

MINING.

The following apply for incorporation under Joint Stock Co.'s Act., to be known as the Cowan Gold Mining Co., capital \$81,000, in 640 shares; head office at Yarmouth, viz.: Hon. Lorin E. Baker, David Cowan, Stephen C. Northup, Abel C. Robbins, Edgar K. Spinney, all of Yarmouth; Wm. Cowan, of Lynn, Mass., Edward Viets, James D. Dennee, John Wentworth Moody, Joseph R. Wyman, Thomas B. Crosby, all of Yarmouth, the first three named being the first directors.

Mr. J. E. Hardman, manager of the Oldham Gold Mine has just returned from an extended trip to Boston and other cities in the United States. He feels well after his trip and looks well.

MONTAGUE.—We understand that the Block of areas adjoining the Albion Property in this District, and under lease to Messrs. Sutherland and Eaton, will this summer be prospected. It is known to contain more than one valuable lode; and gold washings, which were some years ago procured in it, produced some handsome returns to tributors. Its present valuation is from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

PEMBROKE.—Prospecting for manganese is now being vigorously carried on upon the property of the New York company, under the able management of Mr. Frank Ward.

TENNICAPE.—Work has again been commenced in the manganese mines of Mr. Joseph Stephens, and we understand that there is every prospect of a paying yield.

Hon. E. L. Baker brought into town last week from the Yarmouth gold mines, two handsome bricks, the larger of which weighed 57 ounces.

YARMOUTH.—Just now gold forms the topic of conversation throughout the county of Yarmouth. When it is remembered that gold mines have not only been discovered, but are actually being worked here, which in richness of returns equal anything before seen in this Province, it is not surprising that great interest should be taken in the matter.

At the Reeves mine, where gold was originally discovered, a large amount of money, between \$6,000 and \$7,000, we understand, has been spent in prospecting. Several deep shafts have been sunk and about eighty tons of quartz are now on the surface. The work of prospecting was carried on all winter and all the best "sights," or pieces of quartz plainly showing gold, have been removed. Notwithstanding this copious "sampling" a small quantity of the broken rock which was put through the Cowan stamp mill yielded a return which warrants the crushing of all the quartz now on the surface, and work on the leads has been resumed.

In the Cowan mine, work has been vigorously carried forward, and so far the mill returns show that 11½ tons of quartz and 6½ tons of slate, which was connected with the leads, was crushed, yielding 115 ounces of gold. The first bar weighed 67½ ounces, the second (brought to town on Monday) 47½ ounces. They were both on exhibition at Mr. Northup's shop yesterday. These two bars of gold are valued at \$2,300 and the actual cost of production (not including interest on capital) was \$400. Seventeen men, all told, are now employed in and about the mine, and five more practical miners are expected there to-day. They are coming from Goldenville, a mining district in the Eastern part of the Province.

Mr. Robt. Allen some time ago, discovered that there was a large deposit of sand, yielding gold, at Little River. He has got Messrs. Decamp and Fuller, two American gentlemen to go into a thorough prospecting of the place with him, to ascertain whether the gold can be obtained from this alluvial deposit in paying quantities. They have put up a small steam amalgamating mill in the woods by the brook on the road leading from Little River to Plymouth. If the sand proves paying there will be a fortune in it as there are hundreds of thousands of tons of it there, only two or three feet below the surface.—*Yarmouth Times.*

There are leases of copper areas taken up in Cape Breton aggregating 5 square miles. We have visited some of these properties and we venture to express the opinion that they only require suitable machinery to bring out rich returns. Reliable correspondence relative to mining property cannot always be secured, we can recommend Messrs. J. E. Burchell, H. R. McKenzie, and G. L. Burchell of Sydney, as reliable persons with whom to correspond relative to the copper mines of Cape Breton.

The following are the yields of some of our gold mines as returned to the Mines Office during last year:—

Mine.	Month.	Tons Crushed.	Yield. oz.	dwt.
Carribon	November	255	212	3
Dars Hill	September	950	485	
Fifteen Milo St.	November	201	29	
Montague	September	1059	228	
Renfrow	December	393	152	
Tangier	March	223	172	
Unisacko	September	147	129	

A "SOFT SNAP."—"Is there any game hereabout?" asked a wandering huntsman of a native Kentuckian.

"Game! Well, I should remark. Up on the hill that you will find a good game of poker, an' down in the hollow that you can stumble onto a game of sevenup. Let me put you onto a snap, stranger."

NEW SPRING GOODS.

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

NOW OPENING AT

B. A. SMITH'S,

33, 35 and 37 GEORGE STREET.

TO ARRIVE DAILY.

FRESH SALMON!

Also, from Smoke-House SMOKED SALMON, CHOICE SUGAR CURED HAMS and BACON
H. COOK, 60 Barrington Street

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING A book of 100 pages. The best book for an advertiser to consult, be he experienced or otherwise. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in it the information he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, or can be made to do so by slight changes easily arrived at by correspondence. 140 editions have been issued. Sent post-paid, to any address for 19 cents. Write to GLO. P. ROWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 105 Spruce St., Printing House Sq., New York.

ROBERT WALLACE

Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS AND PLATED WARE.

FINE WATCH REPAIRING done on the premises by competent workmen Agent for the New Williams and American SEWING MACHINES. Sewing Machines repaired, oil, needles and parts furnished. OPTICAL GOODS a specialty, with special prices to traders and country dealers:

194 Upper Water St., 194. HALIFAX, N. S.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

Burns & Murray.

Stock for SPRING and SUMMER complete in all Departments.

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

FIFTEEN CENTS will give quite a Dinner. Open from 5 a. m., to 11 p. m. J. MCKINLEY, Late Chief Cook H. M. S. Northampton, Manager.

OLD SOUTH TEA STORE, [Established 1798.]

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

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

Refined Sugars!

THE Halifax Sugar Refining Co., (Limited.)

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

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

SOLE AGENCY

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

THE STANDARD PIANOS OF THE WORLD.

UNRIVALLED! WITHOUT PEERS OR COMPETITORS!

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

Besides a magnificent assortment of American, German and Canadian makes, at great variety of prices

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

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

S. SICHEL & CO., 83 Hollis Street.

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.

HAMS! BACON! CHEESE! ONIONS!

JUST RECEIVED. 250 Canned "California" Hams 700 rolls Spiced Bacon 100 very Fine New Cheese 100 tubs New "Eastern Townships" Butter 20 cases Am. Lard 3, 5, and 10lb. tins 20 boxes Bermuda Onions 100 cases Canned Beef, Lard, Tongue, &c. For sale low by CHAS. H. HARVEY, 10 and 12 Sackville Street.

FURTHER DOINGS OF THE MAJOR.

By F. BLAKE CROFTON.

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

HEROES AT BAY.

We had halted on a perfectly level plain—my two trusty servants and I. Having watered our horses, we had tied the reins to some stunted shrubs (the only ones in sight), and left our rifles leaning against a branch. We were drinking, and washing our parched faces, and generally luxuriating, in a brook a few rods away.

Our pleasure was interrupted by a terrified snort from one of the horses, and we saw the three brutes plunging and straining to get away in our direction, and glancing behind them as they struggled. Long before we could reach them they had all three snapt their reins and galloped close by us at a truly magnificent pace. They had carefully concealed their speed before, had these dark horses.

Glancing back beyond the bushes, we saw the cause of their hurry and dismay. Far away on the plain a beast was approaching us. Not in a stealthy, stalking, felino manner; but in a bounding, boisterous, straightforward style—like a British lion, or traditional lion of the old school. And the king of beasts indeed it was, as an appalling roar made us presently aware. Gradually the outlines and colour of a black-maned lion became defined.

I made my successive observations on the run. In fact we were all running over since our horses had stampeded. "I galloped, Dirk galloped, we galloped all three." Not that either of my negro servants was really named Dirk—ono being Jumbo and the other Gumbo. But a fast line may give some idea of our travelling gait. The lion, however, ran faster than us all, and his form grew larger and larger, and plainer and plainer.

Not having quite recovered from a sprained ankle, I began to suffer acute pain after a time. I was now the hindmost, and felt that I was the one destined to be caught. Just about this time it dawned upon me that it was a base and shameful thing to run away. At first I had been running too fast to think of this.

I was now purposing to appeal to the manhood of my men not to flee so ignominiously from a brute beast. I was about to suggest that, if we all stood boldly in a row, the lion would only eat one of us—even if we could not overawe him by our human eyes. To my wonder and admiration, Jumbo, who was the foremost of us, halted and made a similar proposal of his own accord! And Gumbo, who was close behind him, seconded it! They would not leave their lame master to be devoured, they exclaimed. Their flight, they said, was a weakness of which they were ashamed. And the nobility of their sentiments was only the more touching from the quaint, broken English in which they expressed themselves.

"Nay, my faithful servants! I will not accept this sacrifice," I said, or rather sobbed, for I was really thrilled by their heroic devotion. "I have faced as great dangers before, and come off unscathed. Leave me to my destiny!"

My words were bolder than my thoughts just then; but I would not be outdone in chivalry by two niggers.

I did not reflect that these trusted servants had taken off their shoes to wade in the brook, and had not time to put them on again. Nor did I observe that their feet were burned and blistered, and bleeding from the hot, rough sand. It was no time to notice such seeming trifles.

The lion was perhaps a quarter of a mile away when we halted and began our rapid colloquy. He was now hardly two hundred yards from us. Finding my negroes resolved to stay, I proposed that we should stand in a row, as far apart as possible, to further the escape of the two of us who should not be seized first. But the devotion of the gallant fellows waxed warmer and warmer. They insisted upon standing in front of me, shoulder to shoulder, to shield me from the lion.

Such sublime self-sacrifice is sometimes catching. Seeing it was vain to reason with these heroes, I was debating the possibility of jumping over their shoulders, or creeping between their legs at the critical moment, and proving that a pale face can be generous too! And I was struggling vigorously against a mean temptation to move an adjournment and to carry out the motion behind their backs.

But I might have spared myself the struggle and the debate. When the lion was only fifty yards off, I overheard my trusted servants whispering in their native tongue, which I understood better than they fancied. They were plotting to spring nimbly apart when the lion made his final spring, leaving me in the middle for him to light on! While he was eating me, they would hobble back and regain their guns at all events, even if they couldn't catch the horses.

This was the secret of their present chivalrous stand and sore feet the reason of their heroic halt! And it was for these men that I had been about to bring my life and narratives to a close!

But, thank goodness, there was some time left. The lion's advance had grown a little less energetic, as if he was slightly scared, or at least puzzled, by our bold attitude. Yet he continued coming on.

When he was within twenty yards, I stooped down behind Gumbo, grasped him by the ankles, lifted his legs from under him, making him fall forwards on his hands. I ran him right at the lion, "wheelbarrow" fashion—the bewildered nigger instinctively putting one hand before the other, before he knew what he was about. This brought us within a spring of the lion. But the spring came from our side. For, Gumbo having now ceased to walk upon his hands, except in a backward direction, I hurled his legs forward over his head with such force that, when they struck the ground,

his body rose, and he described an involuntary somersault. This carried him two lengths ahead of me—into the very jaws of the lion, if the latter had stayed.

But the beast had turned to flee. Our "wheelbarrow" charge had brought him to a halt. Gumbo and I seemed to be amalgamated into a now and ugly monster, with two heads and a doubtful number of legs, not to mention a curiously piebald colour. Then the curved but boldly aggressive spring of Gumbo completed the animal's dismay. It was springing a surprise upon him with a vengeance. And he shrank back, as a lap-dog shrinks from the startling apparition of a Jack-in-the-box!

He fled; but he soon converted his flight into a detour. He wheeled round to pursue Jumbo, who was silently stealing away, quite forgetting his sore feet in his double terror, at the closeness of the lion, and my manifest detection of his own treachery. Finding himself pursued, Jumbo howled lustily. It was a sad disenchancement for me, who so lately fancied him a hero. His case, it must be owned, was seemingly hopeless; for, though a man remarkable for agility, his feet were really in a pitiable condition then. Besides, the lion, which had begun the chase in a half-hearted, undecided sort of way, was soon pursuing him in grim earnest. His tail and his courage rose at the unconcealed terror of Jumbo. As the savage beast seemed about to spring upon his victim, I trembled for the poor fellow, traitor though he was.

But Jumbo's end was not yet. He had gazed over his shoulder, as he fled, at the involuntary gymnastics of Gumbo, and their pronounced effect upon the lion; and he had not gazed in vain. In sheer desperation he now stooped sideways to the ground, and, with a rapidity seldom excelled even by a London street Arab, he turned six or seven consecutive "Catherine-wheels" before the utterly non-plussed lion. In other words, he made his outstretched arms and legs the spokes, as it were, of a rimless wheel, and on those spokes he made several complete revolutions.

For a moment the dazed lion stood agape, like a peasant-boy gazing at a strange vehicle. Then he turned and fled a second time. Jumbo's capers might not have demoralized the beast by themselves; but succeeding the former and greater shock, they quite upset the nervous system of that black-maned lion. Two transformation scenes in one pantomime were too many for him.

(To be Continued.)

Tea! Tea! Tea!

GRAND OPENING!

The Hong Kong Tea Co'y

Will open a BRANCH STORE at

139 — Argyle Street — 139
HALIFAX, N. S.

On Saturday, 1st November, 1874, with the largest and choicest selection of NEW SEASON TEAS, ever offered in Canada.

PRICE LIST—25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, best 50c. p. lb.
COFFEES—Fresh Roasted and Ground every day.

Price List—30c, 35c, best 50c. per lb.
ELEGANT PRESENTS given to purchasers of Tea.

SUGARS of all grades Retailed at Refiners' Prices.

All GOODS warranted to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded.

HONG KONG TEA COMPANY,
139 Argyle Street.

DAVIDSON & McMANUS,
FINE TAILORING.

139 HOLLIS STREET,
HALIFAX, N. S.

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

FITTING GARMENTS,

Made under our own personal supervision.

Acadian Hotel

Granville Street Halifax, N. S.

This Old-established and Favorite House having been Renovated and Newly-Furnished Throughout, is now open, under modern management, for the reception of guests.

The Rooms are all handsomely and completely furnished—there is no old furniture in the place.

ELECTRIC BELLS on every floor.
The Table will be supplied with all the delicacies of the season (American style).

TERMS MODERATE
WM. POPPLETON, Proprietor.

TRURO AND KENTVILLE

Marble, Red and Grey Granite, and Freestone Monuments, Tablets, Headstone and Tabletops, Soapstone, etc.

A. J. WALKER,
Corner Prince and Waddell Streets, Truro.
A. J. WALKER & CO.,
Church Street, Kentville.

JUST RECEIVED.

Per S. S. YORK CITY,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES'

MANTLES AND DOLMANS!

—IN—

Cashmere, Ottoman,
Broche, Stockinette, &c.

—ALSO—

LADIES' JERSEYS,
In Black and Colors

—AT THE—

London House

WM. MOODY & CO.

168 and 170 Granville Street

This Space belongs to

M. J. O'BRIEN,

Confectioner & Biscuit Manufacturer,
170 to 174 Upper Water St.

WM. BANNISTER,

Importer and Dealer in

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,

SPECTACLES, PLATED-WARE.

144—Granville Street,—144

HALIFAX, N. S.

WAITING.

One more unfortunate
Victim of Fate,
Striving, in vain to get
In at the gate;
Incline to his sad tale
A listening ear,
Give him some bread and meat,
Likewise some beer.

Sadly we wonder if
He has a mother,
Father, wife, children, or
Sister or brother?
He has not one of these,
He's all alone,
None to wear mourning for
Him when he's gone.

No shoe on this foot, on
That one no stocking,
Coat all in tatters, hat
Awfully shocking;
Water his face has not
Felt for so long,
That the grime to it now
Seems to belong.

Like a ship, tempest-toss'd,
He to and fro
Through the land wanders,
Waiting to go:—
Waiting to go where he
Will never more
Hear profane language,
Nor wait at the door.

Forth comes the farmer's man,
Out of the gate,
Sturdy, strong-limbed, and re-
Moriless as Fate;
Seizes him by his coat-
Collar and turns him,
Raises his foot and in-
Dignantly spurns him.

Slowly he moves away,
Thinking with sorrow,
Of the sad lot of the
Tramp who to-morrow,
Like him, unfortunate,
Driven by Fate,
Vainly an entrance will
Seek at that gate.

Halifax, 22nd June.

C. D. R.

ODDS AND ENDS.

"Let the righteous smite me friendly, and reprove me; it shall be oil upon the head; let not my head refuse it."

If, in distaste to the general distortion of all facts and circumstances to party ends, I wrote that of which my friend—whose judgment I respect—implies condemnation, I have no hesitation in saying that I regret having so written.

I do not see the Halifax dailies regularly, and have not happened to see the rejoinder my friend mentions.

Apropos of the cold disparagement of his theory by the hierarchs of Astronomy which General Drayson describes in his work on the "Last Glacial Epoch," a striking instance of the same supercilious resentment of the presumption which suggests a novel possibility occurred in the case of the discovery of Neptune.

The problem, as every one knows, was from the perturbation of inner planets, otherwise unaccountable, to determine the distance, mass, and position of an outer planet hitherto unknown. The problem was one of such difficulty that all save two shrank from the attempt to solve it. These were, Adams, then a young man preparing to take his degree at Cambridge, and Leverrier, his senior in years, possessed of far more complete information of the facts of the case, and of far more abundant leisure to deal with it.

Adams first completed his work. He estimated the place of the as yet unseen planet, and announced it to the Astronomer Royal (I am quoting largely tho' not verbatim from Mr. Proctor) and to Challis, the head of the Cambridge Observatory. Between these two observatory chiefs the planet might have been at once discovered. But Professor Airy seemed to imagine that a mare's nest had been found. He put some questions intended to be posing (just the treatment to which General Drayson found himself subjected) which Adams was not eager to answer. Challis was more zealous, and did all he could be expected to do, especially when we remember that he quickly learned that the Astronomer Royal had small faith in the superior mathematical power of his young contemporary. It is surprising to know that Challis actually saw the planet twice, and each time marked its place. Nothing, it should seem, could lose England the credit of the greatest astronomical feat since Newton. But the Astronomer Royal had challenged ill-fortune for his country, and it came.

It was in Sept., 1845, that Adams communicated to Challis the place of the disturbing planet, and in October he had forwarded the information to Prof. Airy.

In June, 1846, or fully *eight months* after Adams' first intelligence, Leverrier assigned, to use Challis' words, "very nearly the same longitude for the probable position as Adams had arrived at." And even then Leverrier's information was less complete than that which Adams had given, for Adams stated the form and position of the orbit, the mass, and the

mean distance of the hypothetical planet, whereas Leverrier "gave no results," says Challis, "respecting orbit or mass."

Shortly, the Astronomer Royal began to think that possibly Adams might after all be right. But it was now too late. For the Berlin astronomer, six weeks after Challis had secured two observations of the planet, detected it from Leverrier's announced place.

Of course as soon as Challis, Sir John Marshall, and others, announced what Adams had really effected, Arago, and other French astronomers abused the great young Englishman as an interloper, as tho' it were incredible that the country of Newton should produce the equal of Leverrier.

There are errors affecting the greatness of a nation which seem to be of the nature of the unpardonable sin. It is as impossible to forgive the insolent and self-complacent supineness of the Astronomer Royal, as the blundering stupidity of Lord Palmerston with regard to the Suez Canal, or the floundering of Mr. Gladstone's policy in Egypt.

Turning over the pages of the work of Mr. Proctor from which I have been summarising, I light by chance on a passage which, notwithstanding one's habitual respect for scientific statements, certainly seems, on the face of it, a little startling. It is this: "In this way" (viz., by the application of the spectroscopic) "Dr Huggins discovered that the star Sirius is travelling from us at the rate of more than twenty miles per second."

Twenty miles per second means 630,720,000 per annum.

The mean distance of Neptune is 2,850,000,000.

Five years recession at the above rate would amount to the distance of 3,153,600,000, or about three hundred millions of miles beyond the mean distance of Neptune.

Now at the distance of Neptune our sun is reduced to the aspect of a very large and bright star, and altho' Sirius is moderately computed at twelve times the diameter of the sun, with double the brightness of surface (if that is possible, of which there are doubts), it is difficult to imagine that even that stupendous bulk and brilliancy would continue to retain its position as the brightest star in the heavens at a rate of recession which would increase its distance every five years by a greater space than that between Neptune and the sun.

For I believe Sirius has been so reckoned for at least 3000 years, during which, supposing the motion to have continued the same, the "King of Suns," as Mr. Proctor calls him, would have increased his distance from us by one billion, eight hundred and ninety-two thousand, one hundred and sixty millions of miles, a distance, one would suppose, sufficient to diminish the lustre and apparent magnitude of any conceivable body.

To put it in another way. If Sirius is (roughly speaking) of, say, twelve times the diameter of the sun, and the sun appears, at the distance of Neptune, only as a large and bright star, and if five years' recession at 20 miles per second, covers a distance considerably in excess of that of Neptune, then a period of sixty years or so would reduce Sirius to the same appearance. But as the recession may be supposed to have gone on for 3000 years, at least, since Sirius was known as the brightest star in the heavens, it would seem almost impossible but that his lustre must have suffered greater diminution than has been apparent.

Straws show which way the wind blows. The Union Jack has been usually thought good enough for Regimental Colors (I am not speaking technically with regard to the distinction between Queen's and Regimental Colors) for British and Canadian troops, but we find the ladies of Montreal presenting to the 65th a *white* banner richly embroidered with gold (presumably the flour-de-lys) bearing the motto, "Dieu et Patrie," and on the reverse side a sacred heart, and the inscription "Adveniat regnum tuum."

The impudence of Lord Salisbury and his following in insisting on a liberal support from the outgoing party is sublime. For the whole of Mr. Gladstone's last term of power, the Tories have put in practice every form of obstruction, and have heaped on their opponents, and on Mr. Gladstone in particular, a virulent personal abuse which has redounded to their own discredit and disgrace. The meanness of the appeal only corresponds to the insolence of the bluster which preceded it. Much as I deplore the weakness of Mr. Gladstone's foreign policy, he has more brains and a higher conscience in his little finger than the whole Conservative crew put together have in their heads or hearts.

"FRANC-TIREUR."

EDUCATING SERVANTS.

One of the most sensible and practical charities is the Kitchen Garden, where young girls of the poorer classes are taught the proper methods of service in refined households. Several benevolent young ladies connected with Sunday-schools in our fashionable churches have set apart certain hours of the week to give this eminently useful instruction to the mission scholars in their charge. The children are taught how to wait on the table, place and clear away the dishes neatly and with dispatch, answer a call at the door, the proper way to usher in a visitor, or repel a beggar or tramp. Also plain and staple articles of cooking are in the list of useful knowledge, one most beneficial feature of this teaching being that the young ladies themselves must become proficient in those branches, though to them it may prove to be an accomplishment only. Should schools of this kind become more numerous and on a larger scale, with endowed scholarships if possible, the perplexing servant problem might in this way be solved and intelligent service become a matter of pride and an exclaiming in proficiency. Nursing has become a profession, and the necessity for good servants being more extensive, why may not more encouragement be given to the kitchen gardens with most gratifying results to both classes employed?—*Item.*

HERE AND THERE.

The poem "Upward" in last week's Critic is a gem of true poetry.

There are too many people in this city living in houses that a gentleman would not use for a pig-pen.

The saddest feature in connection with very many of our poor, is, they are too often satisfied with their surroundings.

Many people who are careless of appearance and possessions are honest, while many a scoundrel's dress and property are kept immaculate: it is a matter of early education, as to cleanliness and pride in personal appearance.

With water as plentiful as air, yet too many seem afraid of it.

As for air the dread of it in this country seems quite universal.

Instead of our legislatures making laws telling the people what doctors they must employ, it would be better and wiser to pass a law quarantining the scourge of this country—Diphtheria.

Probably 15,000 persons have died of diphtheria in Nova Scotia within the past twenty years. Suppose that as many had died of cholera, what then? We are a blind lot.

The man who would oppose the passage of such a law, now that we know its absolute necessity as it has been demonstrated time and again by Dr. J. W. McDonald and others, would become a murderer perhaps of his own wife or child, as much as though he deliberately made war upon them.

It can only be ignorance on the part of our law-makers if such a law is not passed next winter.

This subject should have been fully discussed at the last meeting of the N. S. Medical Society. Too much wrangling, jangling and fighting over the difference between tweedledee and tweedledum for good sense or the benefit of the public takes the place of useful work.

"Where ignorance is bliss 'twere folly to be wise," it is a heaven that no real man will part for.

Ignorance is the devil's chain that binds us to the "inferno."

Intemperance is a laughing-faced devil.

When you bid good bye to care, your neck will be in danger.

When you have too much care, you had better bid good bye to life. "Care killed a cat"

Originality may be rare, but all men who think for themselves have the first element of originality.

Men may be original in expression, yet without possessing original ideas.

The man who has a will can drive his brains, as you drive your horse with a whip.

"A midsummer night's dream"—Shakspeare did not live in the tropics.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." True enough, but it "voices the eternal meanness of our fellow-men" was the confession of a great and liberal mind.

To tell the truth is glorious; to fight and suffer for it, is heroic.

According to Hamilton's philosophy, the minds of men when born are but a blank, like the photographer's sensitive paper ready to receive all the different impressions shadowed upon it. While young the mind is the most sensitive. How important that only the right and good shadows of human living and teachings should be allowed to cast their most beautiful shades upon it while fittest to receive them.

"We bloom amid the snows." That is to say, others can bloom only in the summer.

A man without conceit may become great, but men of conceit make themselves great.

J. P. G.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

THE ARCHBISHOP'S NEW BOOK.

"AFTER WEARY YEARS," by the Most Rev. Cornelius O'Brien, D. D. Baltimore and New York: John Murphy & Co. This is an historical romance of high literary merit. The gifted author is well known throughout the Dominion—at least to the Catholics of the Dominion—thru' his earlier contributions to our literature,—*Philosophy of the Bible*, and *Water Admirabilia*. The elegant simplicity of style that was a characteristic of those books is one of the principal charms of the one before me; and another charm is His Grace's descriptive powers which are here called into play with fine effect.

This book is a history, because it gives, in a light and readable style, the history of the conquest of the papal dominions by Victor Emanuel. It is a novel inasmuch as it deals with the every-day life,—struggles, fears, hopes, loves,—of several young people. The stolen document, Peppo, the strange anniversary, make the book interesting to young people who are themselves more or less romantic.

I do not wish to be understood as pronouncing the new book faultless. I welcome its appearance, of course, because I wish to see a Dominion literature spring up, and because I know His Grace of Halifax is well able to help in forming that literature. Still, I do not see any good reason why he should dub all Infidels "empty-heads." I was wont to think that Infidelity was dangerous, chiefly because it is embraced by so many men of great mental endowments. I have no sympathy whatever with the teachings of Voltaire, but in my humble opinion Voltaire cannot be called either "stupid" or "empty-headed." Perhaps, however, His Grace had reference to the rank and file following Infidel teachers. If so, his words are in many cases not inapplicable.

On the whole, "Weary Years" is very pleasant reading—especially for Catholics. Protestants, however, who have no respect for the claims of the Holy See to temporal power, will often disagree with His Grace. But, if I mistake not, the information given as to the means by which the capture

of Rome was brought about, will be interesting to Protestants as well as to Catholics.

Archbishop O'Brien is, in his way, quite a humorist. The following extract from "Weary Years" gives the reader of this an idea of the lighter portions of the book: [Mr. Drow is a wealthy American *parvenu*, travelling in Europe with his wife, son, and two daughters.]

"Newspaper scribblers would, probably, call Mr. Drow a 'self-made man.' By this phrase you often find designated creatures who are composed, so to speak, of ninety-nine parts beast and one part man. So that the individual has made money, whether by honest dealing, or by defrauding the Government, or by cheating the Indians, or by robbing a credulous multitude, he is frequently styled a 'self-made man' . . . Mr. Drow had made his 'pile,' as he called it, by supplying bad army shoes at an enormous price. He was shrewd, ignorant, and unprincipled. His wife was vulgar, but good-natured. The daughters had been sent to a boarding-school, where they learned to thump a little on the piano; to forget English and to dabble in French and German; to talk about 'beaux'; to despise all manner of household duties. The son had profited first by the free schools to the extent of being able to stammer tolerably well thro' ditto-novels, and of acquiring vicious habits. Then he had been sent to a mushroom university, where he chowed tobacco, swore great oaths, frequented low haunts, and otherwise improved his mind for three years. At the expiration of that period he laid down fifty dollars, and picked up a parchment dubbing him a B. A."

Then the Drow family are found visiting an Italian cathedral:

"The young ladies pronounced one thing 'awfully nice,' and another 'fearfully pretty.' Then as Mr. Drow gazed around the noble edifice he remarked: 'What a tarnation fine shoe factory this would make! You could put in a couple more lofts; ram an engine in that nook; cram your leather there, stuff your shoes around here.'

'Lawk, Daniel,' said Mrs. Drow, 'you are always thinking of shoes. Me and the girls think it would be just the go for a *surce* (probably *soiree*.)' 'Yes, quite *de feet*,' said the elder of the young ladies; words which Morgan (their Canadian friend) at length supposed to be intended for *au fait*. 'What a nice, cool place to keep the *riu vin*,' said the younger, German being her strong point. 'How that chap is skodadding,' said the heir of the house of Drow, as he pointed to an angel.

Mr. Drow, with easy familiarity, asked Morgan his object in going to the Eternal City. When told that it was to fight for the Pope, he 'guessed it was *quare* the old fellow cannot do his own fighting.'

It is said that already the first edition of the work is being rapidly bought up. In Halifax it can now be had at T. P. Connolly's Central Bookstore.

A CATHOLIC.

MEDICAL NOTES.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

Dr. John Stewart, of Pictou, at the last meeting of the Medical Society added another volume to the already large library on Physical Education. He is a stalwart example himself of its benefits. He reads the best papers before the Society. Last year his paper on Surgery was a masterpiece. We understand he was the favorite pupil under the great Lister. He should have made Surgery a speciality in this city. Our surgeons are politicians, capitalists, etc. He is a surgeon, Simon pure.

Dr. Slayter seems to have the best of them, judge from the numbers who are cannonading him from all directions.

Even our esteemed friend the Homœopath, H. H. Lead, has entered the lists. Truly these M. D.'s are a fighting lot, but then it amuses the public.

We heard it remarked that not a single physician in this city ever made any money out of his practice. Those who are well-to-do were made so by marriage or other speculations. A life devoted to assisting and relieving poor humanity and in worrying one another, is the lot of the average doctor.

Medical Ethics, "what sins have been committed in thy name?" All doctors are true to Ethics till they interfere with themselves, when Ethics are ignored or used as a rod for a fellow-physician's back.

"Sawbones" in the *Chronicle* writes like a christian. "Scalpel" in next number wants to know whether he is or not.

The Commissioners still hold the fort. The present attending physicians, Drs. Rigby and Trenaman, seem thoroughly equal to the duties of attending to the Provincial Hospital, keeping it up to its mark as regards skill in treatment of its inmates.

The unlicensed practitioners are having a hard time of it, between the Medical Board, Medical Society, and the licensed fellows; but it is said they all have a large practice,—a thing that always brings comfort to a physician's soul, and puts plenty in his pocket.

Why is Dr. McDonald, of Londonderry, so quiet about Diphtheria of late? Is it because having banished the disease from his own neighborhood by judicious "Quarantining," he has lost interest? Come, doctor, you have a splendid cause, and like a true Scotchman you should not let up, till we have the monster Diphtheria under the law of Quarantine, not only in this Province but over the whole world. Humanity demands it!

We cannot see why the public should not know of a cure being made by this or that physician. To the average publican and sinner the name of doctor suggests killing rather than curing. For conscience sake let them know when a cure is made.

Dr. D. C. Allen, of Amherst, is again to the fore. The doctor is a splendid whipper-in of the medical hounds. Give it to 'em, doctor, though the lash rebound on your own back!

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

EVENTS AND COMMENTS.

The Board of Charities have commenced a new feature in the Civil Service reform by appointing the defeated candidate in a competitive examination to the position of House Surgeon in the hospital. In consequence of which the medical men of Halifax have resigned their positions as consulting surgeons and physicians. Well it is about time there was a reform somewhere in Halifax. I presume the doctors are about as good "grit" as any other class of people, and they can stand the "reformatory measure" as well as the patients in the hospital.

Perhaps if Dr. Grant of Queens College, Ont., (who is just now so much troubled about the bad treatment of the "noble red man") would go out to the North West Territory and take charge of the "spiritual affairs" of the savages who have been murdering priests and innocent settlers, he might, like Harriet Beecher Stowe on the "Negro question," see fit to change his opinions somewhat in regard to the treatment of the Indians by the Dominion Government.

If our Local Legislators would spend as much time and money in advocating and building good common roads to the various "gold-fields" of the Province, as they do in such nonsense as "Repeal Resolutions," "Sham Railway Surveys," and other useless projects, they would aid very materially in building up the country. The "Carriboo," "Moose River," "Killag," and "15 Mile Stream," gold-diggings, employ at present some three or four hundred men. These valuable mines are reached by "paths" that would be a disgrace to the "trails" of the Aborigines, and only in the winter season can a respectable load of produce or anything else be hauled to or from either of the places above mentioned.

According to the *Morning Herald* the villages of the Province of Nova Scotia since Confederation have outstripped Halifax in commercial and manufacturing enterprises. It seems that there is a tide in the affairs of cities as well as of men, that if taken at the flood leads on to fortune. After the Confederation of the Provinces, Halifax had a splendid opportunity to have built up not only a large city, but to have secured and concentrated a large share of the trade of the North Atlantic to her wharves—to have made the city the great *entrepot* of the Dominion. Unfortunately, the wealthy men of Halifax lacked enterprise. They would risk nothing. They had accumulated their "little pile" from their trade with the West Indies and from the "British Garrison," and they could not be induced to risk even a few dollars in the scheme of building a railway through the fertile valleys of Musquodohit and Stoviako to Halifax, direct from the great coal fields of Pictou. This of itself would have given an impetus to the growth and prosperity of the city that would have astonished even its projectors. Cheap coals and cheap provisions would have induced most of the North Atlantic steamers to have made Halifax a port of call. This would have secured a permanent trade to the city long before the Intercolonial and Pacific Railway could have been completed; then, too, various manufacturing establishments should have been erected, all of which have been left to be built in other parts of the Province. It is useless now for our "old fogies" and "fossils" to cry out against the "National Policy" and charge all of the "woes of Halifax" to "Confederation." It is their own fault that the city has not kept pace with other places, whose commercial and manufacturing advantages are inferior to those of Halifax.

VETERAN.

PLAGIARISM.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

During the absence of Rev. Mr. Simpson, who was one of the delegates from the Halifax Presbytery to the General Assembly, his pulpit was supplied by the Rev. H. A. Nelson, who has received a call from Windsor congregation. Mr. Nelson on the first Sabbath that he preached in Park Street Church took for his text one which had been taken by the pastor the week previous. From this coincidence a telegram was sent to the *St. John Telegraph* stating that the reverend gentleman had preached exactly the same sermon. Charges of Plagiarism were telegraphed to two of the leading New York papers, and by this time probably a score or more of papers have published the slander. It is intended to publish both discourses, and the public will then be able to judge for themselves. Mr. Nelson has taken legal proceedings in order to vindicate his character. On Sunday evening last Mr. Simpson referred to the charge that had been made against him. From the *Chronicle's* report of his address I condense the following: He said that the charge in plain terms was sermon stealing, and the inference to be drawn by the reader was, that he had sustained himself as the minister of Park Street congregation for years, not by honest work but by persistent literary theft. He said he owned to sensitiveness, but if he were less sensitive than he was, he could not but feel deeply with such a charge preferred against him, and circulated all over the country. When the matter went further he would be prepared to maintain his innocence. He did not want to speak of his sermons. No one was more sensible of the poverty of most of them than himself, but as God was his witness he worked for them with all the application and ability that he possessed. He characterized the charge as unmanly and unjust. No man however bad, is to be branded in the journals of the country until he had an opportunity of defending himself and until there was some reasonable evidence of his guilt. This charge was preferred against him in his absence,

and without any effort whatever to ascertain the truth or falsity of it. He thanked the press of the city, which had always shown much kindness, for not publishing the charge. He said the charge was wicked as well as unmanly. It was intended to injure him, to pull down and destroy any reputation as a gospel minister that he had. It was an easy thing to blacken a man's character and tarnish his reputation. Call a man a thief and there are always some who believe it. A grievous wrong had been done him. He had been rudely awakened to the fact that there was some one in this city who sought his injury, if not his ruin as a gospel preacher. He cast himself upon God, whose servant he professed to be, and upon the people of his charge, whose sympathy and support had never yet failed him. With forgiveness in his heart for those who had done him wrong, and true thankfulness to God for the support that they had given him, and expressing the hope that somehow or other good might come out of what was to him a sore trial, he closed the words that were so painful for him to speak, but which in his humble judgment were necessary to be spoken. M.

We are pleased to note that the editorial management of the *Critic* has fallen into the hands of Frederick Fraser, Esq., Professor at the Blind Institution, Halifax. The Prof. has been a valuable contributor to its columns from the first, but with him in full control we expect our contemporary to take a boom that will delight the hearts of the stockholders. In its new form of sixteen pages, and with its varied matter it cannot fail to interest all classes of readers; and we wish it the success that is deserved by the establishment of a paper pure in tone, independent in its utterances, and provincial in the interests which it advocates.—*Western Chronicle*.

The city of Montreal has been somewhat inaptly styled the Canadian beast of burden, the citizens of that commercial metropolis claiming that they are called upon to pay an undue share of Customs duties. As soon as the short line railway shall have been built, Halifax proposes to relieve Montreal of a large portion of the burden, in doing which she will also relieve her of a large share of trade. Halifax would willingly become the Canadian beast of burden, provided the burden was in all respects similar to that of Montreal.

KIND WORDS FROM THE UNITED STATES FOR PUTTNER'S EMULSION.
Dear Sir,—The bottle of PUTTNER'S EMULSION my wife ordered of you last month, was duly received. You wished to know the effect it had on the patient, and I very cheerfully give it to you, as it saved my little one's life.
The child to whom it was given, aged one year, had been very sick with bowel complaint and teething for about two months, seemed to receive little or no nourishment from milk, beef tea, or any other kind of food. As a last resort, the attending physician prescribed a bottle of the Emulsion, giving him first a sample bottle which you had sent him. That sample bottle had wrought a change for the better within twenty-four hours after he had commenced taking it, and has gained rapidly ever since, and to-day is well.
Please accept our hearty thanks for the bottle of Emulsion you so kindly sent and have no doubt it saved my little one's life. Wishing you success, I remain,
PUTNAM, CONN. Yours truly, L. M. WILLIAMS, Druggist

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

ALEX. G. BREMNER
Commission Merchant
—AND—
GENERAL AGENT.
WHOLESALE DEALER,
Begs to announce to the Trade and general public that he has now on hand a lot of superior Congou TEAS, in half chests and caddies.
Half chests from 18c., 20c., 25c., and 30c. per lb.
Caddies 5, 10, and 12 lbs. ea., 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., and 40c.
Cases Currants, 40 lbs. ea., do Raisins, 50 lbs. ea.
Confectionery—Mixtures, Sticks, Mint Lozenges, Conversation do.
Tobacco, Soaps, e.c., etc.
Java Coffee, Stephens & Pool's Pickles
I beg to direct special attention to my TEAS, being well selected and good values.
Office—18 Bedford Row.

W. & R. EATON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
259 Barrington St.,
HALIFAX, N. S.

Goods Bought and Sold
On the most favorable terms. Personal attention given to Sale of Consignments. Prompt Remittances made.
Watson Eaton, Ralph Eaton.

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

Nova Scotia Steam Laundry,
No. 9 Blowers Street,
Halifax, N. S., June 13th, 1885.

The Subscriber begs to announce to his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened a Laundry at
No. 9 Blowers Street,
where he is prepared to do all kinds of Laundry Work at short notice as he is confident he can give perfect satisfaction, having had several years experience in the business.
JOHN A. POND.

POWER & DONOVAN,
PAINTERS & GLAZIERS,
44 SACKVILLE ST.,
HALIFAX, N. S.
Hall Decorations, Graining, Paper-Hanging, Whitewashing and Colouring.
CHARGES MODERATE.

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

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

LOVE'S MAGIC CHARM.

(Continued.)

Lady Hampton was shrewd enough to see that she must abide by her niece's decision.

The Captain was to remain only two days at Darroll Court, and Lady Darrell was anxious to spend some little time with him.

"I like the captain, aunt," she said; "he amuses me."

Lady Hampton remembered how she had spoken of him before, and it was not her intention that her beautiful niece should fling away herself and her magnificent fortune on Aubrey Langton.

"She is sure to marry again," thought the lady; "and, dowered as she is, she ought to marry a duke, at least."

She represented to her that it was hardly etiquette for her, a widow so young, and her loss being so recent, to entertain a handsome young officer.

"I do not see that the fact of his being handsome makes any difference, aunt," said Lady Darrell; "still, if you think I must remain shut up in my room while the captain is here, of course, I will remain so, though it seems very hard."

"Appearances are everything," observed Lady Hampton, sagely; "and you cannot be too careful at first."

"Does he seem to pay Pauline any attention?" asked the young widow, eagerly.

"I have never heard them exchange more than a few words—indeed the circumstance has puzzled me, Elinor. I have seen him look at her as though he worshipped her and as though he hated her. As for Miss Darrell, she seems to treat him with contemptuous indifference."

"I used to think he liked her," said Lady Darrell, musingly.

"He liked the future heiress of Darroll Court," rejoined Lady Hampton. "All his love has gone with her prospects, you may rely upon it."

Lady Darrell, brought up in a school that would sacrifice even life itself for the sake of appearances, knew there was no help for her enforced retirement. She remained in her rooms until the young officer had left the Court.

Lady Hampton was not the only one who felt puzzled at Pauline's behaviour to the captain. Miss Hastings who understood her pupil perhaps better than any one, was puzzled. There was somewhat of a calm, unutterable contempt in her manner of treating him. He could not provoke her; no matter what he said, she would not be provoked into retort. She never appeared to remember his existence; no one could have been more completely ignored; and Captain Langton himself was but too cognizant of the fact. If he could have but piqued or aroused her, have stung her into some exhibition of feeling, he would have been content; but no statue could have been colder, no queen prouder. If any little attention was required at her hands she paid it, but there was no denying the fact that it was rendered in such a manner that the omission would have been preferable.

On the evening of his departure Lady Hampton went down to wish him farewell; she conveyed to him Lady Darrell's regret at not being able to do the same.

"I am very sorry," said the captain; "though of course, under the circumstances, I could hardly hope for the pleasure of seeing Lady Darrell. Perhaps you will tell her that in the autumn, with her permission, I shall hope to revisit the Court."

Lady Hampton said to herself that she should take no such message. The dearest wish of her heart was that the gallant captain should never be seen there again. But she made some very gracious reply, and then asked, suddenly:

"Have you seen Miss Darrell? Have you said good-by to her?"

Aubrey Langton looked slightly confused.

"I have not seen her to-day," he replied.

Lady Hampton smiled very graciously.

"I will send for her," she said; and when, in answer to her summons, a servant entered, she asked that Miss Darrell might be requested to favor her with her presence in the library. It did not escape her keen observation that Captain Langton would rather have avoided the interview.

Pauline entered with the haughty grace so natural to her; her proud eyes never once glanced at the captain; he was no more to her than the very furniture in the room.

"You wished to see me, Lady Hampton," she said, curtly.

"Yes—that is, Captain Langton wishes to say good-by to you; he is leaving Darroll Court this morning."

There was the least possible curl of the short upper lip. Lady Hampton happened to catch the glance bestowed upon Pauline by their visitor. For a moment it startled her—it revealed at once such hopeless passionate love and such strong passionate hate. Pauline made no reply; the queenly young figure was drawn up to its full height, the thoughtful young face was full of scorn. The captain concealed his embarrassment as he best could, and went up to her with outstretched hands.

"Good by, Miss Darrell," he said; this has been a very sad time for you, and I deeply sympathize with you. I hope to see you again in the autumn, looking better—more like yourself."

Lady Hampton was wont to declare that the scene was one of the finest she had ever witnessed. Pauline looked at him with that straight, clear, calm gaze of hers, so terribly searching and direct.

"Good by," she said, gravely, and then, utterly ignoring the outstretched hands, she swept haughtily from the room.

Lady Hampton did not attempt to conceal her delight at the captain's discomfiture.

"Miss Darroll is very proud," he said, laughing to hide his confusion. "I must have been unfortunate enough to displease her."

But Lady Hampton saw his confusion, and in her own mind she wondered what there was between these two—why he should appear at the same time to love and to hate her—above all, why she should treat him with such sovereign indifference and contempt.

"It is not natural," she argued to herself; "young girls, as a rule, admire—nay, take an uncommon interest in soldiers. What reason can she have for such contemptuous indifference?"

How little she dreamed of the storm of rage—of passion—of anger—of fury, that warred in the captain's soul!

He was ten thousand pounds richer, but it was as a drop in the ocean to him. If it had been ten thousand per annum he might have been grateful. Ten thousand pounds would discharge every debt he had in the world, and set him straight once more; he might even lead the life he had always meant to lead for two or three years, but then the money would be gone. On the other hand, if that girl—that proud, willful, defiant girl—would but have married him, Darroll Court, with all its rich dependencies, would have been his. The thought almost maddened him.

How he loathed her as he rode away! But for her, all this grand inheritance would have been his. Instead of riding away, he would now be taking possession and be lord and master of all. Those stables with the splendid stud of horses would be his—his the magnificent grounds and gardens—the thousand luxuries that made Darroll Court an earthly paradise. All these would have been his but for the obstinacy of one girl. Curses deep and burning rose to his lips; yet, for his punishment, he loved her with a love that mastered him in spite of his hate—that made him long to throw himself at her feet, while he could have slain her for the wrong he considered that she had done him.

Lady Hampton could not refrain from a few remarks on what she had witnessed.

"Has Captain Langton been so unfortunate as to offend you, Miss Darrell?" she asked of Pauline. "I thought your adieux were of the coldest."

"Did you? I never could see the use of expressing regret that is not really felt."

"Perhaps not; but it is strange that you should not feel some little regret at losing such a visitor."

To this remark Pauline dignified nothing save an extra look of weariness, which was not lost upon Lady Hampton.

Pauline, said Miss Hastings, one morning, "I do not think you are compelled by the terms of Sir Oswald's will to reside at Darroll Court whether you like it or not. There could be no possible objection to your going away for a change."

The beautiful, restless face was turned to her.

"I could not leave Darroll Court even if I would," she returned.

"Why not? there is really nothing to detain you here."

"I am waiting," said the girl, her dark eyes lit by a fire that was not pleasant to see—"I am waiting here for my revenge."

"Oh, Pauline!" cried Miss Hastings, in real distress. "My dear child, you must forget such things. I do not like to hear such a word from your lips."

Pauline smiled as she looked at her governess, but there was something almost terrible in the calm smile.

"What do you think I am living here for—waiting here in patience for? I tell you, nothing but the vengeance I have promised myself—and it shall be mine!"

CHAPTER XXX.

WILL FATE AID PAULINE.

Six months had passed since Sir Oswald's death, and his widow had already put away her cap and heavy weeds. Six months of retirement, she considered, were a very handsome acknowledgment of all her husband's love and kindness. She was in a state of serene and perfect self-content—everything had gone well with her. People had expressed their admiration of her devotion to his memory. She knew that in the eyes of the world she was esteemed faultless. And now it seemed to Lady Darrell that the time was come in which she might really enjoy herself, and reap the reward of her sacrifice.

The "armed neutrality" between Pauline and herself still continued. Each went her own way—their interests never clashed. Lady Darrell rather preferred that Pauline should remain at the Court. She had a vague kind of fear of her, a vague dread that made her feel safer where Pauline was, and where she could know something of her. Whole days would pass without their meeting; but, now that there was to be a little more gaiety at Darroll Court, the two must expect to be brought into daily communication.

Lady Darrell was an amiable woman. It was true she had a small soul capable of maintaining small ideas only. She would have liked to be what she called "comfortable" with Pauline—to live on sisterly terms with her—to spend long hours in discussing dress, ornaments, fashionable gossip—to feel that there was always some one at hand to listen to her and to amuse her. She, in her turn, would have been most generous. She would have made ample presents of dresses and jewels to such a friend; she would have studied her comfort and interests. But to expect or to hope for a companion of that kind in Pauline was as though some humble little wood-blossom could hope to train itself round a grand, stately, sad passion flower.

Lady Darrell's wordly knowledge and tact were almost perfect; yet they

could never reveal to her the depths of a noble nature like Pauline's. She could sooner have sounded the depths of the Atlantic than the grand deep of that young girl's noble heart and soul; they would always be dead letters to her—mysteries she could not solve. One morning the impulse was strong upon her to seek Pauline, to hold a friendly conversation with her as to mourning; but when she reached the door of the study her courage gave way, and she turned abruptly, feeling rather than knowing why the discussion of dress and mere personal appearance must prove distasteful to Miss Darrell.

Little by little Lady Darrell began to take her place in the grand world; she was too wise and wary to do it all at once. The degrees were almost too imperceptible; even Lady Hampton, one of the most fastidious of critics, was obliged to own to herself that her niece's conduct was highly creditable. The gradations in Lady Darrell's spirits were as carefully regulated as the gradations of color in her dress; with deep lavender and black ribbons she was mildly sorrowful, the lighter grew the lavender the lighter grew her heart. On the first day she wore a silver brocade she laughed outright, and the sound of that laugh was the knell of all mourning.

Visitors began to arrive once more at Darrell Court, but Lady Darrell exercised great restraint over herself. Her invitations were at first confined to matrons of mature age. "She did not feel equal to the society of gentlemen yet."

There was a grand chorus of admiration for the nice feeling Lady Darrell displayed. Then elderly gentlemen—husbands of the matrons—were admitted; and, after a time, "braw wooers began to appear at the hall," and then Lady Darrell's reign began in real earnest.

From these admiring matrons, enthusiastic gentlemen, ardent lovers, and flattering friends Pauline stood aloof. How she despised the whole of them was to be gathered only from her face; she never expressed it in words. She did not associate with them, and they repaid her behaviour by the most hearty dislike.

It was another proof of "dear Lady Darrell's sweet temper" that she could live in peace with this haughty, abrupt, willful girl. No one guessed that the bland, amiable, suave, graceful mistress of Darrell Court stood in awe of the girl who had been disinherited to make way for her.

"Pauline," said Miss Hastings, one day, "I want you to accustom yourself to the idea of leaving Darrell Court; for I do not think there is any doubt but that sooner or later Lady Darrell will marry again."

"I expect it," she returned. "Poor Sir Oswald! His home will go to strangers, his name be extinct. How little he foresaw this when he married!"

"Let it take place when it may, the Court can be no home for you then," continued Miss Hastings.

Pauline raised her hand with a warning gesture.

"Do not say another word, Miss Hastings; I cannot listen. Just as criminals were fastened to the rack, bound to the wheel, tied to the stake, I am bound here—awaiting my revenge!"

"Oh, Pauline, if you would but forego such strange speech! This longing for vengeance is in your heart like a deadly canker in a fair flower. It will end badly."

The beautiful face with its defiant light was turned toward her.

"Do not attempt to dissuade me," she said. "Your warning is useless, and I do not like to grieve you. I acquainted Lady Darrell with my determination before she married my uncle for his money. She persisted in doing it. Let her take the consequences—bear the penalty. If she had acted a true womanly part—if she had refused him, as she ought to have done—he would have had time for reflection, he would not have disinherited me in his anger, and Darrell Court would have descended to a Darrell, as it ought to have done."

"If you could but forget the past, Pauline!"

"I cannot—it is part of my life now. I saw two lives before me once—the one made noble, grand, and gracious by this inheritance, which I should have known so well how to hold; the other darkened by disappointment and shadowed by revenge. You know how some men wait for the fair fruition of a fair hope—for the dawn of success—for the sunshine of perfect prosperity; so do I wait for my revenge. We Darrells never do things by halves; we are not even moderate. My heart, my soul, my life which might have been, I grant, filled with high impulses—are concentrated on revenge."

Though the words she spoke were so terrible, so bitter, there was no mean, vindictive, or malign expression on that beautiful face; rather was it bright with a strange light. Mistaken though the idea might be, Pauline evidently deemed herself one chosen to administer justice.

Miss Hastings looked at her.

"But, Pauline," she said gravely, "who made you Lady Darrell's judge?"

"Myself," she replied. "Miss Hastings, you often speak of justice; let me ask, was this matter fair? My uncle was irritated against me because I would not marry a man I detested and loathed; in his anger he formed the project of marriage to punish me. He proposed to Elinor Rocheford, and, without any love for him, she agreed to marry him. I went to her, and warned her not to come between me and my rightful inheritance. I told her that if she did I would be revenged. She laughed at my threat, married my uncle, and so disinherited me. Now, was it fair that I should have nothing, she all—that I, a Darrell, should see the home of my race go to strangers? It is not just, and I mean to take justice into my hands."

"But, Pauline," opposed Miss Hastings, "if Lady Darrell had not accepted Sir Oswald, some one else would."

(To be continued.)

A. Stephen & Son,

STILL SUSTAIN

THEIR REPUTATION
AS THE

Cheapest First-Class
FURNITURE
Establishment

IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

Now in Stock, 40 more of those

SOLID ASH
AND

WALNUT
Chamber Suits,

ALL COMPLETE, ONLY

\$28.00.

Also, — A New Line of

PARLOR SUITS,

PRICE, ONLY

\$40.00.

SOLID WALNUT

Best English
Hair Cloth,

SEVEN PIECES, including

Patent Spring Rocking Chair

Nothing in the Dominion to compete with it.

BEDDING.

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

Woven Wire Springs,

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

MIRRORS

ALL SIZES.

CURTAIN POLES,
FIXTURES, ETC.

Send for our New Catalogue and Price List.

A. Stephen & Son,
97 to 103

Barrington St.

CORNER PRINCE STREET.

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.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LOCAL.

Alfred E. Silver, son of W. C. Silver, recently took the degree of LL. B. at the law school of Harvard.

According to reports from Provincetown and Boothbay, the mackerel fleet is meeting with very poor success.

The Scott Act was carried in Guysboro by a large majority.

Another member of the Halifax battalion has lost his life. Wm. Muhlig, aged about 21, was drowned on June 28th while bathing in the river at Medicine Hat, N. W. T.

The first marriage ceremony yet celebrated in the Park Street Church took place early on Tuesday morning, the Rev. Allan Simpson officiating. The happy couple are Fred. A. Kaizer and Miss Lydia A., daughter of Dr McFatrige. A number of friends shook off the chains of Morpheus in order to witness the interesting ceremony.

The Customs receipts at Halifax for June were \$110,500, showing a decrease of \$10,000 from those of June, '84; while the inland revenue receipts were \$18,000—an increase of \$3,000 over June, '84.

McAlpine's Halifax City Directory for 1885-86 which has just appeared, is neatly printed and is well bound in half calf. To men doing business in the city this work is indispensable, while it is found most useful by all classes of our citizens. The Directory should meet with a ready sale, and should prove a good advertising medium.

Some of the lobster factories along the coast report lobsters unusually plentiful and very large.

All the boats of the Bras D'Or Navigation Co. are now running, and in consequence travelling facilities on the Lakes are excellent. There is no more picture-que and attractive scenery in the lower provinces than in Cape Breton.

The Teachers' Examination will begin at the various examining stations in this Province on Tuesday, July 21st. It is estimated that over 1600 persons will present themselves for examination.

Hon. Mr. Phelan, lately appointed U. S. Consul-General, has taken up his residence in the city.

We direct attention to "A Catholic's" review of Archbishop O'Brien's new book. The work itself is on sale at T. P. Connolly's, but nowhere else in the city.

The "war of rates" between the Boston boats continues. It is said that in August a certain Co. will charge but \$5 50 for a trip to Boston and return.

Negotiations relative to the building of the Short Line to Louisburg are said to be now nearing a satisfactory end. The Dominion Government seems to be using every effort to give one railway to Cape Breton. What will the Local Government do for the mines of that Island. Something handsome, we hope.

Col. Starratt, of Annapolis, is in town on business connected with the Central Board of Agriculture. The Col. is one of the most enthusiastic agriculturists in the Province.

Among the really choice brands of flour that are imported from the best grain-producing states, we believe that Chas. A. Pillsbury & Co.'s is one of the best.

A flour merchant from the Western States remarked to us a few days ago that he sold his very highest grades and best brands of flour to Messrs. Moir & Son, bakers, of this city.

The public examination of the pupils attending the school of F. C. Sumichrast, Esq., of Girton House, was a most successful affair and gave evidence of the careful training of the students. Mr. F. C. Sumichrast is himself an excellent master, and he has upon his staff of teachers some of the best literary, musical, and artistic talent of the city. The success of the school at Girton House is already assured.

LITERARY.—We notice that Mr. F. Blako Crofton, B. A., the author of "The Major's Big Talk Stories," "The Bewildered Querist," etc., is continuing in the CRITIC these wonderful stories under the title, "Further doings of the Major." The improbability of these stories excel that of any other writer of the Annanias type, that we have ever heard of.—*Colchester Sun*.

WANTED.—Canvassers for the CRITIC. Liberal terms offered to Agents giving satisfactory references. For particulars apply at the office, 161 Hollis Street.

Dr. Dart, who lately resigned from King's College, will leave for England in a few weeks with his family.

The Worcester on leaving this harbor last Saturday, ran down the sch. Ella A. Downie. Capt Downie intends to libel the steamer for \$6,000 damages.

Alex. Gibson, the New Brunswick lumber king, has purchased T. L. DeWolf & Co.'s saw-mill at Ram's-head River, Cumberland Co.

CANADIAN.

Minister Caron stated in the House of Commons on Tuesday that there are twenty-six graduates of the Military College, Kingston, with the forces in the North-West.

A reception and dinner were tendered to Edward Hanlan at Ottawa. In replying to the toast of the evening, Hanlan said that he had always rowed honest races; that he had the highest opinion of Beach and Teemer as oarsmen; that he intends at some future day to revisit New South Wales, where he has a host of friends ready to back him against Beach; and that, in his coming race with Teemer, he will row to win.

In the Dominion House on Tuesday, a spirited debate occurred on resolutions to grant \$50,000 subsidy to a line of steamers to ply between Franco and Canada, \$25,000 to the Furness line between London and Halifax and St John, and \$24,000 to the Antwerp line. Bowell, Stairs, Paint and others defended the subventions to these lines, while Vail and others opposed them.

Archdeacon Farrar will sail for Quebec next September, for an extended tour in Canada and the United States. The many Canadian readers who know the Archdeacon through his numerous and able writings will be much interested in his visit.

Prince Edward Island, through the importation of good stock, has become famous for its horses, and the demand from the other Provinces and the United States is annually increasing. The shipments this spring have been very large.

One of the Nile voyagers, named Elliott, has been killed at Ottawa by an Italian pea-nut vendor, with whom he had a dispute.

The Wimbledon team left Ottawa for Quebec on the 26th June.

SCOTT ACT.—The Scott Act has been carried in Middlesex, and defeated in Perth. It has been decided to circulate petitions for the submission of the Act in Welland. The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Kingston has decided to boycott those grocers who continue to sell liquor.

The people of Wentworth County, Ont, have determined to establish, if possible, a cavalry corps, with headquarters at Hamilton.

FOREIGN.

Rev. Mr. Spurgeon has published in the *Monthly Review* an article exposing the immorality of high official life in England. He mentions in detail a number of instances of official depravity, and arrives at the conclusion that "Sodom, in its most putrid days, could scarcely exceed London in vice."

CITY OF MEXICO, June 30.—The government to-day announced in the *Diario* its plan for the consolidation of the entire debt of the country, with the exception of the floating debt, which is already provided for in an authorized issue of \$25,000,000 bonds, at 6 per cent. The consolidated debt will bear interest at 3 per cent., but the maximum interest will not be reached until 1899. Next year (1886) one per cent. will be paid, in 1887, one and one-half per cent., in 1888 two per cent., in 1889 two and a half per cent., and in 1890 three per cent. The National Bank of Mexico will have charge of the negotiation. Foreign capitalists are reported to have advised the government in this matter, and is believed now that this complete financial re-adjustment will revive the credit of the nation abroad.

At New York Saturday afternoon, John McCullough, the eminent tragedian, was handed over to the care of the Bloomingdale insane asylum, the authorities being three of his closest friends. McCullough's mental weakness has been well known for many months, but had assumed such alarming proportions lately that this step was at last considered necessary.

James D. Fish, late President of Marine National bank, New York, has been sentenced to ten years imprisonment in Auburn prison by Judge Benedict of the United States Court.

NEW YORK, June 30.—In the case of Lucille Ysault Dudley, on trial for shooting O'Donovan Rossa, the jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty," on account of insanity. The judge has not yet signified his intention what disposition he will make of the case.

LONDON, June 30.—The steamer Colina, from Glasgow for Montreal, which ran ashore at Rutlin Island, will probably become a total loss. The passengers and crew returned to Greenock. At the time of the disaster the weather was calm and the Colina was proceeding at full speed. When she first struck she passed completely over the reef, tearing away her keel, and ran upon a shelving rock, where the ship became firmly lodged. The united efforts of several tugs failed to haul her off the rocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.—A special from Nogales, Arizona, says it is rumored that the Yaqui Indians have defeated the Mexicans, killing four hundred, including General Garcia, and Wounding General Leizaola.

An explosion of fire damp has occurred in a mine, at Duetweiler, near Saarbruck, Germany, and eighteen miners killed.

CAIRO, June 29.—Orders to camel corps to embark have been rescinded. It is reported that the government meditates re-occupying Dongola.

A barrister at Blois has published a memoir of Victor Hugo's father with a list of a dozen novels and a comedy in manuscript left by him.

SHIPPING NEWS.

REPORTS, &c.

Ship Stewart Freeman, Raymond, from Carlisle for Montevideo, which put into Rio Janeiro leaking, has been surveyed. The surveyors recommended that she discharge and sell at auction 600 tons of her cargo.

Liverpool June 25—Ship Minnie Burrill, Robertson, from St John, NB, struck the dock entrance and received damage.

Brig Hope, from New York for Venezuela, which put into Barbadoes June 17 leaky, also had foremast broken.

Brig Jura, of Lunenburg, has been purchased by J D McLearn and others of Liverpool, NS. She will be commanded by Capt Morrison.

Schr Henrietta, Smeltzer, from Salt River, Ja, for Boston, with 66 hhds and 31 tierces sugar (before reported), sprung a leak June 9, lat 24 11, lon 74 44, and put into Nassau on the 14th, as before stated. She discharged cargo on the 19th, and went on the marine railway 20th for repairs.

Schr Barbara F Latimer, Capt Trowbridge, from Aspinwall June 6 for New York, which ran ashore at Rio Indio had become a total loss prior to June 16. It was supposed that, although she was despatched for New York in ballast, the captain believed he could obtain a cargo at Rio Indio, and attempting to make that port she ran ashore. There are heavy currents and very variable and uncertain winds in that quarter during the wet season.

Bermuda June 18—Barque Underwriter, Stanwood, which arrived at St George in January last from New York for Bilbao, with a cargo of petroleum, and which was seized, together with her cargo, for alleged breach of "the dangerous commodities act," still remains in port, the owner having refused to take the vessel ever since the seizure, although she has been tendered to him. The cargo, about 23,000 cases of crude petroleum, was advertised by the receiver-general to be sold by auction 10th inst, but only about 250 cases were sold on that day. Before the sale Mr Allen, the owner of barque Underwriter, read a protest. The remainder of cargo was again offered 17th inst and sold for a lump sum to Mr Ingram, one of the proprietors of the oil depot where it is stored. Mr Allen again reminding intending purchasers of his protest. It is said that a suit will shortly be entered in England against the governor of Bermuda in consequence of aforesaid seizures.

GLOUCESTER, MASS, June 26—Schr Lizzie Griffin, from Grand Banks, reports on June 13, in lat 43 45, lon 51 18, passed a large vessel bottom up, much damaged, supposed to be a barque; could not make name out.

LONDON June 26—Ship Minnie Burrill, Robertson, at Liverpool from St John, NB, was in a gale on the 7th inst and lost a portion of bulwarks and had cabin doors and skylights damaged. On Wednesday she collided with a pier head and damaged her figure-head.

LOWESTOFT June 11—Barque Freidix (Nor), at this port from Darien, reports May 11, in lat 37 55 N, lon 57 18 W, passed with in a cable length of a barque or full-rigged ship of about 700 or 800 tons register on fire and then burning from stem to stern. The two aftermasts were gone, and the foremast went over the bows with two or three yards on, with the sails attached, all in flames. She was painted black with a narrow white streak, had a figure-head, some ornaments on stem but could not make out name on stern or bows because of the smoke. Her hull was horned down nearly to the water's edge. She appeared to have a cargo of big timber logs, as they were observed lying in rows burning. The bowsprit was standing. On May 14, in lat 41 05 N, lon 47 09 W, passed near to a ship's quarterdeck, with some side planks and a deck beam painted white of about 16 or 18 inches diameter attached, the beam standing nearly on end some 15 or 20 feet out of the water. The wreckage seemed to have been cut square over, and the breaks in the planks and timber looked quite new.

MONTREAL June 23—The steamer Grassbrook, of the Hansa line, now ashore on the coast of Newfoundland, is said to be but a very short distance from the place where the Anglo Saxon, of the Allan line, went ashore in 1863. The Grassbrook is an iron steamer, built in 1882 at Hamburg, classing in the French Lloyd's equal to Al English. She is of 1,935 tons gross, 1,450 tons net, and owned by the Demppschiff Rheiderei (Hansa) company of Hamburg. She left Antwerp on June 11th with a general cargo, amongst which was a considerable amount of window glass, merchants having supplemented their orders in many cases after the wreck of the steamer Helvetia a few weeks ago. Another window glass famine is anticipated in consequence. The Grassbrook is the second vessel of the line lost this year and the fifth of the steamships going to Antwerp within the last three years, the others being the Daniel Steinmann, the Vorsetzen, Hermann Ludwig and the Helvetia. The Vorsetzen and Grassbrook were of the Hansa line and the others of the White Cross line.

QUEENSTOWN June 25—Barque Albion (Nor), Christensen, from Liverpool June 15 for Halifax, has put in here leaky.

RIO JANEIRO June 17—The Stewart Freeman, from Carlisle for Montevideo, has put in here leaky, making nine inches of water per hour.

SPOKEN.

Ship Arbela from Antwerp for New York, June 26, lat 41 29, lon 95 11.

Ship Marlborough of Windsor, NS, bound west, all well, June 11, 42 N, 41 W.

Ship Louisa from Bombay for Liverpool April 26, lat 34 40, lon 28.

Barque Gladovia, Kowilton, from Corunna for New York June 15, lat 15 49, lon 36.

Barque Anerold, O'Brien, from Philadelphia for Antwerp, June 15, lat 45 48, lon 36 18.

Barque Natant, Saunders, from New York for Havre, June 15, lat 45 24, lon 36 51.

Barque Montreal, Davidson, from New York for Dunkirk, June 17, lat 44 42, lon 36 51.

Barque Sherwood, Douglas, from Rotterdam, 40 days out, all well wished to be reported (by Halifax pilot boat Mic-Mac, No 2), June 28, 23 miles S E of Chebucto Head.

Barque Quebec, Nelson, from New York for Amsterdam, June 20, lat 40, lon 41 30.

Barque Aspatogan (of Yarmouth, NS), Scott, from Lisbon for Philadelphia, June 24, lat 39 47, lon 64 38.

Barque Ameer, bound west, June 24, lat 41 16, lon 61 48.

Barque Ancrold of Yarmouth, NS; bound east, June 19, lat 41 N, lon 49 W.

Barque L G Bigelow from Mobile for Grangemouth, all well, June 18, lat 33 50, lon 42 20.

Barque Emma Payzant, steering westward June 2, 51 N, 12 W.

Barque Nimbus, Smith, from Antwerp for New York, June 5, off Dungeness.

Barque Saga, McDonald, from Fovey for Philadelphia, May 28, lat 51, lon 13.

Brig Emeline, from New York for Coroa, Ven, June 13, off Bermuda.

Brig W C Warner, from St John, NS, for West Indies, all well, June 19, lat 42, lon 68 5.

LATEST MOVEMENTS OF NOVA SCOTIA VESSELS

ADELAIDE April 23—Ar barque Linnet, Lawrence, New York.

BERMUDA June 17—Sld brig Salisbury, Monroe, (from Mobile) Plymouth.

In port 18—barque Underwriter, Stanwood, from New York for Bilbao.

GRIMSBY June 20—Ar barque Nellie T Guest Caun, Savannah.

NEW YORK June 21—Ar schrs Carlotta, Road, St John, NB; Falmouth, Clark, Windsor.

Sld 21—barque M J Foley for Port Spain.

PLYMOUTH June 21 Sld barque Wellington, —, (from Havre), New York.

QUEENSTOWN June 21—Ar barque Scots Bay, Steele, Beaufort, SC.

ROTTERDAM June 20—Ar barque Avonport, Smith, New York.

ST VINCENT, CV, May 27—Ar barque Blue Bird, Shaw, Halifax and Praia.

WILMINGTON, NC, June 20—Ar brig Swiftsure, Stuart, Boston.

BRISTOL June 21—Ar barque Republic, Gullison, Darien.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER June 22 Ar ship Ruby, Robbins, Rio Janeiro; barque Lothair, Desmond, Sauxa.

DOVER June 21—Passed by barque Kings County, Saunders, New York for Rotterdam.

DUNGEON June 21—Passed barques Lizzie Perry, McHenry, Pensacola for Liverpool. 22—Truro, Crowe, New York for Rotterdam.

GENOA June 23—Ar barque Mizpah, Cann, Philadelphia.

GLASGOW June 20—Sld barque Campbell, Landry, Baltimore.

ILOILO May 6—Sld ship Tsermogora, Cann, New York with 31,041 picas sugar.

ISLE OF WIGHT June 20—Passed ship Herbert Beach, Killam, Philadelphia for Antwerp.

LIVERPOOL June 21 Ar ship Minnie Burrill, Robertson, St John.

LONDON June 22—Sld barque Piskataqua, Esdale, Cape Breton.

Spongale, Demerara; Genoa, Davison, Rio Janeiro.

Sld 23—brig Ubaldina for Demerara.

PORTSMOUTH June 22—Sld brig Paran, Graham, Calais.

QUEENSTOWN June 22—Sld barque Scots Bay, Steele, Leith.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL, May 21 Ar brig Charles Duncan, Campbell, Richmond, Va.

Sld May 23—brig Bohemia, Doane, Pernambuco.

ABERDEEN June 11—Ar brig Laura, Burchell, New York.

ADELAIDE May 15—Sld brig M A Doran, Young, Newcastle, NSW.

In port May 30—barque Linnet Lawrence, from New York, ar April 23, diag.

ANTWERP June 22 Ar ship Lizzie Ross, Vaughan, New York.

BRISTOL June 21—Ar barques Lady of the Lake, King, Halifax; Tamar E Marshall, Parker, St John, NB.

GLASGOW, GB, June 11 Sld barque Luis A Marth, Scott, Pictou, NS (and from Greenock 18th).

HULL June 22—Sld ship Don Enrique, McAllister, New York.

HAVRE June 22 Ar ship John Mann, Beveridge, New York.

MATANZAS May 17 Sld barque Aspogogan, McKenzie, Delaware Breakwater.

MAURITIUS May 13—Ar barque George Grant, Buenos Ayres (and sld 14th for Rio union).

MELBOURNE May 14—Old barque Dunstaffnage, Fulmere, Port Discovery.

NEW LONDON June 21—Passed Little Gull barque Strathay, Urquhart, New York for Bristol.

ROTTERDAM June 20—Ar barque Chignecto, LeCain, Philadelphia. 22—Kings County, Saunders, New York.

SHARPNES June 22—Sld ship Mary Stewart, Wright, Quebec.

ANJIER May 15—Passed barque Ameer, Reynolds, Carlisle for Batavia.

ANTWERP June 23—Ar ship Herbert Beach, Killam, Philadelphia.

Sld 22—ship Karoo, Coffill, New York; barque Nova Scotia, Potter, do.

BARBADOES May 31 Ar brig Georgeina, Zwicker, Liverpool, NS (and sld June 2 for Martinique); Hattie F Rich, Chadsey, Lockeport (and sld June 3 for Trinidad or Demerara) June 1—barque Falmouth, Malcolm, Rio Janeiro (and sld June 7 for Guantananoo to load for New York); schr Althea, Melancon, Barbica. 3—barques Hecla, Mc Dougall, Buenos Ayres (and sld June 6 for Sydney, CB). 4—Tamura, Slocumb, Rio Janeiro; brig Edward D, Doucette, Annapolis 6—barque Dunure, Menzies, Pernambuco (and was repairing bows on the 10th).

Sld June 1—brigs Myrtle, Starrett, Grenada; Elizabeth McLea, Bate, Sydney, CB. 2—barque Lydia, Lowery, Mayaguez, to load for Delaware Breakwater. 3—brig Achash, Shaw, St John, St John, NB. 3—barque John Gibson, Nickerson, Cuba.

BRISTOL June 23—Sld ship Fred E Scammel, Shaw, New York.

CARIBBE June 23—Ar barque Balmoral, (Nor), Knudsen, Bridgewater, NS.

DEMERARA June 1—Ar schrs E Merriam, Merriam, New York. 3—Pearl, Wiley, do.

DUNGEON June 23 Passed barque British American, Coalfleet, New York for Rotterdam (with loss of main roy.)

GIBRALTAZ to June 23—Ar brig Bessie May, Buck, New York.

NEWCASTLE, NSW, May 20—In port ship Mabel Taylor, Durkee, from Melbourne, ar 19th for Manila.

NEW YORK June 24—Ar barque Carniola, Smith, Hamburg.

PORT SPAIN June 5—Sld brig Florida, Crosby, Yarmouth.

In port June 6—barque Mary K Campbell, Temple, from Buenos Ayres, ar 2.

RICHMOND VA, June 24—Sld schr Severn, Lockhart, Rio Janeiro.

ST THOMAS June 11—Ar brig Mersey Belle, Hemon, Demerara (and sld 13th for Arroyo, PR, and N of Hatteras); schr Byron M, from do (and sld 13th for Porto Rico and N of Hatteras).

Sld June 8—brig Hyaline, McLeod, Fajardo and N of Hatteras.

DEAL June 23—Passed by barque Alice M Claridge, Lockhart, London for New York.

HAVRE June 23—Ar barque Exilio, Pearce, New York.

Sld 23—barque Ontario, Hunter, New York.

LIVERPOOL June 21—Sld ship Trajan, Mosher, New York; barque Richard Hutchinson, Troop, Sydney, CB.

ROTTERDAM June 23—Ar barque British American, Coalfleet, New York; Truro, Crowe, do.

ST JOHN'S, PR, June 2—Ar schr Mattie D, Morris, St Thomas.

cette, diag; schrs E Merriam, Merriam, from Demerara, ar 11th for New York or Philadelphia, Idg.

BENICE May 29—Ar brig Resultado, Jones, Liverpool, NS.

BUNOS AYRES April 27—Sld barque Bach elors, Trefry, Barbadoes.

BRISTOL June 23—Sld barque Skjold for West Bay, NS.

CALLAO May 19 Sld barque Sylvan, O'Neil, Iquique to load for Hampton Roads for orders.

CARIBBE June 24 Sld barque Harry Bailey, Sinclair, Buenos Ayres.

COUK June 24—Sld barque Arcturus, Bent, Sydney, CB.

DEAL June 21—Sld barques Scotia, Smeltzer, (from London) Sydney, CB; Piskataqua, Esdale (from do) do.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER June 21—Ship Ruby from Rio Janeiro is ordered to Philadelphia, barque Lothair from Sagua is ordered to New York.

DEMERARA June 1—Ar schrs E Merriam, Merriam, New York. 2—Byron M, Sanford, Canning; A T, Munday, Dighy, NS. 3—Pearl, Riley, New York.

Sld May 27—brig Republic, Bullerell, Havti. June 2—schr Portland, Slocumb, Halifax.

DUNGEON June 24—Passed ship Karoo, Coffill, Antwerp for New York; barque Nova Scotia, Potter, do for do.

GENOA June 22—Ar barque Mizpah, Cann, Philadelphia.

GUANTANAMO June 13 In port brig Saidie, Dauphney, for New York.

HOLYHEAD June 24—Passed ship Cashier, Teller, Liverpool for Philadelphia.

KISSALE June 25 Passed ship Cashier, Teller, Liverpool for Philadelphia.

KURACHEE June 23—Ar ship Favonius, Dunham, New York.

LIVERPOOL June 23—Sld barque Aspogogan, McKenzie, New York (before reported sld for Delaware Breakwater).

MONTVIDEO May 27 Sld barque Midas, McArthur, United States.

AR May 29—barques Cyprus Jones, Pensacola, Geo E Corbett, Weaver, Brunswick.

Passed through Hell Gate June 24—brig Genoa, Davison, New York for Sydney, CB (and anchored in Hart Island roads).

PORTSMOUTH, NH, June 23—Sld brig Paran, Graham, Calais.

ROTTERDAM June 23—Sld barques Recovery, Blagdon, New York; Hannah Blanchard, Atkins, do.

SALEM, MASS, June 22—Ar ship Steinvoza, McIntosh, Calcutta 125 days.

ST PIERRE, MART, June 3—Ar brig Georgeina, Zwicker, Liverpool, NS.

ANTWERP June 25—Ar ship Winifred, McDonald, Philadelphia.

BREMEN June 24—Sld ship Treasurer, Downey, New York.

CARIBBE June 25—Ar barque Norman, Dinsmore, Parr-boro.

KINGSTON, JA, June 10—Sld barque St Lawrence, Klages, Bridgewater, NS.

In port June 16—schr James Dwyer, O'Leary, from and for Halifax, ar 15th; Dionis, Archibald, from do, ar 16th.

KOBE May 4—Sld barque Robert S Bonnard, Andrews, New York.

LONDON June 15—Entero 1 out ship E J Spicer, Spicer, New York.

MANHATTAN May 15—In port brig Eugenia Munroe, for New York.

NEW YORK June 26—Ar barque Lothair, Desmond, Sagua.

Old 25—schr Cecelia, Gibson, Canning.

PHILADELPHIA June 23—Below schr J L Crossley, Daley, St Lucia.

Below 26—schr J L Crossley, Daley, St Lucia.

CARIBBE June 26—Sld barque John W Parker, Delap, Montevideo.

DOVER June 25—Passed by barque Hannah Blanchard, Atkins, Rotterdam for New York.

DUNKIRK June 24—Sld barque Manna Loa, Whidden, Cardiff.

ELLSBORG June 23—Passed by barque Bay of Fundy, Porter, Helsingfors for Newport.

LIZARD June 23—Passed by barque Ontario, Hunter, Havre for New York.

LONDON June 23—Sld ship Mary Fraser, Dexter, New York.

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

ARTISTS' MATERIALS I

Bronzes, Paints,
Oils and Varnishes.

Window and Picture Glass
OF ALL KINDS.

Wall Paper, Mixed Paints, Kalsomino,
(all shades),

COMPLETE STOCK PAINTERS' REQUISITES.

SIGN WRITING IN ALL STYLES.

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

THOS. REARDON,

40 and 42 Barrington Street.

SEEDS!

GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS

- AT -

JAMES MCLEARN & SONS,

Feed and Seed Merchants,

217, 219 and 221 Barrington St.,

HALIFAX, N. S.

LEITH HOUSE

[Established 1818.]

KELLEY & GLASSEY

(Successors to Alex. McLeod & Co.)

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

-IN CASKS-

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

-IN CASES-

- 200 cases Thom and Cameron's Whiskies,
(Scotch and Irish in qts and flasks)
 - 20 " cases Stewart's Whiskies,
 - 50 " Watson's " "
 - 50 " Celtic " "
 - 50 " Mackie's " "
 - 50 " Williams' " "
 - 50 " Bulloch Ladies' Special Whisky,
 - 75 " Lochabar " "
 - 20 " Baird's " "
 - 50 " Kinahan's L L do,
 - 50 " Geo Roe's 1st and 3rd do,
 - 100 " Duuvill's 2 qts, flasks, and 1/2 flasks do,
 - 50 " Rye (in qts and flasks) do,
 - 40 " Old Crow Bourbon do,
 - 50 " Hennessey'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 " LeKands Pinet Castillon do (in qts, and
flasks and 1/2 flasks),
 - 500 " Henke's Gin (green cases),
 - 100 " DeKuyper do, do do,
 - 300 " Key-brand do, do do,
 - 25 " Henkes' do (red cases).
- All grades of Port and Sherry,
Angostura, John Bull and other Bitters,
Scotch Ginger Wine,
Croskill's celebrated Syrups, &c.



RHODES, CURRY & CO.

Contractors and Builders,

PROPRIETORS AMHERST WOOD-WORKING FACTORY,

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

BRICKS, LIME, PLASTER AND HAIR ALWAYS ON HAND.

Planing, Sawing and Turning done at short notice.

Wood Mantels and School Furniture a specialty.

All orders promptly attended to and shipped free of charge.

N. A. RHODES,
Builder.

NAT. CURRY,
Factory and Business Manager.

MARK CURRY,
Lumber Yard.

OPPOSITE DEPOT, AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA.

NOVA SCOTIA AGENCY

- FOR -

MUNTZ PATENT METAL.

ORDERS SOLICITED FOR

SHEATING NAILS AND BOLTS.

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

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

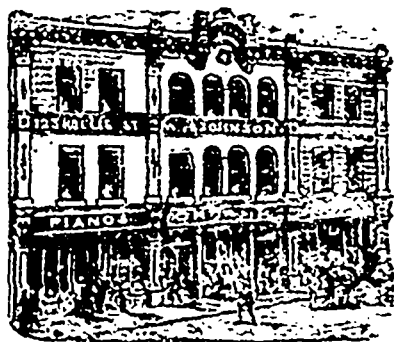
Carry a full stock of Sheets 16 oz. to 30 oz.

Bolts 1/2 inch to 1 1/2 inch.

Stemplates and Nails.

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

SEND FOR PRICES AND TERMS.



THE REPRESENTATIVE

Music House

OF THE

MARITIME PROVINCES.

The Manufacturers we represent received the
SUPREME AWARDS

At the World's Expositions where exhibited.

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

PIANOS & ORGANS.

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

Your own interest should induce you to WRITE FOR PRICES.

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

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

"I Aint Saying a Word,
Am I?"

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

FLOUR.

PILLSBURY'S BEST
HAS ARRIVED.

ALSO, OTHER

CHOICE BRANDS.

FOR SALE BY

H. F. WORRALL,
POWERS WHARF.

DAVID ROCHE,

House and Sign Painter,
Decorator, &c.

236—Argyle Street—236

(Two doors South of Jacob.)

OFFERS THE LATEST DESIGNS IN

Room Paper, Bordering, Dadoes,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

At prices that cannot be beaten in the city.

CHANGE OF BUSINESS!

Having purchased the stock of

DRY GOODS,

And lease of premises popularly known as

THE BRANCH,

Corner Granville and Duke Streets,

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

New Goods!

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

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

LOWEST PRICES.

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

JOHN W. WALLACE.

THE CRITIC,

PUBLISHED AT HALIFAX,

Subscription \$1.50 per year,
(Payable in advance.)

Single copies 3 cents.

ADDRESS—

C. F. FRASER,

Manager Critic Publishing Company,
161 Hollis Street, (2nd Flat,) Halifax, N. S.

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

SEED! SEED!

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

W. WHEATLEY.

**BAILEY & MURPHY,
Photographers,**

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

Portraits by the Instantaneous Dry Plate
Process, Tin Types, etc.
Copying and Enlarging Old Pictures a Specialty.

HANTS COUNTY.

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

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

BANKS.

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

Halifax Banking Co.
J. RUSSEL Agent.

Bennet Smith,
Shipbuilder and Capitalist.

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

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

Shubal Dimock,
Shipbuilder.

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

John Keith,
Shipbroker.

MANUFACTURERS.

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

Windsor Cotton Co.
JOHN NALDER, Sec'y.

Windsor Furniture Co.
MARK CURRY, Manager.

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

Windsor Foundry Co.
Clarence Dimock, Sec'y.

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

DRY GOODS.

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

W. K. 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. B. North,
Shipping & Merchandize.

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

J. A. Mumford,
Milling Machinery.

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

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

Lewis Muttart,
Harness Making in all branches.

George Brooks,
Watchmaker and Hair Dresser.

AMHERST.

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

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

BANKS.

Bank of Pictou,
J. MoKEAN, 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 Shewing 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,
JAS. Y. 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 week's volume of business gives a really better show than that of last week, however, it is apparent to every trader, that our city is scarcely to the energetic advancement of some other cities of America.

Flour continues dull, with a tendency to decline. Sugar is more hopeful, and we would not be surprised to see a firmer market before our next issue.

Molasses will probably advance in price, holders at least, have nothing to fear, and we think something to gain in the near future.

Teas cannot be expected to occupy any very important position on the market at present.

Cheese being plenty, can scarcely be expected to hold its own, on this market at least.

Eggs are scarce, and prices may be expected to advance.

The outlook of the home and foreign fish market remains unchanged. The catch of some lines is scarcely up to an average, our quotations are indicative of the serious depression running through the whole markets of America.

The Bangor Industrial Journal, says:—Commissioner Counce made an investigating tour of the lobster factories, but found no cases short weight; every packer appears willing to carry out the requirements of the law as to weight and quality.

Lane & Libby, Vinalhaven, send about 7000 quintals of hake to South America every year. The fish are pressed into drums, capable of holding 1100 to 1200 pounds each, by hydraulic power.

The mackerel fishery is proving a failure this season. Out of a Gloucester fleet of more than 100 sail at the South, one half did not pay expenses, and the average earnings of the fishermen for two months work was \$8.

FINANCIAL.

The New York Journal of Commerce, a paper whose editorial utterances are entitled to respectful attention, has repeatedly in the past few years charged that there was gross corruption in the management of the United States Mint, and it now says that "not one of our charges concerning the mint accounts has been met and refuted, and there is to-day abundant evidence either of gross and inexcusable errors in book-keeping or of official defalcations (and we think there are both), in this branch of the Treasury Department."

The net debt of Canada at the close of May was \$191,886,200, as compared with \$181,720,000 at the opening of the current fiscal year, an increase of ten millions, arising mainly out of payments to the Pacific Railway company on loan and subsidy account.

fall duo for four or five years to come. Assuming, therefore, that the Finance Minister makes arrangements at this time to meet the obligations of the next twelve months, there should be no further need of borrowing for a considerable period.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

JUNE 27, 1885.

GROCERIES.

Table listing prices for various grocery items including Sugar, Tea, Molasses, and Soap.

The above quotations are made by a reliable wholesale house.

Table listing prices for various items including Biscuits, Confectionery, Butter, and Eggs.

SUNDRIES.

Table listing prices for sundry items like Maple Sugar, Boneless Fish, and Tobacco.

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

POULTRY.

Table listing prices for poultry items like Fowls, Turkeys, and Ducks.

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

PROVISIONS.

Table listing prices for various provisions including Beef, Pork, Lard, and Hams.

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

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

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

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

Table listing prices for breadstuffs and produce including Flour, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, Cracked Corn, Pea Meal, Feed Flour, Oats, Barley, Peas, and Corn.

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

Table listing prices for fish from vessels including Mackerel, Herring, Alewives, and various fish oils.

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

FRUIT.

Table listing prices for fruit items like Gravenstein and Winter-ordinary apples.

JOSEPH B. BROWN, 144 Barrington Street, Halifax.

LUMBER.

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

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Table listing prices for wool, wool skins, and hides including No. 1 Wool Skins, Season lot, and various types of hides.

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