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THE CRITIC.

The Welfare of the People is the Highest Law.

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HALIFAX, N. S., JANUARY 8, 1886.

{ VOL. 3.
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The absence of the laboring classes is a notable feature in American churches, and it is creditable to the ministers in this city that the same cannot be said of the working people in Halifax. The Bible teaches us that all men are equal, but in the neighboring Republic the moneyed distinctions are even more marked than are the class distinctions in this city with its many aristocracies.

Liverpool, Sydney, Louisburg, Baddeck, Margaree, and Port Hood, are all crying out for railway facilities. Now Shelburne comes to the front and puts in her claim for railway communication with Yarmouth. If the government do not soon formulate a comprehensive railway policy, how can they expect support from the electors residing in these constituencies? The Provincial Government mayhap is short of funds.

During the recent political campaign in Britain, several Indian delegates addressed large gatherings of people upon the unsatisfactory manner in which the Indian government was being carried on. At the Scottish Corporation dinner, the Maharajah of Johore claimed for British subjects in India, both native and white, the right of being represented in an Indian Parliament. Home Rule for India will next be on the tapis.

The nineteenth century is rich in novelties, and offers a premium to the quixotic crank who inaugurates a new departure. Fashionable clubs are now recognized as necessities, but the disciples of Morpheus have conceived the idea of establishing in New York a club for sleepers, to which the drowsy members may resort for an occasional nap during the day. Such a club would be popular in other cities not a thousand miles from New York.

Secessionists is the name now given to the Parnellites by the Irish Loyalists. The secession cry during the Southern rebellion in the United States aroused the most patriotic feelings in the breasts of Republicans and Democrats alike. Old party lines were, for a time, forgotten, and the preservation of the Union became paramount. If Parnell seeks to redress Irish grievances by unconstitutional means, he will be stigmatized as a secessionist and rally against him all the forces still loyal to the Empire.

The Board of School Commissioners at its last meeting passed a resolution to the effect that any request for an increase in a teacher's salary, at any other time than during the month of October, shall be considered a resignation. Now, in the school room, we can imagine a teacher, while annoyed by an apparently unnecessary number of requests to go out, declaring to his pupils: "If anyone asks me again before recess, I will punish him." Such an edict, issued to children by a person who is supposed to administer discipline, might, though it may appear arbitrary, be justified by circumstances. But a threat to punish a simple request is certainly a most summary and unnecessarily harsh way of dealing with the intelligent men and women of the teaching profession.

When the Hon. A. G. Jones speaks of the fishing trade of Nova Scotia, he speaks of that whereof he knows, and his words are entitled to consideration. The following extract, taken from the report of an interview with Mr. Jones, which appeared in the *Morning Chronicle*, should be borne in mind by Nova Scotian fishermen:—

"We have lately been making an effort to open new markets, and sent one cargo to Portugal, which may leave a fair freight, but the quality of fish is not what is wanted in those markets. They want it hard-cured and light-salted, whereas our Bank fish is not hard and light salted. These markets will take off any quantity of fish if we can only give them the right quality. To show the extent of these markets—since our cargo arrived at Oporto, about 25,000 to 30,000 quintals have arrived in the same market from Newfoundland, Gaspé and Norway—all of which will be retailed there at fair prices, on account of their hard cure, while our correspondents recommend us not to make any further shipments of Bank, on account of its soft quality. It is evident that if our fishermen would make shorter trips, not salt so heavily and give two or three days more sun, they would make their fish hard enough for any market, and make them worth forty to fifty cents per quintal more. They got into the way of making them soft for the American market, and now they will have to change and make them hard like the Newfoundland and Gaspé fish; if this is done I see no reason why we should not be able to conduct a large business with Portugal, Spain, and the Mediterranean ports."

TWO GREAT QUESTIONS.

British statesmen are now called upon to deal with two burning questions, the solution of which may involve the Empire in untold difficulties. But their solution nevertheless must be sought at an early day in order to avoid results which might prove disastrous to the best interests of the British people. Home rule for Ireland in some form must sooner or later be granted. We do not by any means believe that Britain will ever grant to Ireland that

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

Spain now has a baby Queen five years of age. The little sovereign has been familiarly known by her relatives and attendants as the Infanta Dona Maria de las Mercedes. Little heeds she now the cares of State.

In the French Republic is an aristocracy, among whom the commanding of steamships is looked upon as the highest calling. It is therefore not surprising to find French steamers commanded by Marquises and Viscounts.

The women of Ontario who have lately been enfranchised are to be sworn before being allowed to deposit their ballots. No doubt this will deter many of the more sensitive among them from availing themselves of their voting privileges.

Paris controls the fashions in ladies' dress, even the belles of Yeddo now order their costumes to be made up by Parisian dress-makers. Japanese papas may find the bills somewhat long, but orientals seldom mind expenditure upon such a luxury.

Cetewayo, who will be remembered as having had in the near past a brush with John Bull, and who offered to settle the difficulty by making Queen Victoria his 501st wife, died at his home in Zululand, and his body now lies unburied in an African hut, around which his 500 stricken widows daily perform the solemn funeral ceremonies.

The party papers are warning their respective supporters against being caught napping in the event of a dissolution of the Dominion Parliament. It may be well for both sides to be prepared for a political struggle, but as yet we have seen nothing that would indicate the near approach of an appeal to the people.

Cologne has followed the example set by London in holding a culinary exhibition. Dainty German dishes are displayed so as to tempt the appetite of the Teuton visitor. Doubtless they would not be found palatable by the ordinary Anglo-Saxon, but the German Empress has evinced her appreciation of their excellencies by awarding several prizes.

With Upper Burma in her possession, Britain holds the landward key to China, and to this fact the merchants of Rangoon are fully alive. Railway communication with the Southern provinces of China is now rendered practicable, and with its completion British enterprises will establish new marts of trade hitherto untouched.

independent form of local government which Irish extremists now seek ; but we do believe that a measure of local government similar to that enjoyed by the Canadian Provinces will speedily be extended to the four provinces of Ireland. Irishmen in Ireland have as much right to the management of purely local affairs as have Nova Scotians in Nova Scotia, and he who denies this right must indeed be a prejudiced man. Home rule for the Church of England in England is also one of the great questions of the day in Britain. As matters now stand the Church is virtually controlled by, and at the mercy of, a parliament in which a large proportion of the members are adherents of other denominations. This body has the power, not only to disestablish the Church, but also to wrench from her grasp the munificent endowments of her benefactors. The members of the Church of England are now alive to this danger, and they propose, if possible, to provide against the possibility of its occurrence. Reforms in the Church itself will be immediately made with this end in view. The right of the laity to a direct share in the government and administration of the Church must be acknowledged, traffic in livings and abuses of patronage abolished, the removal of criminous and incompetent clergy provided for, and the revision of the Church's formularies set about. With these points gained, the Church will undoubtedly have a stronger hold upon the sympathies of the English people, and her disendowment will then become practically impossible.

AGGRESSIVE SERBIA HUMBLLED.

The recent disturbances in the Balkan provinces have been a complete surprise to Europe, and public opinion has in consequence turned a perfect summersault. The annexation of Eastern Roumelia, with its Bulgarian inhabitants, was a project dear to the heart of Prince Alexander, and in its carrying out he made himself doubly popular with his subjects. But King Milan, the jealous Servian monarch, stimulated by the promise of Austrian support, could not tolerate the idea of Bulgaria's extension, and he at once prepared to chastise Alexander for having dared so much. Through Austrian agencies, Europe and America were fired with telegrams announcing the advance of the Servian forces, the success of the Servian troops, and the murderous effects of the Servian cannonade. But when the din of battle had ceased, and the smoke cleared away, the world found the vanquished Bulgarians were in truth the victors, with King Milan the aggressor retreating before the little army under the brave Prince Alexander. What might have been the consequences had the Bulgarians been allowed to follow up the advantages they had gained, it is difficult to say. But at the critical juncture when the army of King Milan was disorganized and routed, and when his domain was at the mercy of the brave Alexander, Austria interfered to check the further advance of the Bulgarians. Europe has learned a lesson from this short Balkan campaign which may have its effect in the future. Prince Alexander and his Bulgarian subjects have earned the respect to which they are entitled, while the cowardly King Milan has sunk in the public estimation to the level of that criminal class who seek their own advancement through the misfortune of their neighbors.

PARTY EXTREMISTS.

Many of the most intelligent people in this country profess themselves weary of the unfairness and scurrility displayed by some political partizans when party interests are to be advanced. Educated, cultured, fairminded men say, so blinded by party prejudice do most of the writers for the press appear, that the utterances of our newspapers have ceased to be regarded as worthy of thoughtful consideration.

The spirit of extreme partizanship has apparently taken undisputed possession of the majority of Canadian journalists, those of most weeklies as well as those of the dailies. This unfortunate state of things has a tendency to render nugatory the efforts of honest journalists to correctly influence public opinion. The extreme political partizan is consciously and purposely oblivious of the ability and good qualities of the men—little matters it who they be—to whom he happens to be politically opposed.

If they are men of ability, honesty, and morality, he rarely hesitates to deny it, and to re-iterate his denial so long as he has a glimmer of hope that it will have any effect. When he has to deal with men whose many merits are conspicuously known to the public, he will usually acknowledge just as much as it seems to him futile to deny, and then, alleging counterbalancing demerits, will proceed to roundly abuse them through all the moods and tenses. When any of his political opponents in all honesty try to do what is right, and in the endeavor do something injudicious, he shows himself enthusiastically pleased, ascribes to them some unworthy motive, and greatly exaggerates the evil of the consequence. When these same men do something more than ordinarily praiseworthy, either it is not at all noticed by their partizan opponent, or else it is berated and belittled beyond recognition.

Ample evidence of the unfairness begotten of the spirit of partizanship is found in the treatment to which Hon. Edward Blake, the brilliant and clever leader of the Liberals, and Hon. J. S. D. Thompson the talented Minister of Justice, have been subjected by some of their respective political opponents. These two are able and eminent men who would probably attain to distinction in any country ; yet men have been found ready, and even anxious to cry down Mr. Blake because of his being a staunch and prominent Liberal ; and other men have with equal alacrity done their best to destroy Mr. Thompson's good name and good standing because of his being a distinguished Conservative. Every lie told to damage the popularity of such men as Blake and Thompson will in the end win for them sympathy from honest men, even from their political opponents.

THE NEW CONFEDERACY.

The Australian Colonies have taken the first step towards confederation, and although the confederacy is as yet incomplete, the beginning, so far made, has in it good promises for the future.

On the 25th of January, the first Federal Council will meet in Hobart, the capital of Tasmania, in which the colonies of Queensland, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, will be represented.

The great unexplored region, included in the district known as Northern Australia, and the sparsely settled Colony of Western Australia, are not included in the new confederacy, but these comparatively sterile portions of the island continent are of little importance, as compared with the progressive and productive Colony of New South Wales, which still holds back, fearing that its autonomy would be restricted, were it to cast in its lot with that of its sister colonies. As New South Wales lies between Queensland and Victoria, the contiguity of the confederated colonies is broken, and unless the former join the federation, the success of the new scheme will be doubtful. The federation is made up of the following colonies :—

	Area in square miles.	Population.
Victoria	88,898	862,346
Queensland	669,529	213,525
South Australia.....	903,690	279,865
Tasmania.....	26,215	115,709
Total.....	1,688,332	1,471,445

The future of Australia is indeed hopeful. Her population, which is steadily increasing, comes of one common stock, and is not divided by those race prejudices which so weaken the Canadian confederation.

With the arrowroot, sugar, and gold of Queensland ; the wood and mineral products of New South Wales ; the wheat, wool, and gold, of Victoria ; the oats and timber of South Australia ; and the wool, tin, and gold of Tasmania, the Australian Colonies have the means of carrying on a large and lucrative trade with Britain, Canada, and the United States. The new confederacy, under the Southern cross, may be regarded as a brotherhood of loyal English-speaking States, which, sooner or later, will develop a British nationality, the elements of which will be more closely fused than they ever can be in the British Isles.

ILL-TREATMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND WOMEN.

The condition of the people of Newfoundland has long been known to be most unsatisfactory. In the small and isolated communities which inhabit the Island, labor is completely at the mercy of capital ; the working men and women have to depend, not only for employment, but for their supply of the necessaries of life, on employers to whom they are generally in arrears. But the suffering and degradation entailed upon the poor by this condition of things have only recently been shown in their utter hideousness. A large proportion of the population of Newfoundland are employed in the Labrador fisheries. Their wives and children spend the summer months on the mainland in curing fish, and return to their island homes for the winter. This necessitates their taking with them their whole stock of domestic animals—pigs, dogs, goats and poultry. The wretched women and children are packed away with these animals in dark, ill-ventilated holds, irrespective of sex or physical condition, during a passage of from ten days to a fortnight. The survivors, for many succumb to this terrible hardship, find their Labrador huts filled with the winter's snow and ice. In these damp quarters, they spend about four months in curing the cod taken by their husbands and brothers. In the fall, they are again huddled into the narrow, crowded holds of the vessels, from which there is practically no escape for them in case of shipwreck.

About 4,000 women are forced to submit to this inhuman treatment, in this age of civilization, and at the very threshold of our Dominion. The horrors of the slave trade excited the indignation and provoked the interference of civilized nations ; yet here, in a colony of the greatest nation on earth, for fifty years this cruel, brutal practice has been quietly tolerated. Now that attention has been called to it, we may hope that the Government of Newfoundland will put an end to the nefarious practice ; otherwise it will devolve upon Britain to interfere in the cause of humanity.

EDUCATION OF LADIES IN VIENNA.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times gives an interesting account of "The Education of Girls in Vienna." Up to fifteen years of age, they are kept at their studies, but are not entirely deprived of society. They dress very simply. Very few of them wear silk gowns before their school-days are over, and they have formally entered society. Immediately after leaving school, where they are well trained to appreciate science, literature and art, they go through a year's, and, in many cases, two years' training in the pantry and the kitchen, under some of the best cooks. The most of them do not, in later life, habitually cook—many of them never prepare a meal after the period of apprenticeship is over—but they are thus rendered independent of, and acquire control over, cooks and servants. In short, the Vienna girls learn to do everything in the way of house-keeping long before they begin house-keeping on their own account. When married, they are known to be eminently dutiful, affectionate and sensible, as wives and mothers. It was of them that Bayard Taylor thus wrote :—"An educated Austrian lady is as learned and accomplished as an English governess, as good a house-keeper and cook as a German, as witty and vivacious in society as a Parisian, as tender and devoted as an Italian, as handsome as a typical American—some of the most beautiful women in Europe being found in Vienna."

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

Of letters have in every line,
An equal number every time.
My initials spell a poet's name
You'll find my finals spell the same.

1. A place where a ship rides.
2. A city in Japan.
3. A kingdom.
4. A tree and its fruit.
5. A river.

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.

The following is the correct solution of the Enigma published last week:—

- My 5, 14, 7, 2, 11 is snort.
- My 13, 4, 12, 7, 14 is onion.
- My 5, 13, 1, 3, 9, 7 is potato.
- My 5, 6, 10, 8 is spar.
- My whole is TRANSPORTATION.

TIT-BITS.

The question is asked us if there is anything that will bring youth to women. Yes, there is. An income of say \$2,000 will bring any number of them.

Women and eternity are incomprehensible.

A seamstress exclamation—"A hem!"

Money is called "brass" in England. In this country brass is required to make money.

A girl baby in Knoxville has three thumbs. If she ever gets a husband the poor fellow will be thoroughly kept under subjection.

"What are clouds?" asks the *Popular Science Monthly*. Well, one kind is when you call to see your girl and find that the other fellow is in the parlor with her.

A popular actress down South has been sending as presents a large number of young alligators to her gentlemen friends up North. These gentlemen friends deny the allegations, but they can't defy the alligator.

Nothing seems to be private to a private secretary.

A heavy gold watch is something that will stand a loan.

To tell the age of a horse never look in the mouth of a jockey.

"Jim," said an honest coal-dealer to one of his drivers; "Jim, make that ton of coal two hundred pounds short. It is for a poor delicate widow, and as she will have to carry all of it up two flights of stairs, I don't want to overtax her strength."

Milton was asked by his friend whether he would instruct his daughters in the different languages, to which he replied: "No, sir; one tongue is enough for a woman."

THE DIRGE OF THE DEFEATED.

Mr. Childers sings:—

Out in the cold world, out of the house,
Spite of my talent for figures and 'nouns';
Seatless I wander about in the cold,
Wishing in vain that more votes I had poll'd;
No one to help me; no welcome line
Saying a member for me will resign;
Seatless and hopeless most sadly I roam,
Driven, alas; from my Westminster home—

Chorus of defeated M. P.'S:—

No one to help us; not one safe seat
Offers to save our disastrous defeat.
No! we much fear that for long we must roam,
Barred out, alas! from our Westminster home.

—London Figaro.

Time passed on. She sat in a rocking-chair looking over the luscious fruit, when all of a sudden she turned pale and began breathing hard. It was not a case of heart disease or spinal meningitis, nor had a new wrinkle suddenly developed itself on her forehead. She had simply figured—

"Eight cents per quart—three quarts for twenty-five cents—three times eight is twenty-four!"

Her son came in just as she had slipped a revolver into her pocket and tied her bonnet strings into a square knot, and when he asked her where she was going, she solemnly replied:

"Harry, I am going out to kill a strawberry pedler—a seven-story hypocrite and deceiver who gave me wholesale rates on these berries! Tell your father to engage three lawyers, and be at the Central Station in half an hour!"—*Detroit Free Press*.

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Various Brands Claret,
Liqueurs,
Assorted Syrups,
Fine Scottish Ginger Wine,
John Bull and Angostura Bitters,
** and *** Hennessy's and Martell's Brandy,
- Royal, }
Celtic, }
Mackie's }
Ardmore, }
Geo Roe's * and ** }
Kinahan's, }
Dunville's, }
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- SCOTCH WHISKIES.
- IRISH WHISKEY

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Correct answers to Enigma, published last week, were received from Rev. W. E. Gelling, Bridgewater; R. McDonald, 2 Bauer street, and Wm. F. O'Connor, 88 Agricola street, city.

Mr. Donald Keith, who succeeded to the business of his father, the Hon. Alexander Keith, displays the same push and enterprise that characterized his Scotch progenitor. The ales manufactured in the establishment of A. Keith & Son, are said to be quite equal to those imported from England.

600,000 bushels of potatoes have been shipped to the United States from P. E. Island during the past season.

The C. P. Railway Company propose adopting the twenty-four hour system, thus obviating the affixes a.m. and p.m., in their time table. Night trains will leave Montreal for the West at 21.30.

Blasting powder, sporting powder, red and black dynamite, are most successfully manufactured at the mill of the Acadia Powder Co. Mr. J. C. Wylde, office 70 Bedford Row, is the business agent and representative of the company.

It is generally understood that Lord Lytton, who formerly ably represented the British Government at Lisbon, and subsequently discharged his duties as Viceroy of India with success, is to succeed Lord Lyons as British Ambassador at Paris.

A correspondent writes:—I am delighted to know of the success of THE CRITIC; and hope it will grow in circulation and usefulness. It presents a fair field and no favour to all parties, while its editorial utterances are vigorous and impartial.

"I believe," says Lord Tennyson, "that the dis-establishment and dis-endowment of the church would preclude the downfall of much that is greatest and best in England."

The Lyceum, on Starr street, looks well in its New Year's dress of paint. Mr. E. J. Power always handles the brush with effect.

It is now proposed to hunt down the war-like Apachas with bloodhounds. The proposal is a reflection on modern civilization.

A new Reform journal is shortly to be published in Toronto. Its editor is to be Mr. Gordon Brown, formerly editor of the *Globe*.

Kentville has organized a tobogganing club, of which Mr. L. DeV. Chipman, the popular manager of the Kentville branch of the Nova Scotia Bank, is President.

Mr. Olds has been appointed traffic manager of the C. P. Railway, Montreal. The position is one which requires experience, foresight and shrewdness, of these qualities Mr. Olds has a goodly proportion.

The appointment of Sir Ambrose Shea as Governor of Newfoundland is generally considered most judicious. Sir Ambrose is a native of Newfoundland, and has always been recognized as a man of superior ability.

Senator Howland has no idea of allowing his proposed subway to P. E. Island to be regarded as a dead issue. He is now holding public meetings in different parts of the island, and is stirring up the people to a sense of the importance of the new enterprise.

Notwithstanding the abominable state of the city streets on New Year's day, and the showers of rain which fell during the afternoon, a number of gentlemen were found heroic enough to undertake the task of doing up their annual visits in the course of a few hours. Gentlemen are frequently debarred by business engagements from calling upon the ladies during the afternoons, and as a rule, are glad to escape the five o'clock tea crushes; but were evening receptions introduced, the inconvenience, formality, and fatigue of New Year's calling would be obviated.

The Hon. G. E. Foster, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, has been returned by the constituency of Kings, N. B., with a majority of 358. Mr. Foster is one of our coming men, who will make his mark in Canadian politics.

W. H. Howland has been elected to the Mayoralty of Toronto by a handsome majority.

Ceylon tea-growers anticipate being able to export within a few years 20,000,000 pounds of tea annually. This will lower the price of tea, and enable the poor to enjoy a fresh steep.

A report comes from Newfoundland to the effect that fresh disturbances have taken place in Harbour Grace, between the Orangemen and Catholics.

The British Parliament will meet on the 21st inst.

Mr. George Fraser, who represents the British American Mercantile Agency, has removed his office to 166 Hollis street.

Have you seen the advertisement of H. H. Fuller & Co., which appears on our twelfth page? Gold miners should read it; coal miners should read it; millers should read it; fishermen should read it; in fact, every subscriber who has ought to purchase, should read it.

The establishment of A. McDougall & Son, wholesale grocers, has about it that air of thrift and industry peculiar to Scotch business houses. The times may be dull, but the wide-awake always secure a fair share of business.

Amherst is an ambitious town. Notwithstanding the number of handsome residences erected during the past season for private individuals by Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co., her citizens now propose building an Ice Palace, holding a Winter Carnival, and, in short, stealing Montreal's thunder.

Lord Randolph Churchill has been in Ireland and has come to the conclusion that the time is ripe for reforming the government of that country.

Kentville people know how to manage a Provincial Exhibition. Their balance sheet shows a net profit of \$1,200. Well done, Kentville.

Gentlemen requiring gloves should inspect those for sale at Mr. Freeman Elliot's, opposite the Halifax Club. Mr. Elliot has on hand a large stock of gents' furnishings.

Ottawa had a building boom in 1885, 300 new buildings having been erected.

Prof. F. C. Sumichrast was well received by the St. John lecture course on Monday evening last. Mr. Sumichrast's lecture was much appreciated. The lecturer doubtless fully appreciated the intelligence of the audience addressed by him.

Some persons are of the opinion that the gun which is fired from the citadel at noon is not always discharged to the exact second. Mr. William Bannister, who knows whereof he speaks, being a practical watchmaker, is in a position to test its accuracy to a nicety.

John Chinaman celebrates New Year's Day by paying his debts. The Anglo-Saxon might take a "cue" from the Celestial in this respect.

Anna Swan, the famous Nova Scotian giantess, is said to be dying of consumption.

Wm. F. Foster, dealer in wool and hides, now occupies the large three-story building on Upper Water street, formerly occupied by the late B. O'Neil.

On Monday evening last St. George's Club, London, gave a grand banquet to Sir John A. Macdonald. Sir John in a speech referred in terms of satisfaction to the friendly relations now existing between Canada, Britain and the United States. He deprecated the idea that the French-Canadians were to be held responsible for the extravagant utterances of a few politicians. He defended them against the charge of disloyalty, saying they were peaceable, industrious and orderly citizens, and entirely disapproved the rabid democracy of old France.

The following table shows the number of business failures in the Dominion of Canada in each year for the past seven years, and also the total liabilities of the failures of each year:

1879	1,902	\$29,347,930
1880	907	7,947,063
1881	637	5,770,717
1882	787	8,587,657
1883	1,379	15,901,561
1884	1,308	18,939,770
1885	1,256	8,861,609

The annual average for the five years, 1875-9 inclusive, was 1,820 failures, with liabilities of \$26,460,000. For the six years, 1880-5 inclusive, the annual average has been but 1,045 failures, with liabilities of \$11,000,000. The number of traders during the latter period was very much larger than the preceding, and therefore the above figures manifest a gratifying improvement. Had bankruptcies occurred from 1879 to 1886 in the same ratio as from 1875 to 1879, we would have had in the past six years five thousand more failures than we have had, with \$95,000,000 added liabilities.

The New Year's *Herald* contained a large number of special articles, and speaks much for the enterprise of its conductors.

The *Chronicle* brought out an interesting supplement with its New Year's issue.

A fine ship is being built at Avondale by William Mosher, Esq. Mr. M. is one of the most enterprising of our shipbuilders.

Mr. Klingensfeld, the well known teacher and violinist, has accepted an engagement in Baltimore in connection with the Peabody course of Grand Philharmonic and Chamber Concerts, as first violinist, for February and March. Mr. Klingensfeld is a musician in every respect, and will make his mark wherever he goes. We wish him success, and shall be pleased to see him back here again among us after his engagement terminates.

PARIS, December 29.—Premier Brisson called upon President Grevy, and tendered the resignation of the whole Cabinet. He said he desired to retire from political life for a year, in order to take a much needed rest. The Government's majority on the Tonquin credit was too small, he said, for a stable government. The President has requested M. De Freycinet to form a Cabinet, and the latter promised to give a definite reply. It is thought probable that De Freycinet will accept the Premiership.

Dr. Willoughby, of Saskatoon, N. W. T., reports everything quiet among the Indians and Half-breeds in the neighbourhood of Batoche.

A company is now being organized, backed by the Grand Trunk, to build a road along the north shore of the St. Lawrence River to the Straits of Belle Isle, ferrying across these, and thence run directly to Cape Race, N. F., where connection is to be made with a line of fast steamers to Brest, France.

RELIGIOUS.

CATHOLIC.

On Saturday, 2nd inst, Archbishop O'Brien, accompanied by Rev. Fr. Ellis, sailed for Rome. During the absence of His Grace, Very Rev. Monsignor Power, will be administrator of the Diocese of Halifax.

At St. Mary's Cathedral, on Sunday last, Bishop Rogers, of Chatham, N. B., preached at the 9 o'clock service.

The St. Bernard Convent, Antigonish, (Sisters of *Notre Dame*), had, during the past year, over two hundred pupils. To the instruction of those the time of six teachers is devoted.

Bishop Gilmour, of Cleveland, Ohio, once lived in Cape Breton. The following is from the *Catholic Herald*:—"On the 23rd inst, Rt. Rev. Richard Gilmour, D. D., Bishop of Cleveland, was welcomed to Canal Fulton, N. Y., by the Mayor. Next morning, at 10 o'clock mass, he confirmed two hundred and fifty-three, seventeen of whom were converts. A notable feature in this congregation is, that the entire service is sung by the congregation."

The *New York Catholic Herald* says:—"A protestant gentleman, of Little Rock, Ark., has offered Bishop Fitzgerald \$25,000, provided another \$25,000 be raised by the citizens of that city, to found a hospital; there being a further stipulation, that the hospital shall always be in charge of the Sisters of Charity. Bishop Fitzgerald had a conference with Father Mendino, and assurance was given that the Sisters of Charity would be furnished when required."

The number of Catholics in the Maritime Provinces is not too small to support one well-equipped first-class Catholic College. Not a few students would come from such an institution from the United States and Newfoundland. At present, the St. Francis Xavier College, Antigonish, has seven students from outside the Province. Until the Catholics of these Provinces concentrate their educational forces, i. e., with respect to colleges, they cannot enter into the college-consolidation movement of the friends of Dalhousie.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Christmas and New Year's season has seen the Churches largely attended. Last Sunday, carol services were in order. These services originated, so far as Halifax is concerned, at St. George's Church, a few years ago, have now become popular, and have spread widely. St. Paul's has caught the infection, and gave a selection of carols after Evening Prayer last Sunday.

At St. George's great pains is always taken with the musical part of the service, and the carols sung by the children this year were no exception to the rule. The choice of carols was good, and they were sung with great spirit and perfect time. Such services are very bright and attractive.

The Rev. Canon O'Meara officiated at St. Paul's last Sunday morning, and St. Luke's in the evening. On Monday he addressed a Missionary Meeting in Trinity Church, and advocated the claims of the Diocese of Rupert's Land. The Rev. gentleman is a pleasing speaker, quite as forcible as the average clergymen of this diocese, and is evidently in great earnest about his mission. It is to be hoped that some adequate response will be made to his appeal.

When is that Choral Union about to become an accomplished fact? The choirs of the Churches in the city are anxious to be organized. Who will take the first step?

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. J. C. Cattanach will be inducted into the pastorate of St. Andrew's Church, of this city, on the evening of the 15th inst.

The Rev. Dr. Smith, of St. John, N. B., has accepted a call from the Presbyterian Church at Wausau, Wis.

We regret to learn of the serious illness of the Rev. John I. Baxter, of Truro.

At the last meeting of the Presbytery of Miramichi, a call was presented from the church at Campbelltown, to the Rev. A. Ogilvie Brown, late of Scotland, and accepted by him. He was to have been inducted on Tuesday last.

We are pleased to observe that Erskine Church, Montreal, of which the Rev. L. O. H. Jordan, late of Halifax, is pastor, is making steady progress. At the communion held last Sunday, forty members were added to the roll.

The attendance at the services in Erskine Church, Montreal, since the Rev. L. H. Jordan became pastor, has become so large that the managers are taking steps to increase the accommodation.

METHODIST.

A revival, under the leadership of the Rev. Thos. Harrison, has just closed at Milwaukee, Wis. It is said that 400 persons have professed conversion.

The Conference of the African American Episcopal Church has just closed its session in North Carolina. The most striking event of the Conference was the ordination, as deacon, of Miss Sarah A. Hughes, of Raleigh.

The Wesleyans and other Bodies of Methodists in Great Britain now number 762,594, an increase of 5,041 during the year.

At a monster missionary meeting, held in New York, lately, the sum of \$30,800 was collected.

The Rev. Thos. Tennant recently died at Pransville, Ark., at the age of 115 years. He was a Methodist preacher for ninety years.

SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL.

Water-spouts seldom last longer than half an hour.

THERAPEUTIC VALUE OF COAL TAR.—In the *Journal des Usines a Gaz* are given some particulars derived from investigations made to ascertain the effect of coal tar and its derivatives upon the health of the workmen employed in the preparation of those substances. These enquiries were made chiefly in connection with the employes of the Paris Gas Company. It was found that those whose duties did not necessitate a prolonged stay in the parts of the works where tar was to be found, were liable to all kinds of ailments and formed a considerable proportion of the number of the sick list—while among the workmen specially occupied with tar only three were sick in the course of seven years; this result, medically considered, is all the more striking in view of the large number of workmen employed at the period in question—more than 20,000, of whom nearly 800 were employed in some occupation connected with tar. At the Bayonne Gas Works, too, the records show not only an exemption of the workmen from cholera, but also their immunity from skin diseases.

CLEANING KITCHEN BOILERS.—The cleaning out of kitchen boilers is seldom, if ever, thought of. All sediment cocks should be left open at least once a week for the space of fifteen minutes, so as to clean out all foul sediment. Oftentimes when complaint is made that the water smells, or that it don't heat properly, the real cause will be found to arise from this neglect alone. In fact, people seem to go on the plan that once in order, always in order. All plumbing fixtures require cleaning and looking after, just as the plate we eat off of.

THE SECRET OF COOKING MEAT.—The secret of cooking meat so as to retain the juice is to turn it frequently. Meat can be cooked in a hot griddle or frying pan to be almost as excellent as if broiled, by heating the pan, putting a bit of butter to prevent the meat from sticking, and turning it almost as soon as you have laid in it the pan. To sear the surface quickly is to imprison the juices.

PREVENTING THE CORROSION OF METALS.—Metallurgists have resorted successfully of late to two special processes for preventing iron and steel from corroding. One of these consists in submitting the iron or steel, at red heat to the action of superheated steam, while the other exposes them, at red heat, to ordinary air and carbonic acid gas. In the one instance, the oxygen combining with the iron forms magnetic oxide, the only oxide of iron not affected by atmospheric conditions; in the other case, the magnetic oxide is formed by a series of oxidizing and deoxidizing operations, the carbonic acid gas being formed within the chamber where the articles are placed, by the combustion of carbonic oxide. The first method is better for wrought iron, though more costly, while the other process is preferable for cast iron and steel, and less expensive. A fusion of these methods consists in having one furnace, of special design, which does the work of the two separate furnaces, producing carbonic acid, generating and superheating steam, heating the chamber, and treating it in cast or wrought iron, and at less cost.

FIRE-PROOF WRITING PAPER.—A paper which will withstand an immense heat without rendering the writing illegible, says the *Paper Trade Journal*, may be made of an asbestos body coated on one or both sides in combination with a thin writing paper coated or impregnated with salt. The heat has the effect of forming a thin glaze which will combine with the asbestos body. The thin coating of salt may be applied to the paper with a brush or by means of a bath, and combined with the asbestos body by the use of a cement composed of or containing silicate of soda, to which should be added a small portion of carbonate of lime, to set the mixture. The asbestos or coaline paper may be united by being subjected to a powerful pressure.

The ink used for printing or writing on this fire-proof combination may be an ordinary ink containing nitrate of silver; or, if desired, other solutions of metal may be used. When paper so prepared and written and printed upon is subjected to an extreme heat, the thin surface is consumed or destroyed, leaving the metallic or incombustible part of the ink, which has penetrated or touched the thin paper, plainly legible on the asbestos body. Paper on asbestos thus prepared is expected to be used for the most important legal instruments, or other written or printed certificates of indebtedness, the destruction of which by fire would entail considerable embarrassment, and lead to vexatious delays, if not cause actual loss.

HOW AXES ARE MADE.—In the manufacture of axes, says the *Pittsburgh Times*, the material passes through twelve different operations before it is ready for labeling and boxing. At first it is a rectangular piece of iron, about three-fourths of an inch thick, three and one-half inches wide, and about six inches long. The bit is of steel, and in some instances is inserted in a slit made in the iron, and in others it is drawn over the edge of the iron. There is a growing demand for axes made entirely of steel. The most important part of the process of manufacture is tempering. "This is really where the axe is made," said a manufacturer. The grinding and polishing is the most laborious part of the process. It is here that the rough, irregularly shaped semblance of an axe is ground and polished until it is as bright as a mirror. It is said that the work will prove fatal within five years to any man who pursues it steadily. The air is filled with imperceptible dust from the stones, and many of the workmen tie small sponges saturated with water over their nostrils.

OFF LABRADOR.

(October 28, 1885).

Lo! at the loy noon of Northern night,
From out the gaunt wind monarch's gloomy caves,
Washed by tumultuous waves,
There came a sudden wild, reverberant roar;
And all the level leagues of snowbound shore
Grew silent in affright.
Then with a louder cry,
That strove to scale the dome of leaden sky,
And echoed miles and miles,
To shatter on the peaks of icy isles,
The banded winds, led by the chilly North,
Unleashed, leaped fiercely forth,
And down the Polar seas with gathering force,
Held their remorseless course,
Until they reached the wide Atlantic main;
Nor paused they there, but on
With all the fury of Euroclydon.
Southward they swept again,
And round the rugged capes of Labrador
With the dark waves waged war.

Without a star to light
The Stygian blackness of the hollow night,
Before a gentle gale
The harbor-faring barks made cautious sail.
Wooded by the touch of poppy-lidded Sleep
To slumber calm and deep,
And visions heavenly bright
Few heard the mid-watch bell
That rang in accents of despair
Upon the brooding quietude of air
Its dolorous death knell.
Did no low, plaintive prayer
Float skyward through the awful void of gloom,
Up to the golden throne of Him
About whom chant the shining Seraphim,
For mercy in that hour of pending doom!

Ah! who shall say? In vain shall mortal ear,
While year succeeds to year,
Yearn for the sound of well-beloved lips!
But never, nevermore,
Upon the straining eyes that look from shore,
Shall dawn the missing ships.

—Clinton Scollard.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

EVENTS AND COMMENTS.

The advocates of "Imperial Federation" would do just as well to spend their rhetoric in advertising the boundless extent and resources of the Dominion of Canada, as to be agitating a subject that in the present age would be of no possible advantage to Canada. Great Britain and her dependencies can only be governed with success by their respective local legislatures. How incongruous would be the elements of a Parliament composed of representatives from the various lands and climes over which "Britannia Rules." Our Provinces have just merged into a "Canadian Federation," and the shock produced by the change has hardly ceased to vibrate when some political prophet arises in our midst and urges a Federation of Canada with England, and this at a time when our people are not yet fully acquainted with the boundless extent of our own Canadian Federation.

If the Revd. Principal Grant, who seems to be an ardent supporter of "Imperial Federation," wishes to display his forensic art, let him tell us with his eloquent tongue all about the great wealth that lies within the boundaries of the Dominion of Canada—a country having a larger area than that of the United States—one that can boast of a continuous unbroken line of railway, that reaches from Halifax (the great *entrepot* and front wharf of the Dominion) on the Atlantic in the east, to the shores of British Columbia on the Pacific in the west, with a rich virgin soil in the great North West Territory, ready for the plow—"forests primeval beckoning to the woodman's axe"—deposits of the richest minerals on the globe ready for the miners pick—and streams that afford water power sufficient to turn all the mills and factories of England and America—waters that contain fish enough to supply the whole continent for ages to come—all, all awaiting to be developed by the hand and genius of the Anglo-Saxon race. Let Dr. Grant tell us first of all the benefits that must come by a closer Federation amongst our own people and Provinces before he attempts to lead us into the untried policy of Federation with England. Imperial Federation is a great question, one that is fraught with momentous consequences. It is ahead of the genius of the Canadian people, many of them were unwilling to join in the Confederation scheme. Imperial Federation could guarantee us no more rights and privileges than we possess under the "Confederation Act." We have the right of self government, and the privilege of reaping the proceeds of our own labor to its fullest extent. We ask nothing less—and England can give us nothing more.

There seems to be but little disposition on the part of the United States to encourage Reciprocal Trade with Canada. If our neighbors across the border are not disposed to trade and barter with us on a reciprocal basis, then we must seek other outlets. The East and West Indies as well as South America offer us quite as large a field for interchangeable products as the United States. With the completion of a continuous railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and with the control of first-class shipping facilities, we will be able to compete with other countries in selling our products, even if "Brother Jonathan" is not disposed to trade with us. It is no use for our people to wail over the abrogation of Reciprocity Treaties, and thereby give an excuse for "pot-house politicians" to preach the doctrine of "Annexation of Canada to the United States." This is all

nonsense. The idea of "Annexation" is an old hobby, and is entertained only by men of doubtful patriotism—men who seem to look at the matter as a mere business transaction. In the first place, a majority of the people of the United States are, in my opinion, opposed to the annexation of Canada to their Union, even if it could be accomplished by peaceable means. They have already sufficient territory of their own, and they are too wise to attempt to wrest Canada from the British Realm by the force of arms. Then again the people of Canada are too loyal to their Government to surrender the old "Red Cross Banner" of England for the American "Stars and Stripes," they would not be willing to exchange a Government that has stood the test of centuries for one so fickle and changeable as that of the American Union. The United States are not at present cemented together by the force of patriotism, as was the case prior to their Civil War. The chasm of disunion has only been bridged over in a few places by the politician and the seekers after Mammon, and not by that universal loyalty that characterized the States in their sovereign capacity before the act of Disunion. When the "Southern Cause" was lost, it meant the loss of "State Rights" which was the only Palladium of a free man; and the bulwark of the American Constitution under a Republican form of Government. The present lull in this so-called Union is only the calm that precedes the storm that must inevitably overtake all countries that disregard the supremacy of law and the natural rights of man. As one who is somewhat conversant with the history and genius of the American people, let me say that in case of a rupture between the United States and any foreign nation, the Southern portion of the States would not join the North in a war, especially for the possession of a country that would be its geographical position be of no benefit whatever to the South. Then again it ought to occur to the minds of Canadians, who seem to be afraid of being "gobbled up" some day by the Yankees, by force or otherwise, that conquest is much more difficult in a Northern than in a Southern clime. Napoleon's Russian campaign proves this, and our neighbors are too sagacious to risk the chances of a war with Canada because of the dissatisfaction of a few so-called "annexationists" that may happen to reside within her borders.

VETERAN.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

OUR BOSTON LETTER.

The great Christmas rush is over, and I do not believe that any one is very sorry, not even the storekeepers. The Christmas season is no doubt joyous and merry and all that sort of thing, but when its hilarity and merriment are let loose in Boston's streets, it is apt to make even the devotees of Dickens a trifle weary. For a whole week previous to the great festival day the thoroughfares of the city are the scene of an ever-flowing tide of humanity, and to pedestrianize with any degree of rapidity is a thing that is only possible at night, and pretty late at that. It is like trying to peddle a canoe through the Saragossa sea. Of course I am intimately acquainted with the Saragossa sea, and know whereof I affirm. It seems as though every free and enlightened inhabitant outside of the hospitals and houses of correction with a radius of seventy-five or one hundred miles of Boston, are yearly impressed with the conviction that they are in duty bound to visit the Hub at Christmas time or be open to the charge of a gross violation of the duties of American citizenship. The result is that for the time being, the honest, hard-working Bostonian is jostled and jammed and crushed almost beyond recognition, by even his mother-in-law, by non-taxpaying aliens, and in his own sacred and crooked streets. It is no wonder then that Modern Athens breathes a sigh of relief when the fever heat of Christmas trade has passed and the cold chill of the New Year's season with its gas bills and coal bills, and its Christmas-gifts accounts, begins to circulate down the backs of its worthy citizens. Clerks and salesmen, who a week or so ago were dashing around with melted collars and muchly flustered countenances, vainly trying to keep their heads above the rapidly rising tide, now lie back in the various free and easy attitudes so well known to the American of the male persuasion, and idly watch the clock, or brag about their big sales of the past week. Everybody in the wholesale and retail houses is tired and limp after their great athletic and mental efforts of the past week or two, and it is just as well for them that there is not much in the way of trade to do. A recent writer, referring to the Christmas season, says that it is in miniature the feverish flush time that leaves a long season of depression after it, and it cannot be denied that this is true to a great extent. Whether the amount of trade would average up the same at the end of each year if there were no Christmas is another question. As to comparing the Boston and the Halifax Christmas, that of course would be folly. Christmas is observed pretty much the same all the world over, but it is natural to expect that a city of 350,000 inhabitants is going to possess more bustle and activity at that season than one of 30,000 or 40,000. The craze for Christmas greenery seems to be growing greater in Boston every year, and spruce and evergreen are in great demand. (This is a hint to enterprising residents of Preston and Hammond's Plains.) Mistletoe seems to be particularly in favor, but then anything is, that is "English, you know."

The subject of reciprocity with Canada is daily receiving more and more attention from the business men of this city and of New England in general, and the opinion seems to be divided as to whether the United States wants another treaty or not. The fishermen hold one view, the fish dealers another, and the business men another, and altogether it is a mixed-up affair. So far as I have been able to learn, those of the Boston merchants who are not entirely indifferent to the matter are satisfied that some action will have to be taken very soon, in order to relieve the embarrassment which the present fishery question causes each country. It is argued by those directly interested in the matter that the present duties on food products exacted by each country seriously hamper the progress and prosperity of the one and lessen

the chances of profit to the other. They put the whole thing in a nutshell by stating that the provincial fishermen are forced to eke out a beggarly existence which the meagre markets of the West Indies almost alone afford them, just because the doors of the United States are closed to them by the forbidding high duties. And the American merchant, when he essays to push a profitable trade on Canadian soil in goods that Canadian people really want, is met with the same obstacle of high duties. If those restrictions were removed, as they claim they ought to be, both parties would be benefitted, for both would have a paying market for their products. The interest in the matter is heightened by the fact that the President in his recent message recommended the appointment of a commission to settle this and other questions of a like character. The Boston Chamber of Commerce, the most important business exchange in the city, passed resolutions this week favoring the appointment of such a commission, "both for the settlement of the fishing rights, and for the negotiation of an equitable treaty of reciprocity with the Dominion of Canada and with the Province of Newfoundland, to the end that profitable relations with our nearest neighbors may be established, and for the general advantage of the commercial interests of the country." It is a dry subject, perhaps, to the general public on its face, (if a wet industry like that involved can be alluded to as a dry subject); but it is a vital and important question, nevertheless, and has soon to be settled definitely one way or another.

T. F. A.

THE FRENCH FISHERY QUESTION IN NEWFOUNDLAND

No. I.

The question of the French fishery rights in Newfoundland, which, like a sleeping volcano, breaks out at times with occasional eruptions that seem to menace the peaceful relations between France and England, is but imperfectly understood, not only by Canadians in general, but by the world at large.

Despite the overlasting sessions of the various commissions which have now been for centuries sitting at Paris to settle the disputes of the French fishery question in Newfoundland, it remains the same old story still—of outrages committed by the war cruisers of France on British fishermen in the British waters and on the British soil of the Island of Newfoundland, and unless the annually aggressive claims of the French are not soon promptly met by determined resistance, the matter bids fair to suddenly evoke the bloody arbitrament of war instead of the vinous indecisions of the commissions.

To such a length had these outrages been carried in the few years preceding 1875 that the question was boldly taken in hand by the council of the Royal Colonial Institute in London, in conjunction with the government of Newfoundland, and the writer was employed to draw up a full report on the subject.

This report, despite the remonstrances of Lord Carnarvon, the then Colonial Secretary, was first published and widely distributed in pamphlet form and may now be found in the "proceedings of the Royal Colonial Institute" for 1875-6; vol. VII, p. 6.

The claims put forward by France upon the coast of Newfoundland, and virtually enforced by her squadron there, may be resolved into two classes:

I.

A claim to the *exclusive right of fishery* on that part of the coast extending from Cape St. John to Cape Ray, a distance including about *one half* of the entire coast of Newfoundland, to which the treaty of Paris (1763) only gave her a *concurrent* right.

II.

A claim to prevent the British inhabitants of Newfoundland from any occupation of land, situated within such limits, for mining, agricultural or other purposes; in fact, a claim to virtual territorial sovereignty of the same.

From a strict investigation of the whole question in regard to both these claims, it appears from the report—

1. That the French have only been allowed certain rights of fishing in the waters of Newfoundland *concurrently* with British subjects, and not to the exclusion of the latter.

2. That the French have only a right to occupy temporarily positions of the shore for fishing and for drying fish, and that they may occupy no more of the shore than is requisite for such purpose, nor for any time beyond the fishing season, the right of occupation ceasing at the end of each season.

3. That the concurrent right of fishing was limited to the sea, at distances from the shore, varying at different periods, for the purpose of taking codfish.

4. That British fishermen are not prohibited from using, nor have the French any exclusive right of using, any engines or machines for taking fish.

5. That the French have no right to take fish of any description in the estuaries or rivers of Newfoundland, whether on the so called "French shore" or elsewhere.

6. That no judicatory rights are conferred on the French by the Treaties, and, therefore, the interference exercised by their cruisers in disputes between subjects of the two nations is unjustifiable.

7. That there is nothing in any of the treaties to justify the assertion of a right to exclude British subjects from occupying and settling on that part of the coast called the "French shore" between Cape St. John and Cape Ray. Such a claim, in fact, affects the sovereignty of Newfoundland.

I propose in subsequent numbers to adduce some of the various authorities, documents, and treaties which confirm the above.

MILANION.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

RAMBLING NOTES IN BURMAH.

(Continued.)

And now for luncheon. We betake ourselves to the outer room, and call loudly for the peon. He comes at last. He is a Madrassee, and a most accomplished liar, but simple and childlike in manner, and most anxious, apparently, to please. "What got for tiffin, Comammah?" Pigeon English comes naturally to one in these parts. "What master please," is the answer. "Then let us have some soup, a little fish, a bit of mutton, a curry, and some fruit." This in a mildly sarcastic tone. "No got soup, no fish, no mutton got, sahib, curry got." "What curry, you old impostor?" "Moorghee (fowl) got ear," and off he goes, to return with the lately slain hero of the back yard, neatly hidden in a dish of well-boiled rice. And so, to our curry; and right good it is. You, whose livers have never frizzled under an Indian sun, know not what real good curry is like. Avaunt! the sticky, yellowish, clotted mess, which European cooks would pour upon us for such. Outside the Oriental (commonly called the Bancho) Club, or that other Eastern Caravanserai, from whose rain-beaten windows many a jaundiced phiz views disconsolately, to curse the cold and dampness of St. James' Square, the real curry is rare as charity, or a good mother-in-law.

Apropos, a yarn. I remember, once, meeting an old friend, up in the hills, in India, who, from having been a quiet, woman-dodging sort of a fellow—not a society wallah, by any means—had lately taken to frequenting lawn-tennis parties, handing chairs, brushing up his Europe clothes and his back hair, and, in fact, was generally supposed to be on the look out, in spite of *Punch's* advice to the contrary, for a partner with whom to share his bungalow, his buggy, and the three or four hundred mensural rupees with which he had hitherto managed to eke out his bachelor existence. He had, in short, developed that insane impulse which leads many a poor man to support another man's daughter.

"Hello! Brown," said I, "whence this tall hat and these toggories. Is it true, as they say, that you are on the lookout for a wife. I hope she'll be a good one."

"Good wife be blowed," says he, "any fellow can pick up a good wife. I'm on the look out for a good mother-in-law."

But, to return to our mutton, or rather our curries. Have you ever tasted the prawn curry of the East? Most fat and rich the prawns are, when taken from the streams in cholera time! Or the hot cabob, sandwiched between green chillies? Or the savoury fish-curry of the Straits, with rice, each grain separate and distinct, yet softly boiled! And cocoanut chutney, freshly made? And to crown all, a powdered sprinkling of the famous Bombay duck? If not, I would recommend an eastern trip, for these, if nothing else.

The curry and rice discussed, we give our attention to a dish of fruit, such as we have not seen in Madras. First comes the dorian or Jack fruit, large as a pumpkin, and luscious to the taste, but of an odor so strong, peculiar and abiding, that I should always prefer partaking of it in a friend's home to my own. This fruit, and the plum-like mangosteens which lie beside it, claim the Straits of Malacca for their home. The late Burmese monarch was very partial to the dorian, and vessels laden with it passed Rangoon *en route* for Upper Burmah, often in the season. One could identify the cargo from the small miles away upon the shore. The mangosteen bears, enclosed in a purple pulp, a small, white kernal, which melts away like the most delicious ice-cream, or fondant in the mouth. It is the most delicate of all fruits.

The plantain and custard apple and mango are also both good and common in Burmah, and pine-apples are as plenty as turnips in this country. Beef and mutton are scarce and bad—hence their absence from our fare to-day. Sheep cannot live upon the ground, and to keep up a supply for the "Hospital," we had, later on, to feed and lodge them on that building. Fish, we understand, is much used by the natives; vegetables also; but with his spare fish he concocts a villainous, ill-smelling compound called *napee*, made of putrid fish, salt, and chillies,—and with these he flavors the insipid soup of rice which forms his usual diet.

A cheroot—and Burman cheroots are not to be despised,—a siesta in a long arm-chair, precede our first stroll into the streets of Rangoon.

T.

Mark Twain told a newspaper reporter that he was going abroad in order to find a quiet place to write where he could not be disturbed once a day. It is singular that it never occurred to him to remain at home and secure a desk in a store that doesn't advertise.

"Know him," said Pat, speaking of an acquaintance; "Bodad, I know him when his father was a small boy."

With four metallic qualifications a man may feel pretty certain of worldly success. They are gold in his pocket, silver in his tongue, brass in his face, and iron in his heart.

A milkman at the pump was seen,
One morning bright and early;
He wore a sad and solemn mien,
His hair was thick and curly.

A chill of disappointment fell
Upon his manly soul;
He felt a grief no words could tell,
Across his spirit roll.

Why did he clutch his tangled hair,
And in wild accents cry?
Why did he yield to deep despair;
Alas! the pump was dry.

—London Figaro.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

WINDSOR NOTES.

I have been in Windsor. It seems to be one of the foremost and one of the pleasantest of the growing towns of Nova Scotia. Most worthy of a stranger's notice are its foundry works, its churches—that of the Anglicans being the largest and most unique—the library and museum of King's College, and last, but not least important, the young ladies of the town.

The museum of King's contains an interesting collection of curiosities, from a Maori fish-hook to a Zulu assegai. The library has a fine selection of Greek classical works and of English books of the 18th century, and a fair representation of scientific literature. Though without any pretence to be complete in any department, it is altogether unequalled by any other college library in this province.

JOHN SMITH, JR.

THE PLANETS IN JANUARY.

VENUS reaches her highest phase during this month. She appears in the early evening in the western sky, and is visible at noonday to the naked eye when her position is known. On the 1st she set soon after 8 o'clock in the evening, and on the 31st she will set about 7.15 o'clock.

SATURN is an evening star, and, unlike Venus, shines all night during the month. He is visible in the early evening in the eastern sky. On the 10th he occults Nu Geminorum, a star of the third magnitude; this is a rare occurrence, but unfortunately happens when both stars are too near the horizon for observation. On the 1st Saturn sat at 6.45 a.m.; on the 31st he will set at 4.30 p.m.

JUPITER is a morning star and may be seen in the east just before sunrise. He will be in conjunction with Uranus on the 24th, at 8 a.m. On the 1st he rose at 11.15 p.m.; and on the 31st will rise at 9 o'clock.

MARS is a morning star. He rose on the 1st soon after 10 p.m.; on the 31st he will rise at 8.30 o'clock.

MERCURY is a morning star. He is at his greatest elongation on the 8th at 7 a.m. He rose on the 1st at 5.30 a.m.; on the 31st he will rise about 6.15 o'clock.

URANUS is an evening star. He rose on the 1st about 11 p.m.; on the 31st he will rise about 9.3 o'clock.

NEPTUNE is an evening star. He set about 3.30 a.m. on the 1st; and will set about 1.30 o'clock on the 31st.

F. A. B.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

"THE LASSIE I LO'E BEST."

It was Christmas Eve, and the softly falling snow was rapidly doing its work of decorating for the morning. Even the most unsightly objects were being swiftly transformed into things of beauty.

In the Middleton's parlor all was brightness and comfort. It was not at all an orderly room, but then the pleasantest rooms never are. Chairs stood about in groups, as though expecting their occupants to be sociable. Dainty bits of half-finished work, tempting looking books and periodicals lay on the tables. The heavy curtains are not yet drawn, and in the windows were stands of blooming plants, and graceful ferns. Over all the firelight danced and flickered.

Leaning against the mantle was a middle-aged gentleman. He was looking down into the fire, and by its light his face showed grave and thoughtful. I think that most middle-aged faces are grave at Christmas time. After all it is only the little ones who consider it the best part of all the year. Their elders are busy recalling the vanished faces which made such seasons bright for them long ago.

The fire was being watched by two other pairs of eyes. On the rug at her father's feet, sat Jean a girl of eighteen. She was usually described as, "that little dark creature." She had great brown eyes, brown hair, almost black, and a very gipsy-like complexion. I am not sure you would have thought it a pretty face, but I am positive you would have found it an attractive one.

The other pair of eyes—pleasant gray ones they were—belonged to Helen Middleton, a girl of twenty, who was seated in a low chair near her sister.

The three had been silent for some time, when Mr. Middleton raised his head, and enquired for Marion, who was the eldest daughter.

"She is seeing about tea" Helen answered, "and therefore that repast will likely be much later than usual."

Helen's respect for Marion's skill as a house-keeper was not the highest. The girls had been left motherless some years previous to the time of which I speak. Since then the chief care of the house-keeping had fallen on Helen's capable shoulders. The greater part of Marion's time was spent in the city with a wealthy maiden aunt. There, she was surrounded by the luxury and ease which her soul loved. During her visits home she made feeble attempts to take the reins of government in her white inefficient hands; but these attempts always ended in the said reins being returned to Helen's firm grasp.

Presently a loud ring of the door bell was heard. Mr. Middleton himself answered the summons, and in a few moments returned accompanied by a tall stranger. Jean at once recognized the latter.

"O Will! is it really you?" she exclaimed, hurrying forward with outstretched hands and radiant face.

"Where may that voice come from?" Will asked, looking straight over the head of the small figure before him, while he gave his hand to Helen, who stood just behind her sister.

"Please, sir, I'm down here," Joan answered.

"O, are you!" and then bestowing a very tall hood, he bestowed a brotherly kiss on her brown cheek.

Will Grantly never thought of treating Joan as anything but a child. "She is such a little bit of a thing, you know," he was in the habit of saying.

After many questions had been asked and answered on both sides, Will inquired for Marion.

"I have not seen her for years," he said, "she always happens to be away when I am at home."

"You will hardly know her now, she has changed so much," Helen said, adding, "I must light up before she comes in, for Marion is quite worth looking at."

Will was fully convinced of the justice of Helen's remark, when, a few moments later, the subject thereof entered the room.

She was a tall, fair, extremely graceful girl. Some people said her nose was too long, and her mouth a trifle wide, but no one ever complained of the fair, sunny hair, dark blue eyes, and peach-like bloom, which accompanied those offending features.

She looked at Will, half doubtfully, for a moment, and then smiling, extended her hand.

"I think you must be Will Grantly," she said, "in spite of that moustache."

"I can assure you," he answered, as he took the proffered hand, "that that appendage does not affect my identity in the least."

"It improves your appearance very much at any rate," Helen said. "But come now," she added, "tea is waiting and I for one am famishing."

Jean had forgotten all about tea, the unexpected appearance of her friend having made her indifferent to anything so trivial.

Having completed his education, Will Grantly had, after some months spent abroad, returned to his native town with the intention of entering his father's house of business.

His intimacy with the Middletons had begun in childhood. Joan had always been his especial pet and plaything; and she in return considered him the embodiment of every manly excellence.

During the week between Christmas and the New Year, the girls' aunt, Miss Louise Middleton, arrived. She meant to remain with them for some weeks, and then take Marion back with her.

On New Year's eve the girls were invited to attend a large party at the house of a friend. On the evening in question Will Grantly called in order to escort them thither.

Joan, who was dressed before the others, ran down to the parlor to see if she met with her friend's approbation.

"You look as pretty as a picture, Jean," he said.

"Yes, I think I do look nice," that candid young lady replied. "Did you ever see such a pretty slipper?" she went on, putting forth a very small daintily shod foot.

Will solemnly averred he never had.

"Aunt Louise brought them and my dress too; she said she wanted me to thoroughly enjoy my first party."

"Aunt Louise is a wise woman; she knew enjoyment would be impossible unless your dress was nice enough to make some other girl unhappy."

"Aunt Louise is too anxious to make everybody happy to think of that," Jean answered.

"Yes, I know she is," Will said; "I wish," he went on, "you would make me happy by singing your very nicest song while we are waiting for the others."

Jean went to the piano at once, and Will leaned back with closed eyes, while she sang, "My Queen." Her voice was peculiarly sweet, and so strong that one wondered where all the sound came from. With Will, the love of music amounted almost to a passion; and Jean's singing was one of the delights of his life.

Before the song ended Helen came in; so quietly that Will did not open his eyes until she was close beside him.

"Do you dream of her tall and stately," she asked, with a quizzical look "or is she 'airy light'?"

"She is the former," he answered.

"A daughter of the gods.

Divinely tall and most divinely fair."

"Indeed, and have you seen her?"

"Yes, I have seen her."

"And does she fulfill all the requirements of your ideal queen?"

"Yes, every one."

"Is it possible? I thought the real never quite came up to the ideal. I fear she must be 'faultily faultless.'"

"She would not be my queen if she were. I said she fulfilled all the requirements, but 'dead perfection' was certainly not one of them."

Here the song ended, and then Marion and her aunt came in. Helen darted a quick look at Will's face, as he spoke to the former, and said to herself: "So Marion is your ideal, is she? Poor boy!"

In her dress of pale blue Marion certainly looked fair and sweet enough to be the queen of anyone's dreams. Jean had never seen her dressed for a party before, and now she stood aside silently drinking in her sister's beauty.

The party was a success as parties go. The girls discussed it as they sat around the parlor fire that night before going to bed; at least the older ones did, Jean remaining silent.

What was wrong with the party, Jean?" Helen asked: "are you beginning to find that things are not what they seem?"

"It was very nice," Jean answered; "but I don't think I care for parties."

"Nonsense, you'll feel differently by the time you are invited to another. You are just tired out, that is all."

But that was not all, and Helen did not understand. This night, for the first time in all her life, Jean had felt herself forgotten by her childhood's friend. True, he had not altogether ignored her; but his eyes had followed Marion constantly, and Jean knew in her heart that she was being set aside. Her friendship had hitherto been so satisfying that she had never thought of him as a possible lover; but neither had she remembered that the time might come when someone else would have reason to regard him in that light.

Now she believed that time had come; and she suddenly awakened to the fact that what she had been pleased to regard as her friendship for Will Grantly, was in reality a much stronger feeling.

She did not close her eyes until long past midnight; and when she awoke, the New Year's sun was shining brightly. She turned away impatiently from the light and hid her face in the pillow. Helen had called out "Happy New Year" as she passed the door; but Jean had not answered, the words seemed such a mockery.

Weeks passed until only one remained of Miss Middleton's stay. "I have something to tell you, Jean," Marion said one evening, about this time, as the two sat together in the firelight.

Jean knew what was coming and shaded her face from the light while she listened.

It was as she supposed; Marion had promised to marry Will Grantly. "I did not in the least mean to," Marion said, "but he was so terribly earnest, poor fellow, that I had not the heart to refuse him. Besides," she added, "I'm really quite fond of him, you know."

"I'm really quite fond of him!" So this was what Marion was giving in return for Will Grantly's love.

"I suppose," she went on in her soft voice, "people will say I am very foolish; but then, Will is such a clever fellow, he is sure to get on, so I think I shall not be doing so badly after all."

No, she would not be doing "badly," Jean thought. Jean, who would willingly have shared poverty with Will Grantly, and have thought herself rich, had she but possessed the love which Marion seemed to hold so lightly.

(To be continued).

The citizens of New York are just now discussing the meagreness of the salaries paid to ministers of the gospel resident in that city. These salaries as compared with those enjoyed by ministers in Nova Scotia, appear most princely, and yet the people of this Province look upon their parsons as fortunate men, men who neither toil nor spin, and who yet enjoy an income of \$700 per annum, a large proportion of which is of necessity devoted to objects of charity. A calling may have its compensations, but a half-starved profession is never without its pernicious results.

The United States P. O. Department comes out with a deficit of \$5,000,000, which is attributed to the reduction in the letter rates from three cents per half ounce to two cents per ounce. It is probable that a few years of deficits will ensue before the cheaper rate of postage pays the department.

COMMERCIAL.

FISH.—The Fish trade for the past year has not been profitable, either to those who have risked large sums in fitting out fishermen, or to those who have speculated. It is to be hoped that the coming season will be a more profitable one for all concerned. We do not wish to discourage those that are in that business; but, like last year, we see very little chance for an improvement, at any rate, for the next six months. Some looked forward to the arrival of the *Delta*, from Jamaica, for an improvement in that market, but we cannot see that their hopes have been realized. Prices are very low, and stocks are quite ample until the return of the *Delta*. The Porto Rico, Cuba, and Windward markets show but little sign, if any, of an advance, and the United States markets remain in the same position as they did weeks ago. We look for very little improvement, if any, in this market for poor mackerel or fat split herring. They have now frozen herring in their markets, which will take the place of other fish with a great many of the consumers; and almost by the time Lent commences, there will be fresh mackerel in the market. Reports from Boston to January 1, 1886, are about as follows:—The Fish trade continues exceedingly dull. Nothing doing, except in a jobbing way. Mackerel continues very dull, with no sales to report. Holders quote: No. 2 large, about \$8.00, and No. 3, \$5.50, but no sales. Codfish continue quiet. A few small lots of pickled Bank cod have been sold at \$1.50 per qtl, for medium and large. Last sale, dry Bank, \$3.00 per qtl. There is now but very few Provincial codfish on the market. About 8,000 or 10,000 qtls. of domestic cod now lying at the dock, awaiting purchasers, the greater part of which are pickle-cured. A few Georges' cod are arriving daily from Gloucester, and are selling anywhere, from \$2.75 to \$3.62 per qtl.; hake and haddock, \$1.75; Shore hake, \$2.00.

Imports of mackerel at the Port of Boston for the past four years, week ending December 31, 1885:—

1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.
41,609 Bbls.	0,426 Bbls.	75,226 Bbls.	37,616 Bbls.

We cannot give any quotations for Fish in our own markets. There are no sales being made except in a small way. Some small purchases have been made from store, to fill some small orders for the *Beta* to Jamaica, at about the following:—Small cod, \$2.85 per qtl; large cod, \$3.25 per qtl.; alewives, \$1.50 per bbl; No. 3 large mackerel, \$3.50; No. 3, \$3.00; round shore herring, \$3.00 per bbl.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

Our quotations have been corrected up to the time of going to press and are thoroughly reliable and accurate.

GROCERIES.

Carrot	8 to 10
Crucifera	7 to 8
Carrot A	6 1/2 to 8 1/2
Carrot B	5 1/2 to 7 1/2
Yellow C	5 1/2 to 7 1/2
Yellow D	4 1/2 to 6 1/2
TEA	
Choice Common	17 to 19
Fair	20 to 23
Good	25 to 29
Choice	31 to 33
Extra Choice	35 to 36
Choice	37 to 39
MOLASSES	
By Indes	30 to 32
Demerara	30 to 33
Guiana N	43
SOAP	
Ivory bar, 1 lb, 2 lb and 3 lb	0 1/2
Castile	0
Domestic	0
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
Imperial	4
No. 1 Family	4
Herrington	3 1/2
Brand	3
Brown	2
Box 15 to 20c per doz	
CANDLES, 6 and 8s.	11 1/2
D. Paraffine	10 to 20c
RESINS	
Pat. Bread	2.60 to 2.90
Best and Thin Family	0 1/2 to 7 1/2
Salt	6 to 7
do in 1/2 lbs. boxes, 50 to case	8 to 15
Fancy	8 to 15
CONFECTIONERY	
Assorted in 20lb Pails	12
Royal Mixture	11 to 20
Lozings	12 to 15
1 cent goods 144 in a box	95 to 110
Toys per hundred	65 to 75
Cigar Candy Toys	18
BROOKS	
Starch Blue and White	1.60 to 3.25
" Lily White	7
Prepared Corn	9
BUTTER	
Canadian	16 to 20
N. S.	15 to 20
CHINESE	9 to 10
EGGS	21
Tobacco—Black	39 to 46
Bright	42 to 58
Blacking, per gross	3.00 to 4.00
Blacklead	2.00 to 10.00
Pearl Blue	2.50 to 3.00

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

Prices nominal. No arrivals. No sales.	
MACKEREL	
Extra	10 50 to 11 00
No. 1	9 75 to 10 00
No. 2 large	5 75 to 6 00
No. 2	3 25 to 3 50
No. 3 large	3 00 to 3 50
No. 3	3 00
Small	1 00
HERRING	
No. 1 Shore, July	No sales
August and Sept	2 25 to 2 50
No. 1 Round Shore, Scarce	2 30 to 2 40
No. 1, Labrador	none
ALEWIVES	2 75
CODFISH	
Hard Shore to equal	2 25 to 2 50
Bank	1 00 to 2 00
Bay	none
SALMON, No. 1	none
No. 2	none
No. 3	none
HADDOCK	1 50 to 2 00
HAKE	1 75
COD	none
POLLOCK	none
FISH OILS	
Cod A	33 to 36
Dog A	25 to 29
Pale Seal	none
HAKA SOUNDS	45 to 60c per lb.

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples, No. 1, per bbl	2 00 to 2 75
No. 2	1 25 to 1 75
Oranges, per bbl Jamaica (new)	6 00 to 7 10
case, Valencia	6 00 to 7 00
Lemons, per box	4 00 to 4 50
Cocoanuts, per 100	4 50 to 5 50
Onions (barrels) per lb.	2 1/2 to 2 3/4
Grapes Almeria, kegs	6 00 to 6 50
Foxberries, per bbl	3 50 to 3 85
Cranberries	6 00 to 6 50
Figs, 11b boxes	15 to 17c

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

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

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

FLOUR		
Graham	5 25 to 5 50	
Patent high grades	5 75 to 6 00	
" mediums	4 75 to 5 00	
Superior Extra	4 50 to 4 80	
Low or grades	3 50 to 4 45	
Oatmeal	4 50 to 5 00	
Corn Meal—Halifax ground	3 00 to 3 25	
" Imported	2 00 to 2 50	
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	31 00 to 32 00	
" Oats	25 00 to 30 00	
Pea Meal per bbl	3 75	
Feed Flour	3 25 to 3 50	
Oats per bushel of 31 lbs	42 to 45	
Barley of 48 "	75 to 80	
Peas of 50 "	80 to 85	
Hay per ton	14 00 to 15 00	
Straw	9 00 to 10 00	

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	13 00 to 13 50
" Am. Plate	13 50 to 14 00
Pork, Mess, American	13 50 to 14 00
" American, clear	15 00 to 15 50
" P. E. 1 Mess	13 50 to 14 00
" P. E. 1 Thin Mess	12 00 to 12 50
" Prime Mess	10 50 to 11 00
Lard, Tubs and Pails	11 to 12
" Cases	12 to 12 1/2
Hams, P. E. 1	12 to 15c
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound	20
" unwashed	15
Green Hides—Ox, inspected, No 1	7 1/2
" Cow	7
Salted Hides—Ox in Lots, No 1	7 1/2
" Cow	7 1/2
Calf Skin	8 to 10
" Deacons, each	30 to 35
Woolskins	25 to 65

The above quotations are furnished by WM F. FOSTER, dealer in Wool and Hides, Conners' 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 50
Laths, per m	1 20
Hard wood, per cord	4 00 to 4 25
Soft wood	2 25 to 2 50

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

POULTRY.

Fowls, per pair	40 to 50
Turkeys, per pound	11 to 13
Geese, each	65 to 70
Ducks, per pair	70 to 80

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK.

Steers, best quality, per lb.	4 50 to 5
Oxen	3 1/2 to 4
Fat Steers, Heifers light weights	3 to 3 1/2
Weihers, best quality, per lb.	3 1/2
Lambs, (70 lbs. and upwards)	3 1/2

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

A MAN OF HIS WORD.

(Continued.)

V.

The young man's thoughts were not of the most cheerful kind. With his elbow resting on the table, and his right hand caressing his beard, he sat idly and half-unconsciously surveying the great dining-hall which visitors to Rye Court so much admired on show-days. The dark oak panelling, the carved chimney-piece, which reached from floor to ceiling, the inlaid cabinets, the broad sunbeams sloping through the mullioned windows and deepening the gloom of dark corners—all these things he noted with an artist's appreciation of light and shade, and with a regretful recollection of past years, when troubles had been less frequent, when his mother had been still alive, when Grinstead had not yet gone to the dogs, and when the old house had always been full of guests. It would have to be let now, he supposed. Time had been when the raising of £20,000 would have been almost a trifle to the Earls of Rye, who had formally been territorial magnates of the first water; but those good old days were gone forever. Having once begun to descend the hill, the family had rushed downwards as families which follow that path generally do, with alarming rapidity, and the present head of the great House of Denne had nothing that was great left to him, except his name and the chivalrous, if somewhat exaggerated, veneration with which he regarded it.

Egbert, who belonged to the latter half of the nineteenth century, did not altogether share this feeling, yet he could not but admit that in marrying the daughter of a successful grocer he would be marrying beneath him. This admission did not shake his resolve: his view of the case was the modern one—that a lady may be permitted to lack ancestry so long as she possesses a handsome fortune. But his father, it seemed, was of another opinion; and his father was very obstinate, as was also Mr Hobday. For himself, he was conscious of being somewhat deficient in obstinacy. He had always taken life easily, giving way in most things, as he had done in this present matter of his entering Parliament, because it was not worth while to have a fuss; and although he did not waver in his allegiance to Josephine he did doubt a little whether circumstances might not, in the long-run, prove too strong for him. It was all very well to talk about earning an independent income; but in his heart of hearts he was inclined to agree with Lord Rye, that, if he postponed his marriage to that epoch, he would never marry at all. Possibly old Staveley might be able to suggest something in the way of encouragement. He took his hat presently, and strolled down the avenue in the autumn sunshine, thinking that it could at all events do no harm to consult the oracle.

However, he was not destined to be consoled by his ingenious friend that day; for, as the morning was a fine one for walking, and as he was in no great hurry, he went a little out of his way in order to revisit the scene of his first meeting with Josephine, and, when he reached the spot, whom should he see, leaning over the boundary-fence in an attitude significant of listless dejection, but Josephine herself! He hastened to join her, and though her first words were, "I can't speak to you," she was persuaded, without very much difficulty, to consent to a brief interview, upon the understanding that her lover was not to cross the frontier, which he had shown signs of attempting to do.

"I may sit upon the fence, though, I suppose," said Egbert, suiting the action to the word.

"Very well," answered Josephine, who had retreated a pace or two, "but you must not come any farther, and I can only stay a very few minutes. We ought not to meet at all."

"Why not, when we are engaged?" asked Egbert, reproachfully.

She shook her head. "We are not engaged; how can we be, now that everybody is against it? I did not mind so much about papa, because there was no real reason for his objecting, and I thought perhaps he would give in if he saw that we were determined; but he has just told me that Lord Rye would not hear of such a thing as our being married."

"Well, what of that? My father has even less right to object than yours."

"Oh, I don't think so. They both have a right to object, I suppose; only I can't understand papa's objections, and I do quite understand Lord Rye's. It is much better that every one should keep to his or her own class, and I can't make myself your equal."

"No, because you are my superior in every way," returned the young man, quickly.

"Ah, you don't really mean that; and, if you did, your thinking it would not make it so. Just now you don't mind, because—because—"

"Because I love you."

"Well, because you are in love with me. But some day it would be different, and even now I don't think you would quite like telling your friends that you were going to marry a grocer's daughter."

There was a degree of truth in this assertion which Egbert was honest enough to leave uncontradicted. "The only question of any importance," he said, "is whether we love each other sufficiently to be constant in spite of drawbacks. If we do, no drawbacks can be worth considering. I am sure of myself, may I not be sure of you too?"

She did not answer; so, after a minute, he repeated his question. "Won't you say that you love me as much as you did, Josephine?"

"Oh, you know!" exclaimed the girl, without looking at him. "How could I change? It is only that I can't bear to think of your doing a thing which you might live to regret."

It was at this juncture that Egbert, who had hitherto been sitting side-

ways on the fence, with his legs loyally on his own side of the boundary, swung himself over and committed a trespass on Mr. Hobday's property. The most inexperienced reader will hardly require to be told what followed this lawless act. Josephine protested; but her protests were not listened to, nor, in truth, were they very forcibly urged. The lovers parted, after exchanging promises of eternal fidelity, and one of them, at all events, felt that in combating the misgivings of the other he had overcome his own.

"You'll let me see you again, won't you?" he asked beseechingly; but upon this point Josephine was firm. "No," she answered; "I don't choose to deceive my father, even if I can't obey him. Indeed, I shall tell him that we have met to-day; and I think you ought to tell Lord Rye."

Egbert laughed. "Oh, I don't think that is necessary," said he. "I don't consider myself bound to keep my father informed of all my proceedings, and I doubt whether he would thank me if I did. I must trust to chance, then, for my next sight of you, and I warn you that I shall assist chance if I can."

Josephine, without saying anything, made a slight gesture of dissent. She hardly expected that Egbert should understand her fooling, which was nevertheless a very natural one. It seemed to her that she was entitled to resist her father's will so far as to remain faithful to an absent lover; but she was determined there should be nothing clandestine about her rebellion. She kept her word, and communicated the fact of her having encountered Egbert to Mr. Hobday, who showed less displeasure than might have been anticipated, merely saying, "This must not occur again, mind."

Mr. Hobday's attention was engaged with matters which he considered more important than the philanderings of foolish boys and girls. The polling day was drawing near, and, as it approached, it became more evident that the chances of the Radical candidate were scarcely worth taking into account. All that he hoped for was a minority of votes sufficiently large to give him some sort of standing at the next election, when the opposite side should be represented by some less formidable person than a member of the Denne family. He knew something of Lord Rye's affairs, as well as those of Lord Grinstead, and he foresaw that at no distant day the whole House of Denne would fall with a crash, and that Egbert would have to resign his seat.

This cheerful anticipation enabled him to bear with fortitude the very unfriendly reception accorded to him when, accompanied by two or three bold spirits who had avowed themselves on his side, he drove down to the Flying Horse, there to await the counting of the votes. He was made to wait a long time, the proceedings being an entire novelty to Stillbourne, and the officials meeting with many difficulties in the performance of their duties. Mr. Hobday's supporters were discouraged and discouraging, and the landlord of the Flying Horse was exceedingly grumpy—as well he might be, seeing that, by espousing the wrong cause, he had kept his house empty when he ought to have been driving a roaring trade. At the Rye Arms, over the way, all the magnates of the county were assembled, having felt it their duty to deprecate factious opposition in a public manner. The free and independent electors paraded the streets, cheering Egbert lustily, and howling at Mr. Hobday's snub nose whenever that feature could be discerned at the first-floor windows of the Flying Horse. It was not until half-past eight o'clock in the evening that the following result was announced from the town-hall:

DENNE	345
HOBDAY.....	22

Majority.....323

An amiable eccentricity had led half a dozen electors to record their votes in favor of both candidates, and about a score more had spoiled their voting-papers in other ways.

Egbert, in a few well-chosen words, expressed his deep sense of the honor conferred upon him, and then Mr. Hobday was given to understand that he would be expected to say something. He had got ready a short speech in anticipation of the popular verdict, but he had not been prepared for so crashing a defeat, and in his wrath he substituted an impromptu oration that came straight from his heart:

"Electors of Stillbourne,—Nobody could mix with you for a week without discovering that you are one and all fools, but I didn't know that you had such a lot of cowards among you. There are more than two-and-twenty of you who'd have voted against Lord Rye if they'd dared. Don't tell me! I hope you're ashamed of yourselves, that's all. Why, what harm do you suppose Lord Rye can do you? What good do you suppose he's going to do you? Precious little—you may take my word for that! Now, you needn't think I'm disappointed. I mean to represent you before very long—not because it's any honor to represent such a pack of blockheads, but because I said I would. My compliments to the honest fellows who promised to vote for me, and then broke their promise. That's all I've got to say to you for the present. Good-night."

Mr. Hobday then retired, pursued by sounds which the local newspaper afterwards described as ironical cheering. He was more despondent than he was willing to allow, and as he drove home he wished he had never said that he meant to be member for Stillbourne. Having said so, he was of course bound to persevere; but it did seem rather absurd that he should be put to so much trouble in order to be returned for a petty borough which would certainly be done away with when the next redistribution of seats took place, while there were plenty of important constituencies which would doubtless elect him gladly.

"Those intelligent beggars won't have anything to do with me, you see," he remarked, with a rather sour smile, to Staveley, whom he met a few days after the event.

"Tu Pas comu, Georges Dandin!" answered the other, placidly.

"Same to you, and many of 'em!" returned Mr. Hobday. "You must speak your own language if you want me to understand you. I suppose you are in high glee over my failure."

"As a Conservative, I naturally rejoice that my side has been victorious," replied Staveley; "but I feel that our triumph will be short. You are not a man whose name can be associated with failure, Mr. Hobday. You are like Antæus, who gathered fresh strength from Mother Earth every time that he was overthrown. Soon you will be very strong—if you go on as you have been doing lately, for I think Lord Rye gave you a rather nasty fall the other day. My dear sir, what made you imagine that you could bribe a man like that?"

"I didn't bribe him," said Mr. Hobday, sullenly. "I made him a devilish handsome offer, and I shouldn't have thought he'd be such an ass as to go talking about it. However, now that you know, you can judge for yourself whether I haven't got his lordship under my thumb, and whether I ain't as likely to prove as strong as old Antics, or whatever his name was. Those Dennes are in my power, and they shall feel it when I choose."

That was his consolation. He had the power. He did not care to use it just at once; but it pleased him to think that he could do so, and that the enemy knew that he could. This attitude of menacing quiescence he maintained during several weeks, while Stillbourne—the bustle of the election being over—sank back into its accustomed stagnation. Lord Rye had gone away, nominally to recruit his health at the seaside, but in reality to practise that economy which he had such difficulty in reconciling with the dignity of his station. Egbert also had left for London, intending to lay the foundation-stone of a permanent artistic renown. The inmates of Sheldon Park found life very tedious at this time, and if it had not been for Staveley, who sometimes walked over to discuss the topics of the day with him, and Mr. Sampson, whom he bullied from morning to night, Mr. Hobday would have been brought to the verge of melancholy madness. And after all, to one of his temperament, there was little pleasure to be derived from conversation with a friend who did not think it worth while to, and a subordinate who dared not, contradict him. He almost jumped with joy when, one afternoon, a card was brought to him bearing the name of Viscount Grinstead, and it was with an exhilarating sense of coming strife that he hurried into the drawing-room to meet his visitor.

He was a good-humoured but rather dissipating young man, who wore clothes of a sporting cut, and who, like his father, possessed a fine Roman nose. It presently appeared, however, that there were no other points of resemblance between him and Lord Rye. Nothing, indeed, could have been in stronger contrast to the *morque* of that old-fashioned nobleman than the easy and familiar address of his heir-apparent.

"Well, Mr. Hobday," Lord Grinstead said, after offering some preliminary observations about the weather and the hunting prospects, which were rather gruffly responded to, "I thought the best thing I could do was to look you up, as I have a day or two to spare just now. They tell me you hold a lot of my paper."

"Pretty well all of it, I believe," answered Mr. Hobday, contemplating his victim with grim complacency. "At least, it comes to a trifle over £20,000."

"Ah, you're speaking of the nominal value, of course. So you bought it all up? what a funny thing to do! What could have tempted you to go in for such a doubtful spec.?"

"Never you mind, young man," answered Mr. Hobday, recognizing at once that he was in the presence of a far more tractable representative of insolvency than Lord Rye. "I had my reasons; you may take your oath of that."

"Oh, I suppose so; I was only wondering what on earth they could be. I hear that you actually offered to hand over the whole of my acceptances upon condition that they let you get in for Stillbourne."

"That is so," replied Mr. Hobday, who was now a little ashamed of the transaction which he had suggested, but who would have died rather than confess as much. "I made that offer; and an uncommon liberal offer it was, I think."

"So do I," agreed Lord Grinstead, cordially. "Only wish I had had the chance of accepting it. I really believe the old man would have accepted it if you had taken him the right way. With your knowledge of the world, Mr. Hobday, you must be aware that many people require to be let down easy."

"I don't, as a rule, trouble myself much about that kind of thing," said Mr. Hobday, dryly.

"Ah, but you should, you know. You would find life so much pleasanter if you would consent to study people's peculiarities and smooth them down properly. I always go upon that system myself, and I can assure you that, when once you get into the way of it, it is not a bit more trouble to be civil than to be rude."

"Oh, indeed!" said Mr. Hobday. "Maybe you're right; but I'm a plain man myself, and I like to put things in a plain way. I suppose you didn't come here to give me a lesson in manners, did you? Perhaps you came to pay me."

"What—twenty thousand pounds? Hardly. No, my dear Mr. Hobday, you can't get blood out of a stone, and I am sorry to say that my luck has not been as good of late as I should have liked it to be. Still, I have picked up a few crumbs, and what I wished to do was to try and arrange matters as comfortably as is possible in the interests of all parties. In point of fact I am in hopes of persuading you to renew."

"I am not a money-lender," answered Mr. Hobday, uncompromisingly. "Of course not."

(To be continued.)

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FINDINGS!

HALIFAX, N. S.

MINING.

At Heron Bay, which is distant from Port Arthur, 200 miles east, a silver mine is now being opened up. This mine was discovered several years ago, but it has never been thoroughly worked.

At Maggot River, 120 miles east of Port Arthur, is a fine zinc mine, owned by Frank Keefer. The mine is situated twelve miles back from Lake Superior, and the means for shipping ore are at present unsatisfactory. 300 tons so far have been taken out.

Further work in the North Crosscut, on the 190 foot level of the Coxheath Copper Mine, fully confirms the recent discovery there of an additional body of ore. The new vein is about four feet thick, and the ore averages, apparently, 8 per cent. copper.

A. Hayward, who brought into town, two weeks since, a brick of gold, weighing 70 ounces, came in last week with another handsome brick, weighing 174 ounces. Mr. Hayward states the latter to be the yield from the last crushing of 121 tons of quartz. The Empress Mine, Redfrow, of which Mr. Hayward is the successful manager, is fast coming to the front as one of the best paying mines in the Province.

To the Editor of the Critic:—

Sir,—The Province of Nova Scotia has very limited sources of revenue, and the revenues derived from such sources are quite inadequate for the necessities of our Provincial Government. Gradually, from year to year, the thin edge of the wedge of direct taxation is being introduced, so that soon, if no relief comes in the way of a re-adjustment of our Dominion subsidies, or an extension of the indirect sources of our revenue, the Provincial tax gatherer will be at every door. A writer in the *Toronto Week*, some months ago, ably argued against any increase of Dominion subsidies, as being dangerous to the integrity of the union, and as being a thriftless policy tending to encourage the Provinces to "reap where they have not sown." That writer suggested the wisdom of a re-adjustment as between the Dominion and the Provinces of the sources of revenue, as a better means to the end. In other words, to let the Provinces be charged with the duty of legislating with respect to some particular revenue-yielding department, as the *Excise*, and to appropriate the revenue derived therefrom to Provincial uses. However this may be, two things are clear, that a long time would have to intervene before such a re-adjustment could be had, and whether we receive an increase of our local revenue by means of increasing our present subsidies, or by the means suggested by the *Toronto* wise man, we will equally do so at the expense of the spoliation of the central government; and after all, whatever system we adopt to despoil the Federal Government, we cannot hope to receive more from that source—by way of subsidy than we yield to it—by way of revenue.

On the other hand, have we ever enquired what sources of revenue we have within ourselves? If any enquiries of the kind have ever been made by any Provincial Government, no attempt has ever been made to realize a revenue therefrom. Hitherto, all our energies have been directed, like the false priests of Baal, to calling loudly from "morn to eve" upon our gods at Ottawa, "who, mayhap, are a-sleep or out hunting." After eighteen years of supplication, we are at last convinced they are incurably deaf. We must now proceed to light our own altar fires with a spark from the holy altar of human thrift and prudence. I propose, through your columns, to point out one or two sources already within the power of our Provincial Legislature, which, if wisely organized, would add a large sum to our Provincial Revenue.

Our mines are already an important source of revenue, yielding nearly Ten Thousand Dollars a year to the Provincial Exchequer by way of royalty. No Local Administration has ever appropriated a dollar of this fund to the encouragement of that industry beyond what was necessary to support the Minister and his clerks, who survey off the mining areas to applicants, and give receipts for the money paid in as royalty.

This happy-go-lucky policy, with reference to our mines, will not do, if we expect them to be an important source of revenue. It follows, that any policy that would tend to augment the yield from—say our gold mines—would tend to increase our revenue from that source, since the royalty payable is according to the value of gold produced.

First, then, it is computed that only about one-third of the gold-producing area of the Province has been prospected, and that about one half of that limited area is held under lease or license by speculators who have no intention to work their claims. Many large, and it is supposed, rich areas have been held by speculators under lease for fifteen years, and no attempt upon their part has been made to develop their properties. This is an evil that should at once be remedied. We would suggest a remedy, short, quick, and effective—immediate forfeiture of their properties, and a revesting of them in the Crown; a law providing for a fair amount of development of mining areas every year by owners thereof, and a weekly return of all work done to the Department of Mines, and publication of such returns in the *Royal Gazette*. The writer is personally aware of very rich leads, situated on mining areas, upon which no work has been done for fifteen years, and the owner refuses to sell at any reasonable price. The solution of this difficulty can only be had after the method adopted by Alexander the Great, when he speedily undid the mysterious gordian knot with his sword, and as in his case, immediately the riches of Asia were laid at his feet, so in the present, immense financial good would result to the Province and its treasury.

(To be Continued in our next).

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MINING—Continued.

Mr. Lewis Hill, who has recently returned to his home, in Falmouth, Hants Co., after an absence of two years, reports that the outlook for minerals, on the North shore of Lake Superior, is very good.

At Black Bay, 15 miles east of Port Arthur, a valuable lead mine has recently been discovered, the lead being six feet wide. An analysis of the ore shows 71 per cent. lead, and 15 per cent. silver. The mine is now being developed by an American Company, the original owner, Mr. Duncan McEachern, still retaining a large share of the stock.

The Cape of Good Hope shows a steady production of about 5,000 tons of copper per annum.

Last year, the total yield of the Spanish copper mines was close on 41,000 tons, while Chili produced a few hundred tons over the 41,000.

There are now more than twenty separate and distinct copper-producing countries, most of which exercise more or less influence over the European market.

The manufacture of rope from asbestos bids fair to become an industry of considerable importance in England.

Silver bullion to the amount of \$20,422,924 was exported from the United States during the past fiscal year.

In Great Britain, at the close of 1884, silver to the amount of \$96,731,420 was in circulation at par with gold.

The pretended instability of silver is in fact an actual rise in gold, silver being by far the more stable of the two commodities.

\$70,000 in gold, the result of 15 days' work at the Tradewell mine on Douglas Island, Alaska, was forwarded to Victoria, B. C., in September.—*Alaskan.*

COPPER MARKET.—It is evident that the centre of trade which can attract the largest share of the annual out-turn of a given commodity must in the end become its controlling market. In virtue of that law London and Swansea now control the copper market of the world, for, as has been said, they have the handling of more than one-half of the total production. Last year, the imports into this country, chiefly to these two ports, were equal to 113,000 tons of fine copper. This, added to the Cornish production of (say) 2,500 tons, makes 115,500 tons distributed through the British market. Taking the aggregate production of the world at 210,000 tons, it would be about 55 per cent. If, however, the whole of the American production had been retained at home, it would have amounted to more than 112,000 tons, of which nearly 64,000 would have belonged to the United States, and the remainder to South America. Young as its copper industry is, America has thus already within her grasp a good half of the world's output. It has, moreover, the chances of the future largely on its side. New copper fields may, of course, be discovered in Europe and in Asia, or in Africa, but, failing them, the growth of production in the old world must be relatively slow. In America, there is certainty that enormous deposits of copper are yet untouched, and that the fields already open are capable of indefinite development.—*Engineering Times.*

A cubic foot of gold weighs 1,458½ pounds troy, or 1,200 pounds avoirdupois. It is worth \$361,810.46.

PLACER MINES.—Miners in Colorado are giving especial attention to the placers in that State, and it is predicted that before many years the rich sands all over that State will be worked for all that is in them. The placers of Colorado, like those of New Mexico, are known to be extensive and rich; and in the estimation of many familiar with both countries, even more valuable than the placers of California, from which such immense quantities of gold have been extracted. The great drawback to the working of the Colorado mines has been the lack of water, but experienced miners are taking hold of the problem, and are devising ways wherewith the dry placers can be made available. The richness of the New Mexico gravel all over the territory is not questioned, and they will not always remain undeveloped. By means of artesian wells, pipe lines and concentrating processes, the dry placers of this territory will yet be worked at a profit and produce a vast amount of gold.—*Mining World.*

Mexico.—The San Felipe de Jesus mine at Zacatecas has been bought by a St. Louis, U. S., company. The mine is on the Central Railway, four miles from the city of Zacatecas, and is a part of the Veta Grande vein, on which many good mines are situated. This vein has yielded \$796,000,000 in 284 years by official returns.

The Polaris mine comes to the front as the largest high grade ore-producer in this territory. The ore has increased in richness with depth. Eleven specimens taken from the assorted ore, from the one-hundred-foot level assayed, returned an average of 551 ounces of silver per ton.—*Review.*

The Douglas Copper Company have recently shipped from Blue Hill, Maine, upwards of 30,000 pounds of ingot copper.

DYNAMITE!

The subscribers keep constantly on hand—
Nobel's No. 1 Red Dynamite,
Treble Charged Detonators,
Warming Pans FOR THAWING
Safety Fuse, etc. DYNAMITE.

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

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Sole Agents for Maritime Provinces,
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MINING.

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

1885-CHRISTMAS-1885

Presents for Gentlemen!
Dressing Gowns and Jackets,
Kid Mitts and Gloves,
all makes.
FANCY WOOL GLOVES,
Scarfs and Ties, Silk and Cashmere
Mufflers, Silk Umbrellas, Studs and
Scarf Pins, and a variety of goods
for Gents' wear, at

FREEMAN ELLIOT'S,
Opposite Halifax Club.

**Christmas, 1885.
LONDON HOUSE.**

WE ARE SHOWING THIS SEASON A
Splendid Variety of Useful Goods,
COMPRISING IN PART—
Ladies' and Gents' Lined Kid Mitts and Gloves,
Scotch Knit Gloves,
Silk Umbrellas,
Cardigan Jackets,
Silk Handkerchiefs, Ties, &c.
Gents' White and Colored Cashmere Mufflers,
Ladies' English and American Gossamers,
Fur Tippets (a large assortment)
Real Dogskin Jackets,
Fur Lined Circulars
A large assortment of Wool Squares B. Shawls,
Promenade Scarfs, Hoods, Toque's, Fasci-
nators, &c.
Shawls, Mantles, Mantle Cloths, Dress Goods,
Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ve. veteens and Plush.
Also—A nice variety of FANCY GOODS

Before purchasing your Presents please give us a call.

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

EYE, EAR and THROAT.

J. R. McLEAN,
Office—91 Hollis, Corner Salter Street,
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PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
WHITMAN & SILVER,
Barristers and Solicitors,
42 BEDFORD ROW. - HALIFAX.
ALFRED WHITMAN. ALFRED E. SILVER.

NOTICE OF VISIT.
For Two Days only, Monday and Tuesday,
11th and 12th January.



Mr. MORRIS, from the establishment of H. LAURANCE, Montreal, will be at the Store of the Agent, J. GODFREY SMITH, 147 Hollis St., for Consultation on MONDAY and TUESDAY, 11th and 12th January. Mr. Morris is specially qualified to adjust Spectacles for every requirement of the Eyes, and secure to you such advantages as are only to be found in the largest cities. No matter what the difficulties, he will, where relief can be afforded, fit you to perfection, giving you the most certain aids to sight. H. LAURANCE'S SPECTACLES, which have an acknowledged reputation for superiority. Note the dates of the visit, 2 days only, next Monday and Tuesday, the 11th and 12th inst.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE OF THE
**BRITISH AMERICAN
Mercantile Agency**
Has been Removed to No. 166 Hollis Street (one door South of Telegraph Office.)
GEORGE FRASER,
Managing Agent.

CARD.

GEORGE FRASER
Managing Agent of the Nova Scotia Branch of the
BRITISH AMERICAN MERCANTILE AGENCY
(Head Office, Montreal.)
Sole Agent in the Maritime Provinces for the
Manhattan Spiced Food,
For Horses and Cattle Liebig's Liquid
Extract of Beef.
The Brokenshire Patent Composition for
Roofs, Sidewalks, &c., &c.
Office, No. 166 Hollis Street,
(Adjoining Telegraph Office),
Halifax, N. S.

CHINA WARE!

J. R. JENNETT,

—IMPORTER OF—
CHINA,
GLASS,
EARTHENWARE,

Lamps & Fixtures

ELECTRO-PLATE, &c.
161 and 74 Pentagon Buildings,
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A. McDOUGALL & SON;
IMPORTERS,
WHOLESALE

GROCERS

WINE & SPIRIT
MERCHANTS,
No. 234 HOLLIS STREET,
HALIFAX, N. S.

Agents in Nova Scotia and P. E. Island for
Messrs. LUCIEN BELLIER & Co. COGNAC.
A. McDOUGALL. C. B. McDOUGALL.

AGRICULTURE.

One of the greatest obstacles in poultry-raising is that of over-feeding. The hens should never be too fat, or they will not lay. They should be fed regularly, but should be induced to take exercise by being compelled to search for their food, as the grains can be scattered among leaves or buried an inch underground with a rake. At no time should the hens be so fed as to permit them to procure food from a trough whenever they desire it. They should be kept busy, and the result will be a large number of eggs, which will hatch better than those from overfed hens.

Sore mouth is caused originally by bad driving. The very prevalent habit of carrying the lines around the body when ploughing is a frequent cause of sore mouth, produced by the heavy pulling on the bit. This habit is a very bad one, and should be abolished. To cure the sores, wash them with borax water, and apply a mixture of four parts lard, one part Venice turpentine, one part spirits of turpentine, and one part finely powdered sulphate of copper: melt together, and stir until cold; apply at night. Wrap the bit in folds of linen rag.

ABOUT EGG PRODUCTION.—The fact that nearly a quarter of a million dollars' worth of eggs were imported into the United States during the first three months of the past year, indicates that the production of poultry and eggs is not likely to be overdone in this country for some time to come. Most of these eggs were brought from Germany, with Canada next on the list. With the low price of grain, the large number of unemployed people, and the numerous small tracts of land in the vicinity of cities and large villages that are well adapted to poultry raising, it seems as though Yankee enterprise ought to supply the home market with eggs.

KEEP ON THE FARM.—In these dull times, when scores of young men are out of employment, and others are crowding in from other places, seeking for so-called "genteel" situations, it is well to give wide publicity to such fact as are set forth in the following extract from the *New York Journal of Commerce*:—"One of the great problems of our day too little discussed by those who have the ear of the public through the press, or at the forum, is to furnish the young men of this generation with remunerative employment. The professions are all overcrowded. The shopkeepers are by far too numerous. Agencies of all kinds are so multiplied that the occupants tread on each other's toes, and are a bore and a nuisance to the general public. Clerks out of employment are to be reckoned by the tens of thousands. Bookkeepers with hungry eyes are reading the advertising lists, in the vain hope of an opening for their application. Collectors, messengers, door keepers, watchmen, conductors, and the great variety of others, already expert, seeking employment in kindred callings, are waiting anxiously for some one to engage them. Every possible form of service that can be reckoned in the list of genteel occupations is anxiously sought after by multitudes who have no other provision for their daily needs. The men who have been living by their wits must go to work at the bench or in the field; of these the soil offers the most remunerative employment. The mass of the unemployed must seek the sustenance from the bosom of mother earth. Land is cheap, and there is a wide area that awaits the tiller. The back may ache, and the skin blister in the sun, but the bread can be made without fear of failing, if the laborer will be faithful to his calling. It needs less wisdom and forethought than patient industry, and the man with a common mind can eat his harvest in peace.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR.—A sign in a third avenue grocery window reads: "Pure Russet Cider, 4c. a quart."

"That cider was never moved by a breath of country air," said a man in a blue check jacket, who was passing the window yesterday, "and it was never any nearer an apple than it is now, as it stands in the barrel at the rear of the grocery."

"Made of sulphuric acid and glucose, then?" suggested a companion.

"No, that's too expensive."

"What is it made of?"

"Sawdust. I work in the shop where it's made. Pure apple cider is worth thirty cents a gallon. Sawdust cider costs about one-fourth of that. We take the sawdust from a couple of wood yards—hemlock, hickory, maple every kind, just as it comes. We dump it into a big rotort, and heat it with a coal fire. Just 47 per cent. of what boils over is crude vinegar. It has to be purified a bit, and boiled down a little, but it is pretty good vinegar. When the wood reaches a certain point in the heating process it becomes charcoal, and is cooled off and sold to filter makers. We can beat the grangers on the vinegar business and not half try."

Lime is of great use to the soil. It is usually applied in the fall, and it is better so used, because it dissolves more rapidly in cold water than in warm. This fact is shown by the familiar instance of the deposit upon the inside of a tea kettle in which hard water is boiled, which consists of carbonate of lime deposited from the water as it becomes heated. The lime is always applied after it is air-slacked in the field, by being exposed in small heaps until it falls to a powder, when it is spread with a long-handled shovel. It is convenient to put the lime in heaps of one bushel each, two rods apart, which makes 40 bushels to the acre, and the lime can easily be thrown 16 feet.

Hogs differ as much as other animals in their ability to take on fat. Thirty young hogs of improved breeds will gain much faster on the same amount of food than old unthrifty animals that belong to no recognized breed.

E. J. POWER, NEW ACADIAN HOTEL.
PAINTER & GLAZIER,
44 SACKVILLE ST.,
HALIFAX, N. S.

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

CHARGES MODERATE.

CHEESE! CHEESE!

300 Finest Canadian CHEESE,
For sale by

C. W. OUTHIT,
118 Barrington Street.

B. A. SMITH

33 to 37 George St.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

STOCK now Complete in every
Department.

SPECIAL LINES OF NEW

Fancy Goods.

Large Stock well worthy the attention of
Close Buyers.

JUST RECEIVED.

Boys' Suits from \$1.25 upwards.
Infants' Robes, with Bonnet, \$2.25.

—ALSO—
Children's Dresses, Tires, Pinafores, Aprons,
&c., &c., at

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

FOR SALE.

135 Bbls. Cornmeal.
550 Sacks Cracked Corn.
132 Tons Bran and Shorts.
16 Tons Middlings
125 Bbls. P. E. I. Pork.
200 Hams, just smoked.
25 Puns Good Molasses.
20 Bbls. Halifax Sugar.
W. WHEATLY, 263 Barrington Street.

FRUIT STORE.

R. M. BROWNE,

52 SACKVILLE STREET,
HALIFAX,

General Commission Merchant and Agent for
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS & VEGETABLES

Every description of W. I. Produce always on
hand at Lowest Wholesale and Retail Prices.
Consignments and Orders solicited. Goods shipped
with despatch.

TO FARMERS.
LOBSTER GUANO.

This concentrated, powerful and valuable
fertilizer is now shipped, unscreened, at \$25,
and fine screened, \$30 per ton of 2000 lbs., ex
barrels or bags f. o. b. from wharf at Cape
Canso. Orders for next season are booked
from this date at Halifax, No. 67 Hollis
Street. One ton of this Guano spread broadcast
on a field with a sowing drill or other-
wise, is equal in effect to fifty tons of common
lobster waste as now used, but has no porno-
cious emanation nor unpleasant odor. It
being a fine, dry and soluble powder, its
action and assimilation are immediate.
For further particulars apply to above
address or P.O. Box 33.

W. F. POPPLETON, Proprietor.

Rate per Day, \$1.50.

PERMANENT BOARDERS ACCOMMODATED.

First-Class Sample Room in connection

N. B.—ELECTRIC BELLS on
every Floor.

GRIFFIN & KELTIE,
Granite and Marble Works,

244 BARRINGTON ST.,

HALIFAX, N. S.

Artistic Work, Tasteful Designs

We make a Specialty of the new Blue Marble.

Designs Sent on Application.

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

Plain and Fancy Biscuits

80 Varieties to Select from.

CONFECTIONERY,

All Qualities and Prices.

N. B.—Special Prices for large orders.



Welland Canal Enlargement

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the under-
signed, and endorsed "Tender for the Welland
Canal," will be received at this office, until the
arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on MON-
DAY, the 25th day of JANUARY next (1886), for
raising the walls of the locks, weirs, &c., and
increasing the height of the banks of that part of
the Welland Canal between Dalhousie and Thorold,
and for deepening the Summit Level between
Thorold and Ramsey's Bend, near Humberston.

The works, throughout, will be let in Sections
Maps of the several localities, together with
plans and descriptive specifications, can be seen at
this office on and after MONDAY, the 11th day of
JANUARY next (1886), where printed forms of
tender can be obtained. A like class of informa-
tion relative to the works north of Allansburg can
be furnished at the Resident Engineer's Office,
THOROLD; and for works south of Allburg,
plans, specifications, &c., may be seen at the Res-
ident Engineer's Office, WELLAND.

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

The amount required in each case will be stated
on the form of tender.
The cheque or money thus sent in will be returned
to the respective parties whose tenders are not
accepted.

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

By order,

A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

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

APPLES! APPLES!

250 bbls. Assorted APPLES, at lowest
Wholesale Rates.

C. W. OUTHIT,
118 Barrington Street.

Always in Season

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

FURNITURE!

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

PRICES SO LOW!

at the old and reliable establishment of

A. Stephen & Son.

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

New and Elegant Designs

— IN —

ASH & WALNUT

Chamber Suits,

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

GROUP PARLOR SUITS

that cannot be equalled in the Dominion for the price.

ONE CARLOAD

Rattan Furniture

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

**British Plate Mirrors,
IRON BEDSTEADS.**

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

CHILDREN'S CHAIRS

of every description.

Boy's, Girl's and Baby

SLEIGHS.

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

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

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES

or send for Catalogue and Price List.

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STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

MINING MACHINERY PROMPTLY PROVIDED.

NOVA SCOTIA BREWERY,

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(ESTABLISHED IN 1820),

MANUFACTURERS OF

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

IMPORTERS OF

ENGLISH ALE AND BROWN STOUT.

LOWER WATER STREET, HALIFAX.

1000 PAIRS SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

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

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER!

GLASSES FROM 10 CENTS TO \$5.00,

Scientifically Fitted by the Oculist, **DR. McLEAN,** WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

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

91 HOLLIS STREET.

H. F. WORRALL,

Shipping & Commission Merchant

500 bbls Canada Roller Patent Flour, various brands

120 bbls "Pillbury's best" Flour

200 bags (49lbs) do do

250 bbls American K. D. C. Meal

6 bbls Shoulder Hams

100 pieces Rolled and Breakfast Bacon

1500 hhd's Liverpool Salt

500 full bound Mackerel Barrels

2000 boxes tall and flat Lobster Box Shook

General Fishing Supplies.

POWER'S WHARF.

CAPE BRETON HOUSE

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Constantly on hand, a selected Stock, comprising Family FLOUR, Fine, Superfine and Extra Corn Meal, Oatmeal, Pork, Beef, Beans, Peas, Rice, Barley, Soap, Tobacco, Teas, Molasses, Sugar, etc., for Family and Ships' Use.

Also,—A choice stock of

WINE, SPIRITS, and LIQUORS.

Orders Promptly filled. City Goods delivered Free of Charge.

JOHN LAHEY, Proprietor.

PIANOS!

The Finest Stock of Pianos IN THE MARKET.

Messrs. S. SICHEL & CO.

83 HOLLIS STREET,

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

STEINWAY & SONS,

ALBERT WEBER, AND

T. & C. FISCHER, New York.

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

Prices to Suit the Times.

S. SICHEL & CO.

83 HOLLIS STREET.

W. F. FOSTER,

DEALER IN

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

CONNORS' WHARF,
HALIFAX, N. S.

Post Office Box 172.

READY FOR CHRISTMAS!

New Valencia and Extra Quality Table

RAISINS,

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

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

Fancy and General Groceries

suitable for the coming Holidays. For sale at the

**Army and Navy Depot,
JAMES SCOTT & CO.**



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

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

LIVERPOOL AUTOMATIC BUOY

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

H. W. JOHNSTON,
Agents.

PRICES REDUCED AT THE

Nova Scotia Steam Laundry,

No. 9 Blowers Street,

HALIFAX, N. S.

JOHN A. POND --- Proprietor.

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



N. Washington, M.D., etc.,
The Eminent Throat and Lung Surgeon, of Toronto, is now permanently located. Halifax Office, Parlor 73, International Hotel.

The following testimonials are as genuine as gold, and speak in laudable, praiseworthy manner of the most wonderful cures ever recorded.

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

COME EARLY. CONSULTATION FREE.

Read the circulars, and hand them to your neighbors.

LOSS OF VOICE AND CONSUMPTION CURED.

Fredericton, June 19, 1884.

DR. WASHINGTON—

Dear Sir,—I write you under feelings of intense gratitude for your Spirometer and other instruments and medicines, which have entirely restored me to blooming health. I was given up to die of consumption, and, in fact, had no hope of ever recovering myself. Lost my voice for fifteen months. All the symptoms of consumption present—so much so, indeed, that our family physician and others gave me up to die. The change of treatment came in time to save my life, and it is for the benefit of others who are afflicted as I was that my name is allowed to appear in public print. I can heartily recommend the treatment to all who wish to be saved from the grave.

Yours truly,
Miss JEANETTE BEVERLEY.

CATARRH CURE!

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS STANDING.

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

WESLEY BULLEN.

CONSUMPTION ARRESTED.

H. G. Wilson, 125 Granville Street. HALIFAX, N. S., June 24th, 1885.
To DR. WASHINGTON, Throat and Lung Surgeon, Parlor 73, International Hotel:
Dear Sir—Having been troubled with weak lungs and hemorrhage for some time with every indication of speedy consumption concluded to try your "INHALATION TREATMENT," with the most flattering results. In fact to-day I am attending to my general business without noticing my former weakness, or that my lungs were ever affected. Your treatment cannot be too highly recommended.

H. G. WILSON.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE TESTIMONY.

CONSUMPTION CURED IN THE LAST STAGE.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM SALTER.

No. 27 Granville Street Halifax N. S.
N. WASHINGTON M. D., Throat and Lung Specialist, Toronto.

Dear Sir—When you visited me in the latter part of January, I had been given up to die of consumption by a consultation of physicians, who considered that my recovery was simply impossible. I had no hope myself, nor had my family. When you expressed a hope of my recovery, it was received with a good deal of doubt. Confined to my bed, with low, weak, wasted, night sweats very bad troublesome cough, raising large quantities of matter, in fact every appearance of a speedy death. After using your Respirometer and Spirometer and medicines, I began to recover very fast, so much so that during three hard winter months I have gained from 30 to 25 lbs., and was able to walk out on Easter Sunday. My strength is daily increasing, and I shall be able soon to be at work. To you I owe a deep sense of gratitude, and am anxious for others who are suffering as I was, to consult you. You can make what use of this letter you see fit, and thanking you for what I consider a most wonderful treatment I remain yours truly

CAPT. WM. SALTER.

Head Office, Parlor 73, International Hotel.

SPRING HILL COAL!

AGENCY CUMBERLAND RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY

We offer this now celebrated COAL, at Reduced Prices, heretofore it has not been sold in this market to any extent, owing to its high price.

It is a very superior Coal for domestic purposes, owing to its comparative freedom from smoke or soot, sulphur and clinker.

It ignites very readily and burns freely, and has only 4½ per cent. of ash, less, we believe, than any other now in the market.

It is particularly suitable for Ranges, Cooking Stoves, Hot Water Furnaces, or soft coal Magazine Stoves, and it makes a clear, pleasant fire. Give it a trial and you will be convinced.

For producing steam, we think nothing here can equal its advantages.

Steamers requiring Bunker Coal supplied at special rates

APPLY TO

E. G. & C. STAYNER.

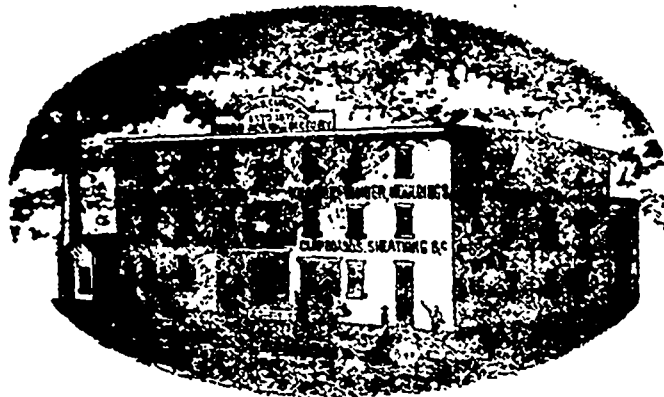
Stayner's Wharf,

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

RHODES, CURRY & CO.

AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA,

Manufacturers and Builders,



PROPRIETORS AMHERST WOOD-WORKING FACTORY,

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