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THE CRITIC.

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HALIFAX, N. S., NOVEMBER 6, 1885.

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The English farmer's alliance has adopted a resolution stating that to avert the ruin of the present race of farmers, land owners must forthwith reduce the rents of farmers, and the government must formulate a measure which will prevent the raising of rents on the improvements of tenants.

If half of the suspicions respecting the practice of smuggling, now going on in Nova Scotia, be correct, it is not surprising that our wholesale dealers find themselves outbid in their own markets. Such dishonest competition is ruinous to the honest importer, and should be put down, no matter who the sufferers may be.

The deepest ocean caverns are believed to be as far below the level of the sea, as are the summits of the highest mountain peaks above it. Deep sea soundings have been taken in the Pacific, in which the line reached down 4,575 fathoms, and off the coast of Japan, where a depth of 4,600 fathoms was reached.

The rage for old chinaware is now on the decline. Queen Ann placques and our great grandmother's tea cups, jugs, and tea pots may now be relegated to their proper place in the pantry. With this change in the fashion, the drawing-rooms of our "upper ten" will no longer present the appearance of china shops.

The volume of trade on the Upper Lakes has been much greater during the season just closed than was generally expected last spring. Some idea of its extent may be formed from the fact that, during the month of September, the freight carried through the St. Marie Canal, between Lakes Huron and Superior, exceeded by 30,000 tons the amount which passed through the Suez Canal during the same period.

England has an area equal to that of the Maritime Provinces, but her population outnumbers ours, thirty to one. Jamie the Scotchman is said to have had no faith in the future greatness of England, but England became great, notwithstanding. We have our Jamies in this country also; they may not have faith in the future of Acadie, but the country will be developed, despite the many croakers.

The mantle which must soon fall from the shoulders of the "Grand Old Man," is being eagerly clutched by Mr. Chamberlain, but if we read aright the signs of the times, the British public would prefer its being worn by Mr. Goshen, who has proved himself to be a moderate Liberal of the truest type, not ready like Mr. Chamberlain to spread his sail to every popular wind, no matter if they blow from opposite points of the compass.

The "tale" of the Manx cat is easily told, but not so the story of the Island in which they are produced. The Isle of Man in the Irish Sea is virtually a little republic, paying a tribute of £10,000 per annum to the British Government. During the past year the Manx authorities, in addition to the custom duties, raised £1,750, by the levying of a tax of one penny per head upon all persons visiting the Island.

The loss sustained by the fishermen of Nova Scotia during the present year is estimated by a correspondent, whose communication appears in another column, to amount to \$4,000,000. If this be the fact, it accounts, in a large measure, for the unusual depression of business in the city and country during the past few months. We invite correspondence upon the subject, believing it to be one in which all classes in the Province have a direct interest.

In Mexico, there is no royal road to marriage, indeed the Mexican youths pursue their courtships under difficulties, such as would consign nine out of every ten Nova Scotians to a state of celibacy. Matches may be made in Heaven, but the Mexican youth has no more reason to believe in this popular fallacy, than had the Scotch parson's cook, who upon finding that her husband was an idle, dissolute man, on applying to the minister to untie the knot, was told that he could not do so, as matches were made in Heaven, to which Jenny dissented, by saying that it might be so with ministers, but poor folk, like Donald and herself, generally did their courting in the kitchen by a blazing fire, and she never read of fires in Heaven.

The Queen has consented to celebrate the jubilee anniversary of her reign by a royal progress through London. This will be followed by a monster volunteer review in Hyde Park, and banquets and illuminations of the most elaborate description will succeed the review and fill out the night with general rejoicings. The special and grand observation of the jubilee will not be confined to the metropolis, but similar means will be taken in all the larger cities to celebrate Her Majesty's ascent to the throne, and even in the smaller towns every available means will be utilized to render the affair a notable one. The day will be a holiday all over the country, and special exertions will be made to bring the people of the entire nation into harmonious action.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

Darwin lived before his time. Had his life been prolonged but a few years, he would have been able to point to the tribe of Indians in Paraguay, known as the Guayacugans, who, it is now found, form the missing link which he sought. These Indians it is said have tails like monkeys, while in every other respect they resemble the Aborigines.

The honor of being the youngest soldier taking part in the late American war, is now claimed by Mr. Alfred Taylor. He entered the service of the United States at the age of ten, took part in seven engagements, was shot three times and captured once, and was discharged at the close of the war, he being then thirteen years of age.

The "Woman's Suffrage" movement in Britain has many ardent supporters among the men, but it lacks the support of the great majority of British women. In Ontario, the Municipal Franchise has been extended to the ladies, but the ladies stay at home; there must be something out of joint in the movement. The leaders ride their hobby horses, while the great mass of the poor down-trodden women look indifferently on.

The "short hour" Association in Britain is making itself felt, and it is time that it did so, seeing that many large corporations, notably railway companies, do not spare their employees. frequently obliging them to work fifteen hours per day. Labor may be sweet, but labor under such circumstances is but slavery in disguise.

According to Leonardo Aretime, the new Italian Prophet, the world is to be destroyed upon the 15th of November next. The Prophet goes into the minutest details as to the manner in which this is to be accomplished, but leaves his hearers in ignorance as to the source from whence he drew his inspiration. When Christmas comes round he will probably, like storm-wiggins of Canadian notoriety, be fully prepared to prove why his prophecies were not fulfilled. Somehow these terrible happenings are always being indefinitely postponed.

The Mexican authorities have expelled the pioneer Mormon missionaries, and the much married apostles of Salt Lake city will have to look elsewhere than on Mexican soil for the refuge they now seek. The iron hand of American law has been laid upon the throat of the Mermon apostasy. The disciples of Brigham Young are casting about them for a sequestered spot, in which the tree of bigamy, may take root, grow and flourish. A San Francisco wag suggests the Arctic regions as a place in which they might enjoy to the full their liberty. Possibly, the Mrs. Youngs and Mrs. Smiths may not be prepared for a stampede on snow-shoes.

POLITICS, NOT BUSINESS.

How long is the Chamber of Commerce of Halifax to be used as an arena for political discussion, and how long are the business men of Halifax inclined to tolerate the practice of certain politicians who are members of that body? A general meeting of the Chamber and City Council was convened to re-open and discuss the Short Line question. The large attendance proved that our citizens were fully alive to the importance of the issue, but before the meeting was half over the enthusiasm was dead, and at least one-half of the members had quietly left the Chamber, feeling no doubt utterly disgusted with the turn affairs had taken. What had politics to do with the question under discussion? Nothing whatever, and yet stripped of this element of discord, the transactions of the meeting need not have occupied one-third of the time. It is time the Chamber adopted a new policy and a new code of regulations. That policy should be the fostering of the trade of Halifax, and the code of regulations should stipulate that no member should be allowed to speak for more than ten minutes at any one meeting, and that the member introducing politics into his speech should be quietly but firmly ruled out of order by the chairman.

THE SHORT LINE.—A FATAL DELAY.

Within a few weeks the bitter frost and drifting snow of winter will be upon us, and it will then be almost impossible to successfully survey the missing link in the Combination Line. While this gap remains unsurveyed, the eligibility of the route is open to question. Its survey is therefore a paramount necessity; without it our agitation is but vain; without it we appear before Parliament with a flaw in our brief. The cost of this survey to be borne by Halifax, could not exceed \$7,500, and yet our merchants, our politicians, and our patriots, all of whom recognize the importance of securing direct communication with Quebec, Montreal, and the West, all of whom express the deepest concern in the welfare of Halifax and Nova Scotia, allow a matter of \$2,500 to stand between them and their convictions. More definite information is required by them, and yet they had the assurance of the mayor of the city that with the survey made there was every probability that the Combination Line would be made the Eastern Extension of the C. P. Railway. Delay, delay, fatal delay. Let twelve of our patriotic citizens club together, subscribe the money, and have the survey made. This would prove that Halifax was in earnest in the matter, and had resolved upon having her rights, come what would.

AN EXPLANATION.

Messrs. Daly and Stairs have explained the position they took in the House of Commons with respect to the Short Line Railway. The explanation in brief is to the effect that as the C. P. Company had resolved upon supporting the Pope route, it was useless for them to offer a factious opposition. This is good as far as it goes, and we believe our representatives were acting conscientiously in supporting the line which in their judgment would be the only one likely to be constructed. But we are of the opinion that a careful examination into the relative merits of the rival routes would have convinced our representatives, first, that the gradients and curves on the Pope route would have the effect of diverting the trade of the West to Portland, or some other port in New England; second, that the Combination Line with its easy grades and directness could not fail to be advantageous to the trade of Halifax. As the question may again be brought up in Parliament, we trust our representatives will use their influence in furthering the movement to secure a survey of the missing link in the Combination Line.

THE SCHOOL YEAR.

The many teachers throughout Nova Scotia are now in a position to realize fully some of the pernicious effects of our absurd division of the school year. The summer term, the "bi-lobed" one, as Mr. McKay of Pictou botanically terms it, has just closed; many schools have changed teachers; examinations for entrance to the various Academies have been held; in graded schools promotion examinations and a general re-organization of classes have taken place. Even this matter of promotion is sufficient to shew the folly of the present system. After the long mid-summer vacation there naturally follows a general review of work previously done, before pupils are in a position to advance. Just when the work of the school is beautifully under way, along comes an iceberg in the form of a promotion examination, and all is confusion again. Having classified the pupils anew, the teacher finds that in each class he has two sets of pupils,—those who have just been promoted into it, and those who were not fit to go on with the next higher class. The work of the class is new to the former set; to the latter it is a review of work which has just been gone over, and of which no review is yet required. Hence there is bad classification, an evil which every practical educationist can appreciate, and which would have been largely averted had the re-organization taken effect immediately after a long vacation, when every pupil is more or less in need of review. What applies to the promotion examinations in the Common Schools, applies with equal force to the examinations for entrance to the County Academies; and thus our whole school system suffers terribly from our adherence to a practice whose usefulness, if it ever had any, is quite as much "gone" as Othello's occupation.

Since THE CRITIC first called attention to this defect in our school law, many of our leading educationists have written and spoken strongly in favor of a school year of one term. In fact we are convinced that if

the present system were now proposed for the first time, it would meet with a universal and emphatic protest from every teacher throughout the Province. It is a case of "rocks by custom turned to beds of down."

A one-term year would do away with the labor of half-yearly returns; it would diminish the itinerancy of teachers, thereby greatly benefitting the schools; it would simplify classification; thereby rendering a teacher's work more effective. We hope these reasons will induce our Superintendent of Education to take steps towards bringing about a reform, which is so urgently called for by those engaged in the work of education in this Province.

THE INDEPENDANT HOVAS.

For months the French fleet have been blockading the ports of Madagascar in the vain attempt to starve out the brave Hovas, and obtain a permanent foothold in the Island. But the Hovas appear to be quite capable of preserving intact the liberty which they value so dearly, and trained as they have been from their early youth to the use of fire-arms, the French find in them, "foemen worthy of their steel" 1,500,000 of these brave people, with an equal number forming tributary and independent tribes, form the population of an island, the area of which is but little less than double that of the British Isles. In Madagascar, separated as it is from the African continent, France beholds a land that would in every way satisfy the land hunger of her statesmen. Its soil is productive, its products varied, and its climate in the interior most delightful, moreover its isolated position would prevent those international complications which frequently follow colonial extension on the main land. The coast fevered drove away the French in the 17th century, and the same deadly influence has again told upon the present expedition, which, in conjunction with the reverses the French land forces have recently met with at the hands of the Hovas, will probably have the effect of bringing the campaign to a speedy close. The Hovas are a christian people, ruled by a brave and christian sovereign, and the attempt made by France to interfere with their independence is, under the circumstances, most unwarrantable. Imagine the burning eloquence of the young Queen Ranavalona, as when addressing her people upon the day of her coronation, she cried, "Should any one dare to claim a hair's breadth of my country, I will show myself to be a man and go along with you to protect our fatherland." And then placing her hand upon the Bible, she continued, "We now ask you, O people, to defend our just cause, for God gave this island of Madagascar to my ancestors and to yours. It was left as an inheritance to us Malagasy, but the French will take it away by force, they say; therefore I declare unto you: 'I shall fulfil, my people, the share in the defence of the land which belongs to me as Queen. Though I am a woman, I have the heart of a man, and I stand up to lead you forth to prevent and oppose those who seek to take our land. For God forbid, my people, that we should become the servants of foreigners.'"

MODERN RUSSIA.

One of the most interesting publications which has appeared during the present year is a book entitled "Modern Russia," the author of which, Mr. Hare, spent many years in St. Petersburg, Moscow, and other cities, familiarizing himself with the customs, habits, laws and institutions of the Russian people. The interior of Russia, says Mr. Hare, has been seldom visited by foreigners; the means of travelling are at least a century behind the age. The dead level of the vast steppes make the scenery of the country unattractive, especially in the rural districts. The cities and towns being generally built upon the more favored spots. According to Mr. Hare, Nihilism has assumed none of the formidable proportions with which we are wont to regard it. Through the telegraphic spectacles, the movement has been magnified a thousand fold, and its growth in Russia can never be rapid, so long as the people continue their idolatrous worship of the Czar; indeed it would appear that this Potentate is regarded by them with superstitious awe, and it will need a century of civilization to destroy his influence over the minds of the people. The freed serfs appear to look back with regret to the day of their liberation. Freedom for them has no charms, and the taxes formerly borne by the landlord, but which now fall directly upon themselves, are looked upon as an affliction far greater than that of serfdom. The religion of the people is somewhat idolatrous in its character. In every household may be found the images of a score or more of saints, and a visitor failing to first recognize these household gods, is deemed guilty of discourtesy to the family. The frightful punishments which Russian convicts undergo in Siberia are far from appalling to the mind of the Russian peasant. The weary monotony of his life makes him long for change, and the prospects of a Siberian home at the expiration of his term of servitude has for him peculiar attractions, there being more life, energy and activity in the towns and cities of Siberia. From the Minister of State down to the meanest official in the Russian Empire, bribery and corruption are considered fair and honourable methods, and their practice has now become so prevalent that it would seem almost impossible to decide just where reform should commence. According to the canons of the Greek Church, Wednesday and Friday in each week are set apart as fast days, and labor, excepting in cases of necessity, is absolutely prohibited. In addition to these, many saints' days are observed, so that exclusive of the Sunday, the Russians observe as days of fast, saints' days, and holidays, 183 days in each year, leaving but 130 days in which to transact the ordinary business of life. Drunkenness is the natural outcome of such a state of affairs, and the Russian peasants may be reckoned as among the most intemperate of all peoples resident in rural districts. "Modern Russia" should be read to be appreciated.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

1. A tribo.
2. An English sovereign.
3. A Huntress.
4. A Jewish priest.
5. An American Republic.
6. An Ottoman Emperor.
7. An Irish city.

The initials and finals from the names of two companies which have been a long time "on the boards," are well known to the Halifax public and may appear again shortly.
C. A. C.

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.

Solution of Double Diagonal Diamond Puzzle published last week.

T
THE
FLEET
THROCK
THEORITIC
ILLICIT
WATER
BIT
O

TIP-BITS.

One of the most marked differences between English and Americans in matters of diet is in their relative use of coffee and tea. In Great Britain tea has long been the favorite, while in the United States coffee is preferred. The difference becomes constantly more striking. For some years past the consumption of coffee per capita has remained stationary or has fallen off in the United Kingdom, while that of tea has been steadily increasing. In the United States, on the other hand, the consumption of tea has of late fallen off rapidly, sinking from 1.54 pounds per capita five years ago to only 1.16 last year, while the consumption of coffee has increased only less rapidly, until it now reaches about nine and a half pounds a year per capita. The English now drink five times as much tea as coffee, while the Americans drink eight times as much coffee as tea. The *American Grocer* is of opinion that the reduction in the consumption of tea in this country of late years is largely due to a falling off in the quality of the leaf, while the coffee trade has distributed the bean in a roasted rather than a green state more generally than formerly, which has enabled consumers to secure a more agreeable drink than when the beans were roasted at home in skillets or frying-pans, as used to be the almost universal rule in the South. These influences have doubtless had some weight, but it is obvious enough from an examination of the statistics that people in this country are more and more coming to prefer coffee to tea on general principles.

1711. The incident known as the "Dagger Scene" in the House of Commons took place on the 28th of December, 1792. The House was discussing the "Aliens' Bill," on which Burke and Fox were widely opposed. Burke rose to address the House, and at the proper moment, when the attention of the House was concentrated on him, and when his actions, whatever they might be, were certain of being reported, he put his hand inside his waistcoat and drew forth the dagger, which he flung before him on the floor of the House. "This," said he, pointing to the dagger, "is what you are to gain by an alliance with France; wherever their principles are introduced their practice must follow. You must equally proscribe their tenets and their persons from our shores;" and he ended an impassioned address by begging the House to strengthen the hands, not of the Ministry, not of the Opposition, but of the country, by passing the Aliens' Bill. It is said that Sheridan threw great ridicule on this theatrical exhibition by saying, "The gentleman has brought his knife with him, but where's the fork?"

Here is another peep behind the scenes in a Royal Household, this time in Italy. The King, though only forty-two, has been for some years getting grey, and his hair is now so nearly white that his amiable consort, Queen Marguerite, lately induced him, after much difficulty, to allow her to order from Paris a case of those toilet preparations best suited to hide the traces of Father Time's tell-tale fingers. So the case arrived, and was committed into the King's hands by his loving spouse, with the injunction to use some of the varied contents at once. The next morning Her Majesty, on descending to her gardens as usual before her dejeuner, was much surprised to find that one of her pet dogs, a favorite white spaniel, had become of a bright apple green. In the course of her inquiries she met her husband, who at once offered an explanation. "You see, my dear," he said, "that before trying those hair washes which are not dyes that you have so kindly procured for me, I was anxious to try their effect, and so I accordingly rubbed one handful on your little dog. You see the result. To-morrow I propose to try another kind of preparation on your pet parrot." But the same evening Queen Marguerite took very decisive measures to rid the palace of the box and the remaining toilet concoctions, and King Humbert is now allowed to grow grey in peace.—*London Figaro.*

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Correct answers to Double Diagonal Diamond Puzzle published last week were received from G. E. Frye, City, Miss C. B. Clarke, City, S. G. Purcell, Port Mulgrave, and Miss Eliza Schurman, River Philip.

The artificial culture of oysters has proved successful at the hatching station of the New York Fish Commission, at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island. Spawn and milt taken from living oysters in July were hatched in pans and afterwards placed in tanks and a pond supplied by the tide. The young oysters thus produced are now "as large as a dime."

Queen Victoria dislikes the memory of her grandfather, George III., so much that she never visits the royal park and palace of Kew, his favorite residence.

The King of Bavaria is personally in debt to the extent of \$7,500,000. His Royal Highness has somewhat extravagant ideas as to the style of residences befitting royalty. On one establishment alone he has expended upwards of \$4,000,000, quite a large sum for an impecunious prince.

Mr. Geo. Fraser has been appointed Agent of the British American Mercantile Agency. The object of this agency is to supply the merchant with information as to the financial standing of his customers, not as it was twelve months or twelve days ago, but at the time the transaction is about to take place, by means of resident agents in every city and town throughout Canada. Any merchant wishing to know a person's standing calls on or writes to the agent and gets the latest information. The agency also has communication with over 5,000 agents in the United States. The subscriber's book contains list of agents in Canada, collection-laws of each Province, telegraphic code, etc. There is also in connection a Collection Agency with fixed charges. We congratulate the Directors of the agency upon having secured the services of such a well known and reliable agent for this Province.

Mr. Wm. Moody, of the London House, has for sale a fine assortment of fur trimmings.

The Government has leased the buildings on Hollis Street owned by Mr. Faulkner. These will be remodelled and fitted up as Dominion offices for the Excise Department.

Mr. W. J. Dayton, of the New York Mutual Insurance Company, has arrived in the city. He will assist Mr. Stearns in managing the growing business of the Company in the city and province.

The new Acadian Hotel is again becoming the headquarters for minors visiting Halifax.

Wood Brothers display in their windows a fine painting from the studio of Grove & Wells. The picture is a fine work of art, and has attracted the attention of many passers by.

At the examinations for entrance to the Academy of Halifax, eighty-five candidates were successful. Supplementary examinations next week will probably lead to a further increase in the attendance.

As has been for some time expected, Sir Leonard Tilley has resigned his seat in the Cabinet, and has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick.

Up to Nov. 1st, 2,661 deaths from small-pox had occurred at Montreal since May. As the death rate does not seem to be decreasing, the prospects for the cold season are anything but bright, small-pox spreading more rapidly during cold weather.

Puttners Emulsion is deserving of the high medical encomiums which it receives.

The city of St. John's, Newfoundland, contains 28,000 inhabitants. The increase since 1857 has been only 4,000. The slowness of the city's growth is due to the lack of manufactures, the absence of good agricultural land in the neighbourhood, and to the poor success of her fisheries during late years.

The Salvation Army held a great jubilee in Halifax on Sunday and Monday last. Their meeting at the Academy attracted an immense throng of people. The banquet at the barracks was sumptuous, and was partaken of with relish by members of the Army and their friends.

The British Government have decided to send their mails to Hong Kong via the Canada Pacific railway. This will shorten the time from London to Hong Kong by ten days. Passengers follow the mails. The outlook for the C. P. R. brightens.

Messrs. Connors & Co. have opened a new tailoring establishment on Granville Street.

The aldermanic election in Ward 1, caused by the resignation and appointment to the recordership of the city of Mr. Sodegwick, will probably result in the return of Mr. Barnstead without opposition. Mr. Barnstead is a merchant in good standing, and should prove a useful member of the City Council.

Several enquiries have been made as to the probability of a branch of the St. John Ambulance Association being formed in this city. Our young ladies are on the *qui vive*, and if some one will now move in the matter, the establishment of the Branch will become a fixed fact.

Griffin & Keltio, monument engravers, have on hand the finest stock in the city, it certainly is splendidly finished and is well designed.

Mrs. Van Buskirk, of Bedford, came to an untimely death by falling from a bridge, crossing a meadow stream in that locality. The *Herald* undertakes to hold the Provincial Government responsible for the accident, but as the bridge is not upon a public road, it is difficult to see the force of the contention. It is supposed the unfortunate lady missed her footing in the darkness during the storm of Monday evening last.

Mr. J. McN. Gabriel, the obliging and popular First Clerk of the Inter-colonial Postal Service, leaves in a day or two for the United States, where we hope he may thoroughly enjoy his well earned vacation of three weeks.

The great Anglo-Saxon race is, according to Joseph Cook, to hold the continent of North America, that is provided the Teutonic element does not so modify it as to make it somewhat different from the original. The foothold gained by Germans in the United States may be judged from the number of newspapers now printed in that country in the German language. The *Belletristisches Journal* has a circulation of 34,000. The *New York Sontag's Journal* will probably soon have a much larger circulation, as it is well edited and beautifully printed.

Our native woods are now much more largely used in the manufacture of furniture. A. Stephen & Sons have in their warerooms some fine sets of bed room furniture, made from home-grown ash.

The Canadian North-West will this year have a surplus of 5,000,000 bushels of wheat over and above home consumption. Whether or not due allowance has been made for the wants of the half-starved Metis it does not appear, but with such plenty, there is no room for a famine in the land.

The "tight little Island" of Prince Edward is now seeking representation in the Dominion Cabinet. The Western section of Nova Scotia as well as Cape Breton is without direct representation in the Government, but the Island forms a distinct province, and as such claims to be represented.

The resignation of Hon. Edward Blake, the leader of Her Majesty's opposition in the Canadian House of Commons, has been several times announced in the columns of Government journals; but in each instance the announcement has proven false. When Mr. Blake does lay aside his political robes everyone will smile, feeling confident that nothing of the kind has taken place.

Investigation into the state of the St. Roche Hospital, Montreal, proves that institution to have been in a most unsatisfactory condition. The uncleanliness of the surroundings is, however, a small matter as compared with the utter disregard, not to say ill treatment, of the patients. Small-pox may be a revolting disease, but he who can heartlessly refuse the request of a dying man for water is ten times more revolting than a leper.

Four of the Roger's fishways, one of which is 150 feet long, have been placed by the Government in the Magaguadavic River, N. B. This fine stream, the Indian name of which signifies "river among hills," is upwards of 60 miles in length, and when accessible is a favorite spawning ground for salmon, alewives, and other fish.

The motive power of the Montmoroney falls, near Quebec, is to be utilized to operate a railway to the shrine of St. Anne. The number of visitors annually visiting the shrine of this saint is estimated at from 50,000 to 100,000.

Tennyson's new poem, entitled "Vastness," deals principally with religious and political subjects. Tennyson's belief in a future state may be plainly read between the lines. Age has by no means dimmed the old man's faith.

Mr. Parnell is no longer to have it all his own way in Ireland. A new organization has sprung into existence under the name of the Irish Loyal Patriotic Union, which promises to make the coming elections most exciting. Parnell has played upon the fiddle strings of faction successfully, but they have now snapped. The Irish leader will have to look sharp after his laurels.

The Marquis of Hartington has issued a manifesto, in which he declares that come what may, the union between Britain and Ireland must and shall be maintained. So say we.

Bismarck has refused to acknowledge the priority of the Spanish claim to Yap. The blood of the Spaniards is again up, and the people are in a state of feverish excitement.

King Alphonso of Spain is said to be seriously ill, and Don Carlos is making preparations to visit Spain in the event of the young king's demise.

The prospects of Col. Duncan winning his election in Holborn are very good. Col. Duncan is the only Conservative candidate, but upon the opposite side there are three aspirants for parliamentary honors.

The "Great Eastern," which has proved such a gigantic failure, was recently sold for \$180,000.

Paris is said to be one of the most enterprising cities in the world. In proportion to her population, her manufactures, her places of amusement, and her hotels are the most numerous; her shops are most magnificently fitted up, her boulevards are the widest and most costly, and last but not least, her public debt is greater in proportion than that of any American or European city.

RELIGIOUS.

BAPTIST.

There is at the present time a debt of \$10,000 in connection with Acadia Seminary. It is proposed that the ladies of the Baptist Church in the Maritime Provinces undertake to clear off the amount. We believe that if the ladies can be induced to undertake the work, success is assured.

The County Mission, connected with Mr. Spurgeon's church, is about to start a monthly periodical in the interest of their work.

METHODIST.

It is stated that the Rev. W. B. Pope, D. D., the leading English Methodist theologian, who has rendered very valuable services to the church, is in ill-health. He is a Nova Scotian, having been born at Horton, Kings Co.

It is estimated that over \$6,000 will be contributed for mission purposes by the Methodist churches of Halifax this year. Reports from other parts of the Province show a large increase in contributions.

Union services for the promotion are being held in connection with the churches of this city.

The Rev. C. S. Eby, missionary to Japan, who has for some weeks been addressing missionary meetings throughout the Province, has gone to Newfoundland for the same purpose.

Meetings of the Missionary Committee of the New Brunswick and P. E. Island Conference are being held this week in St. John.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. J. H. Turnbull of Fall River, Mass., has accepted a call from Sharon church, Stellarton.

The opening session of Pine Hill College was held in Chalmers' church on Wednesday evening last. Professor Currie delivered the lecture.

Last Sunday anniversary services were held in Park Street Church. The Rev. A. J. Mowatt preached eloquent sermons both morning and evening.

The Rev. Dr. McCulloch, of First Presbyterian Church, Truro, has after nearly a half century of pastorate work, tendered his resignation to the Presbytery of Truro. The congregation have granted him a retiring allowance. The church over which he has so long been pastor is not only the first Presbyterian church in Truro, but also the first in Canada. During a period of 115 years it has only had three pastors, Rev. Messrs. Cook, Waddell, and McCulloch, D. D. Dr. McCulloch became its pastor in 1830, and up to the present time has labored earnestly and faithfully as is demonstrated by the growth of Presbyterianism in Truro. The Rev. Dr. Archibald has contributed a very interesting article on the history of the Church.

On the 23rd ult., Mr. James K. McClure was inducted into the pastorate of the congregation at Clyde River.

The Presbytery of Halifax met on Wednesday last in Chalmers' church. Principal Forrest stated that he had moderated in a call to St. Andrew's Church, and the Rev. J. C. Cattanach had received a unanimous vote. The call was received by the presbytery, and the clerk was instructed to transmit it and all papers in relation thereto to the Presbytery of Quebec.

The Rev. Charles M. Grant, B. D., of St. Mark's, Dundee, a brother of the Rev. Principal Grant of Kingston, and for some time pastor of St. Andrew's church, Halifax, has a work in press on "Bible Heathens, or Church and World in Scripture Times."

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The authorities of Dartmouth have not yet secured a Rector, but have decided to ask for a Curate in charge until Easter next. This will give them time to select a suitable man for the position of Rector.

The Sunday School Teachers' Association of this city has passed the first three years of its existence, and is now to be considered one of the Institutions of Halifax. Its next move will be to connect the country parishes with itself, and bind them with a statistical and educational cord. The whole will be affiliated to the Church of England Sunday School Institute of London.

In the removal of the men-of-war to Bermuda, and the change of officers and crews consequent of the passage of time, the church in this city will lose many staunch members and liberal contributors to her funds. It is sincerely to be hoped that their places will be taken by equally earnest and devoted men.

A choral union of the choirs of the city churches is in process of formation. This will supply a need much felt. The practice of Standard Oratorio music will be a great stimulus to choirs, and now that by the example of St. George's all or nearly all the churches are available for the performance of such music, much good, musically speaking, cannot fail to be the result.

CATHOLIC.

A writer in the *New England Journal* says: "One of the strongest objections against the study of Latin is that none of the students in the smaller colleges learn to understand spoken Latin." We happen to know one small college in Nova Scotia where logic and metaphysics used to be, and, we believe, are now taught and discussed in the Latin language. This institution is the St. Francis Xavier College, Antigonish.

The number of colored Catholics in the States of Maryland, Kentucky, and Carolina is 121,000.

The new Catholic church at New Glasgow is nearing completion. It will be a handsome building and sufficiently commodious. It is intended to have school class-rooms in the basement. The priest resident at New Glasgow is the urban and popular Father Shaw.

SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL.

PANACEA FOR TROUBLE.—Life is filled with trouble, as a writer in *Our Homos* has said, and we must shoulder our share with the best grace we can. We may only seek to make them as light as we can, since to avoid them is impossible.

There is one sovereign panacea for this. It is work. Brooding over trouble is like surrounding one's self with a fog. It magnifies all objects seen through it. Occupation of the mind prevents this; hard work, manual work even, gives the mind other matters of concern, tires the body so that sleep will come.

Very few suicides occur when men are actively employed. When out of work they think of their other troubles, and the despondency arising from this added one throws the mind from its balance, and the fatal deed is done. Many a man would have committed suicide if he had had the time. Work of any kind, especially work for others, is the great panacea for a troubled mind.

INSOLUBLE CEMENT FROM GLUE.—In order to render glue insoluble in water, even hot water, it is only necessary when dissolving glue for use, to add a little potassium bichromate to the water and expose the glued part to the light. The proportion of bichromate will vary with circumstances; but for most purposes, about one-fifth of the amount of glue will suffice.

TEST FOR ENAMEL OR TINNING OF COOKING VESSELS.—To test the enamel or tinning of cooking vessels, etc., for lead, M. Fordoz recommends a drop of strong nitric acid placed on the enamel or tinning, and evaporated to dryness by gentle heat. The spot where the action of the acid has taken place is then wetted by a drop of solution of potassium iodide—five parts iodide to 1000 of water—when the presence of lead is at once shown by the formation of yellow lead iodide.

HOW TO KEEP CIDER SWEET.—Pure sweet cider that is arrested in the process of fermentation before it becomes acetic acid or even alcohol, and with carbonic acid gas worked out, is one of the most delightful beverages. The *Farm, Field, and Fireside* recommends the following scientific method of treating cider to preserve its sweetness. When the saccharine matters by fermentation are being converted into alcohol, if a bent tube be inserted air tight into the bung, with the other end into a pail of water, to allow the carbonic acid gas evolved to pass off without admitting any air into the barrel, a beverage will be obtained that is fit nectar for the gods.

A handy way is to fill your cask nearly up to the wooden faucet when the cask is rolled so the bung is down. Get a common rubber tube and slip it over the end of the plug in the faucet, with the other end in the pail. Then turn the plug so the cider can have communication with the pail. After the water ceases to bubble, bottle or store away.

INTEREST RULES.—The answer in each case being in cents, separate the two right-hand figures of the answer to express in dollars and cents.

Four per cent.—Multiply the principal by the number of days to run. Separate right-hand figure from the product and divide by nine.

Five per cent.—Multiply number of days and divide by seventy-two.

Six per cent.—Multiply number of days, separate right-hand figure, and divide by six.

Eight per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by forty-five.

Nine per cent.—Multiply by number of days, separate right-hand figure, and divide by four.

Ten per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by thirty-five.

Twelve per cent.—Multiply by number of days, separate right-hand figure, and divide by three.

To find the time in which a sum of money will double itself at a certain rate of interest, divide seventy-two by the rate of interest, and the result will be the number of years. For example, at 4 per cent. money will double in eighteen years; at 8 per cent. it doubles in nine years. The rule is correct to within a fraction of a year for all rates from 3 per cent upward.—*Ex.*

MOUTH-WASHES.—The following mouth-washes are recommended for sick persons, whose teeth and gums often become unhealthy through insufficient nourishment, medicine, or want of cleansing:—One part permanganate of potash to one hundred and fifty parts of water, to which can be added some camphor, as the metallic taste is disagreeable; or a solution of boracic acid one in twenty or thirty; or the following:—Tincture of benzoin, ten parts; tannic acid, twenty parts; alcohol, thirty parts; oil of peppermint, a sufficiency. Put ten or twenty drops into a glass of water.

A SIMPLE CURE FOR INSOMNIA.—A simple cure of sleeplessness has been advised by a Parisian physician for an American travelling through Europe who suffered from wakeful nights. The remedy was complete cessation of mental exertion in the evening. No letter-writing, no reading of excitable books was allowed, and the mind was placed in as passive a state as possible. The American, who had been a victim of sleeplessness for years, returned home cured.

DISINFECTANTS AND CLEANLINESS.—Disinfectants are often used to great advantage in communities threatened with epidemics, but it is a great mistake to rely upon them to the exclusion of individual measures having a far greater importance. Humboldt said that persons whose bodies are strengthened by wholesome habits in respect of food, clothing, cleanliness, exercise, and fresh air are enabled to resist the cause which brings about disease in other men. But then it is easier to rely upon the germicide poisons of the board of health than to adopt sensible habits.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

VIVAT LINGUA GALLIÆ.

Come Highland Gael from Grampian glens and hills,
And Irish Kelta from Cork to Cushendall,
Come Cymry from the rocks and streams of Wales,
And kindred Bretons hugging yet in Gaul:
Toll what your sages wrote on early history's page,
And what your minstrels sang in that fair Golden Age.

Come, welcome still your ancient mother tongue,
Whose echoes murmuring float from days of yore,
When harps beneath the shady oak trees sung,
Ere yet the alien lauded on your shore:
As mountain streams retain their freshness to the sea,
So let your language flow as full, as pure and free.

Let healing rays that lit your ancient fields
From earlier beams that rose on Eastern heights
Shine clearer still on mountain crown and vale,
When clouds withdraw that long have hid the light:
While politics may change, let Keltic stand
Firm as the pyramids amid the drifting sand.

Most noble Kelta that meet in Montreal,
To count your kith and kin from olden time,
Since the great Roman wrote of you in Gaul,
Till now dispersed afar in every clime:
Let candour, love, and learning ever be your aim,
And urge the Keltic youth to emulate the same.

Long parted friends that hope to re-unite
A mighty band of all the Keltic race,
Now consecrate your tongues to truth and right,
From vulgar slang and songs beyond of grace:
As the Gulf Stream which thro' the ocean warmly glides,
While waves unsympathetic dash against its sides.

N. McN. B.

PROHIBITION vs. LICENSE.

We have decided to open our columns for a limited time to the discussion of the question of Prohibition vs. License, and have made arrangements with two representative writers to contribute each alternate week a communication upon the subject. We believe our readers will be interested in a fair and manly discussion of this burning question, and we trust the writers will deal with the subject in a manner becoming broad and liberal-minded men.

To the Editor of the Critic:—

Sir,—As it would require two or three articles to properly discuss the wine of the supper, and as you have decided to close the discussion with this letter, I will devote the little remaining space at my disposal to the consideration of some of your correspondent's delusions.

He charges us with "intolerance," with making the people "slaves of a gloomy tyranny," with "throwing aside the mask of philanthropy," and with boldly proclaiming Prohibition's "lust for power," its "spirit of persecution, its freedom from the restraints of justice, and its liberty to advance by crooked and sinister steps of expediency" (a little proof of all this would be in order, but there is none.)

This is rich, coming from the defender of a business which has been proved—by experience, by observation and by evidence overwhelming, coming down to us from the past, and from almost all nations, rolling in upon us from the pulpit, the bench, the platform and the press, heard in the sighs and moanings through the crevices of the prisons, the poor and alms houses, ay, and the silent voices from the cities of the dead—to be the parent of almost all the crime and misery inflicted upon the race—the business of which the silver-tongued Chalmers said, "Before God and man, before the Church and the world, I impeach it, I charge it with the murder of innumerable souls. In this country, blessed with freedom and plenty, the Word of God and the liberties of true religion, I charge it as the cause, whatever may be the cause elsewhere, of almost all the poverty, and almost all the crime, and almost all the ignorance, and almost all the irreligion that disgrace and afflict the land. 'I am not mad, most noble Festus, I speak the words of truth and soberness.' I do in my conscience believe that these intoxicating stimulants have sunk into perdition more men and women than have found a grave in that deluge which swept over the highest hill tops, engulfing a world, of which but eight souls were saved. As compared with other vices it may be said of this, 'Saul has slain his thousands, David his tens of thousands,' and of which Rev. C. H. Spurgeon said "the fewer of these licensed slaughter houses the better," and Dr. Oliver Goldsmith, "I never saw a city or village yet, whose miseries were not in proportion to the number of its public houses."

The champion of a business that robs mankind of that best of heaven's gifts, the "domestic institution," that denudes it of its heavenly influence; that makes war upon the Christian Sabbath, turning it from a day of sacred rest and heavenly worship into a day of drunken carousings and obscenity, that fills the land with widows and orphans, criminals and paupers; that augments the public burdens, that drags down to infamy and disgrace the daughters of men, would be just the man to frame such a paragraph as that quoted above.

He talks of "compensation to a lawful business." The slave trade was lawful too, but as the Bible began to shed its purer light upon the world, it was discovered to be a crime, and laws and international treaties soon pronounced it such, confiscated its ships and hung their officers, while nobody talked of compensation for their losses.

He says "it lusts for political power, seeking to bind its adherents to vote for Prohibitionists alone," etc. To this we have to say that the liquor shops are the headquarters of the political primaries of existing parties in all countries, and the liquor lords control governmental action in relation to their criminal business almost entirely, but that state of things is to come to an end pretty soon; they have been the upper dogs in these political fights

about as long as they can hope to,—other and better men mean to take a turn at the wheel which guides the ship of state. The conventions recently held in the United States for the nomination of third party or Prohibition candidates were not made up of gambling ring masters, beer and whiskey makers and sellers, but clean men and women; the saloons, beer-gardens, and other doubtful places in the cities where they met were not filled with these delegates, but the churches and libraries were. It is coming to pass very soon that "the righteous shall inherit the earth," shall control governments, and not the wicked.

Before any temperance party was organized, the Brewers' Congress, held in Chicago, June 5th, 1867—

"Resolved, That we will use all means to stay the progress of this fanatical party, and to secure our individual rights as citizens, and that we will sustain no candidates, of whatever party, in any election, who is in any way disposed toward the total abstinence cause."

Here we have a determined opposition by political party action to moral abstention—total abstinence. Every Brewers' Congress from 1867 reaffirmed this as "its standing creed and unchangeable purpose." In 1875 they adopted the following:—

"Resolved, That where restrictive and Prohibitory enactments exist, every possible measure be taken to oppose, resist and repeal them;

"Resolved, That politicians favoring such enactments, who offer themselves as candidates for office, be everywhere strenuously opposed, and more so if it be found that their personal habits do not conform with their public professions."

And these are the people who subsidize the press to publish the utter failure of Prohibitory laws, and that more liquor is sold under them than under license, and so forth.

When Abraham Lincoln was elected upon a platform adverse to slavery, the South drew the sword in defence of its "peculiar institution," and "it perished by the sword." The beer and liquor men as above have drawn the political sword in defence of a business infinitely worse than slavery, and we gladly accept the issue and meet them in their own chosen field of conflict, feeling confident that the God of battles will cause victory to perch upon our banners. We know in the future as in the past we shall have to encounter the usual weapons called into requisition by the defenders of rum and rowdyism, i. e., defamation of personal character, falsehood and abuse, the incendiary's torch, dynamite, pistols and bludgeons, etc.;—but these are poor tools with which to obtain justice, and will prove, as over, utter weakness in the defence of wrong.

The people are growing the hump which the State will soon twist into a legal rope, with which to hang the business "higher than Haman," and much sooner than many people suppose. And simply and only because the Book of divine inspiration is behind this greatest reform of the century, before which all opposing power will prove but as stubble. He who cannot see this is the coming conflict, as well as its inevitable outcome, has been a superficial observer of human progress during the past half century.

We are charged with "throwing aside the mask of philanthropy." This means that the leaders of this reform are and have been a lot of hypocrites, and a thirst for power has been the stimulating cause of their past zeal, as proved by their entering the political field in quest of legal enactments. F. T. seems to ignore the fact that it is the crime of the business, inflicted upon mankind everywhere, that is compelling the people to rise in indignation to demand protection from their worst enemy, and that a law to prohibit the business is simply moral truth, crystalized into moral force to remove that which all experience has proved cannot be removed by mere moral sentiment—treating this great criminal and parent of criminals, as crime is treated by all Christian peoples, and is in entire harmony with Bible teachings as to its treatment.

Since writing the foregoing, your correspondents conclusive blow has been struck with apparently a somewhat ungenerous and unnecessarily excited spirit inspiring it. As I have but little space left to devote to this lengthy, irrelevant, and incoherent compilation of literary rubbish, which his narrow reading upon the subject has led him to drag into the light of day from the oblivion into which much of it has long since been consigned by the scholarship and research of the past half century, I can but allude to a few of the most absurd of his absurdities, and leave his dogmatic denunciations to be disposed of by your intelligent readers, who will not readily swallow sophistry, even if uttered in fine phrase.

I am sorry all that find of information which F. T. has been accumulating in support of license had not been hunted up sooner, as I am curious to see something in that line, even based upon good common sense, for all facts and experience condemn the system.

If all that Dr. Van Dyke, Eli Smith, Gavozzi, etc., say about the non-existence of unfermented wine in Eastern countries in modern times was true, (as it is not) it would prove less than nothing as to whether or not such wine was common there in Bible times, and the Bible itself fully settles this question, and is corroborated overwhelmingly by contemporary classic literature. Dr. Crosby's utterances, coming as they do from a man anxious to sustain or justify his own use of alcoholic poison in form of wine, and much of it never guilty of the grape, have been thoroughly scattered to the winds again and again by more able and disinterested scholars, the proof of which I have now before me, but space forbids reproductions from them now.

There is no fact better known than that all conforming Jews do and always did use unfermented wine at their sacred feasts. On this subject Dr. G. W. Sampson addressed a letter to Hon. Judge Joachimson, a leading Rabbi of New York, and received the following reply:—

336 East 69th Street, Feb. 15, 1881.

Rev. and Dear Sir,—

In answer to your favor of yesterday's date, I repeat that the great majority of conforming Jews in this city use wine made from raisins at the

Passover Feast. Of course the raisins are fresh; such raisin wine is used in all conforming synagogues for the sanctification of Shabbat, and holy days, i. e. for Kiddish, and also for services at circumcisions and weddings.

I am yours, most truly,

P. J. JOACIMSON.

I have plenty such testimony from other Rabbis, confirming this.

As there were plenty of divines to uphold slavery as being sustained by the Bible, so there are to defend this most absurd idea.

The Editor of the New York Herald knew exactly where he would get the information he desired, and sent his reporter there and got it. It is worthless, however, as all good scholars who have taken the trouble to investigate the subject down to bottom facts, arrive at the conclusion that the Bible nowhere sanctions the use of alcoholic wine as a beverage.

When a controversialist is driven to the expedient of denouncing the class of authorities I have given in support of my position in this controversy, he must feel pretty uncomfortable; to say that such men as Aristotle, Pliny, Athenaus, etc., are fanciful and of no weight, is simply to discount ordinary intelligence.

Dr. Norman Hurr, says he has personally examined five thousand volumes, ancient and modern, in relation to this subject, and his views are published in full in a work entitled "Wines Scriptural and Ecclesiastical," in which he says as to the position of the Episcopal Bench on this subject, after showing that some four to five thousand churches in Great Britain had discarded alcoholic wine altogether from the communion table.

"One or two of our most devoted prelates have somewhat hastily and evidently with an utter unacquaintance with the facts, pronounced against unfermented wine at the Eucharist, but if they follow my example by studying the evidence now before the church for twelve months before they again lift up their voice in public, they will be the first to acknowledge their hastiness. Two Bishops, and there are no better scholars in our communion, have authorized the use of unfermented wine at the Lord's Table, and I know of other members of the Episcopal bench who have communicated in this wine, and have made no sign." So we see that even in this conservative body the true teachings of Scripture on this subject are being better understood, and there are men in high places who will have to bear at the hands of F. T. the epithet of "fanatic" as well as us small fry.

I am sorry you are not disposed to allow us to fight out this battle to the end, as your correspondents' dogmatism has been exposed in the past, I am prepared to prove their fallacy in the future, on any phase of the subject he may choose to select, notwithstanding his peculiar and original mode of disputation, but want of space forbids further discussion at present, and I close with many thanks for past favors,

SILEX.

P. S.—There are several misprints in my last, and in one instance a full half sentence left out, but want of space now forbids correction.

OUR FISHERIES.

The following is a copy of a letter recently sent to the Government by Mr. J. A. Mackasey, a gentleman resident in Halifax, who is well qualified to give an opinion as to the fisheries of Canada, and whose views with respect to our fishing interests are acknowledged to be sound. The letter should be perused by every one in the Dominion who takes an interest in the welfare of the country:—

As I take a deep interest in all that tends to promote the welfare and prosperity of our fishermen and their world-famed fishing industry, you will therefore pardon me for taking the liberty of addressing you on a subject, which in the Maritime Provinces, is considered one of first importance, i. e. the abrogation of the "Washington Treaty," which entails a most serious financial disaster on the fishing interests of Canada—the lapsing of the treaty causing us to pay duty on our fishing exports entering the United States has paralyzed the industry; to such an extent, that in some lines it cannot now be prosecuted with profit.

The reading of the following clauses of the American customs tariff will show the rates of duty collectible since 1st July on Canadian fishery products entering ports or places in the United States:—

"Mackerel one cent a pound. Herring pickled or salted, one-half of one cent a pound. Salmon, pickled, one cent a pound; other fish pickled in barrels, one cent per pound.

Foreign caught fish, imported otherwise than barrels or half barrels, whether fresh, smoked, dried, salted or pickled, not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act, fifty cents per one hundred pounds.

Anchovies and sardines packed in oil, or otherwise in tin boxes, measuring not more than five inches long, four inches wide, and three and one-half inches deep, ten cents per whole box; in half boxes measuring not more than five inches long, four inches wide, and one and five-eighths deep, five cents each; in quarter boxes measuring not more than four inches and three quarters long, three and one-half inches wide, and one and a quarter deep, two and one half cents each; when imported in any other form, forty per cent. ad valorem.

Fish preserved in oil, except anchovies and sardines, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Salmon and all other fish prepared or preserved, and prepared meats of all kinds, not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Oils, codliver, crude or refined seal, whale and fish oils, not elsewhere specified, twenty-five per cent."

If the fishing products which were exported from the British Provinces into the United States free during last year paid duty, it would have amounted to \$400,000. And now that the treaty is expired, it is reasonable

to assume that a somewhat similar sum will be collected in duties from our fish exports to that country during the current year. But the amount of the duties which will be collected on our fish entering the United States will fall far short in measuring the great loss which must for this year at least be sustained by the hardy toilers of the sea—in their receiving a reduced price on all kinds of fishery produce.

It is not only on that portion of their fishery catch which will enter the United States seeking a market that the reduction in price will be made, but on their whole catch. The merchants and jobbers argue that the prices which are obtainable in New York, Chicago, Boston and Gloucester markets rule the prices here, and now that the "Treaty of Washington" is lapsed, bringing with it its attendant tariff of customs barriers, they, to save themselves from loss in that connection, make a reduction on all specialities of fishery produce which they may require to purchase to meet the requirements of their trade, equalling the rate of the duty charged in the customs tariff of the United States.

In this way the exporters of fishery products all over Canada are at present reaping a rich harvest, in that they will have during this year more than one half of a million of dollars added to their customary profits—at the expense of the fishermen—and those who are directly interested in the prosecution of the industry. This argo increase in the profits of the exporters, however, will not be realized on that portion of their purchases which may be shipped to the United States, but on that which is exported to Great Britain and to Brazil; to the British and foreign West Indies, and to the Mediterranean ports, as in those markets the trade relations existing as respects their customs tariffs have not changed.

The fishermen of the Maritime Provinces were never in such an anomalous position as respects their earning a livelihood for themselves and families as they are at the present time. The prices of fish in the markets of the world are very much reduced from those of last year. Where the fishermen received four dollars and fifty cents (\$4.50) per quintal for codfish from the merchants in Nova Scotia last year, they can only realize, on an average, half of that price so far this year and in about the same proportion for all other kinds of fishery produce. You can conceive therefore that the financial position of the fishermen is not an enviable one. And there can be no doubt that that state of affairs has been greatly intensified by the non renewal of the treaty, a matter over which the fishing classes had no control.

The last steamer leaving Halifax for Boston, previous to the date of the termination of the treaty, was on Saturday, 27th June past. That steamer was due in Boston on the Monday following, two days earlier than the 1st July, and for the mackerel which were shipped on this boat, the fishermen received four dollars and twenty-five cents per barrel, and immediately on her sailing, mackerel which then arrived, the best price that could be realized for them was two dollars and twenty five cents per barrel, a reduction exactly equalling the two dollars charged for duty.

The following comparative statement will show the quantities of several of the principal staples of fishery produce taken by the fishermen of the Maritime Provinces, including those of Quebec for the year ended 30 June, 1884, besides showing the number of vessels and boats, and of men employed:—

PROVINCES	VESSELS AND BOATS.		No. of Men Employ'd.	KINDS OF FISH.					Pro-ducts Fish Oil. Gals.
	No. Vess'ls.	No. Boats.		Mack-erel. Bbls.	Herr-ing Bbls.	Codfish Cwt.	Hake and Haddock. Cwt.	Pol-lock. Cwt.	
Nova Scotia Proper	67	982	2240	129566	193120	645685	152010	61732	433934
Cape Breton	99	32	753	26172	57263	13809	39750	6011
New Brunswick	21	410	8676	7457	109905	5182	46221	16743	53957
Quebec	158	5744	9983	1584	66287	163165	681	138407
P. E. Island	47	1163	4020	16866	36217	19313	9613	13681
Grand Totals	1215	23759	50636	179445	462792	1018391	248311	78475	722290

An examination of the foregoing comparative statement will show the number of barrels of mackerel and herring, and the quintals of codfish, haddock, hake and pollock taken by the fishermen of four of the Provinces of Canada during the year ended 30th June, 1884. And as these are the principal specialities of fishery produce taken in the Provinces of which any very considerable quantity is exported to the United States liable to duty, I have therefore chosen them with a view of illustration and as being best suited in conveying to your mind some conception of the enormous loss which cannot now be avoided, and which must be borne by the fishermen of these Provinces, for this year at least, or until a new treaty is negotiated.

The following is a summary of the produce as shown in the foregoing comparative statement, estimated at the reduction which is now being made in prices in consideration of the American duties:—

SUMMARY.

Fishing Products	Rate Duty.	Total Amt. Loss
179,845 Bbls. Mackerel.....	\$2 00	\$358,690
462,792 " Herrings.....	1 00	462,792
1,018,394 Cwt. Codfish.....	56	570,300
248,311 " Hake and Haddock.....	56	139,054
78,475 " Pollock.....	56	44,946
722,290 Gals. Fish Oil, say.....	10	72,229

Estimated loss..... \$1,648,011

The foregoing summary will give but a faint idea of the enormous loss which will be made on this year's catch of fish. The value of the catch in

Nova Scotia to the fishermen this year—allowing it in quantity to equal that of last year—figured at present prices will barely exceed four millions of dollars, while last year it yielded over eight millions of dollars. This four millions of dollars which is expected will probably be realized on this year's fishery catch, if divided between owners and crews, as is the custom of settling up fishing trips in the Provinces—half of the value of the stock to the owners for vessels, boats, and outfits, and the remainder to the crews—the fishermen of Nova Scotia and of the Island of Cape Breton numbering thirty thousand (30,000) on the sea would have at the end of the season less than eighty (80) dollars to each.

From all these circumstances it can be readily understood, and it cannot but be admitted that our hardy toilers of the sea—the fishermen—are suffering under great disadvantages, and show the necessity in the public interest that something should be done by the Government as soon as possible to ameliorate their condition, and in assisting them in bridging their great losses which are now being made on account of the barriers and restrictions which are placed on the products of their industry entering the United States.

In this connection, and with a view of assisting the Government in devising a scheme for the remuneration of the fishing classes, I most respectfully offer for your consideration some ideas that have presented themselves to my mind of the source from which a remuneration fund can be obtained, and its equitable distribution among the fishermen, which were as follows.—

The Dominion Government received from the United States, through the hands of the Imperial Government some years ago, the sum of \$1,500,000, which was our share of the amount awarded by the "Halifax Fishing Commission" for compensation in allowing American fishermen the privilege (under the "Washington Treaty") of prosecuting the sea-coast fisheries of the British Provinces in common with our fishermen. This large sum the Government had in their possession for four years previous to their granting and distributing the fishing bounty, and if interest was figured upon it for that period of time, it would have increased nearly one million of dollars, compound interest, making a total fund of \$5,500,000.

It cannot but be cordially admitted that that sum with interest as a fund belongs to the fishermen, and to no other class in Canada. That point needs no discussion. The Government and the Parliament of the country, the highest authority in the land admitted, determined and declared that ownership on the floors of the "House of Commons" during the session of 1881 and 1882 when they voted without dissent \$150,000 a year, a portion of the interest, as a bounty for annual distribution among the fishermen. I would say therefore that the Cabinet would be eminently justified, and it would only be in accord with the verdict previously given in Parliament, in their now appropriating say about \$800,000, or such sum as would be considered commensurating Canadian fishermen.

An appropriation of such a sum judiciously distributed to the fishermen proportionate to their several losses would help them considerably. I am sure such a distribution, with the object in view of recouping those interested in prosecuting our fisheries, would have the approval of Parliament and the country. It could not well be otherwise, more particularly as it could not be said that it was made at the expense or taken from the pockets of the tax-payers.

In respect to the amount of the duties which are being collected, since 1st July last, from off our fishing products entering the United States, I believe if an official application is made for refunding it, Congress when it next meets, will return every dollar so collected. For the American Government to do otherwise, in view of our having continued to them for this season the use of our valuable fisheries, would be to say the least, unreasonable and unjust, and a reflection on the honor of the people of a great nation. The sum of the duties so collected, when refunded by the United States, will help in some measure to recoup the fund of the "Fishing Award" for the amount of the appropriation made for distribution to the fishermen.

Should the Government consider making such an appropriation for distribution to the fishermen, I would propose that it should be expended on the plan which is, I may say, the invariable and universal custom of settling up fishing trips and voyages in the Provinces, i. e., half of the value of the stock to owners for providing vessels, boats and outfits, and the remainder to the crews; and the proportion to which each vessel, boat and individual members of their crews will be entitled, can be determined from this year (1885) bounty applications, which will be in possession of the fishery branch of your department later on in the season. These applications will show the quantities and specialties of sea fish taken during the season in the Provinces for each vessel and boat respectively, besides giving the names of the owners, and those of their crews. It will not therefore be a difficult task in arriving at and determining the value of their several claims. The papers of application for bounty will assist the department in that particular very considerably, showing as they do, the catches for vessels and boats respectively. The total value of the catch so shown will serve as a base for calculation, from which can be figured the relative proportion due to each. The following will speak for itself:—

If the value of the whole catch amounting to a certain sum, earn a certain sum (the appropriation) what share should the value of the stock of a certain vessel or boat receive? and so on for the remaining vessels and boats.

In the connection of settling up fishing trips between owners and their crews, I omitted mentioning that those of the fishermen who are on wages, are not entitled to a share. The share which they would have drawn if otherwise shipped, the owner or owners receive it in lieu of their having paid wages. I would say therefore that in the form for bounty application, which is possible, will soon be issued, I would suggest in having them printed, that the department direct that an extra column be added, under the head of "Whether on Shares or Wages." If for no other purpose, it would serve in giving additional statistical information.

In conclusion I may say, incidentally, that the fishing vessel owners, and the fishermen generally, are of opinion that the Government are to blame, and are wholly responsible for the non-renewal of the treaty—a state of affairs—which causes them to lose on this year's catch of fish, hundreds of thousands of dollars. And from the meagre information vouchsafed so far to the public on the subject, it is difficult to have them think otherwise.

Great Britain and Canada were officially notified by the American Government in 1883 in effect that the "Washington Treaty" would terminate on the 1st July, 1885. This surely was a timely and sufficient notice, and it cannot be said therefore that we were taken by surprise. Two years notice to an ordinary business man would certainly be considered ample and sufficient to have allowed him to negotiate a renewal of the treaty, or in its absence, one infinitely better, giving broader commercial relations between both countries.

I have been informed from a reliable source that the Washington authorities when issuing the notice had no intention whatever of abrogating the treaty obligations subsisting, with a view of embarrassing the fish trade of Canada. Their principal reason for doing so was their dissatisfaction with the ruling of the "Halifax Fishing Commission," which compelled them to pay to the Imperial Government five and one-half million dollars for the privilege of their people participating in the sea coast fisheries of the British Provinces. That sum, for the privilege of fishing in our waters, in addition to admitting our fishery products to their markets free of duty, they considered to be unreasonably excessive, and so as to be relieved from having any further to continue the money obligation, and to allow of negotiations being opened up for an entirely new treaty was the reason which prompted them to give the notice.

Trusting that this subject of giving remuneration to the fishermen will have the earliest and most serious consideration of yourself and colleagues in the Government.

I have the honor to be Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. MACKASEY.

THE CANADIAN CLUB AT NEW YORK.

It is now six months since William I. Ellison undertook to bring together Canadians in and about New York, and to encourage a greater degree of intimacy among them. The enterprise met with immediate approbation at the hands of such Canadians as Mr. Ellison was able to reach, and steps were at once taken, which resulted in the organization of the Canadian Club. Mr. Erastus Wiman, who represents the apex monument of Canadian success in New York, became greatly interested in the matter, and gave it his hearty assistance, which did much tending to insure the success the Club has attained. Mr. Wiman was the unanimous choice for the presidency of the Club, which position he accepted and now occupies. The other officers are as follows:—Vice-Presidents, Sir Roderick W. Cameron and Hon. L. S. Huntington; Treasurer, William B. Ellison; Secretary, William Allaire Shortt; Executive Committee, Erastus Wiman, Hon. L. S. Huntington, William B. Ellison, William Allaire Shortt, Thomas W. Griffith, Dr. G. C. Brown, Dr. S. R. Ellison, and Hugh M. Morrow; and the Membership Committee, Dr. R. B. Cummings, Ontario; G. M. Fairchild, Quebec; Henry R. Smith, New Brunswick; Arnold J. Gates, Nova Scotia, and M. W. Meagher, Manitoba. The constitution of the Club provides for two classes of members, viz: Resident and Non-resident. The fees are very low, and no one is restrained from the privileges of the Club on the question of the cost, the entrance fee for both classes being \$5.00, and the annual dues for Resident members \$10.00, and Non-resident members \$5.00. The Club has been fortunate in securing very pleasant quarters, at No. 3 North Washington Square, facing the Park, having large rooms admirably suited to the purpose, in an excellent neighborhood and a central position, within easy reach of the elevated and surface railroads. The rooms have been well furnished, and supply a long felt want in New York, namely, a place where the many Canadians in and about the city can meet each other and be surrounded with associations, to some degree at least Canadian. The Club now offers among its attractions a good restaurant, billiard room, reading room, card room and a very handsome large reception room. Many of the Canadian newspapers are on file, and more are wanted, in consequence of which, the Club offers to publishers the privileges of Non-resident membership in exchange for their publications. Facilities are offered for correspondence, and members may have their mail sent to the rooms where it will be looked after until called for. There is in attendance a competent man who will give all information relative to Canadians in New York, railroad rates and times, theatres, places of interest, hotels, cabs, etc. Two hundred members have already been elected, and many applications are pending; among the Non-resident members are noticeable Sir Jno. A. Macdonald, Hon. Edward Blake, Sir Alexander Campbell, Hon. Joseph A. Chapleau, Sir Adolph P. Caron, Hon. Donald A. Smith, Hon. A. S. Hardy, Hon. Geo. W. Ross, Louis Senecal, Goldwin Smith, Sir William P. Howland, James Bealy, M. P., J. Herbert Mason, J. S. Briorley, John Wilkinson, Frank E. Hodgins, T. G. Mason, C. W. Taylor, James V. Wright, J. W. Gregory, William Carey, H. P. Moore, R. A. Porteous, John R. Shaw, Wm. H. Pittard, David B. Dewar, W. H. Howland, Col. C. S. Gzowski, J. Ross Robertson, John Martin, R. M. Jaffroy, James W. Digby, James P. Murray, Geo. Watt, Hugh Scott, Thomas W. Dyas, Andrew Pattullo, Geo. R. Pattullo, James Hay, Jr., Edgar C. Baker, W. H. Hender and C. F. Fraser.

There will be a great rage in London this winter for buttons for ladies' costumes. Big before, they will now be immense. Some of them will be very costly. Ladies will also patronize walking sticks again—also costly of course. Both buttons and walking sticks will hail from Japan.

ANSWER TO M. D.

To the Editor of the Critic:—

Sir,—I can make no difference as to the identity of Tit-Tat, or whether he has the manner of a grandfather or grandmother, or the virility of a progenitor. Answer his arguments. Now, Chestnut, be pleasant while we have the gloves on. You forgot to give your reasons for stating it untrue that there was a "clique" among the "Medical Board." You forgot to state that twenty-five students spent entire sessions without seeing such operations as those for calculus ovaristomy, amputations, and scores of others soon in all large Hospitals. You can have 100 beds and still not "see disease" in many forms, and "400 bedstead's legs" and no operations. Those twenty-five students are better off this winter in attending Hospitals containing often from a 1,000 to 1,500 beds, and receiving instruction from some of the cleverest men on this continent.

The talent of the Halifax Medical College was good so far as it went, but it did not go far enough. The University of Pennsylvania sends to McGill for a talented man,—scours a continent, in fact, for her professors. Our petite College found them all on a few streets in Halifax. If the Halifax School had such facilities as claimed by M. D., why did he not graduate there; if not good enough for him, why for others? I never said graduates of the Halifax Medical College were "quacks," but I do say the best man they could turn out, would have been a much better man had he had the greater opportunities at a larger institution. This is evident, as the majority felt it necessary to again graduate, or take another course at other Colleges. Inferior as it was, it would not have collapsed so soon, if its Professors had not undertaken to bulldoze the "Board of Charities." It was not a successful "boycott," was it, Chestnuts? "Tit-Tat's" "talent" may be "peculiar,"

But for ways that are dark,
And tricks that are vain,
Give me the heathen M. D.

TIT-TAT.

COMMERCIAL.

FISH.—Since our last issue nothing encouraging in the fish business has taken place. Fish of all kinds come to market very sparingly, and now that the season is far advanced we expect large arrivals from the coast. Those who could hold through the season have done so, expecting better prices later, but our readers will recollect that all through the season we advised them that they must not look for higher prices at the close of the fishing season, as there was nothing to warrant such expectations. Mackerel have been sold lower in the Nova Scotian markets since our last issue, and the outlook is anything but good for mackerel, except large fat fish, of which there are very few, if any, to come forward. The recent gale will have the effect of breaking up the schools of mackerel, and it now looks very doubtful if any more will be taken this season. Boston advices up to 30th ult., report mackerel now quite dull, and the market is weaker. Sales from pickle, at from \$6.00 to \$6.50, also a sale of one trip at \$6.50, one at \$6.00, and one at \$5.75 without barrel. The receipts of all varieties during the past week have been liberal and fully sufficient for the demand. Trade continues quiet. Codfish are in liberal receipt. Large Dry Bank selling at \$2.87 to \$3.00; Pickled Bank, \$2.75 to \$3.00; Hake \$2.00; Haddock have been sold during the week from \$1.50 to \$2.25; Large Shore Cod, \$3.50. One cargo of 2,750 qtls. French cod arrived this week, but no sales of them as yet. Labrador herring remain about \$4.50. A cargo of 880 barrels arrived this day. Large fat Cape Breton herring, July caught, sell slowly at \$4.75 to \$5.00.

Gloucester advices to 30th ult. report the market quiet. Last sale of mackerel from pickle, with bbl., \$6.75.

Arrived at Gloucester the past 24 hours:—67 cargoes—420,000 lbs. cod, 58,000 lbs. hake, 334,000 lbs. pollock, 2,200 lbs. halibut, 3,076 bbls. mackerel.

Trade is very moderate, and prices without much change.

Early caught George's cod \$3.25; late \$3.75; medium \$3.00; Bank \$3.00; medium \$2.62; shore \$3.25; hake \$2.00; haddock \$2.00; shore herring \$3.00 per bbl.; mackerel, inspected 3's, \$5.00; 2's, \$6.50; extra 3's, \$9.00; No. 1, \$17.00. Cargo sales from pickle, with bbl., \$6.50 to \$7.00.

The mackerel fleet have landed the last week at all ports 14,281 bbls. sea packed, of which 8,106 bbls. were landed at this port. One year ago this week, the fleet landed only 6,578 bbls.

Our own fish market shows no signs of an improvement, but we think the reverse. The prices now prevailing in the U. S. markets, after deducting duty and expenses, will leave next to nothing for shippers; and late advices from the West India markets do not give any brighter prospects. Shippers continue to force their fish on these markets, and it is impossible there can be any prices got that will pay. We feel that in shipping at present to Cuba they are shipping with the certainty of a loss. It cannot be any other way than this with prices now prevailing there, and which have prevailed there for some time. It is almost impossible to give quotations for fish in this market. Prices are about as follows, but to make sales it is very difficult. We quote:—Codfish shore tolqual \$2.50 to \$2.60; haddock \$1.90 to \$2.00; shore fat July herring \$2.75; late caught split herring \$2.30 to \$2.50; No. 3 large mackerel \$3.50 to \$3.75; No. 3, \$2.75 to \$2.90; Bank codfish \$1.95 to \$2.00.

Four Arctic whalers have arrived at San Francisco, with 2,700 barrels oil and 55,000 pounds of whale bone.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGAR.	
Cut Leaf	8 to 8 1/2
Granulated	7 to 7 1/2
Circle A	6 1/2 to 6 3/4
Extra "	7 1/2 to 8
Yellow C	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
Yellow	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
TEA.	
Congou, Common	15 to 16
" Fair	18 to 20
" Good	23 to 27
" Choice	29 to 31
" Extra Choice	31 to 34
OLONG—Choice	35 to 38
MOLASSES.	
Cienfuegos	27 to 29
Trinidad	28 to 30
Porto Rico	30 to 31
Barbadoes	30 to 31
Demerara	30 to 35
Diamond No.	43
SOAPS.	
Ivory bar, 1 lb., 1 lb and 3 lb.	0 3/4
Erasive	0
Domino	0
Surprise	5 1/2
Tiger	5 1/2
Extra Pale, 1 or 3 lb.	5
Yellow Rose	5
"Linen Towel" for 30 bars, and 30 towels	0.00
Half Breed	4
Canada	4
Imperial	4
No 1 Family	4
Hermine	3 1/2
Brant	3
Congress	3
Brown	2
Toilet 15 to 60c. per doz.	
CANDLES, 6s and 8s.	11 1/2
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread	2.60 to 2.90
Hotton and Thin Family	6 1/2 to 7 1/4
Soda	6 to 7
do. in lb. boxes, 50 to case	7
Fancy	8 to 15
CONFECTIONERY.	
Assorted in 30 lb Pails	12
Royal Mixture	11 to 20
Lounges	12 to 15
1 cent goods, 144 in a box	85 to 110
Toys per hundred	65 to 75
BROOMS.	
Starch, Blue and White	1.60 to 3.25
" Lilly White	9
Prepared Corn	0
BUTTER.	
Canadian, new	16 to 18
N. S.	15 to 18
CHEESE	9 to 10
Tobacco—Black	18 to 20
" Bright	39 to 46
Blacking, per gross	42 to 58
Blacklead	3.00 to 4.00
Pearl Blue	2.00 to 10.00
"	2.50 to 3.00

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL.	
Extra	none
No. 1	none
No. 2 large	0.00
No. 2	3.75
No. 3 large	3.50 to 3.75
No. 3	2.75 to 2.80
Small	1.00
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore, July, No sales ..	2.75 to 3.00
August and Sept	2.25 to 2.50
No. 1 Round Shore	1.75 to 2.00
No. 1, Labrador	3.00
ALBACORE.	
No. 1, Labrador	2.50 to 2.75
CONPISH.	
Hard Shore tolqual	2.50 to 2.60
Blank	1.00 to 2.00
Bay	none
SALMON, No 1	8.50
No 2	7.50 to 8.00
No 3	6.50 to 7.00
For city inspection. Shore inspection will not bring so much.	
HADDOCK	1.90 to 2.00
HERRING	1.75
CUSK	none
POLLOCK	none
FISH OILS.	
Cod A35 to .37
Dog A25 to .29
Pale Seal	none
HAKE SOUND.	45 to 50c per lb.

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

APPLES, Gravensteins per bbl.	2.10 to 2.60
" " No. 1	1.75 to 2.50
" " No. 2	1.30 to 1.80
Crab Apples, per bus.	none
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica	0.00 to 7.00
Pine Apples	none
Lemons, per box	5.75 to 6.00
Cocoanuts, per 100	4.50 to 5.50
Onions, (barrels) per lb.	2c to 2 1/2c
Grapes, Almeria, kegs	5.50 to 6.00
Foxberries, per bbl.	3.50 to 3.65

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	5.25 to 6.00
" mediums	4.75 to 5.25
Superior Extra	4.50 to 4.85
Lower grades	3.50 to 4.40
Oatmeal	4.00 to 5.00
Corn Meal—Halifax ground	3.10 to 3.25
" —Imported	3.60 to 3.10
Bran per ton—Wheat	26.00 to 28.00
" —Corn	18.00 to 20.00
Shorts	22.00 to 24.00
Middlings	25.00 to 28.00
Cracked Corn	31.50 to 33.00
" Oats	30.00
" Barley	34.00
Pea Meal per bushel	3.75
Feed Flour	3.25 to 3.50
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs	43 to 48
Barley " of 48 "	70 to 80
Peas " of 60 "	1.10
Corn " of 66 "	80 to 85
Hay per ton	12.00 to 14.00
Straw	5.00 to 9.00

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	13.00 to 13.50
" American, clear	15.00 to 15.50
" P. E. I. Mess	13.50 to 14.00
" P. E. I. Thin Mess	13.00 to 13.50
" Prime Mess	11.50 to 12.00
Lard, Tubs and Pails	11 to 12
" Cases	12 to 13 1/2
Hams, P. E. I.	13 to 13 1/2
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	

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

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

No. 1 Wool Skins each	none
Season lot	none
Salted and dry	20 to 40
Short Pelts	20
Wool—clean washed, per pound ..	20
" unwashed	15
Green Hides—Ox, inspected, No 1 ..	7 1/2
" Cow	6 1/2
Salted Hides—Ox in Lots, No 1 ..	7 1/2
" Cow	6 1/2
Calif Skin	8 to 10
" Deacons, each	30 to 35
Lambskins	25 to 50

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

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m.	23.00 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.	9.60 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do.	8.00 to 9.00
" Small-do do	6.75 to 7.00
Hemlock, merchantable	7.05
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine	3.60 to 3.60
" No 2, do do	1.00 to 1.25
" spruce, No 1	1.10 to 1.30
Laths, per m	1.20
Hard wood, per cord	4.00 to 4.20
Soft wood	2.25 to 2.55

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

POULTRY.

Fowls, per pair	40 to 55
Turkeys, per pound	14 to 15
Geese, each	50 to 55
Ducks, per pair	60 to 70

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK.

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

Those quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

THE AMERICAN WIDOW.

(Continued.)

"Angry with you, Mrs. Van Steen? No, indeed; why should I be angry with you?"

"You looked angry when you saw Captain Gore here. You thought my headache was all a sham, didn't you?"

"I assure you—" began the colonel.

"Well," interrupted Mrs. Van Steen, coolly, "you would have been quite right if you had thought so. It was all a sham. I thought I would make an experiment. I wanted to find out whether you would be good-natured enough to go to Ascot with Aaron. I know you don't like being seen about with Aaron; he isn't what you call a gentleman. No, don't protest; I understand it all. Perhaps if I were to talk long enough I could convince you that you are mistaken in some of your impressions; but then, again, perhaps it wouldn't be worth while. I have carried out my experiment, and I am satisfied. I asked Captain Gore if he would take Aaron down to Ascot, and he said 'No' right out; but I suppose there is a difference between you and Captain Gore. Whatever Aaron may be, you are what I call a gentleman, Colonel Randolph—I won't say as much for all the Englishmen whom I have met—and you are a good friend. Some day I hope you will have a good wife, and then you will have to write and tell me all about her, and maybe I'll come and see you if I am in London again. I'm getting near the end of this visit now. It has been a very pleasant one, thanks, chiefly, to you."

"Mrs. Van Steen—" The colonel's eloquence failed him a little. He was sitting opposite to his fair hostess, and at this point he drew his chair a little closer to hers, and somehow gained possession of her hand.

The effect of this movement was by no means what her previous words might have led him to anticipate. She drew back her hand, jumped up, and moved away a few paces, exclaiming indignantly, "Colonel Randolph!" And before anything more could be said the door opened, and in walked the inevitable Aaron.

The colonel's chance was evidently lost for that evening, and it only remained for him to effect his retreat, which he did presently, in some embarrassment. But at the earliest permissible hour the next morning he was in Dover Street once more, resolved this time that he would have half an hour alone with Mrs. Van Steen, even should it prove necessary, in order to secure privacy, that Mr. Muggerridge should be requested in so many words to leave the room.

As he turned in at the familiar doorway he was almost knocked down by Captain Gore, who dashed out head first, his hat brushed the wrong way, and his whole appearance that of a man who has sustained some severe nervous shock.

"Bless me, Gore," cried the colonel, "what the deuce is the matter with you?"

The young man stared at his questioner rather wildly. "Oh, it's you, is it?" said he. "Your turn now. Oh, d—n the whole business!" And with that he hailed a passing hansom, plunged into it, and was lost to sight.

The colonel walked up-stairs, smiling to himself. He could not reasonably be expected to feel much pity for his evidently rejected rival. Mrs. Van Steen was not in the drawing-room when he entered; but Mr. Aaron P. Muggerridge, who was sitting in an arm-chair trimming his nails with a penknife, rose and welcomed the new-comer.

"Take a seat, Colonel Randolph; glad to see you, sir. I was wishing for an opportunity of saying a few words to you about a matter—"

"Some other time, my dear Muggerridge—any other time, in fact. The truth is that I wish rather particularly to say a few words to Mrs. Van Steen just now."

Aaron shook his head, continuing to pare his nails carefully. "My sister doesn't feel like receiving visitors this morning, Colonel Randolph. Your friend Captain Gore has just left us, after making quite an unpleasant scene. There has been a little misconception."

"Yes, yes; I think I can understand," interrupted the colonel; "but need that prevent her seeing me? I don't wish, of course, to force myself upon her; but would you mind just letting her know that I am here?"

"Why, yes," answered Mr. Muggerridge, deliberately; "I am afraid I must decline to let her know. I feel very badly about speaking so to you after all your kindness to us, but there are occasions upon which a man finds it his duty to speak plainly to his best friends; and it seems to come within my duty to tell you this morning, colonel, that you have been fooling around here entirely too much of late."

The colonel grew rather rigid about the back; he did not much relish the expression. But he swallowed down his disgust. "Let us by all means speak plainly," he returned. "No doubt it will simplify matters if I tell you that I have come here now to ask your sister to honor me and make me happy by becoming my wife."

True to his general rule of conduct Mr. Muggerridge exhibited no astonishment. He went on with his occupation, merely remarking, in his drawing, conversational voice, "I am sorry to hear it, colonel. We are flattered by your kind offer, but we can't accept it. We shall have to get you to excuse us."

"May I ask," inquired the colonel, rather hoarsely, "whether you say this upon your own authority?"

"Well," answered Aaron, who had now finished with his left hand, and was examining it critically at arm's length, "we will put it at that. I conclude I am justified in speaking upon my own authority in the absence of my partner and brother-in-law, Mr. Van Steen."

"Good gracious!" the colonel ejaculated, "is it Mrs. Van Steen's husband that you mean? isn't the man dead?"

Aaron drew a telegram from his pocket, and unfolded it slowly. "He was not dead at 8.20 A. M. to-day, anyway," he observed. "He advises me by cable that he sails from New York at noon per Cunard steamer *Scythia*. You'll allow that's pretty good presumptive evidence of a man's existence."

The colonel never knew how he got out of the house. There is every reason to hope that the habit of self-control was strong enough in him to enable him to withdraw without uttering any of the uncomplimentary phrases which rose to his lips. For some days he was very angry indeed, and was inclined to believe, as Captain Gore did, that he had been shamefully deceived and befooled by an unscrupulous little flirt; but time and reflection modified the harshness of his first view of the case; and he soon acquitted Mrs. Van Steen of intentional duplicity. She might, to be sure, have told him that she had a husband alive; but she was not bound to answer a question that had not been put to her; and how was she to know that foolish Mrs. Digby had taken it for granted that she was a widow, and had proclaimed her as such to all and sundry whom it might concern?

Captain Gore made a prodigious outcry over his disappointment; but the colonel, who perhaps suffered more deeply, was wiser, and held his peace. He is too sensible a person to break his heart over the inevitable. Moreover, he has lived long enough to have learned that, as there is little happiness in this world without alloy, so there are few disappointments but have their accompanying consolations, if a man will but look for them.

THE END

HIS HAIR WAS RED.

I.

ABOUT a score of us—men, women, and children—were eating our breakfast at Toogood's place down in Suffolk, one September morning, when Toogood, who had been reading his letters, looked up, rubbing his bald head and frowning, as he does in moments of distress, and called out across the table to his wife, "I say, mother, Percival's coming to-morrow."

"Percival? Percival?" repeated Mrs. Toogood, vaguely. "Oh, do you mean the man with the red hair? I am so sorry!"

The Toogoods are such extremely hospitable people that it is hardly possible to conceive such a thing as that either of them should feel sorry at the prospect of receiving an additional guest in their capacious house, and Florry Neville only made herself the spokeswoman of the entire company by asking, in a tone of astonishment, "Why? Because he has red hair?"

"Well, yes; partly because of that," answered Mrs. Toogood, with a sigh.

"Now mind, children," said Toogood, in a loud voice, "not a word about red hair so long as Mr. Percival is here."

I don't know how many children Toogood has—I have never attempted to count them—but I do know that, if there was anything which I particularly wished to prevent them from alluding to, the very last course that I should adopt would be to tell them of it.

"The first child," continued Toogood, resolutely, "who mentions the subject of red hair during Mr. Percival's visit will be whopped, or confined to the nursery, or made to learn the first six propositions of Euclid by heart, according to age and sex. So now you know."

"And how about adults?" Miss Neville inquired. "What is to be done to them if they hurt your carrotty friend's feelings?"

"Oh, he'll look after the adults," answered Toogood, rather gloomily; "I believe he half killed a man at Oxford, years ago, for calling him Carrots. I don't know what he'd do in the case of a lady, I'm sure; but I wouldn't try chaffing him, Miss Neville; if I were you—I wouldn't really!"

Now that, again, is not the sort of thing that I should have said with a view to making sure of Florry's behaving herself; but dear old Toogood is always saying things that he ought not to say.

"Percival isn't a bad fellow," he continued, pensively, "so long as you don't rub him the wrong way; only, unfortunately, it takes very little to rub him the wrong way: and when he gets into one of his tempers—well, it's uncommonly disagreeable for everybody."

After that I suppose we all felt an increased curiosity to behold the man with the red hair; and I can answer for one of us who was not without hope that he might be attacked by some extraordinary fit of fury before he went away. I must confess that I take a great delight in seeing things broken (of course I don't mean my own things); and sincerely as I should have deplored the annihilation of Mrs. Toogood's best dessert service, still, if such a calamity was bound to take place, I should certainly have wished to be there to look on at it. I imagined the redoubtable Percival as a brawny giant with a flaming name and beard, and after breakfast I found in one of the children's picture-books a representation of an ogre which seemed so exactly like what he ought to be that I pointed it out to Florry Neville, who was so kind as to say that she would take an early opportunity of showing it to him and telling him that I had supposed it to be his portrait.

However, when he did come, he turned out like so many things that one has looked forward to, to be a disappointment—at all events so far as appearances went. He was not in the least like the ogre in the picture book, nor like any ogre at all, but was a tall and well-made fellow of six or seven and twenty, whom nine people out of ten would have pronounced decidedly good-looking. Certainly his hair was red; but it was cut so short that its color hardly attracted attention, and he wore neither beard nor mustache. It was just before dinner that we had our first view of him, and I scrutinized him then and throughout the evening rather narrowly without discovering anything about him different from the rest of the world, except

that his eyes were a little restless, and that he spoke with a certain hurried excitability when he was interested in his subject. If he had been a horse you would have said that he was a high-couraged animal, nothing more. At dessert the children stared at him with round eyes, and I could see that my feeling of disappointment was shared by them; but they made no dreadful remarks, nor was the harmony of the evening in any way disturbed. As for his manners, nothing could have been more pleasant. His voice was rather loud, but not disagreeable; he talked a good deal—chiefly about sport—and was very cheery and unaffected and ready to make friends with everybody.

After dinner, Florry Neville took him away into a corner and began to flirt with him outrageously; but that I had known beforehand that she would do. I may mention that Florry's my cousin, and that I have been acquainted with her little ways for many years. Rufus appeared to be much taken with her. I don't know whether she chaffed him or not, but, if she did, her chaff must have been of a very mild order, for no one could have looked more complacent than he did when the ladies went up-stairs and we adjourned to the smoking room.

The next day he came out shooting with us, and shot uncommonly well; and in the evening we played pool, and, although he was fluked twice and sold once, he did not break the lamps. After he had been three days in the house he had made himself quite a popular person, having spoken no uncivil word to anybody, nor, offended against a single law of good breeding unless it were in his attentions to Florry, which were perhaps just a shade too conspicuous, and which seemed to cause Mrs. Toogood some anxiety. But on the fourth day something happened which was quite certain to happen sooner or later. Florry grew tired of her red-haired admirer and took up with a more recent arrival. As soon as dinner was over I saw Percival make for the sofa upon which she was sitting with his supplanter; I saw her look up at him over her fan with that air of innocent surprise and inquiry which she knows so well how to assume when it suits her purpose; and then, after saying a few words to her, he suddenly whisked round upon his heels and came striding towards the fireplace with a scowl upon his face which boded no good to the Dresden shepherdess on the mantelpiece. Evidently the desire to break something was strong upon him; but he spared the china. All he did was to snatch up the poker and begin hammering at the coals with a violence which sent some red-hot cinders flying out on to the hearthrug. This was certainly a breach of good manners; and when I mildly asked him whether anything was the matter, he inquired savagely what the devil I meant by that—which was worse. However he begged my pardon presently, and I said it was of no consequence.

On the following morning we went out after the partridges again, and I don't think I ever, in all my days, saw a man shoot so wildly as Percival did. He had started in a bad temper, and the worse he shot the more angry he became. Everybody who spoke to him got sworn at for his pains, and he ended by pulling up in the middle of a turnip-field, pitching his gun half a dozen yards away, and marching off, with his hands in his pockets, growling and muttering to himself.

"Dear me!" said Toogood, rubbing his head, as he gazed after his retreating guest, "how ridiculous it is, to be sure! Fancy a man of his age behaving like a spoiled child in that way!"

"Ah," said Moreton, "I told you how it would be. Now you'll see. He'll go back to the house and kill the first person he meets."

"I suppose I ought to go after him," sighed Toogood, ruefully.

But I said I would go; and my offer was accepted with alacrity.

"Do, like a good fellow, Oliver," answered Toogood; "I believe you can quiet him down better than anybody."

The truth is that our irascible friend had taken rather a fancy to me. Far be it from me to suggest that my own personal attractions were not amply sufficient to account for this; still, I have observed that, when I happen to be staying in the same house with Florry Neville, men often do take a fancy to me. I don't know why they should imagine that because she is my cousin it is worth their while to worm themselves into my good graces; but the fact remains that they do.

I overtook Percival in the adjoining field, where he had stopped short and waited for me, after having been shouted at three or four times.

"Well," he said, looking anything but amiable, "what's the row? What do you want?"

"I have brought you your gun," said I; "you may want it again, perhaps. I'm not quite up to the mark myself to-day, so I thought I might as well walk home with you."

This soft answer seemed to have the effect of turning away his wrath. He laughed, and clapped me rather heavily upon the shoulder, saying, "Upon my word, Oliver, you're an awfully good little chap!"

That is what one gets by being good-natured. I may be quite as sensitive about my diminutive stature as some other people are about their red hair; but because I don't fly into tantrums, a man thinks nothing of calling me "a good little chap;" whereas if I had said, for instance, "You aren't a bad sort of a red-headed duffer, Percival, after all," I suppose he would simply have torn me to pieces.

"The fact of the matter is," he went on, confidentially, "that I have a devil of a temper." He looked as if he expected me to express some surprise; so I said, "Have you, really?"

"Yes. I can control it pretty well generally; but every now and then it gets the upper hand of me. And it is irritating to go out for a morning's shooting and not to be able to touch a feather, isn't it?"

I said there was no doubt of that.

"Besides which, I have had other things to annoy me—annoy me most confoundedly," he went on, frowning, and clinching his fists in a manner which I afterwards found was habitual to him. "What do you think of Miss Novillo?" he asked, abruptly.

(To be Continued)



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MINING.

MOTHER AND GASH VEINS.—The question is frequently asked by inexperienced miners, how the main lode, true fissure, or mother vein is to be distinguished from the false or gash vein. Experience proves the dip of the false or gash vein to be on a different angle from that of the main lode towards which it generally extends, and not unfrequently has a direct connection with it. The false vein having been filled from above is found to have the gold nearest to or upon the under or foot wall; the main lode or mother vein is found to have the greater quantity of gold clinging to the upper or hanging wall. Professor F. J. Stanton of Wyoming, has clearly pointed this out in his essay on true and false veins.

The following extract respecting the mineral wealth of Nova Scotia is taken from the Mining and Engineering journal of New York. Our Province is evidently attracting attention abroad:—

"Nova Scotia has been treated with great partiality by nature, which has heaped upon it, with prodigal hand, the choicest treasures of her mysterious laboratory. Gold, the sorcerer that bewitches the world; coal, the main-spring of modern civilization; iron ore, manganese, gypsum, and many other useful minerals are placed in large abundance within easy reach of man, in a fertile country and wholesome climate. In their proximity to each other, and to magnificent harbors, nature has provided all the natural elements of national wealth and prosperity. The artificial elements, capital and energy, only have to be added to secure for this favored land an enviable position among the nations of the earth."

Mr. Edron,—It appears that some Nova Scotians now begin to realize that the New York and Boston miners are reaping the harvest which by right belonged to the people of your Province; but I am of the opinion that your mines would long have remained unprofitable had not American capital and American skill been employed in their development. I am fully aware that in the early days of gold-mining, many of your minded men invested their means in mining enterprises. Some few of these were fortunate and realized a handsome return, but the great majority, owing to the lack of experience, skill, and proper machinery, suffered loss, and have since held aloof from mining enterprises. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that American capitalists have come in and occupied the field. I have read with pleasure the copies of THE CRITIC forwarded to me from the office and will gladly become a subscriber to your paper.

Yours, D. K. L.

New York, Oct. 31, 1885.

Paint is now being manufactured in Morristown, Kings Co., N. S., from a mineral paint discovered in that vicinity.

A valuable find has recently been made in the Colonial Copper Mine, Dorchester, N. B. It consists of a vein of red marl, which, upon analysis, was found to contain gold averaging \$7.00 per ton, leaving as a residue a fertilizer worth in New York about \$10 per ton.

The London Mining Journal reports that the lime cartridge is coming into general use for the English collieries. It is a decidedly economical substitute for the dangerous shot firing.

Twenty-five years ago, the yearly output from the coal mines of the United States was but 14,000,000 tons. During the past year about 85,000,000 tons of coal were raised, being an increase of 600 per cent.

Mount Uniacke gold mining district is one of the most promising in the Province. The extent of the areas, the width of the leads, and the richness of the ore, are a certain guarantee that investors will find in these mines a good return for their money. The money expended in building roads and other preparatory work, has been economically laid out, and as the quartz continues to yield gold in paying quantities, mining in that district may be considered as fairly begun.

There is great difference of opinion among bankers throughout the United States upon the silver question but all agree that the Federal Government should not make any radical change in their policy respecting it, as by so doing they would undoubtedly create a panic, which in the natural course of events, would be followed by business disturbances, ruin and disaster.

The seam of coal which has been discovered at Crowfoot Crossing, 500 miles west of Winnipeg, has a thickness of 14 feet. The coal is said to be of superior quality and well adapted for steam purposes.

The output of anthracite coal in the United States is steadily decreasing, while that of bituminous coal is as steadily increasing. This is supposed to be caused by the combination of coal carriers and producers who have succeeded in almost shutting out from the market dealers in anthracite coal.

The annual copper yield of the world is about 200,000 tons; this at present exceeds the demand. This is probably due to the fact that the carrying trade of the world is now done in iron bottoms. Fifteen years ago, in the palmy days of wooden ships, a large amount of copper was required for bolts and sheeting, but the demand for these purposes has greatly fallen off. There are, however, many purposes to which copper may be applied, and its low price, namely, 12 cents per pound, will probably facilitate its general use.

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MINING.—Continued.

An amalgamation of the Joggins Collieries, Cumberland Co., is now proposed in order to facilitate the building of a railway from Maccan on the I. C. R. to the Bay of Fundy. The Dominion Government have guaranteed a subsidy of \$3,200 a mile to the company building the road, and the Provincial Government are expected to aid the enterprise. Nine miles of valuable coal seams already well developed, located in a most accessible locality, bounded on one side by the Bay of Fundy and tapped on the other by the I. C. R., and a railway connecting them together, must in the future prove one of the most productive and valuable properties in Canada.

The copper yield of the United States is equal to more than one-half that of the gold, and more than one-third that of the silver raised in the States.

The Canadian phosphate mines give employment to 338 men. Up to the present time the output for this year has reached 20,000 tons, all of which has been shipped to England, Scotland and Germany.

The excitement in Louisiana over the discovery of iron ore has greatly diminished. The want of coal for smelting purposes and limestone for flux have put a damper upon the hopes of those who had secured the monopoly of the iron deposits.

900,000 tons of iron ore were mined in the United States during the year 1860. The annual yield now exceeds 8,000,000 tons.

The asbestos mines in the Eastern townships, P. Q., have been in active operation during the past summer, the aggregate output being 1,400 tons. A large percentage of this was of first quality, and sold readily at \$80 per ton.

It is reported that petroleum has been found in a small creek about 100 miles from Victoria, British Columbia. It is said to burn well.

Russia has now in the Baker district 600 oil wells, all of which are in active operation.

The Grand Jury of the Antwerp Exhibition has awarded a silver medal to Mr. W. A. Allan of Ottawa, for his exhibit of Canadian apatite and mica.

James W. Marshall, the discoverer of gold in California, died on the 10th of August at his home in Kelsey. He was seventy-four years old and died a poverty-stricken and disappointed man.

The amount of gold actually in circulation in Great Britain is estimated to be \$500,000,000, but the coinage returns show that the amount of sovereigns and half sovereigns issued since 1816, when their coinage began, is 247,521,429. What, then, has become of the \$735,000,000 not in circulation?

A large vein of amethyst has been discovered in Siberia in a cut which was being made for a railroad.

Why has not someone made an effort to discover what is inside of our terrestrial sphere? It is of much more importance than to know about the North Pole; it is not half so difficult, and would not require half as much money as has been expended in that fruitless search. Some say that when the earth began to cool, gold, being one of the heaviest metals, sank gradually as it cooled, so that the centre of the earth is one mass of solid gold. Others contend that after a certain depth is reached a perpetual new motive power could be obtained. But nothing is known definitely. So far, the deepest bore hole in the world is at Schladebeck in Germany; it is 4560 feet deep. It was cut with diamond drills in three and a half years' time, at a cost of \$25,000. They found the temperature at that depth to be 180° F.

The Renfrow Consolidated Company's Mines, under the successful and economical management of Frederick W. Rue, are turning out a fine property. Economy and careful management are as requisite in gold-mining as they are in other branches of business.

140 tons of quartz were taken out from the East Rawdon mine during the month of October. When crushed it yielded a handsome brick weighing about 397 ounces, valued at about \$7,000. Mr. McNaughton has, like Mr. Baker of the Albion mine, struck it rich, and we congratulate him upon his continued good luck.

It is generally supposed that the only coal mines in the Island of Cape Breton are those in the County of Cape Breton. It is nevertheless a fact that in the County of Inverness coal mines of immense value lie yet unworked. At Broad Cove (forty-eight miles from the Strait of Canso) several seams crop up, from which the farmers living near take free coal whenever they want it, and find it of the very best quality for domestic use. The Chimney Corner coal from the same vicinity has been tried in Halifax, and found to be excellent.

A strange spectacle is presented in this age of enlightenment and advancement in the fact that the chief silver-producing nation of the world must telegraph each morning to a country that purchases instead of producing this metal, to learn the market value of silver.—Mining Review.

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NOVA SCOTIA BRANCH.

HALIFAX, 29th October, 1885. Having been appointed General Agent for the above in this Province, the undersigned is prepared to afford intending subscribers full information regarding the working of this Institution and the advantages offered its patrons, as compared with those of similar Agencies as heretofore conducted. GEORGE FRASER, Office, No 28 Bedford Row.

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Pugwash, N. S., Feb. 10, 1882. DEAR SIRS,—I take this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation your justly-esteemed Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil has earned for itself throughout this extensive country. As a remedy of general utility in the household, it is inestimable, and in cases of over-taxation of mental or physical labor, to which the clergy are exposed in the ordinary performance of their parochial work, no one can have an idea of its efficacy before giving it a trial. Suffering from extreme debility for a length of time, after trying a number of other remedies, I was induced, through persuasion of my clerical brethren, to try one bottle of your Emulsion. Its controlling power was so surprising that I continued its use as prescribed for a few weeks, and am now enabled to undertake and go through as long journeys with almost as little inconvenience as I experienced when I entered upon ministerial duty, thirty-five years ago. Being thus fully convinced that sufferers from exhaustion, brain weakness, or rheumatic attacks will gain speedy relief from the use of your Cod Liver Oil Compound, I feel it a duty to make known to such its remediable effect upon the system. I am, dear Sir, yours resp'y. R. F. BRINE, Rector of the United Parishes of St. Andrews, Wallace, and St. George, Pugwash, N. S., Co. Cumberland.

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AGRICULTURE.

THE QUALITIES OF A GOOD COW.—A doctor of some note gives the following rhythmical enumeration of the qualities of a good cow:—

"She's long in her face, she's fine in her horn,
She'll quickly get fat without cake or corn;
She's clear in her jaws, she's full in her chine,
She's heavy in flank, and wide in her loin;
She's broad in her ribs and long in her rump,
A straight and flat back, with never a hump;
She's wide in her hips, and calm in her eye,
She's firm in her shoulders and thin in her thigh;
She's light in her neck, and small in her tail,
She's wide in her breast, and good at the pail;
She's fine in her bone, and silky of skin,
She's a grazer's without, and a butcher's within.

If more of the farm-houses of the country had their libraries, and more of those who cultivate the soil were giving attention to those themes which interest the scholar and the literary man, farm-life would much less often be the mere drudgery it is apt to become, and the literature of the period might come to own more of its choicest contributions to men who make the plough their servant and the reaper their chariot.

STOCKING WITH SHEEP FOR THE WINTER.—The season of autumnal drouths and short pasturage always brings lots of sheep upon the market, which their owners conclude not to winter, and that may often be very profitably bought. Sheep of good constitution, with good teeth, and healthy, may be safely bought, if one has feed for them which he wishes to convert into manure in the easiest and cheapest way. For instance, a large oat-grower has straw which will carry quite a flock through the season. If he buys ewes that have had lambs this year, and has them served early, by a long-wool or Down ram, though thin now, they will rapidly pick up and probably give him one hundred and twenty-five per cent. of lambs. Of course such ewes will need some grain; all the more if wheat-straw instead of oats their principal fodder. We have known lambs to bring in the spring double and triple what was paid for the ewes, while the ewes were worth fully as much as their cost, and the manure as much more. This is hardly the usual experience, but under advantageous circumstances, the experiment is well worth trying, recollecting that October service brings February lambs, which, if well pushed forward, may be in market by the first to the middle of May. Earlier service will, of course, bring earlier lambs and greater profit.

CONCERNING CREAM.—D. B. Wooster, of Vermont, says in the New York Tribune: If the dairyman raises cream in the old way (open setting) taking twenty-four to thirty-six hours, all the yeast born with the milk and what it gets from the air unite readily and makes the cream ready to churn as soon as it is taken from the milk. In deep or cold setting the case is different. The yeast native to the milk is quieted or made inoperative for a time by cold, and is only, if at all, brought into action by warmth. This will make but little difference if the dairyman subjects cream to the action of the air. It makes some difference what kind of deep setting is used about the acidity necessary for churning, and the flavor of butter. If milk is submerged in water the milk, so to speak, breathes a damp atmosphere which apparently toughens the envelopes that hold the cream. Sweet milk can be churned, but experience has fully proved that the butter is not so good flavored and the keeping quality is lacking—hence the necessity for souring cream, which makes the envelopes which hold the cream more easily broken. In cold setting, where free ventilation of the milk is given, acidity is necessary. In my daily arrangement I raise the cream in two hours; I then set it in a warm place, being careful not too warm, above sixty-five degrees. I stir in the cool cream added morning and evening, and when I have sufficient quantity to churn, the whole mass is about the thickness of paste.

AROUND THE HOUSE.—Little wonder that many farmers' wives wear out, grow prematurely old, or die young. There is absolutely nothing attractive for them to look at about the premises. The yard has never yet been properly graded, and if mowed at all, it is but once a year; generally the horses are turned in to graze it down. Sprouts have come up from the old fruit trees, branches broken down by the weight of fruit or winds of former years are hanging with their tops resting on the ground and burdock and other hardy weeds grow up through the dead branches. A dismal picture, but too often true to life.

Two things alone will make a yard beautiful, if well arranged and cared for; trees and grass; but the trees must not be in stiff, unnatural rows, nor crowded close to the house, and the yard must be well graded, and the grass kept closely cut.

Flowers will usually give a better effect and be much easier to care for, if planted in small beds. The garden can be kept clean much easier, as the grass will be continually encroaching on the small beds. A single square rod will enable you to grow quite a variety of flowers, but several rods ought to be spared for this purpose. Locate the flower garden where the wife can see it when about her daily work, and it will prove a means of grace to her. A very little work done at the right time, will keep it in order, and if weeds are never allowed to go to seed in it, the labor of caring for it will be less each year. I cannot think of any other way in which so small an expenditure of time and money will bring so much pleasure to the wife and education to the children. Try it, and see how much genuine happiness can be had from a flower garden.

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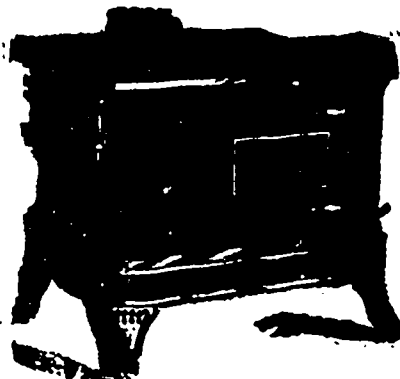
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DR. WASHINGTON.
Dear Sir,—I write you under feelings of intense gratitude for your Spirometer and other instruments and medicines, which have entirely restored me to blooming health. I was given up to die of consumption, and, in fact, had no hope of 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.

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TWENTY-FIVE YEARS STANDING.
Wesley Bullen, Esq., Wholesale Liquor Merchant, Fivus Street, Belleville, Ont., says—"I have been afflicted 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 legs and hemorrhage for some time with every indication of speedy consumption, concluded to try your "INHALATION TREATMENT," with the most flattering results. In fact to-day I am attending to my general business without noticing my former weaknesses, or that my lungs were ever affected. Your treatment cannot be too highly recommended.
H. G. WILSON.

CONSUMPTION CURED.
Gasperoux, P. O., N. S.
Dr. Washington—
Dear Sir—I was given up to die by several physicians of Halifax and elsewhere. I was falling fast, could not walk upstairs without getting out of breath, had cough, raising large quantities of matter, night sweats, etc. After taking your treatment for a month and a half, I gained 21 lbs., and since then have gained 48, increasing from 120 to 160 lbs. My recovery has been a very gratifying one to physicians and friends, who seem unable to believe that such a wonderful cure has been effected. Accept my many thanks.
LUDWIG BENJAMIN.
Reference—Mr. Davidson, merchant tailor, Hollis St., Halifax, N. S.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE TESTIMONY.
CONSUMPTION CURED BY THE DR. WASHINGTON.
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 that I might recover, I was treated with a good deal of doubt. Confined to my bed with low, weak, wasted, night sweats very bad, in fact every appearance of a speedy death. After using your Respirator and Spirometer, and medicines, I began to recover very fast, so much so that during three weeks I gained 21 lbs., and since then 20 to 25 lbs., and was able to walk out on foot every morning. My strength is daily increasing, and I shall be able to do any work. To you I owe a deep sense of gratitude, and am anxious for others who are suffering as I was, to consult you. For as much as you are sure of this letter you see fit, and thanking you for what I consider a most wonderful treatment. I remain yours truly,
CAPT. W. SALTER.

Head Office, Parlor 73, International Hotel.

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It is a very superior Coal for domestic purposes, owing to its making less smoke or soot than any other, and to its freedom from sulphur and clinker.
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Capital and Assets, over.....\$1,500,000
Income, 1884.....385,725
Claims paid to Jan. 1st., 1885.....2,283,203
Deposited at Ottawa.....122,000

The following official statement of Fire Insurance in Canada, in 1884, shows that the net fire premium income of the CITIZENS was only exceeded by a few of the oldest companies.

COMPANY.	Net prem. inc.
Essex	\$114,964.98
British America	106,039.10
Citizens	228,497.02
City of London	186,636.65
Commercial Union	306,475.00
Fire Insurance Association	130,620.31
Glasgow and London	205,695.87
Guardian	143,517.89
Imperial	135,306.24
Lancashire	203,141.37
Liverpool and London and Globe	213,106.00
London and Lancashire	30,115.12
National of Ireland	42,989.10
Northern	103,746.01
North British and Mercantile	323,170.80
Norwich and Union	92,450.85
Phoenix of Brooklyn	42,467.02
Phoenix of London	228,510.45
Quebec	69,264.70
Queen	226,541.00
Royal	531,307.21
Royal Canadian	243,220.81
Scottish Union and National	81,083.29
Western	351,617.93

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