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# THE CRITIC.

The Welfare of the People is the Highest Law.

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HALIFAX, N. S., FEBRUARY 26, 1886.

{ VOL. 3.  
No. 9. }

## CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL.	
The Land Problem.....	2
The Silver Dollar.....	2
A Representative Senate.....	2
Prison Reform.....	2
Our Parliaments.....	1
Notes.....	1
CONTRIBUTED.	
Rambling Notes on Burmah.....	6
The Canadian Militia.....	6
How to Make Home More Attractive.....	6, 7
The Maritime Provincial Grange.....	7, 8
Events and Comments.....	7, 8
Stray Shots.....	8, 9
A Tempest in the Academy of Music.....	9
Enigmas.....	3
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Tit-Bits.....	3
News of the Week.....	4
Religious.....	5
Market Quotations.....	5
Commercial.....	9
Serial.....	10, 11
The Maritime Patron.....	12
Mining.....	13, 14

Gladstone has been granted breathing space in order that he may fully consider the measures which he proposes to introduce with respect to Ireland. Social reform, land reform and home rule for Ireland, are the three great questions now before the British people. The only difference of opinion between Gladstone and Parnell is as to which of these three questions is to take priority. Gladstone proposes to lead off with land reform, but Parnell demands that home rule shall first be dealt with.

It has been proposed that during the Intercolonial Exhibition at London, some of the leading men from the various colonies meet in London and discuss Imperial Confederation. The minds of both colonists and old country people will then, if ever, be disposed to favor the project; and the Exhibition will furnish a rare opportunity for a meeting between men from the different colonies. To borrow, in part, Mr. Froude's figure, both pieces of the iron will then be hot; the hammer will weld them.

The military authorities in Austria have provided the frontier scouts with bicycles instead of horses. The former are certainly more noiseless and more easily provided with fodder than is the horse, but we imagine that the scout, mounted on a bicycle, would cut a sorry figure if obliged to depend upon his faithful two-wheeled friend to carry him over the burning sands of the Soudan or through the mountain defiles of Afghanistan.

Senator Cameron proposes to build up the American Merchant Marine, by allowing a mileage bonus of from four to five and three-tenth cents per mile to American vessels and steamers sailing or plying between a port in the United States and a foreign port. Should Senator Cameron's measure become law, American ship building would at once revive, but the surplus now to the credit of the country in the treasury would speedily vanish.

In Canada, pensions are given to officers retiring from the civil service. In Brazil, teachers in the public schools are pensioned. If we had a system of this kind, our young men would not merely make the teaching profession a stepping stone to something better. It is notorious that those best qualified to instruct in our public schools, seldom devote more than five or six years to teaching. The truth is, it does not pay, and unless better inducements are held out, we cannot hope to retain the services of talented and experienced men.

The people of Denmark are determined upon securing responsible government, while King Christian and his ministry have fully resolved not to yield to their demands; meantime, the 'Folkthing' or Commons, positively refuses to grant the supplies necessary to carry on the public services of the country, and King Christian is obliged to resort to most extraordinary means for raising money. The present strain cannot be of long duration. The King and his Ministry must yield to the fair demands of the people, or be prepared to settle the differences with the sword.

John Bull is credited with having an inordinate land hunger; whether this be true or not he proves that common sense is after all the mainspring of most of his actions. He annexed Burmah without consulting with the three Emperors, and now, in order to perpetuate the growing friendship of China and bring about an Anglo-Chinese alliance in the Asiatic continent, he has agreed to present the Celestials with the eastern portion of his new domain—which they have long coveted, but which the jealousy of the French has hitherto prevented them from acquiring.

The rapid sale of the last edition of Sir Charles Wilson's book, entitled "From Korti to Khartoum," has induced the publishers to issue a second and much larger edition. Sir Charles is an able writer; but he is more—he is a capable soldier, and his severe strictures upon the practice of marching by night in crossing the desert, cannot fail to have weight, as the writer states the early morning and the late afternoon are the only times in the day when marches should be conducted. During the hours of night the men should enjoy their natural repose, and the midday halt should include several hours before and after noon.

A bill for the incorporation of the Atlantic and Pacific Ship Railway Company was introduced by Mr. West in the United States Senate on December 15, 1885, and after being read twice, has been referred to the Committee on Commerce. The Mexican Government has granted the Company 2,700,000 acres of land, and guaranteed that one-third of the annual net revenues of the company shall, for the period of fifteen years after the completion of the railway, amount to \$1,250,000. It is proposed that the United States guarantee that the remaining two-thirds of the annual net revenues shall amount to \$2,500,000. Fifty per cent of the gross earnings are assumed to represent the net revenue. The guarantee is only to go into effect when a loaded vessel, weighing not less than 3,000 tons, has been safely transported from one ocean to another at an average speed, on land, of six miles an hour. Bonds payable in 15 years are to be given to the government for all money advanced. The toll on American vessels is to be 75 per cent of that charged on other nations except Mexico. There are some other conditions respecting the transport of mails, warships, troops, etc.

## 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.

The editor of THE CRITIC is responsible for the views expressed in Editorial Notes and Articles, and for such only; but the editor is not to be understood as endorsing the sentiments expressed in the articles contributed to this journal. Our readers are capable of approving or disapproving of any part of an article or contents of the paper; and after exercising due care as to what is to appear in our columns, we shall leave the rest to their intelligent judgement.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Henry Guy Carleton, of New York, has invented a delicate system of electric balances to indicate fire-damp in mines. This instrument will give the quantity of marsh gas present to  $\frac{1}{3}$  of one per cent. It is fully described in a late issue of the *Scientific American*.

"Not a soldier flinched." Such was the message flashed over the wires from Washington Territory, when the United States troops were called out to prevent the American laborers of that district, from forcing the Chinese from the country. Not a soldier flinched; why should they? Were they not armed with rifle and bayonet?

The electric tramway at Blackpool, England, is now in full working order, and cars driven by electricity run daily. A statement of the cost of laying the line has been issued by the Corporation. The line is 2 miles, 1000 yards in length, and the actual sum expended was \$55,000. The cost of laying the central channel for the electrical apparatus was borne by the company which works the line.

In these days of gigantic undertakings, Canada seems able to keep well up to her neighbors. No sooner is the great Canadian Pacific Railway completed than we see a new project taking shape, to connect Montreal with St. Paul and Minneapolis by a direct line, crossing the Sault St. Marie which connects Lakes Huron and Superior. By the proposed route, the Western States will save forty-four per cent. in the distance to the Atlantic seaboard; and for about half the year there will be a saving of two hundred miles in crossing the Atlantic.

A correspondent writing to the *Broad Arrow* from Lahore, gives an interesting account of an armor-plated train now being constructed at the workshops in connection with the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway. The locomotive, which is encased in boiler plates, is placed in the centre of the train; before, and behind, are two armor-plated carriages fitted up for infantry sharpshooters; beyond these are the ten-pound gun-carriages, which are shell-proof, and beyond these again are the flat trucks, upon which are piled the rails and sleepers which may be required in repairing the track. These latter are in themselves a protection to the trains, as in the event of de-railment they would be the first to leave the track. The armored train may yet play an important part in Asiatic warfare.

## THE LAND PROBLEM.

With many millions of unoccupied acres and with her comparatively sparse population, Canada has at present very little interest in the great Land Question of the day—a question which underlies the Irish trouble and upon the solution of which depends in a great measure the preservation of the union between Great Britain and Ireland. Private ownership of land is a right which no one can properly disregard. But when the Nation, which is the people, is fully convinced that individual proprietorship is opposed to the best interests of the people as a whole, then we see no reason why the nation, having given the owners of the soil adequate compensation, should not assume for itself the sole ownership of the land. The tendency in all countries as they grow older is in the direction of land monopolies; at the present time the lands of Britain are in the hands of a few thousands, while the millions who constitute the nation, have no rights which the law respects, saving in public thoroughfares, parks and commons. Gladstone proposes to deal with this question without fear or favor—Ireland! Unhappy Ireland! is at length to be relieved from her curse—absolute landlordism. The British Government proposes buying out the Irish Landlords, and letting out their land at a moderate rental in small holdings. The experiment will be watched with interest throughout the civilized world, and its results carefully studied by the statesmen of all nationalities. With free access to the soil, the Irish people may be trusted to earn for themselves that competence which oppressive and over-reaching landlords have hitherto prevented them from obtaining.

## THE SILVER DOLLAR

A wide-spread agitation is now going on in the United States, with respect to the continued coinage and use of the silver dollar, as a medium of exchange. The bi-metalists claim that if treasury bonds were made payable in silver, the coin would pass at its face value, enter into general use in the daily transactions of the people, and become as fixed in its value as the gold eagle. Those who oppose the continued coinage of silver in the United States point to the fact, that the trade value of the silver dollar is but seventy-eight cents, and that any attempt to force its circulation at its face value, would create a panic which would shake to their very centres, the financial institutions of the country. In India and China, silver coinage is recognized as the principal medium of exchange—and in many European countries, the silver coin in use, bears a much larger proportion to that of gold coin than it does in the United States. France has about \$600,000,000 of silver to \$800,000,000 of gold, and has no trouble to keep them in circulation. The United States have now \$650,000,000 in gold in circulation. To have the same proportion of silver they should have about \$490,000,000. If the coinage of silver is continued at the present rate, it will take about ten or twelve years before they increase their stock of silver so as to have the same proportion of gold that France has. The question is deemed one of the most important with which the Congress now sitting has to deal.

The West is a unit in favor of the continued coinage of the silver dollar, being the great producer of the precious metal.

The scarcity of money in the South makes the people of that section of the country unfavorable to any stoppage of its coinage, but in the Northern and Middle States, there exists a wide-spread dissatisfaction with the attempt to force upon the country an untried medium of exchange such as the American trade dollar. We shall watch with interest the action taken by Congress upon this question of silver coinage, but we imagine that we are quite safe in predicting that the proverbial "Almighty dollar" will push its way to the front despite the efforts of those who are endeavoring to crush it out of existence.

## A REPRESENTATIVE SENATE.

The pertinent question now being asked by many of our people is—whom do the Senate of Canada represent?—and the answer which at once suggests itself is that the Senate of Canada as now constituted, represents the party in power, and that, in the event of a change of government, it would, in the course of a comparatively few years, represent the administration then holding office. When the framers of the B. N. A. Act adopted the nominative system for the Senate, they doubtless believed it most suitable to our young confederation, but, experience has proved that in this they were mistaken. Under the nominative system the Senate is not and never can be an independent body of legislators; but while this is true, it yet remains to be shown by what method the Senators could be chosen so as to be beyond the limit of party influence. The *Ottawa Free Press* recommends "The election of five or six senators from one large area, embracing a group of Commons constituencies." Under this plan, each of the two large provinces would be divided into four districts; Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, into two districts each, while the other three members of the Confederation would elect their representatives by a provincial vote without any divisions whatever. Some such system prevails in the Cape of Good Hope, where the colony is divided into two sections, the western electing eleven, and the eastern ten members to the Upper Chamber. In South Australia, the whole colony is thrown into one electoral district for electing members to the Legislative Council. The members of the Upper House are elected under a property franchise for a period of twelve years, and the members of the Lower House by universal suffrage, for three years.

However well this system may work in our sister colonies it would be found unworkable in the Dominion. Some of our politicians are of the

opinion that we should follow the example set us by the United States and allow the legislature in each province to elect the provincial representative, in the Senate for a limited term of years. The system has worked well in the United States, but it is doubtful whether the same would be the case in Canada. In the United States each state raises its own revenue by direct taxation, whereas in Canada each province draws the greater proportion of its revenue from the federal treasury. Under these circumstances the Senators elected for any one province would merely be a committee sitting in the Senate to represent the interests of the legislature of that province, and as such could not be expected to deal in a broad and liberal spirit with questions affecting other portions of the Dominion. For our own part, we believe, that the Senators should be elected indirectly by the people for a term of five years, or for the duration of the parliament, in the Upper House of which they were elected to sit. The French system in this respect is most admirable, and is worthy the careful study of our young and rising politicians.

## PRISON REFORM.

In an article on Prison Reform which appeared in the February number of *Harpers' Monthly*, Mr. Charles Dudley Warner strongly advocates a Measure whose aim is to send criminals from prison in a truly reformed condition. The term of imprisonment, instead of being proportionate to the crime actually committed, is to be indeterminate, and liberation is to be made conditional upon the cure of that viciousness of body, mind, and morals, which is inherent in criminality. The old system of severely punishing crime by long and close imprisonment has failed to check criminal tendencies even in the persons to whom it has been applied, as may be seen by their frequent returns to the prison cell. A well-meaning but mistaken philanthropy, such as that practised in Mr. Creakle's model establishment, described by Dickens, has only had the effect of developing hypocrisy in the prisoners. The system advocated by Mr. Warner has been for some time in vogue at the Elmira Reformatory. The main object is, not so much punishment as, reform.

There is no doubt that much of the crime with which society is afflicted is due to weakness of will, to lack of definite and legitimate purpose, and to the absence of those circumstances, which would render it possible to lead an honest, active, useful life. The whole tenor of prison life at Elmira is intended to remove the first two difficulties. Prisoners are subjected to a rigorous and careful training, mental, moral, and physical. Their progress is strictly observed, and the spirit in which they act is closely watched. Their liberation depends on their improvement, and every precaution is taken against hypocrisy and imposture. The third great obstacle which has confronted criminals, especially after they have spent a term in prison, namely the difficulty of obtaining employment, is also to a large extent obviated by the efforts of the prison authorities to place them in a position to earn an honest living.

From a purely economical standpoint, reform and punishment are better than punishment alone; and when we consider that few criminals are without their strong, redeeming qualities that some of them are really superior to many respected members of society, that a great proportion of them are placed in circumstances which would test the virtue of the best of us, we cannot but heartily second any effort to give them an equal chance with their fellow-men.

## OUR PARLIAMENTS.

The openings of the Dominion and Provincial Parliaments, which were yesterday ushered in with pomp and state, are but the prelude to the active removal of political hostilities. Governments, Grit or Tory, are the better for healthy opposition, but when that opposition invariably criticizes in an unfavorable—not to say unfair manner—all measures introduced by the Government, it is scarce surprising that the people come to regard the long, tedious, and unnecessary debates, as farcical and futile. Our legislators, Dominion and Provincial, are gathered together to transact the business of the country; and if they do this in a business-like manner, the people of the country will have reason to be satisfied. The Dominion Government has good cause to congratulate the country upon the completion of our great National Railway, but they will be called upon to submit a full and detailed account of the North-West matters, and they will likewise be obliged to readjust the tariff so as to meet the deficit in the revenue. Maritime Province men will urge on the Government the necessity of making provision for the protection of our fisheries, and for the maintenance of trade rights.

Our Provincial Parliament, meeting as it does for its last session, will have to devote a large portion of its time to the problem—how to make bricks without straw. Railways are required in certain sections of the province, the people of those sections have decided that the life of the Government shall depend upon its railway policy; and the Government in self-defence will be obliged to do, or die. One important measure with which the present legislature will have to deal, is that of the amendment of the assessment law. Inequitable taxation, while it may be acceptable to those who, under it, can shirk their fair responsibilities, must be oppressive in many quarters; and it is therefore imperative upon the Government to remodel the law so that it may be fair, equitable and just. This task we admit is a most difficult one, but as in its discussion the political element may be entirely dropped we may hope that the combined good judgment and common sense in the House will evolve a Measure of which future generations may feel proud.

**ENIGMA.**

I am composed of ten letters,  
My 9, 8, 1, are an infinitesimal fraction of time.  
My 3, 4, 5, 6, are a familiar name given to men.  
My 2, 10, 7, are a Yankeeism for removal from position.

These three words are what a Yankee would likely have said to the British Cabinet after the late adverse vote in the Commons, and present in my whole a strange coincidence. What is my whole?

SEAFORTH.

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.

**TIP-BITS.**

**SUGGESTIONS FOR A NOVEL.**—A gentleman recently opened a letter addressed to his son containing suggestions from a friend to the latter for a novel which he (the son) was privately writing. The father was exceedingly surprised and frightened upon reading the following dreadful words:

"Dear Bob—You really must show more caution in constructing your plots, for the governor will be sure to discover the dead body of Geraldine in the cellar, and then your secret will be out. You consulted me about the strychnine, I certainly think you are giving it him in rather large doses. Let Emily put her mother in a madhouse. It will answer your purpose well to have the old girl out of the way. I think your forgery is for too small a sum. Make it for \$3,000. Leave the rest of your particularly nice family circle to me. I will finish them off, and send you back the 'fatal dagger' afterward by book post.

Yours, JACK."

Gonte, shouted a small boy, as he poked his head into a Fourth Avenue street car, did you mail that letter your wife gave you this morning? And six men simultaneously pulled the bell rope and hurriedly left the car.

You're a smart fellow, sneered a lawyer to a witness, the other day in a Brooklyn court. I'd return the compliment if I wasn't under oath, replied the witness.

The pupil of one's eye is made to attend to business by the lash that hangs over it.

Why is a bald-headed man like a hound. Because he makes a little hare go a great way.

A diamond-merchant may speak of his goods being of the purest water, but the milkman may not.

A wit being asked, on the failure of a bank, "Were you not upset?" replied. "No, I only lost my balance."

Joaquin Miller is spending the winter in Washington, engaged in literary work. He has an intense hatred of dogs. A visitor who recently called upon him was accompanied by a large English mastiff. "Take that beast out!" exclaimed Miller furiously, "There was but one nation (the Greeks) that knew how to properly treat a dog, and they put him at the gates of hell."

An old scotch lady was told that her minister used notes; she disbelieved it. Said one. "Go into the gallery and see." She did so, and saw the written sermon. After the luckless preacher had concluded his reading on the last page, he said: "But I will not enlarge." The old woman called out from her lofty position: "Ye canna, ye canna, for your paper's give out?"

HE WAS A DUDE.—Mary to departing young man—Adieu, adieu.  
Mary's little brother—That fellow's adieu'd, ain't he?

Here is the way they do obituary business in Georgia. The Atlanta Constitution says:

The kingliest of Georgians is dead. The rich life, riotous in its affluence, is spent at last. The deeps through which it swept in thunderous majesty, and the shoals over which it tumbled noisily, are drained and bare. Bob Toombs is no more.

The Chinaman is not incapable of humor. Gin Fun, a Sacramento laundryman, has joined the Anti-Coolie League, and posts over the door of his washee house the sign: "The Chinese must go. Nono but Melican man employed here." There is fun in Gin Fun.

**SOME CURIOUS MARRIAGE VOWS.**—A graduate of the University of Matrimony has published in England a handbook of marriage in which he tells some amusing stories of marriage vows. He tells of a nervous bridegroom who, confusing the baptismal and marriage ceremonies, replied, when asked if he consented to take the bride for his wife: "I renounce them all;" of a Hampshire rustic, who, when giving the ring, said solemnly to the bride, "With my body I thee wash up, and with all my hurdle goods I thee and thou;" of another who, when asked whether he would take his partner to be his wedded wife, replied with shameful indecision, "Yes, I'm will'n"; but I'd a much sight rather have her sister;" and of a Scotch lady who, on the occasion of her daughter's wedding, when asked by an old friend whether she might congratulate her on the event, and answered, "Yes, yes, upon the whole it is very satisfactory; it is true Jennie hates her good man; but there's always a something."

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Subscribers remitting Money, either direct to the Office, or through Agents, will find receipt in next paper.

The educational exhibit from the various schools of the Province is now being prepared for shipment to London. The best exhibits are from Halifax, Truro and Pictou, the first two making a really creditable display of Industrial Drawing, while Pictou sends a collection of geological and botanical specimens. The Kindergarten system is represented by the Windsor exhibit. Other towns send good samples of Maps, Penmanship and Drawing; but the last subject does not seem to be systematically taught in the great majority of schools. Even those schools, however, which have made a poor exhibit will find that the effort which they have made, will be of incalculable good.

Last week we gave in our Tit-bit column some striking examples of importance of punctuation. One of the actors in Macbeth last Saturday evening, gave a further illustration of the ludicrous effect sometimes produced by the transposition of even a comma. Shakspeare wrote:—

"The queen that bore thee,  
Oftener on her knees than on her feet,  
Died every day she lived."

The actor said: "The queen, that bore thee  
Oftener on her knees than on her feet," &c.

Seven years ago, Mr. Isaac's, of St. John, N. B., commenced the manufacture of cigars, turning out 5000 per month. At present he manufactures 100,000 per month. He is now successfully competing with the manufacturers of the Upper Provinces, having, within the past three months, sent 120,000 cigars to Ontario.

Edison's deafness has proved such a drawback to him, that in self-defence he was obliged to bring his inventive genius to bear on the subject. The result is a tiny ear-drum resembling a telephone, which, when placed in the ear of a person suffering from deafness, enables the wearer to hear with comparative ease.

An effort is now being made by representative Committees of the Montreal Board of Trade, Corn Exchange and the Free Navigation League, to secure the abolition of the canal tolls. It is urged that the trade passing through Canada would be greatly increased were the tolls abolished.

We are authorized to state that the contract between the post-master general and William Cunard for the conveyance of mails between Halifax, Bermuda, and Jamaica will lapse on the 30th June, 1886, and that it is not the intention of Her Majesty's government to renew it. After that date the packet service will cease.—[*Bermuda Royal Gazette, February 2nd, 1886.*]

News has lately reached us that the Rev. Canon Dart, D. C. L., who last year resigned the Presidency of King's College, accepted in November last, the appointment of "Organising Secretary," in the Diocese of Manchester, England, to "The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," vice the Rev. Dr. G. M. Pope, who was appointed to a Professorship at Oxford.—*Hants Journal.*

There is a bond of union among Scotchmen the world over—which to more cold-blooded races is never perfectly understood. Robert Burns has probably done more to stimulate and perpetuate this sentiment than any Scotchman living or dead—and it is therefore not surprising that the proposal to unite all the Scotch societies in the world under a Burns' federation, should be so cordially received. The motto of the federation, "A man's a man for a' that," is in its breadth of charity quite appropriate.

In another column will be found a prize essay on "How to Make Home More Attractive," by Miss Augusta A. Pipes, of Nappan, Cumberland Co.

The famous French scientist, Pasteur, whose wonderful discovery of inoculation for hydrophobia, recently surprised the world, has been obliged to increase his staff by six assistants, so as to insure the proper treatment of the numerous patients now seeking his aid.

The army of Hungary has been supplied with a new repeating rifle, which is said to be superior to anything of the kind, yet manufactured.

The Union Mutual Insurance Co., of Portland, Me., are to be congratulated upon having secured Mr John Hicks as their general manager for Nova Scotia. Mr. Hicks is so well and favorably known in Halifax, that of him personally nothing is required to be said, suffice it that a live company such as the Union Mutual is recognized to be, and with an enterprising manager such as Mr. Hicks, the outlook for business should be good.

At the establishment of A. Keith & Son is a fine oak-wood cask, made purposely for the Indian and Colonial exhibition. The finish is so perfect that it is impossible to discover with the naked eye the lines at which the staves come in contact.

A correspondent grows enthusiastic over the exhibit now being prepared by Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co., for the Indian and Colonial exhibition. House furnishings, such as cornices, doors and mantel pieces, made of native wood with a hard finish, are beautiful both in design and execution, while the carving is both unique and tasteful.

Henry W. C. Boak, L. L. B., Barrister-at-Law, Solicitor, Notary, etc., 103 Hollis Street, Halifax. Mercantile Collections and Commercial Litigation a specialty.

George McFarlane, proprietor of the Amherst Hotel, Amherst, deserves commendation for the efforts he has made to provide for the comfort and convenience of the travelling public. His hotel, which is heated by steam, is a model of neatness and his table is amply supplied with the good things that travellers always know how to appreciate.

The success of Miln & Co. should encourage the managers of the Academy to supply the amusement seekers of Halifax with another and even better company than appeared on the boards last week. The steady increase in attendance proves that the people have a decided relish for the Shakespearean drama. Miln's company may be said to have been fairly up to the mark, although, as compared with Miln, they appeared to poor advantage, especially in Macbeth, where the want of a star actress as Lady Macbeth was painfully apparent. Mr. Miln delivers his lecture on "The Stage and the Pulpit" at the Academy on Sunday evening.

Where is E. Stone Wiggins? The highest tide known for eighteen years has been experienced in the ports on the Bay of Fundy, and yet Wiggins neglected to predict the same.

The Dominion Government and that of Quebec have each granted \$2,000 towards the relief of the distressed fishermen at Gaspé. These hardy toilers of the sea have in previous years been provided for in the winter months by the liberal Jersey firm doing business in the district, who have advanced provisions, clothing, etc., upon the strength of the next summer's catch. \$30,000 will be required if starvation is to be prevented.

The news of the death of John B. Gough, the famous temperance lecturer, has been heard with regret throughout the English world. For the past forty-five years Mr. Gough's wonderful powers of mimicry, humor and pathos, have been used in the cause of temperance, it will probably never be known how many men there are who date their reformation from the time when they first heard John B. Gough lecture.

The Halifax Chamber of Commerce complain that the rates of the I. C. Railway discriminate in favor of Montreal, and the Board of Trade in the latter city affirm that the rates are much more favorable to Halifax than to Montreal. Somebody must be out in their calculations, otherwise the managers of the I. C. R. will have the best of the argument. A joint deputation representing the merchants of Montreal and Halifax should meet with the railway authorities at Moncton to probe the matter to the bottom.

Again the proposition is made to unite the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal. The political division of the Iberian peninsula is certainly an arbitrary one, but it is doubtful whether the inhabitants of Portugal, after having enjoyed two hundred and forty-six years of self-government, will consent to unite their fortunes with those of the more restless Spaniards.

A burglar in attempting to enter the house of Senator Kaulback' Lunenburg, was discovered in the act by Nepean C. Owen, whereupon he at once turned and discharged his revolver full in Mr. Owen's face. The ball entering near the chin passed along the jaw-bone inflicting a severe wound. The burglar then beat a hasty retreat, closely followed by Mr. Owen, who after having followed for a mile, was obliged to desist on account of loss of blood. The burglar is now safely lodged in the Lunenburg jail. Mr Owen is to be congratulated on his fortunate escape from more serious injury, as well as for the pluck he displayed in tracking the villain.

Advices from Gloucester, up to Feb. 22, are as follows:—

Arrivals on Saturday were six from Georges, with 135,000 pounds codfish, 10,000 pounds halibut, 70,000 pounds haddock; one from La Have with 5,000 pounds halibut; nine from Ipawich Bay, with 99,000 pounds codfish. This a. m. there arrived the following: Seven fares from Georges' with 225,000 pounds codfish, 10,500 pounds halibut; three from Ipawich Bay with 28,000 pounds codfish; and schooner J. W. Crosby from Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, with 500,000 frozen herring. The Fortune Bay herring fleet have all secured fares and sailed. There are now six sail of vessels on the way to this port; one cargo of frozen herring has been sent to Philadelphia.

The indications are that the close season law referring to mackerel having been well received, will soon be passed and will go into effect at once. We copy from the Bill: "That for the period of five years, from the passage of this Act, no other than Spanish mackerel caught between the first day of March and first day of June, shall be imported into the United States or landed upon its shores. That fishing licenses read 'This license does not grant the right to fish for mackerel between the first day of March and the first day of June.' That the penalty for the violation, or attempted violation of this Act, shall be forfeiture of license on the part of the vessel engaged in said violation, if a vessel of this country; and the forfeiture to the United States, according to law, of the mackerel imported, landed, or caught to be imported or landed."

Up to date prices have not been effected by the proposed law, mackerel are in small stock and hold firm.

We have received from the Printer, Mr. John Bowes, Queen Buildings, a concise summary of the provincial collection laws. It is got up in a very neat manner, and is very handy for reference.

Bread-services are being held at some places in England, each person attending church bringing one or more loaves to be distributed to the poor and unemployed.

In thirteen counties of Virginia, the shriek of the iron horse has not yet been heard. There are some counties in Nova Scotia, of which the same may be said.

RELIGIOUS.

BAPTIST.

The Free Baptists of the Maritime Provinces have in the *Religious Intelligencer* an organ which is a credit to them. It is edited with marked ability, and should receive the support of every family in the denomination. The Rev. D. G. McDonald has been holding special services at Mira and Little Glace Bay, and as a result one hundred have professed conversion. The Rev. G. Churchill, Baptist missionary, preached in Granville St. and North Baptist Churches on Sunday last.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Following the death of the Rev. Dr. McGregor comes that of Charles Robson, one of the oldest and most respected business men in the community. But it is in the Presbyterian Church that he was better known. In 1874 he was elected to the eldership, and from that time till his death, was an active worker and writer—he being for two years on the editorial staff of the *Presbyterian Witness*. He was one of the original founders of Poplar Grove Church, and assisted Dr. McGregor during the whole of his pastorate. In 1869 he joined St. James' Church, Dartmouth, and in this new connection continued to labor faithfully both as elder and teacher. He was proficient in sacred music, and some years ago issued a good selection of Hymns for use in Sabbath-schools and Prayer-meetings. He rendered great service to the church as a member of standing committees and boards. It will be a long time before the influence which he wielded will cease to exist. Grovo Church, Richmond, has resolved to erect a manse for their pastor, Rev. J. M. Allen, and have arranged a series of lectures to be delivered by the ministers of the city, in aid of the building fund. Last Friday evening the pastor delivered the first of the course before a large audience. His subject was "Lisbon." He gave a most vivid description of that historic city. He especially dwelt upon its architectural beauty and surroundings. The lecture was interspersed with wit and anecdote sufficient to make the evening enjoyable as well as instructive. On 5th of March, the Rev. P. Morrison will lecture on "Some features of the present day with the corresponding dangers." A silver collection will be taken at this and the following lectures.

St. Andrew Church, Pictou, is shortly to have a pastor, they having extended a call to the Rev. Wm. Callan, of the Established Church of Scotland, which he has accepted.

At a meeting of Fort Massey Church, held lately, it was resolved to raise \$4,000 each year for four years in succession, for the purpose of extinguishing the debt on the church building. We are pleased to learn that quite a large amount has been already subscribed.

Special services are being held this week in Fort Massey with good results.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Rev. R. C. Caswall, rector of Lunenburg, has just opened a new church, dedicated to St. Barnabas, at Blue Rocks, about 3 miles from Lunenburg. There is a large congregation, and a promising Sunday-school.

A very large number of people assembled in St. Luke's Church on Wednesday last, on the occasion of the Anniversary service of the Church of England Institute. The preacher was Rev. J. S. Edwards, Chaplain H.M. Forces. There was 93 including clergy in the surpliced choir. It is unnecessary to say that the music was well rendered. Such gatherings are encouraging from every point of view.

The Rev. G. B. Dodwell, of Middleton, officiated in the Cathedral on Sunday morning, and in the Garrison Chapel on Sunday evening last. It is rumored that the rev. gentleman is likely to come to the city or neighborhood.

CATHOLIC.

It is generally believed in the United States that Archbishop Gibbons will be the next American Cardinal. His elevation to the purple at the March consistory will be hailed with pleasure by all Catholics on this continent. He is a good, unassuming, holy man—a profound theologian, a brilliant literarian and, withal, a prudent and moderate-minded, tho' a most outspoken, man.

The marvellous growth of Louvain University was last week noticed in this column. A contemporary that copied the paragraph commented upon it in such a tone as to imply that Louvain is largely supported by State funds. The truth is that Louvain has never been, and never will be, in receipt of State aid in any form whatever.

The Catholics of the Maritime Provinces may be able to support one institution of higher education that will be, in every respect and in every department, fully up to the times, but for a century to come they cannot make three such institutions flourish.

It is understood that Rev. Father Howley has been appointed Vicar-Apostolic of the west coast of Newfoundland, vice Monsignor Sears, deceased. The nomination was left to Bishop Cameron, of the Diocese of Arichat.

The St. Francis Xavier College has, we are informed, seven or eight students from outside the province.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGAR.	
Cut Leaf	8 to 8 1/2
Granulated	7 to 7 1/2
Circle A	6 1/2 to 6 3/4
Extra C	5 1/2 to 6
Yellow C	5 1/2
Yellows	5 1/4
TEA.	
Congou, Common	17 to 19
" Fair	20 to 23
" Good	25 to 28
" Choice	31 to 33
" Extra Choice	33 to 36
Oolong—Choice	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbados	30 to 32
Demerara	30 to 35
Diamond N.	43
SOAPS.	
Ivory bar, 1 lb, 2 lb and 3 lb.	6 1/2
Erasive	6
Dominion	6
Surprise	5 1/2
Tiger	5 1/2
Extra Pale, 1 or 5 lb.	6
"Linen Towel" for 30 bars, and 30 towels	6.00
Canada	4
Imperial	4
No 1 Family	4
Hermine	3 1/2
Brant	3
Brown	2
Toilet 15 to 60c. per doz.	
CANDLES, 68 and 88.	11 1/2
Do., Paraffine	10 to 20c
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread	2.60 to 2.90
Boston and Thin Family	6 1/2 to 7 1/4
Soda	6 to 7
do. in lb. boxes, 60 to case.	7
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 110
Toys per hundred	65 to 75
Clear Candy Toys	18
Brooms	1.00 to 3.25
Starch, Blue and White	7
" Lilly White	9
Prepared Corn	9
BUTTER.	
Canadian	10 to 20
N. S.	15 to 20
CHEESE	9 to 10
EGGS	19 to 20
Tobacco—Black	39 to 46
" Bright	42 to 58
Blacking, per gross	3.00 to 4.00
Blacklead	2.00 to 10.00
Pearl Blue	2.50 to 3.00

The above quotations are corrected by Mackintosh & Co., Jericho Warehouse.	
FISH FROM VESSELS.	
Prices nominal. No arrivals. No sales.	
MACKEREL.	
Extra	none
No. 1	4.00
No. 2 large	3.25
No. 2	3.00
No. 3 large	3.00 to 3.25
No. 3	3.00
Small	1.00
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore, July. No sales.	2.75
August and Sept.	2.25 to 2.50
No. 1 Round Shore, Scarce.	3.00
No. 1, Labrador	none
ALWIVES, very scarce	2.75
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore to equal	none
Bank	2.50
Bay	none
SALMON, No. 1	
No. 2	none
No. 3	none
HADDOCK.	
HARR.	none
CUSK	none
POLLOCK	none
FISH OILS.	
Cod A	.35 to .36
Dog A	.25 to .29
Pale Seal	none
HARKE SOUNDS	45 to 50c per lb.

The above quotations are prepared by a reliable firm of West India Merchants.	
HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.	
APPLES, No. 1, per bbl.	2.00 to 2.75
Oranges, per bbl. Jamaica (new)	.00 to 6.00
" case, Valencia	5.50 to 6.00
Lemons, per box	3.50 to 5.50
Cocoanut, per 100	1.50 to 5.50
Onions (barrels) per lb.	2 1/2 to 3 1/2
Grapes, Almeria, kegs	6.50 to 7.00
Foxberries, per bbl.	3.00 to 3.80
Cranberries	6.00 to 6.50
Figs, 1 lb bxs	10 to 12c
Dates, layer	7 to 8c

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

The above quotations are prepared by a reliable firm in this line.	
POULTRY.	
Fowls, per pair	40 to 50
Turkeys, per pound	14 to 16
Geese, each	65 to 70
Ducks, per pair	60 to 90
The above are corrected by a reliable victualler.	
LIVE STOCK.	
Steers, best quality, per lb.	4 50 to 5
Oxen	3 1/2 to 4
Fat Steers, Heifers light weights	3 1/2 to 3 3/4
Wethers, best quality, per lb.	4
Lambs, (70 lbs. and upwards)	4
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BREADSTUFFS.

Our quotations below are our today's wholesale selling prices for cash within ten days after shipment.	
PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.	
FLOUR.	
Graham	6.25 to 6.50
Patent high grades	6.35 to 6.00
" mediums	4.75 to 5.00
Superior Extra	4.50 to 4.80
Lower grades	3.50 to 4.75
Oatmeal, Standard	4.50 to 4.75
" Granulated	5.00 to 5.50
Rolled Oats	5.00 to 6.00
Corn Meal—Halifax ground	3.00 to 3.25
"—Imported	2.00 to 3.00
Bran per ton—Wheat	20.00 to 22.00
"—Corn	18.00 to 20.00
Shorts	22.00 to 24.00
Middlings	25.00 to 28.00
Cracked Corn	29.00 to 30.00
" Oats	25.00 to 30.00
" Barley	34.00
Pea Meal per bbl.	3.75
Feed Flour	3.25 to 3.50
Oats per bushel of 24 lbs	42 to 45
Barley " of 48 "	75 to 80
Peas " of 60 "	1.10
Corn " of 50 "	50 to 85
Hay per ton	14.00 to 16.00
Straw	9.00 to 10.00

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

PROVISIONS.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.	
WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.	
Wool—clean washed, per pound	20
" unwashed	15
Green Hides—Ox, inspected, No 1	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	30 to 35
Woolskins	25 to 60
The above quotations are furnished by WM. F. FOSTER, dealer in Wool and Hides, Connors' Wharf.	
LUMBER.	
Pine, clear, No. 1, per m.	25.00 to 28.00
" 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	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do do	1.00 to 1.25
" spruce, No 1	1.10 to 1.20
Laths, per m	1.20
Hard wood, per cord	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood	2.25 to 2.50
The above quotations are prepared by a reliable firm in this line.	

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

The above quotations are prepared by a reliable firm in this line.	
POULTRY.	
Fowls, per pair	40 to 50
Turkeys, per pound	14 to 16
Geese, each	65 to 70
Ducks, per pair	60 to 90
The above are corrected by a reliable victualler.	
LIVE STOCK.	
Steers, best quality, per lb.	4 50 to 5
Oxen	3 1/2 to 4
Fat Steers, Heifers light weights	3 1/2 to 3 3/4
Wethers, best quality, per lb.	4
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[FOR THE CRITIC.]

## RAMBLING NOTES ON BURMAH.

(Concluded.)

Burmah is divided into two parts. Native or Upper Burmah in the conquest of which our troops have just been engaged—and Lower or British Burmah, which includes the three Provinces of Aracan, Pegu and Tenasserim.

The area of Upper Burmah is given as 188,000 square miles—its population from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 people. The whole country is included between two longitudinal ranges of hills which strike southward from that "Amphitheatre of snowy peaks" which forms its barrier from India, China and Tibet. In this mountainous region the Irawaddy has its source—and further east, but pursuing a parallel course, from Yunnan to the sea, runs the river Salween. "The country slopes from the highland regions of the north towards the coast, and has been fitly described as a varied surface of rolling upland, interspersed with alluvial basins and sudden ranges of hill." The British possession on the south have a coast line of 900 miles, an area of 88,550 square miles, and a population close on 3,000,000. The mouths of the great rivers lie in our territory and give us complete control of these waters. Shut off from the sea, the great river highways in our possession—"cribbed, cabined and confined"—the Burman monarch has sulked in his mutilated dominion. It was not always thus. Prior to 1824, when the outrages of the great Alompra and the massacre of our subjects had forced us to declare war against him, the whole of this country with its vast coast line and rivers was under the sway of the King of Ara. "With such a frontier—with neighbors who only wished to be let alone—with such a trunk line from end to end of his dominions as the Irawaddy—with his teak forests and his mineral riches and his fisheries, his wheat, cotton, and rice lands, a world of eager traders to the eastward, and the sea open in front, the King of Ara's dominion was a choice one, had not incurable folly and arrogance deprived him of his best advantages, cast down the barriers of his kingdom and brought British cantonments and custom houses within his dominions." By the treaty of Yandabo, which followed the first Burmese war (1824), Aracan and Tenasserim passed to the British. After an interval of thirty years the madness and insolence of two successive tyrants—Tharwadi and the Pagan-mon—led to fresh collisions. The second Burmese war ended with Pegu in our possession and Burmah was "rest of the province which gave it command of the sea."

Since then, barring complaints of our traders at the commercial restrictions imposed by the native rulers, and frequent collisions between them and our allies, the Karens, our dealings with Upper Burmah had been fairly peaceable. A dispute as to the Karen frontier line had led to the present 'strained relations' (1875), and it was to settle this question without actual warfare if possible, that an envoy from Simla was sent to the King. I was fortunate enough to be placed in medical charge of the party and accompanied it to Mandalay.

Since these notes were first written, the ferocity of Thebaw, (son of the peaceful monarch, to whom our embassy proceeded), has led to another outbreak of hostilities; which has ended in the capture of the King and his capital, and in the final annexation of his dominions. The ease with which this conquest has been effected—as contrasted with the disastrous French campaign in Tonquin—indicates either a half-hearted resistance on the part of the Burmese—or wonderful superiority over the French in skill and strategy on the part of the British troops.

Our new acquisition will be found rich in minerals and in vegetable products—gold and silver mines exist and the ruby mines near Mandalay (which the late ruler would not allow to be worked) are of fabulous wealth. Iron too is exported and there are great quarries of marble and serpentine. Vast forests of teak—not now so valuable as formerly—and other timbers clothe the uplands. Petroleum wells are being worked near Rangoon. In the jungle wild game is abundant. To the sportsman and trader, Upper Burmah opens a new vista of enjoyment and wealth.

T.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

## THE CANADIAN MILITIA.

IV.

There is of course, in C. P. M.'s article No. 5, of 18 Decr., a provision which embodies much that is more than possible, but his predictions are a little too definite. Thus "we find that in the decade that follows the casting aside by Canada of her leading strings, the Maritime Provinces will have formed a political union, and seceded from the nation," is a discount of the future which may be fulfilled, but, which other streams of tendency may also divert; but, as "spoil speedeth, prey hasteth," is one of the key notes of the earlier Isaiah, so secession and annexation are the key notes of the prophecy of C. P. M., and, again and again, we are made to feel that it is only to ventilate those aspirations that the stalking-horse of the Military Status is trotted out.

Whatever may happen, C. P. M. knows as well as I do that Canada will not see "200,000 trained Militia" available for the next seventy years, at least, meanwhile I fancy there are not many thinking people who "put on frills because of their connection with England."

There are, on the other hand, many who do not regard the debt of Canada with the frantic alarm assumed by the so-called Liberal party. Three hundred millions has an imposing sound, but it is but little more than sixty millions sterling, and it is not all waste expenditure like the money spent on wars, which have rolled up the debt of England to its huge amount.

The proportionate force of Canada to the States, the nature of the frontier, and the effects of the Ashburton Treaty, which take up the remain-

der of No. 5, I have previously referred to, having indeed no exception to take to your contributor's exposition of those points as statements of matters of fact. If Canada does eventually drift into the States, it will be entirely owing to the "Ashburton capitulation" that she does so.

Such language as "the cast off rags of colonialism," "the insignia of a grovelling dependency," is spread eagles of a kind which, with such indications as "the wisdom of the Monroe doctrine would be heartily vindicated," lead me to doubt if C. P. M. is himself Canadian. Canada is not at all conscious of "grovelling," thank you! She has long passed out of the stage meant to be so described.

Why was the grape that mowed down Montgomery specially "merciless?" Many of us are not particularly tickled with "the enjoyment of republican rule." Thank you again! We are a practical republic as it is, without a four-yearly Presidential turmoil, and a "spoils" system.

The worst "grovelling" Canada does is that which she performs in the mire of her own politics, which are yet scarcely so corrupt as those of her neighbor.

"Democracy will now be spreading in the new-born nation with marvellous rapidity." Democracy is here already and has been here for many, many years. Its growth will only be the growth of numbers.

Article No. 6 of January 1st, is chiefly occupied with Mr. Webster's opinion on the line of invasion, a précis of part of the Militia Act, an impeachment of Ottawa Toryism (for the snobbery of which I have no love myself), a denunciation of the Machiavel who is "rushing the country into bankruptcy at railroad speed," and of the "matchless blunders" of the Commisariat and Transport arrangements in the Riel insurrection. It winds up with a little more spread-eagles about the "rapid disappearance of tyrannical dominion," and "arbitrary Englishmen stalking round on official stilts," which requires no further notice than the assurance, if that will allay the concern of C. P. M. for us, that we are not much exercised by "tyrannical dominion," nor do the three or four dozen of very agreeable gentlemen of the Halifax Garrison who "are the only indications of the Queen's supremacy," impress us very strongly with the terrors of "old-time autocracy."

Now to the practical question of to-day

"For the purpose"—says C. P. M.—"of maintaining internal tranquillity the existing Military is fairly efficient." "Fairly" is the right word. Deficiency of equipment, and faults of organization prevent its being thoroughly so.

It is precisely its efficiency for maintaining internal tranquillity which is the practical point to-day. If it were really efficient heavy expenses would be saved in emergencies.

The consideration of present efficiency seems to arrange itself under the following headings:

1. Organization.
2. Discipline.
3. Drill.
4. Uniform.
5. Supplies (of accoutrements and necessaries).
6. The Militia List.

I may promise that what I may have to say on these subjects will be mostly a more outline of general principles. To elaborate details would only be tedious to your readers. Neither would it be worth while in the case of ideas which will most likely fail to commend themselves to those who would have the power to carry them out.

I may add that I have considered them chiefly in their bearings on the Infantry.

FRANC-TIREUR.

## HOW TO MAKE HOME MORE ATTRACTIVE.

(PRIZE ESSAY READ AT PROVINCIAL GRANGE.)

Living, as we do, in an epoch that is marked by great improvements in the arts and sciences, which tend to the comfort and happiness of mankind, there are none more prominent than those which surround house and home. If we would mark the changes of years, let us go back to the homes of our forefathers. How barren and cheerless they would seem to us and void of most of the attractions we so much prize. We doubt not but there were many genuine happy homes in the old pioneer days, and warm and loving-hearted ones sat around the open firesides in the olden times. Yet we cannot fail to see the grand transformation that has taken place, and the easy facilities we enjoy for making home more attractive.

The question of making home attractive is one that has over claimed the attention of the world, nor can it easily be set aside. For is not the bright attractive home the foundation upon which is built the great fabric of years to come? It is where the long chain of life experiences and life-time memories begin, and how often does thought re-travel the path, living over again the joyous scenes of childhood's happy home. This is a subject that is dearer to us than all others except heaven. It has inspired the muse of the poets; "Home, sweet Home" has been sung in every part of the world, and will last as long as the eternal hills. It appeals to the heart of the most hardened, and is a gem that has been snatched from forgetfulness and blended with the blessed associations of the fireside.

We may track the mighty deep; we may climb the snowy steppes of the Alps and stand amid the awful solitude of Alpine glaciers; we may be thrilled through and through as we stand before a piece of Grecian sculpture, and the rock cut temples of India. But from all this, we turn to that glorious picture of home that hangs on memory's walls. It is the magnet that rivets our thoughts and directs our steps. Its very associations, piles of gold cannot buy.

"How can we make home more attractive?" Is there an infallible

criterion which will suit the various and many ways of the world, applicable for the lowly cottage and lordly castle alike? Follow me and I will show you the ideal home. In panoramic vision, let us cross the dusty deserts of centuries, back to the dim grey dawn of time, and with slow and reverent steps approach the home of our first parents in the beautiful "Valley of Eden." The architect and artist was he "who hath measured the waters in the hollow of his hand, and meted out heaven with a span, and comprehended the dust of the earth in a measure, and weighed the mountains in scales and the hills in a balance." His hand stretched out the heavens like a curtain and canopied this celestial abode with a vast blue dome, sparkling with a million gems. Hovering over its portals we see cherubims of peace and love, and under the shadow of their wings we stand mute with admiration of the scenes of beauty as displayed in fruit and flowers. Would not enough for meat and drink have sufficed?

God might have made the earth bring forth  
Enough for great and small,  
The oak tree and the cedar tree,  
Without a flower at all.

Yet Eden was radiant with their many colored hues, but man has shut that unparalleled picture from our view by disobedience. But for a moment this carries our thoughts over space to another picture, "tis of the old, old story." Our homes redeemed and the serpent humbled in the dust. The inferences are, that to make home attractive, its foundations should be peace and love, and we should never lose sight of the fact that the great Master of the universe, who so furnished and garnished Eden, has placed within the reach of all, the means of beautifying home. We who live in the country need not envy brown stone fronts, marble halls and conservatories laden with the fragrance of rare exotics; for, are not vine covered cottages, rose hedges and green hedges beautiful? Does not the rose as it gives forth its odor, and the scent of the mignonette as it steals through the air around us, repay us for all our care? Then encourage the cultivation of flowers. Their culture invariably elevates, never degrades. They were designed especially to promote the happiness and adorn the dwellings of our race, and are evangels of purity and faith. "Not a flower but shows in some freckle, streak or stain, some touch of his unrivalled pencil." There are numerous ways by which we can make home beautiful. A good suggestion is to use putty and paint freely. Let us decorate the walls of home with specimens of fine art. Not gaudy pictures, but such as will lend an air of refinement to the surroundings. Let there be abundance of light and sunshine. Many of our homes, although not lacking in outward adornment, are dark and gloomy inside, because the bright sunshine is excluded. What though the carpets and furniture may suffer a little, do not shut out God's free agent of life and health.

Oh! That the guardian angels, peace and love would ever overshadow our homes. Listen to the song of the angels as they touched their harps of gold and sang "peace on earth, good-will towards men." Then there comes a voice from far Judean hills, saying "Love one another." Love should be the great law of every household; it exacts candor and perfect confidence in the members, and binds them with the silken thread of affection, which is more potent than steel. The four walls of the household should be as sacred now as in ancient days, when "Hestia and Penates" were worshipped in the penetralia of every dwelling. Home should be a sanctuary upon whose altar the heart may bring its offering, not a hotel, a mere place to live in, where the physical necessities of eating and sleeping are procured.

In every home each member plays a part. Who should be the head of the house was a question which Paul decided nearly two thousand years ago. In making home more attractive, the husband and father plays an important part. He has the protective and provident care of the family, and it is the result of his labor which holds the household together. He should ever be kind and cheerful in his demeanor towards those over whom he is placed in authority. Sweet smiles and kind actions are but small coins "from Heaven's whole city of gold."

Woman's part is no subordinate one, home is her sphere, her empire, her world. To rule it successfully, her every thought and exertion, her wishes and plans should be drawn from that centre. It is on this stage in the varied characters of wife and mother she should ever strive to shine. If she would make home attractive she should cultivate and exhibit a cheerful disposition; it will give beauty to the plainest face and charm where charms are not. Try to engraft this spirit upon those with whom you are associated. A wise woman looketh well to the ways of her household. She should use economy, and study the art of adapting her expenses to her means, and thus add materially to the happiness of the family. She should teach the young to love the beautiful and point out to them that the same hand that moulded the lily's cup formed the world in all its beauty; teach them to shun extravagance, for it has undermined the foundation and laid in ruins the crumbling walls of thousands of homes. Mothers, do not immolate your children on the altar of fashionable life, for there may be no relenting hand to stay the uplifted knife. Teach them that labor is the divine law of our existence, and that "there is dignity in honest toil," that wealthy idleness can never attain; that even enjoyment is never so sweet as when it is earned. In engrafting these truths you will write your own history on the minds of your children, which will last long after you have gone to join the invisible choir, and thus gain the applause of your children. "Her children will arise and call her blessed, and to her, God will say, 'many daughters have done virtuously but thou excellest them all.'" In making home more attractive, we must not forget that amusement is a real need. It is not a superfluous luxury which should be put aside till all other desirable advantages are obtained. It claims our immediate attention, especially in supplying it for the young, lest in their impatience they draw it from sources unwholesome and corrupt. For home amusement we are

largely dependent upon literature, particularly for the winter evenings. This century is distinguished from all previous ones as a reading century. A good library is a priceless treasure. In this age choice literature is within the reach of all. Let every family invest as largely as their means will permit in instructive and entertaining literature. Besides religious, historical and agricultural works, have the standard works from the pen of such men as Dickens, Scott, Shakespeare, &c. What great pleasure can be derived from an hour each day spent with such men, for such it would seem while reading their works "The noble mansion," says Walter Savage Landon, "is most distinguished by the beautiful images it retains of beings passed away and so is the noble mind."

While considering the best means of adding to home attractions, let us not forget the influence of music. Among the diversities of gifts bestowed upon man, it is one of the most prominent. In it praise finds its native air. If we turn to that Book of Books it is replete with intimations to that effect. In the beautiful Apocalyptic picture, music is the predominant trait, encourage a love for music. In the home circle it purifies, elevates and strengthens, and is one of the means by which we can make home like unto the vestibule of Heaven.

Brothers and sisters, I would further add. I believe you have done much in moulding and fashioning the happiness of the homes of our order. Press forward toward the mark of your high calling, ever remembering that there can be no higher aim in life, "then adding sunlight to daylight, by making the happy, happier."

#### THE MARITIME PROVINCIAL GRANGE.

The following was the retiring master's address, delivered at the opening session of the Provincial Grange:

*Patrons of Husbandry*—As members and delegates of the Maritime Provincial Grange, we hold this seventh annual session in the city of Halifax, the commercial metropolis of the Maritime Provinces. Upon its magnificent harbor float the ships of every nation carrying their respective national colours, but upon none do we look with more pleasure and pride than upon our own national flag, which is respected and honored by every nation on earth.

During the past year the labors of the husbandman have been blessed with an abundant harvest; our store houses have been filled with plenty, and in this we recognize the Giver of all good. We welcome you here from different sections of the Maritime Provinces. Your lot has been cast in the most desirable portion of this fair Dominion. The climate is bracing and healthy, the soil is good. And in some sections of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where are located those broad, expansive marshes, the fertility of which is not equalled on this continent, and located with easy access to the markets of the world. With all these advantages of climate, soil, and location, we should be prosperous, contented and happy. The assessment law now on the statute book of Nova Scotia is not satisfactory to the people, and petitions, numerous signed, were forwarded to the legislature asking that an assessment law be passed founded upon equitable principles. A committee from this Grange was appointed to draft such a bill, who reported at the session in February last they had attended to that duty, and read the bill so prepared before the Grange, which was adopted, and Bro. Blair, M. P. P., introduced the bill before the legislature last session, copies of which were printed by the government and circulated among the ratepayers of the province. I trust the legislature at the approaching session will pass this bill, or one similar to it, so that every individual shall contribute towards the expenses of the municipality in proportion to his financial ability. Agriculture is the greatest among the arts; it is first in supplying our necessities. It is the guardian of all other arts; it favors and strengthens population. It creates and maintains manufactures, gives employment to navigation and materials to commerce. It animates every species of industry and opens to nations the surest paths to success; it is also the strongest bond of well regulated society, the sure basis of internal peace, the natural associate of good morals. We should count among the benefits of farm life the charms which the practise of it communicates to a country life, the charm which has made the country, in our view, the interest of the hero and historian; the strong desire for the country with which we find the mass of mankind permeated points to it as the chosen abode of earthly bliss. The sweet occupations of culture with her various products are at least a relief from the stifling atmosphere of the city—the monotonous of divided employments, the anxious uncertainty of commerce, the vexations of ambition so often disappointed, of vanities and self love so often mortified.

The practice of agriculture has existed since the creation of the world. No occupation that precedes it, no order or association that can rank with the tillers of the soil, and nothing tends more to lessen it in the estimation of others than our actions. To be successful its labor tax both our mental and physical strength, but were not these faculties bestowed upon us for use? The wise directing of them evidences a higher man and womanhood. We differ from many persons who affect to believe that manual labor depresses mental progress or degrades our moral natures; the former can be strengthened and the latter purified by the proper association of ideas with the duties which the Creator imposes upon us to perform. By all possible means let the farmer be led to properly estimate his high and honorable position in the community, ever remembering that for health and substantial wealth, for ease, opportunities for self improvement, for long life and independence, farming is the best occupation in the world. History tells us of one who was called from the plough to the palace, from the farm to the forum, and when he had silenced the tumult of the state, resumed again the quiet duties of a husbandman. If labor is so essential to our highest existence and has been enjoined upon us by a wise Creator, it is our duty to ennoble, dignify



and teach the laborer his responsibilities. If the agriculturists of this country were organized so as to act together, they could control and direct legislation, instead of parliament being composed of professional politicians and lawyers. You would have a fair representation of farmers in all our legislative bodies. In our agricultural education we are behind the age; we have not a school in the Maritime Provinces where a young man can enter and obtain that theoretical and practical education which is necessary to the fullest development of the agricultural resources of this country. As you are aware committees have been appointed from this Grange in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to interview their respective governments with reference to the establishment of an agricultural school and model or experimental farm, in a central locality for these provinces. I regret to say the result of that interview has not been very satisfactory. The best available educator we now have is the Grange. Scarcely twenty years have passed since the organization of the first Grange in America, and about twelve years since its introduction into this Dominion. It has been marvelously prosperous, and has far surpassed the most sanguine expectations of its immortal founders. In the Grange room, where patrons discuss agricultural topics, and where the results of experiments are carefully compared, we learn to profit by the experience of others, and are continually gaining new light, and skill, in our profession; whose mind sharpens mind, and numberless opportunities offered for the fullest development of the intellect, which is requisite to become a successful farmer. It is the duty of every farmer to become a member of our order; as such, they have equal rights and privileges. I would urge the members of the Grange, as a united brotherhood, to stand firmly together, and cordially support every enterprise undertaken for the general good of the patrons as a body. We have no sympathy with the patron who looks all to self, and is not prepared to make some sacrifice for our great brotherhood. Our aim is to use every honorable effort to benefit ourselves morally, socially and financially, and every brother and sister taking the obligation of the order is morally bound to exert themselves to this end. Ours is a social order: all can find something to enjoy. We discourage the principles which shut out woman from a knowledge of the mysteries. We open wide the doors and bid her welcome. The order of the patrons of husbandry is designed to strengthen fraternal ties by encouraging education and culture, advance to a higher state of perfection—the science of agriculture. We encourage the cultivation of fruit and flowers, by which we increase the attractions of home by adorning them with the beauties of nature. Labor clears the forest and makes the wilderness rejoice and bloom as the rose. Labor drives the plough, scatters the seed and reaps the harvest. Hundreds of the wealthy class labored in the field and kitchen in olden times, before folly superseded wisdom, and fashion drove economy and common sense off the track. The business of the Grange is based on co-operative principles. Without co-operation our order would never have been organized; without united effort we would fail to carry our purpose. All along the journey of life we find no place where we do not mutually need help. I know of no failure where the true principles of co-operation have been correctly applied. Every enterprise requiring the efforts of many must act on this principle or failure is the result. Thousands of dollars are saved annually by this organization, and a much larger amount might be saved by more economic management, co-operatively, upon more correct and improved business principles. In this country the rich are becoming richer and the poor poorer, and farmers should not lose sight of the fact that their lands and industry are taxed for the benefit of the moneyed class. We have the advantage of the Grange trust, the Mutual Aid and the Grange Wholesale Supply companies; a branch of the latter company has been established in this city under the able management of Brother John Burnes, for the benefit of patrons in the Maritime Provinces. Arrangements have been made with manufacturers and large wholesale dealers to furnish this house with goods at bottom prices, the patrons receiving those goods at same price with cost of handling and transit added. It has been liberally supported by members of the order since its establishment. The monthly sales have gradually increased, amounting to about \$42,000 for the first year, and consignments sold amount to about \$4,000, for which no commission has been charged. As this business is transacted on co-operative principles, permit me strongly to urge upon patrons the necessity of being prompt in their remittances for goods ordered, to enable the manager to purchase in the lowest markets for cash, the patrons receiving the benefits of such purchasers.

In conclusion, he who discharges his duty as a patron cultivates for himself and others the purest traits of manhood. With faith in the Father of all he struggles against vice and immorality, and builds for himself a memorial of good deeds and a good name. With hope for his helmet he sows, morning, noon and night, and awaits with patience the glorious harvest. With charity as his councillor and fidelity at his side, knowing if he does so he shall receive the welcome "Well done" in the Master's own good time.

W. F. GEORGE,  
Master of the Maritime Provincial Grange.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

#### EVENTS AND COMMENTS.

The recent "bread-riot" in London is a suggestive theme for English Statesmen, and must loom up in the eyes of the British Cabinet with the magnitude of the "grim spectre" that haunts the Irish question. The English people have now to confront the piteous appeals of the starving mechanics of London, with those of the poverty-stricken farmers of Ireland. The principle cause of these troubles can only be explained by the freedom with which other nations can enter English ports with their products,

without paying a duty which will protect English mechanics as well as Irish farmers. The prosperity of Great Britain rests on the tripod of Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce. If either one of these great branches of a nation's industry becomes deranged, the whole fabric must suffer. The repeal of the "Corn laws" inordinately stimulated manufactures in England, and depressed not only the Agricultural products of Ireland, but of England as well. The United States under a "protective tariff" at home, have found a ready market for their products in "Free Trade England." As long as this continues to be the case, just so long will these convulsive efforts of the starving thousands break out into riots in London. It is the natural result of causes, that any Statesman or juvenile political economist can solve. A great historian says, "What aims or discipline shall resist the strength of famine or despair," truly these were prophetic words in the late London riots. The police were, it seems, powerless to resist the force of the mob. If "England expects every man to do his duty," let her rulers adopt a new system of fiscal legislation for her subjects. Let them be protectors of their home industries by a "protective Tariff," and not attempt to force her mechanics and farmers to compete with other countries, unless she is equally clothed with the inviolable armor of "protection" to her home industries. The combat between "free trade" in England and "protection" in the United States has been long and unequal and the result has been that "protection" has won the battle. Then let England reconstruct her tariff in the interest of Agriculture and manufactures as she did her Navy in the interest of Commerce, after the Confederate naval victory of the "Merrimac" in the late American war. Just now we see that our "high tariff" neighbors across the line, have snubbed Sir John A. McDonald in his attempt to procure a "Commission" for the settlement of the "fisheries question." Now if England wishes to retain that loyalty which Canadians have ever shown to the Crown, let her pass a protective Tariff on all imports from other countries except those under the Realm, and then we shall hear no more about England being mortgaged to the United States to keep the peace, nor will "bread riots" and "famines" be so frequent in London and Ireland, as they have been during the last twenty-five years.

VETERAN.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

#### STRAY SHOTS.

It is satisfactory to learn that the Pope is recovering. His Holiness has come to be held in high regard in Protestant countries, on account of the apparent tendency of his policy to subordinate the temporal rights and aspirations of the church to its purely religious functions. Should his successors continue to entertain the noble and christian ambition which Leo XIII seems to have set before the Church—i. e., to be a Church holding aloof from political interference, whose head should come to be regarded as the arbiter of national disputes—the Pontifex Maximus may fill a function so useful and beneficent as to command the respect of all nations.

It is certain that the wisdom and moderation of the present Pope has done more to elevate the character of the Roman Church, and to disarm Protestant suspicion, in his eight years' reign, than his misguided predecessor would have accomplished by a hundred acts of absolutism based on falsified history and dogma of the crudest human invention.

The Pope's concessions to the spirit of reason and scientific truth have won for him a respect and regard among Protestants quite unknown in former times. It will remain to be seen whether the mantle of his wisdom and reasonableness will pass on. If his successors should chance to be imbued with anything like the same spirit of goodwill, the status of the Church will be raised in Protestant opinion.

I think His Holiness has the sincere good wishes of all thinking men, and I trust he may be spared for some years yet to the advantage of the world at large.

There has been allusion in the daily press to the reported evidence in the case of McQueeney, accidentally killed on board the *Minia*. Some of the medical evidence appeared to me to be very peculiar, and to indicate that easy-going and offhand treatment of serious cases for which the Hospital, justly or unjustly, has gained for itself an evil reputation. I had it in mind to make some comment on the subject a fortnight ago, but a necessity to attend to other subjects prevented me. Meanwhile one of your daily contemporaries took it up on the grounds which occurred to me, and has been answered by Dr. McKay with a haughtiness probably more consonant with the dignity of the profession than satisfactory to the public.

An extensive field of thought is opened up by any suspicion of medical or surgical shortcoming. Most men of the world come largely into contact with medical men, civil, naval and military, and I think the general impression left by that contact is that they are, as a class, pre-eminently distinguished by perspicuous courage and ability, generosity, kindness, humanity and self-sacrifice. But there is a drawback which, in a close community, may be mischievously developed to the undeserved discredit of the majority.

That drawback is professional etiquette. There is a legend of a city—let us say Atlantis—where the medical body admitted and sustained as the head of their faculty, a practitioner whose practice was so ineffably brutal that the man ought to have been hung a dozen times over for murder. But whatever a man may be, the lips of the profession are sealed. He may tear the throat out of a man in a reckless operation to remove the diphtheritic membrane; he may take a buckeaw and saw a man's feet off at the instep—"men may come and men may go," and they went, according to the legend, in a tolerably rapid sequence—but no protest escapes the lips of the faculty. They are sealed by etiquette.

The public are not all doctors, but they are not altogether blind, stupid, or ignorant; when therefore a medical man in a public capacity declines to discuss questions raised by the laity, he perhaps reckons too securely on professional immunity. In this case the unenviable reputation of the institution concerned should, I think, (unless there is consciousness of error), prompt frank explanation, which might possibly go far to maintain public confidence.

Science—especially in the hands of the lower orders of her exponents—sometimes performs some curious antics, and is quite vulnerable to the weapons of common sense.

The ordinary run of theologians believes that his deadliest foe is Science, as usual, he is behindhand. His far more dangerous adversary is Common Sense. It is true that to Science, Common Sense owes it that her feet have been set upon a rock, but Science has grown a little arrogant and presumptuous, while she has sufficiently sharpened the wits of her audience to endow them with the faculty of legitimate criticism. Medical Science is no exception. She is daily submitting to unspeakable tortures, countless innocent and helpless creatures, with but poor result beyond the callousness of heart which seems not altogether indiscernible in the Medical evidence under consideration. It may be that the reports convey incorrect impressions, but if so there is all the more reason for explanation. Let us glance at the evidence as reported.

The fatal blow was given about 5.30 on a Tuesday evening. The wound was temporarily dressed, and the patient sent to the Hospital on Wednesday morning. No exact time is given, but Dr. McKay was on the point of performing an operation when the patient was brought to his notice. This operation was finished, and Dr. McKay and Dr. Fitch went to examine McQueeney at 1.30. Elsewhere the operation is stated to have taken two hours and a half. That Dr. McKay had an operation to perform at the moment McQueeney was brought in could not be helped, and Dr. McKay could not perform two operations at once.

But Dr. McKay "intended to hold a consultation with the whole of the staff, but they all left except Dr. Fitch," before Dr. McKay had finished.

McQueeney's "life was in danger every minute, the bone was pressing on the brain," yet all the staff leave, knowing, it may be presumed, that a man in that state had been brought in, and that Dr. McKay had an operation on hand which would take him two hours and a half to perform, the patient having then been about 18 hours with the bone pressing on the brain.

Even then the doctors "decided to postpone the operation till the next day," although in the interim Dr. McKay "placed him under treatment for inflammation of the brain."

Common Sense, without much fear of contradiction, presumes that where inflammation is the result of the presence and pressure of a foreign or displaced substance, the first step necessary to relieve it is the removal of the pressure. The evidence, as reported, is most extraordinary, unsatisfactory, incoherent and inconsistent, for instance—"In my opinion it was not necessary when I found there was a depression to perform an operation. Every hour the bone was on the brain was ending his life!!"

The following, evidently intended to be apologetic as well as explanatory, implies, if anything, condemnation. "The opinions of eminent physicians differ." \* \* \* "some say perform operation immediately, others say don't operate till symptoms show."

It would be curious to know what symptoms the operating surgeon was waiting for, beyond the numerous very marked ones, he himself describes in considerable detail.

The impression left on the mind is that postponement is the course acceptable to vacillation and indecision, and that a clear-headed practitioner would have operated at once. The evidence could be picked to pieces and turned inside out and upside down in fifty ways, if space permitted. The great fact remains that the man remained from 5 p. m. on Tuesday to 9.30 a. m. on Thursday with inflammation of the brain from pressure which, it would seem, might and should have been removed at the very least 24 hours earlier.

It is all very well to say that "even if he had been operated on at once he could not have recovered," but the proof for this assertion is wanting.

FRANC-TIREUR.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

A TEMPEST IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

It amused me very much to see the way in which Milu and his troupe were lionized in Halifax. The better class of American Journals are far from being enthusiastic over them; yet our city dailies can scarcely find in their hackneyed vocabularies terms of admiration sufficiently strong to express—their desire to do the company a good turn. And the theatre-goers are equally indiscriminating. "He's the greatest tragedian living!" "He's wonderful!" "He's sublime!" are expressions one hears from every quarter. How many of your readers will be prepared to listen to so unorthodox an opinion as mine, when I say that Milu is no tragedian in any sense of the term? Yet, after having seen a considerable number of actors, both here and elsewhere, and after having made a special study of the Shaksperian drama, I have no hesitation in saying that I have never heard Shakspeare so outraged as I did on Saturday evening last. I was prepared to see Duncan murdered; but Shakspeare was the real victim. If Mr. Milu or his admirers think that an ideal or a real character, supposed to be gifted with common sense in addition to his more striking qualities, could indulge in such ranting, such inhuman howls and shrieks, such guttural bellowing as distinguished the representation of Macbeth, they differ widely from the opinions of truly great actors. Had the calm, philosophic, though imaginative, sage and poet who wrote this dramatic master-piece been sitting

on a chair in the Academy of Music, listening to the "sounding brass" and having his ears split by the maniacal shrieks which the actors affected, he would have groined in spirit as he cried, "Oh, that my words should be used to make fools and idiots of my characters." Had Garrick, Macready, the Keanes or the Kembles heard the extravagances of this troupe, they would have left in disgust, or taken mental notes to laugh over with their friends at the club.

The applause of an audience is no criterion of the worth of a performance. Sometimes they applaud the poet's composition, or the sentiment expressed, without once considering how the actor has rendered the passage. This is strikingly illustrated in Macbeth, where the rhymed couplet at the end of a leading speech or at the close of a scene is always sure of rapturous applause from those whose ears are tickled by the "jingle at the end." Some again are so transported by the scenery, the costumes, the general theatrical trappings, that anything coming from the stage is considered acting.

Now, what fault have I to find with the performance of these actors? Just one—it was unnatural in the highest degree. There was not an actor in the troupe who could not have learned true elocution from any well-taught fourteen-year-old in our public schools! And this troupe is only typical of all second rate troupes. They lack the power of realizing a character. Their intellectual stature being too short to place them on a level with the great characters they attempt to personate, they mount a pair of stage stilts from which they never get down. They say "good-day" in the same pseudo-tragic tones with which they would utter a sentence of death. They seldom say or do anything as an acting, moving, rational human being would say or do it. Shakspeare's leading characters are sublime creations, but they are, after all, men and women; and those who cannot rise to a true realization of these characters in the various circumstances in which they are placed, had better leave the acting of Shakspeare to people of greater minds. Those who think it necessary, as Mr. Miln did, to howl and scream loud enough to wake the dead, while deliberating on the murder of a king who is asleep in the next room, have just one recommendation—they would make very poor murderers.

Good points there were in the representation of the piece; I can recall my satisfaction at the witch scenes, the porter scene, the sleep-walking scene, and one or two other scenes; but the remainder of the piece inspired me with feelings which I had rather not recall. To avoid doing so let me close.

OBSERVER.

COMMERCIAL.

FISH.—Since our last issue, some lots of Bank Codfish have come to market and have been placed at about \$2.50 per quint. We do not know of any pickled fish arriving from the coast but one parcel of Bay Mackerel, which we learn have been placed at \$9, \$1 & \$3.25 per bbl. for No. 1, No. 2 large, and No. 2, and we think there is very little margin in those prices. We notice the advance that was paid on Bank Codfish some weeks ago is sustained, but late sales at the Porto Rico markets will not warrant any advance in prices here. It is hard to say whether the late advance paid on hard Shore Codfish will be got, as late advices from the Jamaica markets up to Feb. 11, report sales at 16s for tierces and boxes, 24s for Mackerel, 16s for Round Shore Herring.

Mackerel is in heavy supply and lacks demand. Herring are not in very large supply, but there is no enquiry for the article. Boxes not in demand yet, stocks are not large. All country buyers have been supplied. There are now six vessels en route for Jamaica, independent of the steamer Beta, so that the prospects for a good market does not look bright. The late advance in the Cuba markets has been kept up, but it is fully expected that when the late shipments begin to arrive, that a decline will take place. The Windward markets are very little, if any better, than any other. Large shipments have recently been made from Newfoundland to the Windward West India markets.

The fish market in this city, we think, was never in such a position as at present. The stocks of mackerel are not very large, but it is impossible to make any sales. There never was a time at this season of the year before this when there were not some sales of mackerel being made for the United States markets, but this season even the low price does not seem to move them. There does not seem to be the slightest enquiry for No. 3 large mackerel from the United States markets, though there are no stocks held there. Some really good fair large mackerel are enquired for at fair prices, but very few of this kind of fish is to be had. The frozen herring and fresh codfish arriving at the United States markets daily, are completely revolutionizing the fish trade, and it looks very much as if there would in the future be no sales in those markets for any kind of poor salt fish, except for export.

Advices from the Boston fish markets for week ending Feb. 19, are as follows:—

During the past week trade has brightened up a little. Mackerel are in quite liberal receipt from both Foreign and Domestic ports. Some lots of old No. 3 mackerel, of 1884 inspection, have been shipped to this market during the past week from Portland, they sold at \$3.25 to \$3.50 per barrel. Sales of No. 2 mackerel, delivered here at \$5.50 per bbl., and sales of choice lots of Large 2's, and Extra 1's, at \$8 and \$20 per bbl. Codfish are moving off at \$3.25 for large Dry Bank, and \$2.25 to \$2.37 for medium. Pickled Bank Georges' codfish, are arriving daily in small lots, and are selling at \$3.50 for new, and \$2.50 for old. Below will be found the arrivals of mackerel at the port of Boston for the week ending Feb. 19, for the past four years:—

1880	1885	1884	1883
3751 Bbls.	3441 Bbls.	6957 Bbls.	7762 Bbls.

## COUNT WALDEMAR.

(Continued.)

"Ah, dioss I cannot just tell you. But it begins mit an S—that I know; for I have seen the monogram upon her fan."

"Your love affair is not very far advanced then?"

"Advanced? no; it is not yet commenced; but that is no matter. I have three whole days more to spend here, and in three days one may do much. Oh, and we do not see one another now for the first time. Last summer we have met in a bath."

"In a bath!" I echoed, rather startled.

"You do not say bath—no? Well, in a watering-place. It is true that I have not been able to make myself acquaint mit her; but my eyes have spoken. I think she has perhaps understood. And now I was thinking at dinner that *you* might present me."

"To the lady? My dear sir, I should like nothing better; but unfortunately I never saw her before in my life."

"*Versteht sich!* that is no difficulty. You are English—she is English; you have friends here who will certainly know her."

I interrupted my impetuous companion by observing that he was evidently under some misapprehension as to the social relations of the English abroad. Even upon the doubtful supposition that the unknown lady and I had some common acquaintance in Homburg, it by no means followed that I could venture to request an introduction to her for myself—still less for a friend.

"Besides," I added, "all sorts of people travel nowadays; this lady may be a duchess, or she may be a tailor's daughter. In the first case, you see, she would probably decline to have anything to say to me; and in the second I should not particularly care about knowing her."

He appeared to be rather surprised than shaken by these objections. For a few seconds he contemplated me wonderingly, stroking his mustache, and murmuring, "What a pittee!" but his self-confidence was not long in returning to him.

"Never mind!" he resumed cheerfully; "we must make the attempt—that can do no harm. You will try to make yourself presented to her to-night, and, if you succeed, you will present me to-morrow morning."

I don't think it struck him for a moment that there was anything cool in this proposal. He uttered it in the most matter-of-fact tone in the world, patted me encouragingly on the shoulder, and then, remarking that Herr von Wallwitz would be waiting for him, said he would leave me to accomplish my mission. I afterwards found that he was in the habit of issuing his behests in this calm manner, and that, somehow or other, they were generally obeyed.

Whether it was owing to the power of Count Waldemar's reliance upon human friendliness, or to the pliancy of my own nature, which has led me into many a scrape first and last, I can't say; but certain it is that in this instance he gained his point. For, as chance would have it, the very first person whom I met on returning to the terrace, where the lamps were now lighted, and where the fashionable world of Homburg was gossiping, flirting, and promenading to the accompaniment of an excellent band, was little Tommy Tufnell, who knows, or says he knows, everybody from the Prince of Wales downwards; and as, immediately after this encounter, I happened to espy the fair unknown sitting in the midst of a circle of friends, I took the opportunity to ask my companion whether he could give me any information about her, at the same time expressing a careless wish to make her acquaintance. Tommy, of course, knew her perfectly well—most intimately, in fact—had known her people all his life. "She was a Miss Grey—Warwickshire Greys, you know," he observed explanatorily. He further informed me that she was a widow, and that her present name was Seymour. "Married poor Jack Seymour of the 25th Hussars," he continued. "You remember Jack, of course. No? Ah, well, he was a baddish lot, poor fellow. Broke his neck out hunting—just as well perhaps. Had D. T. twice, and was not over and above kind to his wife, I'm afraid. She is here with her aunt, Mrs. Grey, and her cousins, charming people. Come along, and I'll introduce you. Upon my word, Clifford! you old fellows when you get away from your wives, and come abroad on the loose, there's no end to the games you're up to! All safe with me, you know—shan't say anything about it to Mrs. Clifford," adds the facetious Tommy, wagging his head and nudging me after a favorite fashion of his, which I am quite sure he would abandon if he only knew how much I dislike it.

Presently I was making my best bow before the little group of ladies above mentioned. The two young men whom I had seen entering the gardens with them stopped talking and stared, evidently wondering what the deuce this tiresome old fogy wanted; but as I showed no disposition to interrupt their respective flirtations with the pretty Miss Greys, they soon began to whisper again, and cease to notice me. Tufnell obligingly engaged Mrs. Grey, a stout, good humored looking old person, in an animated discussion as to the effect of the Homburg waters upon suppressed gout; and Mrs. Seymour withdrew a corner of her dress from a chair which stood conveniently at her side. I availed myself of the tacit permission thus conveyed, and dropped into it, profiting by the light of an adjacent gas-lamp to survey at my leisure the lady who had made so facile a conquest of Count Waldemar.

I saw a slim but well-proportioned figure, clad in a handsome silk dress, the cut of which, even to my masculine eyes, betrayed the hand of an artist—a face neither beautiful or plain, surmounted by a profusion of little fair curls arranged, according to the fashion of the day, so as to conceal the forehead, a picturesque hat, a pair of diamond solitaire earrings—upon the whole a person completely unremarkable, but at the same time (to use an

adjective which I abhor, but cannot replace) decidedly stylish. Why any one should have fallen in love with Mrs. Seymour at first sight it was not very easy to understand, though, taking her altogether, she made a favorable impression upon me. She had a frank, pleasant smile and clear gray eyes, and talked away agreeably enough, in an easy, conventional way, about Homburg, about the recent Goodwood meeting, the latest scandal, and what not. In short, she was so exactly like everybody else that I had no hesitation in crediting her with just so much of good nature, common-sense, selfishness, and solid principle as are required to make up a well-balanced character, nor any doubt but that she would be quite the lust woman in the world to marry a scatter-brained German hussar, after a courtship of three days' duration.

She bowed or nodded to so many of the passers by during the time that I was sitting beside her that I formed a shrewd guess that, among the many obstacles which seemed to lie in the path of my audacious friend, that most formidable one of wealth was not likely to be wanting. Later in the evening I again came across Tommy Tufnell in the Kursaal, whither I had repaired to have a look at the young people dancing before I went to bed, and I took occasion to question him upon this point.

"Oh, yes, she is very well off," answered Tommy, carelessly; "that is, comfortably off, you know—three or four thousand a year, or something like that, I should think, and no children. It would have been more if poor Seymour had gone over to the majority a little sooner. He always lived beyond his income, and latterly he lost rather heavily on the turf."

Mentally summing up, as I walked home, all that I had heard and seen of Mrs. Seymour, I came to the conclusion that to introduce Count Waldemar to her would be merely to cause disappointment to him, annoyance to her, and inconvenience to myself; and I therefore determined that I would do nothing of the sort. Had I had a little better acquainted with the young Wurtemberger, I should not have made this resolution; for I subsequently discovered him to be one of those people who invariably get their own way, whereas I, for some occult reason, seldom or never get mine.

When I went down to the springs at half-past seven next morning, in obedience to the rule laid down for me by my doctor, whom should I see approaching the Elisabethen Brunner but Mrs. Seymour. She looked very nice and fresh in her cotton dress, and saluted me with a friendly nod and smile. Side by side we drained our bitter draught, and then, as neither of us was provided with a companion, we could not well help turning away to go through the proscribed twenty minutes of moderate exercise together. We took our way down the shady avenue so familiar to Englishmen, while the morning sun streamed through the leaves above our heads, throwing long blue shadows from the trees across the dewy grass of the park, while the throng of water-drinkers tramped steadily up and down, and the bandmen in their kiosks scraped and tooted away as merrily as if they really enjoyed making melody at that unnatural hour. Half London met or passed us as we walked. Peers and tradesmen, judges and generals, members of Parliament and members of the Stock Exchange, they plodded on—they, their wives and their daughters—a queer miscellany of Anglo-Saxon samples, without a single German, barring H. S. H. the Grand Duke of Halbacker, among them. I had just pointed out this remarkable circumstance to my fair companion when a sudden grip of my left arm above the elbow warned me that I had spoken too hastily. Here, sure enough, was a German, and one who had no notion of being ignored either.

"Goot morning!" he cried cheerily. "Now this is a very fortunate thing, that I just happen to meet you."

I was not quite so sure of that; but I answered him civilly, and he hooked himself on to me without any ceremony. I resumed my conversation with Mrs. Seymour, and after we had progressed a few yards Count Waldemar began poking me with his elbow in a way which I understood, but did not choose to notice. Finding these gentle hints of no avail, he followed them up presently by such a tremendous blow in my ribs that I positively staggered under it. I looked up at him reproachfully, shook my head, and tried to form with my lips the words, "Can't be done. Will explain afterwards." But it was no good.

"I hear not one wort von wass you say," was his response, delivered in stentorian tones, after which he continued, without lowering his voice in the least, "Will you not do me the honor to present me to madame?"

What could I do?

"Mrs. Seymour, will you allow me to introduce Count Waldemar von Ravensburg," says I, perhaps a little sulkily; and I noticed that a mischievous gleam of amusement swept across the lady's face as she returned Count Waldemar's profound bow. No doubt he had been making eyes at her with that thoroughness of purpose which distinguished his every deed.

Now that I had acted contrary to my better judgment, and done what was required of me, it obviously remained only that I should take myself off; and indeed it was time for my second glass of water. So, when we had reached the Elisabethen-Brunnen, whither we all three returned together, I judiciously caught sight of a friend and slipped away.

While listening to the pliancy of old Mr. Porteous upon the subject of his gouty toes I kept an eye upon the count and the widow, who were sustaining an animated dialogue on the farther side of the spring. I saw her finish her potion; I saw him seize the empty glass, hand it to the attendant maiden to be refilled, and drain it with a gusto for which the inherent properties of the water were hardly sufficient to account; I saw him repeat this foolhardy action twice—thrice—and then walk away at Mrs. Seymour's side as coolly as you please. I believe he would have pocketed the tumbler, like Sir Walter Scott, had not his uniform been far too tight to permit of such a proceeding.

Merciful powers! three glasses of Elisabethen straight off the reel! And I am allowed but two; and must walk about for twenty minutes after

the first, and for an hour after the second, under peril of I know not what awful consequences! I took a couple of turns along the avenue beside Porteus's bath-chair, and then concluded my walk in the company of some other fellow-sufferers; but I heard little of what they said, for I could not take my eyes off that young man. I watched him as the islanders watched St. Paul of old, waiting for tardy Nemesis to overtake him, and I was almost disappointed to see that he came out of the ordeal as scathless as the apostle. My faith in my favorite spring received a blow that morning from which it has never fully recovered. Meanwhile the unconscious disturber of my peace was, to all appearance, getting on at a great pace with Mrs. Seymour. Their conversation did not appear to flag for a moment; and every now and then the sound of his laughter reached my ears above the din of the band, the shuffling of footsteps, and the buzz of many voices. Such a jolly, joyous laugh as it was! No snigger, nor cackle, nor half-smothered outburst, but a fine, rich ho-ho ho! as natural and irresistible as the song of a bird, and, to my ears, nearly as musical. I declare that, if I had been a woman, I should have felt three parts inclined to marry Count Waldemar for the mere sake of his laugh, knowing that it could only proceed from the most manly and honest of hearts. He caught me up after I had set my face homewards, and clapped me on the shoulder with much warmth. "You are my very good friend," he was good enough to say. "I shall never forget wass you have done for me."

"You have nothing to thank me for. I should not have introduced you if you had not forced me into doing so," I replied candidly. "The truth is there is no chance for you. I know my countrywomen better than you can do, and I assure you that, though Mrs. Seymour may find it amusing enough to hear you talk, she will no more think of accepting your offer (if you are foolish enough to make her one) than she would of drinking three glasses of mineral water, highly charged with carbonic acid gas, because her lips happened to touch the rim of the tumbler."

"Now, that we shall see," he rejoined, in no way disconcerted. "Setting aside the question of your nationality and of her very slight acquaintance with you," I continued, "I must tell you that she is a woman of considerable fortune."

"Ja—so?" quoth he, quite importunately. "That is all the better; for I am myself a poor man. Money brings not happiness, but it is no bad addition to happiness."

The perfect good faith with which this copy-book maxim was enunciated was in its way inimitable. It was clearly absurd to waste more words upon one so ignorant of the first guiding principles of civilized society, so I went home to breakfast.

II.

I am one of those who look back with regret to the palmy old days of MM. Blanc and Benazet. I never could see that the interests of public morality required the suppression of the gaming-tables, nor, for that matter, that it is the legitimate province of governments to look after the morals of law-abiding people at all. It has always seemed to me that, if I had gambling propensities, it would be far better for me to indulge them in public than in private. Those who stake against the bank with an adversary who at least has no cards up his sleeve, who expects no "revenge" from a winner, who neither takes nor offers I O U's, who gains without unseemingly exultation, and may be "broken" without being ruined. Of course I know all about the clerks who used to rob their master's tills, and the messengers whose hardly-earned wages used to disappear on Saturday nights over the green cloth; but an obligatory deposit of twenty pounds or so, to be returned on the departure of the visitor, would have effectually excluded these simple folks; and really, if our rulers are to begin protecting us against ourselves, where are they to stop? Why should we not be forbidden to back a horse, or to invest our money in South American securities, or to go out in wet weather without an umbrella and cork soles?

I feel the more free to say all this inasmuch as neither M. Blanc nor M. Benazet ever made a single thaler out of me, except in indirect ways. It is not from any love of *trente et quarante* or *roulette* in themselves that I should fain see a restoration of those merry monarchs, but because their kingdoms, which were once so joyous, are now left desolate, or nearly so. Their flower-gardens are growing less flowery every year; their well-mown lawns are well-mown no longer; their paths are grass-grown, or covered with falling leaves; their *prime donne* and Parisian actors find more lucrative summer engagements elsewhere; the very gilding on their palace walls is beginning to tarnish, and will, perhaps, not be renewed; for where is the money to come from?

Homburg, it is true, is more highly favored than its neighbors, fashion being chosen to decree of late years that it should be the proper thing for the English great world to repair thither for a time at the close of the London season; and I must confess that now, when I do my annual three weeks of water-drinking, I mix in a more aristocratic as well as more respectable society than of yore. But then it is a considerably duller one. In the exception of lawn-tennis and dancing, neither of which relations are altogether suitable to the age of a majority of the *curieuse*. Homburg is somewhat wanting in amusement in these latter days; and I suppose that by everybody was so determined to be present at the steeple-chase mentioned to me by Count Waldemar, that, on the appointed day, there was not a carriage to be had in the town for love or money. I myself was not enough to accept the offer of a box-seat from some friends; for, curious though I was to see how my new friend would acquit himself in the saddle, I had no idea of trudging two or three miles under a blazing sun for that or any other purpose.

(To be Continued.)

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## THE MARITIME PATRON, AND ORGAN OF THE Maritime Provincial Grange—Patrons of Husbandry.

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[All communications intended for this column should be sent to the editor of the Maritime Patron, EDWIN S. CREEK, M. D., Newport.]

We offer no apology for giving Agricultural Education precedence in this column. Nor do we feel called upon to offer arguments or facts in justification of precedence given to this subject. That agricultural education and increase and economy of agricultural production are related to each other as cause and effect, we will at present take for granted, and as a corollary, that the government of every country should, above and before all other duties, provide adequately for and foster Agricultural Education. Of course every one tacitly admits the utter dependence of every country upon agriculture.

Admitting the paramount importance of agriculture among our industries—granting the relation which technical education holds to agriculture, (as indeed to all industries), the debatable question presents itself for consideration—how shall the country best discharge its duty to itself in this matter?

The duty of the state is to make provision only for such instruction as authoritatively directs how economy and increase of agricultural production shall be best attained. This knowledge systematically arranged is the Agricultural Science, the first principles of which should be taught in all country district schools, and that should be thoroughly taught and practically exemplified in our Agricultural College and Model and Experimental Farm, which shall be when tenure of office and its emoluments depends upon compliance with demands for the faculties for technical education that civilized nations enjoy.

Leaving for the present all other branches of this subject we invite attention to what the government of Nova Scotia has done or attempted in the Act passed at the last session of the legislature, entitled "an Act to encourage Agricultural Education," and to that portion of the report of the Executive Committee of the Maritime Provincial Grange referring thereto. This Act we gladly presume to have been good in intention.

It provides for the appointment of a Lecturer, on Agriculture, whose duty it shall be to instruct "pupil teachers in Agricultural Chemistry and the Sciences bearing on Agriculture." To conduct "a regular course of lectures on Agricultural Science, with experiments and laboratory practice, for the benefit of young men generally, who may wish to fit themselves for the successful prosecution of Agriculture, and with the view of training teachers for the special schools provided for in this Act." To "inspect and report upon any schools receiving special grants under authority of this Act, so far as the teaching of Agriculture is concerned," and to "deliver public lectures on Agriculture throughout the province," so far as his other duties will permit. We also quote for our present purpose, sections 3, 4 and 5, which are as follows.

Sec. 3.—"Any male teacher of the first class (grade A or B) who shall have attended the course of lectures above provided for, and shall have passed a satisfactory examination on the subject thereof, shall be entitled, subject to the conditions hereinafter named, to receive, when teaching school, in addition to the ordinary grant of his grade, a special grant of \$100 for the school year, or rateably according to the time he may have taught."

Sec. 4.—"It shall be the duty of the Council of Public Instruction to frame regulations as to the outfit and management of schools in charge of teachers holding an agricultural diploma, and claiming the special grant aforesaid; and without the due observance of such regulations by both trustee and teacher, the special grant shall in no case be paid."

Sec. 5.—"To encourage teachers to qualify themselves as Agricultural instructors, the Council of Public Instruction is authorized to distribute annually a sum not exceeding \$250 as prizes among the five teachers who shall pass the best examination on the subjects of the course."

In their Report the Executive Committee say—"sections 1 and 2 of this Act being in accordance with suggestions made in the Report of the Committee on Agricultural Education, presented and adopted at the session of the Provincial Grange held at Sackville in June 1883, is to be commended as being conducive to the purposes of the Act."

The Committee, after expressing their opinion that the general introduction of rudimentary Agricultural Education into country district schools by competent teachers should be the main object in view, further embody their opinions and suggestions in the following preamble and resolution:

"Whereas a special grant to male teachers of the first class would undoubtedly have a tendency to induce the few teachers of that sex and class to comply with the conditions named in the Act, but would also have a tendency not only not to encourage but actually to discourage female teachers from making any effort in the desired direction, while male teachers of grades lower than A or B would also be inclined to defer introducing the additional study until in a position to obtain the bonus offered:

"Therefore resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee, whatever sum the Council of Public Instruction might consider advisable to devote to the encouragement of Agricultural Education in the several counties of Nova Scotia, should be awarded as prizes to the teachers, irrespective of sex or grade, complying with the conditions of the Act, whose schools shewed the best results in the desired direction."

"Resolved also, That in the opinion of this Committee the Inspectors of Schools should be required to see that at least the use of a prescribed text book on the first principles of Agriculture be introduced into the country district schools under their supervision."

"Resolved also, That in the opinion of this Committee, every reasonable encouragement, such for instance as is provided for in Section 5 of the Act, should be given to teachers to obtain Agricultural Diplomas."

The practical operation of the Act, as it stands, will not be to favor the introduction of instruction in the first principles of Agriculture into every country district school. This, however, is very evidently not the policy of the Act, but rather to favor the establishment of one or two schools in each county, which should prepare young men for a more advanced and thorough course at Truro under Prof. Smith.

That such schools would be accessible to only a few farmers' sons in the immediate vicinity, all who know anything of the circumstance of the majority of our farmers will admit.

That the female teachers, who are the great majority, are quite as capable of giving instructions in the first principles of Agriculture, as the male teachers who have been singled out by the Act, will be as readily admitted, especially by those who have had an opportunity of testing the ability of our female teachers.

The subject is a large one, but we can pursue it no further at present. We hope that the attention of the government will be directed to this matter, and that the Act in question will be amended as suggested.

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Special Facilities for Printing Tags, Envelopes and Post Cards at very  
**LOW PRICES.**



### REGISTER GRATES SLATE MANTELS.

I am preparing for Spring Trade a large assortment, and several

### NEW DESIGNS

of above goods. Inspection invited. Special Discount to Builders.

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Agent for Windsor Foundry.

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J. F. Brine, M. D., Port Hill, P. E. I., writes Messrs. Puttner Emulsion Co., Halifax, N. S.:

Dear Sir,—I have used your Emulsion extensively during the past four years, and have much pleasure in adding my testimony as to its efficacy. We had here last summer numerous cases of Whooping Cough and Scarlet Fever. I found the Emulsion answer admirably when the acute symptoms had subsided, in very many instances. In most wasting disorders, especially those peculiar to children, your Emulsion has rendered me good service, being pleasant to the taste and no feeling of nausea following its administration.

It seldom fails giving good results, and I prefer it to any other preparation of the kind.

I am, yours respectfully

J. F. BRINE, M. D.

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Established 1848.

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Our Facilities for Executing every description of Printing cannot be surpassed in the Maritime Provinces.

**MINING.**

A correspondent in West Pubnico, who is a regular subscriber to THE CRITIC, and who expresses his satisfaction with the mining department of this journal, says that the quartz from the leads discovered at Pubnico Point has been tested, and the assay shows it to contain gold in paying quantities. Our correspondent holds several claims in the district, but not having sufficient capital to purchase the requisite machinery, he is willing to sell out a portion of his claims, at a moderate figure, to anyone who will put up a crusher and undertake the development of the leads. Doubtless some of our practical mining men will deem his offer worthy of consideration, if so, the name and full address of the owner can be obtained at this office.

**WEST GORE.**—At the Antimony Mines in West Gore, two inclined shafts and one perpendicular have been sunk. The ore is at present hoisted by horse power, but it is the intention of the owners, Messrs. B. M. Davidson, John Wallace and John McDougall, to put in a steam hoisting gear. Forty men are now employed in the mine, and their number will shortly be increased to 60 or 70. 100 tons of ore, valued at from \$50 to \$55 a ton, are shipped monthly to England via Halifax.

THE CRITIC has asked for our views as regards our mining interests. It wants to know whether "the idea of sinking a test shaft" by the Government "in one of our recognized gold bearing leads in order to prove whether or not the gold miners of Nova Scotia contain a second pay-streak," is approved of by us. We say yes. We believe now is the time to ascertain.—Spectator.

**AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINES.**—The comparatively inexhaustible character of the gold deposits of Australia is shown by the fact that in one part of the Ophir district in New South Wales the principal quartz reef or blow, known as the Bluff, is at or near the identical spot where Hargraves found the first gold, the discovery of which has been the principal cause of Australia's rapid advancement. Here a solid mass of quartz, several yards in thickness and fully a hundred feet in height, meets the eye. The quartz has a decidedly auriferous appearance, containing galena, iron, arsenical pyrites, and probably a good percentage of silver. There is a very excellent site for quartz crushing machinery near the bluff, and the quartz can be obtained in almost unlimited quantities. The country between Ophir and Orange has marked signs of the prevalence of gold deposits, especially within a few miles of Orange.

In the Smithsonian Institution at Washington is the small nugget of gold, a little larger than a pea, that first met the eyes of James Marshall in the sawmill raceway at Sacramento, and was the beginning of those discoveries in California that have added nearly \$1,500,000,000 in gold to the world's stock of the precious metals.

**GOLD AND SILVER.**—Senator Teller presented elaborate tables showing the coin circulation of the world, from which it appeared that the silver circulation of Great Britain was \$2.69 per head of population, Germany, \$4.67 per head, the United States, \$4.88 per head, and France, \$15.79 per head. The total coinage of the world, he said, had been estimated as follows: Silver, \$2,776,000,000, gold \$3,292,000,000. But gold and silver had been found insufficient to carry on the business of the world and all nations had resorted to paper currency based on these metals. The whole amount of paper money issued has been \$3,973,900,000, which was more than the whole amount of either gold or silver. If then, gold and silver combined had been insufficient in quantity to carry on the world's trade, what reason was there for supposing that gold alone would be sufficient.—Chicago Mining Review.

The following are the official returns for the month of January:

	Tons	Oz.
<b>SALMON RIVER.</b> —Dufferin Mining Co,	947	1297
“ “ Old Mulgrave lode,	28	49.14.0
“ “ other mines,	19	17.18
<b>WAVERLEY.</b> —C. F. McClure,	45	24.18.0
<b>LUKE CATCHA.</b> —Oxford Gold Mining Co,	56	67.10.0
<b>RAWDON,</b>	84	155.0.0.

From the most reliable data which we have been able to obtain, such as the local press of the various mining districts, and from the offices of the mining companies in this city, we compute the total value of the metallic products made on the Pacific Slope at \$80,000,000. This figure will probably prove not much out of the way, the amount computed for 1883 being \$90,000,000, and for 1884, \$95,000,000, the decrease being for the most part due to the stoppage by law of those gravel claims in California which every month poured into the lap of the financial centers thousands of dollars of gold bullion, and it is a mooted question whether the benefits, such as giving work to a large number of miners and the erection of costly machinery, paying nothing of the gold produced, did not offset the damages from the accumulation of debris in the river bottoms.—Alta, California.

**IDAHO AND MONTANA.**—These territories are making rapid strides in mining; their mines are being worked economically and are mostly controlled by San Francisco capitalists, who bring their well-earned experience to bear, together with the employment of many of the old Comstock miners. The Wood River District mine, and the Horn Silver are very large producers of bullion. The placers in Montana, which are of considerable extent, are being worked and yield well:

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HEADQUARTERS FOR  
Gold Mining Supplies,  
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—AND—

**GENERAL HARDWARE**  
AT VERY LOWEST PRICES.

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| Boiler Tubes,<br>Boilers, Engines and Machinery,<br>Bolts and Nuts,<br>Bells for Churches, Fire Alarm, etc.,<br>Belting Rubber and Leather,<br>Brass Valves, Fittings, etc.,<br>Emery Wheels,<br>Oilers, Lubricators, etc.,<br>OILS of all descriptions,<br>Pumps, Steam and Hand,<br>Packings and Caskets,<br>Piping and Fittings,<br>And Supplies of every description. | Fire Engines and Reels,<br>Gage Glasses, Steam Gages,<br>Hand Grenades,<br>Hose, Rubber, Linn, Cotton, etc.,<br>Injectors, Inspirators,<br>Shovels, ALL STEEL,<br>STEEL, Black Diamond,<br>Scales, Saws, Files,<br>Safety Lamps and Fittings,<br>Wastes, Wrenches,<br>Wire Ropes and Screens,<br>Water Wheels. |
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| Best Salmon Twine,<br>Patent Top'd Salmon Twine,<br>Salmon Trawl Twine<br>Trawl Twines,<br>Mullet Twines,<br>Net Norels,<br>Cotton Nets. | Seal Twine, twisted,<br>Seal Trawl, do<br>Mackerel Twine,<br>Caplin Twines,<br>Herring Twines,<br>Net Marline,<br>Hemp Nets. |
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THE DARTMOUTH ROPE WORK CO'S Pure Manilla Rope, Sisal Rope, MM  
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CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

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**ALEX. KEITH & SON,**

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MANUFACTURERS OF  
INDIA PALE ALE, X, XX, and XXX ALES and PORTER.  
IMPORTERS OF  
ENGLISH ALE AND BROWN STOUT.  
LOWER WATER STREET, HALIFAX.

## MINING—Continued.

**DEEP SINKING IN NOVA SCOTIA GOLD MINES**—The question as to whether the gold bearing mines in this Province carry gold to any great depth, is one which has presented itself to the minds of many of our gold miners, and one upon which they have anxiously pondered, particularly after they have followed a rich vein, and extracted and milled the ore to a depth of say 175 feet, which is near the average depth of the majority of the underground gold working, but which has never been practically solved at the point of the pick and drill, which is the only practical solution possible.

To say nothing of the boundless mineral wealth of Nova Scotia, represented by her inexhaustible deposits of coal and iron, I believe, it is one of the richest, if not the very richest spot on earth, in gold, and at the risk of seeming to indulge in glittering generalities, I nevertheless confidently predict, that the time is not far distant when the fishing industry of this country, great and important as it now is, will rank second at least, to that of gold mining. The future of this industry will be in milling the large deposits of low grade ore now in sight near the surface, and in deep mining upon veins already developed, and known to have been rich to a depth of from one to three hundred feet, and there abandoned because they ceased to pay. But in no instance has the vein "pinched out." The strike or chimney of gold has simply been lost, or gone out, and the vein in most instances remains perfect at the lowest level of the workings. In writing upon this subject, comparisons with other gold fields are natural and necessary, and the most applicable comparison to-day of the Nova Scotia gold belt, is with that of the Grass Valley belt of California, for the simple reason, that the geological formation of the two zones are identically the same. Therefore, taking the results of deep mining there, we have a right to believe that they represent what deep mining here would develop. I will mention but one Grass Valley mine here, viz.: the great "Idaho" mine. The main shaft of this mine was sunk 694 feet on the vein, but through quartz almost absolutely barren of gold, before an ounce of gold was extracted. And yet, since reaching that point, the mine has produced over \$6,000,000 in bullion.

Other notable instances of the rich results of persistent deep mining, are the Hale and Norcross, Gould and Curry, Yellow Jacket, Consolidated Virginia, Consolidated Imperial, Union Consolidated, and other mines on the famous Comstock lode of Nevada. These mines range in depth from 1000 to 3300 feet, and to-day a combination shaft is being sunk upon this lode, already having reached to the depth of 3000 feet, and sinking will be continued until a level is reached 3,500 feet below the surface of the earth; and while the output of these Comstock mines now aggregates \$450,000,000 it should be borne in mind that there are millions of feet of ground in the upper levels untouched, and which will remain forever untouched, because unprofitable, and that in the history of all of them there have been times when the rock for months was almost worthless, and the outlook was far darker and more discouraging than has attended the working of any mine that has ever been operated in Nova Scotia. There is one fatal theory wholly groundless that has served to handicap gold mining in Nova Scotia, viz.: that these veins are merely gashes, and continue to no depth, consequently, immediately the strike has been lost, in the majority of instances, notwithstanding the mine itself has remained intact and the walls perfect, the work has been abandoned, the mine allowed to flood, and the surface and other works left to decay. In this progressive age, and particularly on this continent, it seems incredible that these rich veins of Nova Scotia should have been left so long untried and untested by deep mining. Inasmuch as the properties are all held under this prevailing system of lease from the Crown, on a two per cent. royalty, which renders them an immediate or direct source of revenue to the government, is it not unreasonable to expect, that were the subject properly presented to the government, they would see the economy and utility of subsidizing some one of the many gold mines for the purpose of sinking a deep shaft. The opportunities are numerous and extraordinary, where, in sinking one shaft, opportunities would be afforded at different points down, by crosscutting for a distance of from 100 to 200 feet, of prospecting and testing from five to twelve different veins, running parallel to the one on which the shaft was being sunk, the water of course all converging to the shaft, and it would thus be handled but once for all of the workings.

The question would at once arise, where shall this shaft be sunk and upon whose property? There is already one company carrying on active mining, which is ready to subscribe \$10,000, provided the government will duplicate the amount, the money to be expended under the supervision of the Provincial Mining Engineer, or Inspector, in sinking a deep shaft upon their property. But should the government decide to make an expenditure for the above purpose, doubtless tenders would be invited, and it is quite probable other companies, or individuals, would make better offers than the above.

**ARIZONA.**—The mines of this Territory the past year have shown a considerable falling off in bullion products, the cost of mining being higher than the nature of the business will warrant. Taking also, the heavy discount on silver in question, most of their ores have to be smelted in furnaces requiring large supplies of fuel, which is a scarce commodity. A revival, however, is hoped for in the newly discovered district of Onijoia and one or two other points in the Territory.

The estimated production of silver in Colorado for 1885 is given at \$13,000,000, an apparent decline of \$3,000,000 from the product of 1884.

Mack's Magnetic Medicine,  
FOR NERVOUS AND GENERAL DEBILITY.

One Box sent, postage free, to any address, 50 cents: Six Boxes for \$2.50.

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191 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

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Fire Insurance Comp'y.

Capital Subscribed - \$100,000  
Rest - 100,000

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Also,—A choice stock of

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Orders Promptly filled. City Goods delivered Free of Charge.

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Landing ex S. S. Beta—400 SACKS JAMAICA COFFEE. For sale by  
CHAS. H. HARVEY.

## 130 Puncheons New Crop



## MOLASSES.

The New Crop is of a ceptionally fine flavor and bright color, and superior to any in the market.

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Warming Pans FOR THAWING  
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RELIABLE, POWERFUL AND ECONOMICAL  
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Mining Properties Examined and Prospected  
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A Farm situated on the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, and only 36 miles from the City of Halifax, containing some 200 acres. 30 acres were cultivated on, with two good barns and a comfortable dwelling house. Apply at  
THE CRITIC OFFICE.

## Twenty-Second Annual Statement

OF  
The Travelers  
INSURANCE COMPANY,  
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Cash Capital, \$600,000

Assets,	\$8,417,038.20
Liabilities,	6,321,199.30
Surplus,	\$2,095,838.90

## Life Department.

No. of Policies written to date,	413
New Life Insurance written in 1885,	\$7,645.50
Gain during year in amount in force,	\$2,477.50
Paid Life Policy - Holders to date,	\$3,200,112.00
Paid Life Policy-Holders in 1885,	\$179,412.00

## Accident Department.

No. Policies written to date,	1,185
No. written in 1885,	162
No. Claims paid to date,	137
No. paid in 1885,	12
Total Claims paid	\$8,145,125.00
Amount paid in 1885,	\$885,912.00

GAINED IN ASSETS. GAINED IN SURPLUS.  
GAINED IN NUMBER OF POLICIES ISSUED.  
GAINED IN LIFE INSURANCE WRITTEN.  
GAINED IN AMOUNT OF LIFE INSURANCE IN FORCE.

All claims paid immediately on receipt of satisfactory proofs.  
All Policies contain Equitable Non-Fraud provisions. Accident Claims paid at rate in event of occupation being changed.

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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!**

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

**New and Elegant Designs**

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**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.

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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**

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Music House**

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MARITIME PROVINCES.

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**SUPREME AWARDS**

At the World's Expositions where exhibited.

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This with our Exhibit 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.

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- Scotch Knit Gloves,
- Silk Umbrellas,
- Cardigan Jackets,
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(LIMITED.)

Incorporated under Provincial Act, which limits the liability of subscribers to the amount of their shares.

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with power, under Act of Incorporation, to increase to \$200,000, if deemed necessary by the Company.

**Shares, Ten Dollars Each,**

Payable \$5 on allotment, and the balance as and when required by call, of which thirty days' notice will be given.

The present issue is limited to 10,000 shares, which will be allotted according to priority of application.

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- 550 Sacks Cracked Corn.
- 132 Tons Bran and Shorts.
- 16 Tons Middling
- 125 Bbls. P. E. I. Pork.
- 200 Hams, just smoked.
- 25 Puns Good Molasses.
- 20 Bbls. Halifax Sugar.
- W. WHEATLILLY, 269 Barrington Street.

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80 Varieties to Select from.

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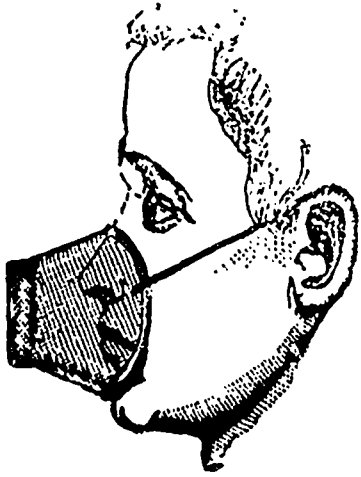
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**COME EARLY. CONSULTATION FREE.**

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

WESLEY BULLEN.

**CONSUMPTION ARRESTED.**

H. G. WILSON, 125 Granville Street.

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

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

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

H. G. WILSON.

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

CAPT. WM. SALTER.

Head Office—135 Morris St.

**P H E N I X**  
**INSURANCE COMP'Y,**  
OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

**FIRE. MARINE.**  
OFFICE, No. 195 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Statement Showing the Condition of the Company, on the 1st day of January, 1886.

CAPITAL.....	\$1,000,000 00
GROSS SURPLUS.....	3,910,483 36
	<b>4,910,483 36</b>
<b>ASSETS.</b>	
UNITED STATES BONDS.....	\$1,000,000 00
OTHER STOCKS AND BONDS.....	1,403,606 10
LOANS ON BOND AND MORTGAGE (value of property, \$872,300).....	342,750 01
LOANS ON CALL (market value, \$76,615).....	50,450 00
CASH IN BANK AND OFFICE.....	458,816 05
REAL ESTATE, UNENCUMBERED.....	738,512 58
PREMIUMS IN COURSE OF COLLECTION.....	648,132 48
INTEREST ACCRUED.....	13,326 71
BILLS RECEIVABLE FOR MARINE PREMIUMS.....	62,230 87
RENTS DUE AND ACCRUED.....	3 158 57
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>\$4,910,483 36</b>

<b>LIABILITIES.</b>	
RESERVE FOR UNEARNED PREMIUMS.....	\$2,845,048 84
RESERVE FOR ALL UNPAID LOSSES.....	344,473 63
ALL OTHER LIABILITIES.....	6,793 47
CAPITAL STOCK.....	1,000,000 00
NET SURPLUS.....	714,167 42
<b>TOTAL ASSETS.....</b>	<b>\$4,910,483 36</b>

STEPHEN CROWELL, President.  
W. R. CROWELL, Vice-Pres. PHILANDER SHAW, Sec.  
F. P. BURKE, Sec. Local Dept. WM. CHARTERS, Asst. Sec.

**TWINING & TWINING,**

General Agents for Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland.

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**STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.**  
MINING MACHINERY PROMPTLY PROVIDED.

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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.

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

Planing, Sawing and Turning done at short notice.

Wood Mantels and School Furniture a specialty.

All orders promptly attended to and shipped free of charge.

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OPPOSITE DEPOT, AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA.

**Halifax & Boston.**

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

Capt. Miller, will leave Boston for Halifax, on

Tuesday, Feb. 30th, at noon.

And Halifax for Boston, on

Saturday, Feb. 27, at noon.

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

For Freight, apply to

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

Agents.

**THOS. MAJOR,**  
**FAMILY**  
**GROCER,**  
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Our object is to keep on hand the very best class of Groceries.

**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.

OREGON ..... FEBRUARY 4.  
SARNIA ..... do. 18.

Halifax to Liverpool.

OREGON ..... JANUARY 16.  
SARNIA ..... do. 31.  
OREGON ..... FEBRUARY 27.

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

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Rheumatism  
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Hoarseness,  
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Dandruff,  
and restores  
Hair on Bald  
Heads, and  
Cures all  
Aches and  
Pains.

Printed by Halifax Printing Co'v,  
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