

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

THE CRITIC.

The Welfare of the People is the Highest Law.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 3 CTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., DECEMBER 25, 1885.

{ VOL. 2
No. 52 }

CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL.	
Growth of Christianity.....	2
Party Exigencies.....	2
The Women of Bulgaria.....	2
The Revision of the City Charter.....	2
Free and Independent Electors.....	2
The New Steam Ferry Company.....	2
Notes.....	1
CONTRIBUTED.	
A War Reminiscence of the "Land of Dixie".....	6
Our Montreal Letter.....	6
A Christmas Sketch for the Children.....	7
Christmas at Omberleigh.....	7, 8
Imperial Federation.....	8, 9
Double Acrostic.....	3
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Tit-Bits.....	3
News of the Week.....	4
Religious.....	5
Market Quotations.....	9
Serial.....	10, 11
Mining.....	12, 13
Agricultural.....	14

THE CRITIC,

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

BY

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

Subscription \$1.50 per annum in advance. Single copies 3 cents.

SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE.

Remittances should be made to C. F. FRASER, MANAGER.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Civilization is making rapid strides in the Congo country. A few years ago the inhabitants ate white persons raw. They now prefer them roasted.

The fair sex have special privileges in Norway, which are not extended to them in Canada and elsewhere. One of these is their right to travel by rail at half-fare.

The Maories and Laplanders will, ere long, be extinct races. There are now in New Zealand but 45,000 Maories. When Capt. Cook first visited the Islands, their number was estimated at 100,000.

The caprices of fashion have been frequently commented upon, but now that this tyrannical goddess has ordained that fashionable marriages in France shall take place at midnight, her devotees are beginning to look askance, and some of them refuse to bow beneath her new and untimely yoke.

It is reported that the British authorities contemplate increasing the number of regiments in Halifax, so as to make this city a large and important depot. The completion of the C. P. Railway, and the readiness with which troops could be sent to India via this route, have, it is said, prompted the new departure.

Joaquin Miller continues his fearless onslaughts upon "the Northern heroes," in his poem *The Sword of the South*. Having run a tilt against General Sherman and Sheridan, he couches his lance in the December number of *Literary Life* against Butler. To the Knight of the Spoons he administers the following, with many other sharp thrusts:—

"Yet he was honored past belief!
Ah, men of old knew gold from dross,
They hung the thief upon the cross;
But now the cross hangs on the thief."

This remarkable poem is, naturally enough, much better received in the Southern than in the Northern States. Paul-Hamilton Hayne writes thus impulsively to "the poet of the Sierras": "The Southern man who does not love you as I do, is a traitor to his land and his people"; while a Northern poet "of equal renown and strength" assures him that his attacks on Northern heroes will prove his ruin.

In the same number of *Literary Life*, the promised series of articles on International Copyright is opened by Mr. F. Blake Crofton in a short paper, which treats the subject in an ironical vein. The editor endorses Mr. Crofton's views in a leading article, and declares that he will endeavour "to awaken a public conscience on this question."

Next Easter will be on the 25th of April. It will not again fall on that date until 1949, and has not so fallen since 1736.

The rapidity with which messages are transmitted by telegraph and cable can be understood, when it is known that a signal passes from end to end of the Atlantic Cable in less than one-third of a second, that is, at the rate of 6,020 miles per second.

The timber trade of Canada has fallen behind during the current year. The early shipments of squared timber found a ready sale, with good prices, in the British markets, but owing to a decline in values, the lumber-kings of the Dominion discontinued shipments, preferring to hold over the winter with the hope of better prices.

The scholars who are now at work endeavouring to boil down the 8,000 characters used to represent the Japanese language, have found it somewhat difficult to represent Japanese-English with the ordinary Roman alphabet. If they accomplish the task, future generations in Japan will place their names above Kai Sanyo and the Lord of Mito.

The stories which are told about the Phantom Ship, seen on the Bay Chaleur, are most curious, but the fact remains, that at intervals, the inhabitants along the shores of the Bay see what appears to be a burning ship under full sail. No one has yet accounted for this extraordinary phenomenon, although some believe it to be a mirage.

In England and France, the editorial "we" is gradually being supplanted by the more definite "I" in newspaper leaders. "We," may sound more mysterious and important, but where several writers are employed upon the same journal, it frequently saves a clash of opinion to use in the editorials the first person, singular instead of the third person plural signifying the same with the initials of the writer.

An anecdote is now going the rounds of the French press, the true inwardness of which can be readily understood. An officious individual approaching the French Minister of the Interior complained that he had not removed from office the Maire of X, whom every one knew to be but a man of straw. The Minister replied that he must certainly be mistaken, otherwise his council would have long since devoured him.

We have received a copy of the circular issued by the Amalgamated Trades' Union, which has already appeared in the columns of the daily newspapers. Owing to the unprecedented amount of matter awaiting publication, and the press upon our columns this issue, we shall be unable to publish it.

It is said that the food given to the dogs kept in Great Britain is sufficient to feed the poorer classes of people. Perhaps the present panic respecting hydrophobia will prove a blessing in disguise, and have the effect of removing from the country those surplus stomachs which Malthus, in theorising about the press of population, neglected to take into account.

Gladstone is evidently determined to grant a certain measure of home rule to Ireland. As yet it is impossible to say much respecting the proposed reform, but it is feared that the "grand old man" has resolved to make a strong bid for the Parnell vote, by granting the Irish a measure of home rule, which must ultimately be disastrous to the Empire.

The matter of \$2,500 is sufficient to deter the citizens of Halifax from taking active measures in securing the shortest Railway communication between Montreal and this port. The expenditure would be warrantable if it served no other purpose than that of showing the people of the Upper Provinces that Halifaxians were alive to their own interests. They credit us with being an old-fashioned, sleepy lot, and no wonder.

The Dominion License Act has been declared *ultra vires* by the Privy Council. The decision is certainly a remarkable one. As the law now stands, the Federal Parliament can legislate to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in any Counties, Provinces, or in the whole Dominion, while to the Provincial Legislatures is reserved the right to license the sale of intoxicating liquors within their respective jurisdictions. The interpretation of the B. N. A. Act upon this liquor question is somewhat out of joint.

The new Mahdi, who rejoices in the euphonious name of Khalifa Abdulla El Taashi, appears to have caught the cloak as it dropped from the shoulders of his predecessor. At any rate, he is regarded as the legitimate successor to the late prophet, El Mahdi, and round his standard the Arabs are flocking in ever-increasing numbers. The dervishes and tribes, who, twelve months ago, were friendly to England, have acknowledged the new Mahdi as sovereign of the Upper Nile. Grave fears are now expressed as to the power of withstanding the hordes who, under the leadership of El Madhi's successor, are now advancing upon Northern Egypt.

GROWTH OF CHRISTIANITY.

The celebration of the birth of our Saviour naturally awakens a desire within us to know something of the growth and development of Christianity throughout the world. When we remember that systematic mission work among the heathen was scarce commenced at the close of the 18th century, it appears surprising that in the year of our Lord, 1885, Christian influence and Christian domination over the earth should be so widespread. Prof. A. J. Schem, one of the chief authorities on statistics, has published a computation that is both surprising and gratifying. He reports the population of the world at 1,396,752,000 souls; of whom 685,459,411 are under the Christian governments, and 711,383,589 under non-Christian governments. The total area of the earth he reckons to be 52,092,470 square miles; of which 32,410,915 square miles are under Christian governments, and 19,681,555 square miles under non-Christian governments.

It will thus be seen that nearly one-half the population of the globe, with about two-thirds the area of its land surface, are under Governments which acknowledge the Saviour to be the Son of God; this is certainly a result to which Christians may point with satisfaction, and one which should be taken to heart by the sceptics of this age. Let us hope, as the years roll round, each Christmas may record the ever increasing growth of the Church which Christ has established on earth.

PARTY EXIGENCIES.

The misrepresentations which have been indulged in by demagogic politicians during the recent British elections, have called forth in the English press several strong satires upon the truth, as shown in politics. It is admitted upon all sides, that during the heat of election time, men are wont to indulge in misrepresentations of the sayings and doings of their opponents, which, during calmer moments, they would blush to acknowledge. Political lying is one of the great evils of the age, but so long as it is countenanced by men otherwise honest, we can hope for no marked reform. When the Radicals, during the recent political campaign, canvassed Hodge and his associates, they promised that each agricultural laborer voting for the Liberals should, if that party were returned to power, receive a grant of three acres of land, with or without a cow. Such a promise may appear exceedingly absurd to our intelligent readers, and yet this is but one of the many tricks resorted to by political wire-pullers to secure the end they have in view.

To defame opponents, to blacken their characters, to misrepresent their motives, and to misinterpret their words, appears to be the one aim and object of the partisan demagogue. The maxim, that all is fair in love or war, applies, in his mind, with even greater force to politics. Truth is hurled to the four winds of heaven, and the ignorant and unwary who have no means of testing his veracity, are led to accept as correct, that which is in reality a tissue of falsehoods. This political corruptness is tacitly sanctioned by the more honest party men, because they believe, that without it, no party could be successful. If this be true, it is certainly a mournful commentary upon our democratic institutions.

THE WOMEN OF BULGARIA.

Much has been said of late as to the fighting powers of Bulgaria. Prince Alexander and his army have been represented as being a unit, in the desire to secure for Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia a national existence, independent of the Porte. All this is well known to most of our readers. So much for the men of Bulgaria; but what about the women, the mothers, wives and daughters of these soldiers, who carry in their veins the blood of their ancestors, the Roman convicts, intermixed with that of the gypsy-bands, who formerly roamed over the country? The Bulgarian woman, be she spinster or matron, is a slave to fashion. To dress according to the dictates of this tyrannical goddess is her highest aim and object, and by her, Paris, with its innumerable dress-making and millinery establishments, is held in as high esteem as is Mecca by the disciples of Mahomet. The women are handsome as pictures, large and lazy; they spend their days on divans, eating candies, smoking cigarettes, and reading French novels, all well educated Bulgarians speaking French, like Parisians. When they go out, they drive. Walking they abhor. A stiff leather boot on the plump foot of a Bulgarian belle would cause her agony. Exertion bores her; she is always languidly lazy and graceful, always gorgeously and gaudily dressed in the latest novelty from Paris, and always falling in and out of love.

THE REVISION OF THE CITY CHARTER.

There has been during the past week considerable discussion upon the proposed amendments to the City Charter. It is admitted on all sides that the present system of governing our city is ineffective, loose and effete—in fact that the city has grown out of its old garment, cut for it in 1841. Hitherto the entire executive administration of the city has been carried on through and by means of committees of the City Council. These committees have not only gradually usurped the functions of the Council in maturing plans, but have from time to time assumed the entire direction of the various departments. It is alleged the heads of the various departments have often been interfered with in the proper discharge of their duties by officious aldermen who have some personal patronage to bestow, or a personal object to gain in preventing the law from being carried out. That the present system admits of such abuse there is no denying. We are pleased to know that the Council is now making what appears to be an honest effort to put an end to all this, and we hasten to assure our city

fathers of our earnest support. We have read the scheme carefully and except in some matters of detail, which we hope may be modified, it meets with our approval. The scheme now proposed has two objects: 1st—To provide an independent, effective, and paid executive of six aldermen selected from among the wisest of the eighteen, with the Mayor at its head, to be known as the Civic Board. This Board is to be charged with the duty of seeing the laws and ordinances of the city carried out. 2nd—To define particularly the powers of the Council.

The whole civic government is to be divided into departments, each having a competent and trained officer at its head.

The civic board is to see that each department is efficiently administered, and to hold the head thereof strictly responsible for the working of his special department. Special provision will be made against undue interference in the working of the departments, and all patronage hitherto in the hands of the aldermen is to be taken away.

The civic board is responsible to and must have at all times the confidence of the Council.

That the powers of the Council should be distinctly specified, needs no argument. The history of the past demonstrates this beyond a doubt. Litigation extending over forty years and causing immense cost to the city, the extensive public debt incurred, the Mayor tells us, by illegal loans from time to time, and the great danger of the city's being incumbered in heavy damages, while attempts to punish for violations of ordinances which the City Council has no power to enact or enforce, go to show the necessity for having such powers distinctly specified.

We believe the proposed system will tend to the reduction of the staff of civic officials, to save the expense of vexatious litigation, to enforce greater economy and simplicity in the working of the city government, to prevent extravagance and corruption in the working of the several departments, to preserve public property, and in many ways to improve the present state of affairs.

Municipal government is becoming an important element in parliamentary legislation, and as Alderman Pearson properly said the best modes may be looked for in the charters of American cities.

We hope no casuistic arguments put forward by interested parties will prevent the citizens from appreciating this new move or seduce the legislature into a rejection of what is in the best interests of our city.

FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS.

Liberal candidates in Britain have dismissed their Irish employees because, forsooth, these free and independent electors did not give them the support which they required. It may seem somewhat hard to the employer that his employee sees fit to have a mind of his own in politics as well as in religion, but after all there can be no good reason why there should not be as much freedom of action in the one as there is freedom of choice in the other. A man's right of citizenship is in no way dependent upon the position he occupies in the country; his citizenship is his, irrespective of the means he may employ to gain a livelihood, and the man, be he Liberal or Tory, who, under certain circumstances, determines to control the votes of those who may be employed by him; is acting in a manner which might be becoming in a petty African chief, or in a tyrannical Rajah; but which among civilized communities must be stigmatized as mean, contemptible, and unworthy in a citizen of an unlightened nationality. We have always advocated the inherent right of the masses to take part in the government of the country, but we do not believe that the recent extension of the British franchise will be fraught with good to the mother land. Since the comparatively low intelligence and scant education of those who are for the first time called upon to act as free and independent electors is such as to lead us to question their ability to faithfully discharge the new responsibilities which citizenship has placed upon them. Men have political rights which cannot be ignored, but the country should see to it that those who exercise these rights should be qualified to do so intelligently.

THE NEW STEAM FERRY COMPANY.

The new Halifax and Dartmouth Steam Ferry Company, which was incorporated during the late Session of the Provincial Legislature, intend placing upon the harbour three first class modern ferry boats. The stock of the company is being applied for by capitalists residing in Quebec and other Canadian cities. Mr. A. C. Ross, the enterprising agent of the new company, who is now absent from the city for a few days, will shortly return, when it is the intention of the provisional directors to open an office in the city, and place upon the market the balance of unsold stock. A large majority of the citizens of Dartmouth, as well as the marketmen residing in the surrounding villages and country, are interested in the success of the new enterprise, and have shown their determination to support it by taking stock to a greater or less amount in the new company. It is certainly time that Halifax and Dartmouth had better Ferry accommodation; and there can be no doubt that the new company will have the support and encouragement that it deserves.

Among the latest and most important improvements made in the Telephone, may be noted that of Messrs. Gisborne & Keely. In the use of their Telephone, the electric battery is unnecessary, the electric current being supplied by two small fixed magnets. This improved Telephone will be found useful in connecting the rooms in a larger house, and by it, it becomes possible for friends and neighbors to communicate with each other readily.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]
DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

[Owing to a typographical error in the Puzzle which appeared in last week's issue, we republish it again to day.]

1. One hundred thousand; also, a gum.
2. A dentrifice.
3. One of the New England States
4. One versed in race studies.
5. One of the "ills that flesh is heir to."
6. A system of torture to which hen-pecked husbands often submit.
7. 48,560 square feet.

My whole, when its real, makes life bright and glad—
 But oh! when unreal, how sullen, how sad!
 Untried, to most people 'tis all lovely and fair;
 Yet by some it is dubbed a delusion and snare.
 To the guesser, if single, this may seem absurd,
 To such, magic hands round one four-lettered word,
 That word and three others—ono large and two small—
 Will give you my whole if you get it at all.

F. A.

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.

TIT-BITS.

The following epitaph, which was found on a tombstone not long since, is supposed to have been composed by a cynical bachelor:—

"Bereath this stone, a lump of clay,
 Lies Isabella Young,
 Who, on the twenty-fourth of May,
 Began to hold her tongue."

A woman of a certain age is never a woman whose age is certain.

Lumbago is one of the back-taxes that you can't readily supply a check for.

There is a town in Michigan called Bad Axo. The residents are too keen to be handled by sharpers.

"Why didn't you put on a clean collar before you left home?" called out an impertinent young fop to a car conductor.

"Cause your mother hadn't sent home my washing," was the extinguishing reply.

A FORTUNATE LITTLE GIRL.—A little girl from Montgomery, Alaska, who wrote a note congratulating the Emperor Joseph of Austria upon the occasion of the celebration of his last birthday anniversary (which was also her own), has received from the Emperor a four-leaved clover in gold, with a diamond dewdrop in its centre.

A LESSON ON HAND-SHAKING —Meeting a young lady, and shaking hands with her—"I must," said Sydney Smith, "give you a lesson in shaking hands, I see. There is nothing more characteristic than shakes of the hand. I have classified them. Lister, when he was here, illustrated some of them. Ask Mr. Sydney to show you his sketches of them when you go in. There is the *high official*—the body erect, and a rapid short shake, near the chin. There is the *mortmain*—the flat hand introduced into your palm, and hardly conscious of its contiguity. The *digital*—one finger held out, much used by the high clergy. There is the *shakus rusticus* where your hand is seized in an iron grasp, betokening rude health, warm heart, and distance from the metropolis; but producing a strong sense of relief on your part when you find your hand released, and your fingers unbroken. The next to this is the *retentive shake*—one which, beginning with vigour, pauses as it were to take breath, but without relinquishing its prey, and before you are aware begins again; till you feel anxious as to the result, and have no shake left in you. There are other varieties, but this is enough for one lesson."

CHRISTMAS "PI."—"Little Jack Hornor sat in a corner, eating his Christmas pie." Jack was right, Christmas is a most seasonable time for pie. The following sample of Printer's "pi" we present to our readers, trusting that it may not affect their mental digestion:—

miwitpekdyh poefjohlie-vurr ,crNcoriaM su, h fnn tift tWi ,i flis .yr y
 A ra ouroBgabA opPtecoo iunnofC t
 nl Aa o smiA a nohts len— ga. oitiaeol 9htcenw, it
 ndmoefe Kris o lo diSolpiw toepo h, ourOeniarerm t tro nf S, M
 hrobpdstl ms lt r ezlkeorl rs bh.eSsr orsif gaeob abTwdios, o
 tSacr eoeieCo iu nop2rt, nb nnlgt yrIsiepleR oinoTitdsi
 ltn.eb rb yziyaiy neTachdri a edo. hieci o e o Wr otn
 mcooSnee irl lhw n strigb it i'ohia ohRn smt Sen vguQ-nveteafog redmbu
 iitiBwt, aliviso S hcoaylaL abts.i fgvte rtd csmmCco, wTedrtc. psTa'esekh
 oltr: oi ffeo tdatnn R' t'ceadcpOngto s . ootps iyn.uno co ,epteoss, n r p
 .onnvs-entret t igitSan woty eri ids tl o asauen y kry sRbpaUth ofltu
 Sda mr w.mtyNwaet tafol g aux ir,urllern ti,spohos :esra 4uxitel

CUSTOM TAILORING!

Direct from the Manufacturers in England, Ireland, and Scotland, personally selected by one of our firm, who has recently returned from these great centres of Manufacturing. OVERCOATINGS, Finest Goods, guaranteed Fast Colors, in West England Pillots and Beavers; Variety of Colors in Meltons, Naps, Diagonal Swells, &c.

PRICES FOR CUSTOM OVERCOATS \$12.00 TO \$26.00.

We are making a Special Heavy Diagonal Twill OVERCOAT to order, \$12.00. Suitings from the best English, Irish, and Scotch Manufacturers. Real Irish Frieze, Nap and Tweed VESTINGS, TROUSERINGS—Largest assortment shown in the city, from the best English, Scotch and German Makers.

(Good Materials and Trimmings, good Fit, well Made, and Prompt to time.)

CLAYTON & SONS,
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS.

Are Second to NONE
 in the Maritime
 Provinces.
 Show Printing
 Our Type
 Our Prices
 Our Facilities
 A SPECIALTY.
 HALIFAX PRINTING COY.,
 Opposite Western Union
 Telegraph Office, Halifax, 161 HOLLIS ST.

We print by hand,
 Print by steam,
 Print from type
 Or from blocks—by the team

Print in black
 Print in white.
 Print in colors
 Of sombre or bright.

We print for merchants,
 And land agents, too;
 We print for any
 Who have printing to do.

We print for bankers,
 Clerks, Auctioneers,
 Print for druggists,
 For dealers in wares.

We print for drapers,
 For grocers, for all,
 Who want printing done,
 And will come or may call.

We print pamphlets,
 And bigger books, too;
 In fact there are few things
 But what we can do.

We print labels,
 Of all colors in use, sirs,
 Especially fit for
 The many producers.

We print forms of all sorts,
 With type ever set,
 Legal, commercial,
 Or houses to let.

Printing done quickly,
 Bold, stylish and neat,
 At HALIFAX PRINTING COY.'s,
 161 Hollis Street

IRA ETTER

199 Barrington Street,
 HALIFAX,
 Importer and Dealer in
 WATCHES,
 CLOCKS,
 —AND—
 JEWELLERY.

Personal attention given to Fine
 Repairing. Perfect work guaranteed.

—AT—
 199 Barrington Street,

ACADIA POWDER CO.,
 (LIMITED)
 —MANUFACTURE—
 Blasting & Sporting Powders
 Of the Best Quality.
 —ALSO—
 Red and Black Dynamite,
 Quality unexcelled.
 Sold by all Dealers.
 C. J. WYLDE, Sec.
 70 Bedford Row.

W. E. TAYLOR & CO.
 GROCERS,
 18 Buckingham St., Halifax.
 TEAS a Specialty.

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

Consignments carefully protected.
 References—DUN, WISMAN & Co.

JAMES SPRUIN,
 (LATE OF COSTIN'S)
 Ales, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Bottlor,
 &c., &c., &c.
 No. 78 Granville Street.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN
 Waterproof Manufacturing Co.,
 HALIFAX, N. S.,
 Manufacturers of Waterproof Clothing in all
 styles Horse Covers, Suits for Miners, Fishermen
 and Seamen.
 Special Waterproof Outfits for H. M. S. Navy
 and Army, and Sportsmen.
 Office and Warerooms,
 No. 61 Upper Water Street.
 Orders by Mail will receive prompt attention
 and estimates furnished

"COSTIN,"
 Corner Duke & Water Sts.
 HALIFAX, N. S.,
 HIGH OLASS { WINES,
 BRANDIES,
 SPIRITS, etc.
 Choice Selection of Port Wine.

THOS. P. CONNORS & CO.
 CUSTOM TAILORING
 Myett's Building, Granville St.
 WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

BELFAST { GINGER ALE,
 LEMONADE.
 Bass & Co.'s Pale Ale.

CLOTHS.
 Ladies' Sacques Cut and Fitted.
 Personal attention given to Orders.

EYE, EAR and THROAT.
 J. R. McLEAN,
 OFFICE—91 Hollis, Corner Salter Street,
 Halifax, N. S.

CHEAP MUSIC BOOKS.
 Song Folio, Folio of Music, Superb Songs,
 Supplies of Melody, Song-World Victoria
 Music Books, etc., etc.
 J. W. DOLEY,
 143 Argyle Street, Halifax, N. S.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Annapolis is becoming ambitious. The Government has erected a frost-proof warehouse, and built a public wharf, for the benefit of its inhabitants, but like Twist, they now ask for more. A public building, with a commodious post office and custom house, is the latest demand.

The manufacturers of China have recently improved this ware so that now an almost perfect imitation of ivory is obtained. C. H. Robertson & Co., 81 Upper Water Street, have for sale in addition to a large stock of china and glass, ivory handled cutlery, etc., a number of fancy jugs made of the new ware.

St. John, N. B. is troubled over its school deficit. The citizens object to increased taxation, but will not hear of any reduction in the staff of teachers employed. The council is certainly impaled upon the horns of a dilemma.

Henry Holmes & Son have on hand a fine assortment of British and foreign woolen cloth. This firm ranks A1 among our successful merchant tailors. Good material, first class cutting, and honest workmanship always tell in the long run.

The Annapolis farmers are beginning to understand the value of mussel mud as a fertilizer. In Prince Edward Island the agriculturists have long realized its excellent properties.

The *Herald*, with its customary enterprise, proposes issuing a fine New Year's number. No doubt it will meet with a ready sale.

Germans, in order to avoid the compulsory military service of the Fatherland, cross the Atlantic, become naturalized in the United States, and then return to Germany as American citizens.

The Hon. G. E. Foster, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, will be opposed in Kings Co., N. B., by Colonel Denville, an independent Conservative. The polling will take place on the 31st inst.

The Port has been obliged to acknowledge Prince Alexander as governor of Eastern Roumelia. The office is to be held by the Prince for life with the rights of succession.

The rules for Whist, which were published in our Christmas Number, are said to be the best epitome of the rules of this game which have yet appeared in print. Our thanks are due to Mr. G. Esau, Jr., provincial manager of the Travellers' Life and Accident Company, for the copy of these rules.

Prof. Doane, so long and favorably known to the music lovers of Halifax, is now successfully following his profession at his old home in Barrington.

The people of Charlottetown express great satisfaction with the new electric lights recently put up in the Island metropolis.

When Patrick was called to the morgue to identify the body of his father, who had been accidentally killed, he assured the coroner that he would know his old dad, living or dead, seeing that he was deaf and dumb.

Windsor is to have an Arctic Club for winter sports, such as tobogganing, snow-shoeing, etc. The name of the club is somewhat suggestive of dog sledges, snow huts, and blubber.

The rapid growth of the town of New Glasgow must be a surprise to her oldest inhabitants, but the proposed expenditure of \$60,000 upon water-works must stagger him. However, these are the times of steam and electricity, the stage-coach days are out of date.

The output of lumber at the Chaudiere Mills, Ottawa, during the past season has been 277,000,000 feet.

The reduction in the prices charged by the Nova Scotia Steam Laundry will probably have the effect of doubling the already large business of this successful laundrying establishment. Mr. John A. Pond has evidently benefited by the experience of Sir Roland A. Hill of Penny Post fame, who found that reduction in charges invariably increased business.

President Grovy receives a salary of \$200,000 per annum. His private fortune amounts to \$7,000,000. The election for the new President will take place upon the 28th inst. Mr. Grovy's chances of being re-elected for a second term of seven years are considered good.

The hotel in Truro, formerly known as the Tremont House, has lately been renovated, and will in future be styled "Wiman's Hotel." Its proprietor, Mr. J. T. Wiman, is fully prepared to afford its guests every comfort.

The use of gas for heating and domestic purposes is well known in the American cities, and it is time that the citizens of Halifax became aware of its economic value in the household. The heating of a room by a gas stove can be accomplished at a very trifling cost, while the cooking of a meal for several persons can be done for 2 cents. The first cost of the stoves is likewise moderate.

Halifax pays \$80,000 per annum for the maintenance of her public schools, or in other words, about two dollars per head of her population. This tax for the education of the people would be considered heavy in an English city, but as compared with some American cities, it appears most moderate.

The Northern Assurance Company of London, G. B., the advertisement of which appears in another column, has a reserve of upwards of \$14,000,000. Mr. J. F. Koussy is the general agent for Nova Scotia; he is pushing the company's business with characteristic energy.

The advertisers in *THE CRITIC* have expressed their satisfaction with the manner in which their advertisements are displayed in this journal. Typographical excellence is one of the first essentials in a newspaper, but advertisers would do well to bear 't in mind, that a crowded advertisement can never be made to appear attractive. For a sample of what is considered a handsome advertisement, see that of S. Cunard & Co., which appears in this issue.

Consigners of country produce should read the advertisement of W. Eaton & Son, Commission Merchants and Auctioneers, which appeared in our Christmas number. Dealers in cattle and sheep are likewise requested to note its contents. This firm is well and favorably known to the people of Halifax. The highest market prices, with quick returns, are guaranteed to consigners.

In the early days of confederation, the trade of Halifax suffered, owing to the competition of Montreal and Upper Canadian Provinces, which flooded the country with their agents. Halifax has now taken a leaf from their trade book, and in her turn is cutting into the trade of Montreal. The agents of Halifax houses, such as Neal, White & Co., and others, are already looking after the wholesale clothing business for the coming spring and summer. We are Bluesoes first.

The aestheticism of the age in decorative painting has taxed the ingenuity of paint manufacturers to the utmost, but it is gratifying to note that the well-known firm of Henderson & Potts are keeping fully abreast of the times, being now prepared to furnish paints of first quality in twenty-one different shades and colours, such as will suit the taste of the most fanciful. If our boys want to paint the town red, they will know where to go.

The remaining paper upon Canada's Military Status has been unavoidably held over.

The armistice between Bulgaria and Servia has been extended until March 1st. This will give time for a settlement of King Milan's grievances without further resort to arms.

Greece, which has a population of 1,680,000, now proposes expending \$20,000,000 upon improving her army and navy. The luxury of being a European power costs money.

College turnouts are generally amusing if not edifying. The boys of Dalhousie made night hideous and themselves hoarse during their street stampede on Friday evening last, but unlike most students, the under graduates of Dalhousie are true lovers of music. They know how to appreciate a "first-class life and drum" band, and how to accompany the same with the sweet and dulcet notes of the trumpet.

The establishment of W. H. Newman is now one of the most attractive in Canada. The gold and silver jewelry, clocks and watches, bronze ornaments, silver tea services, etc., are all of the latest and most improved makes. The Acme Silver Plate Company of Toronto are, to judge by the wares manufactured by them purchased by Mr. Newman, fully prepared to supply the market with a first-class article. Home manufacturers grow apace, and Mr. Newman evidently believes in their encouragement.

Franco demands from Madagascar a war indemnity of 10,000,000 francs and insists upon the establishment of a protectorate of the Island.

The following are the marks that should be affixed to goods for the Colonial and London Exhibition, sent by maritime provinces' exhibitors:—

- 1—J. C. E.
- 2—To Sir Charles Tupper, K. C. M. G., C. B., High Commissioner for Canada, London, G. B.
- 3—From A. B. C.
Truro, Nova Scotia.
- 4—Contents
 - 1—Should be painted in large red letters.
 - 2—Distinctly painted say in BLACK. This address being on, will send them at once to the gardens at South Kensington.
 - 3—Name of exhibitor, town and province, so he will get credit for his exhibits in general catalogue.
 - 4—Contents of each case should be stated for convenience in opening. All the above should be painted.
- Lastly—All packages should be addressed on card securely tacked on, to Messrs. Pickford & Black, Halifax.

Much sympathy is expressed for Mr. John Lawlor of Dartmouth, who, on Monday last, lost a promising boy of eight years of age by accidental drowning. The lad was skating on first lake, and is supposed to have broken in upon the thin ice near the edge of the Tittle, which is known to be dangerous.

It is reported that in addition to reimposing the duties on tea and coffee, with the view of meeting the deficit in the revenue, the new Minister of Finance will increase the coal tax from fifty cents to \$1 per ton.

The Berlin *Nord Deutsche Zeitung* says England and Italy will take joint action in the Soudan and that an Italian army corps will be despatched to Suakim shortly.

RELIGIOUS.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Bishop Walshman How, the suffragan bishop of East London, is freely spoken of in the English papers as successor to the Bishop of Manchester.

The Right Rev. Bishop Jones of N. F. is in the city, on his way to Bermuda, where he will spend the winter. We are sorry to learn that his lordship is in poor health, and trust that he will be much improved by his sojourn in the genial climate of Bermuda. His Lordship is the guest of Sir Adams Archibald.

The Rev. Canon O'Meara M. A., Professor of Systematic Theology in St John's College, University of Manitoba, is in the city. His mission is to apply for the vacant rectorship of St. Paul's and to collect funds for the work of the Church in the North West. His object is a noble one.

The Churches are busy preparing for the Christmas service. We understand that the "Messiah" is to be performed in St. Paul's Church under the leadership of Prof. Porter, with orchestral accompaniments. In St. George's the Stainer's celebrated service will be given in full on Christmas day.

The Rev. G. H. Knight-Bruce has been appointed Bishop of Bloemfontein, South Africa.

The Worshipful company of Goldsmiths have just given a donation of £100 sterling to the missionary work of the Religious Tract Society.

The Bishop of Winchester is seriously ill. He is not allowed to receive or answer letters. His Lordship is about 78 years old.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Presbyterian Synod of New York has upon its roll 772 churches, having a membership of 136,630. The total gifts as reported in the last minutes of the General Assembly were \$2,776,564, an average of \$20.32 per member.

Rev. Dr. Gregg of Knox College, Toronto, has in press a History of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. From the reputation of the author we have no doubt that the book will be a very full and interesting account of Presbyterianism.

The Rev. E. A. McCurdy, Convener of the Augmentation Committee, Eastern Section, reports that the prospects of raising the required amount so as to give every minister throughout the Maritime Provinces \$750, are exceedingly good.

The Rev. J. M. Allan was inducted into the pastorate of Grove church of this city on Tuesday last. We wish both pastor and people every success.

It is expected that the Rev. Mr. Catanach will be inducted as pastor of St. Andrew's church of this city on or about the 12th prox.

The Rev. Dr. Smith has tendered his resignation as pastor of St. Andrew's church, St John, N. B. It is understood that the reverend gentleman intends accepting a call from a Presbyterian church in the United States.

A unanimous call has been received by the Rev. J. Forbes of Lochaber, Pictou Co., from the congregation of West River.

It has been agreed to recommend the Rev. Dr. Cunningham, of Crief, as Moderator of the next General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. The Rev. Dr. Alex Somerville has been nominated for the same position in the Free Church.

The Irish Presbyterian Church has 555 congregations. The Presbyterian Church of England numbers 283 congregations and a membership of 508,423. The U. P. Church of Scotland has 557 congregations and a membership of 179,891. The Free Church numbers 1,035 separate congregations with a membership of 324,000. The Established Church embraces about 900 congregations.

METHODIST.

The Rev. Henry W. Holland, the eminent Wesleyan minister who rescued many criminals from lives of sin and took an active interest in educational movements, is dead.

From the statistics of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States we learn that there are in the Church 400,000 communicants, 2,500 travelling preachers, 200,000 Sabbath-school children, 4000 Sabbath-schools, 10 colleges, and about \$10,000,000 worth of property.

During the last twenty-five years, sixty-five new Methodist chapels have been built in London. During the same period the number of ministers has increased from fifty to one hundred and fifteen.

CATHOLIC.

SUFFERINGS OF RUSSIAN CATHOLICS.—Very little is heard of the condition of our fellow-Catholics in Russia, but what news does stray from time to time into the press shows that, notwithstanding all supposed rapprochements with Rome, the Government still pursues its course of cynical oppression and secret persecution. Bishop Kryniowiski, of Wilna, is still in exile; and appears to be treated with the harshest cruelty. His condition is that of a common culprit. He is allowed to pay no visits, and nobody is allowed to visit him except the doctor, and that only once a week. His entire correspondence must pass through the hands of the Governor of Jaroslay, a man of morose character, and an official of the Muravieff school. Notwithstanding the repeated intervention of the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg, Bishop Kryniowiski is not allowed to have a chaplain, and though Catholic priests occasionally visit Jaroslay to hear the confessions of the Catholics who live there, they are not permitted to perform this work of spiritual mercy for the exiled prelate. Fanaticism goes so far as to forbid him a catholic servant, so that he has nobody to serve his mass.

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 Light 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.

James Dempster & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Doors, Sashes, Frames, Inside and

Outside Venetian Shutters,

Stair Rails, etc.

SOUTH HOLLIS STREET

Near Gas Works,

HALIFAX, N. S.

THOS. MAJOR,

FAMILY

GROCER,

Spring Garden Road.

Our object is to keep on hand the very best class of Groceries.

BRITISH AMERICAN
Mercantile Agency.

This agency issues no books of ratings whatever, but instead gives to every subscriber a book which contains a complete list of agents in every place of importance in the Dominion, to whom they can apply on printed forms by mail or by telegraph and obtain immediate information as to the business standing of any person AT THE EXACT DATE, the agents being all reliable men and able to ascertain concerning the circumstances, means and habits of any person enquired for. The book also contains a telegraphic code in cipher, which is extensive and convenient, besides information as to the collection laws in the different Provinces and United States. In addition to these means of obtaining information, the agency claims exceptional advantages for HANDLING COLLECTIONS, and has an agreement with the North American Attorneys and Tradesmen Protective Union Company, of New York, giving them the sole right in Canada of using over five thousand agents throughout the United States and elsewhere outside of Canada, which agents are under contract to attend to the British American agency's business. The system of this agency specially claims for itself in its reporting department CHEAPNESS, RELIABILITY OF REPORTS, AND SECRECY, and in its collecting for the weight that an institution devoted solely to this class of business carries with it, having representatives on the spot to make personal application to the debtor, and a chain of agents embracing the whole continent, thus affording the best facilities for tracing absent or absconding debtors.

GEORGE FRASER,
Managing agent N. S. Branch,
Office 28 Bedford Row, Halifax.

WORK FOR ALL! \$5 to \$8 per day easily made. Costly outfit FREE. Address P. O. VICKERY, August, Maine.

Sydney

COAL.

Victoria

COAL.

Lingan

COAL.

HARD

COAL.

All Sizes.

FOR SALE BY

S. Cunard

& Co.

SOUTH END DEPOT:

DOMINION WHARF.

NORTH END DEPOT:

CUNARD'S NORTH WHARF.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

A WAR REMINISCENCE OF THE "LAND OF DIXIE."

In the winter of 1862, just prior to the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn., General John H. Morgan, the noted "partizan ranger," organized at Murfreesboro an expedition for the purpose of capturing a brigade of Federal troops under Colonel Moore, who, in order to cover the right bank of Cumberland River, had been posted at Hartsville, a small village situated a mile or two north of the right bank of the river. Hartsville is distant from Murfreesboro about thirty-seven miles, and a large force of Union troops under General Dumont was stationed at Gallatin, consequently the success of this daring expedition depended very materially on the rapid movement of the Confederate forces.

Accordingly Morgan selected about one thousand troops composed of picked cavalry companies from his own command with selections from the second, fourth, fifth, and sixth regiments of General Hanson's "Kentucky Brigade" of infantry, who were mounted as *Volligeurs* for this special occasion. These, with a battery of light Artillery, composed the whole force that was to participate in this brilliant but hazardous manoeuvre.

Having made the proper disposition of the troops in the line of march, General Morgan at the head of the column left Canoville, a little hamlet near Murfreesboro, in the afternoon of the 6th of December, 1862, for Hartsville. A heavy snow had previously fallen, which in the day time was converted by the genial rays of the sun into "slush," and at night the cold was so intense that ice formed some two inches thick. After a long, tedious march through a cold December night, Morgan with his command reached the borders of the Cumberland River before daylight. As the senior surgeon of the Kentucky brigade, I was detailed to accompany the expedition in connection with surgeon W. J. Byrne of Col. Thomas Hunt's fifth (Ky) Regiment and Assistant Surgeon Scott of the Artillery. The approaches to the river were very steep and difficult of ascent and descent, and were rendered still more dangerous by the deep, cold, freezing water and a swift current. After reaching the river Morgan left part of his command on the left bank in order to guard the road leading from Lebanon, whilst the rest, after crossing the river at two different fords, made a silent but rapid movement against Colonel Moore, who was quietly encamped with his brigade in the vicinity of the village of Hartsville. Unfortunately for the Union troops they had failed to fortify their position, from the fact, I presume, that they felt quite secure with an almost impassable river, and an inclement season to protect their camp from a sudden attack by the enemy. The first intimation that Colonel Moore had of the proximity of his wily foe was a brisk fire into his troops from the Confederates in almost opposite directions. The troops when attacked were engaged in their ordinary camp duties, such as cooking their breakfast, mounting guard, etc., and the surprise of course was sudden and complete.

Colonel Moore gallantly sought to rally his men in line of battle, but it was in vain; for after a short but unsuccessful engagement he hoisted a white handkerchief on a ramrod as a token of surrender; and after a few preliminaries Colonel Moore, with about two thousand troops, were made prisoners of war.

After making the proper disposition of the wounded, who were left under the charge of Assistant Surgeon Scott, General Morgan, with his prisoners and captured munitions of war, hastily retraced his steps back in the direction of Murfreesboro. Whilst the troops were recrossing the river with their prisoners, the writer of this sketch (in company with Colonel Joseph H. Lewis and Major W. L. Clarke of the Sixth Kentucky Regiment) succeeded, by placing blankets on the snow, in resting for a short spell, and after dispatching a "corn pone" with a strip of bacon cooked by holding it over the fire with a ramrod, we were again in the saddle ready for another long day's march.

In this expedition I had charge of the ambulance and infirmary corps, which marched immediately in front of the rear guard.

After we had arrived within some ten or twelve miles of Murfreesboro, the prisoners with their guards could scarcely be distinguished apart, as they all appeared to be mixed up together in the column, both "Yank" and "Reb" having but one aim, and that was to reach Murfreesboro in the shortest time possible. The incentive to this peculiar phase of military life (in which it was hard to determine whether the prisoners were guarding the guards or the reverse) was due to the fact, that after reaching Murfreesboro, "rest and rations" would be the order of the day for friend and foe alike.

Often during the vicissitudes of the war have I seen the "Union" and "Secesh" feeling happily blended together under the pressing wants of hunger, and the case of the Hartsville prisoners and their guards was an apt illustration of this fact.

On this occasion (as we were trudging along over execrable roads, hungry and worn out with fatigue) I noticed that one of the prisoners (who from his dialect seemed to have recently come from "Faderland") let his temper get away with his good judgment. Said he in a soliloquizing manner: "Tam dis var, I'ee so tired, tam de Rebs, I vish day was all ted I'eh so 'ungry. I'eh had no shleubs und notings to eat und 24 hours." "Pshaw!" interpolated an old grimy looking "Reb," whose hands and face had long since discarded soap and water, "that's no doing, we sometimes go for a whole week without anything to eat." "But you see," said the Touton, "py tam you ish use to it and I ish not, and dat is de matter."

After the arrival of the prisoners in Murfreesboro, they were paroled and sent through the lines to Nashville, the head quarters of the Union Army.

In looking over my diary of "field notes" taken during the war, I find that the prisoners captured at Hartsville belonged to the Second Indiana Cavalry, Colonel Stewart of Terre-haute commanding. The One Hundred

and Sixth and One Hundred and Eighth Ohio, and the One Hundred and Fourth Illinois regiments of infantry.

General Morgan in this affair distinguished himself more than in any of his exploits, in fact, taking all of the obstacles against him into consideration, it scarcely has a parallel in the annals of partizan warfare. It was almost equal to the daring and heroism of the gallant Wolfe who "stole a march" on the French General in the memorable siege of Quebec.

VETERAN.

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

The excitement which the execution of Louis Riel occasioned here is now, as far as out-door demonstration is concerned, practically at an end, and peace is again restored to the city. The feeling for the Metis chief, however, remains unchanged, for whatever the difference of opinion may be in other parts of Canada as to the fairness of his trial, and the justice of carrying out its severest penalty of the law against him, here, it is undoubtedly thought by the greater portion of the population that he was a heroic martyr, sacrificed as a victim to bitter fanaticism, and made to suffer unjustly.

The Sunday following the execution, a mass meeting was held on Champ de Mars, which is said to have been one of the largest public gatherings ever convened here, there being about twenty-five thousand people present. Those who took part in this might be divided into two distinct classes, whose respective motives for their presence were actuated by entirely different sentiments—its first, through a genuine feeling of sympathy for Riel and his cause; its second, for the furtherance of their designs by expressing disapproval of the Government's policy, in order to increase their own political capital. It was suggested, by many of the most prominent agitators among the French Canadians, to form a National Party, but as it was clearly demonstrated by some of the most sagacious Liberal leaders, that such a coalition would be injurious to the interests of the French Canadians, the matter, after having been fully considered, was wisely abandoned. The report that Gabriel Dumont had come on to Montreal, to be present at this meeting, and that he was visibly affected by what had taken place, caused considerable talk, but it was afterwards learned, that the person alluded to was a doctor from some neighboring town, who greatly resembled him, who had come on to take part in the proceedings.

It is a cause for congratulation that small-pox has ceased to be epidemic, and that now visitors may come to the city with every assurance of safety from the dreaded disease. The few cases that do exist are mostly confined to the hospital, and those who are allowed to remain in their own houses, are carefully isolated, and every precautionary measure is taken to prevent the disease from making further headway. St. Roch's hospital, about which so much fuss was made, on account of its being unsuitable for the purpose for which it was used, has been closed, and the neighboring Municipalities that do not adhere to the sanitary regulations made by the Board of Health, are immediately quarantined. By such energetic means, the disease will be quickly stamped out, and it is to be hoped that a revival of trade will speedily follow.

NOTES AND GOSSIP.

A new commercial paper will shortly be published; it will be called the *Montreal Trade Bulletin*, Mr. Mason, late of the *Journal of Commerce*, will be editor and publisher.

It is thought that the grain recently shipped from the West via Halifax for Liverpool, is but the forerunner of a large quantity that will be shipped that way this winter.

Quite a sensation was caused a few days ago by the poisoning of a few well known gentlemen at the Metropolitan Club. It appears, that after partaking of soup, they became seriously ill, when, on sending for a physician, it was found that the soup contained a quantity of arsenic. The affair, which is at present a mystery, has been placed in the hands of detectives, and all the servants have been dismissed from the Club.

The annual dinner of the students of McGill College, this year, like former ones, was in every way a brilliant success. Prof. Johnstone, speaking on behalf of the faculty, said, that the College, at present, was in a more flourishing condition than ever, the students numbering over four hundred. Of these, about seventy-five come from the Lower Provinces, which include a few from Halifax, who are here on account of the closing of the Medical College in your city.

Now that small-pox will soon be a thing of the past, Montrealers are anxious to proclaim to the world that their city is free from contagion, and is still an attractive place for the enjoyment of winter pastimes. Accordingly, some of the most energetic are endeavouring to get up a carnival on a small scale, and a meeting of those who favor the project will shortly be held. It is proposed to forego the pleasure of having an ice palace and other expensive attractions which characterized last year's carnival, and to be content with a week of amusements, the arrangements for the most part to be left in the hands of a committee appointed by the various clubs of the city.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Windsor Hotel was lately held, when the report presented, showed a considerable decrease in the company's earnings for the past twelve months against the returns of the previous year. As a consequence, no dividend was declared, the deficit being about one hundred thousand dollars. The amount taken, however, was more than sufficient to meet the current expenditure, and after the accounts are squared up, a small surplus will still remain. This did not occasion any surprise, as it was well known that visitors declining to come here on account of small-pox, the loss to the hotel would be heavy. The number of guests who registered at the hotel for the previous year was about seventy-five thousand.

ONLOOKER.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

A CHRISTMAS SKETCH FOR THE CHILDREN.

While the annual season of good cheer approaches, young and old are looking forward to its joyful days with happy anticipations; perhaps trying to decide what sort of presents they shall make in these close times, when money is so hard to get, and so easily lost when one happens to have a little of it.

In conducting the Christmas celebrations that always go with this present-making, many queer plans are arranged and carried out, and although one would suppose every possible style of entertainment must long since have been given a great many times, each Christmas is sure to bring out its list of novel and freshly interesting programmes.

The way that some friends of ours managed the affair is, without doubt, purely original; and it went off so amusingly, that we will let master Charlie, one of the little people concerned, describe it in his own language.

"We were all disappointed in not enjoying the good time that had been planned for our summer vacation. But a lot of troubles came on when we were not looking for them, and so completely upset everything that we had to just let it go, and get what comfort we could by hoping for better luck next year.

In the first place, little Jonnie, the prettiest, smartest and liveliest of us children, must go to Katie McKay's birthday party, when there was a storm too bad for anybody to be out in, and catch an awful cold, that made her sick with sore throat, and she didn't get well for almost three months.

Then Fred came home from college to help us enjoy ourselves; and he too hadn't been in the house three hours before he begun to feel squirmish. When we called Doctor Crabb, who makes such terrible tasting pills, and other stuff, that worthy looked more solemn than ever. He looks solemn enough at any time. After the doctor had felt of Fred's pulse, looked at his tongue, and did several other things, he pronounced it a bad case of chicken-pox. How absurd for a fellow almost grown into a man to take a disease only fit for children.

Of course, this put the Maxwell mansion (Maxwell's our name) into lots of confusion. Still, as we small folks had all had chicken-pox, I suppose we would have got along all right, and managed to enjoy part of the fun, if the uproar caused by having two sick people in the house at once, had not brought on a fresh attack of aunt Rebecca's brain trouble.

You see, aunt Rebecca writes books, describing beautiful rainbows, splendid sunsets, and fairy people that walk on air, and father says, thinking so much about such light subjects, has made her head light.

Anyhow, she took the brain disorder, and no sooner gets better of one spell, than something or other brings her down again. This time she fell so dangerously low that all hands had to keep very quiet. The minute we came home from school or anywhere else, we must take off our shoes, and hardly speak above a whisper.

This was bad enough on us fellows and girls who were well, and wanted to shout and laugh, and tear about, oh, so much. But the sick ones took it a great deal worse than we did. Jonnie said she should think we were getting ready for her funeral, and Fred declared the next time he got chicken-pox, he hoped they would take him to the hospital, which was likely to be a much more cheerful place than our house.

That's the way our affairs went on for a while. But early in November, when we began to think of Christmas, the prospect showed up a little better. Fred got over the chicken-pox, and Jonnie's throat, after several relapses, finally healed up in first-class style, so she could laugh and play around, and sing as sweetly as ever.

As for aunt Rebecca, the instant her head got settled just a little, they packed her off to Florida for the winter, and if she gets better, she will write another book, all about oranges and alligators.

So, for the big fun day of all the year, our folks determined to organize a demonstration worthy of the occasion, as father says when he talks about political meetings, and gets to writing speeches in favor of Sir John A. Blake, or against Mr. Edward McDonald, and although they wouldn't say a word to us about what they were going to do, we knew by their important looks and mysterious private talks that a gay treat of some kind was coming.

At last, they let us know there was to be a great party at our house on the evening before Christmas, and that the Smiths, the Browns, the Clements, the McKays, and two or three other families, had been invited, with all their children. This was splendid news! It's very nice to have a party where children can receive and entertain their friends just like grown up folks.

But the afternoon before Christmas we received a great disappointment, when cousin Jack Anderson, who had been invited, and counted on as sure to come, didn't arrive by the last train from his town.

Well, people began to come in pretty early, and by seven o'clock, our double parlors were quite full; and when the folding doors were opened, it looked like some kind of public meeting waiting for the speaker.

But all the men and women kept wonderfully still for old people; and we children could do nothing but sit and look at them, trying to imagine whatever in all the world was the matter. Jennie whispered to me that she believed they were going to have a Quaker meeting. Even Prof. VonBlinkers, the German-player, who has such immense eyes, such big spectacles, with two windows in each one, and such a long nose; and who is so very small in every other way, instead of giving us some music, only sat on the piano stool as stupid as the rest.

Still, a Quaker meeting did not seem to be exactly what they were up to, for while there wasn't much talking, we could see they were all in a flutter, expecting something, of which the small people knew just nothing at all.

Just about the second when they got tired out waiting, and we got tired out imagining, the bell rang, and father skipped to the door, as if that was

exactly what he expected. At the same moment, Prof. VonBlinkers struck up a tune that took so many different notes, he had to fly right and left, and up and down, until he seemed to be scattered all along the keys, and we couldn't, for our lives, decide where the man really ought to be.

While I was hoping he would get through without coming to pieces, all at once the folks gave a little shout, and the music stopped so suddenly, I was almost afraid the Professor had been taken with a fit.

When I turned to see what it meant, father was coming from the hall, leading a person who looked exactly like the pictures of Santa Claus, and I shouldn't wonder if most of the little children believed it really was the Saint they had heard so much about, while we big boys and girls didn't know what to think.

Father introduced the strange guest by telling us that Santa Claus had honored us by coming in person to distribute his annual tokens of esteem and affection.

Then, the Saint made a low bow, and without saying a word, went around and gave everyone a package from a bear skin bag, which he carried. At first, the bag was so big and heavy, he could hardly lug it, but when he got through, it seemed to be all emptied out. After going to everybody, he made another low bow, and was gone before we thought to open our bundles, or ask him any questions.

In a minute, several of our boys rushed out to find where he went next; but not a sign of him could we see.

Jennie said the front door had hardly closed behind the gentleman, when she heard a sound as though a sleigh was being driven rapidly away.

When we opened the packages he left us, we found they contained all the pretty Christmas Cards we had sent to our mates, and besides, a special card for each of us, larger and finer than any we ever saw before.

On the lovely present was written in beautiful gold letters, "keep this token to remember the visit of Santa Claus."

A little while after, before we got through looking at our gifts, and trying to find out who had the most, the bell rang again, and while we were wondering if the generous Saint was coming back to see how we liked his presents, in walked cousin Jack just too late to see the fun.

But when this young man kissed Jennie, her sharp eyes spied a curl of white hair on his coat collar, just like that worn by the make-believe Santa Claus, and then, of course, we know all about it.

So father told us the whole story. Jack came down in the morning, and stopped at a hotel, and they fixed it with the letter carrier, so that any cards we sent should be left with him.

Then they went and dressed him up with fur clothes, false hair, and a red mask, and he came round in a sleigh, made the presents, and was driven back without anybody finding out the secret.

When Jack got out of his Santa Claus fixings, he hurried over to our house, to help strip the big Christmas tree at the back end of our long room, that had 50 candles burning on it, and the best present we ever got. I didn't think to tell about this before.

You better believe we had a royal time that evening! Speaking pieces, reading and singing, and for once, the smallest children were allowed to sit up as long as they wanted to.

Prof. VonBlinkers did amazing things with the piano! Old Miss Anguin said he executed like an angel. I wonder where she ever heard an angel execute on a piano? Anyhow, he played all the tunes I ever heard, and a good many more, and played them splendid too!

About thirteen or fourteen o'clock, the party broke up at last, and I guess everybody went home happy!"

JONATHAN.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

CHRISTMAS AT OMBERLEIGH.

It is a bleak December afternoon, and the younger portion of guests at "Omberleigh Manor" are busily decorating the ball room for the 24th. Outside the snow is falling heavily, and it looks if possible, bleaker and more dismal in contrast to the brightness within. Huge pine logs are burning in the great old fashioned fire-place, throwing their ruddy glow over the group of merry girls, whose skillful fingers are twining wreaths of evergreen and holly.

At last pretty Kathleen Vano breaks the silence that for the last few minutes seems to have settled on them. "Do you know Sir Guy Travers is coming to-night for certain? I heard Lady Austen ordering dinner to be an hour later on his account; Dick says he is, oh so handsome, and quite a catch too. I mean him to be my special property," she adds with a glance of defiance, "please do not look so shocked, fifteen thousand a year is not a joke to a penniless girl."

"Oh, that is not fair, when Miss Vano enters the list it is time to give up, ye lesser mortals," said Madge Dunraven, with a mocking laugh. (They well know that). Pretty girls there were among them, but none so fair as Kathleen Vano. She would have made an aristocrat a fortune could he have painted her as she stood, with the fire-light falling on her pretty face, giving a weird look to those lovely violet eyes, and turning her bright hair to threads of dazzling gold.

"I for one wish you success," cried Gladys Austen, "once safely Lady Travers you are past mischief."

Then comes the faint tinkle of a bell, they all hurry off to dress for dinner, each one intent upon outshining her lovely companion. Miss Vano's maid wonders what capricious sprite possesses her mistress, dress after dress must be brought out only to be rejected, at last when poor Johnson's patience is well nigh exhausted, Kathleen chooses one of white and gold, nothing could be more suitable.

When the sound of laughing voices floating across the hall, the drawing-

room door opens, and Kathleen comes slowly in, halts directly under the chandelier, where her hostess is standing, and says with a deprecating little gesture, "So sorry Lady Austen—but Sir Charles would show me the birds, though I knew dinner would be waiting."

Every one present thinks, rarely have they seen Kathie look lovelier than to-night. As for Sir Guy, he has but time to be presented, and someone comes and carries her off to dinner.

Pretty Clara Hamilton falls to him; but somehow he fails to appreciate her, after the brilliant vision that sits opposite him, strive as he will, he cannot keep his eyes off her, he is insanely jealous of her neighbor, a handsome young captain of the R. I. R. Kathie is not wholly unconscious of this strange scrutiny, and every gesture was for his benefit.

The gentlemen are not long behind the ladies in the drawing-room to-night, and Sir Guy makes a direct path for the east window whence he catches a glimpse of her silken draperies. "Prenez garde," Sir Guy, danger lurks 'neath those soft glances. They get to be great friends those two; and Dick Austen wonders with a miserable pang what there is about this fair young girl that bewitches all his friends, it seems

"To know her is to love her,
And to love but her forever;
For nature made her what she is
And ne'er made such another."

She is telling Sir Guy about the gay time they are to have on Christmas Eve, when somebody comes up requesting Miss Vane to sing, and pray give us something Irish, says Lady Austen, who is a true daughter of Hibernia; Sir Guy wonders can it be that old song he is listening to, when Kathleen's rich young voice rings out with a world of pathos,

"Ne'er forget, Kathleen, etc. etc."

Forget her! ah; could he? In those few short hours she had already become dearer to him than all else beside.

The last notes have died away, and a little hum of approbation follows; but the voice she is waiting to hear alone is silent and strange to say she felt a thrill of disappointment. If she but knew, his silence was far greater compliment than any words he could have uttered. How those halcyon days slipped by, Kathleen never knew, walking or skating Sir Guy is her constant escort. The girls wondered what had come over their friend, no longer the life of the party; and as for flirting, that was a thing of the past. Did they but know she too was caught in the net!

"Love that hath us in his net
Can he pass, and we forget? Ah! no, no."

Kathleen was in constant fear lest the foolish threat uttered in the ball-room should reach his ears. What will he think of her? Would he pass it over as a girlish jest, or think it a bold unmaidenly scheme? So incessantly did she brood over this, that her manner to Sir Guy underwent a rapid change. Poor fellow, he could not account for it, he only wondered in what he had offended. This cold, haughty young beauty, was indeed a contrast to the bright girl he had learned to love better than himself.

'Tis Christmas Eve, and the inmates of Omberleigh are dressing for the ball, when Miss Vane's maid brings her a few sprays of rare ivy that grows miles from the Manor, attached is Sir Guy's card bearing a few pencilled words, in which he begs Miss Vane if she has any regard for the donor to wear it for his sake.

The guests have nearly all arrived; but some of the house party have not yet put in an appearance. Oh how anxiously Sir Guy Travers watches the door, and when at last he catches a glimpse of Kathleen, his keen anxiety gives away to a sense of unutterable joy.

To-night she is looking peerlessly beautiful in a dress of soft white tulle, her sole ornaments, sprays of sombre ivy. Her altered manner, her fits of coldness are all forgotten in the intoxicating thought that she is wearing his gift. Soon he is bending before her asking for the first waltz, then they are gliding round to the dreamy strains of "Toujours Fidèle." It seems to him like a glimpse of Paradise; but he is brought back to a stern reality when Kathleen thanks him in icy tones for his thoughtfulness in sending the ivy, she tells him it is just what she wished for, and that she had divided it with Gladys Austen. She calmly ignores any sentiment attached to the gift. To him it is a shock; but he determines he will know the reason of this strange manner, and that at once. In rather in unsteady voice, he asks her to accompany him to the conservatory; she divines what is coming—now she thinks of the hour of her triumph, she can show that the foolish speech about winning him was indeed a jest, with a cool nod of assent she takes his arm and they leave the ball-room.

In a voice he strives in vain to render steady, he asks why she has grown so cold, then without waiting for an answer, he pours out a tale of such passionate love and heartfelt tenderness that few could have resisted. But the demon of perversity enters her heart, and with a white face, and drawn lips, she thanks him for the honor, and at the same time begs to decline. She gives no reason for her answer, but every syllable stabs her listener.

Can she ever forget that scene! the dull splash of the fountain, the faint strains of distant music, the white despairing face, and as she turns to meet him, she meets one deep, reproachful glance, that haunts her long after.

Kathleen Vane is undeniably the belle of the ball, and Sir Guy wonders can this siren have any heart, as he sees her the gayest of that gay group. He is not the only one that suffers, for Kathie finds little consolation in the thought that she has sent from her the man she loves as few girls ever love, and for what—a mere nothing—but pride comes to her aid, few could have guessed that her mirth was forced, and of all that brilliant throng she was the most miserable.

Thursday morning she awoke with the feeling that something was wrong. What was it? Yes! she remembers, it is Sir Guy's last day at

Omberleigh. When the others were mourning at breakfast about his speedy departure she alone was silent, and with a feeling akin to despair, she watched the preparations for his journey. Late in the afternoon she stole away to the library, at least she would spare them both the pain of parting. Sir Guy has made his adieux to all, to his host, whom he expects to find in the library. But when he opens the door a different sight from grim Sir Charles Austen meets his eye, by the bright glow of the fire he sees the well-known form of Kathleen, and, as she raises her eyes to gaze at the intruder, he knows they are eloquent with sorrow. His first impulse is to turn and flee; on second thought he approaches the fire to say Good-bye, but somehow he cannot leave her thus; perhaps he takes hope from her averted face. Oh! my darling, he goes on, I cannot live without you, something tells me that you care for me, do not send me from you. He must read his answer in her dewy eyes and quivering lips, for straightway she is in his arms, they do not speak, their happiness is too great for words. But an hour later, when someone in quest of Sir Guy enters the room, their radiant faces tell the tale.

Before the gay party left the Manor, it was known that a rebellion had broken out in the North-West of Canada, and Sir Guy is to cross the Atlantic and aid the brave Canadian volunteers in defeating the rebel leader Riel, and when all is quietness in that lone land, and Louis David a Riel trouble no more, there is to be a brilliant wedding at "Omberleigh" in Surrey, for so Lady Austen wills it, and they are far too grateful for many happy days they have spent there to resist her wishes.

MARIE-LOUISE.

Windsor, N. S.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

To most people this name conveys but a dim and hazy idea. Who are the advocates of Imperial Federation, and what do they want? are questions which, we doubt not, many a Nova Scotian has asked without getting an answer that left him much the wiser. They are answered in the Christmas Number of THE CRITIC by the Revd. Principal Grant, one of the apostles of this political doctrine, which is not as new as it seems, which was expounded by Howe nearly thirty years ago, and was not even new with Sam Slick twenty years earlier.

"Who, then, are Federationists? All who favor the maintenance of our connection with the Empire, who are willing to do all the duties that are implied in that connection, and who in opposition to those who favor disruption or revolution plead for a closer union than we have at present, a union in which for every privilege there shall be a corresponding responsibility, for every burden and danger a corresponding share of power, and for every right a corresponding duty. Then, the Empire shall have attained to the stable political equilibrium to which the great Federations of Germany, Austro-Hungary and the United States have, in our time, attained after long and longer periods of instability."

What is the meaning of this answer translated into the language of every day life? Many a colonist fought and bled to maintain connection with the mother country—not in those days an empire—who had never heard the term Imperial Federation, and who had never heard of the theory which the name stands for. So that a man might be a man of British connection and yet not be an Imperial Federalist. The "closer union than we have at present, a union in which for every privilege there shall be a corresponding responsibility, for every burden and danger a corresponding share of power, and for every right a duty," would seem to be a system under which, for some small voice in the management of Imperial affairs, Canada should give up a portion of her present right of self-government and assume her share of the Imperial expenditure upon the army and navy. I do not think that to most practical men this proposal is a very attractive one, and the number of such men in Canada who favor the scheme is small. This cannot be doubted by any one who notices that the leading newspapers of both political parties condemn it, and that independent journals like the *Toronto Week* for once agree with the great party organs.

The first questions naturally asked as to any great political change are, "Who calls for it?" and "What deeply felt public want will it supply?" When we learn that the popular demand is made, and the urgent need felt almost exclusively by a few gentlemen with leisure for political and philosophical speculation, and that the people at large are altogether unaware of any longing for any such change, we can insist that those who ask our support in securing it shall show us clearly its necessity and its advantages. We are told that Federation is the only thing to hinder the coming of independence or annexation at an early day. As for myself I am skeptical as to its necessity for this purpose. We have managed to get along very well on the whole, so far as regards our connection with England, for over a hundred years; although there have been many things that needed improvement. Are we to be believe that now, when nearly everything that could cause friction or constraint has been removed, we shall sever ourselves from the mother country unless bound to her by this glittering but weighty and galling chain of Imperial Federation? What would this new system give to England and what to us that she and we have not now? It might give us representation in one or the other of the Imperial Houses of Parliament; but, would such representation be able to deal as satisfactorily with such portions of Canadian business as would be placed within Imperial jurisdiction as our Parliament does now? Clearly not; because the voice of Canada in the Imperial Parliament would be far from strong or potential. And of what special value to England would that representation be? I fail to see. What we want is that England shall not legislate for us ignorantly, as she has often done in the past. If our High Commissioner does his duty,

the Colonial Office, if it wrongs us now, must do so knowingly; and against such wilful wrong a small representation in Parliament would not protect us. In truth, we have of late years had but little reason to complain of the Colonial Office; and now, that so much interest is taken by England in her offspring, the prospect is that we shall have in the future next to no ground for complaint.

We are asked to give up an independence and a self-government almost absolute, for the purpose of being ruled as to matters of vital importance by a body ignorant of our feelings, interests and needs, and with many urgent home matters to occupy its time. Ireland did completely what we are asked to do partially; and the utter failure of that experiment is now recognized by England as well as by Ireland. My belief is that under the proposed system we should march much faster than now in the direction of either independence or annexation. The presence of a small number of discontented Canadian members could in no way serve English interests; while it might impede and delay the transaction of English business. Of course, we would help to pay for the army and navy; but the assumption of any appreciable proportion of that enormous burden would crush Canada to the earth, without very materially lessening the drain upon English tax-payers. What England needs is men, not money; and I have no doubt that, in any future war so great as to strain the energies of the mother country, many colonies will follow the example set by Australia during the late struggle in the Soudan. If Canada disposes of her own internal enemies, and sends volunteers to swell the ranks of the Imperial army in serious foreign wars, she will do as much as can be reasonably expected, and as much as England will expect. Why should our Federalist friends insist that we should bankrupt ourselves to do more?

I think Principal Grant was a little unfortunate in selecting the German and Austrian empires as examples of successful federations. Both empires are filled with discontent. The inhabitants of both are crushed by military conscription and taxes for military purposes; and the people, of Germany more especially, are flying in thousands to America to escape from this federal rule which the Revd. Principal so much admires. Would he like to see Canada reduced to the condition of either empire? I think not. To my mind we are already governed too much; and not a little of the discontent existing in British North America is due to the presence of a not very necessary federal system. The introductory of another unnecessary spending machine would, I believe, only serve to intensify that discontent.

BLUENOSE.

FRUIT STORE.
R. M. BROWNE,
52 SACKVILLE STREET,
HALIFAX,

General Commission Merchant and Agent for
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS & VEGETABLES
Every description of W. I. Produce always on hand at Lowest Wholesale and Retail Prices. Consignments and Orders solicited. Goods shipped with despatch.

Christmas Critic,
Price Five Cents.

For Sale at City and Country
Bookstores.

Halifax & Boston.

S.S. LINN O'DEE,

Capt. Miller, will leave Boston for
Halifax, on

Saturday, Dec. 26th, at noon

And Halifax for Boston, on

Tuesday, Dec. 29, at 4 p.m.

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

For Freight, apply to

JAS. F. PHELAN & SON,
Agents.

MILLICAN & CO.
CUSTOM
SHIRT MAKERS,
156 HOLLIS ST., HALIFAX.

Shirts of every description made to
order from measurement, and a perfect
fit guaranteed.

Blanks for Self-measurement, and Samples,
sent to any address on application.

WINANS' HOTEL.
(Formerly the Tremont.)
TRURO.

HOT AND COLD BATHS.

The house having been entirely renovated
I am sanguine of success in pleasing all
patrons.

Ample stabling and good attendance.

J. T. WINANS.

DOMINION LINE!

The first class Steamers of this
Line are appointed to sail between
Liverpool and Halifax, carrying
the Mails, as follows:

Liverpool to Halifax.

1885
NOVEMBER 12 OREGON.
do. 26 SARNIA.
DECEMBER 21 OREGON.

Halifax to Liverpool.

1885
DECEMBER 5 OREGON.
do. 19 SARNIA.
1886
JANUARY 16 OREGON.

These steamers are first-class in every respect,
having Saloon State Rooms, Smoking Room, &c.,
amidships where but little motion is felt. They
carry experienced Doctor and Stewards, and do
not carry Cattle or Sheep.

For Freight, Passage, or further information,
apply to
A. G. JONES & CO.,
Agents.

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 loaf	8 to 8 1/2	
Granulated	7 to 7 1/2	
Circle A	6 1/2 to 6 3/4	
Extra C	6 1/4 to 6	
Yellow C	5 3/4 to 5 1/2	
Yellows	5 1/2 to 5 1/4	
TEA.		
Congou, Common	15 to 16	
" Fair	18 to 21	
" Good	23 to 27	
" Choice	29 to 31	
" Extra Choice	33 to 34	
Oolong—Choice	35 to 38	
MOLASSES.		
Barbadoes	30 to 32	
Bemerara	30 to 35	
Diamond N.	43	
SOAP.		
Ivory bar, 1 lb, 2 lb and 3 lb	6 1/2	
Krasive	6	
Domition	6	
Surprise	5 1/2	
Light	5 1/2	
Extra Pale, 1 lb & 5 lb	6	
"Linen Towel" for 30 bars, and 30 tawels	0.00	
Canada	4	
Imperial	4	
No 1 Family	4	
Hermine	3 1/2	
Brant	3	
Brown	2	
Toilet 15 to 60c. per doz.		
CANDLES, 6s and 8s.	11 1/2	
Do., Paraffine	13 to 20c	
BISCUITS		
Pilot Bread	2.00 to 2.00	
Boston and Thin Family	6 1/2 to 7 1/2	
Soda	6 to 7	
do. in 1 lb. boxes, 50 to case		
Fancy	8 to 15	
CONFECTIONERY		
Assorted in 30 lb Pails	12	
Royal Mixture	11 to 20	
Lozenges	12 to 15	
1 cent goods, 144 in a box	95 to 10	
Toys per hundred	65 to 75	
Clear Candy Toys	78	
Brooms	1.00 to 3.25	
Starch, Blue and White	7	
" Lilly White	9	
Prepared Corn	9	
BURN.		
Canadian	16 to 20	
N. S.	15 to 20	
CHINESE	9 to 10	
Eggs	25 to 23	
Tobacco—Black	39 to 48	
" 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	

The above quotations are corrected
by Mackintosh & Co., Jericho Ware-
house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

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 3.70	
August and Sept	2.25 to 2.50	
No. 1 Round Shore, Scarce	2.30 to 2.40	
No. 1, Labrador	none	
ALEWIVES.	2.75	
CODFISH.		
Hard Shore toqual	2.25 to 2.50	
Bank	1.00 to 2.00	
Bay	none	
SALMON, No. 1	none	
No. 2	none	
No. 3	none	
HADDOCK.	1.00 to 2.00	
HAKE.	1.75	
CUSIC.	none	
POLLOCK.	none	
FISH OILS.		
Cod A.	.35 to .36	
Dog A.	.25 to .29	
Pale Seal	none	
HANE 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
No. 2	1.25 to 1.75
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new)	6.50 to 7.50
Bananas, Jamaica	none
Lemons, per box	1.00 to 4.50
Cocoanuts, per 100	4.50 to 5.50
Onions (barrels) per lb.	2 1/2c to 2 3/4c
Grapes Almeria, kegs	6.50 to 7.25
Foxberries, per bbl.	3.50 to 3.85
Cranberries	5.00 to 6.50
Figs, 1 lb bxs.	16 to 18c

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

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

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

FLOUR.		
Graham	5.25 to 5.50	
Patent high grades	5.25 to 6.00	
" medium	4.95 to 5.25	
Superior Extra	4.50 to 4.75	
Lower grades	3.50 to 4.50	
Oatmeal	4.50 to 4.25	
Corn Meal—Halifax ground	3.10 to 3.75	
" Imported	3.00 to 3.10	
Iran per ton—Wheat	20.00 to 22.00	
" Corn	18.00 to 20.00	
Shorts	22.00 to 24.00	
Beddings	25.00 to 28.00	
Cracked Corn	31.00 to 32.00	
" Oats	25.00 to 26.00	
" Barley	31.00	
Pea Meal per bbl.	3.75	
Feed Flour	3.25 to 3.50	
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs	42 to 45	
Barley " of 44 "	75 to 80	
Peas " of 60 "	1.10	
Corn " of 50 "	80 to 85	
Hay per ton	14.00 to 15.00	
Straw	9.90 to 10.00	

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	13.00 to 15.50
" Am Plate	13.50 to 14.00
Pork, Mess, American	15.50 to 16.00
" American, clear	15.00 to 15.50
" P. E. I. Mess	13.00 to 13.50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess	12.00 to 12.50
" Prime Mess	10.50 to 11.00
Lard, Tubs and Pails	11 to 12
" Cases	12 to 12 1/2
Hams, P. E. I.	12 to 15c
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound	20
" unwashed	15
Green Hides—Ox, inspected, No 1	7 1/2
" Cow	7
Salted Hides—Ox in Lots, No 1	7 1/2
" Cow	7 1/2
Calf Skin	8 to 10
" Deacons, each	20 to 25
Woolskins	25 to 30

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 26.00
" 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 7.00
Hemlock, merchantable	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine	5.00 to 6.00
" No 2, do do	1.50 to 1.25
" spruce, No 1	1.10 to 1.20
Laths, per m	1.25
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 12
Geese, each	63 to 75
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	3 1/2 to 4
Fat Steers, Heifers light weights	8 to 3 1/2
Wethers, best quality, per lb.	3 1/2
Lambs, (70 lbs. and upwards)	3 1/2

These quotations are prepared by a
reliable victualer.

A MAN OF HIS WORD.

(Continued.)

But in a moment of weakness he consented to depart for once from the safe ground of *sic volo, sic jubeo*, and said, "Poverty has nothing to do with it. For the matter of that, I should rather prefer a poor man to a rich one, provided he was honest and hard-working, and didn't give himself airs. Offer me such a son-in-law as that, and I shan't ask him to make any settlements. Nobody has ever called me grasping."

"Then it must be his rank that offends you, and that is most unjust; because, after all, it is no fault of his that he is a gentleman. I dare say he would have made quite as good a grocer as other people, if he had been called to that state of life."

"He would have made nothing of the sort," retorted Mr. Hobday, warmly, a horrid suspicion crossing his mind that his daughter, in spite of her grave face, was laughing at him; "he would have made an infernally bad grocer. There's no stuff in the man, I tell you. He's a butterfly—a fine gentleman—a good-for-nothing fellow! But I'm a fool to go on excusing myself like this. Once for all, I don't mean you to marry him, and you'll oblige me by dropping the subject."

"Papa," said Josephine, rising, and laying her head upon her father's arm, "I love him."

Mr. Hobday hardly knew what to say. Such contumacy was without a parallel in his experience. It had happened occasionally to him, as to other men, to meet with opposition to his wishes; but he had always had the whip hand to those who had opposed him, and therefore, when he had said, "Oblige me by dropping the subject," the subject had been dropped like a hot potato. Yet here was his own daughter, a mere child, paying no more attention to his request than if it had never been uttered. "Josephine," he said severely, "you ought to be ashamed of yourself. What business have you to talk about loving a man whom I have forbidden you to marry? It's impertinent and disobedient. Indelicate too," added Mr. Hobday, bethinking himself of a more appropriate adjective.

"I am not ashamed of saying that I love him," answered the girl. "Why should I be, when I know that he loves me? You have given me no reason why I should not love him, nor why I should not marry him."

"I have given you the best of all reasons why you should not marry him," returned Mr. Hobday, "and that is that I don't choose it. I suppose you know that I am a man of my word, and that you have no more chance of marrying Denne now than you have of marrying the Emperor of China. If you see nothing to be ashamed of in loving a man whom you can't marry, you have been uncommonly badly brought up, and that old tabby of a schoolmistress has robbed me of my money. Now you had better go away and think over what I've said. In future I hope you will know better than to waste time in arguing after you've got your orders."

"Yes, papa," answered Josephine, quietly. "I shall know better in future."

Thereupon she retired, leaving Mr. Hobday with an uneasy feeling in his mind, that, notwithstanding this sudden submission, she had not yet spoken her last word.

IV.

The truth is that a man must be very hard-hearted, as well as very thick-skinned, to endure domestic estrangements with equanimity. Mr. Hobday's skin was thick enough for anything; but, unfortunately for himself, his heart was far less hard than his words. He was ever ready for a fight, and, indeed, rather enjoyed fighting; but when once the quarrel was over—that is to say, when he had carried his point—he was willing and anxious to make friends again. Josephine absolutely refused to make friends. She did not sulk; she showed a smiling face at mealtimes, and was somewhat exaggeratedly obedient to her father's slightest wish; yet she held him at arm's-length and altogether ignored his advances. When Mr. Hobday heard that Egbert had actually left the neighborhood without making any attempt to see Josephine again he became more than ever eager to blot out all memory of the past, and went up to London for the express purpose of buying a peace-offering for his daughter. Josephine rewarded him with a rather disdainful smile and a ceremonious word or two of thanks. She hardly deigned to glance at the diamond and ruby bracelet, which she at once laid down upon the table, and Mr. Hobday had the mortification of seeing the velvet case in the same spot for three consecutive days, it having evidently remained there untouched since the moment of its presentation.

"I wouldn't leave valuable jewelry lying about like that if I were you," he growled out at last. "Do you know what that bracelet cost?"

"A thousand pounds," asked Josephine, carelessly.

"A thousand pounds for a bracelet! The girl's off her head!"

"A hundred pounds, then!—ten pounds! I never thought of valuing presents by their price before, but as this one is so precious, I had better go and lock it up."

And she suited the action to the word before her father could make any rejoinder.

She was not often so outspoken as in this matter of the bracelet—the gift of which, it must be owned, argued a deplorable lack of discrimination on the part of the donor. An equivocal phrase or two, an occasional touch of sarcasm, a determination to be interested in nothing—these are hardly offences of which any overt notice can be taken; but they served the purpose, which they were doubtless intended to serve, of making Mr. Hobday restless and uncomfortable. He complained of the girl's behavior bitterly to Staveley, whom he made the recipient of his confidence with regard to the whole affair.

"Anybody would think I had been a brute to her, to see the way she treats me," he said. "Yet what are the facts? I've done all for her that any father could do for his daughter, and a deal more than most do. I pay her bills without asking any questions; she has plenty of pocket-money, and if she wants any more, why, there it is for her—any amount of it. I can't call to mind that I ever refused her anything in the whole course of her life till the other day, when I had to tell her—and I did it in the kindest possible way, mind you—that young Denne wouldn't suit me for a son-in-law. Dash it all! a man has some right to choose his own son-in-law, I should hope! The fact is, I've been too indulgent with her."

"Oh, I don't think you ought to reproach yourself with that," Staveley answered. "One should always be indulgent with women, who are proverbially unreasonable, you know. And I think you were very wise to dismiss Egbert Denne. It always looks best to take the initiative in these cases."

"How the initiative? I don't quite follow you," said Mr. Hobday.

"Well, of course you know that his people wouldn't have heard of the match. There is no older blood in England than the Denues', and Lord Rye has rather unusually strong class prejudices."

"Lord Rye be hanged!" interrupted Mr. Hobday, with considerable displeasure. "My daughter's as good as his son any day of the week."

"Not a doubt of it; but you would never convince him of that. Happily, you don't mean to try; and, as I said before, I think you are very wise."

"Stuff and nonsense!" resorted Mr. Hobday, angrily. "If I chose to offer my daughter to Lord Rye to-morrow, he'd marry her himself, and be thankful. Don't tell me!"

Mr. Staveley smiled incredulously, but did not seem disposed to prolong the discussion. He caught sight of Josephine crossing the lawn at that moment, and hurried after her, ostensibly to wish her good-morning, but in reality to whisper to her, "Don't be discouraged, Miss Hobday, and don't judge by appearances; but have a little faith and patience. I think I begin to see my way."

If, however, this good-natured conspirator was counting upon promoting Josephine's marriage by dwelling upon imaginary opposition to it, his scheme was frustrated by an event which took place in the autumn, and which was destined to bring about a serious and public breach between the houses of Denne and Hobday. The sudden death of Colonel Denne not only created a vacancy in the representation of Stillbourne, but found the family, to whom that borough and its voters had always been considered to belong, unprepared with any candidate to put forward in the room of the deceased member. Mr. Hobday had his address out the day after the funeral, and was vigorously conducting his canvass from house to house before Lord Rye so much as knew that any one had had the audacity to think of opposing him. When the news was communicated to that potentate he could hardly believe his ears, and declared that the man must be mad. Nevertheless, he was more angry than sane men generally allow themselves to be with lunatics. He was not predisposed in Mr. Hobday's favor, to begin with. When he had found himself obliged to part with the Sheldon Park estate it had grieved him that a man who had begun life as a grocer's errand boy, should become the purchaser, and his own nearest neighbour; and since that time his agent had reported to him certain trivial claims and disputes in which the aggressiveness of the new proprietor had become conspicuous. "And now, to crown all," cried Lord Rye, indignantly, "the fellow attacks me in a moment of domestic affliction, with the sole purpose of causing me annoyance; for he must be perfectly well aware that his election is a moral impossibility. This comes of selling one's property to tallow-chandlers! Set a beggar on horseback and we all know what the consequences will be."

Lord Rye was an honest and upright, if somewhat narrow-minded, old gentleman, whose temper had been a little soured by the persistent unkindness of fortune. With large estates he had never had a large rent-roll and he was imbued with an unfortunate conviction that it behooved him to avoid all apparent retrenchment. This drove him to make retrenchments which were not apparent, and were therefore the more galling. He had an exalted idea of the importance of his position, and an immense veneration for his family, which, perhaps, hardly deserved so much honor at his hands. The last generation had bequeathed him nothing but embarrassments, and the rising one, *progenies viliosior*, bade fair to be the ruin of him. Between the two he stood, a weary Atlas, bearing upon his bowed shoulders a burden of which no kindly Hercules seemed likely to relieve him. Of his sons, the eldest, Lord Grinstead, had urged on a wild career upon the turf for some years, and was now involved in hopeless pecuniary difficulties, while the others had all turned out badly in more or less conspicuous fashion. Egbert was by far the best of them, and even Egbert was rather expensive, besides being too indolent and easy-going to be any comfort to his much-worried father.

Nevertheless, it was to Egbert that application was made when it was found necessary to oppose a legitimate candidate to the audacious Hobday. He and his father were staying at Rye Court, having come down to attend Colonel Denne's funeral, and Egbert was sitting in the library one morning, thinking about Josephine, and wishing that he could meet her by chance, when a message was brought to him that Lord Rye wished to see him at once. He found the agent and the land steward with his father; but these left the room as he entered it, and Lord Rye looked up, with a troubled, preoccupied air, from the paper which he had been perusing.

"Oh, Egbert," he said, "I sent for you to say that, as far as I can see you will have to enter Parliament. You have no objection, I suppose?"

"Well, if it's the same thing to you, I think I would rather not," the young man replied. "You see, I mean to go in for painting rather more seriously than I have done, and that will take up all my time. Couldn't you find somebody else?"

MINING.

COPPER.—A New York dispatch says of the decline in copper: Until within a few years the principal supply of copper for the whole world came from Chili, Spain, Australia, Africa and Lake Superior. More recently the immense quantities mined in Arizona, Montana, and California, glutted the market to a great extent and reduced the prices very largely; yet, although copper fell in price, within a year and a half or so it was selling at about £60 a ton in London, and it is only within the last three or four months that it has gone down as low as £39 and is now £42. The reason for this seems to have been chiefly in the enormous quantity of copper shipped to Europe from this country. A great anomaly is, although copper is about the lowest in price ever known in New York, yet, from all accounts, the actual stock of copper in America is exceedingly small.—*American Engineer.*

The open weather during the past few weeks has been most favorable for prospecting, and in every county bordering upon the Atlantic coast, parties have been engaged seeking for indications of gold-bearing leads. It is currently reported in mining circles that a party engaged in prospecting in Lunenburg County have discovered several rich lodes heretofore unknown, and that next spring will see a boom in the gold mines of Lunenburg. The reputation of the Salmon River and New Albion mines will, in the opinion of an expert, be fully equalled by that of the Crow's Nest mine in Guysboro, the indications being that the latter mine will prove a bonanza to its holders.

OLDHAM.—Mr. J. E. Hardman of Oldham, who is deservedly held in high esteem by the mining fraternity, is one of the most practical of our mining engineers. He has lately placed in his mill at Oldham an electro-motor, which is connected by wire with the pumping gear in the mine. The dynamo, which is worked by water power, generates sufficient electricity to work the pumps with ease. We hope in a few days to give our readers a more detailed account of the electro motor now in use at Oldham.

CALEDONIA.—A crushing has been made of a small quantity of quartz from the Howe and Cole leads at Caledonia. 1200 pounds of quartz from the Cole lead gave 1 oz. 15 dwts. The quartz was unselected, and the yield is considered satisfactory by the owners of the mine. The quartz is of that limey, dull color, well mottled, that delights the heart of an expert. The associates copper and galena are found in large quantities and are the best guarantee as to the prospects of the new mines. Queens County is proverbial for its rocks; it will hereafter be better known for what those rocks contain.

COAL AT MARYLAND.—Coal has been discovered at New Maryland on the farm of Mr. Wellington Yerna about seven miles from the city. Mr. Logan of Gibson, Mr. Turney Manzer and Mr. Hogan visited the farm last week. Mr. Logan says the coal is of good quality, but the depth of the seam is not known yet. The capacity of the mine will be tested in the spring.—*Gleazier, Fredericton.*

It is reported that a six foot seam of coal has been discovered on the borders of Antigonish county.

It is stated that the coal stock in Montreal is short between seventy and eighty thousand tons. Probably the shortage is principally in Anthracite, as Montreal need not for a day be short of bituminous, with so many idle days in this district. If bituminous coal was used exclusively in Montreal, and all the coal supplied from Nova Scotia, Montreal alone would keep two thirds of the collieries in the province in full blast. Montreal's consumption is stated to be 1,250,000 tons yearly.—*Trades Journal.*

Every year there are discoveries of valuable minerals in Nova Scotia. Already that province, with its gold, copper, galena, iron and coal, stands conspicuous for its minerals, and recently in Cumberland county there has been discovered an animal valuable in the arts. At the top of the Cobequid mountains is a lake called the Fountain lake; long well known for its trout fishery. This lake is fed by springs, no streams running into it, and the extreme whiteness of the bottom of the lake having struck the attention of a fisherman, he took specimens and had them analyzed in Montreal. The analysts proved that they contained 72 per cent. of silica, 8 per cent. of alumina, 1 per cent. oxide of iron and water. The extraordinary large percentage of silica shows the purity of the deposit and its consequent value. This silica, silicon or silicium, are terms applied to minute forms of animal life, varying in size from one hundredth of an inch to the minuteness which it tasks the power of the microscope to detect, and are termed infusoria. Diatomaceous or infusorial silica, of which deposits have been found in Nevada, New Jersey and Virginia, is now employed in the arts of a great variety of purposes, among which are, viz, a polish for metals, under the name of tripoli or electric silicon; a non conductor in refrigerators and fire proof safes; as an absorbant of nitro-glycerine in the manufacture of dynamite; in the manufacture of glass enamel, and soluble glass. From the variety of purposes to which it is applicable, and from the deposit being practically unexhaustible, we can congratulate the owners in having a valuable mineral. The present owners are Messrs F. A. Wilson, Grant, M. Halliday, Dr. McDougall, H. R. Emerson, Trites and McKeen, who are negotiating with New York capitalists for its sale. If this is not effected, the parties themselves will operate it.—*Post.*

WE ARE NOW OFFERING!

- Supplies for Gold Miners,
Including Explosives, Steel, Candles, Shovels, Picks, etc., etc.
- Supplies for Coal Miners,
Including Metals, Powder, Riddles, Lamps, Oils, etc., etc.
- Supplies for Millers,
Including Rubber and Leather Belting, Lace Leather, Saws, Files, etc., etc.
- Supplies for Metal Workers,
Including Tin Plates, Sheet Iron, Lead, Zinc, etc., etc.
- Supplies for Builders,
Including Nails, Glass, Paints, and an extensive assortment of Locks, Knobs, etc.
- Supplies for Fishermen,
Including Nets, Lines, Twines, Hooks, etc., etc.
- Supplies for Country Merchants,
Including everything they require.

We guarantee our Goods to be of the HIGHEST STANDARD, and our Prices to compete with any.

H. H. FULLER & CO.

45, 47 and 49 Upper Water Street.

HALIFAX, N. S.



AUSTEN BROS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Railway, Colliery, Steamship, Mill, Factory and Engineers' Supplies.

124 - HOLLIS STREET - 124

HALIFAX, N. S.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Boiler Tubes,
Bolts and Nuts,
Belts for Churches, Fire Alarm, etc.,
Belting Rubber and Leather,
Brass Valves, Fittings, etc.,
Emery Wheels,
Oilers, Lubricators, etc.,
OILS of all descriptions,
Pumps, Steam and Hand,
Packings and Caskets,
Piping and Fittings,
And Supplies of every description. | Fire Engines and Reels,
Gage Glasses, Steam Gages,
Hand Grenades,
Hose, Rubber, Linn, Cotton, etc.,
Injectors, Inspirators,
Shovels, ALL STEEL,
STEEL, Black Diamond,
Scales, Saws, Files,
Safety Lamps and Fittings,
Wastes, Wrenches,
Wire Ropes and Screens,
Water Wheels. |
|--|--|

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES!

WM. STAIRS, SON & MORROW,
HALIFAX, N. S.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

MOUNT VERNON COTTON DUCKS,
YARMOUTH COTTON DUCKS.

JOSEPH GUNDRY & CO'S.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Best Salmon Twine,
Patent Top'd Salmon Twine,
Salmon Trawl Twine
Trawl Twines,
Mullet Twines,
Net Norses,
Cotton Nets, | Seal Twine, twisted,
Seal Srawl, do
Mackerel Twine,
Coplin Twines,
Herring Twines,
Net Marline,
Hemp Nets. |
|--|--|

MULLET SEINE NETTING; ENGLISH SEINE NETTING.

BUCHANAN'S Hand Line and Trawl Hooks
THE DARTMOUTH ROPE WORK CO'S Pure Manilla Rope, Sisal Rope, MM
Manilla Rope, Hemp Rope, Lobster Marlines, etc., etc

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

The Oldest Life Insurance Company, and Largest Financial Institution in the World.

ASSETS OVER ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE MILLION DOLLARS.

JOHN L. STEARNS, General Manager.

107 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

MINING—Continued.

HILLSDALE.—Mr. Robert Britton of Hillsdale, Hauts Co., which is about seven miles from Mount Uniacke, has recently discovered a rich vein of gold-bearing quartz upon his farm in that place. This lode is supposed to be upon the same range as the famous Rawdon mine which is about ten miles distant.

Mr. A. A. Hayward, of Renfrow, brought into town on Tuesday last a pretty brick of gold weighing seventy ounces. Mr. Hayward appears sanguine as to the paying character of his mine, he has a large quantity of quartz now at the surface which will shortly be put through the mill.

CAPTAIN STEWART'S COAL MINES.—The Anthracite coal properties purchased by Mr. McLeod Stewart, of Ottawa, situated near Banff, on the line of the C. P. R., and better known as the Black Diamond Cascade, Hughes' and the H. B. Co.'s section, comprising in all 1,520 acres, have been consolidated and will be operated on an extensive scale by a company composed of Pennsylvania and St. Paul capitalists. Captain Stewart accompanied by Prof. Bardwells, State Geologist of Pennsylvania, and A. Pugh, Esq., General Manager of the St. Paul and Pacific Coal and Iron Company, have been on the property for the past ten days making surveys of seams and laying out plans for operations.—*Evening Journal.*

Bolivia is now to be reckoned among copper producers.

The copper mines of Portugal yield nearly 3,000 tons per annum.

Arizona and Montana threaten to eclipse the fabulous copper mines of Lake Superior.

The mines of Norway and Sweden make up between them nearly 3,400 tons of copper a year.

The New Quebrada mine of Venezuela contributed last year to the copper supply of the world no less than 4,600 tons.

In the Lake Superior group there are only ten copper mines which have an output of more than 1,000,000 pounds per annum.

In 1883 the total production of copper in the United States was 113,000,000 pounds, and the home consumption only 80,000,000 pounds.

The manganese mines, at McCormick, S. C., are raising from 500 to 1000 tons per month.

The greater part of the coal now consumed by the French navy is in the form of briquettes. The same form of fuel is largely used in the merchant service, and is rapidly growing in favor.

As the manufacture of Iron is attracting a good deal of attention at the present time in Pictou and Cape Breton Counties, we subjoin some extracts from a paper on the subject by Mr. J. Bartlett. The extracts refer to what has been done in that way in N. S.

"A discovery of iron ore was made at St. Mary's Bay, west of Digby, in the year 1604, by the Sieur de Monts, who had been appointed the previous year Lieutenant-General of Acadia, by Henry IV. of France.

"The first attempt to manufacture iron was made in the first decade of the present century, when a small quantity of bar-iron was made in a Catalan forge from the ores at Nictaux."

Moose River Iron Works.—The next enterprise is thus described by Haliburton in his history of Nova Scotia: "In the year 1825 an association was formed for the manufacture of iron called the Annapolis Mining Company, with a capital of £10,000 divided into one hundred shares of £100 each. An Act of Incorporation was passed by the Legislature, and the Governor was authorized to grant the Company a charter under the Great Seal of the Province. It was also protected by a clause of the Act, which provided that no stockholder should be liable for any debts contracted by the Company, beyond the amount of his shares. As a further encouragement two bounties of £600 each were offered for the manufacture of a certain quantity of hollow-ware and bar-iron. The associates immediately purchased an extensive and valuable vein of ore, situated about three and a half miles from the mouth of the Moose River, and another of equal importance at Nictaux, in the upper part of Annapolis Township with one or two of smaller extent in other places.

The works were soon suspended owing to political causes, resumed, again suspended, and resumed, to be finally closed in 1872.

Experiments in Pictou County.—In 1882 an attempt was made by the General Mining Association to smelt some clay-iron stone and East River ore in a foundry-cupola, and, as might have been expected, the experiments were not a success.

Nictaux Furnaces.—Two blast furnaces were built at Nictaux (one in 1856) but they did not remain long in blast, and the iron produced is said to have been of poor quality, on account of the phosphorus in the ores. In 1874 the furnaces were in "ruins, having been partly torn down by the people in the neighborhood to obtain the bricks."

Bloomfield Furnace.—About 1860 a blast furnace was put in operation at Bloomfield, to smelt the bog ores of that district, and it has been in blast several times since then.—*Trades Journal.*

(To be continued.)

FIRE AND MARINE.
Royal Canadian Insurance Company

Head Office at Montreal.

LOCAL BOARD,

W. J. LEWIS, Chairman.
THOS. E. KENNY. WM. ESSON. WM. DUFFUS.

Insurances effected at Lowest Rates on Buildings and other Properties against loss or damage by fire.

MARINE RISKS

taken on hulls, freights and cargoes of first-class ships. All claims promptly adjusted by Local Board.

WESTERN ASSURANCE CO., OF TORONTO,
MARINE GENERAL AGENCY FOR MARITIME PROVINCES.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO. OF TORONTO
MARINE AGENCY.

The above are the oldest leading Dominion Companies.

J SCOTT MITCHELL, General Agent.

DYNAMITE!

The subscribers keep constantly on hand—

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

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

F. D. CORBETT & CO
Sole Agents for Maritime Provinces,
HALIFAX, N. S.

MINING.

Surveys and Plans of Mining Properties.
Underground Surveys and Plans
Leveling Surveys for Mill Power, Drainage,
Tramways, Flumes, &c.
Mining Properties Examined and Prospects Reports written
Address by letter or telegram—
F. W. CHRISTIE,
Bedford Station, Halifax Co., N. S.

MOIR, SON & CO.

MAMMOTH WORKS

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bread,
Biscuit,
Confectionery,
Fruit Syrups, etc., etc.
Salesroom—128, 130 and 132 Argyle Street,
HALIFAX, N. S.

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 by one 9 1/2 a.m., can be returned same day, at a slight extra charge.
Terms Positively C. O. D.

COAL!

ROCHE'S WHARF.

HARD COAL—Now landing from brig "Gem," Egg, Broken, Nut, and Stove Sizes.
OLD SYDNEY COAL, from "Emini"
VICTORIA COAL, from "Cyrene."
ACADIA COAL, Lump; Stove, Nut Sizes.

For sale by

WM. ROCHE, Jr.

LEITH HOUSE

ESTABLISHED 1818.

KELLEY & GLASSEY,

(Successors to Alex. McLeod & Co.)

196, 200 and 204 HOLLIS ST.

Have the largest and best assortment of

Wines, Liquors, &c.

FOR

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR,

INCLUDING:

Moet and Chandon, }
Cabinet, } CHAMPAGNE.
Mumm's. }
Perrier's }
Duff, Gordon & Co's Old Brown Sherry,
Duff, Gordon & Co's Old Pale Sherry,
Old Newfoundland Port,
Sandeman's Port,
Graham's Port,
Various Brands Claret,
Liqueurs,
Assorted Syrups,
Fine Scotch Ginge Wine,
John Bull and Angostura Bitters,
** and *** Hennessey's and Martell's Brandy,
Royal, }
Celtic, } SCOTCH WHISKIES.
Mackie's }
Ardmore, }
Geo Roe's * and ***, } IRISH WHISKEY
Kinahan's, }
Dunville's, }
Gooderman & Worr's 5 and 7 years Old Rye,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

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.

AGRICULTURE.

RUFUS RUSTIC—NOTES BY THE WAY.

The gate-keeper having received our credentials, briefly requested us to walk in and inspect specimens, a request which we, with a firmness of purpose, endeavoured to accomplish. That aphorism expressed a good deal more than was intended to imply. Of the thousands who visit a Provincial Exhibition, how few stop to inspect the many specimens presented for their observance. The majority walk in, they walk out, they promenade round, apparently with their eyes on *vacue*; and at the end of their tour, are as wise as when they set forth. They who stop to examine special exhibits, are not always fortunate in obtaining the information they want, and pass on to something of lesser interest. A case in point—a farmer, who hailed from the middle-age division, was observing an exhibit that interested him, it was superior to anything of the kind that he had been in the habit of growing on his grounds, and he wished to know something about the secret of growth, the soil, the manner of culture, but there was no one to afford the requisite information; he passed on with perceptible disinterestedness, by the expression, "what is the good of it all, you can't learn much."

There is a screw loose somewhere. The question has come up, "What is the object of these Provincial and District Exhibitions?" Outsiders answer that from the way they are conducted, they are only a money-grabbing transaction; but outsiders generally have sore heads, "bearish," and not always reliable, yet the thing is open to criticism. It is a highly important question, a complicated *media* difficult of solution. Exhibitions of agricultural products and domestic industries are capable of a three-fold influence—intellectual, social and moral, valuable landmarks not generally appreciated. Managing committees and public morals are closely connected, perhaps more so than they are aware of. It lies with *them* in a great measure to make these displays acceptable to the people. These gatherings unfold an unlimited amount of character, undigested opinions, and humorous incidents. A turn up and down with the human flood was sufficiently irksome to induce a change. Miss Chartres intimated a division of interests as the readiest way to unfold the ground of expectation—that the flowers and fancy work would engage her attention, while I indulged my passion for calves and pumpkins.

The arrangement was no sooner effected than I found myself drifting with the eddy, and whirled around among the culinary exhibits. While occupied in the examination of some full grown specimens of roots, my attention was attracted by a child's exclamation, in a quick, sharp voice, saying—"See dar, dat gal wit de patry on her hed."

"What you talk 'bout chile, you dun know a yellow-hammer from a goslin."

"No, mammy, no, no, not dat one. I nows a yellow-hammer when I see it, but tudder one, dat's patry, sure, kase I nose him by de ruf, jus like dat ole drummer I'se snaged las spring, runun round from log to log, making fuss about de hens. You say you fix 'em up 'de jus' do for yaller Sally's triz. I know sho sell 'em, she like red ribbon bes'."

"Go-long, chile, you are too young to talk about ladies' head gere."

"Dat's noticable chile, for sure," remarked another woman, an associate, "he orter go to college to get his edication. Der no chillun no mo; if der was, dey couident help noticen de fashions; der wimmen, dese times do go de hole figer."

"Dat's so, Mrs. Cooper, der fillin' up de world fast; der every nave-day'l mount any ting, from a shoo-fly to a marsh hen."

These colored women had brought some horticultural exhibits from their slender stock—beets, celery, cabbage, and onions. They expressed no anxie about a prize. They appeared pleased to have their things noticed. The specimens were quite on a level with other exhibits in the same class—clean, smooth, not overgrown, desirable for culinary purposes. A few questions elicited the information that they were grown near the salt water—the manure, sea-rack. Anything else?

"No sar, what else has we got to put under the seed."

There is nothing scientific about the above. Perhaps scientists can explain why certain plants, grown near the margin of the sea, are generally superior to those produced further in land. The pomological section of the hall appeared to be the centre of attraction. The display of fruit—what there was of it—was said to be a well selected lot. A desultory conversation was being held by a few professionals, and comments, pro and con, freely offered. An objection to the extension of orchards and fruit, and fruit-raising, was a subject of some interest; the markets, local and foreign; the blight in connection with mis-shapen apples; the quantities of unsaleable fruit grown for market, the necessity and advantage of thinning, and the paucity of the display in comparison with previous Exhibitions, were special questions of free talk, a summary of which may be spliced in with this article.—Fruit-growing in Nova Scotia is quietly advancing to an industry of some importance. In years past, the orchard, in connection with farming, was looked upon not so much a source of revenue as a family and local market supply. The facilities of transportation have opened up new markets. Districts where fruit was valued for its scarcity are now liberally supplied. An increasing demand has favoured an increase of apple orchards as a branch of farming. This compatible addition, under favourable circumstances, when not neglected, is said to pay as well as other products of the farm.

There has been, and is a good deal of up-hill work in our way of doing things. We have been so long dependant on others to do for us, that we, as a people, have little confidence in our own resources. Most of the trees of apple orchards throughout have been selected in an indefinite and hazardous way. The adaptation of varieties to soil and locality, the quality of fruit most suitable for distant markets were important unions overlooked in hasty orders.

JOHN MURPHY NEW ACADIAN HOTEL

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

CHEESE! CHEESE!
300 Finest Canadian CHEESE,
For sale by
C. W. OUTHIT,
118 Barrington Street.

B. A. SMITH
33 to 37 George St.
WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.
STOCK now Complete in every
Department.

SPECIAL LINES OF NEW
Fancy Goods.

Large Stock well worthy the attention of
Close Buyers.

JUST RECEIVED.

Boys' Suits from \$1.25 upwards.
Infants' Robes, with Bonnet, \$2.25.
—ALSO—
Children's Dresses, Tires, Pinafores, Aprons,
&c., &c. at

R. F. McCOLL'S,
232 Argyle Street North Colonial Market.

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 Puns Good Molasses.
20 Bbls. Halifax Sugar.
W. WHEATLLEY, 269 Barrington Street.

MATTHEW J. SLANEY,
Undertaker and Funeral Director,
72 and 74 Grafton Street, Halifax.

Branch—351 Barrington St., (Near
Steam Laundry).

Caskets, Coffins, Shrouds, &c.
Constantly on hand. Cheapest place in the city for
first-class work. Orders personally attended to.
Residence—74 Grafton Street.
Only Casket Manufacturer in the city.

TO FARMERS.
LOBSTER GUANO.

This concentrated, powerful and valuable
fertilizer is now shipped, unscreened, at \$25,
and fine screened, \$30 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.

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.

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.

ACADIA STEAM
Bisouit 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.


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 (1896), 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 Thor-
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 at
this office on and after MONDAY, the 11th day of
JANUARY next (1896), 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 Resi-
dent Engineer's Office, WELLAND.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that
tenders will not be considered unless made strictly
in accordance with the printed forms, and, in the
case of firms, except there are attached the actual
signatures, the nature 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 entering
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. J. BRADLEY,
Secretary.
Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 9th December, 1895.

APPLES! APPLES!
250 bbls. Assorted APPLES, at lowest
Wholesale Rates
C. W. OUTHIT,
118 Barrington Street.

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

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

Now 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.

W. L. LOWELL & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,
Dealers in Exchange, Specie, Uncurrent Monies, etc.

AGENTS FOR THE AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

165 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX.

**R. WALLACE
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
SEWING MACHINES.**

All my GOODS at Greatly Reduced Prices. Call and examine.
194 UPPER WATER STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

**GRIFFIN & KELTIE,
Granite and Marble Works.**

244 BARRINGTON ST.,
HALIFAX, N. S.

Artistic Work, Tasteful Designs

We make a Specialty of the new Blue Marble.

Designs Sent on Application.

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL,

CHARLES AUCOIN, Proprietor.

This Hotel is conveniently situated for
travellers by vessels, and others.

**H. V. McLEOD,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER**

141 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX.
Repairing promptly and neatly executed.

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.



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.

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

Head Office, Parlor 73, International Hotel.

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 Kilt 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, Fasci-
- nators, &c.
- Shawls, Mantles, Mantle Cloths, Dress Goods,
- Silks, Satins, Velvets, Velvetines 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.

CHINAWARE!

J. R. JENNETT,

—IMPORTER OF—
CHINA,
GLASS,
EARTHENWARE,
Lamps & Fixtures
ELECTRO-PLATE, &c.

161 and 74 Pentagon Buildings,
HALIFAX, N. S.

The Immortality of the Soul;

BY LEON AND HARRIET LEWIS,
COMPRISING
1. Why and how the soul is immortal. 2. Actual nature of the change we call death. 3. Where is the spirit world? 4. What occupies the soul there? 5. Do our lost little ones grow to maturity in spirit-life? 6. Is the spirit world material? 7. Does sex exist in spirit life? and why? 8. Is the spirit world natural? 9. Is the immortality of the soul a characteristic of the inhabitants of the worlds around us? 10. What are the actual facts of the current 'spiritual manifestations'? 11. 10 cents each, postpaid, or all neatly bound in one vol., \$1. Address LEON LEWIS, Publisher, GREENBROOK, N. Y.

WITHOUT A DOUBT!
THE CHEAPEST
JOB PRINTING

In the City is executed by
JOHN BOWES,
Queen Buildings, Hollis Street,
Who has had an experience of over 30 years at the business, commencing with the first Job Printing Office, of any note, in the city. He hopes, by close attention to business, good Work, and Low Prices, to meet with a share of public support.

A. McDOUGALL & SON,
IMPORTERS,
WHOLESALE

GROCERS
WINE & SPIRIT
MERCHANTS,

No. 234 HOLLIS STREET,
HALIFAX, N. S.

Agents in Nova Scotia and P. E. Island for
Messrs. LUCIEN, BELLOR & CO. COGNAC.
A. McDOUGALL. C. B. McDOUGALL.

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 clinker.
It ignites very readily and burns freely, and has only 1/4 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,

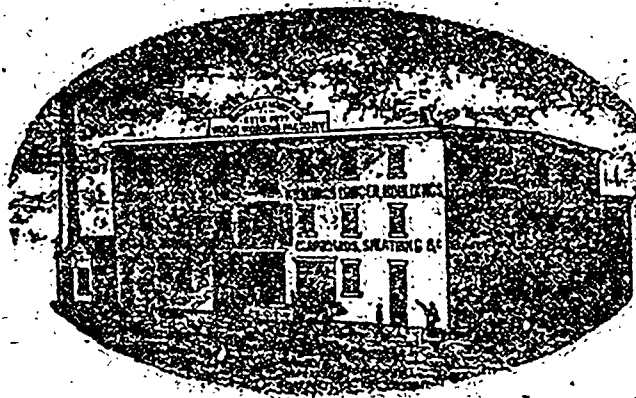
Stayner's Wharf,

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 Sheathing, Shingles, Laths and Pickets.

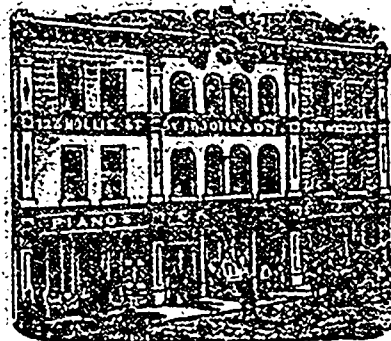
BLOCKS, LIME, PLASTER AND HAIR ALWAYS ON HAND.

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 we represent received the
SUPREME AWARDS

At the World's Expositions where exhibited.

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

PIANOS & ORGANS.

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

Your own interest should induce you to WRITE FOR PRICES.

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

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

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.
83 HOLLIS STREET.

H. E. WORRALL,

Shipping & Commission Merchant

- 500 bbls. Canada Roller Patent Flour, various brands
- 170 bbls. Pillsbury's best Flour
- 200 bags (49 lbs) do do
- 250 bbls American K. D. C. Meal
- 6 bbls Shoulder Hams
- 100 pieces Rolled and Breakfast Bacon
- 1500 hhd's Liverpool Salt
- 500 full bound Mackerel Barrels
- 5000 boxes tall and flat Lobster Box Shook

General Fishing Supplies

POWER'S WHARF.

W. F. FOSTER,

DEALER IN

Wool & Wool Skins, Ox & Cow Hides, Calf Skins, &c.

CONNORS' WHARF,

HALIFAX, N. S.

Post Office Box 172.

CAPE BRETON HOUSE

163 Lower Water Street,
HALIFAX, N. S.

Constantly on hand, a selected Stock, comprising Family FLOUR, Fine, Superfine and Extra Corn Meal, Oatmeal, Pork, Beef, Beans, Peas, 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.



- Rheumatism
- Diphtheria
- Neuralgia
- Erysipelas
- Hoarseness
- Removes
- Dandruff
- and restores
- hair on the
- Head, and
- Cures all
- Aches and
- Pains.

Printed by Halifax Printing Co.,
161 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.