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THE CRITIC.

The Welfare of the People is the Highest Law.

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HALIFAX, N. S., SEPTEMBER 18, 1885.

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THE CRITIC,

Published every Friday, at 161 Hollis Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia,

BY

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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Sample Copies sent free.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

PRIZE—TWENTY DOLLARS.—In order to secure for the Christmas Number of THE CRITIC first-class reading matter, we have decided to offer a prize of twenty dollars for the best story, with the understanding that we are at liberty to select and publish the contributions of those who may compete for the prize. The story must not exceed three thousand words, nor be less than fifteen hundred. The regular staff contributors for THE CRITIC will not compete for the prize. The stories will be submitted to a committee of three gentlemen, and the prize will be awarded by them to the person sending the best. The *nom-de-plume* of the writer should be forwarded with the manuscript, the writer's real name being withheld until the *nom-de-plume* of the prize winner is announced in THE CRITIC. Stories to be forwarded to the Editor of THE CRITIC, 161 Hollis Street, Halifax, not later than Oct. 15th.

The favor with which lawn-tennis is now regarded by our young people, and the increasing popularity of the game in Nova Scotia, would indicate that it is to take a leading place among the amusements and pastimes during the next ten years. Gentlemen like the game, because, while affording them the means of pleasurable exercise, it does not debar them, as in cricket, from the society of the ladies. The fair sex appreciate the game, because they can engage in the sport as the equals, and not the inferiors of their more muscular brothers.

What good reason exists for the present division of the school term in this province, we cannot ascertain. Some time ago a reason for it was given—whether a good one or not it boots not now to inquire, as its cogency, if it had any, is confessedly no longer perceptible, indeed it is as obsolete as the laws of Lycurgus. As all our Inspectors of Schools, and many others that give thought to weaknesses in our educational legislation, are very pronounced in their preference of one long term in each year as compared with two short ones, it seems impossible that action in the matter will be much longer delayed.

The people of Prince Edward Island are awakening to the absolute necessity that exists for better communication between the Island and the mainland during the winter months. Senator Howlan, with characteristic energy, has succeeded in procuring from the New York Submarine Tube and Tunnel Co., a definite proposal, whereby the company undertakes to construct at a cost not exceeding \$3,000,000, a tunnel between Capes Traverse and Tormentine, from edge to edge of the board ice, a distance of four miles; the work to be completed within two years. As the engineering difficulties are not great, we may hope to see the work undertaken at an early date. A Dominion subsidy will be required, and should be granted without unnecessary delay.

The Canadian Niagara Falls Commissioners have decided upon the amount of land which they will recommend the Ontario government to secure for the Canadian side of the International Park. It will be about four times the amount appropriated by the Americans, and will cost only about one-fourth as much. It will be many years, however, before the Canadian side can be made as beautiful as the American, although it affords a much better view.

The number of female clerks employed in the inside Canadian Civil Service is annually increasing, and it is affirmed by those best qualified to know that as respects efficiency, these pen women are equal if not superior to those of the sterner sex. As civilization advances, woman's sphere of usefulness will widen and extend; and if the revolution be accomplished without blunting her finer sensibilities, and detracting from her peculiar feminine graces, mankind as well as woman kind will be the gainers thereby.

The credit of Nova Scotia and that of the Dominion of Canada have recently been called in question by the action of the firm of Messrs. James Graham & Co., 10 Moorgate St., this firm offering for sale bonds of the Nictaux and Atlantic Central Railway, guaranteed by the Dominion and Nova Scotia Governments. As no such guarantee has been given by either Government, and as the representatives of the Company disavow any knowledge of the affair, investors are at a loss to understand the true inwardness of the transaction. So far, no explanation has been made of the mystery.

W. Scott, Publisher, London, has just brought out a selection of the poems of the marvellous boy-poet, Chatterton, who perished three months before reaching his eighteenth year. To this edition is prefixed a very interesting biography of Chatterton. The latter seems to have been treated by Walpole with the tyrannous arrogance which rude-minded men in high places usually show to struggling genius. Walpole is even said to have been indirectly the cause of the poor boy's early death. It was of this unfortunate that Coleridge said: "Had he lived he would have been as far above Shakespeare as Shakespeare is above me."

The elections now pending in England, have again brought into active operation the societies advocating and opposing the passage of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill in the British Parliament. Those who favor the adoption of this measure in Britain, have been for many years actively engaged in securing its passage through the several parliaments of the Colonies, and having thus paved the way for its becoming law in the mother country, they are determined to leave no stone unturned to accomplish their purpose. The opponents are making an active canvass against those known to be favorable to its adoption, hoping thus to outwit their adversaries.

The Ontario government has decided to postpone the erection of the new Parliament buildings for a year. The cost, as first estimated, was to be \$750,000; but later estimates show that it will exceed \$1,000,000. There is a curious joke in connection with the location of the old buildings, which most of our readers may not have heard. The buildings stand on one of the corners of King and Simcoe Streets, Toronto, the other three corners being occupied by Upper Canada College, St. Andrew's Church, and a hotel. This corner is therefore called the corner of the four 'ations'—legislation, education, salvation, and—well, another 'ation' which temperance people say follows the frequenting of hotels.

A comparatively short time since the world's petroleum was thought to be limited, but in later years the discoveries of inexhaustible wells of oil have followed in quick succession. According to a London paper, the petroleum field of the Russian Empire is of almost incalculable vastness. Spurr's encyclopedia estimates it at 14,000 square miles. In the region of the Caucasus and the Caspian alone there are three oil-bearing strata, running direct from the Crimea to the Balkan hills, a stretch of 1,500 miles long and ten broad. At Baku the supply seems absolutely inexhaustible. The more the ground is tapped the faster the fluid seems to flow. Many pumping wells have been worked for years without the level of the oil being lowered in the slightest degree, or the wells in any way affected by discharges from adjoining fountains, proceeding from greater or lesser depths. The peninsula of Apsheron is probably honey-combed with thousands of oil cells. One of these cells has already given 1,500,000 barrels of oil, and yet the pump draws the oil as freely and as readily to the surface as when the basin was first tapped by the boring ten years ago. In America a depth of 1,000 feet is thought nothing of in boring for oil, a man is not particularly discouraged if he penetrate as far without discovering petroleum. In Baku, however, an engineer begins to look for it at 100 feet, and no well has yet got lower than 825. In 1883, two flowing wells in less than a month upheaved nearly 30,000,000 gallons of oil apiece, from a depth of 700 feet, and when they were finally plugged, to "cork up" their supply for future use, they were still flowing at the rate of 20,000 gallons of oil per diem. In America there are a number of wells in the Bradford region 2,000 or 3,000 feet deep. America has 25,000 drilled petroleum wells, Baku only 400.

OUR BLUENOSE CLUB.

The writer was sitting in the room where we generally held our meetings waiting for the rest to arrive. In a few minutes the doctor strolled in. "Have you seen Rod or Caga this week," he said, "they have each got an apprentice whom they wish to introduce into our circle. What do you think about it?"

"I see no objection," I replied. "I know both the young fellows, and as they are quiet, gentlemanly boys, they would gain some benefit and do us no harm by being present. Young learners sometimes ask questions that bring out useful information, when their seniors would not like to show their ignorance by doing so."

"Test-tube is going to set up a testing laboratory again. You know he was a good many years in that business in England."

"I thought he was an amateur."

"No. He was educated as a chemist and physician, and practiced his profession with great success for a good many years; he then retired, and as you know has been employed latterly in scientific researches. Now he thinks he may as well resume business here."

Just then Mr. Caga entered with his apprentice whom he introduced to the doctor as Mr. Trip, and a little later Mr. Rod arrived, accompanied by his apprentice Mr. Stevens. Lastly came Test tube.

"Has there ever been any calculation made of the amount of power a man consumes in walking and running," asked Caga.

"A recent calculation shows that a man weighing 140 pounds and running a mile in six minutes performs work about equal to that of a half-horse engine; while a walker sustaining five miles an hour for a long day does work equal to that of a quarter-horse engine, and consumes only one-twentieth of the weight of food or fuel," replied the doctor.

"I see it is claimed that almost absolute exactness has been obtained in a straight-edge 12 feet long," remarked Rod.

"I should very much like to see it," said Caga. "Where did you see the notice?"

"In the *Engineering Review*. Here it is," replied Rod, and he read the following:

"An absolutely exact straight edge of more than 36 inches is a wonder of mechanism. One of 6 feet was not recently believed possible, although several had been made on different plans of web-like and truss construction. It has been claimed, however, that almost absolute exactness has been secured by a straight-edge 12 feet long. The appliance looks like an arched truss, the highest spring of the arch being only 20 inches in a length of 12 feet. The space between the chord and the spring is filled with diagonal lattice-work. The whole is a casting on which no peening with the hammer is allowed. Such a tool is invaluable in testing lathes and planer beds."

"Here is an account of a curious experiment with hyacinth bulbs," said Test tube, drawing a newspaper clipping from his pocket and reading it.

"An English experimenter planted a hyacinth bulb in October, 1882 and as soon as it commenced to sprout removed it to a perfectly dark but well-ventilated place. In March, 1883, a stem of dark purple flowers was produced, the leaves of the plant being totally colorless. In October, 1883, the same bulb was again planted, and was grown in the light through the winter. It has flowered again this year, and the flower cluster is smaller and less deeply colored than that which came forth last year in the darkness.

And here is an account of the necessity of watering the leaves of plants. Prof. Wiessner has pointed out that the moistening of a plant increases the transpiration of its leaves and accelerates the flow of its sap. This effect is beneficial if the soil is sufficiently moist to supply the increased demand of the roots, and injurious if the ground is very dry. The foliage of plants, therefore, should only be watered when the roots are quite well supplied with moisture."

"Here is rather a good joke from Puck," observed the doctor.

"Now, my dear," said the candidate's wife, "I don't wish to throw the slightest obstacle in the way of your election, and if you choose to turn the house into a beer garden and have all the loafers in town tramping on my carpets and filling my curtains with pipe smoke and drinking whisky out of my best teacups, I shan't say a word. But I want you distinctly to understand that if another of those woman's rights delegations comes to know if you are going to take a manly stand for down-trodden womanhood—well that delegation has got to be twenty years older and keep its veil down, or I will interview it myself. That's all, dear."

"Please give me a recipe for liquid shoe polish, Test-tube," said Caga.

"The following recipes are given for a nice polish for ladies' and children's shoes, that will dry quickly and leave a good gloss.

Kilner recommends: Vinegar 2 parts, soft water 1 pint, glue (finely broken) 4 ounces, logwood chips 8 ounces, powdered indigo 2 drachms, potassium bichromate 4 drachms, gum tragacanth 4 drachms, glycerine 4 ounces. Boil, strain, and bottle.

"The *Scientific American* gives the following formula for preparing a dressing for kid leather shoes: Gum shellac 2 ounces, water of ammonia 1 ounce, water 8 ounces, aniline black (ingrosino) sufficient to color. Heat all but the last ingredient slowly together till near boiling point, and the shellac dissolves. (It may be necessary to add a little more ammonia.) Then add the aniline and enough water to make the whole measure one pint."

"Have investigations been made as to the effect of electric light on the health," asked Stevens.

"Investigations concerning the effect of different forms of artificial illumination on the health have shown that the tallow candle is the most unwholesome agent, and the electric light the best. The incandescent electric lamp produces only about one-thirtieth as much heat as the tallow-candle, while it gives out no carbonic acid or water," replied the doctor.

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RELIGIOUS.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Rev. Foster Almon of New Brunswick is in town. He officiated in Dartmouth on Sunday morning last, and preached in St. George's Church in the evening.

The Rev. Charles G. Kilner, late of Montreal diocese, passed through the city on Monday on his way to the diocese of N. F.

Mr C. F. Lowe, who has been accepted by the Bishop of N. S. as a candidate for Holy Orders, arrived on the "Caspian." He will probably be stationed for the present at Cornwallis, as assistant to Rev. F. J. H. Axford.

The third Canadian Church Congress will be held only in October in the city of Montreal. These meetings of the clergy and laity of the Anglican Church are informal, and are held for the purpose of ventilating burning questions and giving the soothing thought of the day free vent. No votes are taken and no questions decided. But the widest discussion is encouraged. Several American prelates and distinguished clergy will take part, amongst whom is Bishop Littlejohn of Long Island, who is a well-known philosopher and divine. The Congress must necessarily be most interesting, as showing the tendency of current opinion on matters ecclesiastical. It is at once a safety valve and an indicator. The fourth, next year, will probably be held in Halifax.

Thanksgivings were offered in most of the churches on Sunday last for the escape of the Bishop's family from shipwreck.

CATHOLIC.

Rev. R. McGillivray, P. P. of St. Joseph's, Ohio, Antigonish Co., will in a short time take charge of the parish of Arisaig. Rev. John Shaw, P. P., the present pastor of Arisaig, will about the same time resume pastoral supervision of the Catholics of New Glasgow.

Rev. Dr. Chisholm, who is one of the best classical men in the Dominion, is very soon to be added to the staff of the St. Francis Xavier College, Antigonish. His colleagues during the ensuing scholastic year will be Rev. N. McNeil, D. D., Rev. Alexander Macdonald, D. D., and three or four laymen. Among the latter is J. D. Copeland, Esq., a Presbyterian gentleman whose valuable services as Lecturer on Chemistry the institution has enjoyed for several years.

The New York Sun says: "Some of us Protestants too frequently assume without investigation or enquiry that all the Roman Catholic colleges in this country are more or less behind those of other denominations. This is unfair. The Arts Course of Fordham, St. Louis and Georgetown, and the various courses of the [Catholic] University of Notre Dame, Indiana, compare favorably with similar courses in very respectable non Catholic institutions. The scientific courses of Notre Dame are certainly not surpassed in the West or South."

The hostility towards Europeans has been so strong in Tonquin and Cochin China that it has cost the lives of ten Catholic missionaries and an unknown number of converts from the "religion" of Confucius. This was caused chiefly by the recent aggressiveness of France.

METHODIST.

The Rev. Dr. Carman, one of the General Superintendents, will shortly deliver missionary addresses throughout the counties of Yarmouth, Shelburne, Queens and Lunenburg.

Rev. C. S. Ely, missionary to Japan, who returned to Canada a few months ago on furlough, will be in this Province in a few days. He will spend some weeks in lecturing on behalf of the Missionary Society of the Church.

BAPTIST.

The membership of the Baptist Church in the United Kingdom is reported to be 300,000. Last year the receipts for foreign mission work reached \$335,000.

The Rev S W Duncan, D. D., of Rochester, N. Y., has been unanimously elected President of Yassar College.

On the 18th ult. a farewell meeting was held at Liverpool, to take leave of six new missionaries to the Congo who are sent out by the Baptist Church in England.

A contemporary states that the Rev. William Powell, of the Cambridge, Cornwallis, church, is about to leave the Province for some months on account of throat trouble. He expects to winter in Florida.

The Baptist Church in Australia has within its bounds 12,000 members, 110 ministers, and property to the amount of \$2,500,000.

PRESBYTERIAN

Rev. John Cameron, of Bridgewater, has tendered his resignation as pastor of the church there.

At a meeting of the Presbytery of Halifax held last week, St. Andrew's Church of this city requested and obtained moderation in a call. The resignation of Mr. Wylie of the pastorate of Grove Church, Richmond, was accepted, to take effect on the first of next month. Arrangements were made for the holding of missionary meetings throughout the bounds of the Presbytery during the coming winter.

Mr. George S. Carson, licentiate, was on Tuesday last ordained, and inducted into the pastorate of Knox Church, Pictou.

Principal Grant, who has been in this city for the past two or three weeks, left on Monday last for Kingston. During his stay in Halifax he preached quite a number of times to large audiences.

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Fifty-Four Thousand Feet Reserved for Canada

First Royal Exhibition Commission since 1862

THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION, to be held in LONDON, England, commencing MAY 1st, 1885, is intended to be on a scale of great magnitude having for object to mark an epoch in the relations of all the parts of the British Empire with each other.

In order to give becoming significance to the event, a Royal Commission is issued for the holding of this Exhibition, for the first time since 1862, and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been appointed President by Her Majesty.

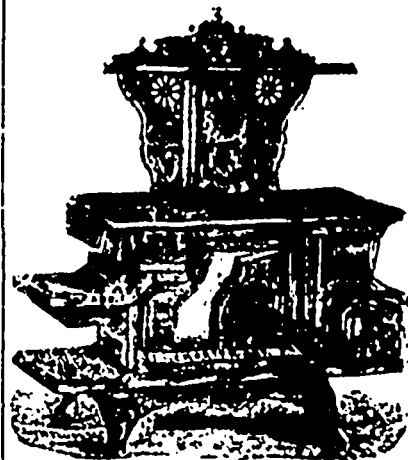
The very large space of 51,000 square feet has been allotted to the Dominion of Canada by command of the President, His Royal Highness.

This Exhibition is to be purely Colonial and Indian, and no competition from the United Kingdom or from foreign nations will be permitted, the object being to exhibit to the world at large what the Colonies can do.

The grandest opportunity ever offered to Canada is thus afforded to show the distinguished place she occupies, by the progress she has made in AGRICULTURE, in HORTICULTURE, in the INDUSTRIAL and FINE ARTS, in the MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, in the NEWEST IMPROVEMENTS IN MANUFACTURING MACHINERY and IMPLEMENTS, in PUBLIC WORKS by MODELS and DESIGNS; also in an adequate display of her vast resources in the FISHERIES, and in FOREST and MINERAL wealth, and also in SHIPPING.

All Canadians of all parties and classes are invited to come forward and vie with each other in endeavouring, on this great occasion to put Canada in her true place as the premier colony of the British Empire, and to establish her proper position before the world. Every farmer, every producer, and every manufacturer, has interest in assisting, it having been already demonstrated that extension of trade always follows such efforts.

By order, JOHN LOWE,
Sec. of the Dept. of Agriculture,
Ottawa, 1st Sept., 1885.



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A new and valuable feature in these Stoves, and one to which we desire to call especial attention is the

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by the use of which a current of air passes into and through the oven during the process of baking, and imparts to bread a sweeter taste and to meats the flavor produced by the old style of roasting before an open fire, and the shrinkage of meats, poultry, etc., so cooked is found to be very much less than the old method.

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We, the undersigned Physicians attached to the Halifax Dispensary, whose names are appended to this certificate, having had frequent occasion to prescribe "PUTTNER'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL, HYPOPHOSPHITES, &c." have much pleasure in stating that we have every reason to be satisfied with the results from its use, having found it not only an efficient and reliable remedy, but also one which could be taken without any of the disagreeable effects which so frequently follow the use of Cod Liver Oil. THOS. TREMAMAN, M. D., Visiting Surgeon CHAS. D. RIDDY, M. D., Surgeon. ARCHD. LAWSON, M. D., &c., Surgeon. D. A. CAMPBELL, M. D., Diseases of Women and Children. J. VENABLE, M. D., Visiting Physician. H. P. CLAY, M. D., Visiting Surgeon.

From TRURO, N. S.

The great benefit I have received from your Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with Hypophosphites in private practice, induces me to give my testimony in its favor. I consider it the best and most palatable compound of the kind in the market. Truly

W. MUM, M. D.,
C.M., I. R.S.P. and I. R.C.S., Ed.,
Late House Surgeon P. & C. Hospital.
P. S. - I have been giving your Compound to a great many children after Scarlet Fever, and find it just the thing. They can take it when almost everything else will be refused.
W. S. M.

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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 13, 1885.

IMPORTANCE OF COLONIES.

It has sometimes been asserted, probably without due consideration, that Britain would readily grant independence to any colony desiring to set up housekeeping on her own account; but the truth of this statement may well be questioned. Mr. Henry Niall, advocating in the *London Globe* the establishment of an Imperial Bureau of Emigration, supports his advocacy with facts and figures, all of which go to show that colonies, as colonies, are of greater utility to Britain than they would be as independent States, British producers finding among the colonists their very best customers. Moreover, British colonial trade is constantly increasing, and as the colonies are in want of finished manufactured goods, and are in a position to supply the home markets with every variety of raw material, there is no good reason why the trade should not continue to increase in the future.

Fifteen years ago Britain's foreign export trade was £185,000,000; to-day it is but £215,000,000. With British possessions it was £52,000,000, to-day it is £90,000,000. With Australia, it has increased from £14,000,000 to £26,000,000. With Canada, from £5,000,000 to £10,000,000. With the Cape, from about £1,500,000 to £5,000,000.

In 1860, Britain's trade with her colonies and possessions amounted to £190,000,000; in 1883 it rose to the sum of £451,000,000, being an increase of £261,000,000.

These statistics prove that the British colonies are a great source of wealth to the mother country, and that the question of preserving them as integral parts of the empire is of paramount importance to John Bull himself.

The Emigration Bureau, suggested by Mr. Niall, would be of advantage to the colonies, inasmuch as it would supply us with the bone and sinew required in the development of all new countries. It would likewise be an advantage to the inhabitants of the British Isles, as it would at once extend and widen the colonial markets, while relieving the British people from the evils resultant from over-population. Emigration properly directed would undoubtedly flow colonialwise, and an Imperial Bureau, established with the purpose of promoting such emigration, would do more towards preserving the unity of the greatest empire that the world has ever known, than can ever be accomplished by those who appeal to us upon a purely sentimental basis.

COMMERCIAL UNION.

The *Toronto Week* in support of its pet idea, "commercial union between Canada and the United States," says, "it was announced the other day that negotiations were going on between Germany and Austria with a view to a customs union, the occasion being the adoption by France of a protective policy with regard to Cereals. Whatever the result of the negotiations may be, it is pretty clear that neither Germany nor Austria supposes its separate nationality to be dependent on the customs hire. A nationality which depended on a customs hire would be frail and precarious indeed. Yet this argument either openly or in disguise meets every proposal to remove a fiscal barrier which cuts off Canada from the commercial life of her own continent. If practical Reciprocity did not weaken the political division between Canada and the States, why should the abolition of the customs hire, which is simply a full measure of Reciprocity, destroy it?" It is somewhat difficult to understand why the abolition of the customs hire between Germany and Austria should have been seized upon by the *Week* to bolster up its so-called commercial union between Canada and the United States. Two-thirds of the trade of Austria is carried on with Germany, while but one thirtieth of the entire revenue of both Austria and Hungary is derived from customs duties. Neither German nor Austrian finances would suffer greatly by the adoption of such a policy, and a small addition to the direct taxes now levied, would soon raise the revenue to its normal state. Moreover, Germany and Austria are in a position to settle their trade policy without regard to that of other countries. This is not true as respects Canada, for this country is an integral portion of the British Empire, and we could not secure commercial union with the United States without the consent of Britain, and it is doubtful whether the United States would agree to such a union unless we, on our part, consented to raise our tariff wall to the same height as that of the American Republic, so as to exclude British and foreign products. The United States would not consent to a commercial union with Canada by which British goods would be allowed to filter through the Dominion into the Republic; nor would Britain consent to a commercial union in which a tariff wall was raised against her manufactures, while American manufactures were allowed to pass into Canada free of duty. It must be evident to all those who have given this question of commercial union due consideration, that, while Canada remains a part of the British Empire, no such policy can be carried into effect. Those who are now urging it upon the people are well aware of this fact, but there are few of them who have the manliness to throw aside this cloak of commerce, so as to disclose the skeleton of annexation which it covers.

THE CITY COUNCIL AND THE HALIFAX GAS CO.

The City Council have decided to light a portion of the centre of Halifax with the electric light. Their right to take such a step cannot for a moment be questioned, but their treatment of the company which has for years provided the gas light for the city is open to severe criticism. This company had vested rights, and paid into the city treasury about \$5,000 annually, exclusive of water rates; their tax being more than double that levied by the city of Montreal, and threble that levied by Toronto upon a like capital. The Halifax Gas Company were certainly entitled to six months' notice that they would not be called upon to provide light for the centre of the city. This notice they did not receive, and we understand that the company were allowed no opportunity to consider reduction in rates. The City Council should be sufficiently familiar with business to know that a contract per gas lamp throughout the city might pay a company, where the lighting of only the suburbs would not, and that a company which has made provision for the carrying out of the larger contract cannot be expected to fulfil the smaller portion of it at the same rate per gas lamp. There are several other points in connection with this matter of city light which we intend referring to in a future issue.

FRUIT GROWING.

Fruit and tree-culture in Nova Scotia has received a great impetus during recent years, owing to the demand for Nova Scotia apples which has grown up in Great Britain. The valleys of the Annapolis, Cornwallis, and Avon, the northern section of Queen's county, and those portions of Cumberland, Colchester and Pictou, lying contiguous to the Strait of Northumberland, are admirably adapted to the cultivation of fruit, but as yet no steps have been taken by the Government to educate our young men in fruit and tree-culture. Russia has set us an example in this respect, which we would do well to follow. The Russian farmers have not been slow to recognize the advantages of the elaborate experiments which have been made under government direction in the culture of fruit, and the results prove that a like system would be beneficial to the farmers of Nova Scotia. The growing of apples is no more to be learned by intuition than are the intricacies of the law, or the curative properties of medicines. Experience may, and no doubt has, taught many fruit growers valuable lessons, but experience is a dear teacher, and when it can be gained by a short term of scientific and practical study, it may save the fruit-grower many hours of unnecessary labour, and many days of unremunerative toil. The Fruit Growers' Association in Nova Scotia has done good service in the publication and distribution of its reports, but the time has now come when its work should be supplemented by something of a more practical character. The growing of fruit is a paying industry in this Province, but it will take time and educational facilities to develop the industry to anything like its proper proportions.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST SMALL-POX.

From all quarters we hear of precautionary measures being taken to prevent the importation of small-pox from the stricken city of Montreal. In fact the trade of that city has already been materially affected by the dread of infection which prevails on almost every side. In New York it is proposed to quarantine all passengers coming from Montreal. In Boston even the mails are fumigated. New Bedford has gone so far, and has been so indiscriminating as to quarantine vessels from any part of Canada. The government of Ontario has authorized the appointment of inspectors to see that all passengers from Montreal shall either produce certificates of vaccination or submit to vaccination on the spot, and has prohibited the importation of rags and second-hand clothing from Montreal. Halifax is in daily communication with that city, mails come in freely, commercial men bring their supplies of goods unmolested, everything goes on in a happy-go-lucky style, worthy of the French Canadians themselves. When we compare this utter wrecklessness of danger with the extreme cautiousness of other places, we must either infer that Halifax is extremely foolish or that she enjoys a monopoly of wisdom.

CANADA TO THE FRONT.

The Canadian exhibits at the Antwerp Exhibition have received most enthusiastic commendation from French, German, and Belgian papers. The *Belgian Daily News* says: "Placed in the middle of three great nations (England, France, and Germany) Canada maintains its pre-eminence; the Canadian section has become one of the attractions of the international exposition. The exhibition of cereals, minerals, wools, knitting-machines, papers, tapestry, and above all, cabinet-making have been a real revelation." A Rouen paper calls the success of the Canadian exhibitors a peaceful revolution. It is indeed likely to produce great and beneficial results. Not only will it educate the people of Europe as to the resources of Canada, but it will open up to Canadian goods a better European market. Already we learn that Canadian manufactures of agricultural implements and of carriages exhibited at Antwerp have effected extensive sales in England, France, and Belgium. These results ought to inspire the people of this country with a determination to win new laurels at the Colonial Exposition. "Peace hath its victories as well as war."

Next week, we intend to open an Agricultural column, and we shall be glad to receive Communications on this subject from all parts of the Province.

MINING.

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

The Cowan mine, to which we have so frequently referred, is under the management of Mr. Norton, making a good return for the capital and labor expended. From the last crushing, gold to the value of \$1600 was taken out, and there is every prospect that the next crushing will yield a still better return. The Yarmouth Herald in referring to the Cowan mine, states that thirty men are now at work, and that the number will be increased as soon as provision can be made for their accommodation. During the past two months upwards of \$1800 have been paid out in the form of wages.

To the Mining Engineers. Queries by an inmate of Mount Hope:—

- What is the Gourmand's favorite mineral? Apatite.
- The prize-ring's? Spar.
- The criminal class's? Steel.
- The green-bucker's? Antimony.
- The zoologist's? Serpentine.
- What did the visitors say when they saw the "Chobucto"? Porphyry.
- And the Public Gardens? How Gnoiss.

The high valuation of mining properties in this Province is one of the greatest evils with which practical miners have to contend. Areas are frequently taken up and indifferently prospected by men who have scarce any knowledge of mining; if a lead is discovered, quartz is immediately taken out and sent to New York or Boston assayers for a report. Should the report be favorable, the valuation of the mine at once jumps from the hundreds into the thousands and tens of thousands, and the owner immediately undertakes to float the mine upon the valuation of its prospective worth. Failing in this, he holds the property, in the hope that an opportunity for selling it at good figures may soon present itself. Thus it is that we have in Nova Scotia many poorly prospected mines, which have never been sufficiently developed to prove their real worth, and these the owners hold at fancy prices, overlooking the fact that the day for such false valuations has passed, and that capitalists cannot be induced to invest their money until they have ample and good reason for believing that the investment will be a paying one. Twenty five years ago capitalists were prepared to speculate in gold mines, but the experience of those days has had its effect upon investors, and it will no longer be found an easy task to hoodwink the money lender with glowing reports, fine specimens, and the mere promise of untold returns. We know of several mining areas in this province upon which the owners have not laid out more than from two to four hundred dollars, which are now lying idle awaiting a purchaser, their valuation ranging from five to fifteen thousand dollars. If mine owners desire to sell, they must develop their properties and prove their paying qualities before placing them in the market, otherwise they may have to wait in patience for the time to come when business men regard lotteries as profitable investments.

The advantage offered by mining investment must soon become apparent to capitalists, and when fully recognized, must largely influence the activity in this direction. In almost every line in which capital is invited to invest, the many contingencies affecting the security and profit are so great as to render the element of uncertainty so large that the result is over in doubt.

In the most profitable and well secured lines of industry, unforeseen liabilities, accidents, against which there can be no safeguard, frequently destroy the accumulations of months of labor and render abortive the best laid and most carefully devised plans. In addition to this, competition and increasing cost also largely militate against certainty, so that upon the whole a measure of uncertainty stands over as a menace against investment in any direction. The development of almost any line of business is so beset by these unfavorable conditions that anxiety, in addition to active and constant labor, is ever present.

In the mining field at the present stage of development and experience, when the character of the ore bodies is largely determined and the value so well established by repeated mill runs, where the amount in sight is amply sufficient to guarantee continued production, almost every one of these unfavorable and threatening factors is absent and, more than that, there is no possible way in which they can be present to exert their demoralizing influences. The product of the mine, with the knowledge and skill now available, may be very readily estimated and determined. It is, and must be, free from any destructive influences, as it represents one of the most substantial and permanent factors of productive labor. Competition can never effect its price, and instead of changes of cost and other unfavorable influences which would detract from its value, every improvement and advance in mining machinery, in extension of transportation facilities, of settlement and improvement of the country, the increase of industrial avocations, the establishment of farms, factories or foundries, everything, instead of being a menace or an element of danger, reduces the cost of production, and enhances the value of the product.

As has been repeatedly stated, no other field of industry presents so many attractive advantages as the development of our mineral resources, and as the intelligent capitalist fully comprehends this fact, millions of dollars will seek investment in this direction, with better results than has ever before been returned from any movement undertaken.—Mining Review.

Miners will notice by Austen Bros., advertisement on this page, that they are prepared to meet all demands for supplies.

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- Steel, "Firth's" and other makes.
- Hammers, Picks, Shovels.
- Quicksilver, Candles, Soap, Acids.
- Washing Pans, Crucibles, etc., etc.
- Together with a large and varied Stock of Metals, Mill Supplies and General Hardware.
- All at Bottom Prices
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- Bolts and Nuts,
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- Brass Valves, Fittings, &c.
- Emery Wheels,
- Oilers, Lubricators, etc.,
- OILS of all descriptions,
- Pumps, Steam and Hand,
- Packings and Caskets,
- Piping and Fittings,
- And Supplies of every Description
- Fire Engines and Reels,
- Gage Glasses, Steam Gages,
- Hand Grubbers
- Hose, Rubber, Linen, Cotton, &c.,
- Injectors, Inspirators,
- Shovels, ALL STEEL,
- STEEL, Black Diamond,
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- Safety Lamp and Fittings,
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- Water Wheels,

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- Boiler Plates Steel,
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- Black and Galvanized Spikes,
- Nails of all descriptions,
- Fire Clay,
- Fire Bricks,
- Portland Cement,
- Crucibles,
- Lanseed Oil, Boiled and Raw,
- Lubricating of all kinds,
- Turpentine,
- Varnishes,
- White Lead (London) & col'd.
- Paints,
- Cordage & Mining Ducks.

Correspondence Solicited.

Agents for the Niagara Pump for Vessels, Mines, etc., etc.

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

- Keeganville, September 22nd.
- Bridgetown, " 22nd.
- Annapolis, " 23rd.
- Digby, " 23rd.
- Yarmouth, " 24th.
- Truro, October 1st.
- Antigonish, October 6th.
- New Glasgow, " 7th.
- Pictou, " 8th.
- Windsor, " 15th.

Those who have domestic animals suffering from disease or accidents or requiring operations to be performed, would do well to note the date upon which Mr. Jakeman visits their locality.

THE MEANS TO ATTAIN HAPPY LIFE.

Martial, the things that do attain;
The happy life, be these I find;
The riches left, not got with pain;
The fruitful ground, the quiet mind.

The equal friend; no wrudge, no strife;
No change of rule, nor govern one;
Without disease, the healthful life;
The household of continuance.

The mean diet, no delicate fare;
True wisdom joined with simplicity;
The night discharged of all care;
Where wine the wit may not oppress.

The faithful wife, without debate;
Such sleeps as may beguile the night;
Contented with thine own estate,
No wish for death, No fear his might.

HENRY HOWARD.

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: THE SCOTT ACT.

The following extract from the *Nation* of July 16th last was, I find, a part of my letter which appeared in the *Critic* of 21st August. It is corroborated also by a correspondent of *Harpur's Weekly*:

"The Fourth of July marked the completion of one year since the prohibitory law went into operation in Iowa. A careful review of its effect is presented by the *Davenport Democrat*, which addressed a series of comprehensive inquiries to the authorities of twenty-eight cities and large towns, and received replies from the Mayors in four-fifths of the cases and in the other fifth from the City Clerk, the City Marshal, or a trustworthy correspondent. 'Is the sale of liquor openly carried on?' was answered in the affirmative by half the Mayors, including those of all the larger cities; the others say that the traffic is known to be clandestinely carried on. The whole number of saloons in operation is reported as 916, against only 770 before the law went into effect, and in most of the larger cities the increase has been marked—in Council Bluffs from 50 to 75; in Burlington from 68 to 109, and in Davenport from 130 to 150. Under the old system every large place levied a heavy license tax upon the seller, ranging as high as \$1,000, which produced an annual revenue of \$20,000 in Davenport and \$27,000 in Burlington. Of course, no license can now be lawfully issued, but by a shameful arrangement the authorities in four cities grant licenses for the sale of 'legal drinks,' such as lemonade and soda water, with a clear understanding on both sides that the saloon-keepers may vend beer or whiskey. Finally, the *Democrat* asked: 'From your experience in an official capacity, do you regard the repeal of the present law as advisable? With scarcely an exception, the authorities of all the leading cities reply emphatically in the affirmative.'

I am far from maintaining that such a state of corruption on the part of authorities would prevail in Canada, but it is an illustration of the demoralizing shuffling which extreme legislation has a tendency to beget. It is the universal exaggeration to which fanaticism gives birth in certain moral movements that dignify, not what is good in the causes themselves.

Thus the dictum of Dr. Carpenter (who is himself, however, somewhat of an extremist on some questions) may be granted as *verum*. But the favorite assumption that no man can take liquor in moderation without developing an unwholesome craving for stimulants is generally more or less involved in such citations. As to this, Canon Farrar, despite his sometimes rather turgid eloquence, being a man of candor and discrimination, abjures the doctrine that drinking wine is in itself wicked, and says, "For myself I can only say that during nine years of total abstinence, I have never so much as told young persons that it is their duty to abstain, and as for morally condemning millions of wise and virtuous men who are not abstainers, I know no total abstainer who would not heartily despise himself if he could be guilty of a judgment so wholly unwarrantable." It is evident that Canon Farrar is fortunate. He can never have heard such venomous and uncharitable denunciations as I have myself frequently listened to.

Your correspondent does not yet seem to have realized that I do not accept his or any man's dictation or 'ipse dixit.' If he considers me "out of court," he is welcome to his own opinion, and he must be allowed to "charge" me with whatever seems good to him. The fact is that, in the eyes of any faction which aims, with open arrogance, at universal domination of opinion, independence is like a red rag to a bull. This is the sin of the *Week*, which is accordingly with singular infelicity, charged with "twaddle." It is the same in politics. Every Conservative paper writes falsehood and twaddle in the eyes of the Grits. Every Grit paper writes falsehood and twaddle in the eyes of the Conservatives. The best written paper in Canada may safely be left to public judgment, and to the appreciation of those who are sick of factious invective, and welcome even an attempt at impartiality. I think it probable that, in the judgment of the general public, quite as much credence will be attached to the statements of the *Week* as to those of the advocates of Prohibition.

It cannot be said that the Hon. Mr. Finch has no right to discuss the question of Compensation. Any man has a right to discuss whatever he chooses. But I am free to think that the meddling of a foreigner in that part of the question is in the worst possible taste.

The import of allusion to this gentleman's utterance consists in the example they afford of the menace, violence, invective, and disregard of justice and charity which distinguish Prohibition advocates, and which turn away from them so much of the sympathy they would receive if their methods were reasonable.

It is the stock answer, when these things are pointed out, that the allegations have been refuted again and again. The answer may go for what it is worth. It is not peculiar to Prohibition tactics. I have before me at this moment four or five examples of discreditable rant and grossly exaggerative figures of speech, and would quote them if the limitations as to space did not preclude my doing so. I imagine I am about at the limit of it now, and will only add that, as I see by the papers that a Scott-Act campaign is imminent here, I would advise those who are opposed to arbitrary and un-English legislation to procure copies of the Act and circulate them for study. People do not know what there is in it. "If," as the *Week* says, "they will look into it carefully they will find such provisions as nothing could justify but the persuasion that Canada was given over to drunkenness and sinking into a gulf of perdition." If, however, the general public after making itself acquainted with it, finds it to its taste, or if the opponents of a movement which has ceased to be purely philanthropic, but has become deeply tainted with lusts for power of more kinds than one, are too supine either to exert themselves, or to take any step to inform the public, it is highly probable that, as elsewhere, I berty will go by default and if any are outraged or inconvenienced, they will have nothing but their own apathy to thank.

FRANC THURK.

JUSTICE TO CAPE BRETON.

Mr. Edron, - The care and custody of the insane in Cape Breton is a question that has been opportunely ventilated in your two last issues. Your correspondent has made out a good case for the early erection of a Hospital for their curative treatment and safe custody. The subject is one that ought to be strenuously urged upon the municipal and provincial authorities until the end in view is attained.

Taking the last published return we find fifty-seven (57) inmates of Mount Hope are from Cape Breton, besides which there are enumerated a less than two hundred and thirty one (231) in the census of 1881, making a total of two hundred and eighty-eight (288) for the four counties of the Island.

United action on the part of these municipalities would influence the Legislature to grant a building fund—a grant to which Cape Breton has an indisputable claim seeing that the coal royalties form so large a proportion of the provincial revenue.

More than eight years ago the desirability of a separate Hospital for the insane of that portion of the Province was brought prominently forward in the annual report of the Nova Scotia Hospital. It was not to amiss to quote Dr. DeWolf's remarks:—

"The time cannot be far distant when it will be found absolutely necessary to build two more establishments of this class in the Eastern and Western sections of the Province respectively. * * * * The ten outer districts are entitled to Hospital advantages as well as the more central counties. The distance from Halifax to Yarmouth on the one hand and to Cape Breton on the other is too great for the safe conveyance of excited, distressed, and debilitated patients. Travelling so far at all seasons without regard to the weather or the roads is in itself a very serious inconvenience, and one attended occasionally with hazard to life, as was proved in the case of a lady patient brought in an enfeebled state from her distant home a few years ago, and found to be lifeless when lifted from the carriage at our door.

When the rapidity with which the new wing has been filled up is considered: when the actual number of the insane is shown to be so far beyond the capacity of any one establishment, and is found to be steadily increasing, it will surely be admitted that injustice would be done to such as are now scattered throughout the country if they are to be denied the opportunity of being benefited, and are to be shut out from the advantages accorded to those now under Hospital care and protection."

Yours,

PHILANTHROPIST.

THE ANGLO-SAXON RACE.

What is meant by the phrase "Anglo Saxon Race?" A great many of those that use it seem to have but a very hazy idea of its meaning. Some, when asked the above question, answer, "we mean the race that is conquering the world." For my part, I think with David Dudley Field, that the one appropriate name for that race is *Saxon Celtic*, or *Anglo-Saxons-Celtic*. As Sir Michael Hicks Beach said, when lately addressing the Imperial Federation League, "We must not imagine that *Englishmen*, in the strict sense of the word, are the British Empire; we must remember that it was only after we made ourselves one with Celtic Scotland our country began to be called Great Britain. Nor should we forget how often in our recent history Celtic Irishmen and Celtic Scotchmen have nobly led the van in defending and extending this mighty Empire of which we are all proud to form a part. We are not the *English Empire*; we are the *British Empire*; and this, when analyzed in the light of history, means the Saxon-Celtic Empire."

Nineteen-twentieths of the inhabitants of Ireland, and nine-tenths of those of Scotland, and almost all the Welsh, come from Celtic stock. The inhabitants of Britain at the time of its conquest by Julius Cæsar were Celts. These were afterwards conquered by the then uncivilized Saxons;

and the latter had not advanced very far in the manners and the arts of half civilized life, when they were conquered by the more than half civilized and more than half Celtic Normans, who, when they came to England to stay, brought with them their Celtic language, the influence of which on the old Saxon speech, especially on its grammatical inflections, is patent to the most superficial student of our common tongue.

Charles McKay, L. L. D., of London, one of the most accomplished linguists of the day, wrote recently in the *Independent* on what he calls "the palpable absurdity of calling the English, Scotch and Irish people 'Anglo-Saxons.'" He shews that the term is of recent origin, and was utterly unknown in the time of Spenser and Shakespeare. During the rule of the Hanoverian Georges, who were indeed Saxons, but partly German-Saxons, the word "Saxon" came into use. As for the Angles, Dr. McKay says, "every well read scholar now knows them to be an imaginary people that never existed as spoken of, and that are mentioned as entities only by ill-informed, superficial scribes." The word *Angles* is derived from the Celtic *An Gael*, signifying simply *the Gael*. The word existed as *Anglia*, the name of a part of England, at least two centuries and a half before the Saxon set foot in Britain. *Anglia* is, of course, the latinized form of the Celtic word, *An Gael*, already mentioned.

In face of these facts, numbers of Americans that affect to despise the Celts, will doubtless continue to call themselves Anglo-Saxons, and imagine that when they so designate themselves they are denying the presence of Celtic blood in their veins. And altho' in the Dominion of Canada we have two millions and a half of Celtic Scotchmen and Irishmen, and one and a half millions of Celtic Frenchmen, to scarcely one million of people, that can with any justice be styled Englishmen; a certain class of writers will go on, in the bliss that comes of ignorance, calling this an "Anglo-Saxon country," and meaning by the phrase something different from that which "Celtic-Saxon" would mean.

I may as well anticipate the objection "If *Anglo* means *Gaelic*, the name *Anglo-Saxon* is quite appropriately applied." I answer,

First—The word is at best vague, and to many persons suggests but a very misty notion, numbers of men will be apt to think that *Anglo-Saxon* means almost, if not exactly, *Saxonic-Saxon*.

Secondly—The British Empire embraces Celts that the word *An Gaelic* or *Anglo*, even when taken in its primitive sense, would not include. The Gaelics are a branch of the Celts

SARTOR RESARTUS.

THE FRENCH DRAMA.

(Continued.)

Racine himself, it is said, of all his writings, gave the preference to "Phèdre," but, though for some time the public failed to discover its excellencies, all later critics award the palm to "Athalie." Boileau declaring it Racine's masterpiece. The scene is laid in the temple at Jerusalem, and the first act opens with an interview between Joad, or Joida, the high priest, and Abner, one of the officers of the crown, who, though attendant upon Athalie, holds in reverence the temple of God, and has not, with the impious queen and the apostate priest Mathan, joined in the worship of Baal. Abner begins by contrasting the ancient days of liberty in serving the Most High, and of fidelity on the part of His servants with the present scattered numbers of the faithful, and the many difficulties surrounding them. He then imparts to Joad his fears for the safety of their temple, and represents how Mathan, the time-server and idolator, daily incites Athalie to hatred of the priests of God. He speaks despairingly of how the chosen people seem deserted by Jehovah, who no longer uses His great power to deliver them from the hands of their enemies, but leaves them pining under the yoke of the oppressor. Joad rebukes Abner for his want of faith, reminding him of the never failing promises of God, and quoting the numberless acts of justice and mercy performed on their behalf in the past. Abner then bewails the extinction of the race of kings, all remaining of the seed royal having been destroyed by Athalie, the inhuman daughter of the infamous Jezebel, and declares his willingness to fight to the death were there one drop of blood remaining of the race of David. Joad hints at a happy mystery which exists, but which he will not then explain, and appoints a time for an interview when Abner shall know all the truth.—In the next scene, Josabet, the wife of the High Priest, and sister of Abaziah the late king, with Joad discusses the prospects of Joas, the youthful inheritor of the throne of David, whom Josabet had saved from the murderous hand of Athalie, and concealed with his nurse in the precincts of the Temple, and who for six years had lived in total ignorance of his position, and under the name of Eliacin, with Jachario the son of Joad, seated at the Altar of the Most High.—The second Act describes the sudden appearance of the queen in the Temple, during the time of the offering of sacrifice, to the astonishment and dismay of the devotees assembled to join in the act of worship. The High Priest, with a look calculated to inspire awe, commands the impious queen to depart from the Holy Place, but Athalie, throwing upon him a glance of scorn, is about to make some blasphemous rejoinder, when her eye falls upon Eliacin, who clad in a long white robe, with Jachario, serves the High Priest at the Altar. The words are frozen on her tongue, she only gazes in vacant horror, the sacrifice ceases, the children are quickly sent away, and Athalie refusing to leave the Temple sends orders to Mathan to come to her immediately. On the arrival of Mathan, Athalie describes to Abner, Mathan, and her attendants, how, in spite of her power and magnificence, she has suffered much uneasiness from a dream, which has haunted her for nights past. In the dead of night it seemed that her mother Jezebel appeared before

her, and gazing upon her. "Tremble," said she, "daughter worthy of me. The cruel God of the Jews will also overcome thee. I fear for you to fall into His All-powerful Hands," and pronouncing these words the spectre advanced towards her bed, but when Athalie, stretched out her arms to embrace her, she found only a horrible mass of bloody remains, which hungry dogs quarrelled for and devoured. In the midst of this confusion a young child appeared before her, attired in a long white robe, with an air of innocence and sweetness which she could not but admire, but while she gazed upon him with kindness and even affection, a dagger from the hand of the seemingly harmless child was plunged in her heart! Athalie then goes on to describe how, having for three successive nights been tormented by the same vision, she thought to propitiate the God of the Jews by some sacrifice, when on entering the Temple, to her surprise and horror, she saw at the Altar clad in a long white robe, the very child of her dream, who with the others almost immediately disappeared. A discussion then follows between Abner and Mathan, the latter advising the queen to take immediate steps to secure the child, the former endeavouring to dissipate the queen's fears by representing how powerless was an infant to harm her. Athalie then desires the child to appear before her, which he does, attended by Josabet, who trembles for his safety. Athalie questions the child as to his parentage and occupation, and in answers simply and innocently all her questions, giving his name Eliacin, and telling her how he had been left by a stranger in the Temple in infancy, and cared for by Joad and Josabet, and how he daily serves in the Temple of God. Athalie, struck by his childish sweetness, invites him to leave the Temple and go with her to the palace to live as her son, but he, bearing in mind all he has heard of the wicked queen, refuses to leave the sacred courts to live with the goddess and cruel. Athalie then leaves the Temple, signifying her intention of letting the High Priest shortly know her will.—Act III., Scene 3, describes a conversation between Mathan and his confidant Nabal, an Ishmaelite, in which Mathan relates how he has obtained his present favour with the queen. Once a priest in the Temple of God he drew upon him the wrath of Joad, by wishing to have complete power, he thereupon left the Holy Place and attached himself to the Court, gaining the ears of the rulers, he flattered their weaknesses and inflamed their passions, gaining the friendship of royalty by degrees, as Joad, by his unwavering rectitude and severe condemnation of vice, fell into disgrace. When, by the order of Athalie, the Temple was erected to Baal, Mathan became its priest, and now does all in his power to persuade the queen to demolish the Temple of the Jews, and extinguish altogether the worship of the Most High God. Mathan describes the change that has come over the queen once so intrepid and cruel, and tells Nabal that only by his utmost efforts has he been able to rouse in her a portion of her old spirit.—The following scene, Mathan offers to Josabet this alternative, either to give up the child Eliacin or suffer the extreme wrath of the queen; and upon Josabet evincing her disinclination to obey the royal behest, Mathan seeks to draw from her some acknowledgment of the true history of the child, by expressing his surprise that she should feel so deeply the loss of a common waif, once thrown upon her charity. Joad then enters, dismisses with indignation the apostate priest from the sacred precincts, and confers with Josabet. She, relating the offer made by Athalie, asks if it were not better to fly with Eliacin from the fury of the monarch, or to seek John for protection. Joad reminds her that John no longer walks in the ways of the Lord, but following the example of the wicked Jeroboam suffers idols to be worshipped, and the unholy Athalie to reign in peace. He then shews her that so far from hiding Eliacin, not more properly, Joad, that now was the time to announce his identity, and, trusting in the Lord, to make a bold effort for their king and the safety of their temple.—In Act IV. the youthful Joas is brought in state into the Temple, and there, as much to his own wonder and awe as to that of those present, he is informed of his position, and of the now duties devolving upon him, and full of infant grace and untainted love to his God, he surrenders his life into the Hands of the All-Powerful. He is shown to the captains of the host of the Lord, who promise him fidelity, and Joas, laying his little hand on the pages of the Holy Word, promises to follow forever God and His Law. He is then anointed and crowned, and, the secret being shut within the Temple, all those still faithful wait for the signal "Long live King Joas" to begin the conflict. To Joad's sorrow, Abner, his chief support, has not appeared, and they doubt not that Athalie, fearful of treachery, has kept him a prisoner.—In the following Act, however, Abner appears, sent by Athalie, to demand once more the child Eliacin and the treasure supposed to be concealed in the Temple; should these be refused, the soldiers but wait her order, to burn to the ground the Temple and its inhabitants. The High Priest refuses to satisfy either of these demands, and Abner, returning to the queen with his answer, Athalie herself, with Abner and her suite enters the Temple, and with indignation demands then and there to behold the child. Joad accordingly draws a curtain and discovers Joas seated on a throne, levites with drawn swords guarding him on either side, and to all assembled declares his identity. Athalie with a cry of "Treason! treason!" finds herself surrounded, she does not, however, despair of a rescue by her troops, till Ismael, one of the supporters of Joas, enters and relates how, on hearing of the existence of a king and of the capture of Athalie, a panic seized the soldiers of the queen, and they either fled or were slain by the sword of the captains of the Lord. Athalie, seeing that all is lost, regains all the courage and grand indifference to death that characterized her race, and with a recognition of the triumph of the Almighty and a malediction of the future reign of Joas, she is led forth, by the order of the High Priest, to die.—The final scene shews the child king declaring his fidelity to God, and the peace and happiness of Jerusalem at the triumph of Jehovah. ESEM.A.

(To be continued.)

SNAPS AND SCRAPS.

It is really a very enterprising thing of M. Strakosch to bring Emma Thursby so far east as Halifax, and, writing before the concert, I wish them every success. Years ago, before she had studied abroad, her voice struck my uncultured ear as being singularly fresh and pure. I believe she has improved since then. Indeed I could say some pretty things (borrowed verbatim from her prospectus) about her *technique*, her trill, her "shadings of tone" and other points. It is very thoughtful of the management to supply the public with so many knowing criticisms suited to the occasion, though it may cause some false pretensions to musical taste. I did not quite think that Miss Thursby was "the brightest star of song" until I saw it stated in the prospectus. Of course I know it now.

In one of his late lectures Principal Grant rather belittled the office of lieutenant-governor, saying that, as a mayor of a city had much more to do than a lieutenant-governor, either the former official's salary should be levelled up or the latter's levelled down. But the lecturer overlooked the functions of a lieutenant-governor as the social representative of a Province and the dispenser of its hospitalities. If a lieutenant-governor performs these functions, as ours does, with liberality and judgment he may be of material benefit to a Province. Besides when a lieutenant-governor, though fresh from the political arena, nevertheless acts with tact and fairness, he may do a good deal to smooth the asperities of political life and to rebuke the snobberies of society. If he is no longer to discharge these duties, then let us install a stamping-machine in Government House. A so-called governor on a clerk's salary would be a little too ridiculous.

Another strong argument for annexation, not alluded to by Dr. Grant, is that it would annihilate French influence on this continent. Either Quebec would form an insignificant independent commonwealth, existing only on sufferance, or it would be a single State too small to dominate the enlarged Union, as it now dominates or threatens to dominate the Dominion. The United States would not have to sacrifice their material interests or their self-respect in bidding for the French vote, nor would they be burdened with the expense of innumerable Reports, Debates, Statutes and other governmental publications, in two languages.

An original solution of the French problem, without annexation, has occurred to a friend of mine. *Return Quebec to France*, with our compliments and thanks. This would at once relieve the pockets of British Canadians, and render France more friendly to the Empire. Whenever war should break out between Britain and France, we could easily reconquer Quebec and annex it on more statesmanlike terms and with a proviso that in ten or fifteen years' time the French language should no longer be heard in parliament or the courts of law.

If I am often inclined to think that Canada will accept the grand destiny of an equal union with the United States instead of the grander destiny of an equal union with the Federated British Empire, this is because I do not observe in the Dominion enough practical symptoms of the broader patriotism which would be essential to weld together the larger and more scattered federation and to give any fair promise of its coherency in the future. That a sufficient change in public sentiment may be wrought by the stirring appeals of Dr. Grant and his co-laborers, I hope devoutly but not confidently.

The state of things sketched in the subjoined extract from *The Week* of the 10th instant is hardly encouraging for imperial federationists. Your contemporary's statements strike me as correct in the main, though I have not noticed any ill-feeling against a bank for employing British clerks, nor can I agree that "the individual Englishman, let him take what walk in life he will, encounters no prejudice whatever" in the United States:—

"A Briton who brings here nothing but his muscle and aspires only to the wages of a day-labourer, provided that there is room for him in the labour market, will certainly find himself just as welcome and as much at home in Canada as he would in Victoria or New Zealand. But it is otherwise with regard to the higher callings. In these there is a marked and growing jealousy of British intrusion: occasionally there are ebullitions of stronger feeling. A bank which employs British clerks is regarded with an evil eye. Years passed before resentment ceased to be expressed at the appointment of two English scholars to offices in the University of Toronto. The admission of an Englishman to the Civil Service arouses the same feeling. The other day a paper in the Maritime Provinces threw out a suggestion that a man of British birth should be made a Senator. Another journal at once replied that places of honour and emolument, such as a Senatorship, ought to be reserved for native Canadians. What emphasizes the fact, and at the same time seems to point to a cause different from mere nativism, is that the same objection is not felt to the appointment or election of Americans naturalized in Canada: nobody makes any angry remark when Mr. Plumb is nominated to the Senate, or Mr. Dodge is elected to the Commons. But an Englishman of the wealthier and more educated class can hardly settle in Canada without being made to feel, so long at least as his nationality is remembered, that he is half a foreigner, and that in competition for emolument or honour he is regarded as something like an interloper. Yet, in the United States, a country reputed as unfriendly to England as Canada is friendly, the individual Englishman, let him take what walk of life he will, encounters no prejudice whatever. All callings and offices are just as open to him as to the native American, nor is any jealousy expressed at his advancement. Headships and Professorships of American Universities are freely conferred on English scholars. Nobody in the States, we believe, would think of taking umbrage because the clerks in a bank or in any other commercial institution might happen to be

principally of British birth. The English immigrant, we apprehend, seldom goes into American politics but we do not believe that he would find his birth a disadvantage, except where the Irish vote was strong. The explanation, we conceive, is that the history of Canada has hitherto been that of a dependency, placed like all dependencies in a position of inferiority to the Imperial country. Her chief offices and the high places in her professions, before the present generation, were inevitably filled by Englishmen, and a vague idea still survives that there is some sort of preferential claim, and that immigrants from the Imperial country fancy themselves entitled to the prizes of life in the dependency. Against this idea the rising spirit of independence and self-reliance revolts. * * The feeling of Canadians is natural, and implies no social antipathy or want of attachment to the Mother Country. It will pass away when independence has finally taken the place of dependence, and Home Rule of every kind is assured. For the present English immigrants must recognize it: those who are here already, by presenting themselves as little as possible in the light of competitors with natives; those who are intending to come here, if they belong to the class to which we refer, by turning their steps to other shores."

I admit that all this is largely the result of a reaction against the time when the Canadian Civil Service was a sort of refuge for destitute young Englishmen whose manners were generally far superior to their brains, and whose sole qualification in some cases was a letter of introduction; but I doubt that the reaction will be so evanescent as *The Week* anticipates. "Know-nothingism" is undoubtedly very rife in the Dominion in this eighty-sixth year of the nineteenth century, and I am far from sure that it is not spreading still. The cry of "Canada for the Canadian" does not satisfy a portion of the people. Some persons wish to restrict appointments in each Province to the natives thereof, and in each township to its inhabitants—quite regardless of the characters or capabilities of outsiders.

The American Mining Engineers have paid a compliment to Nova Scotia by coming in such unusual force, and I trust that their good words may bring some unemployed American capital among us. The various committees formed to receive and escort the visiting engineers have fully realized the importance of their duties and have been laudably energetic in performing them. And, it is only fair to say, they have been loyally and effectively aided by the press.

SNARLER.

FRENCH AND GERMAN IN ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

(Continued.)

There is a general complaint now, here and elsewhere, in all parts of the cultivated world, that young college people actually in fact are overburdened with hard mental work, oppressed under the weight of some ten or twelve different disciplines, each of them requiring the utmost intellectual exertion from the youth, especially with regard to Mathematics and Linguistics, beyond question the most intricate subjects of high-school teaching and the driest too. As to the latter, every school grammar in itself is and must be a rather dry, tiresome thing to a young man between 13 and 18, and will continue to be more or less uninteresting to him as long as it is not inspirited and enlivened by the "medium" between scholar and book, by the interpreter of its meaning by the teacher. The science of languages is the science of words of things having the form without the substance, compared with Geography, History, natural Sciences, etc., indeed (in the eyes of the youth) a rather insipid, dull subject of instruction. In addition to this the scholar sees himself compelled within a couple of years to learn by heart foreign unsympathetic vocables and phrases not capable of being numbered for multitude; his memory is exerted in the extreme—is revolting—his feeling of aversion and dislike towards the foreign Grammar not seldom shows itself as repugnance and unwillingness to devote the best part of his time and labour to an object wanting spirit, life and animation in his view. Be it Greek, Latin, French or German, the matter as for itself is and must be anything else but attractive to the young beginner; even on each page of his German Grammar and Dictionary he is staring at scores of words, which, instead of raising an echo in his bosom, striking his ears with the sweet, charming music of the mother-tongue, already on account of their presentation in other than latin letters appear foreign, unsympathetic to him, and in their infinite multitude only a heavy burden to his memory. Poor memory! Is not the young man fully occupied with exercises in his own language? Has not his mind to struggle hard enough in order to retain the innumerable names and dates of mountains, rivers, lakes, islands, countries, provinces, cities, famous men of every description, battles, sieges, inventions, discoveries, etc., since the creation of the world?—and that all besides an immense lot of mathematical rules? Is not his head overcharged, filled to excess with all these matters? Indeed it might burst under the heavy weight, and even the most intelligent among them generally occupies himself with foreign languages, only because he is compelled to do it more mechanically than with any enjoyment and intellectual relish. Can it be otherwise? No, indeed not; for we cannot change the human nature and general disposition of youthful minds. But certainly, it ought to be otherwise; for we can change the style of teaching, both in books and oral tuition. The same qualities we deem absolutely necessary to be found in our corporal food, we ought to deem indispensable qualities of the means of our mental and spiritual growth. Every nourishment, intellectual or material, ought to be wholesome and nutritious as well as tasteful and enjoyable. Study and instruction shall give us pleasure on the same reason as we eat and drink with pleasure—without producing relish, without a pleasing sensation in eating or drinking, even the best and most salubrious nutriment will contribute to our health but little—and accurately so it is with respect to our mental aliment; it will afford us growth and strength of mind, favour its

health only than if it is in no way distasteful to us. We will not learn with reluctance and displeasure, but with inclination and attachment; also (never to forget!) our young people want a mental food easier to be digested, want lessened the burden mentioned above, simplified the style of teaching. Therefore, let us all concerned in it, throw overboard here every name, date, rule and definition, not absolutely necessary in school instruction; let us meditate most carefully about the means to make even the driest subject of tuition as far as possible attractive and interesting to our young beginners. As to Grammatical instruction in German let us try with them the way pointed out here, no doubt will engage the pupil's attention and curiosity at once, and fix them forever on this subject. Seeing a hitherto dull and obscure matter disclosed and simplified in this manner, he surely now will feel interested in it and predisposed to study with zeal and assiduity.

GERMANICUS.

UNION AND CO-OPERATION.

Considering the almost incalculable increase in the means of production, and considering also that our miseries in connection with the industrial life of the nation do not arise from deficiency in production, but from our over-productiveness, that our disease is not too little, but too much - it is anything rather than encouraging to face the future in presence of the fact that the more we increase production, and the more extensively we apply machinery the more our operatives run the risk of perishing in the presence of what may be called the over-abundance of wealth they have by their labor created. There is more capital at this hour in America than at any past period of its history. It is more abundantly invested in industrial pursuits than at any previous time. There are more mines, more forges, more factories than ever there were since the first year of the world's life. And yet we are told by all who either write or speak on the subject, that our present dull times are due to the enormous surplus production our customers find it impossible to take off our hands. Too much capital has been asking for employment, and found it in forcing production unnaturally, and in the shadiest possible investments and speculations. The monetary affairs of the world have in consequence got out of gear, loss has been suffered, suspicion created, whilst schemes of questionable character have fallen through on all hands, producing amazement and terror.

As a natural consequence purchases have been limited, and unsold stocks thus increased. Mine owners, iron-makers, and textile manufacturers have thus been thrown into an active competition amongst themselves: prices have come down, profits have gradually diminished, and in virtue of an old habit—employers have turned round on wages, that by reducing them they might recoup themselves. What they have made goods to stock, in the hope of obtaining a market and that hope has been disappointed, they lean on this stock; fight the laborer with the goods he has created, and thus inevitably produce misery and hunger, discontent and strife, and all the other evil concomitants of overstocked markets.

It may be said with truth that this is a state of things that ought to be remedied if human thought or human effort can remedy it. The remedy, and the only remedy is to be found in union and co-operation, and in the latter, not as a joint-stock system for individual gain, but as a system that should make the rights of labor the paramount object. As organized bodies, our trades unions ought to possess much thought, as well as power of action outside and beyond what is called for in their unions. The leaders of these unions, as well as their members, should continually ask themselves how the co-operative idea can be applied, so as to bring about a better condition of affairs.—*The Carpenter.*

COMMERCIAL.

Trade has fallen off considerably from last week, there being not near the amount of business done. In some departments there is still some stir, and shipments have been fairly active. Country merchants are beginning to come in for fall purchases so that on the whole there is nothing to complain of.

Flour.—There is a slight change for the better, but still nothing of any account. This market has not as yet responded to the advance so that it has not made much difference.

Teas continue to move off briskly, although not to such an extent as last week. Prices remain the same and good grades sell well.

Molasses.—The better grades are getting somewhat scarce, and the demand for all kinds is much better than it has been for some time.

Sugars.—There has been a smart advance of from one quarter to three-eighths of a cent, but as usual there are people who don't understand putting up prices until they have to pay more, and some wholesalers are actually underselling the refineries. Of course this will only last a few days, but still it damages trade. We can't say what prospects there are of a permanent advance, but things look decidedly in that direction, and in any case we don't think sugars will be any lower this year.

Butter.—There is a very good demand for what is in the market, and prices if anything are higher than they were last week. There does not appear to be very much in the market, and what there is, is in small lots, some of which are not extra choice by any means. In about two or three weeks the Canadian will be coming in, and as prices are comparatively lower in Montreal than here, our makes will likely have to sell for less money than they do at present.

Cheese still continues high, and as the fall make is not so large as was expected on account of the cold weather in Canada and also from the closing of a good many factories, any decline this fall is out of the question.

Eggs have advanced to 15 and 16 cents, and are in very good demand.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGAR.	
Porto Rico.....	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
Cut Leaf.....	4 to 4 1/2
Granulated.....	7 to 7 1/2
Cane A.....	6 1/2 to 6 3/4
Extra C.....	6 to 6 1/2
Yellow C.....	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
Yellows.....	5 to 5 1/2
TEA.	
Congou, Common.....	15 to 16
" Fair.....	18 to 21
" Good.....	21 to 27
" Choice.....	29 to 31
" Extra Choice.....	31 to 31
Oolong—Choice.....	35 to 38
MOLASSES.	
Cienfuegos.....	27 to 29
Triplada.....	25 to 29
Porto Rico new crop.....	30 to 31
Barbadoes.....	30 to 31
Demerara.....	30 to 33
" M R.....	30

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable wholesale house.

SOAPS.

Isary bar, 1 lb, 2 lb and 3 lb.....	6 1/2
Erasive.....	6
Dominion.....	6
Surprise.....	7 1/2
Tiger.....	7 1/2
Extra Pale, 7 or 5 lb.....	8
Yellow Rose.....	8
"Linen Towel" for 30 bars, and 30 lb.....	6 to 10
Half Breed.....	4
Canada.....	1
Impe.....	1
No 1 Family.....	3 1/2
Hermine.....	3 1/2
Impe.....	3
Congress.....	3
Brown.....	2
Toilet 15 to 60c per doz.....	11 1/2

CANDLES.

6s and 8s.....	11 1/2
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BISCUITS.

Pilot Bread.....	2.60 to 2.90
Boston and Thin Family.....	0 1/2 to 7 1/2
Soda.....	0 to 7
do in 1 lb boxes, 50 to case.....	7
Lancy.....	8 to 13

CONFECTIONERY.

Assorted in 25 lb boxes.....	12
Royal Mixture.....	11 to 20
Lazengs.....	12 to 15
1 cent goods, 1 lb in a box.....	35 to 1 1/2
Toys per hundred.....	65 to 75
Brooms.....	1 to 2 1/2
Starch, Blue and White.....	7
" Lilly White.....	9
Prepared Corn.....	9
BUTTER.	
Canadian new.....	none
N. S.....	13 to 14
CHEESE.....	9 to 10
Eggs.....	15 to 16
Tobacco—Black.....	35 to 46
" Bright.....	42 to 58
Blacking, per gross.....	3 00 to 4 00
Blacklead.....	2.00 to 10.00
Pearl Blue.....	2.50 to 3 00

In addition to the above quotations Messrs. Mackintosh & Co. keep in stock SUGARS, TEAS and MOLASSES.

PROVISIONS:

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid.....	11.50 to 14.00
" Am. Plate.....	11.00 to 14.50
Pork, Mess, American.....	14.50 to 15.00
" American clear.....	16.50 to 17.00
" P. E. I. Mess.....	15.00 to 15.50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess.....	14.00 to 14.50
" Prime Ass.....	12.00 to 12.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails.....	11 to 12
" Cases.....	12 to 12 1/2
Hams, P. E. I.....	13 to 13 1/2
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.50 per blb.	

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

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

No. 1 Wool Skins each.....	1 00
Season lot.....	25 to 50
Salted and dry.....	20 to 40
Short Pelts.....	20
Wool—clean washed, per pound.....	20
" unwashed.....	15
Green Hides—Ox, inspected, No 1.....	7 1/2
" Cow.....	6 1/2
Salted Hides—Ox in Lots, No 1.....	7 1/2
" Cow.....	6 1/2
Calf Skin.....	8 to 10
" Deacons, each.....	30 to 35
Lambskins.....	25 to 30

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

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

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

Flour,	
Graham.....	8.25 to 8.50
Patent high grades.....	8.00 to 8.50
" medium.....	4.75 to 4.95
Superior Extra.....	4.40 to 4.75
Lower grades.....	3.75 to 4.75
Oatmeal.....	4.75 to 5.00
Corn Meal—Halifax ground.....	3.15 to 3.25
" Imported.....	3.00 to 3.10
Bran per ton.....	20.00 to 22.00
" Wheat.....	18.00 to 20.00
Shorts.....	22.00 to 24.00
Middlings.....	25.00 to 28.00
Cracked Corn.....	31.50 to 33.00
" Oats.....	30.00
" Barley.....	31.00
Pea Meal per blb.....	3.75
Feed Flour.....	3.25 to 3.50
Oats per bushel of 31 lbs.....	43 to 44
Barley " of 48.....	70 to 80
Peas " of 60.....	1.10
Corn " of 60.....	1.10
Hay per ton.....	12.00 to 14.00
Straw.....	8.00 to 9.00

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL.	
Extra.....	none
No. 1.....	none
No. 2 large.....	none
No. 2.....	none
No. 3 large.....	3.00 to 3.25
No. 3.....	2.00 to 2.25
Small.....	1.00
HERMINE.	
No. 1 Shore, July.....	4.00 to 4.25
" August and Sept.....	none
No. 1, Ingonish.....	4.00 to 4.25
No. 1 Round Shore.....	1.75 to 2.00
No. 1, Labrador.....	none
ALBIVAS.....	2.50 to 2.62 1/2
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore (olqual).....	2.25 to 2.37
Blank.....	2.00
Hay.....	none
SALMON, No. 1.....	9.75 to 10.00
No. 2.....	7.50 to 8.00
No. 3.....	6.50 to 7.00
For city inspection. Shore inspection will not bring so much.	
HANDDOCK.....	1.75 to 1.90
" B.....	1.75
CRAB.....	none
POLLOCK.....	none
FISH OILS.	
Coal A.....	35 to 36
Dog A.....	25 to 29
Pale Seal.....	none
HARK SOUND.....	45 to 50c per lb.

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

GREEN GROCERIES.

APPLES, per blb., No. 1.....	2.00 to 2.50
" No. 2.....	1.50 to 2.00
Crabs, per bus.....	1.00 to 1.50
Plums.....	4.00
Green Corn, per doz.....	3c. to 10c
Onions, per lb.....	2 1/2c. to 3c

JOSEPH B. BROWN, 147 Barrington Street, Halifax.

LUMBER

Pine, clear, No 1, per m.....	25.00 to 30.00
" Merchantable, do do.....	14.00 to 17.00
" No 2 do.....	12.00 to 16.00
" Small, per m.....	7.00 to 10.00
Spruce, dimension good, per m.....	10.00 to 12.50
" Merchantable, do do.....	8.00 to 11.00
" Small, do do.....	6.00 to 8.00
Hemlock, do do.....	6.50 to 7.00
" common, do.....	6.50 to 7.00
Shingles, No 1, pine, dry do.....	3.50 to 4.00
" No 2, pine, green do.....	1.25 to 2.00
" No 1 spruce, do.....	1.10 to 1.20
Laths, per m.....	1.20 to 1.50
Hard wood, per cord.....	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood.....	2.25 to 2.50

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

POULTRY.

Fowls, per pair.....	50 to 20
Turkeys, per pound.....	16 to 20
Geese, each.....	none.
Ducks, per pair.....	20 to 30

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK.

Steers, best quality, per lb.....	4.50 to 5
Oxen.....	4 to 4 1/2
Fat Steers, Cows, Heifers light weights.....	3 1/2 to 4
Wethers, best quality, per lb.....	4
Lambs, (70 lbs. and upwards).....	4

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

VANNINI'S ARDENT LOVER.

(Continued.)

She told him, however, pretty nearly all that she heard, not been able to refrain from imparting such good news to all who cared to listen. Annunziata was in Paris—then in London—then in Paris again, she was studying hard, and getting on admirably. Her voice had been heard in several of the great private houses—the *milordi Inglesi* had been enchanted with her—in Paris she had sung before the Princess A., the Duc de B., and many others. Her appearance in public had been postponed, not from any incapacity on her part, but because Signor Sassi had wished to reserve for her a more brilliant triumph by withholding her from the public till the next London season, where she was to make her *debut* at the principal opera of that great city.

All this Luigi heard, and went away with a heavy heart. He greatly feared that the society of dukes and princes would turn the head of the simple peasant girl, and in none of her letters, so far as he knew, had she given any hint of a return to her home in the South.

But with November and the arrival of the cool season came great news. Luigi, on entering Marta's cottage on his usual errand one evening, was as astonished as he was delighted to be met with the intelligence that Annunziata was expected on a visit to her aunt, and that she would actually make her appearance on the following day. Luigi hardly slept a wink that night. He rose early in the morning, scrubbed himself carefully from head to foot—an operation which I am afraid it must be acknowledged that he did not go through every day—arrayed himself in his best clothes, and then sat in-doors doing nothing, till the hour which Marta had named as the probable time of her niece's arrival was past. With a great effort of will he succeeded in keeping within his own house half an hour longer—for he thought it would not perhaps be quite the thing to pay a lady a visit immediately on her reaching the end of a long journey. Then he set out on the familiar road, and found, to his surprise, that his heart was beating fast, and that his hands were damp and cold. "I never knew I was a coward before," thought poor Luigi, ruefully.

When he entered the well-known room there was such a buzzing in his ears and such a mist before his eyes that he scarcely knew where he was or what he was doing; nor did he, for a moment or two, recognize in the elegantly dressed young lady who was seated by the window the barefooted companion of his childhood. The young lady, however, recognized him, and, as she had no reason to feel embarrassed, was not slow in her greeting. She ran up to him, holding out both her hands, with the bright smile that he remembered so well.

"You dear, good Luigi!" she exclaimed, "I knew you would come as soon as you heard I was here. And how are you? and what have you been doing all these long, weary months? Has the fishing been good? Why have you put on your Sunday clothes, you foolish boy? I like you best in your every day dress. Do you think I have become such a fine lady that my own best friends must dress up when I come to see them? I have not got the clothes I used to wear, or I would put them on while I am here. *La Zia* has killed a fowl, and is gone out to cut salad for my supper—is it not silly of her? Now sit down there and tell me all the news from the beginning to the end. Where is your guitar? I thought you would bring it and and sing '*La Bella Sorrentina*' as you used to do. But perhaps you have found another *bella Sorrentina* now?"

Luigi was pleased, happy—perhaps, too, a little overpowered. He had hardly expected to be greeted so warmly. But he sat down, as he was bid, and presently began to talk in his deep, soft voice, answering the questions that were put to him in order.

"There is but one *bella Sorrentina*," he said, "and as for news, I do not think there is any to tell. You will have heard that old Giuseppe is dead of an apoplexy, and that Marco Naldi is betrothed to the daughter of Masucci, the blacksmith at Torre del Greco. For myself, I have done pretty well in the way of business, thanks be to the saints!—and that, I think, is all; except that the sun ceased to shine the day you left, signorina, and that we have had neither sunshine, nor flowers, nor song of birds since then till now."

Annunziata laughed. "Why a pretty compliment!" she said. "No one understands paying compliments as we Italians do. The French are too formal and forced; the Germans are too clumsy; and for the English, they never pay compliments at all. But you are not to call me '*signorina*,' if you please. Have you forgotten my name already?"

"I will call you Annunziata, if I may. I did not know whether you would like it. They paid you many compliments, then—those foreign counts and dukes?"

Annunziata burst into one of her old hearty laughs. "An enormous number!" she said. "Luigi, you are a true Italian! It is lucky you were not with me in Paris. If you get jealous when I mention that strangers have made pretty speeches to me, what would you have done if you had heard them made? I believe you would have been capable of thrusting your knife into some of those poor young men."

"That is quite possible," remarked Luigi, gloomily. "Annunziata," he resumed abruptly, after a short pause, "I have it on my mind to say something to you, and perhaps it had better be done at once!"

"Oh, no, dear Luigi—not if it is anything disagreeable! Do not say it—do not spoil my first day at home!"

"It is not disagreeable that I know of—only I suppose it will be of no use. I want you to say you will marry me some day—there!"

"Oh, but, Luigi, you know that cannot be."

"Cannot be? I do not know that it cannot be. Why should it not be?"

"Because I am poor, too ignorant, too common for you? You did not always think so. But I suppose nothing less than a duke or a prince will suit you nowadays."

"Ah! now you want to quarrel with me; but I will not quarrel. Listen, Luigi, and try not to be so hard and unjust. My life is no longer my own to dispose of. Signor Sassi has given me money, clothes, teaching—everything, and I must go on the stage, if it were only to repay him. I do not say that I would give up my profession now if I could. I would not. But you must see that I cannot, and that it is cruel and absurd to ask me to do such a thing."

"But I do not ask you to do it now. I only ask you to give me hope. Only say that in two or three years you will be my wife, and I shall be the happiest man in all Italy. Annunziata, if you will not promise me that, I believe I shall go and drown myself!"

Annunziata burst into tears. "I cannot promise it—I cannot," she sobbed. "How can I tell whether I shall be free in two or three years to leave the stage? Very likely people will only then be beginning to listen to me. I don't want to marry anybody. Oh, dear! Oh, dear! I wish there was no such thing as marrying in the world!"

Luigi was very much moved and humiliated at her distress. He dropped on his knees before her, clasping his hands. "Forgive me, my dear, forgive me!" he exclaimed. "I was rough and rude; but you do not know how I have suffered. You may sing at the opera to the day of your death, if you will, if only you will give the right to go where you go, and live where you live. I need very little to live upon, as you know. I shall always be able to earn my own living, and no one need see me or hear of me but you. I could pass as your servant, if you wished it. God knows you could not have a more devoted one!"

Annunziata looked up, half smiling, through her tears. "As if I could let my husband occupy such a position as that! Believe me, dear Luigi, it is impossible. It is not your fault, nor mine; but our lives must be separate. I cannot come back to the old life here, nor could you be happy among the people I shall have to associate with."

"I know I am not fit to mix with your friends; but I can learn. I will take lessons in reading and writing—I will educate myself. Why should I not learn to be a gentleman, since you have become a lady?"

Annunziata saw a loophole of escape, and rushed at it. "If you really mean that, Luigi," she said, "if you could do that—but it will take a long time, you know—still, if you can learn to talk and behave as gentlemen do, so that you can associate with them without being unhappy—I might, in three years or so—but no! I will make no promises. It would be wrong to promise. Three years is such a long time, and so many things may happen—"

But this encouragement, slight and vague as it was, sufficed to transform the despondent Luigi into a radiant and exultant conqueror. He started to his feet, and paced to and fro in the little room, beaming with happiness. "Now I have something to live for!" he shouted. "Now I can face the whole world! And I will learn quick enough—oh, I am not such a stupid fellow as I look! Three years! What are three years? I would wait three centuries. Oh, Annunziata, dear Annunziata, what a happy day this is!"

And he stepped towards her, as if he would have taken her in his arms.

But she drew back. "Remember, I have promised nothing," she said. "And, Luigi, I make one condition—you must speak no more of this to me so long as I am here."

Luigi made no protest against the injustice of imposing conditions when no engagement had been entered into. He sighed and yielded; and so well did he keep his word that no further expression of love escaped his lips during the week that Annunziata spent in her native village. Some eloquent looks he did indulge in; but of these she either was, or affected to be, unconscious.

In spite of the restriction placed upon him, Luigi enjoyed to the full every hour of those glorified, but, alas! too swift-footed, seven days. Annunziata was so gracious, so kind, so merry, so like her old self; she seemed to take such pleasure in going over all their old haunts with him, and in sitting in his boat under the shadow of the cliffs that the orange trees and olives hung over, that the young fisherman felt himself in an earthly Paradise, and would gladly have consented to lead the same kind of life forever. Once, by dint of much pressing, he was induced to get his guitar out from its hiding-place, and sing "*La Bella Sorrentina*;" but he would not do so a second time. "You have learned music now and know that I have neither air nor voice," he said. And so the guitar was put away again.

The fatal day of departure came; and Annunziata, as she leaned back in the carriage, covering her face with her hands and sobbing as only an Italian woman can, almost wished that she never had been tempted to leave her tranquil home at Sorrento at all. It was a natural feeling; and doubtless it was equally natural that she should overcome it as soon as she was in the train flying northwards towards Signor Sassi and wealth and distinction, leaving Luigi, poverty, and peace behind.

She spent that winter at Milan, working harder than she had ever done yet, learning, practicing, and rehearsing over and over again, with the indefatigable Sassi to encourage her, and a host of critics, professional and amateur, to praise her and prophesy for her a glorious career. The manager of the English Opera came, in the course of the winter, to hear her, and expressed himself very strongly as to her improvement since she had left London. In the spring she was taken to England; and then, at last, the momentous day dawned on which, for the first time, she was to sing before a public audience.

The opera that had been chosen for her was Mozart's "*Flauto Magico*," and her role was that of the "*Queen of the Night*," a part which perhaps.

was never before selected for a *debutante*. It will be remembered that the "Queen of the Night," though she appears but three times in the course of the whole opera, and remains on the stage only for a few minutes on each occasion, has, during those few minutes, a task to perform of which many of the most famous *prime donne* have been found incapable. The part can only be taken by a pure soprano of almost abnormal compass; and any lady who undertakes to fill it may feel assured that she will produce a sensation—either on account of complete failure, or of equally complete success.

Now Signor Sassi, knowing that his pupil was capable of accomplishing this feat, and knowing also how great would be the fame that would attend her achievement of it, had not been able to resist the temptation of risking much on the hazard of her triumph. She had sung and acted the part over and over again, not only to him, but to several other competent judges, and he thought he was justified in the venture. Nevertheless, considering the youth and total inexperience of the performer, it was not surprising that many of Annunziata's friends were terribly nervous when the important evening arrived, and the opera-house began to fill.

Signor Sassi, who was behind the scenes, was very pale, and his hair shook, though he endeavored to keep up a demeanor of jaunty carelessness; the manager himself looked worried and anxious; Signora Sassi was perspiring in the stalls, fanning herself vigorously with a huge fan, and keeping up her courage by smiling at a bottle of strong, sweet scent, whereby much ill-feeling was engendered among her immediate neighbors. The coolest of them all was the principal person concerned, who, oddly enough, was perfectly at her ease, calm and self-confident. She was conscious of no other feeling than an intense desire to succeed, and a strong determination and belief that she would succeed.

The last notes of the overture sounded, the curtain rose, and the opera began. With just a slight and not unpleasant tremor, Annunziata felt that there was now no retreat possible for her. She set her teeth, and her breath came quickly for a moment or two, but she was quite composed again before it became necessary for her to step out and face the audience.

Many people may remember the thrill of surprise that ran through the whole house when the Vannini for the first time appeared upon the boards where she has since become so well known. Her graceful carriage, her self-possession, and her marvellous beauty, set off by the diaphanous draperies she wore, and the diamond stars that rested, like a coronet, upon her masses of dark hair, filled every one there with amazement. In an unbroken silence she began to sing. Clear, round, and sweet each note rose filling the vast building without apparently any effort to the singer, and several heads in the stalls began to nod approvingly. But Signora Sassi, who knew that this beginning was more child's play, was scarlet in the face, and fanned away more violently than ever. Then came rippling runs and trills, and there was a murmur of applause, as will sometimes be the case with English audiences, even in the middle of a solo. The Vannini went on singing like a nightingale; and higher and higher rose her voice, till Signora Sassi dropped her fan and grasped her neighbor's arm with a force that nearly made the poor man cry out; the critical moment had come; the note—the great note—the wonderful, terrible note—was out, and out successfully. The Signora, feeling as though she had had an operation performed upon her, sank back with a huge sigh of relief, and almost immediately the aria came to an end.

Then the applause began—a roll and a rattle that swelled and grew till the Vannini was frightened at the thunder she had evoked. Her cheeks flushed and her eyes sparkled; applause was intoxicating to her then—it does not occasion her much emotion now.

She had to sing her song twice again, and poor Signor Sassi passed a very agitated quarter of an hour; but all went off well, and then the successful contatrice was free to receive the congratulations of her friends behind the scenes, and to repose herself till her second appearance in the third act. In this also she was triumphant. She left the theatre with the applause still ringing in her ears, followed by Sassi, whose arms were filled with bouquets, nor was there probably a happier supper party in all London that evening than was formed by the good singing master and his wife and their fortunate pupil.

Such was the opening of the great Signorina Vannini's career. The details of that career cannot here be dwelt upon—space being insufficient, nor, indeed, did Annunziata's life differ much thenceforward, from that usually led by the distinguished members of her profession. In the course of the two following years she sang at all the great capitals of Europe, and was everywhere received with enthusiasm. There was much pleasure in her life, plenty of work, some excitement, and also some anxiety. But she made a great deal of money; and we may be sure that one of the first things she did was to place her old aunt, Marta Vannini, in a position of ease and comfort. If, amid the din and turmoil of the world, she became a little forgetful of some of her old friends at Sorrento, I do not think any one can wonder or blame her much. But she blamed herself when, returning home one evening at Paris, after singing at the Italian Opera, a letter was put into her hand, signed "Luigi Ratta." Alas! had she not forgotten Luigi's very existence?

III.

Now, Luigi, mindful of Annunziata's promise—or half promise—had resolved, immediately upon her departure, that he would henceforward set himself heart and soul to work at the task of learning to be a gentleman. Reading, writing, and a trifle of arithmetic he had always been taught, after a fashion; but something more than this would, he presumed, be necessary before he could be considered fit to associate with foreign dukes and princes.

(To be Continued.)

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

North Sydney, C. B., is to have a new Post Office, which is to be in keeping with the requirements of a growing town. Contract has been awarded to Messrs. McDonald and Freer.

Prof. Proctor, whose visit to Cape Breton was noticed some weeks ago, says in the *Chicago Inter Ocean* that "as far as an outsider can judge, railways alone are needed to make this wonderful Island (Cape Breton) one of the most prosperous and most attractive places on the American Continent."

S. J. Walker of Truro, has established an excellent name as an engraver and sculptor, which few older establishments have succeeded in obtaining. Mr. Walker deserves the large patronage which he enjoys.

Dr. Washington is now actively engaged in the practice of his profession in Halifax, and has already secured a large share of patronage.

Principal Grant, during the course of his sermons preached on Sunday last, referred in most eulogistic terms to the moral, intellectual and material growth of Halifax. Dr. Grant is a keen observer, and a man more likely to point out our shortcomings than eulogise unreal advancement. Favorable criticism from such a quarter is most encouraging, and should prove a wholesome tonic to those in the community who are ever ready to decry Halifax, sneer at the culture of her people, and grow eloquent over the depth of their wickedness.

The yacht race for the American Challenge Cup, which was postponed from last week, was easily won by the American yacht "Puritan." In the first heat, which was sailed on Monday, the "Puritan" came in a mile ahead; but the second, on Wednesday, was closely contested from start to finish.

Messrs. Meikle and Gerrior, the well known evangelists, have been attracting immense throngs of people in their Gospel tent, which has been pitched during the past week upon the common. Thousands flock on each evening to the tent, and eagerly listen to the prayers and exhortations of Mr. Meikle, who appears to be a man of extraordinary influence. The singing of Mr. Gerrior is much appreciated, but the congregational singing lacks the heartiness and enthusiasm which is the most noticeable feature in the popular meetings of the Salvation Army. The fact that the Gospel tent and Salvation Army hall cannot accommodate 50 per cent. of those seeking admission, is a strong evidence that the spirit is abroad in the community. With proper direction these outside agencies should be the means of adding many names to the membership rolls of our respective churches, and the ministers should not be slow in realizing this fact.

Fifty-two miles of telephonic communication has been established during the present week, connecting Hautsvort, Windsor, Brooklyn and Mount Uniacke with Halifax. We congratulate Mr. Clarence Dimock, the energetic president of the company, upon the completion of a work of such magnitude and utility. By request of Mr. Smith, the Halifax manager, we visited the office in the city, and enjoyed the pleasure of a brief chat with the President whose conversation was distinctly audible, notwithstanding the fact that the speaker was distant forty-five miles. The establishment of this line will be a great advantage to business men.

It is quite certain that the Dominion Government has decided to do everything possible to have a railway built at an early day from the Strait of Canso to Sydney or Louisburg. This is all that anybody expects that government to do for Cape Breton in the matter of railways. At the next meeting of the Local Legislature, Dr. McLennan will no doubt revive the discussion on his very judicious and moderately-worded railway resolutions. We hope the Local Government will then be ready to do something tangible towards getting a branch railway built from the Strait of Canso northwards. Without such a branch line the magnificent resources of Inverness and Victoria Counties cannot be profitably developed.

Messrs. W. L. Lowell & Co represent two of the oldest and most reliable Insurance Companies in the Dominion.

Mr. James McN. Gabriel, of the Postal Department of the Canadian Civil Service, having passed the requisite examinations, has been promoted to a first-class clerkship. Mr. G. has been for some years in the employ of the P. O. Department, and is in every respect a most efficient official. He well deserves his promotion.

The concert last evening attracted a large and fashionable audience. The stage was artistically decorated with flowers and foliage plants. Miss Thursby was most enthusiastically received and fully sustained her reputation as the leading concert singer in America. The playing of Chevalier DeKontski was superb, his technique and execution being masterly. Messrs. Sichel & Co., the local managers, are to be congratulated for their enterprise in bring to the city such an array of talent. The second concert to be given this evening will doubtless attract an equally large audience.

We beg to call the attention of the owners of horses and cattle to the advertisement of W. Jakeman, Provincial Veterinary Surgeon, which appears in another column.

The Forest and Stream Publishing Company announces for immediate publication, "Small Yachts," an elaborately illustrated Quarto by C. P. Kunhardt.

In an other column will be found the advertisement of the New Fruit Store of R. M. Brown, 52 Sackville Street. We hope that Mr. Brown's numerous friends will give him a share of their patronage.

The Critic will hereafter be published for subscribers only, and will not be for sale upon the streets.

It is currently reported that A. McIsaac, Esq., M. P. of Antigonish, is to be made a County Court Judge for the Counties of Inverness, Antigonish and Guysboro', and that his place in the Commons will be filled by Judge Thompson. If this be true, Nova Scotia will give the Dominion Cabinet an able Minister of Justice, and will be well represented in that body.

The opening session of the Institute of Mining Engineers was well attended. Sir Adams G. Archibald, chairman of the general committee, extended a cordial welcome to the members of the Institute on behalf of the people of Nova Scotia. He thought that this province was honored by the Institute in choosing Halifax as a place for their autumnal meeting; and he was of the opinion that the members would find in this, the greatest mining Province of the Dominion, much that would be of interest to men of science. The speech of Sir Adams was courteous throughout and was received with marked appreciation.

The Mayor, Mr. J. C. Mackintosh, chairman of the citizen's committee, referred to the pleasure with which the people of Halifax welcomed the distinguished members of the Institute, and expressed the hope that the visit might be profitable, not only to the gentlemen present, but to those engaged in the great mining industry in various parts of Nova Scotia.

J. C. Bayles Esq., President of the Institute, responded on behalf of the Engineers. The sessions of Thursday afternoon and evening were of great interest. In a subsequent number will be given the gist of several papers of special merit.

The excursion upon the harbour, given by the citizens of Halifax to the Mining Engineers on Wednesday afternoon, was a brilliant success, and the visitors, especially those from the Western States, were loud in their praises of the picturequeness of much that they saw. By all it was conceded that Halifax people had good reason to feel proud of their spacious and beautiful harbour, and the Engineers acknowledged the good judgment of the citizens' committee in arranging such a charming trip for their entertainment.

The fourth concert of the year in the Public Gardens, which took place on Wednesday evening last, may be considered as one of the best during the present season, and although the attendance by no means equalled that of the concert given upon the return of our volunteers, the gate returns were very satisfactory. The pyrotechnic display was much appreciated, as was also the playing of the bands. The Garden Commissioners, having issued complimentary tickets to the members of the Institute of Mining Engineers, must have felt gratified in having such a large number of those gentlemen take advantage of the invitation, and certainly the Engineers could not fail to admire the gem of our city, which at this season of the year is more than ever attractive.

The gold mining district of Montague, near Halifax, was visited on Thursday morning by a number of gentlemen from Colorado, California, and other parts of the United States. The mine under the management of Mr. Baker was carefully inspected, and much astonishment was expressed at the unusual amount of free gold to be observed in the quantity now being taken out. The visitors were handsomely entertained, and took away with them many crack specimens. The knowledge that we have in this Province such valuable Gold Mines, will through them be widely diffused.

The Northampton, which through the kindness of His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir J. E. Commerell was yesterday thrown open to visitors, attracted many of the strangers in the city. The officers of the ship were most courteous to those seeking information. Messrs. S. Cunard & Co, with characteristic forethought, placed the steam launch "Arrow" at the disposal of the committee for transporting visitors to and from the ship.

The reception given last evening by the citizens of Halifax to the Mining Engineers, formed a fitting climax to the meetings of the Institute in this city, and afforded ample opportunity for that social intercourse for which Halifaxians are proverbial. The easy conversational powers of the visitors proved them to be men of culture and refinement, and although their profession necessitates a knowledge of the hard facts of nature, they evidently find time for the cultivation of their literary tastes. Among the American ladies present were several pronounced blue stockings, but the majority of them were of that more attractive class known to us as well-educated and well-bred ladies. No doubt many of the latter will, during months of the coming year, again revisit Halifax, and should they do so they will find among our citizens many appreciative friends.

Last Saturday afternoon a very large crowd of Halifaxians assembled on the Polo grounds to witness the Military Tournament. Some of the contests were of a novel character, others were old but seldom seen in this part of the world. The engagements between men armed with different weapons exemplified modern warfare much better than if the combatants were armed alike; and in the training of men for military action the fact ought never to be lost sight of. Another idea which would strike a non-military observer, is that the lance for cavalrymen appeared to be a superior weapon to the sword. The tent-pegging, tilting at the ring, lemon-cutting, and Turk's head splitting, brought out some clever contestants, but they were so numerous, and the feats were so very similar, that the spectators came to look upon this part of the programme as "weary, stale, flat, and unprofitable." But the last two events revived the flagging interest and elicited bursts of laughter from the hitherto stoical looking spectators. The efforts of the wrestlers to push, pull, twist, lift, crowd, cajol, or otherwise displace each other from their seats, and the tactics, or antics of the Zulus imported for the occasion (from the barracks) were droll enough to turn a smile on a statue of the Gorgon Medusa. A large number of the fair ladies of Halifax were present, anxious no doubt to see; and, if one might judge from their appearance, not expecting to remain quite unseen.

SHIPPING NEWS.

LATEST MOVEMENTS OF NOVA SCOTIA VESSELS

BANGOR, ME, Sept 8—Old schr Eudenvoy, Martin, Joggins
 BATH, ME, Sept 8—Old schr Second Du rant, Parralauo
 BOSTON Sept 9—Ar schr Ettawanda, Walter, Martin Head.
 Old 9—schr John Northrup, Gerrior, Pictou; Cyrene, Corkum, Bridgewater; Jessen, Hyson, Mahone Bay; Peregny, Nicholson, Cornwallis; Annie F Conlon, Seaward, Windsor.
 DENVER Sept 8—Passed by barques Omond O'Brien, Sheridan, Philadelphia for Hamburg; Recovery, Blagdon, New York for Rotterdam; Zebina Gouley, Anderson, Philadelphia for do.
 LIVERPOOL Sept 8—Ar ship Caldera, Marsh, Pictou; barques Elzevir, Jorgensen, Parralauo, 9 M & E Cann, Durkee Chatham, GB; Craigieburn, from West Bay NS, 30 days
 LONDON Sept 9—Ar barque Fairy Belle, Jeano, Wilmington, NC, via Halifax.
 NEW YORK Sept 9—Ar ship John Mann, Beveridge, Havre; Stamboul, Cann, London; barques Australia, Camppling, Soua baya; Linden, Crowe, Rotterdam; Harold, Power, Dunkirk.
 Old 9—brigt Emeline for Demerara; schr Moselle for Hautport. 11—brigt Natalie, Veale, Halifax
 POINT-DE-GALLE Sept 3—Ar ship Theo. N Hart, Blauvelt, Rio Janeiro.
 SHARPSNESS Sept 9—Ar ship Euphemia, Trefry, New York.
 VINEYARD HAVEN Sept 8—Ar schr Kolon, Libby, Advocate for New York.
 ANTIQUA Aug 28—In port barque Monsita, Wallace, for Halifax.
 Ar 20—schr Harry Lewis, Larkins, Yarmouth, NS (and old for Guadaloupe). 27—Evangeline, McClean do.
 ANTWERP Sept 9—Ar barques Nimbus, Smith, New York, Fairmount, King, do; Jas Stafford, Reynolds, Philadelphia.
 BREMEN Sept 9—Ar ship Belva, I. Cong don, New York.
 BUENOS AYRES Aug 7—In port barques Addie H Cann, Haines, for Delaware Break water; John Trahey, Ryan; Chieftain, Morris; Condar, Meckler, Chinnupas, McQuarrie, and Mizpah, Evans, unc
 CAUTER Sept 8—Ar brigt W N H Clements, Mitchell, St John, N B
 DEAL Sept 10—Ar ship Arbella, Smith, Bremen for New York.
 DOVER Sept 6—Passed by ship Josephine Smith, Baltimore for Hamburg
 DENVER Sept 9—Passed barque Bristol, Lawrence, Antwerp for New York
 FASTNET Sept 6—Passed barque James Kenway, McDonald, Newcastle, NB, for
 GLASGOW DOCK Sept 9—Ar barque Al fiance, Berentson, Halifax.
 GLOUCESTER, MASS, Sept 10—Ar schr Blומר, from Metzellan.
 HAVRE Sept 9—Ar barque Alice Cooper, Armstrong, New York.
 KINGSTON, JA, Aug 22—Ar brigt Hattie F Rich Chadsey, Lockeport (and old 27th for Savanua-la-Mar).
 NEW YORK Sept 9—Ar barque Autoerat, Scott, Hamburg.
 Old 9—barque Chignecto, LeCain, Rotterdam; schr Moselle, Gould, Wolfville; Nesbit, Cowen, Windsor. 10—barque John Gibson, Melmie, Barbadoes; brigt Acadia, Porter, Yarmouth (and old 11th).
 Passed through Hell Gate 9—brigt Emeline, Vance, New York for Demerara; schr Moselle, Gould, New York for Hautport
 PHILADELPHIA Sept 10—Ar ship N B Lewis, Crosby, Amsterdam.
 PORTLAND, ME, Sept 10—Ar schen Tur ban, Minnie, Cheverie; Oriental, Melanson, Port Gilbert.
 Old 10—schr Arthur, Goodwin, Shelburne
 ROTTERDAM Sept 9—Ar barques Argosy, Klurber, Philadelphia; Recovery, Blagdon, New York; Zebina Gouley, Anderson, Philadelphia.
 ROSARIO Sept 3—Ar brigt Abline, Carty, Portland, Me.
 SAVANNA-LA-MAR, JA, Aug 21—Sld barque Jeeva (Nor), Halvorsen, Halifax.
 SHARPSNESS Sept 10—Sld barque J W Holmes, Newcomb, Hampton Roads.
 ST NAZAIRE Sept 7—Ar barque Cloella, Gjertsen, Halifax.
 TURK'S ISLAND Sept 1—Ar brigt Mary E Bliss Fanning, St Thomas (and old 4th for Halifax).
 Sld 1—brigt Ethel for Lunenburg.
 AMSTERDAM Sept 10—Ar barque Conductor, Michener, New York.
 Sld 9—ship McDougall, Davis, New York.
 ANTWERP Sept 10—Ar ship Beethoven, Williams, do; barque Romanoff, Doty, do.
 BARNOW Sept 9—Ar barque Maitland, Swanson, Sheet Harbor, NS.
 BOSTON Sept 11—Ar schen F Richard, Thibseau, Port Acadia; Fury, Godett, Port Gilbert; Dexter, Liverpoal, NS.
 CUNAVEN Sept 10—Ar barque Omond O'Brien, Sheridan, Philadelphia for Ham burg.

GARCON Sept 9—Ar barque Capella, Emerson, Parralauo
 PRINCE AMOY Sept 9—Ar schr Norman from Windsor via New York
 Delaware Breakwater Sept 10—Sld barque Lady of the Lake, King, (from Bristol) New York.
 FACONIA Sept 5—In port barque Isabel, Howe, for Valparaiso
 BOSTON Sept 11—Ar brigt W C Warner, Warner, Port Gilbert, schen Anna Brown, Port Williams; Atwood, Bartheaux, Ampono la; Thelb, Dunn, Lockeport; M P, Smith, Apple River.
 MARYPORT Sept 9—Ar brigt Ida, Hansen, Parralauo.
 MERSY Sept 11—Ar brigt Neptune, Larsen, Sheet Harbor via Halifax.
 NEW YORK Sept 11—Ar brigt Isabella Balcan, Bonnell, Cape Haytien; schr Kolon, Advocate.
 SALEM, MASS, Sept 11—Sld barque Mary Agnes, DeCoste, Bonaventure.
 VINEYARD HAVEN Sept 10—Ar brigt Clyde, Strum, Paganlo, PR. 15 days for Portland. (Has had moderate weather, with light easterly winds, during the passage.)

REPORTS, &c.

The Gulf lighthouse keepers report that the tides have of late run from four to five feet lower than known for the last fifty years. This fact is said to prognosticate furious storms and dirty weather this fall.
 Ship Mary Stewart, at Quebec, is receiving an entire new keel and a good portion of her bottom has to be replanked. Repairs will be finished in about three weeks.
 Barque Hawold, Power at New York from Dunkirk, reports Aug 26, lat 41 13, lon 62 32, light easterly wind and excessively heavy rain, took in everything to lower topsails, at 4 p m barometer 29 80, hard squalls and heavy swell from W S W, and western horizon one mass of light ding, wind W S W; at 6:30 p m barometer 29 51, and squalls lower topsail blew out of bolt ropes; at 6:45 p m barometer fell in 10 minutes from 29 40 to 28 31, and at 7:15 p m a cyclone burst over the ship, throwing her on her beam ends and enveloping the ship in a mass of blinding drift, wind SW, barometer 28 20, at 8:30 p m barometer 28 10, wind flew into NW and blew more fiercely than before, knocking fore and maintopmast away in the head and carrying away topgallantmasts and yards attached and blowing away every square sail except the mainsail; at 9:45 p m glass rose to 28 40, and with one terrific gust the cyclone passed over us.
 Barque Geo Davis, at Wilmington, NC, from Liverpool, reports Aug 9, about lat 49, lon 5 49, experienced a hurricane, during which lat and split three topsails, two topgallantmasts, one foresail, two stay all-parted braces and lifts, washed tarpaulins from hatches, shifted ballast and lost all the drinking water except one small cask.
 Barque Susan L Campbell, 727 tons, built at Weymouth, NS, in 1878, and till recently hailed from that port, has had her name changed to Isabella.
 HAVANA Sept 9—Brigt CS Packard, with her cargo, will be sold at auction tomorrow.
 HAVRE Sept 9—Barque Alice Cooper, Armstrong, from New York at this port, was in collision with a coaster. Damage unknown.
 NASSAU, NP, Sept 1—Brigt O K, from Gonaves for New York, is still lying in the stream awaiting instructions.
 NEW YORK Sept 6—Ship Minnie Swift, from London, reports Aug 11, the captain's wife died of deepsy brought her body to port; 26th, lat 41, lon 63 39, had a hurricane from east, backing to north; ship was hove down, carrying away eight sails, breaking lower topsail yard and maintopgallantmast. Has been 25 days from the Banks.
 PHILADELPHIA Sept 8—Ship Shelburne from Glasgow Aug 3, reports—On 26th ult, in lat 38 45, lon 61 55, experienced hurricane from southwest lasting four hours, during which Joseph Corrish (seaman), of Prince Edward Island, aged 24, fell from the maintopgallantyard and was lost.
 Barque Luvor, Young, from Newcastle, NSW, for Sourabaya, with a cargo of coal, grounded at the entrance to Sourabaya Harbor on Aug 30. She was leaking and her metal was torn off in places.

SPOKEN.

Ship Ellen A. Reid, Hatfield, from Cardiff for Hong Kong, Aug. 27, lat 50 N, lon 11 W.
 Ship Charlie Baker, Bombay to Liverpool 110 days, Aug 4, 21 N, 32 W.
 Barque Strathay, of Truro, NS, bound west, Aug 25, 46 N, 37 W.
 Barque Gloire, Davidson, from Liverpool for Shelburne, NS, Sept 5, lat 45 53, lon 49 34 W.
 Barque Johanne (Nor) from Liverpool for Nova Scotia; Aug 23, lat 43 24 lon 59 30
 Barque Wellington (of Windsor, NS) New York for Blaye, Aug 31, lat 43 25, lon 35 41.
 Barque Emmanuel Swendenborg, Pierce, from Philadelphia for Dunkirk, Sept 2, 497 miles E of Sandy Hook.
 Brigt Libbio H, Suttis, from New York for Rosario, July 22, lat 30 N, lon 38 W.

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FURTHER DOINGS OF THE MAJOR.

By F. BLAKE CROFTON.

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

THE MAJOR'S BRIDGE.

"We haven't had a story for a week!" cried Bob, who had been staying with his cousins.

"And it may be many weeks before you hear another from me," said the Major, "for I am off to-morrow."

"Well, uncle," said Bill, "we both hope you may be back sooner than you expect, and that meantime you will not expose yourself to such terrific dangers as you faced in Africa! And now we are all attention for your valedictory."

"It was during the season when I was using chromos as a means of barter, and my wagon was loaded with them. Being in want of game, I had left my wagon and servant by a stream, whose course I continued to follow for fear of losing myself. Before long I started two fine birds, like pheasants, and brought down one with each barrel of my fowling-piece.

The ground was pretty open; but I had not noticed a lioness which was sucking two infant cubs at some distance, though on the same side of the river as myself. I had reloaded both barrels with powder, and was about to add the shot, when the beast, excited by my first fire and fearing for her little ones, roared and charged. As I had no bullets with me, I made for the river. To my dismay I perceived that the stream just here formed a rapid which ended in a cataract. To plunge in seemed sure destruction. How to die seemed to be the only question for me to decide.

And to embarrass my choice, by offering me yet another short route to eternity, a huge tree snake that was coiling around the branches of a sycamore on the further bank fixed his wicked eye upon me.

A single palm grew near me. It was slim and straight and had no branch within many feet of the ground. There was nothing left for me except to try and 'swarm' up the stem. But I had barely dropped my gun and embraced the tree, when the snake folded his tail securely round a high branch of the sycamore, and let his head fall nearly to the ground. His long body swung twice like an elastic pendulum before it had acquired enough momentum. In the third swing his body became horizontal, and spanned the stream; and his huge jaws grasped a branch of the palm firmly. His next move would be to let go with his tail, which would then drop over to my side of the stream. But I had time to prepare, and no time to hesitate.

It struck me that I had better ammunition with me than bullets for this kind of game. My pocket was nearly full of picture-nails, fellows with big brass heads, for hanging up the chromos. Just as the snake connected the palm and the sycamore by his huge body, I was putting a long nail *head foremost*, into each barrel. The heads fitted the bore of my gun as if they were manufactured for it.

Before the serpent could uncoil his tail, I fired and nailed it to the sycamore. Then before he could open his mouth, bang went my second barrel and nailed his under jaw to the palm.

I had settled pretty promptly with one enemy; but my last two shots had only added to the speed and fury of the lioness. She had now entered on that series of springs by which some feline animals can move at the rate of a mile an hour for a brief space. I might have trembled if I had had time. As it was, I embraced the tree again, and swarmed up it this time with a liveliness that surprised myself. When the beast reached the tree I had just grasped the first branch.

Still I might have been forced to choose between being starved or eaten, had not the great snake proved a friend in need by supplying me with a means of crossing the stream without descending the tree. Before embarking on this serpentine bridge, however, I took care to hammer a long picture-nail into the reptile's upper jaw too. This last piece of carpentering I performed with the heel of my boot.

"I don't see how you could cross on the snake's body," observed Bob.

"There is a gymnastic exercise," explained the Major, "that consists in wriggling across a horizontal rope or bar with your hands and feet over it and your body under it. You may see this simple feat practised in any gymnasium. It is true that I found this mode of travelling rather more tiring than I ever had found it before. The snake was inconveniently thick; and it squirmed unceasingly, for it much preferred inside to outside passengers.

The stream was too wide for the lioness to leap, and too violent at that spot for her to swim. After eyeing me for some minutes, she hurried back to her cubs with mingled feelings, glad to have driven off an enemy, sad to have missed a meal. I recrossed the river directly opposite my wagon, where the water was smooth and shallow. Having armed myself with a rifle and plenty of cartridges, I went back to the scene of my adventure to recover my shot-gun, which I found lying at the foot of the palm.

"Did I skin that snake?" No, my young man, I did not. It was too useful precisely where it lay. There was then no bridge across the river from its fountain to its mouth. To day a neat little suspension bridge rests on my snake as its main chain. The wayfarer, as he walks across the rapids on 'the Major's Bridge,' calls on his idols to reward my thoughtful benevolence. I feel I hardly deserve so many blessings; for, between ourselves, I don't see how I could have got so large a skin to the wagon, or the wagon to the skin."

"But hasn't the serpent decayed yet?" asked Bill.

"That is rather a simple question," said the Major; "a boy of your age and intelligence might have guessed that I had its body thoroughly washed inside and outside with Taylor's Patent Antiphthitic Mummiline."

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

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CENTRAL BOOK STORE,

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

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J. R. MCLEAN,

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

CHEAP MUSIC BOOKS.

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

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113 Argyle Street, Halifax, N.S.

W. W. Howell & Co.

MACHINISTS,

Manufacturers of

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

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

BOSTON, HALIFAX,

—AND—

P. E. I. S. S. LINE

—FOR—

BOSTON,

is comprised of the following first class Ocean Steamers:

CARROLL, 1,400 tons, and WORCESTER, 1,400 tons, having excellent Passenger accommodations, and leave Nickerson's Wharf alternate every SATURDAY during the season, at 12 noon, for Halifax.

Returning.—Leave Halifax every Saturday, at 1 p.m. Arriving in Boston every Monday Morning, in season to connect with all Trains for the South and West.

FARES.

Stateroom.....\$7.00
Cabin.....6.00
Halifax to Boston and Return...10.00

No Second-class or Steerage Tickets sold by this Line.

Excursions arranged, and Tickets sold to all points in connection with World Travel Co. Staterooms can be secured in advance by mail, or by application to

W. H. RING,

Nickerson's Wharf, Boston, or J. F. PHELAN & SON, Halifax

'Sterling' Gold Mine,

OLDHAM, N. S.

As a whole or in detached portion the Areas in the above well known property can be purchased at approved values, by tender, viz

Lot 480, No. 400, containing 13 1/2 acres, namely, Nos. 1 to 7 inclusive. East half of Nos. 223, 240, 241, 242 to 247, inclusive.

Lease, No. 401, of 1 areas, viz., Nos. 28, 29, 24 and 27.

Lease, No. 402, of 5 areas, viz., Nos. 223, 224, 226, 245, 6.6

Lease, No. 403, of 21 areas, viz. Nos. 228 to 244 inclusive. Nos. 266 to 269 inclusive. Nos. 271 to 273 inclusive. Nos. 282, 281, 273, 275, 279, 281

Lease, No. 404, of 4 areas, viz., Nos. 245, 246, 247.

Lease, No. 405, of 27 areas, viz. Nos. 250 to 259 inclusive. Nos. 260 to 274 inclusive. Nos. 285 to 293 inclusive

Lease, No. 406, of 24 areas, viz., Nos. 331, 333, 334, 335, 337, 339 to 350 inclusive. Nos. 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335.

Lease, No. 407, of 3 areas, viz., Nos. 519, 520, 501.

Lease, No. 408, of 3 areas, viz., Nos. 515, 516, 517.

Lease, No. 409, of 2 areas, viz., Nos. 551, 554

Lease, No. 410, of 7 areas, viz., Nos. 788, 800, 802 to 804 inclusive. Nos. 807, 803.

Lease, No. 411, of 7 areas, viz., Nos. 818, 819, 822, 823, 824, 825.

—ALSO—

3 large batteries of 5 stamps each, 2 smaller do. of 4 do., with cams and shaft and stamp rods and boxes, and all buildings connected with the property. On the above property are the South Wall of Sutherland, Harrison, Wallace, Symonds, Barrett, Frankfort Blue Britannia and Hall Lodes. It is now open for positive sale as above, but tenders will not be considered unless contemplating in the whole or a substantial part, cash payment. Tenders can specify offers as to the whole property en bloc or in separate leaves. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender, but bona fide offers will meet with consideration, if received in writing until the 15th day of September, 1883. Should no satisfactory tenders be by that time received, the property will be otherwise disposed of. Address B. G. GRAY, Solicitor, 91 Hollis St. Halifax, N. S.

UNSURPASSED SITE

—FOR— First-Class Hotel, College or Academy. HEAD OF NORTH-WEST ARM

TO BE LET

On a Building Lease for 21 Years, renewable, and with option for purchase during term.

Unsurpassed—Because

- 1. The property is free from the heavy tax system prevailing in Halifax, being just beyond the city boundaries.
2. It fronts on the North-West Arm, is surrounded by roads on the other three sides, and is accessible in easy-walking distance from the city, as well as by water and carriage roads.
3. The city water pipes with high pressure traverse the property thus making baths available up to the highest floor of build'gs, besides supplying water for fountains, gardens, and for flushing drains.
4. Salt water is close at hand, to be pumped, hot or cold, into baths, on any floor of buildings, if desired.
5. The scenery and beautiful drives to 'Herring Cove,' 'The Dingle,' 'Prospect' and various other favorite resorts, present unusual attractions, and a good Hotel on this spot would be crowded with guests. A more accommodation was needed the buildings could be extended in all directions on the property.
6. In winter, skating tobogganning, sleighing, and other parties, would centre at a well kept Hotel on the spot.
7. A small steam barge would make available for salt water bathing numerous secluded and charming spots on the Arm and its vicinity, while business men could reach their offices of a morning and return to their families of an evening through pleasant sea breezes, and free from heat and dust. Schools and places of Worship are close at hand.
8. By a long lease tenure, the capital for purchase of land would be available for buildings and at the same time the tenant when the good will of his business had become valuable could either sell out his interest or purchase the land at an interest stipulated in the Lease.
After 21 years benefit the Lease would be renewable each Seven Years on terms which may be stipulated at the outset.
A capable man, with energy and industry could not lose, but would stand to win a handsome competence by taking hold of this property on terms such as are above suggested. Any such person, MEANING BUSINESS, can learn further particulars on applying at the Office of B. G. GRAY, 91 Hollis Street, Halifax.

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.

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 weaknesses, or that my lungs were ever effected. 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, bad 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.

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

ANOTHER REMARKABLE TESTIMONY.

CONSUMPTION CURED IN THE LAST STAGE.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM SALTER.

No 27 Granville Street, Halifax, N. S.

N. WASHINGTON, M. D. Throat and Lung 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 Respirometer 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.

Will visit the following places personally:—

- 1st—Sydney, McKenzie's Hotel, Sept 22 and 23.
2nd—North Sydney, Belmont Hotel Sept 24 and 25.
3rd—Arischat, Fenelley's Hotel, Sept. 26, 27 & 28.
4th—Port Hawksbury, Stapleton's Hotel, Sept. 29, on arrival of boat, till noon 30th.
5th—Guysborough Grant's Hotel, Sept. 30th, after arrival of boat, and Oct 1st all day.
6th—Antigonish Cunningham's Hotel, Oct. 2 & 3.
7th—New Glasgow, Norfolk Hotel Oct. 4 and 5.
8th—Pictou, Munroe Hotel, Oct 7 and 8.

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NOW OPENING
NEW FALL STOCK
DRY GOODS,
WHOLESALE,
Corner Duke and Granville Sts.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS!

Bronzes, Paints,
Oils and Varnishes.

Window and Picture Glass
OF ALL KINDS

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

COMPLETE STOCK PAINTERS' REQUISITES.

SIGN WRITING IN ALL STYLES.

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

THOS. REARDON,
40 and 42 Barrington Street.

TO FARMERS.

LOBSTER GUANO.

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

For further particulars apply to above address or P.O. Box 32

LEITH HOUSE

[Established 1818.]

KELLEY & GLASSEY

(Successors to Alex. McLeod & Co.)

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

—IN CASKS—

- 60 puncheons Demerara Rum,
- 5 Jamaica
- 20 hds Henkes' and Key-brand Gin,
- 50 qtr casks " " "
- 25 octaves " " "
- 100 qtr casks Brandy,
- 50 octaves " " "
- 100 qtr casks Scotch and Irish Whiskies,
- 75 " Port and Sherry
- 75 bbls Gooderham & Worts' Rye,
- 20 " " " 7 year old do,
- 15 " " " " do,
- 200 " Bass' Ale, pts and qts,
- 200 " 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 I. I. do,
 - 50 " 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 " LeRanda's Pinet Castillon do (in qts, and flasks and 1/2 flasks),
 - 300 " Henkes' Gin (green cases),
 - 100 " DeKuyper do, do do,
 - 300 " Key brand do, do do,
 - 25 " Henkes' do (red cases).
- All grades of Port and Sherry,
Angostura, John Bull and other Bitters,
Scotch Ginger Wine,
Croskill's celebrated Syrups, &c.

SPRING HILL COAL!

AGENCY CUMBERLAND RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE THE ABOVE COAL IN

Lump, Nut, Slack and Culm Sizes,

FOR DOMESTIC AND STEAM PURPOSES.

Prices on Application to

E. G. & C. STAYNER,

Stayner's Wharf.

DEPOT—Deep Water I. C. R. Terminus.

COAL OFFICE—438 Upper Water Street.



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Contractors and Builders,

PROPRIETORS AMHERST WOOD-WORKING FACTORY,

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

BRICKS, LIME, PLASTER AND HAIR ALWAYS ON HAND.

Planing, Sawing and Turning done at short notice.

Wood Mantels and School Furniture a specialty.

All orders promptly attended to and shipped free of charge.

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

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Music House

OF THE
MARITIME PROVINCES.

The Manufacturers we represent received the
SUPREME AWARDS

At the World's Expositions where exhibited.

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

PIANOS & ORGANS.

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

Your own interest should induce you to WRITE FOR PRICES.

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

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

CITIZENS INSURANCE CO.
OF CANADA.

INCORPORATED 1861

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Capital and Assets, over \$1,500,000
Income, 1881 385,725
Claims paid to Jan. 1st., 1885 2,283,203
Deposited at Ottawa 122,000

The following official statement of Fire Insurance in Canada, in 1881, shows that the net fire premium income of the CITIZENS was only exceeded by a few of the oldest companies:—

COMPANY.	Net prem. inc.
Johns,	\$114,881.98
British America,	155,035.10
CITIZENS,	228,497.02
City of London,	188,636.65
Commercial Union,	207,475.20
Fire Insurance Association,	13,620.31
Glasgow and London,	255,625.87
Guardian,	113,517.89
Hartford,	155,288.31
Imperial,	267,141.57
Lancashire,	294,467.59
Liverpool and London and Globe,	213,168.00
London and Lancashire,	93,115.52
National of Ireland,	45,989.16
Northern,	165,746.81
North British and Mercantile,	321,170.00
Norwich and London,	92,150.85
Phoenix of Brooklyn,	42,487.02
Phoenix of London,	225,510.15
Quebec,	62,214.70
Queen,	226,661.50
Royal,	711,907.31
Royal Canadian,	215,220.81
Scottish Union and National,	51,083.29
Western,	221,617.93

Head Office for Province of Nova Scotia.
82 Granville Street, Halifax

W. B. McSWEENEY, Joint General Agent.
BENJAMIN CURREN, Joint General Agent.

Applications will be received for Local Agencies throughout the Province.

"COSTIN,"

Corner Duke & Water Sts.
HALIFAX, N. S.,

HIGH CLASS { WINES,
BRANDIES,
SPIRITS, ETC.

Choice Selection of Port Wine.

ELFAS { GINGER ALE,
LEMONADE.

Bass & Co's Pale Ale.

W & R. EATON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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On the most favorable terms. Persons' attention given to Sale of Consignments. Prompt Remittances made.

Watson Eaton, Ralph E. 'on.

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