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# THE CRITIC.

The Welfare of the People is the Highest Law.

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HALIFAX, N. S., JANUARY 15, 1886.

{ VOL. 3.  
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## THE CRITIC,

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## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Philadelphia has established a home for aged couples. This speaks well for the longevity of those who have entered the matrimonial state.

France has 2,000,000 single men, who have the means to marry, who ought to marry, but do not. Even Leap-year fails to level up the average.

Innoculation for yellow fever has been successfully performed in Rio Janeiro. The physicians of that place have every faith in the efficacy of this new discovery.

The best markets for Nova Scotia fish are in Spain and Portugal, and along the shores of the Mediterranean. When will our fish merchants avail themselves of these marts of trade?

A little more enterprise on the part of our leading fish dealers, and a little more carefulness in curing fish on the part of our fishermen, will secure for us a share of the European fish business.

It is estimated that Montreal has lost in trade, owing to small pox, upwards of \$6,000,000. Vaccination may have its drawbacks, but compared with small-pox, its direct effect is trifling.

The hat manufacturers are endeavouring to introduce a head-gear for sales, which much resembles an antique bonnet. Connecticut men will have to rummage the attics for the veils worn by their great grandmothers.

Gen. Wollseley, at a recent public dinner in London, states that the British navy, army, and auxiliary forces numbered, in all, 1,000,000 fighting men, made up of the best material that the country could afford; such a force, he declared, was sufficient to hold in check upon land and sea the most powerful nation upon the continent.

A new Extradition Treaty between Great Britain and the United States is now being framed, and it is expected to be far more general in its scope than any similar treaty hitherto drawn up. Under its provisions, defaulting officials from the United States will not find in Canada that haven of rest so much appreciated by their predecessors in high-toned theft.

The old-fashioned dinner-party has gone out of date, and has been replaced by its modern rival, in which the stylishness of the entertainment is judged of by the number of courses set down upon the "menu." The result is, that dinner-parties, are, on account of their costliness, rare occurrences. We are pleased to note that London ladies have resolved upon returning to the old-fashioned, but less pretentious means of entertaining their friends.

In the light of recent events, the proclamation of King Thebaw, which we re-publish from the British *Statesman*, will appear somewhat amusing to those unfamiliar with the bombast of Eastern potentates. To crush the fanatical barbarians (the English) and annex their country, may have appeared to these a trifling undertaking; if so, the sequel must have proved a great, but surprise.

Parliamentary honors in New South Wales have, heretofore, had no attractions for the man with a slender purse, but the all-absorbing question with which the electorate have now to deal is, whether or not the members of Parliament should serve their country without remuneration. The advocates of payment for members have evidently caught the popular ear, and New South Wales will shortly enter upon that advanced era of civilization in which salary grabs are made possible.

The estimated cost of Captain Ead's Tehuantepec Ship Railway is \$75,000,000, upon which a guaranteed interest of 5 per cent. is to be paid. The Mexican Government have already agreed to pay their share of the guarantee, namely \$1,250,000; and a Bill is now before the United States Congress, having in view the guarantee of \$2,500,000 upon the part of the United States Government. Captain Ead proposes to demonstrate the practicability of his ship railway by transporting from water to water a vessel of 3,000 tons.

Sir H. Barnaby, British ex-director of Naval construction, receives a handsome annual pension from the British Government, and at the same time is employed by the United States Government to draw out plans for the new war-ships shortly to be added to the American Navy. The question naturally arises, whether a retired British official, still in receipt of an annual stipend, can, in justice to the Government by whom he has been employed, and by whom he is still aided, devote his energies to the building up of the Navy in a Foreign State.

A bachelor residing in Bordeaux, having received a snub from a Marseilles gentleman, challenged the latter to fight a duel. The Marseilles man declined, upon the ground that he was married and had five children, and that their fight would not, therefore, be on equal terms. Not many years later, the Bordeaux gentleman called upon his enemy, in Marseilles, accompanied by his wife and five thriving youngsters. Monsieur," said he, "we can now fight upon equal terms." "Not so," said the other, "as I now have three more children, and have buried my wife." The duel was postponed indefinitely.

Those who have listened to the florid utterances of Lord Dufferin will be able to understand the delight of France Scindia upon having returned to him by Lord Dufferin the famous Fort Gwalior in the cantonment of Morar. This fort has remained in the hands of the British since the rebellion against the Maharajah, and Prince Scindia, in replying to the address of India's eloquent Governor General, stated that its restoration had been the dearest wish of his life, and that the Empress Queen would, in case of an emergency, find himself and his subjects grateful for the mark of confidence in their loyalty which the restoration of this fortress indicated.

At the January meeting of the Historical Society, Sir A. G. Archibald read the first of what promises to be the most important series of original Papers as yet contributed to the Society. The expulsion of the Acadians, always a subject of pathetic interest, has been lately brought into special prominence by the works of Parkman, ("Muncalm and Wolfe,") and of Philip Smith, ("Acadia"), the greater historian combating, and the lesser championing the French version of the story, which Longfellow had adopted in "Evangeline." Sir A. G. Archibald has evidently given much study to this sharply criticised measure of the colonial authorities, and has had access to some provincial sources of information apparently unknown to Parkman. In his second paper, Sir Adams will discuss the causes of the expulsion, and will endeavor to vindicate the British against the strictures of certain chroniclers and the indignation evoked by the legendary woes of Evangeline.

Prince Edward Island has a railway from one end to the other, and has a prospect of getting submarine connection with the mainland. If Cape Breton were a separate Province, there is every reason to believe that it, too, would enjoy the boon of railway facilities. This is the chief reason why so many people in Cape Breton wish L. Cameron, of Inverness, to press his resolutions, demanding separation from the Province of Nova Scotia. Surely, however, if one Local Government is enough for two millions of people in Ontario, the half-million in Cape Breton and Nova Scotia proper can be managed also by one body. It is clear, however, that unless justice be soon accorded to Cape Breton, the day of secession is not far distant. We respectfully advise our friends in Cape Breton to have patience yet a little; but at the same time, we advise the "powers that be" not to delay unnecessarily legislation that will give that island the advantages to which it has long been entitled.

## THE COW BAY BREAKWATER.

It is to be regretted, that in the construction of the Cow Bay Breakwater, which was recently much damaged by the severe storm of Dec. 26th and 27th, the Government had not taken measures to have this magnificent Breakwater completed in a substantial manner. The Breakwater at Cow Bay, which is one of the most important in the Province, was commenced by Archibald & Co., of North Sydney, within a year of the time at which they began operations at the Gowrie Colliery, now celebrated as one of the best equipped and most ably worked Coal Mines in Cape Breton.

Unaided, except by a small grant from the Local Government, they carried on the stupendous work of constructing this Breakwater until 1872, when 1500 feet of it had been completed. In 1873, the Dominion Government, being convinced that a Breakwater could be maintained in that exposed locality, took over the Breakwater, paying Archibald and Company the sum of \$25,000 upon account of construction, and agreeing to keep the work in repair. Subsequent to the Government's purchase, the Breakwater was greatly damaged by the well remembered gale of August, 1873.

In 1874 and 1875, the work was repaired by Archibald & Co., under contract from the Government, but since that time, the moneys voted by Parliament for the maintenance and improvement of the Breakwater have been expended most injudiciously. Too much political influence having been brought to bear to insure the employment of capable workmen, and the use of first-class material, the results of this policy soon became evident, but it was not until 1884 that the Cape Breton members, Messrs. Dodd and McDougall, succeeded in having the money voted expended under the direct supervision of a Government engineer. Mr. Shewen, who had the work in charge, was a most capable person; he employed good workmen, used sound material, and, in short, expended the grant in a manner satisfactory to all concerned. The appropriation was not sufficient to enable Mr. Shewen to strengthen the Breakwater throughout, but it was supposed that the work would be continued in 1885, and the two weak points which were known to exist so strengthened as to prevent all fear of damage from storms.

The grant of 1885, being but one thousand dollars, was not sufficient to repair even one of the two weak parts referred to, as the late gale proved, and the money was literally thrown into the sea.

Had the sum, however, been judiciously expended under the supervision of a competent engineer, the late disaster would, in all probability, have been averted, and thousands of dollars saved to the country. After the late gale had subsided, the work was a sad-looking wreck, in one spot in particular, the waves having made almost a complete breach in the wall. We believe that the Government will take immediate steps to repair this important public work; but, we trust, that in future, the policy of having the work of construction placed under the supervision of a competent engineer will be strictly adhered to.

The important town of Cow Bay and its surroundings, is entirely dependent upon the harbor which the Breakwater affords, and without it, thousands would be thrown out of employment.

No Government work ever constructed has done more, comparatively, towards encouraging settlers and capitalists than the Cow Bay Breakwater. Apart from its being necessary to the shipping and mining interests, it affords shelter nearly all the year round to hundreds of small vessels employed in fishing on the coast, and we trust that the Government will not only promptly repair the breaches made by the late gale, but will extend the work, and thus make a safe harbor for larger vessels than those which now frequent the port.

## TRIAL BY JURY.

We frequently have our attention called to the inconsistencies and ineffectiveness of Trial by Jury, and yet this so-called "bulwark of liberty" is one of the most cherished institutions in countries where the Anglo-Saxon language prevails.

There can be no doubt that where twelve intelligent jurymen faithfully and conscientiously discharge the solemn trust which is imposed upon them, their verdicts are, with few exceptions, just, honest, and considerate; but to those having to appeal to the mixed juries which are frequently empanelled for the consideration of the most important cases, it must be apparent that too frequently lack of time for due consideration, failure to comprehend the points of law which are involved, and an inclination to shirk the responsibilities laid upon them, have induced juries to render verdicts utterly at variance with the first principles of law and justice. The *Ottawa Journal*, in referring to this matter, adduces some striking instances of the ineffectiveness of trial by jury, which are worthy of consideration:—

"It has just transpired that an intelligent jury out in Iowa, after listening to the impassioned harangues of the advocates and the charge of the judge, retired to their room, and settled the case by tossing up a cent. It was a criminal case in which the honor and liberty of a man were at stake, and yet they were willing, sooner than to take the trouble to carefully weigh the evidence, and arrive at a just verdict, to leave everything to the chance verdict of a tossed-up coin. Fortunately for the defendant, "heads" won, and he was acquitted.

"Another case comes from New York. A jury were entrusted with the duty of deciding whether or not the plaintiff was entitled to \$164,000. The jury wanted a pack of cards to while away the time with. This was refused. Then they brought in a verdict of \$50,000, because they were hungry, and wanted to get their breakfast; and upon the judge informing them that they had either to give a verdict for the whole amount, or nothing, they speedily yielded, and brought in a verdict for the full amount, in order to escape from the irksomeness of remaining in the jury-room.

"It is a well authenticated fact, that a few years ago, in Montreal, a jury

in a libel suit against a newspaper, brought in a verdict of 'not guilty,' thinking that by so doing, they were vindicating the honor of the plaintiff, who had been charged with some fearful crimes. It is said that in England it is the regular custom to settle claims for damages on the principle of averages. The estimates of the jurymen are added up, the total is divided by 12, and the result is the verdict."

There can be no doubt that a large percentage of cases now coming before our courts could, with the consent of the litigants, be more speedily and equitably settled by referring them to the judges, than by allowing them to go to the jury for decision. Trial by jury is now hoary-headed with age, but when the people once awoken to the realization of its imperfections, they will not be slow to avail themselves of more certain means of securing justice.

## GLOOMY CLOSING OF A BRIGHT CAREER.

The daily news despatches often furnish examples of the transitory nature of celebrity, not to say of fame. A more striking instance, however, seldom occurs than the recent death of the late Hon. Adam Crooks, in an American Insane Asylum, of which he had been for two years an inmate. Three years ago, his name was prominently before the public of the Province of Ontario as an eminent Chancery pleader, an active and useful member of the Local Legislature, and the head of the educational system of that Province; since his reason failed him, his name has rarely appeared in the public prints; and whenever mentioned, it has been connected with expressions of pity. During his comparatively short life of fifty-six years, he filled the highest judicial and educational positions in the gift of the people of his Province—those of Attorney General and Minister of Education; and that he was far from being a figure-head statesman is amply attested by the number of important bills which he framed and carried through the House. To him is due the establishment of one of the most valuable features in the Ontario educational system, the County Model School. He is also the framer of the Railway Aid Act, the Insurance, the Mechanics' Lien, and the Ontario License Acts, the latter being generally known as the Crooks' Act.

Born at Hamilton, he graduated at Toronto University, after a brilliant college course. Having entered upon the study of Law, he soon gained such a reputation that he was chosen in 1871 to represent one of the electoral divisions of Toronto in the Local Legislature. From that time until about two years ago, when he was attacked by an incurable disease of the brain, he was a member of each Liberal Government. His malady laid hold of him by slow degrees, and he continued for some time after its inception to discharge the duties of his office; but at length it was plain that his insanity had taken a decided turn. He labored under the constant hallucination that he was called upon to form a Ministry, and was continually appointing his acquaintances to positions of trust. He was placed in an Insane Asylum, where he spent the last two years of his life. This dark, melancholy ending of an active, useful public career recalls the picture which Thackeray draws of poor George the Third's declining years, in that sublime passage, beginning:—"What preacher need moralize on this story? What words save the simplest are requisite to tell it?" etc. The position from which insanity brought George III. was more prominent, it is true, but it was hereditary: Adam Crooks fell from an eminence to which he had attained by his own merits, and which was therefore the more creditable, if less conspicuous.

## IRELAND.

The Irish landlords think they have hit upon another expedient to embarrass the Parnellites. When the tenants on an estate ask for a reduction of rents, the various landlords have agreed together to take the position that, if rents be reduced, it will be necessary to dismiss the day-laborers and suspend all improvements. The object of this is to alienate the laborers from the farmers, and thus to weaken the support of the advocates of Home Rule. It is unlikely that this plan will be found of much avail; for many of the laborers believe that, under happier circumstances, they themselves could become farmers.

Some of our contemporaries have been maintaining that about half the people of Ireland are opposed to Home Rule. The reason for this is that, at the late elections, 241,000 votes were polled in Ireland for the candidates of Mr. Parnell, and 121,000 votes for the opponents of these. This is very superficial reasoning, for in counties and towns representing about 200,000 votes, there were no elections, owing to the unanimous support given to many Home Rule candidates who were elected by acclamation. It should be remembered, moreover, that in some instances the candidates approved by Mr. Parnell were opposed by other Home Rulers, and in such cases the vote polled against Mr. Parnell's candidates cannot be considered a vote against Home Rule.

Some intelligent men still urge the justice of disregarding the claims of the Parnellites made in the British Parliament on the ground that the British Parliament should take no note of "a foreign element;" and these very men oppose the concession of Home Rule to Ireland, because it is only asked for by "a foreign element." If the Irish members are a foreign element at Westminster, what more natural than to relegate them to Dublin, there to legislate for their native land under the direction and control of the Crown?

For any movement looking to the disruption or weakening of the Empire we have no sympathy; but for honest, loyal Irishmen peacefully and constitutionally agitating for much needed reforms, we do entertain feelings of friendship. Distracted Ireland is a source of weakness to the Empire to which contented, prosperous Ireland would be a source of strength.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]  
DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

We are seven, simply seven  
Words, of seven letters each;  
Our initials name a state  
Few on earth would care to reach;  
And our fine's likewise show,  
A future state of endless woe.

1. For Digby, Chester or Baldeck,  
Fain would my first his baggage check.
2. A river, with mouths two score and ten,  
A noble stream well known to men.
3. An angry feeling, akin to pain,  
That no true man can entertain.
4. A technical term which, used aright,  
Signifies an extreme in height.
5. A shadow on the moon's fair face,  
By which earth's outline we can trace.
6. A songstress, who always drew a crowd,  
Of whom America felt proud.
7. To so divide in portions three,  
That portions all shall equal be.

SPECTATOR.

THE CRITIC will be sent free for one year to the person giving the only correct answer to above puzzle. When two correct answers are sent in, THE CRITIC will be sent free for six months to each of those answering correctly. Answers should arrive at CRITIC office before Tuesday, P. M., marked answer to puzzle.

Answer to Double Acrostic published last week:—

BERTH  
YEDDO  
REALM  
OLIVE  
NIGER

TIT-BITS.

Some wicked fellow got into a church vestry after the deacons and clergy had held a meeting there, and left four beer bottles, a whisky flask, all empty, and two packs of cards under the table. When the sewing society met an hour later and discovered the articles, they held a long and whispered conversation.

Bank President—You say you are unable to make the books balance?  
Cashier—Yes, sir. There is a shortage of twenty thousand dollars.  
President—H'm. I think it will be well to call in an expert accountant.  
Cashier—That won't be necessary, sir. To strike a balance you have only to call in my bondsmen.

"I have been unfortunate in love matters," said a well-known base singer at the Paris Opera the other day. "My first sweetheart entered a convent, doath robbed me of the second, and the third—is now my wife."

"See, mamma!" exclaimed a little girl as she looked out of the window during a snowstorm. "See the popped rain coming down!"

A modern wit defines the difference between men and women: "A man gives forty cents for a twenty-five cent thing he wants, and a woman gives twenty-five cents for a forty cent thing she does not want."

FOUR KINDS OF MEN.—The following Arabic proverb from the *Independent* was taken down from the mouth of an Oriental:—

- Men are four—
- He who knows not, and knows not he knows not. He is a fool; shun him.
- He who knows not, and knows he knows not. He is simple; teach him.
- He who knows, and knows not he knows. He is asleep; waken him.
- He who knows, and knows he knows. He is wise; follow him.

A Chinaman whose life was heavily insured fell from a wagon and was badly injured. There was some doubt as to his ever getting better, and at length one of his brother Chinaman wrote to the insurance company: "Charlie half dead; likee half money."

An old Scotchman, when taking his bairns to be baptized, usually spoke of them as laddies or lassies, as the case might be. At last his wife said he must not say it was a laddie or lassie, but an infant. So the next time that Sandy had occasion to go to the clergyman, the latter said: "Weel, Sandy, is it a laddie?" "It's nae a laddie," was the answer. "Then it's a lassie." "It's nae a lassie," said Sandy. "Weel, mon, what is it then?" said the astonished preacher. "I dinna remember vera weel," said the parent, "but I think the wife said it was an ollifant." The clergyman finally found out that it was an infant he was expected to baptizo.

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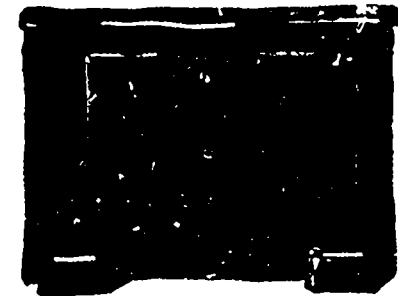
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As present indications are favorable to a revival of the building trade in Halifax the subscriber begs to inform intending builders that he is preparing for the Spring trade a large variety, including several new patterns of Mantels.

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WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The *Herald*, which delights in noticing the mistakes or discrepancies that sometimes appear in the columns of its contemporaries, calmly recommends *The Critic* to study the *Herald's* news column, as if, forsooth, it were always free from error. A journal that publishes the obituary notices of men enjoying excellent health should be the last to make such a recommendation.

"Wisely and slow; they stumble that run fast."

"The Brunswick Hotel ball at Moncton to night promises to eclipse anything before attempted in that quarter."—(*Herald*, Jan. 8th). In a telegram from Moncton, dated *January 7th*, which appears in the same issue, an account of the ball is given.

Purchasers of dry goods will do well to note the advertisement of Wm Moody in another column. Mr. Moody has in stock at the London House a large assortment of fur tippets, dress and fancy goods.

Among the death claims paid last week by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York was that of Cardinal John McCloskey, whose original policy for \$10,000 has been increased by dividends to \$15,672. This was all the personal property left by the eminent prelate. The New York Mutual can justly claim a first place among the best companies on the continent.

Expenditures for military purposes during the past year, together with the depreciation in the price of silver, have caused a deficit of \$10,000,000 in the Indian budget. A bill has been introduced into the legislature imposing a tax of two per cent. on the incomes of professional men and officials.

Affairs in both Upper and Lower Burma are in a very bad condition. The country is over run with Dacoits, and it is thought that a large force of Ghorkas will be necessary to drive them off.

Sydney, C. B., and Sydney, New South Wales, have both been suffering from the small-pox scourge. In the former town the disease was speedily stamped out, thanks to the prompt and effective measures taken by the authorities, but in Sydney, N. S. W., many hundreds fell victims to the scourge. It is now under control.

At the Vendome Hotel, New Glasgow, one evening last week, the late employees on the Eastern Extension were banquetted by their friends. Owing to the Extension having been made a part of the Intercolonial, Messrs. F. D. Laurie, Buley, Punch, Bain, Gray, Stewart and Pushee have vacated their respective situations, and the evening was devoted to an interchange of good offices between them and their many friends in Pictou County. The viands, wines, etc., are said by "one who was there," to have been of the very best, and laid out in Mr. McDearmid's usual good style. The evening was very pleasantly spent.

British capitalists have invested in foreign railways, government bonds, and other securities, upwards of \$10,000,000,000, upon which they annually realize, in the form of dividends, interest, etc., \$625,000,000.

Australia is now preparing to export her surplus harvest of wheat, amounting to 90,000 tons.

There appears to be a discrepancy in the reports as to the Treaty recently arranged between France and Madagascar, but the weight of evidence goes to show that the brave Hovas are by no means willing to allow the French a permanent foothold in their magnificent island.

Leith House, which is well and favourably known to the trade, under the successful management of the firm of Kelly & Glassey, was established by Alex. McLeod & Co., in 1818.

Dr. Freycinet, who succeeds M. Brisson as Premier of France, finds it difficult to fill the several portfolios in his cabinet in such a manner as to assure the stability of the government.

The recent illness of the Princess of Wales demonstrated beyond a doubt the fact of her continued popularity among all classes throughout Great Britain. The Princess is in very truth the pet of the people.

Half the farm lands in the United States are owned, or controlled by non-resident capitalists. Are our American cousins to escape Landlordism in its various forms?

Lunenburg, which aspires to be the Gloucester of Nova Scotia, has exported during the past five years fish to the value of a quarter of a million of dollars.

Mr. Noble, of Toronto, is now in the city making arrangements for the quick transit of fish between this Port and the markets of the West. The Halifax merchants will find in Mr. Noble a man well qualified by his commercial training to push business successfully. His references are most satisfactory. A more extended notice of the prospects of this new trade will appear in a subsequent issue.

While all will be ready to congratulate Dr. Schurman upon his appointment to the Chair of Philosophy in Cornell University, and will feel proud to think that a Lower Province man is to fill that distinguished position, many persons will regret that by its acceptance, Dr. Schurman has severed his connection with Dalhousie College, thus depriving one of our most promising Provincial Institutions of his valuable professional services.

Correct Answers to Double Acrostic published last week were received from Miss J. C. A., Acadia Mines, and Donald Rory John McDonald, Port Mulgrave.

The establishment of Clayton & Sons is a perfect hive of industry. Thousands of suits of ready-made clothing are yearly made up, and sold at reasonable prices. Clayton & Sons are enterprising and prompt in business and they deserve the success which these qualities never fail to achieve.

The Centennial celebration of the formation of the Charitable Irish Society, which takes place on Monday next, promises to be a most brilliant affair. The main features of the celebration will be the address at the Academy of Music by the Hon. Thomas J. Gargan, the celebrated Boston orator, and a grand banquet in the Mason Hall. The Charitable Irish Society has done noble work during its five score years of existence, and its many friends will gladly aid in making the Centennial celebration an unqualified success.

Herr Klingensfeld has on many occasions willingly aided in concerts given for the benefit of religious or benevolent institutions, and it is therefore not unreasonable to expect that the concert which is to be given for his benefit on Thursday evening next, will be right loyally patronized by our citizens. Herr Klingensfeld is an acquisition to the musical talent of Halifax, and the attendance at his concert should be made a suitable testimony of our appreciation of this fact.

The work now being turned out from the planning mills of E. Gibson is most creditable. The venetian blinds, scroll sawing, moulding and turning display first-class workmanship.

The annual meeting of the friends of the Halifax Dispensary was a most satisfactory gathering. An institution which relieves the pain and suffering of the poor, and dispenses its aid in times of sickness and disease, certainly deserves unstinted support. It is gratifying to note that the finances of the Dispensary are at present sufficient to carry on the humane work.

The Khedive refuses to sanction the alteration in the Treaty, having in view the widening of the Suez Canal.

The contract of the Chignecto Ship Railway is virtually settled. By next spring the work of its construction will be commenced, and it will be completed with all requisite dispatch. Among the contractors are several London capitalists.

Germany, which is now keeping a sharp lookout for unappropriated morsels of land, has seized upon the Island of Samoa in the Pacific, dethroned the King and planted the German flag upon it. The American missionaries protest against this unprovoked land piracy.

Austen Bros. have on hand a large stock of Cylinder, Lard, Machine and Black Oils, also Wire Rope and Mining Supplies, etc. See adv. page 12.

The meeting of the British Parliament on Thursday next is awaited with anxious expectation. Salisbury, Gladstone, and Parnell, are the three most interesting figures upon the political stage. Whether Parnell will support Salisbury or Gladstone remains an open question; certain it is, he will force from the hands of one of these leaders a measure of Home Rule for Ireland.

Most men have experienced the discomfort of an ill-fitting shirt, but why they should do so when Millican & Co. are prepared to make to order well-fitting shirts, it is difficult to understand.

The "Grand Old Man" will probably visit the United States and Canada during the coming summer. The warmth of his reception will depend much upon his course during the ensuing session of Parliament.

Mr. A. Hart, who represents the Ontario Mutual Life Insurance Co. is preparing to do a larger insurance business during the coming year than ever before. Insurance, says Mr. Hart, has become popular with the ladies, and that accounts for the increase in business.

Calgary, N. W. T., appears to have a Stipendiary Magistrate of the "flint" species. He imprisons for contempt of court the editor of a journal who questions his ruling, and he otherwise acts in a harsh and arbitrary manner.

The Commissioners who have in hand the framing the new Assessment Act, have issued a circular letter which has been sent to the leading men of both parties throughout the Province in which some pertinent questions relating to the taxation of incomes, church property, etc., are asked.

Mr. Bennet Smith, the well-known ship-builder of Windsor, N. S., is dead. He amassed a fortune of \$1,000,000 by his honest industry and persevering enterprise.

The unanimity of the Chamber of Commerce upon the question of Reciprocity with the United States was made quite apparent at their meeting on Wednesday afternoon. A few persons took advantage of the opportunity for airing their political hobbies; but, taking all in all, the meeting was one of the most satisfactory that has taken place for many months.

## RELIGIOUS.

## METHODIST.

The Welsh Mission Church in Utica, Northern New York Conference, is the only Welsh Methodist Episcopal church in America. It has 115 members.

The next English Wesleyan Conference will meet in London in August next.

The Hon. C. Maclay, of California, has added \$50,000 to his former gift of \$150,000, for the Methodist College to be erected at San Fernando.

A Simpson Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church has just been finished in San Francisco, at a cost of \$40,000.

## CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Lord Bishop of Newfoundland, who has been staying in the city for the past three weeks, has taken much interest in the work of the church. He has preached in most of the churches, and his thoughtful and powerful discourses have been highly appreciated. It is to be hoped that his Lordship's health will soon be entirely restored.

The Rev. Canon O'Meara is now in Yarmouth soliciting subscriptions for the Diocese of Rupertsland. He was fairly successful in Halifax, having obtained sufficient to support one clergyman.

The clergy of the city have been exchanging of late; this is as it should be, good for preachers and hearers alike.

It is rumoured that a clergyman is coming out from Ireland to preach for the congregation of St. Paul's. To such an extent does the system of popular election degrade the ministry.

The Very Rev. Lord Alwyn Compton, Dean of Worcester, has been appointed Bishop of Ely.

The Dean of Chester, Dr. Howson, is dead.

Wm. Gibson Humphry, B. D., prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, and one of the revisers of the authorized version of the New Testament, is dead.

## PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. J. C. Cattanach is to be inducted this evening in St. Andrew's Church. It is proposed to hold a welcome social next week.

The induction of the Rev. Mr. Forbes as pastor of the Presbyterian congregation at West River and Green Hill, Pictou Co., took place on Wednesday last.

It is estimated that the Third Presbyterian church in Chicago, of which the Rev. Dr. Kittredge is the pastor, sustains the largest weekly prayer meeting in America. The lecture room will seat one thousand, and is usually full.

The sixty-two Sunday-Schools connected with the New York Presbytery, increased their membership by 5,049 during the last year, the aggregate number being now 21,050. The largest school is that of North Church, which numbers about 800.

A map is shortly to be published showing the situation of every Presbyterian church in Ireland. The idea is due to the Moderator of the Assembly.

## BAPTIST.

One of the most celebrated converts to Christianity was Lough Fook, a convert of the Southern Baptist Mission at Shanghai, who went to British Guiana as a coolie for the sole purpose of preaching to his countrymen there. Before his death, at Demerara, he had built up a Baptist Church of 200 members, who contributed \$2,000 annually to benevolent objects. The Rev. Dr. Graves says of him: "Thus passed away one of the brightest jewels that Christianity has recovered from the dust heaps of China."

The Baptist Church at Campbelltown, N. B., has extended a call to the Rev. W. C. Vincent, of Rockville Centre, N. Y. He will undertake the duties of pastor next month.

The Rev. A. F. Adams has accepted a call from the First Baptist Church, Yarmouth.

## CATHOLIC.

The Canadian College at Rome will cost \$200,000.

Fr. R. B. Casgrain, of Quebec, has gone to Naples, where he will pass the winter.

A grand reunion of the students of Nicolet College will take place the 24th of May. The day will be most eventful as a statue will be erected in honor of Rev. Thad. Caroué, the famous Superior of the college.

The College of the Propaganda announces that up to November 1st, in the vicariate of Cochin-China, 9 missionaries, 7 native priests, 60 catechists, 200 members of religious orders, and 24,000 Christians were massacred; 200 parishes, 17 orphan asylums and convents were destroyed, and 225 churches burned.

The unprecedented large number of Catholics returned to the British House of Commons, at the late general elections, affords a subject for study. No fewer than eighty-three Catholics have been returned and of these Ireland contributes seventy-nine. England contributes only three, two being Mr. T. P. O'Connor, and Mr. Charles Russell, Q. C. Mr. D. H. MacFarlane, the late member for the county of Carlow, who is elected for Argyllshire, is the first and only Catholic member returned by Scotland since the Reformation.

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[FOR THE CRITIC.]

SONNET.

TO NIGHT.

Hail! sable Queen, enrobed in sober grace,  
 Like bat enshrouded in the twilight grey,  
 Hovering about to seize whatever may  
 A victim fall within his swift embrace.  
 Weary and surfeit from the floral chase;  
 Thy richest odors from the breath of day  
 Effuse about my couch as down I lay  
 My restless limbs and fever covered face;  
 Bring some sweet melody from the convex skies,  
 From regions unexplored, where hollow  
 Illuminates the pure and saintly eyes—  
 Some whisperings of peace and friendliness;  
 And wrap me in thy folds as evening dies,  
 That I may know thee in thy loveliness.

J. W. G.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

"THE LASSIE I LOVE BEST."

(Concluded.)

"You do not speak, Joan," Marion said presently; "do you not think it will be a good thing?"

"I think," Jean said, speaking as steadily as she could, "that a thing is not good unless it is right, and I cannot think it was right of you to accept Will Grantly merely because he was 'so terribly in earnest.'" Besides, she added, her voice trembling a little, "I do not think you realize the blessedness of being loved by such an one as he, or you would not have spoken as you did, of 'not doing so badly.'"

"What a strange little thing you are, Jean," Marion said, her fair face flushing, "but then you never did take things like anyone else."

This was all that passed between them on the subject, and a week later Marion and her aunt were gone.

Months passed, and all went on much as usual with the Middletons. Will Grantly continued coming as he had always done; but the old footing between himself and Jean could never be re-established. Sometimes she wished he would stay away, his coming made the task of forgetting so much harder; and then she shuddered as she thought of what it would be like if he did not come.

Spring came at last. She had met with many repulses, and had shed many tears, but firmly, though gently, she had held her ground; and now, the whole land acknowledged her sway.

It was one morning early in June that Helen received a letter, which she read with so grave a face, that Jean knew at once something unusual had occurred. The letter was from Marion, and in it she informed them that her engagement with Will Grantly was at an end. "I should never have consented to marry him," the letter said; "it was very weak and foolish of me to do so, merely because he wished it so much. I see my mistake now, and feel that it is better for us both that our engagement should end."

Undoubtedly, it was going to be better for Marion, at least from her standpoint; for, in a subsequent letter, she informed them that she had, with the full consent of her aunt, become engaged to a gentleman possessing many good qualities, and a large income.

How this announcement was received by Will, Jean never knew. A week passed before she saw him, and when he came, it was to say good bye. "Business was not very flourishing," he said, "and he meant to try his fortunes in a new field."

After Will Grantly had been absent for some months, he was surprised to find that the heart which he had believed broken past mending, was healing in a most unromantically rapid manner. When nothing but the scar remained, an uncontrollable longing to return home seized him. He was conscious that the memory of a certain pair of brown eyes had much to do with strengthening this longing, and concluded that it must have been Jean for whom he had always cared; but that his head had been turned for a season by the elder sister's beauty. This was no doubt true, in a measure, still, it is probable that his head would have remained turned, had the elder sister remained true.

The business he had undertaken was progressing favorably under his skillful management, and in a few years he would, in all probability, be a wealthy man. If Jean were to come and share that wealth, all well and good; if not, he felt that its acquisition was a matter of indifference to him.

Shortly after arriving at this state of feeling he one day received an unexpected visit from one of his old friends.

They had been talking together for some time, when the latter suddenly remarked:

"By the way, do you know that Tremaine is paying particular attention to that little Middleton girl?"

"Do you mean Jean?"

"Yes, the little dark one, you know."

Yes, Will knew.

"I don't know whether she regards him with favor or not; but for his sake I hope she does as the poor fellow is very far gone indeed."

Will did not echo this wish, and after his friend had left him he sat for a long time thinking of what he had heard. At first he could not take it in at all; it seemed so strange to think that perhaps she might be passing beyond his reach—the little friend—to whom he had been all in all in the old days.

Shortly after this, within a few weeks of the second Christmas since he had left home, he received a letter from his father, speaking of failing health and a wish to see his son.

This was a summons which Will felt he could not disregard.

He had not written of his intended return, and Jean knew nothing of his coming until he stood before her.

"Is it really you Will?" she said, just as she had done on that Christmas Eve two years before, when he had come in so unexpectedly.

He did not kiss her now as he had done then; for it was not a child's face into which he looked so earnestly, and besides he did not know but what that privilege now belonged to another.

She was alone when he came, for Marion had been married for some time and Helen was with her aunt.

Will was glad to find that his supposed rival was absent from home. He felt he would not have endured seeing "that fellow hanging round." Whether "that fellow" had hung round to any purpose or not he could not divine, but decided upon ending the uncertainty as soon as possible.

It was the evening before Christmas, and Mr. Middleton having some writing to do had gone to his study, so Jean sat alone by the parlor fire. She was neither reading nor working, but sat with folded hands thinking of many things. Presently she fell asleep, and upon awakening found that Will Grantly was standing beside her chair looking down at her with an expression which made her suddenly sit up very straight, while she said,— "I'm afraid, since I did not hear you come in, that I have been guilty of napping."

"I'm glad you are awake at last," he said, "I was beginning to think that you meant to entertain me by sleeping all the evening."

After this there was silence between them for some moments, when Will turned to her suddenly and asked:

"Do you know when Tremaine intends returning?"

Jean replied in the negative, coloring slightly as she did so.

"Will you forgive me," he continued, "when I ask if your unkindness had anything to do with his departure?"

"I think he had no choice about going, anyway," she answered, unconsciously committing herself.

"Thank you for the 'anyway,'" Will said.

After a few moments he turned to her again.

"Jean," he said, "where Tremaine has failed may I hope to succeed?"

Jean made no verbal answer, but—

"She had no heart to say him na;  
 At length she blushed a sweet consent  
 And love was aye between them twa."

S. E. R. M.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

HON. EDWARD BLAKE AND HON. J. S. D. THOMPSON.

Mr. Blake is undoubtedly one of the ablest lawyers in the Dominion. His ability, his high scholarship, and his eloquence, combine to render him one of the foremost public men of America. Yet, to judge from the epithets applied to him by some Conservative journals, we might suppose him one of the most feeble, most worthless, and most infamous of men, a supposition which would be very far indeed from the truth. Several of these party papers have, time and again, accused him of being entirely destitute of all commendable sentiments of patriotism, and of being irremediably prone to disparage in every possible way the circumstances, advantages, and prospects of our common country. Whether or not, any, or all of them, believed this grave accusation, I have no means of knowing; but that Mr. Blake recently delivered before a select and distinguished audience, in the "Athens of Britain," an able and elegant speech—one of the most patriotic that ever fell from the lips of a Canadian—and that up to this time, it has not even been referred to by some so-called Liberal-Conservative organs, are facts which I do know, and which cannot be disputed.

Some journals seemingly believe that they are defending the N. P., when they call Mr. Blake the "leader of the Rebel party." This charge is based on what? On Mr. B.'s actions or expressed leanings? Not at all! It rests on the unwarranted supposition that he will make common cause with the whiners over the fate of the crank-rebel, Louis Riou! He never will.

I do not say that all belonging to the Liberal-Conservative party have been so maliciously unfair. Most of them, I believe, are too sensible to say or to believe such rubbish. I speak only of extreme partisans, of whom each party has too many.

With equal injustice has Mr. Thompson been dealt with by some of his political opponents. Before his entrance into public life, in 1877, although he was very well known, being *facile princeps* among the best lawyers of the Lower Provinces, nothing appeared in reference to him in the public prints but what reflected credit upon him as a professional man, and as a man of honor. When it became known that he had consented, after several pressing invitations, to take a place in the arena of politics, as a Liberal-Conservative, men of the opposite party—not, however, without some honorable exceptions—began to abuse him in a manner that would not be unworthy of the old fish-retailers of Billingsgate, and that provoked Antigonish County to elect him to the House of Assembly by a majority of 571. This unscrupulous and unmerited abuse continued until July, 1882, when the honorable gentleman was appointed to the Supreme Court Bench. Leading barristers in all parts of the Province expressed their cordial approbation of his appointment. Then, probably, thinking his return to political life a most unlike contingency, and, therefore, having no further motive for continuing to do him injustice, some of his whilom bitterest opponents commended his elevation to the Bench, and lauded him to the skies as a gentleman of transcendent ability and unimpeachable character.

From the summer of 1882 to the autumn of 1885. Judge Thompson continued to win golden opinions from all with whom he came in contact. During that period more than one of those that had opposed him in politics referred to him as "a light under a bushel," which implied that the discharge of judicial duties did not afford ample scope for the exercise of his uncommon gifts.

A few months ago, Mr. Thompson, at the urgent and repeated solicitation of many friends, consented to resign his judgeship, and to enter the Canadian Commons, as head of one of the most important departments of the public service—the Department of Justice—a position for which his whole previous training tended to fit him. Then, presto!—at once began a disparagement of almost every quality that entitled him to the respect and confidence of his fellows, and this by some of the men who, in July, 1882, indulged in fulsome praise of him, and congratulated the Bench on his elevation thereto.

It is the honest opinion of the writer, that the journalist or electioneering agent that acts inconsistently and unfairly towards a gentleman of the ability and worth of the present Minister of Justice, would not hesitate to act unfairly and improperly towards any man in the Dominion to whom he happened to be for the time politically opposed. Untrammelled by party ties myself, I think I have a right to give such an opinion. Nor do I hold it without reason. By numbers of men competent to judge him, the present Minister of Justice is regarded as one of the finest jurists in the whole country. I feel that I am quite within bounds when I say that he is one of the most scholarly, and most effective speakers that this Province (perhaps I might say, any Province of the Dominion) has ever produced. His possession of a magnificent legal mind is beyond question; his integrity, candid honesty of purpose, and high character, are above suspicion; his qualifications in every respect for his onerous position far beyond cavil. If any public man deserves a tribute of respect from his every opponent, he is emphatically one. Yet the fiend of party would misrepresent and nullify him without scruple and without stint, because he happens to be in active sympathy with the political party, whose policy seems to him the best suited to the requirements of the Dominion. Ah, Party! what things are done and said in thy name! "Fie on thee—fie, fie!"

SANTOR RESARTUS, JR.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

## RAMBLING NOTES IN BURMAH.

(CONTINUED).

But first a word regarding the climate. The day we landed in Rangoon was damp and hot, a trying combination peculiar to these parts, and very unpleasant after the hot, but dry atmosphere of Madras.

With a tropical heat, the rainfall equals 200 inches per annum in some districts. To this excessive rainfall, and heat combined, are due the luxuriant vegetation, the abundant rice-crop, and the wonderful development of trees and flowering plants. To them also are due the fivers which make the jungles so unhealthy, and that mental and bodily torpor which betray the European long resident in the country. One can stand the dry, hot air of a Turkish bath, with the thermometer up to 160 degrees, for hours; but a short stay in a Russian bath, where we have heat and steam combined, becomes very unpleasant; and in Burmah, we are in a perpetual steam-bath.

The dampness in the air was such, during the few months I spent in Rangoon, that pictures would tumble out of their frames on the walls, the glue dissolving in it; boots and saddlery would become mildewed in a single night; and to keep one's wearing apparel in good order, it was necessary to dry it every evening on a wicker-work frame suspended over a brazier of charcoal. The houses are well raised from the ground on piles or pillars of stone, and are of the same pattern as the Indian bungalows,—one-storied wooden buildings, with sloping roof, venetian windows, and broad verandahs; but few of them are tight enough to keep out the ceaseless rain at this season, and I spent my first night in bed under an umbrella and water-proof. The umbrella is a necessary part of one's outfit; and prettily painted, as it usually is, the Burmese umbrella is ornamental as well as useful. To have an umbrella carried above one by a servant, when taking one's walks abroad, is a sign of the greatest dignity. It used to amuse me to see the man I subsequently lived with, late a sub. in the R. A., then Assistant Magistrate of Rangoon, gravely strutting along the streets, followed by a half-naked Burman, holding a gaudy umbrella over his head. "Lord of all umbrella-bearing nations" is one of the titles of His Majesty of Ava; and a white one may be borne by none but royalty in his dominions. The umbrella is also one of the sacred insignia of the Burman's religion. We find the pagodas surmounted by them, and one has been lately placed on the summit of the Shoooy Dagoon, costing many thousand rupees. The climate is drier, however, and pleasanter in Upper Burmah.

The country is rich in vegetable products, thanks to this excessive heat and moisture. Rice, tobacco, cotton, and indigo are cultivated, besides the fruits I have mentioned. There are vast forests of pine and teak-wood, much sought after formerly by Nova Scotian ship-builders, but the rapidity of growth is what is most striking. What we consider trees here spring to a height of four and five feet in a night, and the thickness and over-growth of the jungle makes travel, except by the water highways, almost an impossibility. Apropos of the rapidity of tree-growth, they tell you what would seem like a *crax* to any but an Eastern traveller—one gets so used to marvels in these parts.

It used to be the custom in Burmah to execute criminals by strapping them naked across the stump of one of these fast-growing trees, which had been cut down to the ground and sharpened for the purpose. His hands and feet were firmly bound to other stumps in front of and behind him. In the course of one night the tree would grow through his body, and in

the morning be found flourishing in the air above him. I regret to say this anecdote has heretofore promoted such symptoms of derision as have provoked me at the time, from relating more of my Eastern experiences.

The effect of such a climate upon Europeans is, in the long run, very detrious. Though liver disease is not so prevalent as in some parts of India, diarrhoea and dysentery are common; and when a man runs down with such complaints here, he cannot pick up again without leaving the country. Its effects upon the nervous system are particularly marked. Those who have resided here long are blanched, languid, and tremulous. A prolonged sojourn may even lead to softening of the brain, the first symptom of which is supposed to be a liking for Burmah.

Horses, and elephants, too, succumb to the influences of this climate. Imported horses develop suddenly a form of spinal disease, (stroke of the wind they call it), which renders them paralyzed in the hind limbs, and, of course, useless. The deaths among the elephants (largely used by the Commissariat for transport and other purposes), have several times caused great expense and alarm to the Government.

*For contra*, in this atmosphere the insect plague is at its greatest development. The sanguinary mosquito infests the low land day and night, makes one's life a burden. Mosquito netting is *de rigueur*, and cane-bottomed chairs, though cool, are soon voted a nuisance. At meal times, a swarm of white ants descend upon the table, drop their wings, and crawl about serenely. Now a black beetle whisks, buzzing, across our face; or a green bug, abhorrent to smell and taste, lands in our soup, and spoils our mousing for that evening. In the rafters crawls the house snake; and lizards of all hues and sizes chivvay each other across the ceiling. To reach one's home at night is a journey of some danger. One must have a "boy," with lantern and stick, to frighten from one's path the more harmful reptiles; and it is not without a careful over-hauling of the bed clothes that one finally seeks the arms of Morpheus.

(To be continued.)

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

## THE RIEL FEVER ABATING IN QUEBEC.

A few weeks ago, at a large public meeting in Montreal, Mr. Mercier called Riel a martyr, and even compared him to Christ. He said at the same time that in thus characterizing Riel, he was voicing the sentiments of a million and a half of people. Of the number of intelligent men in Quebec that entertain such sentiments, I have no exact idea; but I have good reason for believing that it is far less than was at one time supposed.

Several gentlemen of good standing in Montreal attended the "Riel Indignation" meetings, and were credited with using very harsh language in speaking of the Dominion Government, and of their English-speaking fellow-citizens. Some of these speakers were apparently ready—yea, anxious to go into rebellion unless "vengeance" should be wreaked upon the men that permitted the law to take its course towards Riel; but they are now giving people to understand that they are very differently disposed. More than one of them has been manly enough to declare it impossible for a Roman Catholic to hold, consistently with the teaching of the Church, that the rebel-leader who incited to rapine and murder was not guilty of a heinous crime. They explain that their disapproval of the carrying out of the last penalty upon Riel was caused by fear that the result of the execution would be to perpetuate the spirit of discord and insurrection in the North-West.

Six weeks ago, Mr. Tarte, the clever and versatile editor of *Minerve*, was commonly believed to be one of the most uncompromising of the agitator for vengeance. This gentleman has lately published a letter in which he candidly acknowledges that Riel was guilty of some of the gravest offences known to the law, that a fair trial was given him, that he was deserving, morally and legally, of the sentence upon him passed. So much does he manfully avow; but says it has been his opinion that it was not *advisable* to permit the sentence of death to be carried out.

For the "National Party" that was intended to be independent of Grits and Tories, and to be devoted exclusively to the promotion of French-Canadian interests, Mr. Tarte has no sympathy. He recognizes that "it has been organized and encouraged by a few self-seeking politicians in what they conceived to be their own interest," and that it does not represent the feelings or the interests of the people of Quebec. The following extracts from his letter are not ambiguous:—

"I have, without any restriction whatever, condemned Riel's conduct for having headed an armed movement against the authority of the Dominion:

"I have never hesitated to declare, in the paper of which I am the editor, that he was guilty of high treason;

"I have repeatedly protested against the idea of making a hero of that agitator;

"I have refused to proclaim that the French Canadian ministers who claimed their portfolios in Sir John A. McDonald's cabinet were infamous.

"One may respect those who entertain the view that the extreme penalty should not have been carried out upon Riel, but for those who endeavor to make a national question and to form a national party out of his execution, there can be no feeling of sympathy."

If I am not misinformed the present attitude of twelve or thirteen of the French-Canadian M. P.'s who became disaffected with their party because of Riel's execution, is exactly the same as that of Mr. Tarte.

Bishop Duhamel, Bishop Langlois, Father Dowd, Archbishop Taschereau, and many more of the clergy of Quebec, have publicly spoken upon this matter, and all have emphatically condemned, as *un* Catholic, the conduct of those who by their laudation of law-breakers encourage



resistance to lawful authority. This is not surprising. The same is the substance of a paragraph in the latest encyclical of Pope Leo. XIII. The Pope expressly declares it to be the teaching of the Church that promoters of tumults, of seditions, and, in general, of resistance to authority, are guilty of a most heinous offence against the divine law. Specially applicable are his words to a man that promoted pillage, outrages and murder.

In view of the facts above cited, I believe I am justified in predicting that the "National Party" of Mr. Mercier will not receive the support of the intelligent French-Canadian people. CLERICUS.

## THE FRENCH FISHERY QUESTION IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. II.

In reference to the conclusion of my former paper, proposing to adduce some of the various authorities, treaties, and documents which confirm the conclusions therein expressed, I may say that the following list embraces a summary of all the *Treaties, Declarations, Acts of Parliament, Conventions, and Decrees*, ever made and entered into by Great Britain and France in relation to the Newfoundland fisheries, viz.:

- Treaty of Utrecht, 15th April, 1713.
- Treaty of Paris, 10th February, 1763.
- Treaty of Versailles, 3rd September, 1783.
- British Declaration, 3rd September, 1783.
- (This latter Declaration expired with the Treaty of 1783, which was annulled by the war of 1793).
- Act of Parliament, 28, Geo. III, cap. 35 1788. (Also expired for reason as above).
- The Treaty of Amiens, Art. 15, 1802. (Merely confirms Treaty of Versailles).
- Definitive Treaty of Peace, Art. 13, 30th May, 1814. (Confirmed by Art. II of the Definitive Treaty of 29th November, 1815)
- Act of Parliament, 5, Geo. IV., cap. 51, 1824 (Expired 31st December, 1834).
- Convention, 4th April, 1857. (Not confirmed by Newfoundland Government).
- Decree (France) 4th April, 1857. (Relates only to above Convention).
- Act of Parliament, 2 and 3, Wm. IV., cap. 79 1832. (Expired 31st December, 1834).\*

So that in the history of British Imperial legislation in connection with the Newfoundland fisheries, there are now only in force:—

1. The Treaty of Utrecht, 1713.
2. The Treaty of Paris, 1763
3. The Treaty of Versailles, 1783.
4. Definitive Treaty of Peace, Art. xiii, 1814.

As it might prove cumbersome to the scope of these papers to give all of the above documents here in full, (though they are themselves, considering the importance of the subject, extremely brief, and would serve as models for more modern legislation), I refer readers, so desiring, to the translated extracts of these treaties in the official report on the whole subject as referred to in the preceding number of these papers.

I shall, however, in justification of the conclusions stated in paper No. I, have occasion to quote some few paragraphs from these Treaties, etc., which form the basis of the whole of this perennially troublesome question with France.

In Article xiii of the Treaty of Utrecht (1713), after reciting that Newfoundland, "shall from this time forward belong of right wholly to Great Britain," it is stated that, while neither the King of France, "his heirs and successors, nor any of their subjects, at any time hereafter," shall lay claim to any right to any part of Newfoundland, "it shall be allowed to the subjects of France to catch fish, etc.," on a certain portion of the shores of the Island, "on condition that the subjects of France do not exercise the said fishing but at a distance of three leagues from all the coasts of Great Britain, etc.," which of course includes those of Newfoundland.

These two latter quotations being taken from Art. V. of the Treaty of Paris, it might be well, considering that these treaties are still binding, in order to show the steadily growing encroachments of France in these quarters, to quote Art. VI, which follows in the same Treaty.

"The King of Great Britain cedes the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon in full right to His Most Christian Majesty, to serve as a shelter to the French fishermen; and his said Most Christian Majesty engages not to fortify the said Islands; to erect no buildings upon them, but merely for the convenience of the fishery; and to keep upon them a guard of fifty men only for the police."

His Most Christian Majesty, in the Treaty of Utrecht, (1713), refers to Louis XVI., *Le Grand Monarque*; in the Treaty of Paris, (1763), to his great grandson, Louis XV., *le Bien Aime*; and in the Treaty of Versailles, (1783), to Louis XVI., grandson of preceding King and the unfortunate monarch who, on the 21st January, 1793, regaled the guillotine as a royal road of exit from the loyalty of his Most Christian Subjects.

With the great Napoleon intervening, the Definitive Treaty of Peace, (1814), was signed under the regime of his Most Christian Majesty, Louis XVIII, son of Louis, dauphin, son of Louis XV.

Though from 1713 to the time of writing, the successors of His Most Christian Majesty have not always occupied the throne in France; and though, as at present, there is, as there had previously been under the two Napoleons, no throne in France to occupy, the policy of *La Grande Nation*

\*In the prosecution of these researches the writer was deeply indebted to His Grace the Duke of Manchester, President Royal Colonial Institute, the late Lord Tentarden, Under Secretary Foreign Office, Sir Edward Hertslet, Librarian, ditto, and Mr. Jones, late Chief Librarian, British Museum.

towards the violation of all previous treaties in regard to the fisheries of Newfoundland has been similar and persistent; reminding one of the brilliant witicism of an eminent writer of that country in giving the following inscription for a new public edifice in Paris: —al; —al; —al; the blanks to be filled up to read *Royal, Imperial, or National*, as the occasion or form of government should require.

In a subsequent number I propose to resume the subject with Art. XIII. of the Definitive Treaty between Great Britain and France, signed at Paris, the 30th May, 1814.

MILANION.

## EVENTS AND COMMENTS.

The "Irish Question" is now the all-absorbing topic in England. Parnell may yet be the "Moses" that is to lead the children of the "Emerald Isle" to that freedom to which they have so long aspired. England, Ireland and Scotland, each stand on an equal footing in requiring local self-government. "Community Independence," with the preservation of the unity of the Empire, is a problem which the Statesmen of the British Parliament are now called upon to deal with. Ireland has long been a source of weakness and trouble to England—in fact from the days of her earliest history down to the present day. Ireland has been the scene of misery, violence, bloodshed, and disunion. These troubles might have been mitigated long ago if she had not been held almost as a conquered country after each spasmodic effort made by her people to better their form of government. The British Constitution is a compound of Monarchy, Aristocracy, and Democracy. This form of government has served for the development of one of the greatest Empires the world has ever seen; and it is now about to pass through a political revolution that must shake it from centre to circumference. Every colony and dependency of the Crown is interested in the results of the contest in the present British Parliament. If Lord Salisbury's government, with the aid of Parnell, would concede to Ireland a Home Rule Government, with certain restrictions, it would stamp his name as one of the greatest statesmen of the age. It is not probable, however, that he will appropriate the "grand old man's" scheme to conciliate Ireland as Dr. Tupper did Mr. Howe's, in the Canadian Act of Confederation.

In this connection I may remark that Canada and Australia have their local parliaments, and notwithstanding an occasional rebellion in Canada—with the United States bordering on one side and the Atlantic ocean intervening—yet the loyalty of the British Americans has had sufficient force to preserve the closest and most friendly relations between England and Canada. Why is this? because the Canadian Provinces are entrusted with the right of local self-government. The rights of an Englishman, which neither time nor clime can diminish, are certainly as dear to an Irishman as an Englishman. Then why not trust Ireland with a local parliament, which might in the course of events be as ably represented in the British Cabinet as Canada is by her present High Commissioner. Every man who owes allegiance to her Sovereign Majesty, Queen Victoria, is bound to respect the British Constitution, whether he is an Irishman or not. He cannot avoid the majesty of its tribunal erected for the decision of facts before a jury. We are not the servants but the subjects of the Constitution. This is the distinguishing feature (since the days of *Magna Charta*) of English liberty. Louis Riel could not escape the penalty of the law when a jury of his peers pronounced him guilty of treason, bloodshed, and murder. Neither Her Majesty, nor her Viceroy, in his case had the power to controvert the majesty of the law under the British Constitution. Then why not entrust Ireland with a Home Parliament? The vindication of law and order could certainly be left with a people who have been a part and parcel of the English Realm for over eight centuries. If it can be shown that the Irish people are incapable of self-government, like the Negroes of the United States, then it will be time for Mr. Parnell to retire from public life, "throw up the sponge," and leave the sons of Erin to their fall; but as this is not the case he will hardly do so. He will hold the balance of power in the House of Commons in his hands, and he is not likely to lose his chance for obtaining a reasonable "Bill of Rights" for Ireland, after such a long and hard fought battle. The opponents of "local self-government" for Ireland should bear in mind that neither Gladstone, Salisbury, nor Parnell, can control the advances that are being made in civilization. Their people, as they become more and more educated, will continue to march on with their banner of Liberty, and the right of self-government under the aegis of the British Constitution, until the Colonies of the English-speaking race, united to the parent State, will be the controlling power among all the nations of the earth.

VETERAN.

## THEEBAW'S RECENT PROCLAMATION.

"To all town and village Thuggies, heads of cavalry, heads of the Daings, shield-bearers, heads of jails, heads of gold and silver revenues, mine-workers, settlement officers, heads of forests, and to all loyal subjects and inhabitants of the royal Empire:—These heretics, the English Kullahs (barbarians), having most harshly made demands calculated to bring about the impairment and destruction of our religion, the violation of our national traditions and customs, and the degradation of our race, are making a show and preparation, as if about to wage war with our State. They have been replied to in conformity with the usages of great nations, and in words which are just and regular. If, notwithstanding, these heretic Kullahs should come, and in any way attempt to molest or disturb the State; his Majesty, who is watchful that the interests of our religion and our State

shall not suffer, will himself march forth with his generals, captains, and lieutenants, with large forces of infantry, artillery, elephanterie, and cavalry, by land and by water, and with the might of his army will efface those heretics (Kullahs) and conquer and annex their country. All loyal subjects, the people of the country, are enjoined that they are not to be alarmed or disturbed on account of the hostility of these heretic Kullahs; they are not to avoid them by quitting the country; they are to continue to carry on their occupations as usual in a peaceful and orderly manner; the local officials are to be watchful, each in his own town or village, that it is free from thefts, dacoity, and other crimes. The royal troops to be sent forth will not be collected and banded together as formerly by forcibly pressing into service all such as can be obtained; but the royal troops who are now already banded into regiments in Mandalay will be sent forth to attack, destroy and annex. The local officials shall not forcibly impress into service any one who may not wish to serve. To uphold the religion, to uphold the national honor, to uphold the country's interests will bring about three-fold good—the good of our religion, the good of our master, and the good of ourselves—and will gain for us the important result of placing us in the path to the celestial regions and to Nibban Nirvana. Whoever, therefore, is willing to join and serve zealously will be assisted by his Majesty with royal rewards and royal money, and be made to serve in the capacity for which he may be fit. Local officials are to make inquiries for volunteers and others who may wish to serve, and are to submit lists of them to their respective provincial governments."

By order of the Ministers of the Illudaw (names follow) on the 7th November, 1885. Burmese date recorded by the Wetmasut Wundaukdaw, issued by Secretary Maha Mindin Minhla Sothn.—*Statesman*.

THE HYDE ESTATE.

No. Editor:

Sir,—Will you allow me space in your journal to correct some misleading statements which appeared in an article published in the *Montreal Gazette*, and republished in the *Halifax Mail*, of the 11th January.

I beg to inform the writer of that article that he has been misinformed respecting the Hyde Estate. I am in a position to prove that there is in the English Court of Chancery, a Hyde Estate, in which the Nova Scotian heirs are interested to the extent of \$1,000,000. Without leaving my office in Halifax I have succeeded in obtaining a certificate of the birth, baptism, and pedigree of Hyde, and have likewise received from the war office a certificate of his demise. I have so far failed in obtaining the one essential document which would make our case complete, and that is the marriage certificate of our English ancestors.

I have received many letters from parishioners, but have not, as yet, obtained any clue that would in any way prevent the heirs from establishing their claim to the Hyde estate. I trust the *Montreal Gazette* will have the fairness to publish the above.

THOMAS A. JAMES.

FOR THE SORAP BOOK.—Flowers may be kept very fresh over night if they are excluded entirely from the air. To do this, wet them thoroughly, put in a damp box, and cover with wet raw cotton or wet newspaper, then place in a cool spot.

Flowers kept in a room should be watered with tepid water. Very cold water is apt to freeze the roots.

Cream cures sunburn on some complexions, lemon juice is best on others, and cold water suits others still better.

Pain spots may be removed from any kind of clothing by saturating with equal parts of turpentine and spirits of ammonia.

When one has had a fever, and the hair is falling off, take a teacup of sage, steep it in a quart of soft water, strain it off into a tight bottle. Sponge the head with the tea frequently, wetting the roots of the hair.

Ivory that has become yellow may be restored to its original whiteness by bleaching in binoxide of hydrogen. The ivory should be exposed to strong sunlight under a glass covering.

One of the best ways to cure a sore throat is as follows: Wring a cloth out of salt and cold water, and keeping it quite wet bind tightly about the neck. Cover this with a dry cloth. It is best to use this remedy in the night.

COMMERCIAL.

FISH.—The fish trade for the past week has shown no improvement on the preceding ones. No sales are being made and there is no inquiry for any kind of fish. There are none of any kind arriving from the coast. Any prices that might be quoted would be nominal. We do not hear of any improvement in the British or Foreign West India markets.

Advices from the Boston fish markets up to 8th inst., are as follows. No change can be noticed in the fish trade. We notice no movement worthy of mention in any kind of fish. The same cargoes of codfish are lying at the dock now that have been lying there for the past three to eight weeks. Sales have been so few the past week that we do not feel justified in altering our quotations. We note a sale to-day of lot Nova Scotia dry shore codfish, at \$3.50 per qtl.

Below will be found a comparative statement of the imports for the past four years, for week ending January 8:

1886	1885	1884	1883
213 Bbls.	209 Bbls.	1430 Bbls.	935 Bbls.

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.	
Cut Leaf	8 to 8½
Granulated	7 to 7½
Circle A	6½ to 6¾
Extra C	5½ to 6
Yellow C	5½ to 6
Yellows	5½ to 5¾
TEA.	
Congou, Common	17 to 19
" Fair	20 to 23
" Good	25 to 29
" Choice	31 to 33
" Extra Choice	35 to 39
Oolong—Choice	37 to 39
MOJASSER.	
Barbadoes	30 to 32
Demerara	30 to 35
Diamond N.	43
SOAPS.	
Ivory bar, 1 lb, 2 lb and 3 lb	6½
Erasive	6
Dominion	6
Surprise	5½
Flitz	5½
Extra Pale, 1 or 5 lb	6
"Linen Towel" for 30 bars, and 30 towels	6.00
Canada	4
Imperial	4
No 1 Family	4
Herm	3½
Brant	3
Brown	2
Toilet 15 to 60c. per doz.	
CANDLES, 6s and 8s.	11½
Do., Paraffine	19 to 20c
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread	2 60 to 2 90
Boston and Thin Family	6½ to 7½
Soda	6 to 7
Do. in lb boxes, 50 to case	7
Fancy	8 to 15
CONFECTIONERY.	
Assorted in 30 lb Pails	12
Royal Mixture	11 to 20
Lizings	12 to 15
1 cent goods 141 in a box	95 to 1 10
Toys per hundred	65 to 75
Clear Candy Toys	18
Brooms	1.60 to 3.25
Starch, Blue and White	7
" Lily White	9
Prepared Corn	9
BUTTER.	
Canadian	16 to 20
N. S.	15 to 20
CHICKEN	9 to 10
EGGS	21
Tobacco—Black	39 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

FLOUR,	
Patent high grades	5.25 to 5.50
" mediums	4.75 to 5.00
Superior Extra	4.50 to 4.80
Lower grades	3.50 to 4.45
Oatmeal	4.50 to 5.00
Corn Meal—Halfax ground	3.00 to 3.25
" —Imported	2.90 to 3.00
Bran per ton—Wheat	20.00 to 22.00
" —Corn	18.00 to 20.00
Shorts	22.00 to 24.00
Middlings	25.00 to 28.00
Cracked Corn	29.00 to 30.00
" Oats	25.00 to 30.00
" Barley	34.00
Pea Meal per bbl.	3.75
Feed Flour	3.25 to 3.50
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs	42 to 45
Barley " of 48 "	75 to 80
Peas " of 60 "	1.10
Corn " of 60 "	86 to 85
Hay per ton	14.00 to 15.00
Straw "	9.00 to 10.00

BREADSTUFFS.

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

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.	
Beef, Am Ex Mess, duty paid	13.00 to 13.20
" Am. Plate	13.50 to 14.00
Pork, Mess, American	15.50 to 16.00
" American, clear	15.00 to 15.50
" P. E. 1 Mess	13.50 to 14.00
" P. E. 1 Thin Mess	12.00 to 12.50
" Prime Mess	10.50 to 11.00
Lard, Tubs and Pails	11 to 12
" Cases	12 to 12½
Hams, P. E. 1	12 to 13c
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef	\$2.20 per bbl.
Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am Ex Mess, duty paid	13.00 to 13.20
" Am. Plate	13.50 to 14.00
Pork, Mess, American	15.50 to 16.00
" American, clear	15.00 to 15.50
" P. E. 1 Mess	13.50 to 14.00
" P. E. 1 Thin Mess	12.00 to 12.50
" Prime Mess	10.50 to 11.00
Lard, Tubs and Pails	11 to 12
" Cases	12 to 12½
Hams, P. E. 1	12 to 13c
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef	\$2.20 per bbl.
Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound	20
" unwashed	15
Green Hides—Ox, inspected, No 1	7½
" Cow	7
Salted Hides—Ox in Lots, No 1	7½
" Cow	7½
Calf Skin	8 to 10
" Deacons, each	30 to 35
Woolskins	25 to 65

The above quotations are furnished by WM. F. FOSTER, dealer in Wool and Hides, Connors' Wharf.

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No 1, per m.	25.00 to 28 0
" Merchantable, do do	14.00 to 17.00
" No 2 do	10.00 to 12 00
" Small, per m.	8.00 to 14 00
Spruce, dimension good, per m.	9 50 to 10 00
" Merchantable, do do	8 00 to 9 00
" Small, do do	6 50 to 7 05
Hemlock, merchantable	7 00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine	3 00 to 3 50
" No 2, do do	1 00 to 1 25
" spruce, No 1	1 10 to 1 30
Laths, per m	1 20
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	40 to 50
Turkeys, per pound	11 to 13
Geese, each	65 to 70
Ducks, per pair	70 to 80

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK.

Steers, best quality, per lb.	4.50 to 5
Oxen	3½ to 4
Fat Steers, Heifers light weights	3 to 3½
Wethers, best quality, per lb.	3½
Lambs, (70 lbs. and upwards)	3½

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

The above quotations are corrected by Mackintosh & Co., Jericho Warehouse.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

Prices nominal. No arrivals. No sales.	
MACKEREL	
Extra	10 50 to 11.00
No. 1	9.75 to 10.00
No. 2 large	5.75 to 6.00
No. 2	3.25 to 3.50
No. 3 large	3.00 to 3.50
No 3	3.00
Small	1.00
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore, July. No sales	2.75 to 3.00
August and Sept	2.25 to 2 50
No. 1 Round Shore, Scarce	2.30 to 2 40
No. 1, Labrador	none
" "	2 75
ALBIES	
Hard Shore toqual	2.25 to 2.50
Bank	1 90 to 2 00
Bay	none
SALMON, No 1	none
No 2	none
No 3	none
HADDOCK	1.90 to 2.00
HAKE	1 75
CUSK	none
POILOCK	none
FISH OILS.	
Cod A.	.35 to .36
Dog A.	.25 to .29
Pale Seal	none
HAKE SOUNDS	45 to 50c per lb.

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

APPLES, No 1, per bbl.	2 00 to 2 75
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new)	6.00 to 6.50
" case, Valencia	6.75 to 6.80
Lemons, per box	4.00 to 5.50
Cocoanuts, per 100	4.50 to 5.50
Onions, (barrels) per lb.	2½c to 2¾c
Grapes, Almeria, kegs	6.50 to 7.00
Foxberries, per bbl.	3 60 to 3 85
Cranberries	6.00 to 6.50
Figs, 1 lb bxs.	16 to 18c
Dates, layer	6½ to 7c

The above quotations are furnished by C. H. Harvey, 10 & 12 Sackville St.

## A MAN OF HIS WORD.

(Continued.)

"I quite understand what you mean, and I am sure you would never think of exacting the outrageous terms that these harpies insist upon. It is much more agreeable to owe money to a—a—" Lord Grinstead was going to say "a gentleman," but the word somehow stuck in his throat, and he substituted "an honest and upright man, like yourself, than to some rascally Jew. Now what should you say to five per cent? It's a deuce of a lot of money, but I think I can manage to raise it, and pay you back half yearly, if I have anything like decent luck."

Mr. Hobday jingled the half-crowns which he always kept for that purpose in his trousers' pockets, and laughed. "I shouldn't consider that a very profitable investment, Lord Grinstead," he said. "Sorry to disappoint you, but I can't come to terms. Fifty per cent. wouldn't tempt me."

"That seems a pity," observed Lord Grinstead. "No doubt you are the best judge of your own course of action; but what it is to be is a mystery to me, I confess. I have a few horses in training—not one of them worth his keep—and there are some odds and ends in my rooms in town; you will hardly see your money back out of that. Besides, I am afraid you will not find yourself the sole creditor."

"It would be the same thing to me if there were a hundred thousand creditors," said Mr. Hobday.

"Well, there are not quite so many as that, but supposing that you were the only one, you would still be a heavy loser if you sold me up. I don't understand what you are driving at. You think, perhaps, that my father would pay my debts rather than have a public scandal, and that he is the kind of a man to do it, even if it cost him his last farthing. I agree with you; he is all that. But, unfortunately, it is doubtful whether he could by any possibility pay. Between ourselves, he is pretty hard up."

"I am aware of it," replied Mr. Hobday.

"Oh, you are? I fancied you must be. Then I presume you wish to make some—some—"

"Bargain," said Mr. Hobday. "Don't be afraid of calling things by their names."

"And what is this bargain, if I may ask?"

"Ah, that's another thing," answered Mr. Hobday, who was now enjoying himself very much. "I didn't say I had any special proposal to make. Indeed, I think the first proposal ought to come from you. Come, let's hear your side of the case. What are you prepared to offer me in exchange for twenty thousand pounds' worth of your promises to pay?"

Lord Grinstead smiled amiably. "Well," he said, "I've been thinking about it, and I am ready to offer you the only possession of any value that remains to me—myself. I have heard all about your charming daughter and my brother Egbert, Mr. Hobday, and I quite understand your conduct with regard to that affair. Good fellow, Egbert; but not good enough. Only a younger son, and no prospects whatever. I think you were perfectly right in refusing him. But I need hardly point out to you that my position is very different from his. I can make your daughter a viscountess at once, and a countess eventually, I can take her into the best society, and all that sort of thing; and though I am rather short of cash just now, I shall have large estates one of these days. Therefore, I think I may say without vanity that I am well worth the price at which I put myself up."

"Oh," said Mr. Hobday, "that's your offer, oh? You'll consent to take my daughter and her fortune without having so much as seen her?"

Lord Grinstead nodded. "My not having been fortunate enough to see the young lady is a matter of no consequence," he answered. "I don't want to marry at all. For many reasons, with which I need not trouble you, marriage will be a horrid bore to me; but I would just as soon marry Miss Hobday as anybody else. Needs must, you know, when the devil drives."

"Lord Grinstead," said Mr. Hobday, "the devil may drive you to his own home if he likes; but he won't drive you into mine. There are several ways in which you can leave this room. You can walk out of the door, you can be chucked out of the window, or you can climb up the chimney. Take your choice. Only don't be too long about it, because I'm a powerful man for my years, and you don't look as if you could show fight."

Thus a second member of the Denne family was ignominiously ejected from Sheldon Park, whose owner must now feel that he had sufficiently asserted his independence. Yet it was in no triumphant mood that Mr. Hobday set out, shortly afterwards, to call on his friend Staveley, and to report what had occurred. The calm impudence of Lord Grinstead did not make him as indignant as he wished to be. He tried to work himself up into a rage, and failed. After all, he had no right to resent an insult—if it ought to be considered as such—which he had brought upon himself, and which had been only the response to his own invitation. The sense of having the Dennes in his power was beginning to lose its charm for him. He did not really wish to ruin them, and indeed had no definite intention with regard to them at all. Perhaps it was in some measure to supply this want that he decided to pay a visit to his neighbor. Staveley might possibly help him by suggesting some line of conduct, and thus providing him with a reason for adopting its opposite.

"You see," he explained, when he had been admitted into the comfortable library at the Grange, and had made his state of mind much clearer to his host than he imagined—"you see, I haven't any particular grudge against these people. I don't know that I want to do 'em an injury—rather the other way, if anything. But what am I to do? I hold these acceptances—"

"Which nothing in the world compelled you to purchase," observed Staveley, parenthetically.

"Eh?—no; I wasn't obliged to buy them certainly, but I had my reasons. When I first came down here I had some little rubs with Lord Rye's agent, and I saw that there'd be no peace and comfort for me if I allowed his lordship to ride over me roughshod. So I got those papers into my hands. I haven't made any use of 'em, though. I said to myself, 'I owe this Denne family a good turn, and I'll pay my debt; but I'm a man of business, and I don't see that I'm to hand 'em over £20,000. My debt ain't quite up to that figure.' Well; you know what I did. I went to Lord Rye and made overtures to him, which he chose to throw back in my teeth. 'Do your worst,' says he. Lord Rye's an old fool, and if I took him at his word he'd be rightly served. But then, don't you see—" Here Mr. Hobday paused and rubbed his large red ear violently.

"I think I understand," said Staveley. "You are not supposed to show much generosity to the Dennes—"

"Why the dickens should I?" interpolated Mr. Hobday.

"I know of no reason why you should. But although you don't want to be generous, you would like to be just, and to discharge what you consider to be a debt; and you can't see any other way of doing that than to tear up Lord Grinstead's acceptances. Only as £20,000 is more than they have any right to expect of you, you think think you ought to exact some sort of equivalent for the balance."

Mr. Hobday nodded. "That's about it. Now what should you do in my place?"

"It is so difficult to say what one would do in a position which one would never have created for one's self. There is a way out of the dilemma which would at once suggest itself to me; but then my ways are not your ways, and I doubt whether it's worth mentioning. However, since you ask me, I may say that what I should do would be to try and get Lord Rye's consent to a marriage between Egbert Denne and my daughter. If I couldn't get it—and most likely I shouldn't—I should do without it, and let the young people marry, giving them those troublesome bits of paper as a wedding-present. I should then feel that I had done my duty both to my daughter and to her husband's family, and I should have a very good hope of an amicable termination of the whole business; for, although Lord Rye may be prejudiced, he is kind-hearted, and I feel sure that Miss Josephine would very soon make a conquest of him."

"That's a first-rate notion, I must say!" exclaimed Mr. Hobday. "I'm to begin by eating my words, and marrying my daughter to a man whom I said she shouldn't marry; then I'm to pay a small fortune for the privilege; and finally I'm to go to Lord Rye and beg him to forgive me. And perhaps he will forgive me, because he's so kind-hearted. Really, Mr. Staveley, I should have thought you might have known me better than to offer me such advice as that!"

"I was not offering you advice, you know," answered Staveley, imperatorily. "You asked me what I should do in your place, and I told you."

"Now look here," continued Mr. Hobday, who was too angry to notice this disclaimer, "when I say a thing, I mean it; and I've said over and over again that my daughter shan't marry Egbert Denne. If the whole lot of 'em came and begged me on their bended knees to consent, I wouldn't."

"I think I can promise you that they won't do that," observed Staveley, smiling. "Let us try to hit upon some other plan."

But Mr. Hobday was thoroughly out of temper, and declined to discuss the subject further. With a gruff "Good night to you," he cut his visit short, and left, muttering objurgations to himself as he groped his way down the dark carriage-drive.

The carriage drive was very dark, for it was now past sunset, and the twilight had deepened into night by the time that Mr. Hobday emerged upon the open country. He made for his own house by a series of short cuts which were known to him; but having at the best of times a poor instinct for locality, and being just now bewildered by the darkness, he soon lost his bearings, and found himself struggling in a ploughed field from which no means of exit was discoverable. After searching in vain for a gate, he determined to climb over the fence and hedge which barred his progress, and set about this operation with the stiff movements natural to a man of his age. He had no great difficulty in reaching the summit of the fence; but, having done this, he perceived that he could only get to the other side of the hedge by jumping. Now the one thing essential to the success of a leap in the dark is that it should be taken with boldness, and perhaps it was due to some access of timidity at the last moment that Mr. Hobday, instead of landing safely upon firm ground, caught his heel on the topmost rail, and plunged headlong into unknown depths.

Then upon the silence of the night there arose a howl and a splash, followed by curses loud and deep. But the unheeding wind bore these away, and it was not until nearly two hours afterwards that a belated laborer, blundering homewards from the public-house, was startled by the sound of moans and imprecations, proceeding apparently from the bowels of the earth, as from some invisible Tophet. Investigation resulted in the discovery at the bottom of a ditch of Mr. Hobday, who said he had broken his leg and dislocated his shoulder, and who further promised a reward of twenty pounds to any person or persons who should carry him safely home. This offer was at once closed with by the delighted rustic, who summoned others to his assistance, and, having transported Mr. Hobday to Sheldon Park on a hurdle, received a sum of money larger than he had ever held in his hands before.

Josephine was greatly distressed at the sight of her father in such a plight; but her anxiety was relieved when the doctor, who had been summoned in all haste, pronounced his injuries to be confined to a sprained ankle and various abrasions. Mr. Hobday, who was rather disappointed at finding himself less seriously hurt than he had supposed, told the doctor

that he was a confounded chattering nincompoop—which seemed to show a reassuring presence of vitality. Josephine therefore returned pious thanks to Heaven for preservation from evil; and it certainly never occurred to her to think what an agreeable change might have been wrought in her own destiny if Mr. Hobday, instead of spraining his ankle, had broken his neck.

VI.

Although Mr. Hobday was denied the solace of a broken limb, the effects of his disaster were destined to cause his daughter more disquietude than had at first seemed probable. A sexagenarian cannot lie for two hours in a wet ditch on a chilly night with impunity. Indeed, it may be said that such a course of treatment would have proved fatal to most sexagenarians; and if it did not make an end of Mr. Hobday, this was only due to his possession of an exceptionally tough constitution. What it did for him was to lay him on his back with a sharp attack of illness, which the doctor called a feverish cold, but looked rather grave over. There came a period of several successive days during which the patient was constantly delirious, and when his life was undoubtedly in some danger—a period spent by Josephine almost without intermission in the sick room, where her dexterity and presence of mind won her golden opinions from the doctor. She had had no experience whatever of illness; but she happened to be one of those women to whom the art of nursing comes as naturally as that of flirtation does to others.

From this crisis Mr. Hobday emerged feeble and a good deal bewildered. Never, from the half-forgotten days of his childish ailments until then, had he spent a day in bed, and as he lay there, his eyes wandering restlessly about the ceiling and the walls, he had some difficulty in understanding what it all meant. He tried to rise, and found that he couldn't. The sensation was a strange one; it shook his belief in himself, which had always extended to his physical as well as his mental qualities, and it affected him with a sensation of humility and helplessness which he could not get over. Perhaps he was not going to die—both the doctor and Josephine had assured him that he was not—but certainly he must be growing old. Death could not be very far distant now, and might be close at hand. He thought with a sigh of his long life of labor. He had heaped up riches, and now how could he toll who would gather them? Not Egbert Denno, at all events; he was quite determined on that. He thought he would say a word or two to his daughter upon the subject; so that, in case of anything happening suddenly, she might remember what his last wishes had been. But, after all, he omitted to take this precaution. He did not wish to vex Josephine, who had been so good, so patient, so quick to give him all that he had asked for during his illness, and to find out what he wanted without being asked. He stretched out his hand to feel for hers, as she sat by the bedside, and, having found it, gave it a squeeze, not being very ready with affectionate words.

It was the rector of the parish who innocently put an end to this softened mood of Mr. Hobday's. The rector was, as a matter of course, a Denno—no rector of Stillbourne had ever been anything else within living memory. The present Honorable and Reverend Ethelred had the handsome features and pleasant manners of his family, and was known and liked throughout the length and breadth of the county. His relations with his subversive parishioner had hitherto been of a formal and not over-friendly character; but in a case of serious illness he felt that he ought not to shrink from discharging the duties imposed upon him by his office. Accordingly he walked up to Sheldon Park one afternoon with a pile of little books under his arm, and was shown into the bedroom of the sufferer. Mr. Hobday made things pleasant for his visitor by saying at once that he couldn't abide parsons, and, on being good humoredly asked his reasons for thus condemning a whole class, replied that parsons never came to him unless they wanted money.

"Unfortunately, we often do want money," said Mr. Denno; "but it is not for ourselves that we ask for it."

"I'm not so sure of that," remarked Mr. Hobday.

"At any rate," said Mr. Denno, smiling, "I have not come here to beg to-day." And then, after such preliminary observations as the case appeared to call for, he opened his books and read a few passages to Mr. Hobday, who only interrupted him once to inquire quite irrelevantly: "What relation are you to our new M. P.?"

"His uncle," replied Mr. Denno, who knew the whole story of Egbert's love affair, and who thought he saw his way to effecting what he considered a highly desirable reconciliation. Therefore he added: "Egbert has been very sincerely grieved to hear of your illness, Mr. Hobday. I don't think a day has passed without his making inquiries as to how you were getting on."

"Oh, indeed," returned Mr. Hobday. "You can go on reading now, if you like."

The rector complied with this request, and it was not until he had risen to take his leave that the sick man asked abruptly, "Will you oblige me by delivering a message to your nephew?"

"With the greatest pleasure," answered Mr. Denno.

"Well, then, say to him from me, 'Don't you wish you may get it?' That's all. Just you ask him, 'Don't he wish he may get it?'" Mr. Hobday sank back upon his pillow, chuckling softly; and then, as his visitor looked puzzled, he added explanatorily: "Your nephew is very kind to be so anxious about me, and I don't doubt that he'd be pleased to attend my funeral, and show every respect for my memory; but, you see, I couldn't think of giving him so much trouble. There'll be no funeral from this house yet awhile, my dear sir."

He went on chuckling to himself for some minutes after Mr. Denno had departed.

(To be continued.)

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MINING.

Mrs. Howo, who is now spending a few months in Chelsea, Mass., is so far the only lady miner in this Province. She was the first discoverer of the famous Whiteburn gold field. The areas now being worked by Mrs. Howo are situated at Freeman's Point, Lake Rossignol, Queens County.

The attention of persons requiring an engine and boiler suitable for a small mine, is directed to the advertisement of Mr. B. G. Gray, which appears in another column.

COXHEATH.—Having visited the Coxheath Copper Mine, C. B., and carefully noted the development of that property, we feel sanguine of its ultimate success. The opinions expressed by us in these columns several months since, with reference to the value of the copper deposits at the Coxheath mine, have been fully borne out, and it is now admitted on all sides that a first-class smelting establishment should be erected on Sydney harbor. The reasons that induced us thus early to express our views upon the mining and smelting of copper ore in Cape Breton need not be reiterated, suffice it to say that abundance of excellent grade ore, cheap labor and cheap fuel were the chief considerations to which we endeavored to direct the attention of intending investors. We have since our visit to Cape Breton inspected specimens of copper ore from the Coxheath mine, now on exhibition in this city, and are pleased to corroborate the opinions expressed by mining experts to us, that the quality of the ore is in every respect satisfactory. Mr. Gregg, manager for the Eastern Development Co., who own the mine, brings with him both recommendations and experience. From our knowledge of his energy and practical acquaintance with his work, we should say his project is neither a chimera nor a fraudulent scheme.

WALTON.—It was at first supposed that the manganese deposits, owned by the Messrs. Churchill, in this district, were limited in quantity, but recent operations have demonstrated the fact that in addition to the first pocket discovered are several others of a like size, with a much larger deposit which will require pumping gear to work successfully. The subscribers to THE CRITIC in Walton are glad to receive it at the week's end.

OLDHAM.—Dear Mr. Editor,—A few brief notices referring to this gold district having appeared in THE CRITIC, I deem it essential that some further facts respecting this extensive field should be given to the public. Some mining theorists have insisted that the gold streaks in Oldham were shallow, but the theory is erroneous, as there are now six shafts in Oldham sunk to a depth of 300 feet, which are on the Mayflower, Sterling, Barrel, Boston, Oldham and Donaldson lodes, extending one mile and a half from the most easterly opening. These lodes all contained gold in paying quantities, but were abandoned on account of water. The gold area is known to extend for at least three miles on the course of the leads, with an average breadth of one mile, but over this extensive area the work has been for the most part of a superficial character, the shafts and openings having a depth of from 10 to 100 feet, the average depth being 80 feet. This partial working of the mines is due to the system of tributing, as those who work the properties are not in a position to put in the proper machinery and are obliged to quit operations when the returns fail to pay wages. The abandoned lodes have an unsightly appearance, and capitalists hesitate to invest their money in deserted mines. In the fall of 1883 Donaldson Bros and Reeves found the eastern end of the Dunbrack lode on the Tucker and St. Andrew's properties, in the search for which other unsuccessful prospectors had expended hundreds of dollars. Donaldson Bros. and Reeves spent over \$1,000 in sinking shafts, but the immediate gold return not being sufficient to meet expenses they were obliged to abandon the work. Subsequently Mr. E. C. McDonnell purchased the Tucker and Mr. J. A. Hardman the St. Andrew properties, which have since paid well. Hardman is driving a tunnel from the 160 feet level and is now 189 feet in on the vein, which averages fully 12 inches, and yields from 3 to 10 ounces per ton. The general opinion is that this streak will continue to the Black Brook, a distance of half a mile from the present workings. The McDonnell main shaft, at a depth of 200 feet, shows a vein of quartz that it is supposed will yield 10 ounces per ton. He has given up sinking as he could not control the water by horse-power, and is erecting buildings preparatory to putting in an engine of 20 horse power, with complete pumping and hoisting gear. The principal gold now taken out of Oldham is from these two mines, and it will exceed any one year's return since the first discovery of gold in this district. There are a number of veins in these mines that were and are richer, throughout the 100 feet they were worked, than the Dunbrack, and only await a judicious expenditure of capital to insure like results, and veins and belts of slate from 2 to 5 feet wide that will yield from 2 to 7 dwts. per ton from the surface, and would pay by having a cheap method of treatment, as they carry the safe indications, such as Blendo Galena, sulphates of iron and copper, &c. The present outlook indicates an era of prosperity for Oldham, with its numerous undeveloped lodes, which will require years of persistent effort to work out.

TAM.

To the Editor of the Critic:

(Concluded.)

Sir,—A frequent cause of objection urged by capitalists against investing in mining property in Nova Scotia is that the gold in the ledge does not extend beyond what is known as the first streak, and that our mines are shallow and spotty. This streak experience has been shown to be limited to a depth of about 300 feet from the surface. No explorations in this province have extended beyond that depth from the surface. It follows there

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**MINING—Continued.**

is no ground whatever for assuming there is not another paying streak beneath that which has been already tested. Many of the mining camps in the United States and elsewhere on the North American continent which have been worked at very low levels have developed a second paying streak. It is also conceded by practical miners that gold-bearing ledges carry more than one pay-streak, and that the second streak of metals is invariably of much greater value than the first. Many of the western mines are now being worked at a large profit at a depth of 2,500 feet, with no evidence of the paying ore running out. We instance mines of Grass Valley, California. These mines were at one time entirely abandoned, like many of our own of the present time; the owners being convinced that the paying streak had been exhausted. Subsequently, however, capitalists re-opened the mine, extended the shafts to a greater depth, opened levels and other necessary developing work, with the result that the product is now much more valuable and extensive than ever before. There is no reason why the same result would not follow a similar policy if pursued in Nova Scotia.

We leave your readers to imagine the natural consequence to our mining industry were it demonstrated that beneath all that had been done a mine of wealth lay awaiting development more rich than we have hitherto experienced. All our old mining camps would ring with new life, and their product become a source of revenue to the government. I might safely say where there is not a cent of royalty paid at the present time hundreds of dollars would be received.

The question is, should we await the slow progress of the capitalist to demonstrate that the mines of our province are not shallow and comparatively of little value? No. I believe the present or any future government obtaining from the legislature an appropriation of a sum of money to be used under certain conditions to determine whether our mines are really of the character represented would deserve and receive the approval of the electorate, and confer a lasting benefit on the province indirectly, to say nothing of the direct advantage to our provincial revenue.

I am afraid, Mr. Editor, I have sufficiently encroached upon your valuable space, and for the present will not further try your patience. With your permission I will return to this subject at a future day, but, in the meantime, I trust I have said enough to deserve the attention of those interested in an industry of this province which, if properly encouraged, will yet attract the attention of the world.

**PETROLEUM SHIPMENTS IN BULK.**—An American bark has lately arrived in London with a cargo of petroleum in bulk, and it is current in the oil trade that the safe arrival of this vessel will signalize a broad and important departure in the ocean transportation of liquids. Former trials have resulted disastrously, and the problem of such shipments has been a complex one, though the Russians have followed the plan in the movement of the product of their oil fields across the Caspian Sea. The American vessel was arranged so as to distribute the cargo in tanks from 100 to 150 barrels capacity, so constructed, arranged and braced that the movement of the liquids, or the shifting of cargo was rendered impossible.

There are many obvious advantages in the system of shipments in bulk. The cost of handling the cargo is reduced to a mere nominal figure in comparison with the expense heretofore attached to the movement of oil cargoes. The cost of re-shipment of the empty barrels is saved, and there is no expense in ballasting for the return voyage, for the tanks can be filled with water with the greatest facility. This experimental cargo consisted of fifty-three tanks of oil, the equivalent of 5,300 barrels or 79.5 tons.—*Mining Review.*

**PORT ARTHUR.**—The Beaver mine has been thoroughly and systematically developed, and proved in all its workings to be a reliable paying mine. The old reliable Rabbit Mountain mine, from which so much silver has been shipped and sold, has, after undergoing some internal company troubles, commenced work with an increased force.

Small shipments have been made of smelting ore gathered from the dumps of the Twin City and Silver Creek Mines, and these mines have settled down to work for the winter.

**ALASKA.**—Gov. A. P. Swineford, of Alaska, in his first annual report, says: "The gold mines on Douglas Island, opposite Juneau, are in full operation. The deposit is represented to be truly phenomenal and the governor says that the mine promises to figure more largely in the mining history of the world than any other on record."

Since 1880, when diggings for amber commenced under the Smaland Peninsula in East Prussia, the yield of the veins there has greatly increased. In 1864 the revenue was \$3,500, against \$125,000 in 1883.

During 1884 the Government Geological Surveyor inspected a seam of lignite 12 feet thick, at McKirley's Creek, in Gippsland, Victoria, and reported that at least 5 feet of the deposit consisted of material of very good quality.

The returns from the gold mines of the province, as reported at the Mines' office, are as follows:

	Tons.	Ounces.
Moose River.....	192	72
Lake Lead.....	75	113
" ".....	49	85
Stermont.....	31	17
Rawdon.....	139	264
Dufferin Co.....	905	520

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The subscribers keep constantly on hand—

Nobel's No. 1 Red Dynamite,  
Treble Charged Detonators,  
Warming Pans FOR THAWING  
Safety Fuse, etc. DYNAMITE.

Nobel's Dynamite is acknowledged to be the most  
**RELIABLE, POWERFUL AND ECONOMICAL**  
Explosive in the market

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Surveys and Plans of Mining Properties.  
Underground Surveys and Plans.  
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Agents in Nova Scotia and P. E. Island for  
Messrs. LUCAS, BELLOR & Co. COGNAC.  
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**FINE TAILORING,**  
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**Spring Garden Market,**  
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Victualling Goods at lowest rates.  
JALL AND SEE.

If your Children are suffering with Whooping Cough, use  
**SMITH'S 'ANTIPORTUSSENT,'**  
or Cure for Whooping Cough. It is a safe, reliable and effectual remedy. Sold at the  
London Drug Store, 147 Hollis St.  
J. GODFREY SMITH, Proprietor.



Agent for Laurence's Glasses and Spectacles.

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- 248 half chests, Ex NEWCASTLE CITY
- 108 half chests, Ex YORK CITY
- 450 half chests, Ex ELYSIA
- 100 half chests, Ex GOTHENBURG CITY
- 210 half chests, Ex AUSTRALIA
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- 320 half chests, Ex WETHERBY
- 20 Packages, Ex BRITISH QUEEN

2094  
3266  
5360  
Special orders from importers for direct shipment from London, thirty two hundred and sixty six.

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77 Upper Water Street,  
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**Scotch Bakery!**

233 Barrington Street.  
(Next Door to H. Lethbridge's Clothing Establishment).

DAILY ON HAND, Mutton Pies, A's  
—Wince, Apple, Blueberry, etc.; Oat Cake,  
Short Bread etc., etc.  
Best in the city. Try them.  
H. MONTGOMERIE.

R. F. McCOLL,  
232 ARGYLE ST., North of Colonial Market

Ladies' and Children's Wool Hose  
at Bottom Prices.  
Men and Boys' Knitted Gloves a  
COST to CLEAR.  
Boy's Suits from \$1.25 Up.

**THE ONTARIO MUTUAL**  
**Life Assurance Company.**

DOMINION DEPOSIT, \$100,000.  
The only purely Mutual Life Com  
pany in Canada.  
Definite surrender value attached to every policy  
A. HART, Gen. Agent for N. S.  
P. O., Box 228, Halifax.

**Halifax Soap Co.**

MANUFACTURERS OF  
**PURE**  
**LAUNDRY SOAPS.**

Office and Steam Factory,  
149 MAYNARD ST.  
HALIFAX, N. S.

## AGRICULTURE.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

## RUFUS RUSTIC—NOTES BY THE WAY.

The equine department of an Exhibition, in a general way, creates more interest than any other with men having no special purpose.

Farming without the horse would be slow coaching. The advent of railroads, it was thought, would tend to lower the value of the horse in proportion as the mileage was reduced. It does not appear to have that effect, although it is questionable whether we have horses with more pluck and power of endurance than the roadsters in days of yore. Evidently, we have more high-pacers, but such are not fitted for the more general use of the horse in road and farm work.

The unusual number of second, third, and fourth rate horses on show, from the unweaned colt to the grand dam materially decreased the proportion of select animals, among the latter were some showing good points for strength and endurance, or, to use a horseman's phrase, for bottom.

Horse talk at Exhibitions and races, is generally loud and boisterous. The sound of many voices could be heard floating on the clear atmosphere; several noisy groups indulging in banter as to the merits and demerits of their respective chargers.

A sedate, undaunted individual remarked that "some people were so full of conceit that they imagined their geese to be swans; that their cow and their horse; their ox and their ass, are the best out"

"Yes," said another, with some vim. "Why not say that some people are eternally grumbling and fault-finding with their neighbours things, even when they borrow and forget to bring them back."

"Look here," said a dwarfish, chuckle-headed individual, booted and spurred, "your bustifating and fillyjising on the equines don't mend the matter. I have said it, and I'll stick to it, there is no fair play in it. There is a lot of 'plugs' here that ara more at home browsing the roadside, or nosing the neighbour's straw stacks, than in the ring, or on the drive way. There was a two fold reason for the admission of so many barren horses—they helped to swell the list of entries, also furnish the owner with a free entry ticket, a plea for giving due attention to his exhibit, a ticket that does duty for Tom, Dick, and others of the fraternity."

In rambling over the ground amongst the crowd of spectators, my ears were saluted with "starbord watch ahoy." I turned suddenly; it was the well known voice of Captain Jones, a voice that had often brought all hands on deck when danger was looming.

"Where away, Rufus," he said. "To the cattle pens," I replied. "I hear there are some Royal Devons on show, and I am bound for a look at them."

"All right, Aunt Sally and I have just arrived. She is now in the hall; it will not be long before she is among the Ayeshires; keep a look out for her; she will need your escort. I am on a cock and hen committee, to settle some points of difference. They take me for a Solomon on wattles and feathers, from having brought home occasionally some foreign birds. 'They had waked up the wrong passenger.' Had they chosen my better two-thirds, your Aunt, there would have been some wisdom in it. As for myself, I am a better judge of poultry, when cooked, than cooped. At any rate, I have made up my verdict to go for the hen that excels in eggs, and the cock that crows the loudest." "I reckon," I said, "you should have Ezra to start them. You mind how mad and noisy the Shanghies would get when he would creep up to the coops on the quarter-deck and crow like a Leghorn, those Asiatics would bristle up, strut round, and clear for action in most ferocious attitudes."

"Capital, capital, Rufus—I have it. Is Sharp here to-day, I wonder?" "Yes, standing a watch over some fruit to prevent the boys from stealing it."

"Good; I'll go for him and we'll have some music. We will have all the feather range in an uproar—cocks crowing, hens cackling, the turkeys in a blaze, the ducks and geese quacking and hissing in concert. Look after your aunt, I don't like her mousing round among strange animals. It is one of her hobbies. Wm. Sniffen says it is a feature in the family to have pets."

Knowing aunt's fancy for dairy animals I forged ahead to assist at an inspection of her favorite cows. The arrangement of the stock was somewhat mixed, and some time was spent in getting at the locality of the milking strains.

As I trundled along I heard frequent criticisms of this sort: "These cattle are nothing to brag of. I could have brought a better cow than I have seen here." "I have a colt that beats anything on the grounds." "There is considerable brag about them black dough-heads; they say the less you give them to eat the fatter they get." "Not much," replied an associate, "put them to work alongside of our hill cattle or a Devon ox and you will soon find out all about the straw and small potato rations,—their owners will find there is as much in the mouth as there is in the breed."

Horses, cattle and sheep should have salt every day, or should have it placed where they can go to it and help themselves to what they want, but if they have not been accustomed to it, they should be allowed at first least they eat too much. Cows in milk should have from a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful of fine ground bone every day. Nearly all agricultural stores keep a fine bone on purpose for this use, ground from the selected hard white bones, free from the strong and disagreeable odor that is possessed by the softer bone which contains more animal matter. Young stock also would be benefited by a small amount of bone, especially when their pastures have long been fed.

## E. J. POWER,

### PAINTER & GLAZIER,

#### 44 SACKVILLE ST.,

#### HALIFAX, N. S.

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

CHARGES MODERATE.

## READY FOR CHRISTMAS!

New Valencia and Extra Quality Table

## RAISINS,

Fresh Currants, English Mixed and other  
Pure Spices, Assorted Essences,  
Carolina and E. India Rice.

Best Golden Syrup and Bright Molasses, Large,  
Fresh Figs and Jordan Almonds, Assorted Nuts,  
French Prunes, and every kind of Preserved  
Fruits

## Fancy and General Groceries

suitable for the coming Holidays. For sale at the

Army and Navy Depot,  
JAMES SCOTT & CO.

## TO FARMERS. LOBSTER GUANO.

This concentrated, powerful and valuable  
fertilizer is now shipped, unscrewed, at \$25,  
and fine screened, \$31 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 Halifax, No. 67 Hollis  
Street. One ton of this Guano spread broad-  
cast on a field with a sowing drill or other-  
wise, is equal in effect to fifty tons of common  
lobster waste as now used, but has no perni-  
cious 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 33

## W. E. TAYLOR & CO. GROCERS,

#### 18 Buckingham St., Halifax.

The Provincial Trade will be Supplied at  
the Lowest Wholesale Rates.

Consignments carefully protected.  
References—DUN, WIMAN & CO.

## HALIFAX STEAM LAUNDRY.

#### 341 & 343 Barrington Street.

Branch Office at B. H. Landis', 76 Granville  
St., Corner Prince Street.

Collars, 1 Cent each.  
Cape Collars, 2 Cents each.  
Cuffs, 3 Cents per pair.  
Shirts, 10 Cents each.

On and after Monday, November 2nd, we will  
launder the above articles at the above prices.  
Work received before 9 30 a.m., can be returned  
same day, at a slight extra charge  
Terms Positively C. O. D.

## ACADIA POWDER CO.,

(LIMITED).

—MANUFACTURE—

## Blasting & Sporting Powders

Of the Best Quality.

—ALSO—

## Red and Black Dynamite,

Quality unequalled.

Sold by all Dealers.

C. J. WYLDE, Sec.  
70 Bedford Row.

## NEW ACADIAN HOTEL

GRANVILLE ST., HALIFAX, N. S.,

W. E. POPPLETON, Proprietor

Rate per Day, \$1.50.

PERMANENT BOARDERS ACCOMMODATED

First-Class Sample Room in connection

N. B.—ELECTRIC BELLS on  
every Floor.

## GRIFFIN & KETTIE,

Granite and Marble Works.

244 BARRINGTON ST.,

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## Artistic Work, Tasteful Designs

We make a Specialty of the new Blue Marble.

Designs Sent on Application.

## B. A. SMITH

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WHOLESALE

## DRY GOODS.

STOCK now Complete in every  
Department.

SPECIAL LINES OF NEW

## Fancy Goods.

Large Stock well worthy the attention of  
Close Buyers.



## Welland Canal Enlargement

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the under-  
signed and endorsed "Tender for the Welland  
Canal," will be received at this office, until the  
arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on MON-  
DAY, the 25th day of JANUARY next (1886), for  
raising the walls of the locks, weirs, &c., and  
increasing the height of the banks of that part of  
the Welland Canal between Dalhousie and "Bo-  
old, and for deepening the Summit Level between  
Thorold and Ramsey's Bend, near Humberston  
The works, throughout, will be let in Sections  
Maps of the several localities, together with  
plans and descriptive specifications, can be seen  
this office on and after MONDAY, the 11th day of  
JANUARY next (1886), where printed forms of  
tender can be obtained. A like class of infor-  
mation relative to the works north of Allansburg  
will be furnished at the Resident Engineer's Office,  
THOROLD; and for works south of Allansburg  
plans, specifications, &c., may be seen at the Res-  
ident Engineer's Office, WELLAND.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that  
tenders will not be considered unless made strict-  
ly in accordance with the printed forms, and, in  
the case of firms, except there are attached the actu-  
al signatures, the name of the occupation and place  
of residence of each member of the same; and  
further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of  
Two THOUSAND DOLLARS or more—according to  
the extent of the work on the section—must accom-  
pany the respective tenders, which sum shall be  
forfeited if the party tendering declines enter-  
ing into contract for the works, at the rates stated in  
the offer submitted.

The amount required in each case will be stated  
on the form of tender.

The cheque or money thus sent in will be returned  
to the respective parties whose tenders are not  
accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself  
to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

A. P. BRADLEY,

Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,  
Ottawa, 9th December, 1885.

**Always in Season**

At all times and upon every occasion there is nothing more suitable for a Present than a nice piece of

**FURNITURE!**

Nowhere in the Maritime Provinces can you find such an assortment to select from, nor

**PRICES SO LOW!**

as at the old and reliable establishment of

**A. Stephen & Son.**

We have on hand at the present time a very large assortment of

New and Elegant Designs

— IN —

ASH & WALNUT

**Chamber Suits,**

which we are disposing of at outrageously low prices, also a line of

GROUP PARLOR SUITS

that cannot be equalled in the Dominion for the price.

ONE CARLOAD

**Rattan Furniture**

just received. New Designs in Easy and Rocking Chairs, Children's Chairs, Tables, Work Baskets, Wall Pockets, Brackets, etc. We are the sole agents for the only manufacturers of these goods in the Dominion, and are selling at Manufacturers' Prices, which are 25 per cent below all others.

British Plate Mirrors,

IRON BEDSTEADS.

We are large importers of these goods, direct from the manufacturers in England, they were never so low in price as at present.

**CHILDREN'S CHAIRS**

of every description.

Boy's, Girl's and Baby

**SLEIGHS.**

Window Blinds, Poles, Curtains, Fancy Tables, Easy Chairs,

in fact everything imaginable in the Furniture line, and at prices which defy competition.

**CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES**

or send for Catalogue and Price List.

**A. Stephen & Son,**

101 & 103 Barrington St.,

CORNER OF PRINCE STREET.

**MACDONALD & CO.**  
BRASS FOUNDERS,  
STEAM & HOT WATER ENGINEERS,  
—MANUFACTURERS OF—  
STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

MINING MACHINERY PROMPTLY PROVIDED.

NOVA SCOTIA BREWERY,  
**ALEX. KEITH & SON,**

(ESTABLISHED IN 1820),

MANUFACTURERS OF

INDIA PALE ALE, X, XX, and XXX ALES and PORTER.

IMPORTERS OF

ENGLISH ALE AND BROWN STOUT.

LOWER WATER STREET, HALIFAX.

**1000 PAIRS SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES,**

Every Shade, Shape and Number, imported direct from Europe, the Finest and Largest Assortment ever brought into the Maritime Provinces

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER!

**GLASSES FROM 10 CENTS TO \$5.00,**

Scientifically Fitted by the Oculist, Dr. McLEAN,  
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

Prices Reduced on every quality below anything ever Imported in this Province.

**91 HOLLIS STREET.**

**H. F. WORRALL.**

Shipping & Commission Merchant

500 bbls Canada Roller Patent Flour, various brands  
120 bbls "Pillsbury's best" Flour  
200 bags (40lbs) do do  
250 bbls American K. D. C. Meal  
6 bbls Shoulder Hams  
100 pieces Rolled and Breakfast Bacon  
1500 hds Liverpool Salt  
500 full bound Mackerel Barrels  
5000 boxes salt and flat Lobster Hex Shook

General Fishing Supplies.

POWER'S WHARF.

**CAPE BRETON HOUSE**

163 Lower Water Street,  
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Constantly on hand, a selected Stock, comprising Family FLOUR, Fine, Superfine and Extra Corn Meal, Oatmeal, Pork, Beef, Beans, Teas, Rice, Barley, Soap, Tobacco, Teas, Molasses, Sugar, etc., for Family and Ships' Use.  
Also,—A choice stock of

**ALES, WINES, and LIQUORS.**

Orders Promptly filled. City Goods delivered Free of Charge.

JOHN LAHEY, Proprietor.

**1885-CHRISTMAS-1885**

Presents for Gentlemen!

Dressing Gowns and Jackets,  
Kid Mitts and Gloves,  
all makes.

**FANCY WOOL GLOVES,**

Scarfs and Ties, Silk and Cashmere Mufflers, Silk Umbrellas, Studs and Scarf Pins, and a variety of goods for Gents' wear, at

**FREEMAN ELLIOT'S,**

Opposite Halifax Club.

Christmas, 1885.

**LONDON HOUSE.**

WE ARE SHOWING THIS SEASON A Splendid Variety of Useful Goods, COMPRISING IN PART—

Ladies' and Gents' Lined Kid Mitts and Gloves, Scotch Knit Gloves, Silk Umbrellas, Cardigan Jackets, Silk Handkerchiefs, Ties, &c. Gents' White and Colored Cashmere Mufflers, Ladies' English and American Gossamers, Fur Tippets (a large assortment) Real Dogskin Jackets, Fur Lined Circulars. A large assortment of Wool Squares, B. Shawls, Promenade Scarfs, Hoods, Toques, Fascinators, &c. Shawls, Mantles, Mantle Cloths, Dress Goods, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Velveteens and Plush. Also—A nice variety of FANCY GOODS

Before purchasing your Presents please give us a call.

**WM. MOODY & CO.,**  
168 and 170 Granville St., Halifax.

**EYE, EAR and THROAT.**

**J. R. McLEAN,**  
OFFICE—91 Hollis, Corner Saltor Street, Halifax, N. S.

**PRIVATE CLASSES**

— IN —  
**Modern Languages.**

The advertiser, who is Master of Modern Languages in the High School, will open Classes in French and German, at the beginning of the new year. Classes will be limited as to number, and will be held in the Afternoon or Evening. For further particulars, apply to  
N. C. JAMES,  
88 Dresden Row.

**PIANOS!**

The Finest Stock of Pianos  
IN THE MARKET.

**Messrs. S. SICHEL & CO.**  
83 HOLLIS STREET,

Have just opened a fine lot of FIRST-CLASS PIANOS, to which they invite attention. They are from the famous houses of

STEINWAY & SONS,  
ALBERT WEBER, AND  
T. & C. FISCHER, New York.

Also, fine GERMAN PIANOS, which are fully guaranteed. Also, some CHICKERING PIANOS on hand, which will be sold at

Prices to Suit the Times.

**S. SICHEL & CO.**  
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**W. F. FOSTER,**  
DRALER IN

Wool & Wool Skins, Ox & Cow Hides, Calf Skins, &c.  
**CONNORS' WHARF,**  
HALIFAX, N. S.

Post Office Box 172

**FOR SALE.**

135 Bbls. Cornmeal.  
550 Sacks Cracked Corn.  
132 Tons Bran and Shorts.  
16 Tons Middlings.  
125 Bbls. P. E. I. Pork.  
200 Hams, just smoked.  
25 Pans Good Molasses.  
20 Bbls. Halifax Sugar.  
W. WHEATLY, 269 Barrington Street.

**ACADIA STEAM**  
Biscuit and Confectionery Works,  
Water & Barrington Sts.

Plain and Fancy Biscuits

80 Varieties to Select from.

**CONFECTIONERY,**

All Qualities and Prices.

N. B.—Special Prices for large orders.



Agency of Department of Marine  
HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 26th, 1885.

**NOTICE TO MARINERS.**

LIVERPOOL AUTOMATIC BUOY

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Automatic Whistling Buoy off Liverpool, Queen's County, N. S., discontinued since the 8th November, 1884, has been replaced.  
H. W. JOHNSTON,  
Agent.

**PRICES REDUCED**  
AT THE

**Nova Scotia Steam Laundry,**

No. 9 Blowers Street,  
HALIFAX, N. S.

**JOHN A. POND --- Proprietor.**

Shirts, 10 Cents.  
Shirts, with Collars, 12 Cents.  
Cuffs, 4 Cents.  
Collars, 2 Cents.





**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.

**DISKASES TREATED.**—Catarrh of the Head and Throat, Catarrhal Deafness, Chronic Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption. Also, Loss of Voice, Sore Throat, Enlarged Tonsils, Polypus of the Nose removed.

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 BEVERLEY.

**CATARRH CURED.**

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS STANDING.

Wesley Bullen, Esq., Wholesale Liquor Merchant, Fivus Street, Belleville, Ont., says—"I have been affected with Catarrh for 25 years, and after trying every available remedy without effect, took the Spirometer, which, with the medicines used, entirely cured me.

WESLEY BULLEN.

**CONSUMPTION ARRESTED.**

H. G. WILSON, 125 Granville Street.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 24th, 1885.

To DR. WASHINGTON, Throat and Lung Surgeon, Parlor 73, International Hotel:

Dear Sir—Having been troubled with weak lungs and hemorrhage for some time with every indication of speedy consumption, concluded to try your 'INHALATION TREATMENT,' with the most flattering results. In fact to-day I am attending to my general business without noticing my former weaknesses, or that my lungs were ever affected. Your treatment cannot be too highly recommended.

H. G. WILSON

**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, with low, weak, wasted, night sweats very bad troublesome cough, raising large quantities of mucus, in fact every appearance of a speedy death. After using your Respirator and Spirometer and medicines, I began to recover very fast, so much so that during three hard winter months I have gained from 20 to 25 lbs., and was able to walk out on Easter Sunday. My strength is daily increasing, and I shall be able soon to be at work. To you I owe a deep sense of gratitude, and am anxious for others who are suffering as I was, to consult you. You can make what use of this letter you see fit and thanking you for what I consider a most wonderful treatment. I remain yours truly,

CAPT. W. SALTER.

Head Office, Parlor 73, International Hotel.

# SPRING HILL COAL!

AGENCY CUMBERLAND RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY

We offer this now celebrated COAL at Reduced Prices, heretofore it has not been sold in this market to any extent, owing to its high price. It is a very superior Coal for domestic purposes, owing to its comparative freedom from smoke or soot, sulphur and cinder. It ignites very readily and burns freely, and has only 1 1/2 per cent. of ash, less, we believe, than any other now in the market. It is particularly suitable for Ranges, Cooking Stoves, Hot Water Furnaces, or soft coal Magazine Stoves, and it makes a clear pleasant parlor fire. Give it a trial and you will be convinced. For producing steam, we think nothing here can equal its advantages.

Steamers requiring Bunker Coal supplied at special rates

APPLY TO

**E. G. & C. STAYNER,**

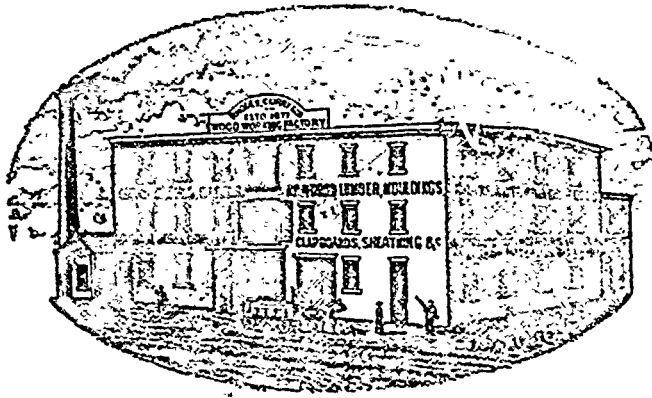
Stayner's Wharf,

Or to Coal Office, 438 Upper Water Street. Coal Depot at Deep Water Terminus.

# RHODES, CURRY & CO.

AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA,

**Manufacturers and Builders,**



**PROPRIETORS AMHERST WOOD-WORKING FACTORY,**

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

**BRICKS, LIME, PLASTER AND HAIR ALWAYS ON HAND.**

Planing, Sawing and Turning done at short notice.

Wood Mantels and School Furniture a specialty.

All orders promptly attended to and shipped free of charge.

N. A. RHODES,  
Builder.

NAT. CURRY,  
Factory and Business Manager.

MARK CURRY,  
Lumber Yard.

OPPOSITE DEPOT, AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA.



THE REPRESENTATIVE  
**Music House**

OF THE  
MARITIME PROVINCES

The Manufacturers were awarded the  
SUPREMI AWARDS

At the World's Expositions were 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 installment plan. Name this paper.

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

Halifax & Boston.

**S.S. LINN O'DEE,**

Capt. Miller, will leave Boston for Halifax, on

Thursday, Jan. 14, at 5 p.m.

And Halifax for Boston, on

Monday, Jan. 18th, at noon.

Through Bills of Lading granted to Liverpool and London, G. B.

For Freight, apply to

**JAS. F. PHELAN & SON,**

Agents.

**THOS. MAJOR,**

FAMILY

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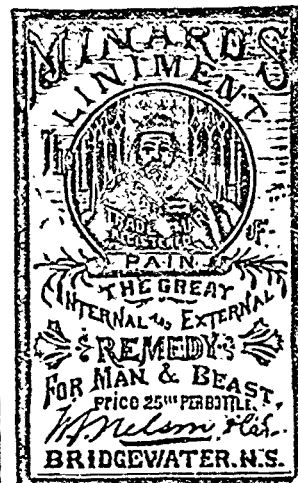
OREGON ..... JANUARY 16.  
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