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HALIFAX, N. S., SEPTEMBER 4, 1885.

{ VOL. 2.
{ No. 30.

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THE CRITIC,

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BY
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EDITORIAL NOTES.

A recent discovery of a seam of coal fourteen feet in thickness at Crowfoot Crossing, eight hundred miles west of Winnipeg, caused great excitement in Winnipeg, and experts who have visited the place feel confident that new seams will yet be discovered in the vicinity. The quality of the coal is said to equal that of the best American anthracite, and it is predicted that the coal fields of the locality bid fair to equal those of Pennsylvania and Ohio. With cheap fuel and cheap breadstuffs, new possibilities open up for the Canadian North-West.

The Shanghai *Herah* states, upon what is claimed to be reliable authority, that Russia has by treaty assumed a protectorate over Corea, and that measures will be at once taken to Russianize the people, and to establish upon the peninsula an eastern Sebastopol which may serve as a menace to China and Japan. The joint control which has hitherto been held over Corea by the Chinese and Japanese Governments has been gall and wormwood to the spirited Coreans; and unless Russia is prepared to support her claim to the country by force of arms, she may find her protectorate ignored, and the independence of Corea established without her consent.

"What shall we do with Riel?" was a question which Dr. Grant undertook to answer before a Halifax audience last week, the solution being banishment from the country. When Riel delivered himself up to Gen. Middleton as a prisoner, it was agreed upon all sides that it would have been well could he have been tried by martial law, but as this was impossible, the rebel leader was passed over to the civil authorities. He has been tried by a civil tribunal, found guilty, and sentenced to death. What we have to do with him now is to allow the law to take its course without interference on our part. If French influence can save him, Riel will not be hanged, but if it is by French influence that he be saved, then it is time we united, irrespective of party, to crush out the growing power of the French in Canada.

The proper care of insane persons, and the providing of suitable treatment for those labouring under the disease of insanity, is the duty of every civilized community; but while we in Nova Scotia have done much in this respect, we still come far short of making ample provision for the treatment of all insane persons within the Province. As pointed out by a correspondent in our last issue, Cape Breton is now in dire need of a local hospital for the insane, and as the demands of the people of the Island are now engaging the attention of our Local Government, we trust their wishes in this respect will not be overlooked. The cottage system, which is so highly recommended by those interested in the care of the insane in the State of New York, could be introduced with advantage in Cape Breton, and as its immediate establishment would be comparatively inexpensive, the system deserves the immediate attention of our legislators.

Herat, which has been variously styled "The Pearl of Khorassan," and "The Hilt of the Sword of Afghanistan," is now being strongly fortified under the direction of British Engineers. 1,000 men are engaged in the work, and it is expected the fortifications will be completed before the end of October. The hills which were said to dominate the city, are, it is stated, at too great a distance from Herat to be of any great service to an attacking force.

The annual revenue of the Mexican government is about thirty millions of dollars, one third of which is required to meet the interest upon the public debt. The estimated expenditure for the current year is thirty-four millions of dollars while the estimated revenue is but thirty millions of dollars. An annual deficit of four millions of dollars would soon destroy the credit of Mexico in the money markets of the world. An increase in the customs duties or a decrease in public expenditure must soon take place.

The London *Daily Telegraph*, in an able editorial upon crustacea, thus refers to the lobster fisheries of Canada:—

"An experiment of much interest is now being made by the Maritime Provinces of Canada in the introduction of live lobsters to the English market. The steamer "Clifton," from Miramichi to England, took out a tank containing 500 live lobsters, and if they reach England in good condition a large business is anticipated. There is already considerable trade with Great Britain in preserved lobsters. Although the fishery was almost unknown in Canada ten years ago, it is now third in point of importance. It is carried on in over 600 factories, which send annually to British, United States, and other markets between sixteen and seventeen million cans, representing a value of between two and a half and three million dollars."

Through our exhibits in London, Paris, Antwerp, and elsewhere, the mineral wealth of Nova Scotia has become more widely known, but the agricultural capabilities of the Province have never yet been thoroughly advertised. It is therefore most desirable that our farmers, as well as our miners, take advantage of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition to be opened in London May 1st, 1886. The oats, barley and buckwheat produced in Nova Scotia will hold their own against similar grains produced in other lands, and if our farmers will now, in time of harvest, select full grown heads, with the stalk and root attached, for exhibition in London, they will by thus advertising the Province add materially to the value of their farm properties. Unfortunately, May is not a good month in which to secure a fine show of Nova Scotian fruit, but fruit preserved in acid or alcohol, and long keeping varieties may be exhibited with advantage, and later in the season other specimens of fruit may be forwarded.

The Duke of Cambridge is said to have been much displeased with the proposition of several members of Parliament that his salary should be reduced to the extent of one thousand six hundred and fifty-two pounds, including forty pounds which were charged for carrying His Royal body from Calais to Dover. A first class passage between the two places named costs a trifle less than twenty shillings, and it is scarce surprising that the representatives of the people should object to pay the excessive sum charged. As a matter of fact the Commander-in-Chief receives twelve thousand pounds a year by the goodwill of the nation, three thousand one hundred and ten pounds for the nominal office of Ranger of Hyde Park, four thousand five hundred pounds as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, two thousand one hundred and thirty-two pounds as Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, beside one thousand pounds a year in other ways. His Royal Highness also has a private estate with a rental of four thousand pounds, and a Royal residence assigned to him in Piccadilly.

We cull the following from *The Paper Trade Journal* of Aug. 15th: "We note in this issue the advent of a new enterprise in the formation of a company intended to further the production of chemical fibre by the use of sulphurous acid. We are assured that some new and important elements in the production of what is more commonly known as sulphite pulp will be developed by this company, and, what is of most importance, perhaps, the cost of production is to be greatly decreased, both in the processes and the plant required, as to make it a matter of great interest to paper-makers. The new concern does not intend to engage actively in the manufacture of fibre, but, having secured control of what is expected to effect a revolution in the manufacture of fibre, it will grant licenses, of which, we understand, some of the incorporators will be among the first to take advantage." Another notice in the same paper states that the company is known as the American Sulphite Pulp Company and is incorporated under the laws of the State of Maine. It has acquired the title to a number of valuable patents for producing chemical fibre by the sulphite process, and among them the Ritter Kellner patents. Our neighbours across the boundary have got hold of a good thing, but Nova Scotia has many advantages over them in the cost of wood, etc. Come, Nova Scotia, do not be left behind.

OUR BLUENOSE CLUB.

"Can you tell me a good varnish for paper that will not stain it?" asked the doctor, addressing the chemist.

"You can prepare a very good one as follows. I clipped it from the *Boston Journal of Commerce*: Clear damar-resin is covered in a flask with four and a half to six times its weight of acetone, and allowed to stand for fourteen days at a moderate temperature, after which the clear solution is poured off. Three parts of this solution are mixed with four parts of thick collodion, and the mixture allowed to become clear by standing. It is applied by a soft hair brush in vertical strokes. At first the waxing looks like a thin white film, but on completely drying it becomes transparent and shining. It should be laid on two or three times. It retains its elasticity and remains glossy in every kind of weather."

"Now Test-tube, give me a receipt for silver soap!" said Rod.

"Oh certainly. Here are a few, I saw them in the same paper: Mix $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of jeweler's rouge with $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of prepared chalk; or, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound levigated putty powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound burnt hartshorn, 1 pound prepared chalk, and 1 ounce rose pink; or, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound fine chalk, 3 ounces pipe clay, 2 ounces white lead, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces magnesia (carbonate), and the same quantity of jeweler's rouge."

"That receipt you gave me the other day for cleaning marble is all right for taking out grease; can you tell me what will take out stains of tobacco juice?" asked the superintendent of Test tube.

"Try some of the following receipts. I found them in the *Boston Journal of Commerce* after we were talk about it the other night. Brush the dust off with a piece of chamois, then apply with a brush a good coat of gum arabic, about the consistency of thick mucilage; expose it to the sun or wind to dry. In a short time it will peel off. If all the gum should not peel off, wash it with clean water and a clean cloth. If the first application does not have the desired effect it should be tried again. Another method is to rub the marble with the following solution: one quarter of a pound of soft soap, one quarter of a pound of whiting, and one ounce of soda, and a piece of stone blue the size of a walnut; rub it over the marble with a piece of flannel, and leave it on for twenty-four hours, then wash off with clean water, and polish the marble with a piece of flannel or an old piece of felt; or take two parts of common soda, one part of pumice stone, and one part of finely powdered chalk, sift it through a fine sieve and mix it with water, then rub it well over the marble; and afterwards wash the marble over with soap and water. To take stains out of white marble, take one ounce of oxgall, one gill of lye, one and a half tablespoonfuls of turpentine; mix and make into a paste with pipe clay; put on over the stain and let it remain for several days. To remove oil stains, apply common clay saturated with benzine. If the grease has remained in long, the polish will be injured, but the stains will be removed. Ironmould or ink spots may be taken out in the following manner: Take half an ounce of butter of antimony, and one ounce of oxalic acid, and dissolve in one pint of rain water; add enough flour to bring the mixture to a proper consistency. Lay it evenly on the stained part with a brush, and after it has remained for a few days wash it off, and repeat the process if the stain be not wholly removed."

"Can you tell me how to etch steel?" asked the superintendent, addressing Mr. Rod.

"E. Kick of Paris, recommends the following: Hydrochloric acid one pint, water one pint, concentrated solution of antimonious chloride, one drop. The last ingredient is added to prevent rusting of the etched parts. Soft and fine grained metal is more easily acted on than any other sort."

"What will clean a gummed up emery wheel?" asked Test-tube.

"Wet it with a sponge, scrape with a piece of hoop iron or a carding cloth. If the wheel has been used in greasy material rub it with kerosene," said Rod.

"How can I restore old furniture?" asked the doctor.

"An old cabinet maker says that the best preparation for cleaning picture frames, restoring furniture, especially that somewhat scratched, is a mixture of three parts linseed oil, and one part spirits of turpentine. It not only covers the disfigured surface, but restores wood to its original color, and leaves a lustre on the surface. Put on with a woollen cloth, and when dry rub with a woollen cloth," answered Test-tube.

"Test-tube, can you tell me how to detect cotton in linen tissues and woollen in silks?" asked the doctor.

"To detect cotton in linen tissue dip the fabric in olive oil. Dry it between two pieces of unsized paper. If there should be cotton mixed with linen the fabric will appear striped, cotton threads representing the darker lines when looked at towards the light, and showing lighter lines against a dark background. To detect woollen in silk put the tissue in a solution of caustic potash in which oxide of lead has been previously dissolved. Woollen goods turn black while the silk does not."

"Now tell me how to dye wood black?"

"First sponge the wood with a solution of chlorhydrate of aniline in water, to which add a small quantity of chloride. Allow it to dry, and go over it with a solution of potassium bichromate. Repeat the process twice or thrice, and the wood will take a fine black colour, unaffected by light or chemicals."

"How do you polish zinc?" Rod asked the superintendent.

"Take one part of muriatic acid to two parts of water, scour the zinc well with this mixture and fine sand, then dry carefully and give a thin coating of oil."

It is estimated that 100 million pairs of boots and shoes were made in Massachusetts in 1884. Lynn ranks first with an annual business of \$30,000,000. Haverhill, Brockton, Marlboro, Worcester, Weymouth, and Natick, stand next in the order named.

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RELIGIOUS.
BAPTIST.

At the late meeting of the Convention at Amherst, the report of the Foreign Missionary Board was read by the Treasurer, John March of St. John. From it we learn that the lives of all the missionaries have been spared, and that the work has been carried on with unabated vigor. Two female missionaries have been added to the staff. The work of the missionaries is of a varied character embracing every department of Christian labor. The stations of the board are in the Telugu region of India. Rev. R. Sanford and T. C. Archibald and their wives, are stationed at Bimlipatan; Rev. J. R. Hutchinson and Mrs. Hutchinson, at Chicacoli; and the Rev. George Churchill and Mrs. Churchill, at Bobbili. The receipts for foreign mission work last year were \$13,223.40, and the disbursements \$12,894.13. Rev. Dr. Saunders reported that \$590.00 had been paid out of the ministerial relief and aid fund; \$17,950.49 was collected for the Convention Fund. The Convention decided to appoint a Financial Agent who should give all his time in training the people of the Church to systematic benevolence. The Rev. Dr. Day was elected. The Rev. Dr. Bill presented a report on the subject of Union with Free Baptists—favoring the principle. Considerable discussion took place on the report, many expressing the opinion that Union must come sooner or later.

The white Baptists of the South have 570 associations, 14,102 churches, and 997,500 members. The colored Baptists have 7,480 churches, with 871,043 members. Total 1,868,549. Baptisms for the year were 64,301 whites and 38,538 colored.

Rev. Thos. Spurgeon, son of the great preacher, has started the weekly issue of his sermons in printed form, under the title of the Auckland Tabernacle Pulpit. The typographical part of the paper is a *fac simile* of his father's weekly.

Rev. H. H. Johnson, formerly pastor of the African Baptist Church of this city, but now pastor of a church in New Haven, Conn., is at present in Halifax.

The missionaries among the Telugus are being bitterly opposed. We learn that during the last few months many houses have been burned by the heathen, and in almost every village people appear hearing idol-houses on bamboos, with drums and shouts, seeking to arouse the people to a defence of their ancient faith. As might be expected, the missionaries are somewhat severely treated.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The congregation of St. Andrews of this city, have decided to ask the Presbytery of Halifax, at its next meeting, to moderate in a call.

A call from St. Thomas', Ont., Presbyterian Church, has been received by the Rev. Dr. Archibald, of Truro.

The First Presbyterian Church, Truro, has abandoned the attempt to call a colleague and successor to their present pastor, Rev. Dr. McCullough. The Rev. Alex. Ross has resigned his charge of the congregation at Parrsboro.

The Rev. James Barclay, M. A., of St. Paul's Church, Montreal, is spending his vacation in Scotland. Before his return he is expected to preach before the Queen at Balmoral.

The lectures delivered last week by Principal Grant, of Queen's College, Kingston, on "Imperial Federation," and "What shall we do with Riel," were heartily enjoyed. We sympathize with the revd. gentleman in his grief at the loss of his brother, who died at New Glasgow a few days ago.

The Rev. Dr. Brodhead, for many years a distinguished prison missionary in Northern India, was in the city last week.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Lord Bishop sailed for England on Saturday, via St. John's, Nfld., where he is to preach the sermon at the consecration of the new cathedral. He will return to his Diocese in time for the Christmas Ordination. The Rev. G. W. McCully will assist at the Bishop's Chapel during the Bishop's absence.

The Rev. J. Lowry will probably not take the post of Travelling Missionary in the Deanery of Amherst, as his health will compel him to winter in the Southern States.

An illustration of the influence and contributions of the Church of England in London is furnished by the statistics of the Annual Hospital Sunday Collections. In one year the relative position is as follows:—Church of England, £21,946; Roman Catholic, £532; Greek Church, £110; Independent, £1,926; Wesleyan, £893; Baptist, £1,135; Presbyterian, £575; Jew, £968; all others £600.

It may also be noted, that in spite of the State aid to Board Schools, and the pressure brought to bear on parishes, especially in the country, to close the Church Voluntary Schools, the amount raised by the Church of England for her own schools amounted to the enormous sum of £585,072, or over \$2,700,000, which shows the vitality that exists in the National Church.

METHODIST.

The Rev. G. Henniger died on Monday, the 24th ult., at Canning. Since the death of Rev. Dr. Richey he has been the senior Methodist minister in the Maritime Provinces. He was sent by the British Conference to British America. He has been sixty years in the ministry. His first station was the Windsor and Horton circuit. He was president of the Conference in 1882. Since 1874 he has been living at Canning as a supernumerary.

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the following day. Cash Prizes will be awarded
the two Matriculants having the highest marks.
Students not looking forward to a degree will be
admitted to classes for which they are prepared
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THE CRITIC.

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

HALIFAX, N. S., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1885.

LECTURE BY DR. GRANT.

When Dr. Grant accepted the invitation to lecture before a Halifax audience upon Imperial Federation, he probably knew that the majority of his audience did not regard the question as a burning issue of to-day, and that he would therefore have an opportunity to indulge in speculative theories as to the ultimate destiny of Canada. The Federation idea is a grand idea, and will serve as an excellent offset to the utterances of those who hold up continentalism, as presenting to Canadians a magnificent future for North America. That Imperial Federation or annexation are live issues of to-day we do not believe, and while they may be attractive things for theorists to discount upon, they can be of no great immediate interest to the loyal and practical people of this Dominion. Dr. Grant possesses, as a speaker, great personal magnetism, and his appeal to the loyal people of Canada for the preservation of the tie which unites us to the mother land was strong and powerful; but when he endeavored to picture the coming glory of the United British Empire by contrasting it with the Anglo-Saxon union upon this continent, the bias of his mind was painfully evident, and the picture lost much of its genuine worth and beauty. The lecturer's scathing criticism of political parties and their methods was somewhat severe, in view of the fact that he could propose nothing better to take their place. Dr. Grant must know that, as civilization advances, party corruption must cease, and that no system of government has been or can now be devised, whereby the people will hold the control of their own affairs as they now do by party government. True, its evils are manifest, but this by no means proves them to be incurable. The lecture will long be remembered in Halifax, as one which, while it delighted each one present, would scarce have found an individual in the audience prepared to give an unqualified amen to all that the lecturer said.

THE SHORT LINE RAILWAY.

A little more than a month ago we called the special attention of our readers to the existing state of affairs regarding the proposed Short Line Railway. We referred particularly to the course taken by our representatives in Parliament, Messrs. Daly and Stairs, which was in direct opposition to the wishes of the people of this community, and as we felt that those gentlemen should in fairness be allowed ample opportunity to explain themselves we expressed our intention of waiting a reasonable length of time for their reply before making any further comments on the subject. We regret to say that they have not seen fit to offer any explanation or apology for their extraordinary action, from which the only inference to be drawn is that it was indefensible.

To state the case briefly, the Government had promised to secure the construction of a railway connecting Montreal with the harbors of St. John and Halifax by the shortest and best line that could be obtained, and that no decision would be arrived at until the intervening country had been thoroughly examined, surveyed and reported upon by competent engineers. The object in view was to give the Maritime cities and provinces of the Dominion the best possible facilities for building up and carrying on trade relations with Quebec and Ontario and the far western portions of the continent.

Messrs. Stairs and Daly were entrusted with the responsible duty of guarding the interests of Halifax in the selection of the route, and although their special attention was most urgently called by the Chamber of Commerce and Citizen's Committee to the grave objectionable features of the Southern or Mattawamkeig line, they unhesitatingly used their utmost exertions and succeeded in securing its adoption in the face of the earnest and nearly unanimous protest of their constituents. When asked to give their reasons for this apparently unaccountable line of action they decline to say anything.

A line has been selected before the country has been half surveyed, and so objectionable does it appear to many prominent engineers well known in this and the adjoining provinces, that they have boldly stated it to be of comparatively little value for the purpose for which it is designed. In fact, with the exception of the Chief Engineer of the Dominion Railways, we do not know of a single person competent to form an opinion, who has had one word to say in its favor. The subordinate government engineers, who made the explorations, do not recommend its adoption, while some of them point out most clearly in their reports that on several of the sections involved it will be impossible to obtain a good railway location.

No successful attempt has yet been made to show that this line is the shortest or the best, or even that it is a good practicable line, and judging from the published reports and the silence of Messrs. Daly and Stairs, we are forced to the conviction that it is neither.

We were told that one reason for its adoption was that the work would be gone on with at once, and there would be no delay in its completion, and yet we now have it on the best authority that the first sod will not be turned this year. A recent telegram from Ottawa announced that another

"chain survey" of the line, under a Mr. Middleton, C. E., had been ordered by the government, though the object was not stated.

On the other hand, we have the positive assurances of several engineers of known repute—amongst whom are Messrs. Light, Keating, Ballairge, and O'Sullivan—that a vastly superior line from every point of view can be obtained by bridging the St. Lawrence near Quebec, and following the valleys of the Eichimin and Famine Rivers to the head of Lake Chemuncook, and thence to Canterbury, Fredericton and Salisbury.

The projected bridge at Quebec has latterly been held up as the great obstacle to the selection of this route. We cannot, however, endorse this view, especially as the highest engineering authorities in the land have stated that our railway system will not be complete until it is constructed. We consider this bridge of the greatest importance to the trade and commerce of this province, as well as to that of the far west when viewed from a Canadian standpoint. The government have also recognized its importance as the following extract will show.

"On the 17th April, 1884, the Right Hon. Sir John A. McDonald, in answer to a question put by Mr. Bosse, relating to the railway bridge at Quebec, gave the following answer:—

"The government recognize the importance of connecting the Intercolonial with the Canadian Pacific Railway by a railway bridge at the City of Quebec, and believe that it must be constructed in the early future; but until the Pacific Railway is extended to that city and some practicable scheme is submitted to the government, they are unable to give any more specific answer to the question."

The Pacific Railway has now been extended to the City of Quebec by the acquisition of the North Shore Road by the C. P. R. Co., and a practicable scheme for the construction of the bridge has been, or at least is said to have been, submitted to the government, and therefore there appears to be no good reason why the bridge should not now be built.

As nothing is likely to be done towards proceeding with the work on the supposed Short Line Railway until after the next session of Parliament has been held, we are prepared to support any movement which would have the effect of procuring a thorough survey of the shortest and best line between Montreal and Halifax, even though the Province of Nova Scotia and the City of Halifax should bear the expense, which we do not anticipate need be heavy. There is little doubt however, that the Province and City of Quebec would be willing to bear a fair proportion of the cost. This survey we are informed could easily be completed before the end of the present year, and if the result should show that the line via Quebec and Canterbury is in every respect a preferable one to that which has been selected, as is anticipated, it is not improbable that the government could be induced to reconsider the matter, and to deal fairly and justly with this section of the Dominion as they are unquestionably in duty bound to do.

HOMER IN ENGLISH.

Not without reason has Emerson said, "Homer has been translated into English scores of times; but still every scholar of leisure or ambition is Cæsarous of reading the latest rendering—why? BECAUSE IT IS OF HOMER." He might have added, "and because a translation equal to the original is earnestly desired." It is unfortunate that none comparable to the original has yet appeared; for the number that would enjoy such a one are confessedly manifold greater than the number that can enjoy the original.

Alexander Pope and John Stuart Blackie have each done much to popularise the study of the great bard of Cænos. Perhaps no other two men have done more. Pope's translation is better than many later ones, but it occasionally misses a point, and not infrequently smacks more of Pope than of Homer. Blackie sometimes allows his vigorous imagination to lead him into lively, but needless, paraphrases; he seems quite good enough a poet, but not good enough a critic to translate works that have come down to us through nearly three thousand years and that have elicited unstinted encomiums for literary grandeur from the scholars of nearly one hundred generations. It is therefore probable that Arthur S. Way, M. A., an English scholar of no mean gifts who has devoted many years to Hellenic studies, will find readers for his *Iliad in English Verse*, lately published by Low, Marston, Searle and Rivington, London; for his work, tho' not perfect, is in very many respects far superior to any other of the kind which we have seen.

Six years ago Mr. Way made his *debut* in literature in an English version of the *Odyssey* which has been widely read, found fault with in certain particulars by many, and commended on the whole by many more. In those days he was both more ambitious and more modest. Then he gave us all the *Odyssey* at once; now only the first six books (after all the most interesting and most valuable) of the *Iliad*. Then he veiled his identity with an ingenious pun; now he appears without a mask. The style, however, is the same—generally terse and felicitous but here and there marred by a persistent fondness of strange and cumbersome compounds, such as, "fierce-eager," "cloud-rack-sweeper," "splendor-helmeted," "sea-voice-rings," and "lightning-helmed prodigy-worker"—expressions which are, perhaps, appropriate in the mouth of the Academic tutor in his class-room, but which certainly are not germane to the genius of the English language, and ought not, therefore, to be offered a place in English literature. Apart from these blemishes, which are probably to be charged to a desire to be concise, Mr. Way's work is readable and enjoyable.

The Duke of Connaught, it is understood, is most anxious to return to India, and it is not improbable that he will presently succeed General the Hon. Arthur Hardinge as Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army.

MINING.

To Miners reading us their Post Office address, we will forward a copy of the CRITIC, Free, for one month.

In last week's issue we referred to the Electric Mine Indicator giving the language of the agent as to its value in discovering leads. We have just received from a miner in Elmudale a letter in which the writer asserts that the machine is a failure. The merits and demerits of the Indicator are open to criticism in our columns. If the machine is of any real advantage to miners, there should be some means of ascertaining the fact; if it is valueless, it should be exposed. Short pithy letters upon this and kindred topics will be inserted by us with pleasure, and thus the mining fraternity will be kept posted in all that concerns the great mining industry.

BOSTON, MASS., July 28, 1885.—I saw an article in the *Mining Review* of July 22, also in other papers, relating to "gold machines" which refer to some inventions of certain English people and particularly to those whose aim is reduction of sulphurets by means of electricity and chemicals. I desire to call attention to the fact that the application of electricity to metallurgy is not an English idea but an American one. The first patents were issued to Dr. Julius H. Roe in 1807 (Feb. 5 and March 8), and cover the entire ground of the application of electricity to metallurgy.

During the winter of 1867-68, Dr. Roe made a series of successful experimental trials in the presence of Hon. T. T. Davis, Hon. Richard Fanshaw and other gentlemen at Syracuse, N. Y., proving the value of his patents. He was burned out in Boston in June, 1868, while engaged in experimental researches with Mr. Moses G. Fariner at the Williams Electric Works, 109 Court Street. This, coupled with the fact that it was then impossible to obtain cheap electric machinery, compelled him to postpone further trials. He is at present making further experiments in this line under the auspices of the Mining & Machinery Agency, 7 Exchange Place, Boston, Mass. We will give information of the results of his experiments when the opportunity affords. J. M. Wilson.

From late information we understand that the mine at Montagu, under the management of Mr. Baker, is making splendid returns. During the month of August, upwards of four hundred ounces of gold were extracted from the quartz taken from a single lead. On Monday last several tons of remarkably rich ore were taken out, which, in the opinion of experts, will yield upwards of twenty ounces to the ton. Many experienced miners assert that the late find will prove as rich as that made by the Lawson Bros. in the same locality some twenty years since. We congratulate Mr. Baker, and those interested in the mine, upon their good luck, and trust that the find will prove but the "open sesame to a veritable *Alla Baba's* cave."

SILVER DISCOVERY AT WHYCOCOMAGH.—William Sinclair, an experienced Colorado and Nevada miner, discovered an excellent vein of silver ore on Silver Mountain, Whycoconagh, a few days ago. The vein is twenty feet thick, and Mr. Sinclair says the silver is far superior to any he has seen in Nevada or Colorado. He has also discovered near the same place a six foot vein of Galena and silver, which average 81 per cent. lead, and two and a half ounces of silver to the ton on the surface. The discovery has caused considerable excitement in Whycoconagh. We congratulate Mr. Sinclair and W. W. Beer, of Charlotetown, who is also interested in the good luck.—*N. Sydney Herald.*

IMPROVED METHODS.—The marked improvement in mining machinery has already attracted the attention of miners and others interested in the development of mining properties. The reports of experiment tests and the continued operation of new varieties of machinery for different operations, is carefully watched, and a large measure of interest is manifested in this direction. This is a favorable indication, and shows that those who have the development of mining properties in charge, are anxious to produce the best results, and are keenly alive to any means which may enable them to secure a larger measure of reward for their labor. A few years ago a mining company in want of mining machinery, was confined to one or two leading manufacturers, and generally placed their order with the house, depending upon their wisdom and honesty to furnish the plant required. It may not be necessary to state, that under these methods the cost of a plant of mining machinery amounted to considerable, and that it was generally very complete regarding its details, and it may be stated also truthfully, that in thousands of instances the costly experiment proved to be entirely unfit for the work required, and was practically a benefit to no one but the manufacturer.

At the present time a knowledge of the many improvements and inventions presented for favor, has induced mine owners and mining companies to make a thorough and careful examination of the differing mining machines offered for sale, so that at the present time the prestige of the leading houses, which at one time practically monopolized the business, threatens to be lost under the new dispensation.

We are in constant receipt of inquiries, personal and by letter, from every part of the country, concerning this or that invention fitted for some special purpose in mining operations. This proves conclusively the importance of placing before these inquirers and purchasers the information so much desired.—*Mining Review.*

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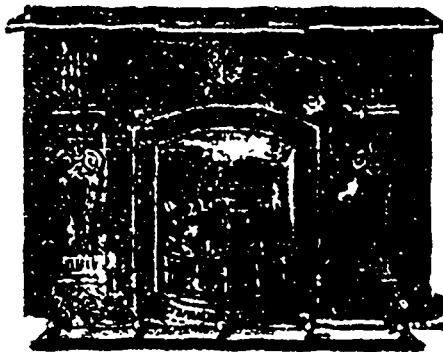
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AGENTS.

WEARY, HOW AND RAFTER.

Many changes are spoken of in the location of the clergy this year. The Rev. E. Weary, who has been some time at Battle Harbor, Labrador, removes to Green's Pond, and will be succeeded by the Rev. W. S. Rafter. The Rev. W. How, from Green's Pond, succeeds Mr. Rafter at Rosa Blanco.

How! Weary! Rafter! something wonderful
When all thy burden was one poor White How
Weary of Battle Harbor, with just right,
To lave his weary limbs in Green Pond, goes.
Rafter away, How blossoms with fresh power
(For How's the little hill that joyous bounds)
And aptly makes the sweet White Rosa his bow'r.
To greet his Bishop on the yearly rounds.

Rafter! how Weary! were indeed a text
To point the upturned gaze of hardened sinner,
Who, howsoever the righteous soul be vexed
Of preacher, wanders to his Sunday's dinner.
Weary, How Weary is that billous mood
That often must beset the unlined soul,
Ejaculating "was will show us any good,"
Spurning the "Let us" in that endless roll.

"Who doth forbid to tell the truth with laughter,
E'en were it told in stanzas dry and dreary,
So no offence to Weary, How or Rafter,
Who gave the text of Rafter, How and Weary."

OSONIXTOPHRA.

PROHIBITION vs. LICENSE.

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

THE LIBERTY OF MAN.

I suppose no controversy has ever produced a more barefaced assumption than that of the unfermented nature of Scriptural wine. The Prohibitionists have asserted it till, I dare say, they believe it. But as the assertion lies in the face of the common sense opinion of ages, the *onus* of proof lies with them. If they can prove it, of course it must be believed. Till they have done so, common sense will continue to discredit the idea that Solomon spoke of unfermented grape-juice when he said "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging." "It is," as a recent writer says, "surely a remarkable thing that this notable discovery should have been hidden from the eyes of all the learned men who have been engaged for so many centuries in the interpretation of the Scriptures, and revealed only when it was wanted to bolster up the tototal requirement of a Scriptural sanction, fair or foul."

"The New Testament word is '*vinus*,' the same word is used by all the Greek writers and means invariably fermented wine; while the cognate word '*vinum*' in Latin everywhere bears the same meaning." Does anybody suppose either, that Noah and Nabal, or the Corinthians got drunk on unfermented stuff? Or that when the Pharisees charged our Lord with being a wine-bibber they meant that he drank only the unfermented juice of the grape? I do not think a drink of that kind would have had any particularly good effect on Timothy's stomach. It is really time that this bubble was pricked.

A word as to the exaggeration involved in the term poison. Sir Andrew Clarke has, it appear, made this question a special study. "He pronounces, on the one hand, that alcohol is not in ordinary cases necessary to health, nor is it nutritious or helpful to nutrition. On the other hand, he tells us that, taken in small quantities at dinner or supper, it cannot be proved to do a man any harm, physical, mental, moral, or spiritual." "The world," he adds, "is not so full of gladness that we should refuse small quantities to those who get gladness from it, tho' the less alcohol people take the better." Another great authority (I cannot at this moment either remember who, or lay my hand on the Review in which I read it) ascribes to it the virtue of arresting the deterioration of tissue, and this all who have seen its effects in extreme illness must know from their own experience. I have before me some exhaustive summaries of chemical analysis, but it is impossible to go into them in a reasonable space.

The London *Lancet*, in a recent editorial on the subject, says: "The intemperance of the tototallers has greatly hindered the cause of temperance. Their denunciations of moderation and moderate drinking have estranged whole classes of men who would have brought strength and help to their cause. Their dogmatism about what constitutes food and what poison, and about the injurious effects of alcohol, has excited ridicule and laughter rather than intelligent interest. By such an attitude the medical profession has been prevented from co-operation with those who see in the drunkenness of the country a gigantic evil and disgrace to be remedied at any cost short of that of talking nonsense."

And, be it remembered, the *Lancet* speaks of England, not Canada, where drunkenness is not so gigantic an evil.

I think also that the personal experience of sober-minded men is a valuable as scientific data, which it generally corroborates, and which, moreover, are not always infallible.

To adduce oneself may seem egotistic. Yet if a man elects to make himself the "fearful example," no one need complain.

When I was nine years old I was not very strong, and instead of being coddled, was wisely sent to a school in Oxfordshire reputed to be rather rough, but noted for kindly treatment and good feeding. It well deserved its reputation. The school had a farm of its own. Milk butter, cheese and meat were of the very best. The bread was baked, and the beer

brewed at home, and there was no stint of anything. But the school system was peculiar. There lingered in it the very old school-fashion of puddling before meat, tho' I never saw the appetites for meat much improved by it. Tea we never saw, and we should have been disgusted if we had seen it in exchange for the fare we had. At breakfast we had splendid milk and water, and at dinner as much beer as we liked to drink, and I may remark that I never saw a boy take any more than was good for him. But the crowning iniquity was, instead of tea, a supper of unlimited bread, cheese and beer! Two years of this sort no home stout, strong, and well. Very nearly fifty years have passed since then. There is no period of my life at which I should not have been infinitely ashamed of excess, and it is no great deprivation to me to do without stimulants, but during that fifty years of a very chequered life I have drunk, according to circumstances, I suppose everything from hock and champagne to whiskey and lager-beer, and if any of them, or all together, are "poisons," I must say they are very slow poisons, for I certainly feel no effects as yet.

The Prohibition enthusiast is of course only to be satisfied with the most extreme measures and rejects with disdain the idea of restriction, yet the statements made in the following extract from the *Mail* would, to moderate persons, seem noteworthy:

"The high license system is making steady progress in the States. In Missouri high license was first applied to bars dispensing spirituous liquors, and it worked so well that they have just extended its provisions to saloons selling malt liquors. In Michigan prohibition proved a failure, and high license reduced twenty-five saloons which were run in one town under prohibition to nine under the tax. In Ann Arbor there were seventy saloons under prohibition in 1872, and now only thirty-two under license. In Minnesota, in a single city, high license reduced the saloons from five hundred and forty seven to two hundred and seventy-four, while the revenues were more than trebled and the decrease in the number of saloons increases the effectiveness of the police service. In nineteen cities in Illinois the number of saloons were reduced from seven hundred and thirty-three to four hundred and sixty-eight, and the revenues increased from \$89,950 to \$253,000. There will probably be a move for high license in Ontario when the farmers begin to feel the loss of revenue through the operation of the Scott Act."

By such measures, at all events, a good number of the "dons" I am credited with "smiling" upon (not in, I hope) would vanish, and that would certainly be a very desirable attainment.

My last letter was editorially cut down. The above, as it stands, was the latter part of it. It will be seen that I had begun to touch on the License question—the absence of any mention of which seems to be a grievance with your correspondent. No particular line was laid down, or even hinted at, as to what points I was to devote attention to. Had there been any such restriction I should have declined a somewhat troublesome task. On the other hand I have no grievance against either Silox or the *Crucic*. If the Editor cuts me down, he is the only judge of his requirements, and I do not presume to dictate to Silox how he should conduct his cause.

Your correspondent's last letter calls for but little remark from me. The public can form its own judgment as to the value, at this day, of his detail of Prohibition opinion and attempts "all along the centuries."

But the spirit of the fanatic is the spirit of the Inquisitor. Everything is very smooth so long as he can dictate the "Perfect Way," but the moment his ideas are firmly opposed, his domineering and arbitrary temper breaks bounds. To differ with him is the unpardonable sin. It is for the people to judge whether they will submit themselves to this inevitably despotic temperament.

Charges of "defamation and falsehood" do not seem to come with great force from a camp which boasts the eloquence of the Hon. J. B. Finch.

I am sorry to have incurred your correspondent's evidently poor opinion, but can support it with tolerable composure under the consoling certainty that he will never ask me to dinner. I have never yet had the misfortune to dine with a total abstainer, and I have a profound confidence that a merciful Providence will continue to preserve me from that infliction.

I have pleasure in recommending the last sentence of Silox's letter to general (and particular) attention. It is strong with the mild persuasiveness of "argument, logic, fact, reason, and common sense."

FRANC-TIREUR.

P. S. I regret that I should have happened to stumble on a printer's error—"command" for "commend"—and have in consequence done injustice to Silox.

F. T.

SNAPS AND SCRAPS.

"Uncle Esok's Wisdom," in *The Century Magazine*, is certainly well kept up. In fact its fountain seems perennial. I was rather taken with some of "Esok's" aphorisms in the August number, as for instance:—"Next to the Bible, the looking-glass has done the most to civilize the world;" and, "Abuse is what has made the mule's heels respectable."

I noticed in the *Chronicle* lately that Nostradamus's prophecy, which foredooms next year for memorable events from the coincidence of certain Christian festivals, is recorded, substantially, on a tombstone in Germany. Only Nostradamus's rhymes, which I quoted long ago in this column, foretold the end of the world, while the German inscription merely threatens us with great but minor disasters.

A collection of autographs belonging to the late Mr. F. Naylor was sold in London on the 1st of August, for the large sum of £2781 15s. Among the

more interesting lots sold were a MS. of "The Captives," an unpublished oratorio by Oliver Goldsmith, for thirty guineas; the sign manual of Richard III. in monogram, for ten guineas; a letter of General Wolfe, for eight guineas; eight letters of Washington, for 30 pounds; bound original MSS. of Byron's "Siege of Corinth" and "Prometheus," for 115 and 30 pounds, respectively; twelve letters of Charles Dickens, bound, for 10 pounds. This last figure seems very small comparatively, especially as the letters are said to be "interesting;" but possibly they may not be quite satisfactorily authenticated, and, anyhow, Dickens's letters are very numerous.

The discarded wife of Colonel Trovelyan was charged at the Westminster Police Court a few weeks ago with being drunk and soliciting alms. She had been charged twice before the same Court with disorderly conduct, and on the last occasion had been bound over to abstain from molesting Lord Marcus Heresford, who lately acted as trustee of a small sum settled on her by her husband. Declining to go to a home, "when her lawful husband would not support her," she was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour.

Mr. W. Topley, Recorder of the Geological Section of the British Association, is one of the members who visited us last summer and who were hospitably entertained at Government House and shown about the Province by the Reception Committee. The following remarks made by him before the Royal Colonial Society, and which appear on page 141 of the Society's "Proceedings" for 1884-5, are another proof of the importance of treating intelligent visitors with courtesy:—

"I would further remark that, without wishing in any way to depreciate the North-West, in the great future of which I firmly believe, I cannot but feel that the Eastern Provinces of Canada are now in danger of being undervalued, both by Englishmen and by the Canadians themselves. As regards Nova Scotia, I speak from personal knowledge. Well-furnished farms, on excellent land, can now be had at low rates. Many farmers have left the country, and have joined in the rush to the North-West, and there is a dependent feeling in the province, which is certainly not justified. Some of the land in the valleys of Nova Scotia is of the greatest richness and fertility, and over large areas is of high class. This was not my opinion only, but I may state that it was also the opinion of Professors Sheldon and Fream, in whose company I visited the district. There are also here good openings for agricultural and other labourers, with whom there are not the same difficulties as regards winter labour which occur in the North-West. As a geologist I cannot help referring to the splendid sections of the carboniferous rocks at the Joggins, which are celebrated throughout the world."

It has sometimes been noticed by observant strangers that teachers, journalists and lawyers did not generally enjoy in our country the social consideration to which their intellectual callings seem to entitle them. Doubtless this is partly due to the too prevalent worship of wealth, and in this city partly, also, to the presence of so many military and naval officers. But if a higher standard of attainments and character could be enforced in these professions; if scholars and gentlemen only were appointed at least to the higher educational posts; if journalistic slanderers and blackmailers were sent to Coventry by their honorable fellows; and if honest lawyers were earnest in their efforts to disparage dishonest ones, these noble vocations would soon command the respect which is their due, and a seeming reproach upon the intelligence of our people would be removed.

Some time ago the Editor of *The Century Magazine*, commenting on a discussion before the Social Science Association, observed that there were a few axioms in legal ethics. First, "a lawyer should be a gentleman;" second, "a lawyer ought not to lie"—to declare (as lawyers often do) that he believes anything that he does not believe, for the purpose of influencing the jury; third, "a lawyer ought not to sell his services for the promotion of injustice and knavery." "It would seem," says *The Century*, "that the legal profession ought to lose no time in purging itself of those who are guilty of such practices. In the words of the late Lewis P. Delafield of the New York bar: 'There are many lawyers—and they are not exclusively confined to our large cities—who should be disbarred without delay for dishonest and corrupt practices; and until some serious and successful attempt is made in this direction, the legal profession must expect, and will deserve, to decline in popular esteem.'"

Truth tells a cricket tale of a man who put out two whole sides in a very novel manner. "The only level field in the parish belonged to the butcher, who was a cantankerous, bumptious fellow. He, however, consented to lend his field, and, although he was known to be no cricketer, he was asked to play in the opening match. His first ball clean bowled him; but, instead of walking away from the wicket, he remained, with the evident determination of continuing his innings. The umpire, therefore, walked up to him. 'You're out, Mr. Bull, you're out.' The butcher turned round and said, 'Oh, I'm hout, ham I? I'm hout! Well, hout you all go from my bloomink field!'" The players were naturally "put out" in more than one sense of the term.

As an instance of the enormous profits made by chemists, a London paper recently noted that sulphate of quinine was quoted in a wholesale price-list at 3s. 2d. per oz., while at the same time the same quantity was retailed at 24s. 1

There are few things pleasanter than to hear your own pet theories expressed more clearly, forcibly and eloquently than you could express them yourself, by one whose utterances command respect. I was, accordingly, delighted with the body of Dr. Grant's lecture on Imperial Federation

He pointed out that the "leave-well-enough-alone" party would soon be, if they were not now, sadly behind the time. That living societies must grow; that we had now attained manhood, that it was mean to continue "sponging" for ever on our parent. In our glorious infancy we were too much occupied with clearing the forests, making roads, struggling against men and nature to be able to think of contributing to the imperial revenues, and no one expected us to do so. Now we were an adult community; we should occupy a co-ordinate instead of a subordinate status in the empire; we should appeal for the aid of the imperial forces as "one of the owners," or not at all; we should assume a manly attitude; and, in the long run, our true interest would undoubtedly be found in the path of honor. All posts in the empire, explained the lecturer, were open to us; we enjoyed the protection of the imperial forces, and we gave nothing in return. He would rather have annexation or independence (that "costly prelude to annexation") than our present parasitic state.

Principal Grant, however, did not see or did not state the full strength of the case for "continentalism" or annexation. The great sentimental argument for this alternative in the eyes of loyal Canadians is the likelihood of its producing a more brotherly feeling between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon family, and resulting finally in that Anglo-Saxon union, or defensive alliance, which Dr. Grant himself yearns for, and which would dominate the world in the interests of humanity and peace. This likelihood of increased cordiality he pool-pooled, as if it were expected to result solely from the addition of five millions of Canadians to the Union. He sneered at the notion of "the tail wagging the dog." Now the increased cordiality between Britain and America, which annexationists claim as likely to follow the success of their scheme, is expected by them to result much more from the removal of all causes of friction between the two powers, than from the addition of a few million well-wishers of Britain to the population of the States. There would be no troubles about the fisheries, no smuggling over the boundary, no unpleasant remarks about our being an asylum for American defaulters, no possible complications from the escape of armed and hostile Indians from one country to the other. All subjects of dispute being removed, each Anglo-Saxon empire could watch the other's progress without jealousy, and we should become more awake to the grandeur of our common family.

Here I must stop for the present.

SMALLER.

EVENTS AND COMMENTS.

The Russo-Afghan question is still in dispute, and it is a mooted question whether or not Russia really contemplates outflanking the whole of Europe, in order to reach the trade and wealth of the East Indies.

The population of Russia in Europe is about 83,000,000, to which may be added 9,050,000 in Asia. Now the question is, can this great number of people, if they so desire it, be prevented from attaining an outlet to the Indian Ocean?

The gates to this outlet at present are based by Afghanistan and India. Already the Russians have established a communication by rail and water from St. Petersburg to Kezil Arvat which is 450 miles from Herat, on the northwestern border of Afghanistan. The boundary line of Southern Russia is fully defined, except the disputed portion lying northwest of Afghanistan. The chief route from Russia to India is through the Khyber Pass. The next in importance is Bolan Pass, to the latter of which the Imperial authorities in India have built a railroad; and Russia has (it is stated) invited England to extend her railroad 600 miles further to Herat, so as to make a nearly all-rail route by which the trade of England could go to India (4,500 miles) in nine or ten days.

But it appears that the Imperial authorities regard this route with distrust, as about two-thirds of it would be in Russian territory. Last March, in attempting to settle the boundary line between Russia and Afghanistan, the Russian and English authorities were brought in direct contact on the western border of the mountainous country in which the passes from Russia to Afghanistan are located, and it was believed from the conduct of the Russians that war between the two great powers was imminent, but providentially the Pacific policy of both nations prevented it, at least for the present. Had it not been for this mutual forbearance by both parties the shock of great battles would again be resounding along the hoary summits and dark canyons of these historic Himalayan battle fields of the past. Neither England or Russia have any right strictly speaking to the territory of Afghanistan. The war of 1878 was caused by the Ameer receiving a Russian embassy, and refusing the same courtesy to the Viceroy of India, and finally after the loss of thousands of British soldiers, Abdurrahman was placed on the throne with an annual subsidy from India. If war should ever be declared between Russia and England, it is not probable that the latter would risk a large army with 600 miles of deserts and mountains between itself and its base of operations, but it would more likely confront the enemy nearer to Cabool, which would be a far better strategic point than Herat, especially as the Khyber and Bolan passes could be easily defended in case of a retreat by the Indian Army. Cabool lies in one of the most interesting countries on the face of the globe. Here the mountain ranges of the Himalaya, the Saliman, the Belook-Taugh, and the Siah Koh, which traverse the vast continent of Asia from China to Persia, and from Siberia to the Indian ocean are all brought together in one grand conglomerate upheaval, each peak striving for the ascendancy in height. The altitude of these mountains varies from 10,000 to 20,000 feet above the level of the sea. The peaks of Matterhorn and Mount Blanc in Europe seem as dwarfs when compared with the colossal peaks of the Himalayas. The Hindoo Coosh and the Himalaya range of mountains present one unbroken cloud-capt, treeless

wall 2,500 miles in length, and ranging from 10,000 to 20,000 feet in height, with only one or two passes or gates to India, the chief of which is Khyber Pass. This celebrated outlet between Northern and Southern Asia has been the scene of pillage, plunder and warfare ever since the days of the last tribes of Israel. It was through this "Oriental Gate" that Nadir Shah, (in 1738) after ravaging, plundering and massacring the Moguls, passed out with 100,000,000 dollars worth of plunder, among which was the celebrated Koh-i-noor diamond, said to be worth from five to ten millions of dollars. The Khyber Pass, says Mr. Elphinstone in his account of his embassy to Cabool in 1808, "is a deep gorge, and in many places a mere crack or crevice. Through this chasm rushes the Cabool River for a distance of 150 miles, to be delayed and calmed for a while near Gandamut, and again near Jellalabad further down, and still again in the plain near Peshawer, between these places the river is exceedingly rapid. Between the plain of Peshawer and the higher one of Jellalabad is the celebrated Khyber Pass, a deep ravine 30 miles long, and shut in by cliffs from 600 to 700 feet high."

The roads through this and the Barmian Pass, 150 miles northward near the mountain of Hindoo Coosh, are the only practicable routes for artillery, across this vast wall of mountains anywhere between Birmah on the east and Belochestan on the west, a distance of 2,300 miles, which covers the whole land boundary of India from the Bay of Bengal to the mouth of the Indus. This mountain wall has been in all ages the great ethnological barrier that has separated widely the different races of men in this part of Asia. The history of the Khyber Pass is the history of the Mahomedan and the Buddhist, as well as the history of Ahmed Shah Abdalli, the founder of the Afghan Empire in 1750. And then if we wish to lift the curtain of the middle ages in 1398, we find Timour with clouds of Tartar horsemen sweeping down the Cabool river, through this Historic Pass, and still anterior to this, before the birth of Christianity or Mahomedanism, the Tartars, Afghans and Persians march down the Khyber Passes for the purpose of plundering the rich plains of India. Still further back in history we find Alexander the Great pushing his columns through the "Pass" and crossing the Indus at Attock, at which point his Macedonians refuse to go further into the unknown worlds of the Orient. Then (528 B. C.) we have an indefinite outline of the invasion of India through this venerable gate, that has "stood ajar" for so many centuries, by Darius the King of Persia. The great wealth of India appears to have attracted the attention of kings and conquerors in all ages of the world. Happily at present it is in the possession of the "Mistress of the Seas," and under an able Viceroy, India bids fair, with the good genius of civilization and Christianity hovering around her, to become the brightest jewel in the British Empire. No fears need be entertained that this country, whose natural defences on the north are impregnable, and whose shores on the east, west and south are guarded by a matchless navy, will be easily invaded by Russia or any other European power. VETERAN.

DISESTABLISHMENT.

I observed in your issue of the 28th of August, an article upon British politics entitled "Sound Party Planks," in which the dis-establishment of the Church of England, in England, is spoken of as a consummation devoutly to be prayed for by believers in the Anglican faith. I regret, Sir, that a paper of such good standing as THE CRITIC should advocate confiscation and sacrilege, which, if carried out to its logical conclusion, is communism. Should a corporation have its property confiscated simply because it is wealthy, or because it is not making good use of its wealth? Certainly the latter cannot be charged against the church in the present day; and should it be, it would form no good ground for confiscation but rather for reform.

Why should you select as one of your sound party planks confiscation of the property of but one of the many wealthy corporations in Britain? Is the possession of wealth the only excuse for plunder? If so, why not confiscate the property of wealthy individuals, especially of those who are using their great wealth to their own injury, and to that of others in luxurious living and excess. Upon what principle of justice could the state take away the property of one religious body and leave that of others intact? The matter is not a mere question of politics. Why do you not make confiscation of the property of the Anglican communion in Canada, one of your party planks in Dominion politics? You might do so with as much justice, though not to the same amount of profit.

I do not think that your estimate of the church is the generally received one; that she resembles "a hot-house plant," whose flower is lacking in perfume," and whose "fruit is wanting in flavour." This might have been true at some periods of her history, notably about 40 or 50 years ago. An explanation of your position is requested by

A COUNTRY PARSON.

The common school can only open the lower windows of the soul to the great avenues of knowledge, and start the child on the road to self-education. Those who are fortunate and gifted enough to reap the benefits of the high school may properly be expected to have a thorough elementary education; and perhaps a little more than that. The idea that any high school can turn out boys and girls at the age of eighteen thoroughly educated, or too much educated, is a fallacy. They have a good knowledge of mathematics, but not enough to enable them to survey a field or construct a road. They have taken the first steps in science, but must have further training and long experience before they can be experts. So, also, in history, politics, and general literature, the test of excellence must be that a few things have been done well. If there is anything in the school system that fosters conceit or unfits a boy or girl to enter upon honest labor it should be pointed out and speedily eradicated.—*Educational Weekly.*

THE MOUNTAIN APACHES.

Perhaps no tribe on earth exceed these fierce raiders in the qualities that go to make up fighting ability. Indeed, upon their own grounds they are absolutely peerless, and have never yet been defeated by equal numbers. Their homes are mostly amid the wildest mountain regions of New Mexico, Arizona, and Chihuahua. Here they cannot be attacked with regular troops, and expeditions to assail the marauders in their rock-defended dwellings are often made up of other Indians and reliable frontiersmen. But these enterprises invariably end in disaster, as the Highland savage alone thoroughly understands the territory, and usually succeeds in leading his enemies into ambuscades from which few escape. Or, if the force should prove too large for the dusky warriors to risk a battle, the slightest trace of them cannot be discovered, and the hunters, after long and exhaustive journeys through extents of marvellous roughness, return to the plains without one trophy. Surprising them seems an impossibility. But any portion of the adjacent settled country, east, west, north, or south of their lofty abodes, is liable at any time to receive a surprise from them; which means the loss of many lives, the carrying away of others into captivity worse than death, and a vast destruction or capture of property.

In Northern Mexico, where the best soldiers are not especially effective, the Apaches do pretty much as they like, periodically descending upon villages and even cities, whose officials generally secure the departure of their unwelcome guests without their leaving a tract of devastation, by the payment of whatever money demands they may choose to make, which are never moderate.

For many years the United States Government has been vainly trying to control or exterminate these outlaws, and thus far has proved itself unable to do either. Since 1865, the lives of at least five thousand soldiers have been sacrificed in such fruitless efforts; and this branch of the Apache nation which never had more than one thousand warriors, is now as populous as ever.

The Reservation Apaches comprise a much larger body, and peaceably remain within the limits marked out by Federal authorities; although, even these partially civilized redmen are not very trustworthy, and evidently look upon stealing and kindred crimes as virtues to be cultivated by every means in their power. The improved weapons with which the government provides them, in order that they may successfully gain a living after their own fashion, often get into the hands of their sterner brethren, who only use them for murderous purposes, and subsist entirely on plunder.

From 1860 to 1868, the writer belonged to a company of "cow boys" engaged in driving large herds of cattle from the Rio Grande country to Kansas and Southern Nebraska. At that time the regions through which we had to pass were without railroads and contained only a few white inhabitants. On nearly every trip we had a brush with the Apaches, who made their attacks during hours of darkness, while our droves were hunched, and most of us in deep slumber after the hard labor of a long day's ride, and although the thirty-seven men of our gang were finely mounted, carried the finest arms, and were all used to severe fighting, a contest with twenty of these desperadoes was very likely to go against us. On one occasion in Northern Texas, after fighting the best part of a dark, rainy night, with about twenty-five of the copper-colored fiends, we lost eighteen men dead on the plains and lost three thousand head of steers. The rest of us by hard riding barely escaping with our lives to the camp of friendly natives in Indian Territory. At that time it was a common saying in the far West, "one mountain Apache is equal to four cow boys, and one cow boy is equal to ten United States soldiers," which is, of course, a very unjust criticism on Uncle Sam's army.

Mounted on his fleet, enduring mustang, and armed with a Winchester rifle in one hand and a spear in the other, the nearly naked, beautifully formed mountain Apache presents the beau ideal of a natural warrior, always imperial on horseback; and when it comes to close-quarter fighting on foot, his great muscular power and amazing agility, backed by a courage that never falters, make him more than a match for any people he may encounter. Were it not for his treachery and relentless cruelty, this savage would pass for a model hero. As it is, those coming in contact with him invariably consider him a phenomenal wild beast, whom it is everybody's duty to destroy.

Whether these most unmanageable members of the human family can ever be induced to adopt civilized occupations is very doubtful. All their instincts are toward violence, and many years of careful training would be necessary to teach them anything else. On the other hand, we must believe that Christian charity, if rightly applied, would finally triumph, softening their iron hearts and directing their splendid energies into useful channels.

ADDISON F. BROWNE.

COMMERCIAL.

The general state of business the past few days has been the best for a long time. Orders have been pouring in from all points, and Halifax seems to be getting back some of its former rush. It is to be hoped this state of things will continue during the fall, but there may be a lull any time. The wharves appear to be in a busy state, and things look lively everywhere you turn.

SUGAR.—There has been no change lately. Stocks continue large, and the late decline in prices will likely continue, at least for some time. There seems to be a scarcity of extra white C., but it promises to be in full supply in a few days. The last output of yellows has turned out very satisfactory. Two out of the three refineries are running full time, and the

other promises to resume as soon as prices improve, but at present there is no money to the refiner.

TEA.—There has been a very good demand for all grades the past week and large quantities have changed hands. New lots continue to arrive, and sell off rapidly. The country appears to want better grades than usual, and poor stock just now moves off very slowly.

FLOUR.—There is absolutely no change to note. Quotations remain the same on most grades, and the demand is mostly for the Roller brands.

BUTTER has been rather scarce lately, and holders are stiffer. Prices may be quoted one cent higher. This will remain until the Canadian comes in, when prices will be governed from Montreal.

CHEESE.—There has been an advance of nearly, if not quite one cent since last week. Canadian is now about the price of our local make, and the latter in consequence will be more in demand, although nothing can be nicer than some of the lots lately imported from Montreal.

Eggs are again scarce, and may be put down at 12 1/2c. to 13c.

FISH.—We cannot see that any change has taken place in our fish market during the past week. Fish of all kinds are coming to market very sparingly. Fishermen are holding, and will do so just as long as they can, anticipating better prices later on. We do not wish to discourage those who have to work so hard and run so much risk of life and property, but we cannot see when their anticipations of better prices are going to be realized. All of the West India market are in a deplorable state; and how it is possible that a paying voyage can be made to the West Indies is more than we can understand. We learn that at Lockeport there are more fish now than at any time previous. The excuse that shippers there give for shipping is, that stocks are accumulating so fast they are obliged to ship. We think that prices for dry fish are about the same as last week, though the market may be a shade weaker.

HERRING.—We notice in our last issue that we had made a slight mistake in our quotation. We quoted herring \$4.25, which should have been \$4.00 to \$4.25, though prices advanced to the latter quotation, we think to-day it would be hard to get this figure. It is reported that the catch of herring on the coast of Labrador is very large, and that the fish are of a large size. This report comes from Montreal, and it may be correct. We have made all the enquiry we could from captains of vessels arriving at this port from the coast of Labrador, who report plenty of fish, but of small size, such as the markets were flooded with last season. These will have an effect on the market, and will help to keep down the price of shore herring, though the catch is very short.

SALMON.—Since our last issue some sales have been made. There remains now unsold about 150 bbls. Last sales about \$9.75 for No. 1.

MACKEREL.—The seiners that have landed their fares have stored them for higher prices, and it is possible their expectations may be realized to some extent, but we cannot see how their expectations are to be realized for poor mackerel. There are very few mackerel now being caught, though they appear to be about the coast, and if we have a fine month, no doubt many will be taken. On Monday morning last some were taken by the seiners at Portuguese Cove. The American markets are but little if any better for poor mackerel. Large fat mackerel will bring a fair price, but there is as yet, none of this quality on our coast.

Gloucester receipts for week ending 27th August, are as follows:—

Table with 7 columns: Fares, From, Lbs. Coal, Lbs. Halibut, Lbs. Cusk, Lbs. Hake, Lbs. Haliblock, Lbs. Swordfish. Rows include George's, Brown's, Bankquoero, Grand Bank, Shore, Bay of Fundy, and a total row for 44 fares.

There were landed at the port of Gloucester for the week ending Aug. 27th, the following fares of mackerel:—

Table with 2 columns: Fares, From. Rows include 30 fares from Eastern Shore, North Bay, railroad, Strait of Causo, and by strms., re-shipped at.

36 fares. 10,195

Mackerel landed at United States ports up to Aug. 28, and same time for three years previous:—

Table with 4 columns: Year (1885, 1884, 1883, 1882) and quantity in bbls. (212,999, 202,584, 88,054, 251,955).

Quotations from the Boston fish market up to Aug. 28th, are as follows:— A trip of 167 bbls. Block Island mackerel to-day, which had been stored here at \$8 and \$14 for 2's and 1's, and \$5 per bbl. for 5 bbls. extra large 3's. Large pickle cured Bank, \$3.00; medium, \$2.50. Large shore pickle cured, \$3.50. Large dry shore, \$4.00. Hake, \$2.00.

We cannot see that there is any advance in the N. S. mackerel market for poor mackerel, some large fat mackerel have sold at an advance, but this is about the only quality of mackerel that are selling quick. If the catch of mackerel continues this month, as we have every reason to suppose it will, we do not see how prices for poor mackerel can advance.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

Table listing various grocery items like Sugar, Tea, Molasses, and their prices. Includes sub-sections for Sugar and Tea.

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable wholesale house.

Table listing various soap and candle items like Ivory bar, Praline, and their prices.

Table listing various oil and butter items like Butter, Cakes, and their prices.

BREADSTUFFS.

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

Table listing various flour and breadstuff items like Flour, Graham, Patent high grades, and their prices.

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

Table listing various fish species like Mackerel, Herring, Salmon, and their prices.

GREEN GROCERIES.

Table listing various green grocery items like Apples, Potatoes, and their prices.

JOSEPH B. BROWN, 144 Barrington Street, Halifax.

LUMBER.

Table listing various lumber items like Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, and their prices.

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

POULTRY.

Table listing various poultry items like Fowls, Turkeys, Geese, and their prices.

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK.

Table listing various live stock items like Steers, Oxen, Fat Steers, and their prices.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

PROVISIONS.

Table listing various provision items like Beef, Pork, Lard, and their prices.

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Table listing various wool and hide items like No. 1 Wool Skins, Season lot, and their prices.

The above quotations are furnished by WM. F. FOSTER, dealer in Wool and Hides, 226 Barrington street.

LOVE'S MAGIC CHARM.

(Continued.)

His resentment would have died away, for I am quite sure that in his heart he loved you; he would have forgiven you, and I should have had a happier longer life. That was my mistake—my own great mistake. Another was that I had a certain kind of doubt about poor Aubrey. I cannot explain it; but I know I doubted him even when I loved him, and I should have waited some time before placing the whole happiness of my life in his hands. Yet it seems hard to pay for those mistakes with my life, does it not?"

And Pauline, to whom all sweet and womanly tenderness seemed to come by instinct, soothed Lady Darrell with loving words until she smiled again.

"Pauline," she said, suddenly, "I wish to communicate something to you. I wish to tell you that I have made my will, and have left Darrell Court to you, together with all the fortune Sir Oswald left me. I took your inheritance from you once, dear; now I restore it to you. I have left my aunt, Lady Hampton, a thousand a year; you will not mind that—it comes back to you at her death."

"I do not deserve your kindness," said Pauline, gravely.

"Yes, you do; and you will do better with your uncle's wealth than I have done. I have only been dead in life. My heart was broken—and I have had no strength, no energy. I have done literally nothing; but you will act differently, Pauline—you are a true Darrell, and you will keep up the true traditions of your race. In my poor, feeble hands they have all fallen through. If Sir Vano returns, you will marry him; and, oh! my darling, I wish you a happy life. As for me, I shall never see the sun set again."

The feeble voice died away in a tempest of tears; and Pauline, frightened, made haste to speak of something else to change the current of her thoughts.

But Lady Darrell was right. She never saw the sun set or the moon rise again—the frail life ended gently as a child falls asleep. She died the next day, when the sun was shining its brightest at noon; and her death was so calm that they thought it sleep.

She was buried, not in the Darrell vault, but, by Pauline's desire, in the pretty cemetery at Audleigh Royal. Her death proved no shock, for every one had expected it. Universal sympathy and kindness followed her to her grave. The short life was ended, and its annals were written in sand.

Lady Hampton had given away; her old dislike of Pauline had changed into deep admiration of her sweet, womanly virtues, her graceful humility.

"If any one had ever told me," she said, "that Pauline Darrell would have turned out as she has, I could not have believed it. The way in which she devoted herself to my niece was wonderful. I can only say that in my opinion she deserves Darrell Court."

The legacy made Lady Hampton very happy; it increased her income so handsomely that she resolved to live no longer at the Elms, but to return to London, where the happiest part of her life had been spent.

"I shall come to Darrell Court occasionally," she said, "so that you may not quite forget me;" and Pauline was surprised to find that she felt nothing save regret at parting with one whom she had disliked with all the injustice of youth.

A few months afterward came a still greater surprise. The lover from whom Miss Hastings had been parted in her early youth—who had left England for Russia long years ago, and whom she had believed to be dead—returned to England, and never rested until he had found his lost love.

In vain the gentle kind-hearted lady protested that she was too old to marry—that she had given up all thoughts of love. Mr. Bereton would not hear of it, and Pauline added her entreaties to his.

"But I cannot leave you, my dear," said Miss Hastings. "You cannot live all by yourself."

"I shall most probably have to spend my life alone," she replied, "and I will not have your happiness sacrificed to mine."

Between her love and her pupil Miss Hastings found all resistance hopeless. Pauline took a positive delight and pleasure in the preparations for the marriage, and, in spite of all that Miss Hastings could say to the contrary, she insisted upon settling a very handsome income upon her.

There was a tone of sadness in all that Pauline said with reference to her future which struck Miss Hastings with wonder.

"You never speak of your own marriage," she said "or your own future—why is it, Pauline?"

The beautiful face was overshadowed for a moment, and then she replied:

"It is because I have no hope. I had a presentiment when Vano went away, that I should not see him again. There are some strange thoughts always haunting me. If I reap as I have sowed, what then?"

"My dear child, no one could have done more than you have done. You repented of your fault, and atoned for it in the best way you were able."

But the lovely face grew more sad.

"I was so willful, so proud, so scornful. I did not deserve a happy life. I am trying to forget all the romance and the love, all the poetry of my youth, and to live only for my duty."

"But Sir Vano will come back," said Miss Hastings.

"I do not know—all hope seemed to die in my heart when he went away. But let us talk of you and your future without reference to mine."

* * * * *

Miss Hastings was married, and after she had gone away Pauline Darrell was left alone with her inheritance at last.

CHAPTER XLIV.

SHADOW OF ABSENT LOVE.

Six years had passed since the marriage of the governess left Miss Darrell alone. She heard as constantly as ever from Sir Vano; he had made money rapidly. It was no longer the desire to make a fortune which kept him away, but the fact that in the part of the country where he was great danger existed, and that, having been placed there in a situation of trust, he could not well leave it; so of late a hopeless tone crept into his letters. He made no reference to coming home; and Pauline so quick, so sensitive, saw in this reticence the shadow of her own presentiment.

Six years had changed Pauline Darrell from a beautiful girl to a magnificent woman; her beauty was of that grand and queenly kind that of itself is a noble dowry. The years had but added to it. They had given a more statuesque grace to the perfect figure; they had added tenderness, thought, and spirituality to the face; they had given to her beauty a charm that it had never worn in her younger days.

Miss Darrell, of Darrell Court, had made for herself a wonderful reputation. There was no estate in England so well managed as hers. From one end to the other the Darrell domain was, people said, a garden. Pauline had done away with the old cottages and ill-drained farm-houses, and in their stead pretty and commodious buildings had been erected. She had fought a long and fierce battle with ignorance and prejudice, and she had won.

She had established schools where children were taught, first to be good Christians, and then good citizens, and where useful knowledge was made much of. She had erected alms-houses for the poor, and a church where rich and poor, old and young, could worship God together. The people about her rose up and called her blessed; tenants, dependents, servants, all had but one word for her, and that was of highest praise. To do good seemed the object of her life, and she had succeeded so far.

No young queen was ever more popular or more beloved than this lady with her sweet, grave smile, her tender, womanly ways, her unconscious grandeur of life. She made no stir, no demonstration, though she was the head of a grand old race, the representative of an old honored family, the holder of a great inheritance; she simply did her duty as nobly as she knew how to do it. There was no thought of self left in her, her whole energies were directed for the good of others. If Sir Oswald could have known how the home he loved was cared for, he would have been proud of his successor. The hall itself, the parks, the grounds, were all in perfect order. People wondered how it was all arranged by this lady, who never seemed hurried nor talked of the work she did.

Pauline occupied herself incessantly, for the bright hopes of girlhood, she felt, were hers no longer; she had admitted that the romance, the passion, the poetry, of her youth were forgotten, but she tried to think them dead. People wondered at her gravity. She had many admirers, but she never showed the least partiality for any of them. There seemed to be some shadow over her, and only those who knew her story knew what it was—that shadow—the shadow of her absent love.

One day he was standing alone in the library, the same library where so much of what had been eventful in her life had happened. The morning had been a busy one, tenants, agents, business people of all kinds had been there, and Pauline felt tired.

Darrell Court, the grand inheritance she had loved and in some measure longed for, was hers; she was richer than she had ever dreamed of being, and, as she looked round on the treasures collected in the library, she thought to herself with a sigh, "Of what avail are they, save to make others happy?" She would have given them all to be by Vano's side, no matter how great their poverty, no matter what they had to undergo together; but now it seemed that this bright young love of hers was to wither away, to be heard of no more.

So from the beautiful lips came a deep sigh; she was tired, wearied with the work and incessant care that the management of her estates entailed. She did not own it even to herself, but she longed for the presence of the only being whom she loved.

She was bending over some beautiful japonicas—for, no matter how depressed she might be she always found some solace in flowers—when she heard the sound of a horse's rapid trot.

"Farmer Bowman back again," she said to herself, with a smile; "but I must not give way to him."

She was so certain that it was her tiresome tenant that she did not even turn her head when the door opened and some one entered the room—some one who did not speak, but went up to her with a beating heart, laid one hand on her bowed head, and said:

"Pauline, my darling, have you no word of welcome for me?"

It was Vano. With a glad cry of welcome—a cry such as a child gives when it reaches its mother's arms—the cry of a long-cherished, trusting love—she turned and was clasped in his arms, her haven of rest, her safe refuge, her earthly paradise, attained at last.

"At last!" she murmured.

But he spoke no word to her. His eyes were noting her increased beauty. He kissed the sweet lip, the lovely face.

"My darling," he said, "I left you a beautiful girl, but I find you a woman beautiful beyond all comparison. It has seemed to me an age since I left you, and now I am never to go away again. Pauline, you will be kind to me for the sake of my long true, deep love? You will be my wife as soon as I can make arrangements—will you not?"

There was no coquetry, no affectation about her; the light deepened on her noble face, her lips quivered, and then she told him:

"Yes, whenever you wish."

They conversed that evening until the sun had set. He told her all his

experience since he left her, and she found that he had passed through London without even waiting to see Lady St. Lawrence, so great had been his longing to see her.

But the next day Lady St. Lawrence came down, and by Sir Vano's wish preparations for the marriage were begun at once. Paulino preferred to be married at Audleigh Royal and among her own people.

They tell now of that glorious wedding—of the sun that seemed to shine more brightly than it had ever shone before—of the rejoicings and festivities such as might have attended the bridal of an empress—of the tears and blessings of the poor—of the good wishes that would have made earth Heaven, had they been realized. There never was such a wedding before.

Every other topic failed before the one that seemed inexhaustible—the wonderful beauty of the bride. She was worthy of the crown of orange-blossoms, and she wore them with a grace all her own. Then, after the wedding, Sir Vano and Paulino went to Omberleigh. That was the latter's fancy, and, standing that evening where she had seen Vano first, she blessed and thanked him with grateful tears that he had redeemed her by his great love.

There was a paragraph in a recent issue of the *Times* announcing that Oswald St. Lawrence, second son of Sir Vano and Lady St. Lawrence, had, by letters patent, assumed the name of Darrell. So that the old baronet's prayer is granted, and the race of Darrell—honored and respected, beloved and esteemed—is not to be without a representative.

THE END.

VANNINI'S ARDENT LOVER.

The district that forms the southern horn of the Bay of Naples, with the orange groves and vineyards, its aloes, olives, and palms, its rocky hills, its white, glittering towns, its deep-blue sea, its bare-legged fishermen and graceful, dark-eyed girls, has always been the very paradise of tourists. The faint, heavy scent of the orange blossoms is wafted to you, as you sit in your balcony above the sea, on warm, moonlight nights; the tinkling of a guitar is heard from the distance, where somebody is singing "Santa Lucia" or "La Balla Sorrentina" before the door of one of the hotels; a long line of smoke is blown from Vesuvius towards the horizon; the lights of Naples wink and glitter on the other side of the bay, and presently (if you are inclined to pay for it) a little company of young men and maidens will come and dance the Tarantella for you, till you are weary of watching so much activity in such a slumberous atmosphere.

There is no disappointment about this part of Italy. Pictures, poetry, books of travel—all that one has heard, seen, or read of this country—cannot have exaggerated its loveliness or idealized its perfection. The sky and sea are as blue and deep, the mountains as softly purple, and the vegetation as luxuriant as the most fervid imagination can have pictured them; the people are laughing, dancing, singing, and chattering from morning till night; even when they work they seem to be only playing at toil, dragging up their nets, or tending their vines, as if only to make a pretty foreground to a picture. Life at Sorrento and Castellamare is, to quote the opinion of an enthusiastic French lady, as beautiful as a perpetual scene at the opera, and even more agreeable, as being free from the inconvenience of gas.

Tourists generally are apt to fall in, in some sort, with this way of thinking. Everything in this charming, perfumed, sensuous land is so full of pleasure, so fairy-like and unreal, that it is difficult to believe that the cares and troubles of the world can have any place there, or that the inhabitants can have anything to do but to look picturesque and dance and sing from the cradle to the grave.

Nevertheless, the Piano di Sorrento is a country in which people love, hate, weep, struggle, pinch, and suffer in the same way as mortals do in other parts of this planet. Here is the history of a man and a woman, born and bred in Sorrento, to both of whom want and suffering were familiar in their earlier years; while one of them, at least, experienced more of the latter sensation than most people would hold to be the fair share of a lifetime.

The name of Annunziata Vannini, the famous *prima donna*, has become well-known to the world; while that of Luigi Batta will convey no idea to the mind of the reader, and would probably, indeed, never have been heard ten miles from his native village of Sorrento, but for a circumstance which shall, in due course, be related. But everybody has seen and heard the Vannini; and even those who cannot claim to be considered as other than nobodies—that is to say, people who look upon a guinea and a half as too long a price to pay for an evening's amusement—must have become familiar with her features from her photographs in the shop windows, where she has figured in a hundred different costumes and attitudes any time during the last fifteen years. Yet a very small proportion of the admiring and appreciative throngs who have applauded her to the echo, while bouquets, laurel wreaths, and even diamond bracelets, upon occasion, have been showered down upon her as she stood smiling and courtesying upon the stages of Covent Garden, St. Petersburg, and Paris, is aware that, not so very long ago, she was a bare-footed orphan girl, helping her aunt, old Marta Vannini, at the washtub, seldom tasting meat, sometimes getting cuffed for carelessness, and not unfrequently going hungry to bed.

(To be continued.)

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Landing ex Newcastle City,
256 HALF CHESTS

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108 HALF CHESTS.

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459 HALF CHESTS.
AT LOWEST RATES.

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During the month of August we will sell at
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STOCK OF DRY GOODS,
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SPECIAL LOW PRICES IN

**Dress Goods, Muslins, Holmans,
Mantles, Jerseys,**

White and Grey Cottons, Sheetings, etc., Table
Linen, Towels, Fowelling, Coatings, Trouserings,
Tailors' Trimmings, Balance of Sun Shades,
Remnants at Less than Cost.
Also, on hand, a large and well assorted Stock of
Men's Youths' and Boys' Ready Made Clothing,
which will be sold at a small advance on cost.
Liberal discount to all cash purchasers. Please
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—AND—
GENERAL AGENT.

WHOLESALE DEALER,
begs to announce to the Trade and general public
that he has now on hand a lot of superior Congo
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.,
40c., 50c., and 55c.
Cases Currants, 40 lbs. ea., do Barley, 50 lbs. ea.
Confectionery—Mixtures, Sticks, Mint Lozenges,
Conversation do.
Tobacco, Soaps, etc., 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.

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ARTISTS' MATERIALS AND PICTURE FRAMES.
Oval, Rustic, Carved, and Imitation Work a speciality. A beautiful assortment of Oil Paintings.

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Situated in the business part of the city. Large,
Light Sample Rooms. Terms Moderate.

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HALIFAX STEAM LAUNDRY
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BATH ROOMS,
Laundry, 343 Barrington Street,
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Shirt Collars and Cuffs Laundered
At short notice, and satisfaction guaranteed. No
chemicals used
Connection by Telephone.
Goods called for and delivered free of charge.
All Goods to be delivered from Branch Office
must be paid in advance.
All kinds of Laundry Work a specialty.

JUST RECEIVED.

Boys' Suits from \$1.25 upwards.
Infants' Robes, with Bonnet, \$2.25.
—ALSO—
Children's Dresses, Tires, Pinafores, Aprons,
&c., &c. at
R. F. McCOLL'S,
232 Argyle Street, North Colonial Market.

LAZARUS'
Spectacles & Eye-Glasses,
INTERCHANGEABLE,
Warranted to Suit all Eyes, at
THOS. D. SPIKE,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,
21 Buckingham Street, Halifax.
NOTE—NO FANCY PRICES!

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
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Hall Decorations, Graining, Paper-Hanging,
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CHARGES MODERATE.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.
120 lbs Best and Prime Mess FOK
100 Sugar Cured Smoked HAMS
100 pairs Pure Leaf Lard
30 sides Choice Boneless Bacon
500 lbs Smoked Salmon
—ALSO—
Oats, Middlings, Shorts, Bran and Chopped Feed
W. WHEATLEY.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Our serial, "Love's Magic Charm," which is brought to a close in this issue, will be succeeded by a pretty novelette entitled, "Vannini's Ardent Lover." The story will be of interest to those familiar with the success of Vannini the wonderful Italian songstress, as it makes public a chapter in her life at once novel and romantic.

Arrangements have been made to have a small party of the Mining Engineers visit those parts of East Hants in which gold, antimony, and manganese are found. Major General Laurio and Mr. H. H. Harding have offered to convey the visitors from Elmedale station, I. C. R., to the Gore, from which place the Renfrew Gold Mines under the management of Mr. Hayward, and the Antimony deposits owned by Mr. Davison, are readily accessible. From the Gore the party will drive to Tenuesape, and after inspecting the famous Stephen's Manganese Mines will cross by steamer to Parrsboro, and thence on to St. John by rail.

Admiral Sir J. E. Commerell, V. C., K. C. B., has presented the Legislative Library with three folio volumes of charts, with a letter to the Librarian in which he authenticates these charts as having formerly been owned and used by Admiral Lord Nelson. The genial Admiral has also presented the Studley Quoit Club with a very handsome silver cup, "In memory of many pleasant afternoons spent in the company," as the super-scription states.

The theatre goers of Halifax have during the present week, enjoyed no ordinary dramatic treat in the performances of the Redmund-Barry Company in the Academy of Music. On Monday, the opening evening, a large and enthusiastic audience gathered to welcome the distinguished dramatists, and the play, which is one of Charles O'borne's best works, retained its interest throughout. The name of the drama is somewhat misleading "The Midnight Marriage," suggesting something of a startling nature, whereas the play is full of quiet romance, dignified dialogue, and pretty rather than flashy scenic effects. Mr. Redmund held his audience from the first, and his representation of Count Casimir was at once natural and impressive. Mr. Redmund's swordsmanship left little to be desired, which, had it been equalled by his opponent, would have made the duel scene worthy the name. Mrs. Barry is in many respects a wonderful artiste, her winning sweetness of manner coupled with her splendid elocutionary attainments, marking her as a star of the first magnitude. Mr. Redmund and Mrs. Barry were well supported, and some of those who took the minor parts displayed ability and acting which were fully appreciated by the audience. It has been many years since Halifax has been visited by a first-class company, but we trust the liberal patronage which the Redmund Company has met, will encourage those who provide for public amusement, to bring to the city other companies of the same stamp.

Walter Scott, referring to the ladies, spoke of them as "Uncertain, coy, and hard to please, and variable as the shade." He omitted to mention their surprising ingenuity as evidenced upon many occasions. Had his poem been written in those days of fancy sales and bazaars, he could not well have overlooked the ingenuity displayed by them in dealing with that commodity known as popularity. The most popular politician, banker, merchant, etc., is voted a handsome easy chair, voters paying ten cents for the privilege of each and every vote. At a recent bazaar held in Cape Breton, several hundred dollars was thus realized by the ladies committee. Mr. Rutledge, Esq., was voted the most popular merchant in Cape Breton County, his election netting the ladies \$87.20. Charles Ingraham, Esq., who ran Mr. Rutledge very close netted \$85.10. Eight other competitors increased the fund by from fifty to eighty dollars each. Popularity must certainly be a saleable commodity.

See the advertisement of Dr. Washington in another column.

A picnic to the Grove, Cow Bay, on the 9th inst., is advertised by the building committee of the Church at the Eastern Passage.

The outlook of the lumber trade is brightening. Several large orders have been received by the lumber kings of the Miramichi, and the mills of that river are now in active operation.

Messrs. E. G. & C. Stayner, as will be seen by advertisement on last page, have in store coal, which is highly spoken of for steam purposes.

The offices and printing establishment of the *Morning Herald* and *Evening Mail*, have been recently undergoing alterations, and are now ready for occupation. The business and printing departments are light, airy and commodious, while the editorial sanctums are fitted up with a view to comfort and convenience. With such improvements the editorial and reportorial quills of our contemporaries should glide more swiftly and surely than ever. We congratulate our brother journalists upon the ample provision thus made for their wants, and trust that the proprietors of our contemporaries may find the outlay a good investment.

It is right to honor our worthy dead. It is proposed in Montreal to erect a statue to the late Sir Francis Hincks in the Parliament grounds, Ottawa, similar to that of the late Sir George Cartier.

The Spanish government has forwarded to Germany a copy of an agreement signed three years ago by native chiefs, in which they recognize the sovereignty of Spain over the Caroline islands.

The new Post Office building is being rapidly pushed towards completion. The roof will probably be put on about the first of October.—*Daily Patriot, Charlottetown.*

Among the papers to be read at the meetings of the Mining Engineers, the following have been announced:—

- The amalgamation of gold ores, and the loss of gold in chloridizing roasting. By C. A. Stofeldt, N. Y. city.
- Steel castings. By A. V. Abbott, N. Y. city.
- Lixivigation and amalgamation tests. By F. W. Clarke, Boston, Mass.
- The specific gravity of low carbon steels. By G. S. Miller, Donwood, W. Va.
- The manufacture of iron in Canada. By J. H. Bartlett, Montreal, Canada.
- The coal fields of Cumberland County, N. S. By R. G. Leckie, Springhill, N. S.
- The homogeneity of open hearth steel. By H. H. Campbell, Steelton, Pa.
- Improvements in ore crushing machinery. By S. R. Krom, N. Y. city.
- Note on a self-dumping water tank. By W. Ide Pierce, Tangier, N. S.
- Studies in the aptite region of Canada. By Dr. T. Storry Hunt, Montreal, Canada.
- Nova Scotia gold mines. By Edwin Gilpin, inspector of mines.
- Nova Scotia minerals, other than coal, gold and iron. By H. S. Poole. R. W. RAYMOND, Secretary.

The English cricket team, composed entirely of amateurs, is booked to play in Chicago, September 5th and 7th. The match will be played in Lincoln Park and will be free to all. The reception and entertainment of the visitors will call for considerable outlay, and it is therefore to be hoped that all admirers of the noble game in Chicago—Englishmen, Americans, Canadians, Scotchmen and Irishmen—will heartily support our clubs in this matter and subscribe liberally towards the reception fund.—*Canadian American.*

We see with pleasure that Mr. C. G. D. Roberts has been appointed to a professorship of English at King's College, Windsor, N. S. The position is one for which he is highly qualified, and of which we have no doubt he will make excellent use. He has a special field open to him as a critic of American literature, his knowledge of which is extensive, while as a Canadian professor he may remain independent of the cliques and coteries which are generally the bane of criticism. He will at the same time have leisure, and we hope inclination, for original work as a poet and in the general field of letters.—*The Week.*

The body of a petrified giant has been found by two farmers who were sinking a well ten miles from Victoria, B. C. Its appearance closely resembles that of a human being. The head has the appearance of having been scalped. The material is as hard as flint, and the arms and legs are broken short off. The veins are plainly traced. A party has gone out for the legs, arms and hands, which lie in a hole. The man when alive must have been twelve feet in height.

The Allan Line Steamer *Hanoverian*, which left here on Monday last for Liverpool via St. John's Nfld., went ashore at Portugal Cove on Wednesday. The passengers and crew were all safely landed at Trepassy. The steamer lies in a very bad position and will likely be a total wreck.

The steam tug "Alida," which was chartered for the Church of England picnic at Herring Cove on Wednesday, met with an unfortunate accident which prevented her returning to the city. The excursionists spent a dreary night among the fishermen and arrived home at 7.30 a. m. Thursday looking as if they had not slept for a week.

The *National Gazette* says that China has contracted with a Manchester (England) firm for materials for the construction of a railway from Takou, at the mouth of the Hoen-Ho, on the Yellow Sea, to Tongchow, on the Pei-Ho, an affluent of the Hoen-Ho, at a point about twenty-five miles east of Peking. The railroad will be a most important work and will be about 100 miles long, and will give Peking a direct and easy communication with the Yellow Sea. The road is to be built and operated by the Manchester firm with Chinese labor and capital. China is now engaged in raising in Europe a loan of 100,000,000 florins to be expended in internal improvements.

Sackett's Harbor, New York, has a real curiosity in the shape of the petrified body of a soldier. A detail of soldiers of the 12th Regiment were excavating on the scene of the historic battle ground of 1812, for the purpose of erecting an iron flagstaff presented by the war department. A depth of about seven feet had been reached when the excavators struck what they supposed was a rock, so hard as to defy their efforts. The excavation was enlarged and the party was amazed to discover that they had come upon the petrified body of an English soldier. The body was perfect in every particular, except on the left shoulder, where the pick of the excavator had chipped off a piece about 4 inches long, but which can easily be put in place. The petrified form was taken out of the ground and was found to weigh nearly 1,000 pounds. This wonderfully discovery caused much excitement, and a party of Watertown gentlemen at once made an offer of \$2,500 for the prize, but the offer was refused. The body has been sent to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, D. C.

PARRSBORO.—William's steam saw mill; at Westbrook, has sent away about 2,000,000 feet of lumber; Young's at Halfway Lake, 4,000,000; and Parrsboro has shipped 20,000,000 feet this summer. Mapleton exported 24 tons of maple sugar last spring, at an average price of 10 cents per pound. James Sprout, of the Westbrook corn company, has marketed 1½ tons of cultivated strawberries this season at 10 cents per pound. They grew on an acre of ground.

SHIPPING NEWS.

LATEST MOVEMENTS OF NOVA SCOTIA VESSELS

AMOR July 16 - Sld barque Billy Simpson, Brown, Cheloa.
APALACHICOLA, Fla. Aug 25 - Ar brig Acadian, Terrio, Port Spain.
BATAVIA Aug 21 - Sld barque Guiana, Byrns, Holla.
BELFAST Aug 28 - Ar barque Carniola, Smith, New York.
BORDEAUX Aug 21 - Sld barque St George, Hall, New York.
BOSTON Aug 27 - Ar schrs Ferland, McWhinnie, French Cross; Besio Corson, Baker, French Cross; Arcilla, Farnsworth, Annapolis; G F Day, Shocumb, Harberville.
CALLAO prev to Aug 21 - Ar barque Mary J Loeble, McLeod, Hamburg.
DEAL Aug 27 - Passed by brig Angara, Acker, London for Lauenburg, NS.
HONG KONG Aug 19 - Ar ship Naupactus, Lovitt, Carliff.
LONDON Aug 26 Sld brg: Kildonan, Grant, Pictou, NS.
LUNBY ISLAND Aug 25 - Passed barque Sara (Nor), Krefling, Bristol for Halifax.
MELBOURNE to Aug 26 - Ar barque Innerwick, Walters, Moodyville, BC.
NEW ANSUR July 9 - Passed barque Armentia, Young from Padang for Batavia.
NEW YORK Aug 28 - Ar brig Hawthorn Chapman, Bordeaux.
PHILADELPHIA Aug 26 - Cld ship Cashier, Telfer, Antwerp.
Dolaware Breakwater Aug 25 - Ar barque Relvidere, Greenwood, Port Spain; brig Emma L Shaw, Porter, Pisagua (latter ordered to New York).
PORTSMOUTH, NH, Aug 27 - Sld schr Lizzie Newton, Moore, Parrabon.
PRAWLE POINT Aug 26 - Passed barque Hugh Cann, Cann; Philadelphia for Rotterdam.
SALEM, Mass, Aug 27 - Ar schr I. B Hatch, Johnson, Thorne's Cove.
ST JOHN'S, Nfld, Aug 19 - Ar brig M B Daly, Kennedy, Bangor; schrs Dionia, Archibald, Halifax 20; Pearl, Wiley, New York 21 - Carrio Easler, Easler, Bangor; Laura B, Bonnell, Sydney.
VALPARAISO Aug 14 - Ar ship Morning Light, Ladd, Rio Janeiro.
BARBADOES Aug 1 - Ar brig Mary Freeman, Taylor, Jordan River (and sld for Demerara).
BOSTON Aug 23 - Ar schrs Blythe, Messenger, Bellevue Cove, P Blako, Anthony, Canada Creek; Etta, Faah Yarmouth; Minnum, German, Meteghan.
Cld 28 - schrs Emma E Potter, Jones, Clementsport; Tho Star, Robble, Thorne's Cove.
DEMERARA Aug 7 - In port brigs Zinzara, Hamnet, from Halifax, ar 5th; Arthur, Gardner, from New York, ar 6th; Grace Butler, Balcom, from Halifax, ar 6th; Varuna, Wolff, from Liverpool, NS, ar 6th; Estalla, Merritt, from Barbadoes, just ar.
PROVIDENCE, RI, Aug 27 - Ar schr C Y Gregory, Cleveland, Parrabon.
PORT SPAIN Aug 9 - In port brig B I Page, Spinney, from Lockeport via Barbadoes, ar 3rd for Halifax.
YOKOHAMA Aug 18 - Sld ship Tobique, Sloan, San Francisco.
BOSTON Aug 28 - Ar schrs Gondola, Owen, Wallace; Hugh M, Holmes Bridgetown; Portland, Slocumb, Harborville; Robert J Leonard, Conley, Granville.
Cld 23 - schr Myosotis, Ross, Lockeport.
JERSEY Aug 26 - Sld Edith, Robin, Aribahat, CB.
NEW YORK Aug 28 Ar schr John Proctor, Windsor.
Cld 28 - brig Charles Duncan, Campbell, Jacuret; schrs Souvenir, Loeble, Halifax; Lexington, Priest, Joggina.
PORTLAND, Me, Aug 28 - Cld brig W C Warner, Warner, Plymouth.
SAN FELICE DE GUZQUIOS Aug 21 - Barque Harriet Upham, Lloyd, Pensacola.

Wallace, Smith master, last reported at Shanghai from New York.
A very large waterspout, which lasted about half an hour was seen Aug 9, lat 30 30 N, lon 65 45 W, by schr Mary Jane, at Yarmouth, NS, Aug 18.
The cargo of the condemned brig Hope, from New York for Peduales (Venezuela), at Barbadoes, was to be taken forward to her destination by schr Sarah Gullfoey, at lump sum of \$1,225.
Ship Fort King, which arrived at New York 24th, reports Aug 9, lat 40 45, lon 55 39, had a hurricane from SSE to NW, lasting 8 hours, which blew sails from gaskets, now fore-sail and topsails. Capt Lockhart has sailed in the five oceans, and was in two typhoons, and had never seen anything like it. The ship was for five hours under bare poles and on her beam ends.
Barque Aspatogan, of Pictou, now at New York has been chartered to load lumber at Montreal for a port on the west coast of South America. This will be the only vessel to leave Montreal this season for the voyage mentioned.
Barque Kings County (of Windsor, NS), Saunders, at New York from Rotterdam, reports - Aug 10, off the Banks, had a hurricane, barometer fell from 30 to 29.9 in four hours and rose again in the same time; lost and split sails.
Schr Jesse, which left St. John, NB, last December for San Francisco and put into Buenos Ayres May 20 in distress, is reported to have been abandoned, her captain (Bennett) having taken command of a barque bound to England.
BATH ME, Aug 25 - Capt McLellan, of schr Maggie, from Walton, NS, for Bowdoinham, ashore on Wood Island bar, stated yesterday that the schooner is fast breaking up. All the rigging was taken off yesterday.
HAVANA Aug 21 - Sagua advices state that brig U S Packard, from Annapolis for Havana, which grounded at the entrance of Sagua and got off after having discharged part of her cargo, was expected to enter Sagua at an early opportunity. It is reported that the vessel is uninjured, and that Capt Robinson and the whole crew have been arrested under the charge of having attempted to burn the vessel, that is in fine condition, and over which a large quantity of petroleum had been split.
MONTREVIDE July 23 The wreck of the E D Bigelow, lost on the English Bank, was sold by auction on July 15 for \$2 50, and the cargo for \$2 50. Particulars of articles saved from her and sold at the same time will be forwarded by next mail.
NEW LONDON Aug 22 - Schr Eva Maud, from Cow Bay for New York, coal laden, which went ashore on Fisher's Island Aug 4, was hauled off by Wreck'r Scott and towed here yesterday afternoon. She will be taken to Nova Scotia for repairs.
PORTSMOUTH Aug 25 - Schr Belvidere from Sydney, CB, in coming up the harbor at 8 30 a.m. Aug 25, in charge of a pilot ran about of the drill stand on Ganway rock, carrying away the stand with all the drills, &c.
QUEBEC Aug 24 - Ship Mary Stewart (before reported ashore in the Traverse), after discharging part of her deckload, was hauled off and towed up to port by tug Challenger. She arrived early yesterday morning, and it was reported with several feet of water in her hold. It is said she will have to discharge cargo and go into dock for repairs.
TRUXE Aug 25 - Barque N Mosher, from Belfast, was blown ashore on North Point, Tybee, during a N W gale last night.
BOOTH BAY Aug 26 Schr Maggie, of Windsor, NS, with plaster for Bath, before reported ashore at the entrance of the Kennebec River, was sold at auction, schooner and cargo sold for \$167.
SPOKEN.
Ship Adolphus, Brown, from Antwerp for Philadelphia, Aug 24, lat 40 56, lon 69 11.
Ship Winnifred, McDonald, from Antwerp for Philadelphia, Aug 5, lat 42 21, lon 32 11.
Ship John Mann, Boveridge, from Havre for New York, Aug 3, lat 47 49, lon 34 24.
Ship Charles, from Liverpool for St John, NB, Aug 15, lat 43, lon 60 40.
Ship Laundo, Scott, from Liverpool for New York, Aug 22, lat 41, lon 59 44.
Barque Kate F Troop, Hibbert, from Philadelphia or Hongo, no date, lat 12 N, lon 30 W.
Barque Merritt, Shampier from Montreal for Sharpness, Aug 17, lat 47 29, lon 28 16.
Barque Aspatogan, Scott, from Philadelphia for Dunkirk, Aug 17, lat 47 27, lon 27 51.
Barque Natant (of Yarmouth), from Havre to Philadelphia, Aug 13, lat 43 05 N, lon 60 40 W.
Barque Conductor, Michener, from New York for Amsterdam, Aug 20, lat 40 12, lon 67.
Brig Leo, Dowling Jamaica for Lunenburg, no date, lat 32 42, lon 71 39.
Ship Lydia, Loty, from Flushing for Philadelphia, July 31, lat 48, lon 25.
Barque President (of Halifax), bound west, Aug 20, lat 49 29, lon 17 31.

PORTOBELLO HOTEL TO LET.

A new Hotel is being completed, and will be ready for occupation in or about the first of October. This will be a grand chance for a man with a knowledge of Hotel business, as Portobello is one of the most popular places in the vicinity of Halifax or Dartmouth. Apply to E. W. WRIGHT, No. 1, Bell's Lane.

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

The Parents or Friends of Blind Children residing in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or P. E. Island, will find full particulars of the Halifax School for the Blind, in Bell's Lane, McMillans, and Chaplin's Almshouse. The Superintendent of the Institution is anxious to obtain Names, Ages, and Post Office Address of all Blind persons in the Maritime Provinces. Clergymen and Physicians in a position to supply this information, and will confer a favour by so doing.

COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

The specimens of Grains and Field Seeds of all kinds - Wheat, Corn, Timothy, Flax, Beet Carrot and Turnip Seed, etc., etc., in bulk and with stalks and roots attached, will be required for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of next year. Farmers having extra specimens of such field produce, and willing to exhibit such in London, should at once correspond with the agent. W. D. DIMOCK, Truro, N. S. August 29th, 1885.

R. FLEMING, Ladies' & Gents' Hairdresser, WINDYOR, N. S.

The North-End Meat and Produce Market, 191 Brunswick Street, Foot of Cogswell Street, Halifax, N. S. GEO MALLING, Proprietor. A First-class stock of MEAT always on hand. Butter, Cheese, Eggs, etc. daily. Goods delivered to any part of the city Free of Charge. Remember the Number, 191 Brunswick Street, Foot of Cogswell St.

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The splendid powerful and newly Clyde built fast steamers, DAMARA AND ULUNDA, will sail as follows, (weather, etc., permitting), to BOSTON AND HAVRE. BOSTON SERVICE. Wharf in Halifax - West India Wharf. In Boston - Lewis Wharf. HALIFAX TO BOSTON. Saturday, 18th July ... at 4 p.m. Wednesday, 22nd July ... at 4 p.m. Saturday, 25th August ... at 4 p.m. Wednesday, 19th August ... at 4 p.m. Saturday, 22nd August ... at 4 p.m. BOSTON TO HALIFAX. Saturday, 11th July ... at 4 p.m. Wednesday, 22d July ... at 4 p.m. Saturday, 1st August ... at 4 p.m. Wednesday, 12th August ... at 4 p.m. Saturday, 22nd August ... at 4 p.m. Leaving Halifax for Port Hawkesbury and Charlottetown the day of Steamers arrival from Boston. Steamers will leave Charlottetown and Port Hawkesbury as follows - FROM CHARLOTTETOWN TO BOSTON. Thursday, 16th July ... at 6 p.m. Monday, 27th July ... at 11 a.m. Thursday, 6th August ... at 6 p.m. Monday, 17th August ... at 11 a.m. Thursday, 27th August ... at 6 p.m. FROM PORT HAWKESBURY TO BOSTON. Friday, 12th July ... at 2 p.m. Tuesday, 25th July ... at 10 a.m. Friday, 7th August ... at 2 p.m. Tuesday, 18th August ... at 10 a.m. Friday, 25th August ... at 2 p.m. FARES. Saloon Cabin, \$8. Return, \$12 including State After do. \$6; do. \$9 Rooms. Steerage \$3. Fares from Charlottetown or Port Hawkesbury, \$1 Extra. HAVRE SERVICE. HALIFAX TO HAVRE. Saturday, 11th July ... at 4 p.m. HAVRE TO HALIFAX. Wednesday, 29th July ... at 4 p.m. FARES. 1st Cabin to Havre, \$10; Return, \$20. 2nd Cabin to Paris or London, \$50; Return \$70. Apply to A. C. LOMBARD AND SONS, Boston, E. FICQUEL, Havre, K. T. NEWBURY, Charlottetown, P. E. I. PETER PAINT, Jr., Port Hawkesbury, J. W. INGRAHAM, North Sydney, or to JOSE WOOD, Halifax, N. S.

N. Washington, M. D., etc.,

The Eminent Throat and Lung Surgeon, of Toronto, is now permanently located, Halifax Office, Parlor 73, International Hotel. The following testimonials are as genuine as gold, and speak in laudable, praiseworthy manner of the most wonderful cures ever recorded. The number of testimonials published here is necessarily limited, but for our extended list, see circulars, which are distributed throughout the city. The Dr. wishes to impress on his patients the necessity of calling early, and also all who may be affected with any of the following diseases, viz.: Catarrh of the Head and Throat, Catarrhal Deafness, Chronic Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption. Also, Loss of Voice, Sore Throat, etc. COME EARLY. CONSULTATION FREE. Read the circulars, and hand them to your neighbors. LOSS OF VOICE AND CONSUMPTION CURED. Fredericton, June 19, 1884. DR. WASHINGTON - Dear Sir, - I write you under feelings of intense gratitude for your Spirometer and other instruments and medicines, which have entirely restored me to blooming health. I was given up to die of consumption, and, in fact, had no hope of ever recovering myself. Lost my voice for fifteen months. All the symptoms of consumption present - so much so, indeed, that our family physician and others gave me up to die. The change of treatment came in time to save my life, and it is for the benefit of others who are afflicted as I was that my name is allowed to appear in public print. I can heartily recommend the treatment to all who wish to be saved from the grave. Yours truly, MISS JEANETTE BEVERLY. CATARRH CURED. TWENTY-FIVE YEARS STANDING. Wesley Bullen, Esq., Wholesale Liquor Merchant, Fivus Street, Belleville, Ont., says - "I have been affected with Catarrh for 25 years, and after trying every available remedy without effect, took the Spirometer, which, with the medicines used, entirely cured me. WESLEY BULLEN. CONSUMPTION ARRESTED. H. G. WILSON, 125 Granville Street. HALIFAX, N. S., June 24th, 1885. To DR. WASHINGTON, Throat and Lung Surgeon, Parlor 73, International Hotel: Dear Sir, - Having been troubled with weak lungs and hemorrhage for some time with every indication of speedy consumption, concluded to try your "INHALATION TREATMENT," with the most flattering results. In fact to-day I am attending to my general business without noticing my former weakness, or that my lungs were ever affected. Your treatment cannot be too highly recommended. H. G. WILSON. CONSUMPTION CURED. Gaspereaux, P. O. N. S. DR. WASHINGTON - Dear Sir, - I was given up to die by several physicians of Halifax and elsewhere. I was failing fast, could not walk up-stairs without getting out of breath, had cough, raising large quantities of matter, night sweats, etc. After taking your treatment for a month and a half, I gained 21 lbs., and since then have gained 45 increasing in general weight from 145 to 190 lbs. My recovery has been a very great surprise to physicians and friends, who seem unable to believe that such a wonderful cure has been effected. Accept my many thanks. LOWDEN BENJAMIN, Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S. ANOTHER REMARKABLE TESTIMONY. CONSUMPTION CURED IN THE LAST STAGE. CAPTAIN WILLIAM SALTER. No 27 Granville Street, Halifax, N. S. N. WASHINGTON, M. D., Throat and Lung Specialist Toronto. Dear Sir, - When you visited me in the latter part of January, I had been given up to die of consumption by a consultation of Physicians, who considered that my recovery was simply impossible. I had no hope myself, nor had my family. When you expressed a hope of my recovery, it was received with a good deal of doubt. Confined to my bed, very low, weak, wasted, night sweats very bad, troublesome cough, raising large quantities of matter in fact every appearance of a speedy death. After using your Respirator and Spirometer, and medicines, I began to recover very fast, so much so that during three hard winter months I have gained from 20 to 25 lbs., and was able to walk out on Easter Sunday. My strength is daily increasing, and I shall be able soon to be at work. To you I owe a deep sense of gratitude, and am anxious for others who are suffering as I was to consult you. You can make what use of this letter you see fit, and thanking you for what I consider a most wonderful treatment. I remain yours truly, CAPT. Wm. SALTER. Head Office, Parlor 73, International Hotel.

REPORTS, &c. A despatch from Hong Kong, dated 12th inst, says the British ship Wallace was spoken in distress on the 7th in lat 39 N, lon 126 E with loss of yards, mizenmast and rudder. She did not require assistance, and was proceeding slowly towards the north [The above is probably the Windsor ship

THE FRENCH DRAMA.

(Continued.)

"THE CID."

Don Rodrigue and Chimène, a brave youth and maiden of the court of Don Fernand, first King of Castile, love one another devotedly, as youths and maidens do, when a sudden blow comes upon them in the shape of a quarrel between Don Diègue and Don Gomès, their respective fathers, which, after many mutual recriminations, ends in an insulting blow given by the latter man of valour to the former. Don Diègue being then too old and feeble to face his enemy in person, called upon his son, Don Rodrigue, to challenge Don Gomès and revenge the intolerable insult which had been offered him. Don Rodrigue, at first plunged in the depths of despair, knows not what to do; he either must by death forever lose Chimène, or incur her never-dying animosity by slaying her father. He cannot hesitate as to fulfilling his father's command; he well knows that her contempt, if he tamely suffered the insult to his father to pass unpunished, would create as effectual a barrier between them as either of the other possible contingencies. He accordingly follows the dictates of his manly honour and challenges Don Gomès. Don Gomès, though a valiant soldier, falls by the hand of Don Rodrigue, and Chimène putting aside her love as a hateful snare, goes to the king to demand justice and punishment on the head of her father's murderer. Don Fernand unwilling to lose so young and valiant a warrior, more especially at a time when the hated Moors were invading his country, tries to pacify her, and finally dismisses her, promising that justice shall be done. Don Sanche, an adorer of Chimène, then appears upon the scene, and begs her to allow him to be her champion and put an end to Don Rodrigue; she refuses, trusting to the promise of the king, but tells him that should an opportunity for serving her arrive, she will call upon him. Don Rodrigue is advised to fly from the pursuing vengeance, but not caring for life if it separates him from Chimène, he seeks an interview with her, and giving her the sword with which he had slain her father, begs her then and there to plunge it in his breast. This she refuses to do in spite of all his entreaties, and, though professing a life-long enmity on account of his offence, lets him know of her still-abiding love for him; she tells him of her desire that he should die as expiation of his crime, but promises him, should she accomplish her end, that she will not survive him. In the next scene Don Diègue advises his son to show his prowess and gain the friendship of the king by putting himself at the head of brave men-at-arms of their family, and undertake, without the king's permission, the eradication of the dreaded Moors. This Rodrigue resolves to do. He goes to the war, carries all before him, displaying the utmost coolness and courage, and returns triumphant with the title of "Cid" bestowed upon him by the wondering Moors, to be loaded with unsought favours by the king. Chimène, however, no sooner hears of his return than she again flies to the king and demands justice. Don Fernand, vexed and puzzled to know what to say to her, first informs her that Don Rodrigue's life is too precious for him to allow it to be taken. Whereupon a discussion as to the justice of allowing an exception to be made in his case ensues, and again Don Sanche offers himself as Chimène's champion. The king, thus seeing a way out of the difficulty, asks Chimène if she will accept the offered championship, and she rather unwillingly agrees. Don Fernand, who understands her feelings, then declares that whichever of the two combatants lives, he shall have the hand of Chimène; Chimène remonstrates, but in vain. Don Rodrigue then seeks another interview with Chimène and bids her good-bye, telling her of his intention to baro his breast to his opponent and let himself be killed without resistance. She, finding that he means all he says, and that to him life without her is insupportable, begs him to do his best for her sake, and he goes happy to the conflict. Soon after, Don Sanche appears, and brings his sword to Chimène, at which she, imagining that he has killed Rodrigue, lets her feeling get altogether the better of her, calls him murderer, traitor, and assassin, and flying to the king tells him that Rodrigue is dead, that she has sacrificed her love to duty, and that now all that she asks for is to bury herself in the cloister. Don Sanche, who up to this time has not been able to say a word, now explains the true state of the case; how Rodrigue after disarming him had given him back his sword, declaring that he could not shed blood risked for Chimène, and had sent him to the king. Chimène is then in a state of mingled joy and confusion, and the last scene describes the just arrangement of the king by which Don Rodrigue is to leave Chimène for one year to mourn over her father, and then returning from punishing the Moors, to be united to her in marriage.

We can imagine the enthusiasm of the thinking public, so long indulged with rapid sentiment or unblushing vice, at the pure, elevated, and graceful design and tone of the entire piece. The idea of the whole is the sacrifice of passion to duty, and the plot is clothed in the most high-toned and beautiful language possible. Look at a few lines in the first interview between Chimène and Rodrigue (Act III., Scene IV.), where he, though expressing his sorrow for the occasion of it, justifies his action in her eyes:

Je fais ce que tu veux, mais sans quitter l'épée
De finir par tes mains ma déplorable vie;
Car enfin n'attends pas de mon affection
Un lâche repentir d'une bonne action.
L'irréparable effet d'une chaleur trop prompte
Deshonorerait mon père et me couvrirait de honte.
Tu sais comme un soufflet touche un homme de cœur,
J'avais part à l'effront, j'en ai cherché l'auteur.
Je l'ai vu, j'ai vengé mon honneur et mon père
Je le ferais encore si j'avais le faire!

The Cid was but the beginning of even greater things. In 1639 appeared "Horaco" and in the same year "Cinna," which by some critics is

held to be his greatest work, though others accord that honour to "Polyeucte," which appeared in 1640, in which is portrayed the sacrifice of life to the principles of a hero's faith. After this the genius of Corneille declines. "La Mort de Pompee" followed in 1641, and in 1642 "Le Menteur," Corneille's finest comedy, "Hernani" and "Rodogune" in 1646, and in 1659 and up to 1674 appeared various pieces of more or less merit. This great genius ended his days in want, which drew down upon his king much just and severe blame, Boileau offering to the great monarch to give up his own pension for Corneille's benefit. The two hundred coins sent by Louis XIV. to the dying poet came too late to afford him any comfort, and he died in almost abject poverty in 1681. A touching story is told of Corneille requiring a shoe mended, and going meekly to the shoemaker to wait while the work was done, possessing but the one pair of shoes. A beautiful poem has been written on the subject by Theophile Gautier (1811-1872) called "Le Soulier de Corneille."

ÆSMA.

(To be Continued.)

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The Central Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia have made arrangements for the visits of Mr. Jakeman, Provincial Veterinary Surgeon, as follows:—

August 15th—Pictou	August 21st—Yarmouth.
" 18th—Kentville.	September 1st—Truro.
" 19th—Bridgetown.	" 8th—New Glasgow.
" 20th—Annapolis.	" 9th—Pictou.
" 20th—Digby.	" 15th—Windsor.

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Lease No. 404, of 3 areas, viz., Nos. 243, 293, 297.
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Lease, No. 407, of 3 areas, viz., Nos. 510, 719, 801.
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- 23 octaves " "
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- 30 octaves
- 100 qtr casks Scotch and Irish Whiskies,
- 75 " Port and Sherry.
- 75 bbls Gooderham & Worts' Rye,
- 50 " " " 5 year old do,
- 15 " " " " do,
- 200 " Best Ale, pts and qts,
- 250 " Guinness' Stout, do do,

—IN CASES—

- 500 cases Thom and Cameron's Whiskies,
(Scotch and Irish in qts and flasks)
 - 200 cases Stewart's Whiskies,
 - 500 " Watson's, "
 - 50 " Celtic, "
 - 50 " Mackie's, "
 - 50 " Williams' "
 - 50 " Bulloch Lades' Special Whisky.
 - 75 " Lochabar "
 - 50 " Baird's "
 - 50 " Kinnahan's L L do,
 - 70 " Geo. Roe's 1st and 3rd do,
 - 100 " Dunville's qts, flasks, and 1/2 flasks do,
 - 50 " Rye (in qts and flasks) do,
 - 40 " Old Crow Bourbon do,
 - 50 " Hennessy's 1 Star, 2 Star and 3 Star Brandy.
 - 200 " Bisquit de Bouche's 1 and 4 Star do qts, flasks and 1/2 flasks,
 - 100 " LeRands' Finest Castillon do (in qts, and flasks and 1/2 flasks),
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 - 300 " Key-brand do, do do,
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