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# THE CRITIC.

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HALIFAX, N. S., OCTOBER 30, 1885.

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## THE CRITIC,

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## EDITORIAL NOTES.

We have this week devoted a large amount of our space to the Short Line Question, which is to-day, of such importance to Halifax and Nova Scotia: The extra which we issued on Tuesday last contained information which we deemed important in view of the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce and City Council. Further action has been postponed until Wednesday next by these bodies, in order to allow the joint committee time to obtain reliable information from the C. P. R. authorities.

Montreal is to have a Mounted Police force. The *Witness* very properly recommends the purchase of good horses, as policemen mounted on broken-down hacks would not be as efficient as the ordinary police.

The reports of the disturbances in Denmark appear to have been somewhat exaggerated, but it is quite evident that the Danish people have resolved to abolish the responsible Minister, by whom they are now governed. King Christian will do well to meet the Reformers half-way, otherwise his throne may prove anything but a bed of roses.

Hon. Thomas White, in his speech at Fort Qu'Appelle, promised the settlers of the North-West Territory representation in the Dominion Parliament. We presume Mr. White speaks with authority, and believe the move to be one in the right direction. Grievances, real or imaginary, can be aired upon the floor of the House, and we can then judge for ourselves as to the true state of affairs in what was once known as the "Great Lone Land."

A tunnel has just been completed under the mouth of the Severn, which is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length, 26 feet in width, and 20 feet in height. There have been taken out no less than 700,000 cubic yards of earth and stone during the twelve years in which the work has been carried on. The tunnel is lined throughout with brick; 75,000,000 bricks having been employed for this purpose. The distance by rail from London to Cardiff via the new tunnel is shortened by 13 miles.

We must respectfully decline to publish the several contributions which have been sent to us, respecting the conduct of certain bank officials, as we have no guarantee whatever as to the truth of the assertions therein made. We believe that our city banks are conducted carefully and economically, and criticism of individuals is uncalled for, unless the facts of each case are vouched for by some responsible person.

It is now proposed in several of the Eastern States to tax bachelors. This, we presume, is considered but a fair offset to the milliner and haberdasher's tax upon married men. To be consistent, spinsters should be taxed as well as bachelors. This might have the effect of smoothing the road to matrimony for both of these unfortunate classes.

The Sultan of Turkey is evidently satisfied with suzerainty over Roumelia. If this prove true, Roumelia will escape the horrors of a Turkish invasion.

Editors are not infallible in their estimate of literary tyros. As an instance of editorial want of judgment the following anecdotes may be quoted for the consolation of disappointed seekers after editorial favor. Many years ago, James Russell Lowell made an exhaustive study of American humour, and, after a careful revising sent the paper, anonymously, to the late Mr. J. T. Fields, the editor of the *Atlantic*. A few days later, when Mr. Lowell was in the *Atlantic* office, Mr. Fields informed him that he had received a most absurd paper dealing with American humorists, and that, so annoyed had he been by its "greenness" and the illegibility of many passages, that he had consigned it to the flames. Still better than this is the story that Miss Alcott, when her name became famous, responded to numerous requests for contributions by sending to the requesting editors articles which in her earlier days they had rejected. As a rule, however, editors have singularly sound judgment; "the exception proves the rule."

## A MOMENTOUS QUESTION—THE SHORT LINE RAILWAY.

The joint committee of our City Council and Chamber of Commerce have a momentous question under consideration, a question upon the solution of which depends the future prosperity of Halifax. Individually and collectively the members of this committee must feel fully convinced that upon the question of the Short Line the interests of Halifax and Quebec are identical. They have had full time to study the merits of the proposed Line as compared with those of rival lines, and if they have given the subject the consideration which its importance merits, they must feel fully convinced that the Combination Line is the only one which can be beneficial to the trade and commerce of this city. Let them then follow the example set by Baltimore, New York, Boston, Portland, and other American cities, in making a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether for a share of the trade of the continent.

### THE EXPENSE.

Quebec is interested in the Combination Line; so is Halifax. Quebec offers to defray one half of the expense of the proposed survey. Will not Halifax do likewise? The entire cost would not exceed \$5,000. Quebec offers to put up \$2,500, and as the Line would be of infinitely greater benefit to Halifax than to Quebec, should we grudge the \$2,500 which may be required as our share of the expense? Certainly not.

### A. L. LIGHT.

The report of Mr. A. L. Light, Provincial Engineer of Quebec, should be read by the members of the joint committee of the City Council and Chamber of Commerce. It contains facts concerning the Combination Line which no man interested in the welfare of Halifax can well overlook. The unfortunate references to Mr. Light's standing as an engineer, which were made upon the floor of the House of Commons, have been fully recalled, and that gentleman has received satisfactory apologies from the persons who questioned his professional reputation.

### OUR CITY ENGINEER.

Halifax has in Mr. F. H. Keating, a city engineer of well known reputation and wide experience. This gentleman has been engaged upon surveys on the C. P. R. North of Lake Superior, and previously upon the I. C. and other railways. Could not the city send Mr. Keating, with a staff of assistants, to survey the missing link in conjunction with Mr. A. L. Light and his assistants from Quebec. The work might thus be pushed through in one half of the time it would otherwise take, and we would then have a report of two competent engineers as to the eligibility of the Line. What is to be done, should be done quickly, as delay at this season of the year makes the work doubly difficult to perform, and besides we want the reports before parliament meets.

### THE MISSING LINK.

The Government have promised to subsidize the shortest and most practicable railway between Montreal and an Atlantic seaport. That Line is not the Pope Megantic or International Railway, since this Line is neither the shortest nor the most practicable. The Combination road has unquestionable advantages over the Pope Line. Can the Government then hesitate in fulfilling its promise? The missing link has, however, not been surveyed, and until we establish the eligibility of the Combination Line we cannot hope to present such a case to the Government as will simply be unanswerable.

### OF WIDE PROVINCIAL INTEREST.

It is sometimes supposed by the people of this Province that Halifax, and Halifax only is interested in the construction of the Short Line Railway. Amherst, Londonderry, Truro, New Glasgow and Pictou have a direct interest in the building of this road. To them, as to us, it means easier, cheaper, and more rapid communication with Quebec, Montreal and the West. Its construction is however of wide provincial interest, since

everything that tends to build up the trade and commerce of Halifax must likewise tend to increase her consumption of that which is produced in the country. This means to our farmers, our fishermen, and our manufactures an increased home market for the products of their labor, subject to no embarrassing restrictions and hostile tariffs.

#### COMMERCIAL, NOT POLITICAL.

The question which the joint committee have to settle is not a political one, it is commercial in the truest sense of that word. With the survey made we could go to the Government with a strong case, and Sir John A. Macdonald, realizing that we are in earnest in the matter, would not be slow in meeting our wishes. Strike while the iron is hot, strike before it is too late, and we may yet have the commercial highway which can alone make Halifax the winter port of the Dominion.

#### A GRAVE RESPONSIBILITY.

Public men are frequently called upon to assume grave responsibilities, from which the timid and faint-hearted naturally shrink. But these responsibilities, when they have in view the interests of their fellow-men, are burdens rather to be sought than avoided. The Halifax City Council should not hesitate to vote the money requisite for the proposed survey. In doing so they will have the unanimous support of their fellow-citizens, and posterity will needs feel thankful that in the Council of 1885 were found men strong and able enough to grapple with the great issue. "There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." Now is the time for the Halifax bark to be launched; the to-morrow policy may find the tide ebbing, with our noble winter port ship high and dry upon the launch-ways.

#### THE BANE OF HALIFAX.

Politics have been and still are the bane of Halifax. They have interfered with her growth and prosperity for the past forty years; they divert the attention of many men from their legitimate business, and render united action among our commercial men almost impossible. Is it not time they were laid quietly on the shelf, and allowed to remain there until an election is pending? Halifax is not a large city, and the combined brains of the community are requisite to meet the competition of older and more popular centres. With the question at issue political bias has no more in common than religious creed. We want the united common sense and good judgment of all our commercial men to decide whether Halifax shall take a progressive step in her own interests, or remain at attention, like a soldier on guard, a passive observer of the life and activity manifested around and about. The spirit of the age is progressive, and Halifax can no longer afford to stand still,—she must join the hounds or ride the limping horse.

#### COMPARISON OF THE POPE AND COMBINATION LINES.

Now that general interest has been re-awakened in the Short Line Railway project, it would seem highly desirable that our citizens should devote a little study to the subject in order that we as a community may combine, before it is too late, in a last effort to secure the construction of the best commercial line of railway, which will give to this port and Province direct communication with the Provinces and wheat fields of the interior. It is most sincerely to be regretted that St. John has obstinately clung to the delusion that the line which will serve the requirements of Nova Scotia must necessarily be inimical to its interests. We claim, and are prepared to prove, that the very reverse is the case, and that the line which we, in common with Quebec, have hitherto advocated is not only the best for New Brunswick, but it is by far the most favorable for the City of St. John from whatever point it may be viewed.

We have been promised, and we have clamored for "the shortest and best line" practicable that can be obtained. In answer to our demands, we are told that Mr. Schreiber, the Chief Engineer of the Dominion Railways, (after only half surveying the country) has reported that "the Pope-Mattawamkeag route takes the first place," and that the Government have in consequence adopted it as the shortest and best line that can be found. We regret exceedingly that we feel obliged to dissent from the opinion expressed by the Chief Engineer, and we are disposed to ask upon what data that opinion was formed? We have read most carefully Mr. Schreiber's report, and we have also read the reports of his Assistant Engineers who made the surveys, which contain detailed statements of the various routes and sections explored, and upon which he must necessarily have based his opinion. There is not a tittle of evidence contained in any of these reports to warrant the expression of opinion that "the Pope-Mattawamkeag route" (or Line No. 6 as it is called) "takes the first place." We state most positively that there is not a single sentence in any of the reports to which we have alluded which would justify such an opinion. On the contrary, the surveyors show, in the clearest possible manner, that the route is most objectionable from almost every point of view,—in fact it does not seem to possess a single redeeming feature.

In order that those who have not hitherto given the matter much attention may understand it more clearly, we will proceed briefly to make a comparison between the Pope route and the Combination line, which has been so strongly urged by many disinterested Engineers, and by our Chamber of Commerce and City Council. Our information is gathered entirely from official sources, and is the same as that which Mr. Schreiber had in his possession before making his report to the Government. Where distances are in dispute, we have taken those given by Mr. Schreiber himself, so as to avoid any accusation of being biased, and where distances are wanting, as they are on both lines, we have taken those given in the published reports of experts who are conversant with the subject.

The Pope Line runs from Montreal to Lachine over the C. P. R., a distance of 11 miles (built) where the St. Lawrence will have to be bridged, thence to Chambly, through easy country, 29 miles (to be built), thence to Lennoxville, 80 miles (to be built), through most difficult country, requiring numerous sharp curves and heavy gradients, thence over the International Railway, a crooked and most objectionable road, with sharp curves and excessive gradients, a distance of 89 miles, the whole of which must be purchased, thence across the State of Maine, through a sterile and rugged country, crossing Moosehead Lake with a draw bridge, and over long and heavy gradients, (which the Engineer in charge of the survey characterizes as mildly as he can, as sufficient to damn the whole route), to Mattawamkeag, a distance of 136 miles (to be built), thence over the E. and N. A. Railway, of which no information has been given, to McAdam Junction, 62 miles, which must either be purchased or running powers acquired, thence over the St. John and Maine Railway to Harvey, 19 miles, which stands in the same position as the E. and N. A. Railway, thence via Fredericton to Salisbury, through country now being surveyed, and common with the Combination Line, 113 miles (to be built), thence by the I. C. R. to Halifax, 201 miles (built).

It will thus be seen that by the Pope route, 11 miles are now built and owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., 170 miles of existing railways will have to be purchased or running powers acquired, and 358 miles will have to be built, the total distance from Montreal to Halifax being 740 miles.

The "Combination Line" follows the North Shore railway from Montreal to Quebec, a distance of 172 miles, this is one of the best roads in Canada, and is now owned by the C. P. R. Co. It would then cross the St. Lawrence on the proposed bridge at Cape Rouge, and thence would follow the Valleys of the Etchemin and Famine Rivers, via Mr. Wickstead's survey, through favorable country, requiring neither excessive grades nor curves, a distance of about 60 miles (to be built) to the International boundary, thence partly through unsurveyed country reported as magnificent timber lands and a low lying valley, about 46 miles (to be built) to the head of Lake Chesuncook, thence via Mr. Vernon Smith's survey, through most favorable lands with easy curves and very light gradients to Canterbury, a distance of 110 miles (to be built), thence via Fredericton to Salisbury, through country now being surveyed, [for the most part common with the Pope route] 135 miles (to be built), thence by the I. C. R. to Halifax, 201 miles, (built).

By summing up these figures it will be found that the total distance by the "Combination Line," from Montreal to Halifax, is 724 miles; of which 172 miles are now built and owned by the Canadian Pacific Co. No existing lines of railway require to be purchased, and 351 miles will have to be built.

Tabulated, the comparison would stand thus:—

	Pope Route.	Mattawamkeag Route.	Combination Line.
Built and owned by Canadian Pacific Railway Co...	11	Miles	172 Miles
Built and owned by Dominion Government.....	201	"	201 "
Existing railway lines to be acquired.....	170	"	none
To be built.....	358	"	351 "
Total length from Montreal to Halifax.....	740	Miles	724 Miles

It will thus be seen that by taking Mr. Schreiber's figures wherever they can be applied, there would be a saving by adopting the "Combination Line," of 16 miles; while by Mr. Light's computation, the total length of the "Combination Line" is 710 miles, and the saving in distance would be 30 miles. But the chief points of importance to the Maritime Provinces are that the Pope Line would be of comparatively little value after being constructed, as its grades and curves are so objectionable, that it would not be used by us to any great extent, and its effect would be to divert traffic to American ports, while by adopting the "Combination Line" we would have the "shortest and best" practicable route that can be had, and a really first-class line as regards gradients and curves. This road moreover, could be economically operated, which could never be the case by the Pope route, and by ordinary exertions on the part of our merchants and shippers, the bulk of the through traffic to and from the West could, and in all probability would, be handled at the ports of St. John and Halifax.

#### ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE IN FAVOR OF THE COMBINATION LINE.

The following extract is taken from the official report of Mr. Vernon Smith to the Chief Engineer of the Dominion Railways, and will be found on page 27 of that Gentleman's report to the Government. It has reference to the missing link in the Combination Line to the west of Lake Chesuncook, and sustains the opinion expressed by Mr. Light that an easy line can be found for the whole way from Quebec to Canterbury:—

"Should it seem desirable to utilize the Eastern part of the survey as a line to Quebec, I think it will be found that the Caucomgomoc affords the most direct line. It is but a little over 100 miles from Chesuncook to Levis (Quebec). Caucomgomoc Lake, 25 miles from Chesuncook, is only 30 feet above it, and the water shed between its principal feeder and the upper St. John waters is so slightly marked that at high water canoes have been poled across the intervening marsh."

This is the link which connects Mr. Vernon Smith's survey with that of Mr. Wickstead, C. E., who explored the line eastwardly from Quebec, and passes through the country that Halifax is now directly interested in having instrumentally surveyed in order to checkmate those who have contended that the gap is impracticable.

RELIGIOUS.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Rev. A. J. Townend leaves for England on Monday week. We understand that he is to repeat his lecture on "Sam Slick," at the Academy of Music, for the benefit of a Charitable object, and that the occasion will be taken of presenting him with an Address, expressive of the kindly feelings of the community towards him. This will, we feel sure, be responded to by many of those who, for the past twelve years, have been delighted and instructed by Mr. Townend's lectures, and who have attended the Garrison Chapel. The lecture will be under distinguished patronage.

The Collections for the Dispensary were fairly large in the City Churches. Not as large as they would be did the Church-people really understand what is done by that Institution, but still an acknowledgment to some extent of the obligations the Church is under for its care of our people. Let us hope that another year the gifts for this purpose will be greater.

The Bishop of Manchester, Rt. Rev. James Fraser, D.D., is dead. The deceased prelate was a man of earnest piety, which took a very active form; of popular gifts, including a very facile speech, which he used rather more sometimes than was wise; of liberal views, yet narrow-minded in some respects; of unbending will and tenacious in following a policy once formed, it is somewhat difficult just now to assign him his proper place in the history of the English Church. Perhaps he will be best remembered by the part he took in the persecution and imprisonment in this tolerant age of priests of blameless life for their religious opinions. A warm interest will be felt in the appointment of his successor.

Rev. Dr. Partridge delivered an able and eloquent discourse at St. Luke's Cathedral, on Sabbath evening. In the course of his sermon, the Dr. earnestly and touchingly represented the claims of the City Dispensary.

CATHOLIC.

St. Patrick's Church, one of the finest in the Maritime Provinces, is rapidly drawing to a completion, and when finished, will be fully paid for. The Catholics of this city deserve the greatest credit for their struggle in carrying on this gigantic work, which has been accomplished by individual exertion.

The Catholic Churches of the city have never been so well filled as during the present autumn. Donations to Catholic charities and buildings have been cheerfully given, and a Christian spirit is evinced by rich and poor alike.

The *Zeitung* (Berlin) says that the number of Catholics in the world at the beginning of 1883, not including the so-called "Catholics of the Greek Church," must have been between two hundred and fifty and two hundred and seventy millions.

The published list of "English converts to the Catholic Church since 1843," has three thousand one hundred names, many of them very well known. The *Catholic Standard* says "that the book does not adequately represent the gains of the Catholic Church in England since the time of the Oxford movement, inasmuch as it takes no account of recruits from the lower ranks."

The *Liverpool Catholic Times* and the *Paris Univers*, both publish the following:—"The real practical Catholics of Paris are a minority of its population. Yet when an infidel Government became so progressive as to begin "secularizing" education by expunging from school books the word God, and all reference to a Supreme Being, or to a future State, this minority had the zeal and enterprise to establish over one hundred free Catholic schools. In June last, the number of these voluntary schools had increased to 193, each having from two hundred to one thousand five hundred pupils, all free of expense. The sum supplied by voluntary contribution for the support of these, amounted, on June 30th, to 22,750,000 franks." [\$3,365,000.]

PRESBYTERIAN.

According to a contemporary, the five divisions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States have a total footing as follows:—The Northern Assembly has under its care 5,973 churches, with 5,341 ministers, and 615,942 communicants; the Southern Assembly numbers 2,040 churches, and 127,107 members. The Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church has 358 Churches, and 87,637 members; the Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church has 2,463 churches and 122,249 members. The Reformed Church has 520 churches, and 81,880 members. Total 11,854 Churches, and 1,034,306 members. In addition to the above, there are 121 Churches and 10,745 members in the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, and about 20,000 Churches in the Association Synod, the Associate Reformed and Reformed Presbyterian General Synod.

METHODIST.

The Address of the Rev. Mr. Brecken to the Grafton-Street Sabbath School, on Sabbath last, was perhaps one of the most suitable and appropriate addresses we have ever had the pleasure of hearing. In fact, the whole service was one not to be forgotten.

The Primitive Methodist Church of England is in a prosperous condition. According to the Annual Report, there are 4,233 chapels and an average attendance of 551,448 bearers. The income for last year was \$1,288,655. During the year, eighty-five new churches have been built.

BAPTIST.

In the two States of Vermont and New Hampshire, the loss to the Free Will Baptist denomination since 1884 has been 94 churches, 63 ministers, and 6,529 communicants, being about one-third of its total strength.

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M. B. DALY, Agent,

164 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

In our last issue we referred briefly to the lecture upon "Sam Slick" delivered by the Rev. A. J. Townend at the Academy; but such a lecture deserves a more extended notice, it being one of Mr. Townend's most brilliant efforts. It appears somewhat strange that Nova Scotia's greatest humorist is better known through his writings in Great Britain and the United States than in his native Province. This the lecturer clearly pointed out. Mr. Townend's selections from the works of Judge Halliburton were well chosen, and when combined with his own running comment and wholesome satire made their truthfulness doubly apparent. The lecturer was under the impression that Sam Slick would find the Nova Scotia of to day in pretty much the same condition as that depicted by Judge Halliburton in "The Clockmaker." But in his somewhat trenchant ridicule the mark was somewhat overshot, and the lecturer for the moment lost touch with his audience; the ghost of Halliburton which Mr. Townend enticed to take a seat upon the stage shaking his head in vigorous protest against the assumption that fifty years had made no change in the country. Mr. Townend touched a live issue when he referred to the political differences which prevented our business men acting in consort, and made a most laughable reference to the fads of Halifax society with its five o'clock teas and crowded drawing rooms. The lecturer is himself a humorist, and being such he tickled his audience by that which was original as well as by that selected from Halliburton's works. Mr. Townend's departure from the city will leave the chief place among our platform speakers unfilled. The Revd. gentleman will long be remembered in Halifax, for the kindly and willing aid he has ever given to our charitable institutions.

Yarmouth has a Philharmonic Society; Halifax has had several, but they were comparatively short lived. Yarmouth has a lecture course; Halifax has likewise had several, but their days were also numbered. Public organizations thrive in Yarmouth, but in Halifax they are doomed to an early grave.

At Truro, Oct 19, the wife of Dr. Havelock Clay of a son.

Our thanks are due to a prominent fruit grower of Wolfville for the present of a good sized basket of apples. The Harl Wellingtons, says the donor, were passed by unnoticed at the late Provincial Exhibition, so you may form some idea of the grandeur of the show in the fruit department. If such varieties as we have received take a second place in our Provincial Exhibitions, the fruit display must indeed have been superb.

There are 291 pupils in attendance at the Pictou Academy. Principal MacKay and his staff of able assistants have made a Provincial reputation for this educational institution, which compares most favorably with that of the High Schools of Ontario.

According to the Western newspapers, the Chignecto Marine Railway, which is to connect the Gulf of St. Lawrence with the Bay of Fundy, is now two-thirds completed. It is generally understood by those living down by the sea that the first sod has not yet been turned in this great undertaking, but then we are proverbially a slow people, and cannot be supposed to know what is going on around and about us. When the first sod is actually turned, the Western papers will supply their readers with an item of news respecting it, utterly ignoring their previous announcement of the early completion of the work.

P. E. Island wants a permanent connection with the mainland which will enable travellers to pass to and from the Island during the winter season. It is proposed to construct an iron sub-way four miles in length, at a cost of \$3,000,000, which it is said will fully meet the requirements of the Islanders.

Haulan was fairly beaten by Teemer in a race near Albany. He twice had the lead of his opponent, but Teemer proved the better man, and won the race with comparative ease.

Lord Lansdowne, in a speech at Winnipeg, expressed his delight with the Canadian North-West and British Columbia. The trip from Victoria to Winnipeg was accomplished without any great inconvenience to the Governor-General or his party.

A band of Indians, supposed to be the Frog Lake murderers, have recently crossed the border into the United States. Uncle Sam will probably be willing to give them a free pass to Canada as soon as he shall understand the character of those taking part in the latest exodus from the Dominion.

American physicians are generally well paid for professional services. General Grant's doctor's bill amounted to the modest sum of ten thousand dollars.

The New Zealand House of Assembly have declared against the proposed Australasian Confederation, and appear content to go it alone. Perhaps the fact of a surplus revenue has something to do with their opposition to the scheme.

A correspondent writing from New South Wales under date of August 3rd, says, "I am now wearing a suit of homespun, the cloth of which was purchased at the N. S. St. Croix Woolen Mills, and I can assure you it feels most comfortable." The San Francisco *Alta* of the 13th inst., says, "The snow is flying in New England; in California strawberries are ripe, and roses in full bloom." The world may be small, but 'tis large enough for great variations in temperature in different localities.

Moncton is fast becoming a great railway centre. A line connecting that enterprising town with Buctouche, N. B., is now projected.

The Governor of New South Wales recently opened the new railway between Sydney and Bourke, the distance between these places being 250 miles.

The inhabitants of Cape Colony are down on their luck; continued droughts and the low price of produce have caused them to draw heavily upon their former savings. If the prospects do not soon brighten, many of the Cape farmers will leave for Australia.

The wheat crop in India has quadrupled during the past ten years, and there still remain millions of acres yet uncultivated. With Indian and Australian wheat in the British markets, Canadian and American farmers may whistle in vain for high prices, and corners in grain can be regarded as a matter of history.

The Spanish expedition from Fernando Po, an island on the West Coast of Africa, in the Bight of Biafra, has entered the Naha River, and declared Spanish sovereignty on both banks of the river.

Russia has resolved on placing her navy upon a better footing than it has heretofore held. Her annual expenditure for naval purposes has this year been increased from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000.

Sir Spenser St. John, British Minister at Peking, is to be transferred to Mexico. British bond holders are inclined to keep a close watch upon the Mexican Treasury, and prevent, if possible, the wasteful extravagance of the Mexican ministry.

The Spaniards have resolved to strengthen their navy, and propose adding three fast cruisers to their present fleet. Fifteen tenders for the building of these vessels have been sent in, ten of which were made by the ship builders of Newcastle and Glasgow.

The expedition under the French commander, Admiral Miot, has met with serious reverses at the hands of the Hovas of Madagascar.

The British naval authorities are impaled on the horns of a dilemma. One party strongly favors the building of torpedo boats, the other advocates the construction of swift cruisers. John Bull groans at the quips and cranks of the opposing factions and does not relish the idea of defraying the expense of the double experiment.

Dr. J. R. McLean, eye and ear physician, has just received from France a case of one thousand eye-glasses of a superior make.

King Theebaw of Burmah is making preparations to fight the British. An Anglo-Burmese war is imminent.

The presentation of the colors to the 134th Corps of the Salvation Army in Canada will take place at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening. On Monday evening a grand banquet is to be held in the barracks.

Thursday, the 12th of November, will be kept as Thanksgiving Day throughout Canada.

Joseph Cook, the famous Boston orator, lectured at the Academy on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, and will again lecture this evening.

The Convocation of Dalhousie was held on Tuesday last. Professor Liechti delivered the opening address. Professor Forrest, the new principal of Dalhousie, presided.

The revenue and expenditure of the Dominion for the fiscal year closing June 30th, was as follows:—

Revenue \$32,970,465, Expenditure \$35,327,935, the latter includes \$1,700,000 spent on account of the North West rebellion. This shows a deficit of \$2,357,470, being the first Canadian deficit since 1879.

It is thought probable that the Dominion Government will appoint a commission to inquire into the sanity of Louis Riel, the Metis leader.

Our cousins over the border are known to be fond of pastry; indeed, such is the demand for viands of this kind, that Philadelphia alone supports five enormous pie-factories.

The little mayflower picked at Ellershouse on the 27th inst., and forwarded to this office by an unknown friend was much admired. Late, late, but not too late!

Travellers will find the Albion Hotel comfortable in every respect. It is conveniently located near the centre of the city.

Although the English are accused of worshipping royalty, yet the other day the Queen's son-in-law, the Marquis of Lorne, was mobbed and very roughly handled while endeavoring to address the electors at Brentford. After the Marquis had made his escape, a free fight was kept up for some time, in which his supporters were worsted. This outburst of feeling against the Marquis is due to his having expressed some very radical views.

On Wednesday and Thursday of the current week the examination for entrance to the new Academy of Halifax was held in the Academy building. About one hundred and thirty candidates wrote, of whom nearly half were girls. If only half of these candidates pass, and it is likely there will be much more than half, our Halifax Academy or High School, will have two hundred pupils.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

DOUBLE DIAGONAL DIAMOND PUZZLE.

Two words, when spelled, make letters nine in all;  
Diagonals at angles right they fall,  
And name each way (North, South), and from the West,  
A newspaper all read with zest.

1. This in the alphabet you'll find;
2. A part of speech this spells;
3. A crowd of ships are here defined;
4. Here trees the woodman fells;
5. By Sheridan this play was writ;
6. "Unlawful" this explains;
7. Give this to me in fainting fit;
8. To this you fix the reins;
9. The alphabet again invade;  
You'll find the letter there.  
And now, my friends, the diamond's made;  
You'll solve it too, with care.

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.

Of eleven answers to Double Acrostic published last week, Miss J. C. Atkins of Acadia Mines, sent the only correct one.

MIMETIC  
ELECTRO  
DIURNAL  
INSTAL  
CHINES  
ARISAI  
LEGIBL

TIT-BITS.

A Washington paper claims that a well-known florist there has given one of the best examples of sarcasm used for business purposes when he said:—"I have so much drouble mit de ladies, von dey come to buy mine rose. Dey wants him hardy, dey wants him doubles, de wants him moontly, dey wants him fragmand, dey wants him nice kooler, dey wants him ebery dings in one rose. I hopes I am not vat you calls von uncallant man, but I have somedimes do say to dat ladies, 'Madam, I never often sees dat ladies dat vas rich, dat vas good temper, dat vas youngs, dat was clover, dat was perfection in von ladies. I see her much not!'"

A sweet young thing went up to a telegraph counter in England with a form in her hand and a diffident look on her face and inquired:

"Can't I send just one word for less than a shilling?"

"No, miss," replied the clerk; "the rate is a shilling for one word or twenty, but if you are in no hurry, and are willing to wait until August, the rate will be cheaper."

"Wait until August indeed! You don't know the scarcity of husbands, young man. You see," she went on confidently, "dear George has proposed to me by letter and I want to secure him, as it were, before he has time to change his mind."

But the government has not any consideration for engaged young ladies, and the sweet young thing had to secure George at an outlay of a shilling.

Among the many readable articles in the November number of Harper's Magazine is one on Wall Street Bears and their Operations, by R. Wheatley. The following extract will explain the meaning of the slang terms used by the Wall Street brokers:

"Stock-brokers have a dialect of their own that is caviare to the crowd. Like the trade-marks and 'shop' terms of merchants, it must be explained to be intelligible to the multitude. It is pithy, pungent, scintillating, and sometimes rank. It precisely characterizes every variation and aspect of the market. A broker or operator is 'long of stocks' when 'carrying' or holding them for a rise; 'loads' himself by buying heavily, perhaps in 'blocks' composed of any number of shares—say 5,000 or 10,000—bought in a lump, and is therefore a 'bull,' whose natural action is to lower his horns and give things a hoist. He 'forces quotations' when he wishes to keep up the price of a stock; 'balloons' it to a height above its intrinsic value by imaginative stories, felicitous sales, and kindred methods; takes 'a flier,' or small side venture, that does not employ his entire capital; 'flies kites' when he expands his credit beyond judicious bounds; 'holds the market' when he buys sufficient stock to prevent the price from declining; 'milks the street' when he holds certain stocks so skillfully that he raises or depresses prices at pleasure, and thus absorbs some of the accessible cash in the street; buys when the 'market is sick' from over-speculation; keenly examines 'points'—theories or facts—on which to base speculation; 'unloads' when he sells what has been carried for some time; has a 'swimming market' when all is buoyant; 'spills stock' when he throws great quantities upon the market, either from necessity or to 'break,' i. e., lower the price. He 'saddles the market' by foisting a certain stock upon it, and is 'out of' any stock when he has sold what he hold of it.

A DIETARY BLUNDER.—"Most persons," says Sir Henry Thomson, "might naturally be aware that the primary object of drink is to satisfy thirst, which means a craving for the supply of water to the tissues—the only fluid they demand and utilize, when the sensation in question is felt.

Water is more powerful to this end when employed free from admixture with any other solid material. It may be flavored, as in tea and otherwise, without impairing its solvent power, but when mixed with any concrete matter, as in chocolate, thick cocoa, or even with milk, its capacity for dissolving—the very quality for which it was demanded—is in great part lost.

So plentiful is nutriment in solid food that the very last place where we should seek that quality is the drink which accompanies the ordinary meal. Here at least we might hope to be free from an exhortation to nourish ourselves, when desirous only to allay thirst or moisten our solid morsels with a draught of fluid. Not so; there are even some persons who must wash down their ample slices of roast beef with draughts of new milk—an unwisely devised combination even for those of active habit, but for men and women whose lives are little occupied by exercise it is one of the greatest blunders which can be perpetrated.

One would think it was generally known that milk is a peculiarly nutritive fluid, adapted for the fast growing and fattening young mammal—admirable as such, for our small children; also serviceable to those whose muscular exertion is great, and when it agrees with the stomach to those who cannot take meat. For us who have long ago achieved our full growth, and can thrive on solid fare, it is altogether superfluous and mostly mischievous as a drink."

"A touching story is told of the Venerable Bede's completion of his translation of the Gospel of St. John into Saxon in the monastery of Jarrow-on-the-Tyne. When the last chapter was reached, the scribe, seeing that his master's strength was failing, said: 'It seems difficult for you to speak.' 'Nay, it is easy,' replied Bede; 'take your pen, dip it in ink, and write as fast as you can.' 'Now, master,' said the scribe, 'only one sentence is wanting.' Bede repeated it. 'It is finished,' said the scribe. 'It is finished,' replied the dying servant of God; 'lift up my head; let me sit in my cell, in the place where I have been accustomed to pray; and now, Glory be to the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost.' With these words Bede's spirit went up to God."

An exchange says: "If your spoons are stained from eggs, rub them with a little common salt." If the spoons referred to are those that come and gush round our sister Kit several times a week, salt won't hurt them at any time, whether they've been eating eggs or not.

1000 PAIRS SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

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

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SACKVILLE, N. B.,

JAMES R. INCH, L. L. D., President.

The Fall Term of 1885-6 begins Thursday, Sept. 3rd. Matriculation Examinations will be held on the following day. Cash Prizes will be awarded the two Matriculants having the highest marks. Students not looking forward to a degree will be admitted to classes for which they are prepared without the full Matriculation Examination. Expenses moderate.

Ladies admitted to all the privileges and Degrees of the College, on the same conditions as Students of the other sex.  
For full particulars send for a Calendar.

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80 Varieties to Select from.

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All Qualities and Prices.

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[FOR THE CRITIC.]

## KHARTOUM.

Set in the fierce red desert for a sword  
 Drawn and deep-driven implacably! The tide  
 Of scorching sand that chafes thy landward side  
 Storming thy palms, and past thy front out-poured  
 The Nile's vast dread and wonder! 'Late there swayed  
 (While far off paused the long war, long defied,  
 And tumult thro' thy streets, and Gannon died,  
 Slaughtered amid the yelling rebel hords:

Yet, spite of shame and wrathful tears, Khartoum,  
 We owe thee certain thanks, for thou hast shown  
 How still the one a thousand crowds outweighs,—  
 Still one man's mood aways millions, one man's doom  
 Shakes nations;—and our burning spirits own  
 Not words, these nor unheroic days:

CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS.

## 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.

## THE MYTH OF UNFERMENTED WINE.

Last Sunday morning (the 18th) I received a note from THE CRITIC, intimating that I had only one more letter to write on the Prohibition question. I was somewhat taken aback at what I thought rather short notice of closure, and a little disappointed, because I confess I had been taking it easy—sometimes not writing till the last moment, sometimes writing to get it out of hand a week ahead of time. Thinking, moreover, that the discussion would last some months yet, I had partly laid out my plan of campaign, one feature of which was to give my opponent plenty of rope. Those who, having any sort of critical faculty, have read his article in THE CRITIC of the 9th, are in a position to judge with what excellent effect he uses it.

However, it seemed that, the public having no doubt had more than an "illegant sufficiency," the subject was to be dropped. I had a large amount of valuable material on hand and called to see if the decree was final. I then found that notice had been sent to me a month before, but that by some accident I had never received the letter. I shall now endeavor to condense as much as possible, leaving any explanation to the editorial judgment. If THE CRITIC affords me any more space than was originally contemplated, I have no sort of objection to your contributor "Silex" having the last word as well as the first, being impressed with a lively conviction that the more he and his friends and assistants enlighten the public as to their methods and character the better.

It has not been without strong reluctance that I have at all gone into the Bible wine myth, but my distaste for it has been very far from arising, as your contributor in his blind presumption chooses to suppose, from incapability to answer what he fondly imagines to be arguments.

It has been the kind of humiliation one experiences at the mere fact of making one's self drawn into the grave discussion of an inanity.

"There are," as the *Week* says, "some controversies so absurd that immersion in them gives us the sensation of being drowned in a puddle. Among these is the question whether the wine mentioned in the Gospel, etc., was really wine, or the unfermented juice of the grape, and identical with the stuff advertised by Yankees as Sacramental Wine."

It seems that the Revd. John Carry, a Divine of some note, has recently been provoked into proving by learned arguments that the wine of the Gospels was wine.

"He even," continues the *Week*, "allows himself to become somewhat heated by the discussion, though the only emotion which it is reasonable to feel on the subject is that of sorrow at the astounding gullibility of mankind."

This facility is unhappily easily imposed on by pretentious claptrap. Professional agitators store their armories with an array of weapons which bear a surface appearance of some erudition. Reasonable men, who do not ransack heaven and earth for sanctions to an engrossing mania, have to submit to follow their torturers burrowing in what generally turn out to be rubbish heaps of antiquity, in order to make their disingenuous absurdity plain to the unwary. If the gullible, after explanation, cannot distinguish between sense and nonsense, that must be their look out. The duty of the expositor is done.

I wish to direct careful attention to the article of "Silex" on the 9th inst. :—

His utter lack of critical faculty stamps his parade of the word "generic" as well as his quotations with the brand of imposture. In the sense in which he desires to use the term "generic," there are no genera to embrace.

"The definition of 'wine' is, the fermented juice of the grape."

"The expressed juice of the grape before fermentation" is *must*.

Its connections are

"Must n.—Mouldiness, Sourness; Fustiness."

"Must v. t.—(cf. moist) To make mouldy and sour; to become fetid."

"Must v. i.—To grow mouldy and sour; to become fetid."

But people who can only think by authority must have authority.

The amount of corroborative testimony—not ancient rubbish, but the common sense of modern divines of the highest erudition and critical capability—I have before me, is very great. Under present circumstances I can produce but a fraction of it.

Dr. Howard Crosby has written with great force on the subject. Dr. Van Dyck says of unfermented wine: "The thing is not known in the East. They could not keep grape juice or raisin water unfermented if they would. It would become either wine or vinegar in a few days, or go into the putrefactive fermentation."

Dr. Eli Smith says, "When enquiring if there existed such a thing as fermented wine, I have been uniformly met with a share of surprise. The very idea seems to be regarded as an absurdity."

Father Gavozzi says, "To me, as an Italian, the expression 'unfermented wine' imports downright nonsense. In fact wine is only wine by fermentation, and to speak of unfermented wine, is to speak of dry water, of nightly sun, of unelectric lightning."

Dr. Gottlieb, Rabbi of Emmanuel Temple, New York, says, "I am quite at a loss to account for the assertions of Mr. Noah and the late Professor M. Stuart on this subject; and where the latter has said (as quoted by 'Silex') facts show, etc.," he is accused by another able writer of "instructing the facts," which is evidently enough. Neither Moses Stuart nor Dr. Adam Clarke, indeed, would be considered good witnesses at this date on that subject, rendered still more absurd as it is, by the quotation of the nature of the original passover wine having been begged without a shadow to go upon. Concerning this the Revd. J. H. Bruohl, who has labored in Bagdad, Jerusalem, etc., says, "So far as can be seen from the Talmud, the Jews of our Saviour's time had no hesitation whatever about fermented wine at the Passover."

The New York *Herald* not long ago sent a member of its staff to interview a number of well-known divines and Biblical scholars, and found that they unanimously endorsed the views of Dr. Crosby—himself a distinguished Greek scholar—as to the intoxicating nature of Bible wines. Among the gentlemen interviewed were Rev. Dr. Potter, of Grace Church; Rev. Professor Oliver and Buell, of the Episcopal Seminary, N. Y.; Rev. Dr. Shedd and President Hitchcock, of the Union Theological Seminary. The last-named gentleman had travelled extensively in the East. "All our best scholars and missionaries residing in Syria," said he, "as, for instance, Rev. Eli Smith, of Beirut, Dr. Van Dyck, Dr. T. Laurie, and others, are unanimous on this point—that the Bible wines were fermented. It has been said that the Jews do not use fermented wines; but Eli Smith found that they did so, as the result of a personal visit to the 'Chief Rabbi' of the Spanish Jews at Hebron." Dr. Van Dyck, who had been more than a quarter of a century in Syria, and who is probably more intimately acquainted with the customs of the people than any other foreigner living, says, "There is not, and so far as I can find out, never was, in Syria anything like unfermented wine."

The testimony of distinguished Rabbis is voluminous and decisive. I regret that I must abstain from recapitulating it, as well as a mass of other evidence. It is true the only effect it would have on persons of the stamp of Silex, would be to produce the assertion that they were all wine-bibbing divines together. An assertion equal in audacity, and of just as much weight, as his intimate knowledge of the mind of the Deity and of what our Saviour ought to have done, which, it is quite plain to ordinary mortals, his calm but genial benignity never dreamed of doing.

Now a word or two on some of Silex's quotations, which are very much of the nature of the daw in borrowed plumes.

The fatuous imbecility of critical acumen which can quote Anacreon and Ovid in favor of "unfermented wine" is pitiable. Is it possible the gentleman cannot see that a mere poetic figure, ascribing the potentiality of wine to the grape, (and in the poetic vein with entire propriety) is no sort of evidence for the points he is contesting? He might quite as well have cited Tom Moore. The same remark applies to Mr. James Montgomery, whose readers in this day are, I fancy, but few—and their tastes must be of the mildest description. To see the supposed occupations of Enoch's wife quoted as adding weight to an argument is irresistible to any one with a sense of humor. Perhaps Mr. Jas. Montgomery's "Satan" might furnish your contributor with some similarly officious support! At all events Macaulay's story of the Brahmin and the three rogues in the beginning of his Essay on that production, has a flavor not inapposite to the nature of prohibitionist Biblical theories.

The quotation from Dr. Murphy pulls both ways, or would do so if there were any context indicating ("sometimes" as is cunningly inserted) whether the process of fermentation had been undergone or not. It is of no consequence whether the word "yayin" were mentioned a thousand instead of a hundred and forty-one times.

The paragraph about the 70 is a marvel of confusion, but is intended to assist that peculiar jugglery by which "wine," whenever excess in it is reprobated, is fermented; whenever it is commended, is "must."

Does Silex think that sensible people—considering the state of medical knowledge of old—will attach importance to the opinions of Aristotle and Pliny which (at least Pliny's) are probably quite fanciful? The statement of the wine being without power seems to point that way.

Athenaus, who was a physician of Cilicia, was evidently a fanciful person, as he endeavored to substitute other elements for the four then commonly received. How did he get the term "sweet Lisbon?" Perhaps Silex will explain. Explanation, however, is apparently not that gentleman's forte, or he would have condescended to enlighten less profound classical readers as to the nature of the "Protropos" commended by Athenaus as a stomachic. It is described as a sweet Mytilenæan wine which exuded from the grapes without pressing.

Evidently another fanciful arrangement. We know the quaint, and often horrible, mixtures which delighted the soul of the mediæval physician. The ancient was quite as crude, but his ideas took a poetic turn, and, as a general rule, his fancies were graceful.

Columella, who was an agricultural writer credited with a good style,

seems to have spoken of natural wine. There seems to be a confusion in the minds of the infuriates between natural wine and the unfermented ambrosia. Natural wine is described by Thudichum, one of the highest authorities of the day, in a lecture delivered last year "On the æsthetical use of wine," as follows:—

"Alcoholic drinks, amongst them foremost wine, have effects which have caused them to be used and praised by all nations and generations of which we have any knowledge. Of all alcoholic drinks, true wine, such as we shall define it, offers the least opportunity or inducement to abuse. Natural wine may make drunk, but it never produces delirium tremens, it never produces those permanent lesions of the tissues which are the consequence of excess in the use of spirits and beer." Be it here in fair justice remarked, that the man who can swill himself out with beer to a delirious extent, is simply a hog. "Whenever," continues Dr. Thudichum, "such effects are added as the results of wine, they will be found to be due to wine plus spirit added thereto.

"Happily," the lecturer goes on, "after many centuries of fiscal misgovernment which has perverted the natural taste and habits of the people of these islands, we have been allowed to return to a state of liberty as regards the choice of our wines, and the effect of this liberty has been most marvellous. The brandied wines, which were formerly almost the only ones which could be obtained or were drunk in society, have been recognized to be incompatible with the more refined manners of our social gatherings." (Italics mine) "and are so much neglected by the wealthy classes that the customs revenue from them has decreased by £300,000 a year. The natural wines have increased in favor. . . . The quantity of alcohol present in natural wines from the grape varies between six and twelve per cent."

In accordance with the common sense of all but prohibitionists Dr. Thudichum defines "wine" as "the fermented, purified and ripened juice of the grape;" and altho' there seem to be still even in Europe sections of populations whose methods are primitive, yet knowing, I suppose, that they can get as much unfermented grape juice as they want by the simple process of eating grapes, they seem to desire something more. Thus "The shepherds of the Algarda gather the wild grapes in earthenware pots, and bury them in the ground under leaves and brushwood, and later on, drink the fermented juice at their leisure." The Algarda, where Dr. Thudichum studied the vine, is "a forest on the south bank of the Guadalquivir to the east of San Lucar de Barrameda."

I cannot trespass further, tho' I have left unproduced nine tenths of the sound evidence for common sense, vs. cant, folly, ignorance, and impudence.

I have been urged to say something about the license question. The matter I have now hastily selected will probably take two more letters, if you feel disposed to admit them.

I should have liked to dissect the prohibitionist theories with the utmost minuteness, but enough has really been said to enable the public to discriminate. The "Scripture" imposition is so gross and audacious that it seemed to me to require some comment. If the public becomes really aware of the character of the "ring" which is being essayed to be put thro' its nose, a very few words on the license question will suffice to close the controversy, if such it can be called.

FRANC-TIREUR.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]  
EDGAR ALLAN POE.

A new biography of this gifted but unfortunate American poet has been written by George E. Woodbury, and is published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. The constitutionally mystic author of *The Raven* has been painted in the gloomiest colors by some writers; from others he has received panegyric without stint. Mr. Woodbury evidently relies upon the truth of the classic saw, "*In mediis saluus ibis*," for, avoiding the extreme views of earlier biographers of Poe, he praises or condemns only when he gives good reasons for so doing.

In America, Poe is much admired as a critic. Indeed it has been said by Oliver Wendell Holmes that his criticisms will be studied by literarians when all his poems excepting three or four will have been forgotten. Nor is it surprising that the critical writings of a genius born should be of some value when fashioned such a high ideal as this (from the prospectus of Poe's *Penn Magazine*): "It shall be the first and chief purpose of the magazine now proposed, to become known as one where may be found at all times and upon all subjects an honest and a fearless opinion. It shall be a leading object to assert in precept and to maintain in practice, the rights, while in effect it demonstrates the advantages of an absolutely independent criticism—a criticism self-sustained; guiding itself only by the purest rules of art; analyzing and urging these rules as it applies them; ever holding itself aloof from all personal bias, acknowledging no fear save that of outraging the right; yielding no point either to the vanity of the author, or to the assumptions of antique prejudice, or to the anonymous cant of the Quarterlies, or to the arrogance of those organized cliques which, hanging on like nightmares to American literature, manufacture at the nod of our principal booksellers a pseudo public opinion."

As Poe's poems are much more widely read in the constituency of THE CRITIC than are his critical writers, it may be well to give some account of his theory of poetry, as it is of vast assistance in fixing the value of his poetical works.

To put it in the fewest words, Poe believed that of the pleasures that spring from truth, which satisfies the intellect, or from passion, which excites the heart, or from beauty, which elevates the soul, the latter is the most pure, keen, and absorbing; and this because it appeals to that sense of harmony, and feeds that yearning for its manifestation which belongs

to the immortal part of man. In the moods aroused thro' the sentiment of beauty, "man is most clearly conscious of his eternal nature," says Poe, "and in the lifting up of his spirit under such influences penetrates to the Divine." "This subtle power is possessed by all beauty in its sensible forms as built by God in Nature;" but the suggestions of something fairer beyond and above nature, which arise in its presence, stimulates man to attempt to reach this unknown loveliness by recombining the elements he perceives, and thus in imagination (which repeats, as far as a creature may, the creative act of God) to fashion by art, under the guidance of his own instinct, an ideal beauty which shall be a new and purer source of spiritual emotion. This creation of beauty is the grand end of all the fine arts, but in music and in poetry it is most directly accomplished. It would, however, be an error to suppose that Poe, in thus adopting the doctrines of Coleridge, (and rejecting passion and truth and morality as poetic themes,) meant to sever poetry by distinct boundaries from those. On the contrary he expressly states that "the incitements of passion, the precepts of duty, and even the lessons of truth," may be advantageously introduced into a poem if they are subordinated and blended in by the skill of an artist who understands how to use them for heightening the effect of more beauty; and, furthermore, it should be observed that to beauty itself Poe assigns both a moral value, as leading attraction to virtue, and an intellectual value as leading out to the mystical province of that truth which, withdrawn from the probing of the reason, is fathomed by the imagination alone. Such a speculation may be regarded as a baseless reverie, or as profound philosophy; but, if we are to judge Poe aright, it is necessary to keep in mind the fact not only that he made beauty the theme of poetry, but also that he found its value in its help to give intimations of the divine: in other words, he was devoted to a mystical æstheticism, not very hard to comprehend yet not easy to explain. Of the minor articles of his creed it is necessary to recall only those which assert (a) that a poem be brief; (b) should aim at a single artistic effect, but not to the exclusion of a secondary suggested meaning; and (c) should be touched, if possible, by a certain quaintness, grotesqueness, or peculiarity of rhythm or metre, to give it individuality and tone.

Music was an essential element of Poe's art. It is true that his ear for verbal melody was at first very defective, and was never perfect; but in much of his best work the rhythmic movement is admirable in its flow and simplicity. This is not, however, all he meant when he said that he borrowed effects from music. In his verses, sonorousness counts independently of its relation to the meaning of the words, and the poem seems at intervals to become merely a volume of sound, in which there is no appeal to the mind at all, but only a stimulation of the feelings as by the tones of an instrument. In the management of the theme, too, particularly in his latter verse, the handling of the refrain—the frequent recurrence to the same rhythmical sounds and to the same order of syllabic structure, the movement of the whole poem by new presentations of the one idea, as in "The Raven," or of the same group of imagery, as in "Ulalume"—largely partakes of the method of musical composition. Thus did Poe appropriate the effects of music. And it is a mark of his originality that his mind could freely disport itself and exercise its mastery in the romantic borderland between poetry and music where none before him had power.

SARTOR RESARTUS, JR.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]  
A COLLEGE MEMORY.

While the throngs of students who have been richly enjoying or sadly enduring the weeks of vacation, are renewing the duty and pleasure of college life, some of us, upon whose heads the record of years is written in letters of silver, go back along the avenues of memory to the days when we were young and gay, and experienced within our academic halls very much that was not exactly classical. One incident in particular comes before the writer's mental peepers so clearly, that it would be quite easy to consider it a recent event; and it shall be told without variations, names only being changed.

If Jakey Gilman of Hortonville has any friends, they are surely not among the youthful population. Jakey Gilman does not like young people, and young people do not like Jakey, while most of the mature folks detest him for his cheatibility, meanness, and numerous other unpleasant qualities. Only because old Gilman has lots of money and no relations to inherit it, some people treat him with much outward respect. *Perhaps* they'll be remembered in his will, if he ever makes one.

While this ill-natured man manages to have more or less trouble with everybody in town, the one hundred or more students in Hortonville's famous college, when taken collectively, furnish him with an object of special dislike. And, naturally, this feeling is returned with compound interest. All the boys hate a man who would buy any playground they happen to hit upon, simply that he might legally drive them away; and we didn't think any more of him when he hunted up and secured the enforcement of old laws which prevented their fishing or bathing in any convenient place. But he filled our cup of bitterness by telling the college authorities that we had robbed his orchard; when, as everybody knew, the venerable trees had borne no fruit for ever so many years.

As we strove to keep even with Gilman, on mornings succeeding dark nights, his front gate was often missing, his pasture bars left down by unknown parties, so that street cattle could come in and get a breakfast from the nice sweet grass, and all sorts of small annoyances by night and day made the old savage more unpleasant and scheming than ever; until some of us, who received an unusual grievance, resolved to strike Jakey in his most tender spot, namely, his hogs. Being a great admirer of fine pigs, he



generally kept a remarkably good lot of porkers in a sty that had every appliance for their comfort and rapid growth; and to touch one of these fat, sleek animals, was a certain way to make him literally frantic.

A little way out of town lived Bill Holland, a butcher with whom Gilman had done some trading, and, as each tried to cheat the other in every transaction, their intercourse was exactly the opposite of agreeable. And we proposed to take the first good chance for carrying out a plan liable to give these worthies a good shaking up and increase their mutual dislike.

Into one evening when there was no moon and heavy clouds completely obscured the starlight, about a dozen of us started out brim full of desire for sport and revenge. By the use of skill learned from similar experiences, we succeeded in leaving the dormitories unnoticed, and on reaching Gilman's found that the meat seasoned with sulphate of morphia which Johnny James, our leader, had given to that gentleman's huge dog a few hours before, was having the desired effect. Old Thunder, who was chiefly noted for his almost unlimited barking capacity, being curled up on the back door step so soundly asleep that our cautious movements did not disturb him in the least. We found the well fed grunters comfortably stretched on their beds of clean straw, utterly oblivious to their danger from midnight prowlers. Selecting a particularly robust fellow whose position was handy for our purpose, we deliberately proceeded to get him ready for a short journey. His occasional unpleasant grunts suggested happy dreams; perhaps of a trough filled with appetising swill. But when his nostrils were saluted with a sponge full of ether, Mr. Hog became very quiet. This stupifying was accomplished by extending the sponge to our victim on the end of a rake handle. When the ether had done its work, we unlocked the pig pen gate with a false key and dragged forth our unconscious game. Then after some difficulty loaded him into Gilman's hand-cart. Our next move was to reach the highway without causing an alarm, and once in the road we felt a degree of safety; bravely pushing our booty along the dark streets and down the country road, until the outlines of Holland's big, low-roofed house appeared a short distance ahead. No lights were visible, and the butcher's family had evidently gone to bed.

Johnny, who understood something of drugs, had kept the pig from waking up by occasional sniffs of ether. So, after taking the lump of swine flesh from the hand-cart, we tied one end of a strong cord to his long tail, so securely that it could not possibly slip off, then ran out our line and found it about two hundred feet long. The other end was made fast to Holland's front door bell knob, and we retired behind some convenient bushes to await developments.

According to our view, the hog would soon recover from his enforced sleep and attempt to run away. This proceeding must set the bell ringing in a most violent manner and arouse the whole house. Bill would soon come to the door, discover the line and follow it until he found the hog with a big G branded on his ham indicating his owners name. All of which must prove sufficient cause for renewed hostilities between Gilman and Holland.

The first part of the programme worked to the letter. Piggy presently came to his senses, and finding himself in a strange place, immediately started to get away in lively fashion. After a few jumps the line became tight and brought him up with a jerk. Then the bell jingled as it never jingled before. But only for a few seconds; for no bell wire could stand such a strain, and presently it broke short off. In the meantime Holland and family had awakened, and were looking from their chamber windows trying to discover who was so anxious to attract their attention. But, although the knob continued to chatter as though a score of men were pulling at it, no person could be seen.

Pretty soon Mr. and Mrs. Holland appeared at the door; the former with a murderous looking axe in one hand, and a tallow candle in the other; while his good lady had prepared to face the disturbers of their slumber, by arming herself with a carving knife so big and so wide, that in the uncertain light it seemed like an old fashioned broad sword. When the dim rays of the butcher's candle showed the rope, before he could make any movement whatever, the good woman drew her keen blade across it, cutting it squarely in two.

Mr. Hog, who had been devoting all his energies to pulling, on finding himself free started up the road at full speed, squealing as though possessed of numerous demons, and when or how he reached home was more than we could tell!

While the Hollands stood gazing through the darkness in blank amazement, utterly unable to comprehend these queer proceedings, a company of disgusted students sneaked away toward their lodgings; vividly realizing that the unexpected is always very likely to happen.

But we disturbed Gilman even more than we intended. Through the sty gate, left open by our carelessness, the whole drove of hogs escaped, and went roaming about town committing all sorts of piggish depredations, for which Jakey in each case refused to settle fairly; and as a consequence had fifteen or twenty law suits added to the list of his afflictions.

The years between that time and this are expressed by double characters, but the old fellow is still energetically alive, and constantly in a row of some description.

JONATHAN.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

### THE TELEGRAPH TRAIN DISPATCHER.

To the uninitiated, it is a mystery how so many trains safely pass each other in a single day on one track. If the various travellers who always want something to find fault with, could only know what ingenuity and vigilance are required and exerted to prevent the trains, upon which they travel, from being delayed, they would utter other sentiments than they

do. It is a common thing to hear a frolicful passenger exclaim, "When will these kears start," or "What is keeping this funeral," "It must be 1 to now, and I have a note to meet next month at Truro," etc., etc. If the train started when this passenger wished, perhaps he would be reduced to his chemical constituent in one or two minutes, and if it happened anywhere excepting Windsor Junction, it would be a good spot to raise onions the next year. He does not think of that.

Few people think when they step into a sleeping car at night, and find themselves two hundred miles away on their journey the following morning, that all that time their train was being watched by an eye that dare not sleep, and that a little error that might occur twenty times a day in a commercial house without causing much trouble, would, if made by the Telegraph Train Dispatcher, have resulted in calamity. To special or extra trains he gives orders to run, keeping clear of regular trains. The systems of running arrangements are almost as varied as the lines are numerous, but all strain for the same object, and much resemble each other in certain principles, and those principles will be found most interesting.

On nearly all American and Canadian Railroads, passenger trains run by their time tables, and must not go beyond crossing points with other trains without special orders, but on certain lines the trains going in one direction have the right to the road over trains going in the opposite direction. For instance, supposing the trains going West have right of road over those going East, trains going East must not encroach on the time of the West-bound trains, but must either wait for them or claim the Dispatcher's attention, who can, by giving an order to the West bound train to wait at a certain point, either for a limited time or indefinitely, forward the East-bound train, and thus often avoid serious delay to both; the point is, to secure the train having right of road before allowing the other to proceed. Where there are many trains running, interruptions and delays are common. Engines and cars may break down and block the road, and when such things do occur, all trains become or less disarranged; then the Dispatcher's hands are full, and more than full, to get them right. No railway employee has more continued responsibility—his work is one constant struggle against delay and accident; and sometimes he has to supply intelligence as well as running orders to train men. When two trains going in opposite directions are at stations ten miles apart, it is as plain as the nose on your face, one must suffer delay, and the folks on that one will abuse the Road. A false calculation which delays an Express train twenty minutes, puts a hundred passengers out of temper, and all remark the one fault, and forget a hundred and fifty virtues. After ill-humor is once settled in a car. Lord help the conductor—he is the "horrible" victim. "The ventilator wants to be shut; the car is too hot or too cold; the brakeman is insolent; the newsboy has too much to say, and being bound to sell, is beyond endurance; the conductor is too familiar; and the general manager no man for his place." Then the poor conductor, as the handiest one to be got at, is asked all sorts of questions about connections, speed, and time. He, having a hundred other things to think of, perhaps answers a little short, and destroys in a moment the good reputation he has been trying for hours to maintain.

Shakespeare once said, "It is a great pity the supply of men with angelic tempers for railway positions is not equal to the demand." Neither can the Train Dispatcher please the train men; every conductor wants his train to get the lead.

When conductor of No. 5 Freight goes to the Train Dispatcher's office, in he goes, singing out, "Well, what did you let So-and-So's Special get ahead of me; hadn't I been long enough on the road to-day?" "The Special had stock on, and you hadn't." "Oh yes! you think more of cattle than you do of us poor beggars."

It would be difficult to describe the ups and downs of a Dispatcher's life, and if it could be given, it is doubtful if such would be interesting. No one who has not been a Train Dispatcher upon a crowded single railroad can understand what a strain such duties are upon the mind, nor what a moment of anxiety it is, when fearful lest in some of the arrangements he may have forgotten something, he scans his record book, finds the order there, and correct, correct! His sigh of relief sounds like "God be thanked, it is O K."

On some railroads Dispatchers do not designate trains by their numbers or names such as Express, Accommodation, Way, Through, etc., but by the names of their engines. I remember hearing a Dispatcher starting up from his instrument, saying that he guessed things were a little mixed, and he would like to be relieved at once. "Catamount" had jumped the track, "Zebra" was stalled on Mount Thom, "Grade Mover" had blown off a steam chest, "Cover Snake" could not crawl up the slippery rails, "Fly" had burst a flue, "Dragon" could not draw her cars, "Thunder and Lightning" coming East and "Whirlwind and Chaos" West were making big licks for the Depot, and he guessed old "Dan and Jack" would have to be mighty spry to look after the switches, or some cow-catcher might get hurt.

In the arrangements the dispatcher makes, he takes into consideration the side tracks, has to know how many cars each and every siding will hold, has to know the power of different engines, the state of the rails, whether slippery or not, grades, and in fact keep himself informed, moment after moment; for the trains are moving all the time and changing their positions in regard to each other, prevents delays to all, while giving especial attention to the most important, with his fingers upon the telegraph key he sends his orders every instant through the wires, and having twenty or thirty trains in his guarding hands, at once stands, not like Benjamin Franklin with his kite, but more like twenty or thirty Benjamin Franklins rolled into one. Hoping your readers, dear Sir, will sometimes when delayed, consider the above and give the conductors and train hands a rest.

I am, as usual, yours,

CONDUCTOR.

EVENTS AND COMMENTS.

If the reports in the New York papers can be relied upon in regard to the ravages of the small-pox in Montreal, it is no wonder that the Boston authorities insist on quarantining all Canadian vessels entering their port. A description by the *World's* correspondent of the lower orders of the French population of Montreal, rolling and wallowing in their filthy dens with the sick, dead, and dying, from small-pox, is almost too disgusting to be repeated. We hope that these reports are exaggerated, and that the English population of that pest-stricken city may be successful in their efforts to stop the progress of this fearful malady. A strict quarantine should be observed on all trains coming from Montreal to Halifax, as the danger increases as the winter approaches. It is a notable fact that small-pox is more likely to spread in winter than in summer, especially in cold climates, and unless proper vaccination and strict sanitary regulations are observed, we may expect this scourge to spread from its strong foothold in Montreal to the adjacent countries, especially along the great highways of travel and commerce.

At last the "Board of Charities" have been heard from. They have appointed a new consulting staff of physicians and surgeons for the Provincial and City Hospital. Whether the new staff will be an improvement on the old one, time only can determine. The contest between the two factions has resulted in the death of the Halifax Medical College. I presume the loss of this institution will not be seriously felt, as about eighty per cent. of the medical men of this Province are educated for their responsible duties in American Medical Schools, and this will in all probability continue to be the case so long as our neighbors are able to furnish superior facilities over Nova Scotia, and Halifax in particular, are about as proficient in the healing art as in most other countries, but as a rule there seems to be a want of harmony amongst the brethren. If perchance a man of decided ability as a surgeon or physician attempted to build up a reputation in some specialty, some of his less fortunate brethren would at once assail him in a manner that begets a want of confidence by the public in his capabilities as a specialist; and hence, we have no able men of this class for the graver maladies that "human flesh is heir to." As long as the medical men in this Province (in their vain efforts to put down quackery) continue to slaughter their own fellows, just so long will the able specialists of England and the United States continue to receive patients from this country, at least all who are able to go abroad and pay for the services of medical men of reputation. I have my mind on several gentlemen of the medical profession of Nova Scotia, who, if they had been encouraged and assisted in the proper manner and spirit by their fellows, would have made quite as eminent surgeons and physicians as are to be found in other countries.

To have witnessed the funeral obsequies of the late General Grant, one would have thought that an era of peace and harmony had come between the North and the South; but the late contest in Ohio, which resulted in the election of a Republican Governor, was decidedly a "bloody shirt" campaign. General Fitz Lee of Virginia, who figured conspicuously at Grant's funeral, and who is a near relative of the famous Confederate General, R. E. Lee, was made a prominent figure in the Ohio canvass as a bold leader in the secession movement in the South as well as an abettor of reason. Then too the "Negro Question," which is coming up again as a dark cloud of trouble, was carried into the campaign by the Republicans, Senator Sherman, and Mr. Foraker (the latter the Governor elect) made no other issue in the contest except to appeal to the passions of the people of Ohio on the treason of the South, and the "Rebel Cabinet" of President Cleveland. This "old time card" had its effect, as the Republican candidate was elected by a large majority over his opponent.

Nova Scotia will be ably represented in the Dominion Cabinet by the appointment and election of the Hon. J. S. D. Thompson as Minister of Justice.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, the exhibition at Upper Stewiacke was a decided success, being a marked improvement on the one held last year near the same place.

VETERAN.

COMMERCIAL.

**FISH.**—Since our last report there has certainly been no improvement in any of the fish markets, but there seems to be a tendency towards still lower prices. The last reports from all of the West India markets are very discouraging, and lower prices are ruling there than when we last reported; and from all the information we can get, large quantities of fish are rotting, and are being thrown away.

The United States fish markets certainly show no improvement, and it is with very great difficulty that sales are made. Certainly any sales that are made are not at prices that will give any profit.

MACKEREL still continue to arrive in Boston market from the seiners, and they are quite willing to accept \$7.00 per bbl., with bbl., from pickle. We notice a sale at Portland at \$5.00, \$6.75 and \$15.75.

It is hard to give a quotation for any kind of fish in the U. S. markets. In most cases those who have fish in these markets accept what are offered, which price is very low, and which does not leave any margin for profit. Fat July herring are almost unsalable there at present, though \$4.75 to \$5.00 is quoted. No. 3 Large mackerel, \$5.50 to \$5.75. No. 3, \$3.00 to \$3.25. Nova Scotia dry Bank codfish, \$2.75 per qtl., with very poor prospect of an advance. It is thought that good Large fat mackerel will bring remunerative prices later in the season, but at present there are none to offer.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

<b>SUGAR.</b>	
Cut Leaf	8 to 8 1/2
Grand	7 to 7 1/2
Circle A	6 1/2 to 6 3/4
Extra C	5 1/2 to 6
Yellow C	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
Yellows	5 1/4 to 5 1/2
<b>TEA.</b>	
Congou, Common	15 to 16
" Fair	18 to 21
" Good	23 to 27
" Choice	29 to 31
" Extra Choice	33 to 35
Oolong—Choice	35 to 38
<b>MOLASSES.</b>	
Cienfuegos	27 to 29
Trinidad	28 to 30
Porto Rico	30 to 31
Barbadoes	30 to 31
Demerara	30 to 35
Diamond N.	43
<b>SOAPS.</b>	
Ivory bar, 1 lb, 2 lb and 3 lb.	6 1/2
Erasive	6
Domination	6
Surprise	5 1/2
Tiger	5 1/2
Extra Pale, 1 or 5 lb.	5
Yellow Rose	5
"Linen Towel" for 30 bars, and 30 towels	6.00
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	
<b>CANDLES, 6s and 8s.</b>	11 1/2
<b>DISCOUNTS.</b>	
Pilot Bread	2.60 to 2.90
Boston and Thin Family	6 1/2 to 7 1/2
Soda	6 to 7
do. in 1 lb. boxes, 50 to case	7
Fancy	8 to 15
<b>CONFECTIONERY.</b>	
Assorted in 30 lb Pails	12
Royal Mixture	11 to 20
Lozenges	12 to 15
1 cent goods, 144 in a box	85 to 110
Toys per hundred	63 to 75
<b>ROOMS.</b>	1.60 to 3.25
<b>STARCH, Blue and White.</b>	
" Lilly White	7
Prepared Corn	9
<b>BUTTER.</b>	
Canadian, new	16 to 18
N. S.	15 to 18
CHICKENS	9 to 10
Eggs	18 to 20
Tobacco—Black	30 to 40
Bright	42 to 58
Blacking, per gross	3.00 to 4.00
Blacklead	2.00 to 10.00
Pearl Blue	2.50 to 3.00

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

<b>MACKEREL.</b>	
Extra	none
No. 1	none
No. 2 large	6.00
No. 2	3.75
No. 3 large	3.75
No. 3	2.25 to 2.90
Small	1.00
<b>HERRING.</b>	
No. 1 Shore, July	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
ALWIVES	2.50 to 2.62 1/2
<b>COUPHIS.</b>	
Hard Shore toqual	2.25 to 2.60
Bank	2.00
Bay	2.00
<b>SALMON, No. 1</b>	
No. 2	7.50 to 8.00
No. 3	0.50 to 7.00
For city inspection, Shore inspection will not bring so much.	
<b>HADDOCK.</b>	1.75 to 2.00
<b>HARK.</b>	1.75
<b>CUSK.</b>	none
<b>POLLOCK.</b>	none
<b>FISH OILS.</b>	
Cod A.	.35 to .36
Dog A.	.25 to .29
Pale Seal	none
<b>HAKE SOUNDS.</b>	45 to 50c per lb.

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

<b>APPLES, Gravensteins per bbl.</b>	2.25 to 2.80
" No. 1	1.75 to 2.50
" No. 2	1.50 to 2.00
Crab Apples, per bus.	1.00 to 1.25
Oranges, per bbl.	6.00 to 7.00
Pine Apples	none
Lemons, per box	5.75 to 6.00
Cocoanuts, per 100	4.50 to 5.50
Onions (barrel) per lb.	2c to 2 1/2c
Grapes, Almeria, legs	0.00 to 7.00
Foxberries, per bbl.	3.50 to 3.75

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

BREADSTUFFS.

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

<b>PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.</b>	
<b>FLOUR.</b>	
Graham	5.25 to 5.50
Patent high grades	5.25 to 5.50
" mediums	4.50 to 4.80
Superior Extra	4.50 to 4.85
Lower grades	3.50 to 4.40
Oatmeal	4.00 to 4.50
Corn Meal—Halifax ground	3.10 to 3.25
"—Imported	3.00 to 3.10
Bran per ton—Wheat	20.00 to 22.00
" —Corn	18.00 to 20.00
Shorts	22.00 to 24.00
Middlings	25.00 to 27.00
Cracked Corn	31.50 to 33.00
" Oats	30.00
" Barley	34.00
Pea Meal per bbl.	3.75
Feed Flour	3.25 to 3.50
Oats per bushel of 31 lbs	43 to 48
Barley " of 48 "	70 to 80
Peas " of 60 "	1.10
Corn " of 56 "	80 to 85
Hay per ton	12.00 to 14.00
Straw	8.00 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. Mess	13.50 to 14.00
" P. E. Thin Mess	13.00 to 13.50
" Prime Mess	11.50 to 12.00
Lard, Tubs and Pails	11 to 12
" Cases	12 to 12 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 Fells	20
Wool—clean washed, per pound	15
" 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
Calf Skin	8 to 10
" Deacons, each	30 to 35
Lambskins	25 to 40

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

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m.	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do	14.00 to 17.00
" " No 2 do	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m.	8.00 to 14.00
Spruce, dimension good, per m.	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do	6.50 to 7.00
Hemlock, merchantable	7.05
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do do	1.00 to 1.25
" spruce, No 1	1.10 to 1.30
Laths, per m	1.20
Hard wood, per cord	4.00 to 4.20
Soft wood	2.25 to 3.35

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

POULTRY.

Fowls, per pair	40 to 55
Turkeys, per pound	14 to 18
Geese, each	50 to 55
Ducks, per pair	50 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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

## THE AMERICAN WIDOW.

(Continued.)

"Yes, yes; I see. A very convenient arrangement," murmured the colonel. In truth, he hardly knew what he was saying, and was chiefly anxious to escape without having let Mrs. Van Steen perceive the impression that her brother had made upon him. But it is probable that, with all his exertions, he did not quite succeed in that laudable endeavor.

Conversation was sustained, after a constrained and desultory fashion, for another quarter of an hour, at the end of which time the colonel took up his hat.

"If you are going towards the City, Colonel Randolph, I'll walk with you," said Mr. Muggeridge.

The colonel replied that he was not going farther than Pall Mall; and Mr. Muggeridge remarked that he guessed that would not be much out of his way; so the two men left the house together.

"What do you think about taking a hansom?" the colonel asked on the doorstep.

"It's immaterial," answered the other. "I'd as soon walk, if you say so."

"Very well," said the colonel, feeling a little ashamed of the impulse which had prompted his suggestion. After all, if the man were to be his brother-in-law, it would not do to begin by shirking a walk in the streets with him.

Acting upon this conviction, the colonel resisted a temptation to reach Pall Mall by the least frequented route, and, crossing Piccadilly, shaped his course boldly down St. James's Street. On his way he was stopped by several acquaintances, who stared at Mr. Aaron P. Muggeridge in undisguised astonishment; the latter, for his part, returning their scrutiny with perfect imperturbability. When they had passed on, Mr. Muggeridge communicated his impressions of them to the colonel, and was more candid than flattering in his criticisms. He even had the impertinence to laugh at the mode of pronunciation adopted by these gentlemen, and to indulge in an exaggerated and absurd mimicry of it. He further opined that London was a great commercial city, but that, in point of attractiveness, New York was a hundred miles ahead of it, while Paris was a hundred miles ahead of New York. His tone seemed to imply that he held the colonel responsible for all the shortcomings of the mother country and its inhabitants. The season was the end of May, and a bleak, dry, east wind was driving clouds of dust along the streets. "Do you always have it like this over here?" Mr. Muggeridge asked, in his drawing voice.

"Yes, always," answered the colonel, very snappishly; and his companion gave him a side-look of mingled irony and pity.

At length the United Service Club was reached; and the colonel, with the brightening countenance of one who sees the walls of a city of refuge before him, bade Mr. Muggeridge farewell, regretting that the laws of the establishment did not permit of his asking a friend in to luncheon. "Sing'lar club," was Mr. Muggeridge's brief comment upon this announcement. "Well, colonel, I'll wish you good-by and good appetite. Whenever you feel like paying us a visit in Dover Street I hope you'll come, and bring any of your friends along."

"Thank you," answered the colonel, stiffly; "Mrs. Van Steen was kind enough to give me permission to call upon her some time since."

Mr. Muggeridge nodded, and strolled away with a faint, tolerant sort of smile upon his face, which he had worn, more or less, all the morning, and which the colonel, for some reason or other, found peculiarly exasperating.

Our tried and perplexed hero spent a large part of the afternoon in smoking and in pretending to read the papers, while in reality he was meditating over the new complications with which his matrimonial prospects were threatened. At five o'clock he walked across to his other club, and there encountered Captain Gore, who at once detached himself from a group of young men with whom he had been conversing, and caught his elderly rival by the arm.

"I say, colonel, have you seen Aaron P. Muggeridge?"

"Yes," answered the colonel, gloomily; "I've seen him."

"Queer-looking specimen, isn't he? But not half a bad sort of a chap, if you take him the right way. I mean to be a real good friend to Aaron—for his sister's sake, you understand."

"You have lost no time in introducing yourself to him, at any rate," the colonel remarked dryly.

"Ner have you, it seems; so we're even. What do you think of him?"

All Colonel Randolph's suppressed irritation bubbled up, and completely overmastered him for the moment. "I think," said he, "that he is the most abominable cad that I ever met at any time or in any country."

Then he walked away, repenting of his hasty speech as soon as it was uttered, and vexed by the pursuing echoes of Gore's laughter. Gore didn't care a bit for the vulgarity of Aaron P. Muggeridge; Gore—confound him!—cared for nothing but Mrs. Van Steen's money-bags, and would have married her if she had had ten Aarons for brethren—ay, and a father and mother of the same type to boot! Well, perhaps the fellow was wise in his generation. He was right not to let himself be turned aside from his object by incidental obstacles. "He knows his own mind better than I do mine," thought the colonel, sighing that greed should be proved a more powerful factor in human resolutions than love. Not that he really thought of giving up Mrs. Van Steen; he felt sure that he had never contemplated the advisability, or even possibility, of so extreme a step as that. The prospect of having Aaron for a near relative was a bitter pill, no doubt; but it must be gulped down, and had better be done with a good grace. He determined that he, too, would be a "real good friend" to Aaron; that is, that he would do his best to be courte-

ous and amiable to him—"for his sister's sake." "Not for the sake of her money," thought the colonel; "I only wish she hadn't any money at all."

Animated by such unexceptionable motives, our hero surely deserved to be rewarded by success; but, unfortunately, we live in a world where the just and the unjust have an equal share in the sunshine and the rain; and it is a fact that this poor gentleman obtained little recompense for a ten days' martyrdom save such as an approving conscience may have afforded him. He carried out to the letter the promise that he had made to himself. He not only tolerated Aaron, but took no little pains to show him civility. Day after day he sought the stranger out in Dover Street; day after day he bore him company in his visits to the ferocious lions of which London can boast. He went with him to the Tower; he walked with him in the Park—a terrible ordeal; he took him to a meet of the Coaching Club; he bore with his disparaging remarks, with his bland familiarity, with his obstinate determination to admit nothing and be surprised at nothing. Sometimes Mrs. Van Steen accompanied the sight-seers; but, alas, on these occasions Captain Gore was generally also of the party and somehow it always happened that the younger man paired off with the lady, while the elder was fain to bring up the rear with her brother.

All this was a severe test of constancy; but the longest lane has a turning; and one morning, to Colonel Randolph's unspeakable joy, Mr. Aaron P. Muggeridge announced that he had received letters which would necessitate his speedy return to America. This good news was the more welcome to our hero from its arriving at a moment when he was more than usually depressed in spirits. It was the morning of Thursday in Ascot week, and he was just about to start for the races with Mr. Muggeridge, Mrs. Van Steen having excused herself at the eleventh hour on the plea of a headache. The prospect of being saddled for an entire day with his "Old Man of the Sea," as he sometimes inwardly dubbed the unconscious Aaron, had, for several reasons, been particularly distasteful to the colonel; but now this seemed a comparatively small matter. Yet another week, and he would have said farewell to Aaron, it might be for years, or it might—as he fondly and devoutly hoped—be forever. Under the circumstances it would have been an unworthy thing to murmur at one day of misery. The colonel, therefore, went off in high good-humor, and in the train was quite facetious with his companion upon the subject of a brand-new suit of clothes in which the latter had arrayed himself. Aaron's first care, on arriving in London, had been to visit one of the most fashionable tailors, and the upshot of his interview was his appearance in the light-gray frock coat, and trousers to match, which had attracted the colonel's attention. He had likewise invested in a white hat and in a pair of field glasses, which last were slung across his shoulder by a strap. Thus attired he did not, it is true, resemble an Englishman much more than he had resembled a Parisian in his discarded garb; but he looked, the colonel thought, a little less unlike other people than usual, and there seemed reasonable ground for hope that, if he would only keep quiet and behave himself, the day might be got through without the occurrence of any untoward episode.

Aaron, however, was not disposed to behave himself; or, at all events, was not disposed to keep quiet. He entered into affable conversation with strangers on the course; he showed an inclination to be argumentative with the book makers; despite the colonel's protestations he persisted in betting with an unmistakable welsler for the sake of an additional point of odds, and made a great noise and disturbance when the usual result ensued between the races he strolled up and down in front of the boxes, and objected their occupants to a searching scrutiny. He made himself conspicuous, in short, and was a good deal noticed. Just after the principal race of the day had been run Colonel Randolph felt a light tap on his shoulder and, wheeling round, met the eyes of a tall, thin, and rather sour-visaged old gentleman, who nodded and said, "Well, Robert!"

This was precisely the untoward episode which the colonel had hoped might be averted. He knew that his brother would be at Ascot; but he had trusted to the crowd to preserve him from an encounter which he foresaw would be an unpleasant one. Even now he made a feeble effort to escape, after a few hurried words of greeting. But it was too late. Sir John's eye was upon Mr. Muggeridge, and, what was worse, Mr. Muggeridge's eye was upon Sir John. Partly from a despairing feeling that it would be as well to get the worst over at once, partly from an intuitive certainty that Aaron was about to request an introduction, the colonel took the bull by the horns, and made the two men known to one another. Sir John raised his hat slightly, but Aaron extended a generous hand, with his customary formula, "How do you do, Sir John Randolph? I am glad to make your acquaintance, sir."

The Englishman took the proffered hand, or, rather, allowed his own to be taken by it. "You are an American, I presume," said he; not, however, thinking it necessary to state any reason for the presumption. "All this must be more or less of a novelty to you."

"Well," replied Mr. Muggeridge, "they don't run horses much with us, but I expect you haven't an animal in this country that could begin to compare with one of our trotters."

"Very likely not," Sir John answered, courteously enough. "You beat us in a good many things, but not in everything—perhaps not quite in everything."

"Give us time, sir, and I have no doubt that we shall beat you at horse-racing."

Sir John inclined his head and dropped his eyelids with the air of one who declines to be drawn into a discussion of any kind with his inferiors, and remarked that, for his own part, he doubted the desirability of international contests, though, to be sure, they were always popular things. He well remembered the excitement that prevailed throughout the country at the time of Tom Sayers's encounter with Heenan.

"Was you present at the fight, sir?" inquired Aaron, with some show of interest.

"No; being a magistrate, I felt bound to deny myself that pleasure. By all accounts, however, I believe that we were justified in claiming the victory upon that occasion."

Mr. Muggoridge would doubtless have disputed the accuracy of Sir John's assertion if he had not, fortunately, remembered at that moment that money was owing to him over the last race by persons from whom it was advisable to recover it without delay.

"Excuse me a few minutes, sir," he said; "I'll be with you again immediately." And with this cheering promise he hurried away towards the ring.

As soon as the American was out of earshot Sir John turned to his brother and said quietly, "I wish to gracious, Robert, you wouldn't introduce all the tag-rag and bobtail of your acquaintances to me."

"I didn't see my way to avoiding it," the colonel answered, meekly. "And, after all, John, you can't expect Americans to be exactly like English men."

"I expect a man to be a gentleman. I suppose there are gentlemen in America, as there are elsewhere; but your friend is an arrant snob."

"He is not generally considered so. People know him in London—Mrs. Digby and Lady Polker and lots of people. I don't think he is so very bad, John; I don't, upon my word," pleaded the poor colonel.

"Not bad? My good fellow, did you look at his clothes? And did you hear him talk? 'Was you present, sir?' Ugh!"

"Our grandfathers used the expression," the colonel remarked. "Do you know, John, I suspect that many words and phrases which the Americans use, and which we set down as vulgarisms, are merely survivals of our own English speech. If you come to look into it, what constitutes vulgarity? Surely it can't be only ways of dress and of talking that happen to differ from our own."

Sir John gave a short, disagreeable laugh. "Perhaps I may as well tell you," said he, "that I have heard it rumored that you intend to marry the sister of this pleasing young gentleman."

The colonel reddened. "I am not answerable for all the silly gossip that you may have heard about me," he replied; "but I can assure you that I am not going to be married to anybody, as far as I know. At the same time, supposing I did contemplate such a step, I take it that, at my age—"

"Oh, certainly; there's no food like an old fool. I only thought I had better warn you that, in the event of your making such a misalliance, I should assuredly not allow my wife to call upon the lady."

The menace was probably a more terrible one to the colonel than it would have been to nine men out of any ten; but, in spite of all his reverence for the head of the family, he was the last person in the world to allow himself to be deterred from his purpose by a threat.

"I am sorry for that, John," he said, gravely; "because the choice of a wife is a matter upon which I should not accept dictation even from you."

"I dare say not," said Sir John. "Possibly, from your point of view, you may be right; but I must be allowed to retain the privilege of saying who shall or shall not enter my house, so long as it remains mine. I thought I would just mention it. Well, good-bye, Robert. See you again soon, I dare say."

The colonel walked away sadly, his hands clasped behind his back, and his eyes fixed upon the ground. His brother had pronounced a sentence of contingent banishment upon him—of banishment from the old home which he loved with the love of a younger son, "alloyed by any of those misgivings as to the over-costly nature of his possessions which, in those days, are apt to trouble the actual owner of the soil. The colonel's associations with his home were all pleasant ones. In the surrounding county dwelt his oldest and dearest friends. He conscientiously believed that county to be the most delightful county, and his paternal estate to be the most delightful estate, in all England. Every room in the house brought back to him memories of a happy childhood and boyhood. Except during one period of service in India he had never failed to spend two or three months there in the shooting season. It was almost a question whether even the life long companionship of Mrs. Van Steen could make up to him for the loss of this annual holiday. That the place must, in the course of nature, become his own property eventually was a thought which seldom entered his mind, and was probably never altogether absent from that of his brother. He did not know that the childless Sir John felt an irresistible impulse to thwart him in all his projects, and would have been as likely as not to object to his proposed bride, had she been an Englishwoman of irreproachable birth; but he did know his brother's obstinacy and tenacity of his word, nor did he build any hopes upon the basis of Mrs. Van Steen's personal attractiveness.

Thus it was that our unfortunate lover returned to London very silent and gloomy, revolving many things in a perturbed mind. He drove to Dover Street with Mr. Muggoridge; and it did not put him in better spirits to find Captain Gore sitting with Mrs. Van Steen, whose indisposition appeared to have entirely vanished; however, the sight of his young rival was so far of service to him that it enabled him to conquer any wavering tendencies that he might have harbored while in the train. What! should he retreat like a coward before the first breath of opposition, and leave that mercenary puppy to bear away the prize? Never! The colonel said to himself that he had done with hesitation, and that he would know his fate that very evening.

Gore went away in a short time, and almost immediately afterwards Mr. Muggoridge also left the room. Then, before the colonel could frame his opening sentence, Mrs. Van Steen turned a smiling face upon him, and said, "Confess, now, Colonel Randolph; you're very angry with me, aren't you?"

(To be continued).



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Mining affairs in Cape Breton are very quiet at present. All miners are going to send samples of coal to the forthcoming exhibition, also available collections of fossils.

Montague the past week has been quiet, preparing no doubt for another surprise.

The royalty on coal is seriously felt to be a burden, and will ultimately have to be repealed. It is a tax on industry and cannot long be tolerated.

A French company have recently purchased a valuable mining property in this Province. If French as well as American capital seeks investments in the mines of Nova Scotia, we may look out for a "hum" in the near future.

The mines of Nova Scotia may be prospected, developed, and worked by those who are not natives of the Province, the law having made them free alike to both home and foreign capital. The courts of the land have fully determined to put down fraud in the sale of mines, and those engaged in such nefarious enterprises will probably find their business unprofitable.

The value of the gold taken from the mines of the United States during the year 1884 reached the enormous sum of \$300 800,000.

Probably no enterprise now being carried on in the Province of Nova Scotia, pays as well as does that of mining. Our manufacturers find the market glutted; our fishermen are obliged to dispose of their catches at a low rate; and our farmers find no paying market for the surplus of their produce; but the demand for gold is practically unlimited, and so long as it can be extracted from the ore in sufficient quantity to pay, the investment will prove safe and satisfactory. We have in this Province hundreds of undeveloped mining properties, which, if taken hold of by the right persons, could not fail to prove remunerative. Capital and skill are required to develop these mines, and this can be had, provided owners seek it through the proper channels.

**GOLD RIVER.**—As you have evinced a desire to further the mining interests of Nova Scotia, I should like you to note a few facts with regard to the Gold River district. In the first place this locality has not a very good name abroad, but not from any fault of its own. There has been a great deal of unnecessary work done in this district, and a great deal of money spent on veins too small to pay; and not only that, but sinking on veins wherever they showed on the surface, regardless of their richness, instead of finding the pay streak, has been a great drawback. The plan pursued by Mr. Mills, a gentleman prospecting here, I believe to be a good one. Finding rich boulders on the surface of immense size, he trenched the most of last summer to find the vein, and was rewarded for his perseverance by striking the largest and most promising vein ever uncovered in this country. I saw the vein uncovered in two places, the first shaft showed about 9 feet of quartz with a cross vein 6 feet wide butting on the main vein; and at No. 2 shaft the vein widened to twenty feet in thickness. In both shafts the quartz looks well and appears to have a large quantity of fine gold all through it, and I believe it is one of the biggest finds in this country.

A SUBSCRIBER:

**MR. EDITOR.**—I have noticed in some of the recent issues of THE CRITIC remarks made on owners of gold mines holding to sell and asking such exorbitant prices that no sane man will attempt to buy. It has been evident for some years that this system of speculation in mines, together with the fraudulent methods used by mine holders (even to the salting of mines) to induce speculators to purchase, has greatly damaged many who have purchased mines as well as those who are holding to sell, and retarded the progress of the mining industry in this province, thereby preventing the life and activity which generally prevails in all new mining districts, more especially in Nova Scotia, where to the eye of an expert the indications are such in every gold district as will ensure success to the capitalists who employ skilled operators and result in complete success.

The day of fancy prices for gold mines which are but partially developed seems to have passed away, at least we may hope so, and that mines can now be obtained from those holding leases at reasonable figures, and I would advise parties wanting to purchase a mine not fully developed, to send a good and honest expert to look at it and take his opinion before purchasing. I have mines now in my hands for sale which are acknowledged by all mining men to be among the first-class mining areas of the district of Oldham, one of the oldest gold fields in the province, and had those who mined there in the early days of mining understood the business as well as those who are now mining, and with the modern appliances now in use, doubtless many men who have been much impoverished by mining would have made independent fortunes there. But lack of mining knowledge has caused at least three-fourths of the mining claims to be abandoned, but these were sufficiently developed to prove that they were rich and capable of paying for capital successfully expended thereon. I may add that I can supply five or six other mines on favorable terms. For address, apply at the "Critic Office," Halifax, N. S.

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MINING.—Continued.

Reports come from Renfrew to the effect that the railway leading from the Empress mines to the crusher is in excellent working order. Hayward, the manager, never sleeps, and will show in his next "mash" 200 ozs.

While 1884 showed a large increase in the yield of gold per ton of quartz, the present year will show a still larger increase.

The total number of days-work in gold mining in the Province, will in all probability foot up to 129,580, exceeding last year by 11,493 days. In 1874 the returns at the mines office showed a yield of only 9,140 oz., the present year will probably show a yield of not less than 21,200 oz. It is officially known that last year \$307,135 worth of gold in bars were exported from Halifax alone. This amount does not include large items sent quietly. The receipts at the mines office for licenses and royalty, principally on gold and coal, amounts for 1884 to the enormous sum of \$100,678,36. This fact gives a good idea of the importance of our mining interests. There are now some twenty gold mines in active working order, the largest number at least showing satisfactory results.

The Renfrew mines, under the management of Mr. A. A. Hayward, have been systematically worked, and the results are now beginning to show. The roads leading into these valuable mines require repairs, and we trust the proper authorities will attend to them at an early date.

COPPER.—It is only just beginning to be fully realized that the Province of Nova Scotia is rich in copper ore, and that it only requires the necessary machinery, directed by skilled labor, to produce paying results. The following estimate from the Coxheath mines in Cape Breton show that with improved modern machinery, copper can be produced in paying quantities. Assuming that 7 tons of 5 per cent. ore will make one ton of 32 per cent. matte, and a daily output of 50 tons, we have,—

Mining and transport to tide-water of one ton of ore.....	\$2.50
Smelting {	
Coke.....	.27
Iron ore.....	.67
Labor.....	.25
Oil, coal, etc., etc.....	.25
Freight to Swansea 1-7 ton of matte.....	.72
Other incidental charges.....	1.00
Total.....	\$5.64

It is evident, notwithstanding the low price of copper, that if this mine were properly and systematically handled, it would pay handsomely. Let us hope that some company able to provide the necessary machinery and practical mining skill, may be found to develop this valuable property.

MANGANESE.—A valuable manganese property, near Truro, has been purchased by a New York firm, and will be worked by practical New York men.

COAL.—There are now 24 collieries in active operation, yielding in round numbers 1,389,300 tons, and giving employment to 35,700 men.

The output of coal from the Reserve Mines, C. B., up to the close of September, was about 67,000 tons, and, according to the *Trades Journal*, 23,000 tons more will be raised before the close of the season.

Cow Bay.—The fuel factory is in active operation. It is said Mr. Archibald has received an order for 500 tons of bricks. The fuel was lately tested on the S. S. *Marion* and gave satisfactory results. By its use steam is generated quickly, and there are no clinkers to make firemen swear. Immediately on the bricks being thrown in the fire they turn into balls of coke, emitting great heat. The price of the fuel at the mine is reported to be \$2.00 per ton, or \$2.50 delivered in Sydney. Owing to the extremely low price at which coal is at present selling, it is doubtful if there will be any great demand for the fuel till the price of coal advances.—*Trades' Journal*.

INDESTRUCTIBILITY OF GOLD.—Gold may be said to be everlasting, indestructible. The pure acids have no effect upon it. Air and water are alike prohibited from working its destruction; while to baser metals they are decay, to gold they are innocuous. Bury it through long ages, and when the rude tool of the excavator again brings it to light, while everything around it, and originally associated with it, has returned to dust from which it sprang; while the delicate form which it adorned has become a powder so impalpable as to be inappreciable; while the strong bone of the mighty warrior crumbles as you gaze upon it; while his trusty sword lies a mass of shaly rust, the delicate tracery in gold which adorned it, or the finely wrought tiara which encircled the lofty brow of the fair damsel is there in its pristine beauty, perfect as when it left the workman's hands and became the joy of her fleeting moments. Yea, days, years, centuries have rolled by, mighty empires have risen and fallen; dynasties that dreamed their power was to be everlasting have passed away; armies have marched, conquered and become nerveless with decrepit old age; cities teeming with population and commerce have become the dwelling place of the owl and the bat; the very pyramids themselves, raised in the pride of power, and destined to be forever, have crumbled and are crumbling, and yet that thin filament of gold has stood unchanged through all these mighty changes. It has stood triumphantly the destroying hand of time; it is to-day what it was three thousand years ago.—*Sir Henry Vivian*.

HALIFAX STEAM LAUNDRY

341 & 343 Barrington St.

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

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

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

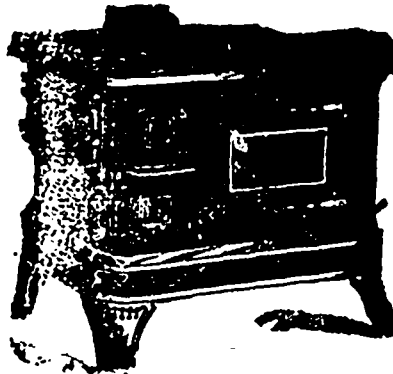
DRY DOCK.

OFFERS OF SITES in the City of Halifax for a Dry Dock will be received by the undersigned on or before the

1st NOVEMBER, A. D. 1885.

Parties willing to sell are requested to give the notes and bonds, together with a plan of the property, and to distinguish the price for the whole or any quarter portion thereof.

GRAHAM, TUPPER, BORDEN & PARKER,  
Solicitors for the  
Halifax Graving Dock Company, Limited,  
119 Hollis Street.



Ranges, Heating Stoves, &c.

Delmonico Range  
Charter Oak Range  
Welcome Range  
Silver Moon (Hard Coal) Base Burner  
Garland Hard Coal Base Burner  
Our Queen, Hard Coal Base Burner  
Clyde, Hard Coal Base Burner  
Demark, Soft Coal Base Burner  
Heating Stoves, for Churches, Shops, etc.  
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J. E. WILSON

208 Hollis St., Halifax.

AGENT FOR WINDSOR FOUNDRY COMPANY.

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Repairs Neatly and Carefully Executed.

144 Granville St., Halifax.

CORK HOUSE,

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Dry Goods, Tea, Sugar, Soap, and General Kitchen Requisites, at the Lowest Market Rates. Call and examine. D. A. MACDONALD, L. te of Fourche, C. B.

DUMARESQ & MOTT,  
ARCHITECTS, &c.

Plans of Buildings Furnished

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CUSTOM TAILORING,  
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WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

CLOTHS.

Personal attention given to Orders.

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MERCHANTS,

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HALIFAX, N. S.

Agents in Nova Scotia and P. E. Island for  
Messrs. LUCIEN, BELLON & Co. COGNAC.

A. McDOUGALL. C. B. McDOUGALL.

ACADIA POWDER CO.,  
(LIMITED).

—MANUFACTURE—

Blasting & Sporting Powders  
Of the Best Quality.

—ALSO—

Red and Black Dynamite,  
Quality unexcelled.

Sold by all Dealers.

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

The Immortality of the Soul,

BY LEON AND HARRIET LEWIS,

COMPRISING

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

Nova Scotia Steam Laundry,

No. 9 Blowers Street,

HALIFAX, N. S.

JOHN A. POND, --- Proprietor.

Laundry Work of every description executed at short notice. Gentlemen' Underclothing Repaired Free of Charge. Lace Curtains are carefully and well Cleaned. Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

W. E. TAYLOR & CO.

GROCERS,

18 Buckingham St., Halifax.

TEAS a Specialty.

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

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

## AGRICULTURE.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

## RUFUS RUSTIC PROSPECTING.

Having provided for Billy Patterson's internal and external comforts according to instructions, and myself provided with the requisite credentials, I went to look up Miss Charters. I found her conveniently located, sitting in a chair of fancy pattern, outlined in design by a Halifax expert in small jobs, and composed of nature's eccentric volutes and crooks, a special exhibit in the department of chairs.

She was intently inspecting a singular production of maize, from the corn-field of Mr. Lambert Snow, of North Range. It showed three full grown spikelets on the *cup*.

"Mr. Snow," she remarked, "this trivial specimen is of rare occurrence, and I am much amazed at this singular sport of nature. Of what variety is it, or is it a recent development of ancient conditions. If the latter, it opens out an interesting field of traversable study. Perhaps you will indulge me with a narrative of your art in producing such an extraordinary connection."

Mr. Snow smiled benignly, remarking—

"I decline to acknowledge the corn in the way you have put it. No skill of labour of mine could form such an alliance. Professor George, from Halifax, and a gentleman with him, were much taken with it. They remarked much as you have—said it was a golden tripod, a harbinger of something I didn't clearly make out, for their heads were close together inspecting and pointing to some attractive looking markings. The gentleman in company with Professor George enquired if other varieties of maize had been growing in the district where this was produced. I said sweet corn was getting pretty common round about, and that one neighbour had a fancy for a copper colored sort."

"Yes, yes, I see," and they passed on.

"Have you had much experience in growing corn, if so, will you indulge us with a few remarks."

"I should think I had. I have grown corn for over twenty years, straight on end, have never missed a crop. I select my corn for seed before harvesting the crop, choosing the most perfect ears, dry thoroughly, and put out of the way of frost; the cellar will afford the proper temperature. I discard points and butts, reserving the middle rows for seed. I seldom change the ground or the seed, unless I am sure a change would be a benefit. I am much in favor of deep plowing, and manuring heavily, even if by doing so, I am obliged to cultivate less land. The old adage says, plow deep, and you will have corn to sell and to keep. I think that old saw means more manure. For seed, the eight-rowed variety suits this climate best; the cob cures sooner than the twelve rowed. I have planted some of the different varieties, but have found none that I like so well as what I have raised the longest. I think this is the case with farmers generally. Indian corn is like a true friend, it improves on acquaintance."

Here the interview ended, as an order came to make way for the Judges. The chair forthwith went on its doubtful mission to the seat of justice, while Mr. Lambert Snow, with "golden tripod," meandered round amazing the curious.

If you are called upon to visit a public show, an art gallery for instance, or a miscellaneous display of goods and chattels, there is a state of being to be observed with circumspection; if you are escorted by or under the special charge of a lady—they are becoming top-sawyers fast—it will redound to your freedom of action to observe her furthest request with alacrity and providential care; if you are a martyr to corns, don't proclaim it by a note of exclamation if squeezed by a slender heel; that common interrogation point, leg pardon, will be a hint sufficient to show that you appreciate the accidental event. There is nothing so healthy and enjoyable as a hearty laugh, and girls are bound to go in for it when they find out your consecutive point, crushing a corn and adjusting a technical pin to a seat are mirthful parallels.

Don't criticise what you have not made or produced; there are plenty of natural-born critics who claim the right to do, and would run down their grandmother's jam without the slightest compunction. There are also paid critics who administer a reign of terror. Away back in the drift of time, somewhere, some one said—"speech is silver, silence is gold." No doubt, that oft-repeated maxim was appreciated in the days of its nativity; but in these, our days, it takes an "awful" amount of speechifying to get the smallest amount of silver, gold not enumerated. We now speak with perspicuity, "more talk than cider."

E. B. Watson, Morgan Co., Ill., sends the *American Agriculturalist* a description of a roller made and used by himself. It consists of two sections of a round log, dressed smooth and fitted in a frame. The frame is made of four by four oak, bolted together firmly. The logs are each 18 inches in diameter, and three and one-half feet long, one being set three inches ahead of the other in the frame. The pins for the rollers are one and a quarter inch thick, round for four inches at one end, and square for twelve inches; this end is pointed and is driven into an inch hole, bored in the end of the log. The tongue is braced with strong iron braces, and a seat may be fitted partly over the rear of the frame, and balance the weight of the tongue, and relieve the horse's neck.

**A BIG DAY'S THRESHING.**—A few days ago the Old's patent two horse power thresher, owned by Murphy and Cail, at the barn of Mr. Robert Murphy, Bass River, Kent Co., threshed 360 bushels of oats and 40 bushels of wheat, in 12 hours. Mr. Jas. Thompson fed, and Mr. Isaac Murphy cut the hands for him.

## CUSTOM TAILORING!

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

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

We are making a Special Heavy Diagonal Twill OVERCOAT to order, \$12.00.

Suitings from the best English, Irish and Scotch Manufacturers.

Real Irish Frieze, Nap and Tweed ULSTERINGS.

TROUSERINGS—Largest assortment shown in the city, from the best English, Scotch and German Makers.

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

CLAYTON & SONS,  
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS.WITHOUT A DOUBT!  
THE CHEAPEST  
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In the City is executed by

JOHN BOWES,  
Queen Buildings, Hollis Street,

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

## WATERPROOF COATS,

## UMBRELLAS,

Mens', Youths', and Boys' Tweed & Rubber Coats, Best Makes.

Silk, Alpaca & Cloth Umbrellas,  
8, 10, 12 and 16 Ribs.

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1885-NEW FALL GOODS-1885

Stock Now Complete in every Department.

Fancy Dress Goods in Newest Materials and Shades

Black and Co.'d Cashmeres and Merinos, Mantle and Ulster Cloths, Sealets, Astracans

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Wool Goods—of all kinds

Grey and White Blankets

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Tweeds, Blk Broad Cloths & Doeskins, Pilots,

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Tailors' Trimmings in Great Variety

Mens', Youths' and Boys' Ready-Made Clothing

Canadian and Scotch Lamb's Wool Underclothing

Knitted Gloves, Cardigan Jackets, Shirts, Braces.

The above Stock is very large, well assorted and

splendid value, being much below last year's

Prices.

Inspection invited, and satisfaction guaranteed in every department.

## WM. MOODY &amp; CO.,

168 and 170 Granville St., Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., 10th Oct., 1885.

## To John H. Barnstead.

DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned Ratepayers and Electors of Ward One, in the City of Halifax, being aware you possess in a high degree all the qualifications necessary for the efficient discharge of the duties of a member of the City Council, beg that you will permit yourself to be nominated as a candidate for the vacancy in the representation in said City Council for Ward One.

Should you see fit to comply with our request, we shall use our best endeavours to secure your election.

Signed by over 100 Electors of Ward One.

HALIFAX, 16th Oct., 1885.

GENTLEMEN,—The influential nature of the requisition with which I have been presented induces me to accept the nomination to the vacant Aldermanic seat, and if elected to that position, I will endeavour to advance the interests of the Ward of which I am a resident, and to assist in the economical and efficient administration of civil affairs generally. I am, Gentlemen,  
Your obedt. servt.,  
JOHN H. BARNSTEAD.

## NEW ACADIAN HOTEL.

GRANVILLE ST., HALIFAX, N. S.,

W. E. POPPLETON, Proprietor.

Rate per Day, \$1.50.

PERMANENT BOARDERS ACCOMMODATED.

First-Class Sample Room in connection

N. B.—ELECTRIC BELLS on every Floor.

## James Dempster &amp; Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Doors, Sashes, Frames, Inside and

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Near Gas Works,

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GRAND OPENING!

## The Hong Kong Tea Co'y

Will open a BRANCH STORE at

139 — Argyle Street — 139 HALIFAX, N. S.

On Saturday, 1st November, 1884, with the largest and choicest selection of NEW SEASON TEAS, ever offered in Canada.

PRICE LIST—25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, best 50c. p. lb. COFFEES—Fresh Roasted and Ground every day.

Price List—20c, 25c, best 30c. per lb. ELEGANT PRESENTS given to purchasers of Tea.

SUGARS of all grades Retailed at Refiners' Prices.

All GOODS warranted to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded.

HONG KONG TEA COMPANY,

139 Argyle Street.



## MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General will be received at Ottawa, until noon on FRIDAY, 20th November, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, three times per week each way, between

## SHERBROOKE AND WEST RIVER SHEET HARBOR,

under a proposed contract for four years from the 1st January next.

The conveyance to be made by vehicle, drawn by not fewer than two horses.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tenders may be obtained at the Post Offices of Sherbrooke and West River, Sheet Harbor, and at this office.

CHARLES J. MACDONALD,

Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,

Halifax, 9th Oct., 1885.

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

**THE House Painters' Association**

Are now prepared to execute all orders for House-Painting, Paper Hanging, Lettering, Graining, Ornamental Painting, Ships' Painting, White-Washing, Coloring, etc., etc., By First-class Mechanics.

**GLAZING** (either in old or new Sashes) attended to immediately.  
 MORRO—Work executed with promptness and at **MOST REASONABLE RATES!**  
 Work performed has given perfect satisfaction. References furnished on application.

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 Two Doors South of Hurd's Lane.  
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Every description of W. I. Produce always on hand at Lowest Wholesale and Retail Prices. Consignments and Orders solicited. Goods shipped with dispatch.

**A VOICE FROM THE CLERGY FOR PUTTNER'S EMULSION.**

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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**P. E. I. S. S. LINE**  
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Is comprised of the following first-class Ocean Steamers:  
**CARROLL**, 1,400 tons, and **WORCESTER**, 1,400 tons, having excellent Passenger accommodations, and leave Nickerson's Wharf alternately every SATURDAY during the season, at 12, noon, for Halifax.

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 Staterooms can be secured in advance by mail, or by application to

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 COSTUME CLOTHS, in all the New Shades.  
 JERSEY, OTTOMAN, SEAL and ASTRACHAN CLOTHS, for Ladies' Jackets.  
 NEW SHADES IN MUTTONS for Ladies' Ulsters.  
 A splendid Stock of Ladies' DOLMANS, ULSTERS and STOCKINGETTE JACKETS.  
 The Largest and Cheapest Stock of CREPONES and other COVERINGS in the city.  
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 GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,  
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 Constantly on hand. Cheapest place in the city for first-class work. Orders personally attended to.

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**H. F. WORRALL,**  
 Shipping & Commission Merchant

500 bbls Canada Roller Patent Flour, various brands.  
 150 bbls "Hillsbury's best" Flour  
 200 bags (49lbs) do do  
 250 bbls American K. D. C. Meal  
 6 bbls Shoulder Hams  
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 500 full bound Mackerel Barrels  
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Hall Decorations, Graining, Paper-Hanging, Whitewashing and Colouring.

CHARGES MODERATE.



Agency of Department of Marine.  
 HALIFAX, N. S., 10th Oct., 1885.

**Notice to Mariners.**

**Sheet Harbor Automatic Buoy.**

NOTICE is hereby given that an Automatic Whistling Buoy has been placed by the Government of Canada off the entrance to Sheet Harbor, in the County of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Lat. 44.44, 30 North.  
 Long. 62.28, 37 West.

The Buoy is striped red and black vertically, and moored in 24 fathoms water. From it Sheet Rock Lighthouse bears N. by E. 1/4 E. 5/8 miles, and Taylors Head N. W., by N. 1/2 N., distant of 3 1/2 miles.

H. W. JOHNSTON.

UNDERTAKER AND FUNERAL DIRECTOR,  
**JOHN SNOW,**  
 (Sexton St. Paul's Church),

56 Argyle Street, Halifax,

Place of Business open all night. All orders personally attended to. No connection with any other undertaker.

**CAPE BRETON HOUSE**  
 163 Lower Water Street,  
 HALIFAX, N. S.

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

Also, a choice stock of  
**ALES, WINES, and LIQUORS.**  
 Orders Promptly filled. City Goods delivered Free of Charge.  
 JOHN LAHEY, Proprietor.

**BAYLEY & MURPHY,**  
 Photographers,

167 — Hollis Street, — 167  
 (Chase's old stand, opposite Halifax Club),

Portraits by the Instantaneous Dry Plate Process, Tin Types, etc.  
 Copying and Enlarging Old Pictures a Specialty.

The North-End Meat and Produce Market,  
 191 Brunswick Street, Foot of Cogswell Street, Halifax, N. S., GEO. MALLING, Proprietor.  
 A First-class stock of MEAT always on hand: Butter, Cheese, Eggs, etc., daily.  
 Goods delivered to any part of the city Free of Charge. Remember the Number, 191 Brunswick Street, Foot of Cogswell St.

**TO FARMERS.**  
**LOBSTER GUANO.**

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Fredericton, June 19, 1884.

**DR. WASHINGTON—**

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

Yours truly,  
MISS JEANETTE BEVERLEY.

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WESLEY BULLEN.

**CONSUMPTION ARRESTED.**

H. G. WILSON, 125 Granville Street. HALIFAX, N. S., June 24th, 1885.

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

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

H. G. WILSON.

**CONSUMPTION CURED.**

Gaspereaux, P. O., N. S.

**DR. WASHINGTON—**

Dear Sir—I was given up to die by several physicians of Halifax and elsewhere. I was failing 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 45, increasing from general weight from 145 to 190 lbs. My recovery has been a very great surprise to physicians and friends, who seem unable to believe that such a wonderful cure has been effected. Accept my many thanks.

LOWDEN BENJAMIN.

Reference—Mr. Davidson, merchant tailor, Hollis St., Halifax, N. S.

**ANOTHER REMARKABLE TESTIMONY.**

CONSUMPTION CURED IN THE LAST STAGE.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM SALTER.

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

Dear Sir,—When you visited me in the latter part of January, I had been given up to die of consumption by a consultation of physicians, who considered that my recovery was simply impossible. I had no hope myself, nor had my family. When you expressed a hope of my recovery, it was received with a good deal of doubt. Confined to my bed with low, weak, wasted, night sweats very bad, troublesome cough, raising large quantities of matter, in fact every appearance of a speedy death. After using your Respirator and Spirometer, and medicines, I began to recover very fast, so much so that during three hard winter months I have gained from 20 to 25 lbs., and was able to walk out on Easter Sunday. My strength is daily increasing, and I shall be able soon to be at work. To you I owe a deep sense of gratitude, and am anxious for others who are suffering as I was, to consult you. You can make what use of this letter you see fit, and thanking you for what I consider a most wonderful treatment. I remain yours truly,

CAPT. W. SALTER.

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COMPANY.	Net prem. inc.
Alma,	\$114,884.98
British America,	156,035.10
Citizens,	228,497.02
City of London,	188,636.65
Commercial Union,	306,475.90
Fire Insurance Association,	130,620.31
Glasgow and London,	265,629.87
Guardian,	143,517.89
Hartford,	135,369.34
Imperial,	205,141.67
Lancashire,	206,467.59
Liverpool and London and Globe,	213,168.00
London and Lancashire,	83,115.52
National of Ireland,	45,969.10
Northern,	193,746.91
North British and Mercantile,	222,170.60
Norwich and Union,	292,450.85
Phoenix of Brooklyn,	42,487.02
Phoenix of London,	225,610.45
Quebec,	69,254.70
Queen,	226,931.50
Royal,	731,307.31
Royal Canadian,	243,220.81
Scottish Union and National,	51,083.29
Western,	331,617.93

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