

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

- Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion  
along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la  
distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear  
within the text. Whenever possible, these have  
been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées  
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,  
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont  
pas été filmées.
- Additional comments:/  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/  
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/  
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from:/  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
- Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

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

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
										✓	

# THE CRITIC.

The Welfare of the People is the Highest Law.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY 3 CTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., DECEMBER 18, 1885.

VOL. 2  
No. 51.

## CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

<b>EDITORIAL.</b>	
Professional Exclusiveness .....	1
Forewarned is Forearmed .....	2
Taxation in India .....	2
Territorial Greed .....	2
Taxation in English and American Cities .....	2
Notes .....	2
<b>CONTRIBUTED.</b>	
Canada's Military Status .....	6
The Irish Question .....	7
Railways in Cape Breton .....	8
Double Acrotic .....	8
Circular to Teachers .....	8
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>	
Ti-Bla .....	3
News of the Week .....	4
Religious .....	4
Poetry--The Wall of Saint John .....	7
A Plea for United Action .....	8
Blue Eyes on the Increase .....	8
Scientific and Useful .....	9
Market Quotations .....	10, 11
Serial .....	10, 11
Mining .....	12, 13
Agricultural .....	14

A new waggon road is now being made from Jerusalem to Jericho, which is to pass near Elijah's cave. The hungry traveller may not find a flock of ravens ready and willing to supply his wants, but he, at least, may hope to fall in with a good Samaritan, who, like his illustrious ancestor, will be prepared to donate to the wayfarer a bountiful supply of oil and wine.

The New England fishermen are sending petitions to Congress, praying that the fishery clauses of the Treaty of Washington be not renewed. Have they forgotten, that if we are to do without the American fish market, Americans must learn to do without our fishing grounds? We pointed out last season that there might be a profitable trade in winter between the Maritime Provinces and Boston in fresh fish, especially smelts. One day last week, five tons of smelts, from Shediac, N. B., for Boston, passed through Moncton. Nova Scotia can have a large share of this trade by making an effort in time.

The recent changes in the Dominion Cabinet have been severely criticized by that portion of the press opposing the present Dominion Government, and yet, if all that these journals have said concerning Sir Alexander Campbell, Sir Leonard Tilley, and Sir David McPherson, be true, the retirement of those gentlemen should be regarded as in the best interests of the country, while the acceptance of portfolios by such men as the Honorables Thompson, Foster, and White, should be hailed with pleasure; unfortunately, party lines in this country are drawn so tight that ability and character appear to count for naught.

Quite a lively agitation is now going on in the northern part of Cape Breton over a proposed railway from Margaret to Baddeck. The proposed line will tap the fine coal areas of Inverness, and traverse one of the finest agricultural districts in the Island, or perhaps in the Province. This line, when completed, will be about thirty-five miles in length, and will be built very cheaply, as the route lies over a level valley, that almost appears to have been designed by nature for a road bed. The shallow and unprotected harbors of Inverness County have not warranted the development of the fine coal mines of that region. Taking into consideration the peculiar circumstances of these districts, there is not a local line in the Maritime Provinces that earns anything like the revenue that the proposed road would be likely to earn. The people are taking a lively interest in the project, and are determined never to drop the agitation until the road is completed.

## THE CRITIC,

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

BY  
**CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.**

Edited by **C. F. FRASER.**

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

— SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE. —

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

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Japanese Christians are said to be delighted with the Book of Daniel, which has been translated into their language.

The cost of educating the children in the public or board schools of England is steadily increasing, now averaging per pupil \$15.27 per annum.

This is truly an æsthetic age. Americans point with pride to the White House, Venezuelans to the Yellow House, and the people of the Argentine Republic to the Red House. The people of Canada are behind the age, not having yet reached this height of æstheticism.

If it cannot be accomplished soon, we hope to see the two school terms harmoniously blended after the next meeting of the Prov. Ed. Association. From the necessity of the change, and from the good sense of those controlling, we feel that the change will not be unduly delayed.

Nova Scotians are pushing their way to the front. The appointment of Hon. A. W. McLellan, as Minister of Finance, will be recognized by his friends as most complimentary to that gentleman's executive ability. We congratulate the Minister upon his new appointment.

Henry M. Stanley, who has had seventeen years experience in the wilds of Africa, states that no savage would attack a fellow-being, with his hands folded, taken literally, this statement expresses but a truism. The idea, however, is, that those who fold their hands in the presence of an enemy are safe from attack.

President Warren was the first to advance the idea that the garden of Eden was located at the North Pole. His theories are now being promulgated in the United States by scores of infatuated believers, and another Arctic expedition is already planned. This appears to be an age of rampant fanaticism, but the fever of fanatics may abate amid the ice and snow of an Arctic winter.

The message of President Cleveland is somewhat lengthy, but it has about it the ring of Statesmanship. The Indian, Mormon, and Silver questions, are disposed of in such a manner as should satisfy the American people. The tariff is touched upon gingerly, so as to leave the impression, that, as an avowed free-trader, the President has a fancy for incidental protection. With a civil service reform, the President deals comprehensively; and upon the question of the fisheries, he fulfils his promise by the recommendation of a joint British and American Commission, to take into consideration the settlement of the ocean.

## PROFESSIONAL EXCLUSIVENESS.

The Legislature of this Province, for many years, has pursued the policy of permitting each profession to prescribe rules for the admission of those who wish to become members thereof. The fruits of such a policy, in view of recent events, show that the wisdom of the policy may well be doubted.

It will be well to remember, at the outset, that the public at large has rights with regard to the filling of the learned professions which cannot be overlooked. This being so, the public should be consulted, not only as to the method of such admission, but also as to the persons who should be admitted thereto.

To the physician and surgeon is entrusted the lives and limbs; to the lawyer the temporal interests; and to the clergyman the spiritual welfare of the people. This being the case, the people have a deeper interest than the professional men in stipulating, to whose care should be entrusted their lives, their property, and their eternal welfare. They have a deep interest not only in so stipulating, but, as their professions are entirely recruited from the ranks of the people, in further seeing that no unjust or onerous conditions are imposed to close the professions to that free and open competition which alone can keep them vigorous, pure and healthy.

A few years ago, the Law Society attempted to impose a condition, involving a money qualification, which met with a vigorous protest from the students of that day, and was abandoned. A year ago, the medical profession secured a law that really puts in their own hands the power to prevent absolutely any one from being admitted to practice medicine in this Province, except at the sweet will of some thirteen wire-pullers of that profession.

The law also gives to the Medical Board what, to every fair-minded man would appear to be arbitrary powers to restrain the practice of medicine in this Province by any person, no matter how proficient and learned he may be.

This Board has power to say what evidence of qualification shall be adduced before it, and is itself the sole judge of the proficiency of the candidate. It can refuse to register, and its decision is final, and cannot be reviewed by any court. It, or a medical practitioner, alone can punish any person seeking to practice medicine. As to how this power is used, we will not undertake to say, except that many are the complaints of injustice and partiality. It is sufficient for the public to know that a small coterie of interested men have almost unlimited power with regard to this important matter. We would warn professional men, that any course of conduct other than that which is fair and just, will eventually result in the loss of all power. Arbitrary tyranny, if such exists, can never take root, or flourish long in the free soil of America.

## FORWARDED IS FOREARMED.

Several of the great nations have within the past year discovered weak spots in their armor, or flatness in their bow-strings. The utter rottenness of the American harbor-defence and naval system is the subject of much comment among the Americans themselves; a fact which must diminish their enthusiasm, when they sing the well-known line, "The American Navy, the best in the world!" Our own militia, though its bravery and training have been demonstrated by the recent occurrences in the North-West, has been found to be numerically much weaker than was generally believed. The weakness of the German coast defence has just been shown by a captain sailing his ship safely into a harbor, which was so studded with torpedoes that it was supposed to be ready to blow a hostile fleet into nothingness. England, too, has had her day of awakening during the past year. The navy has been submitted to a rigorous examination and criticism which have led to a general overhauling. Strong efforts are being made, chiefly owing to the representations of Sir Frederick Roberts, the hero of the last Afghan war, to place the British army on a more efficient footing. General Roberts, who has recently been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India, has directed his efforts mainly towards breaking down the short service system. After three years' active service, a soldier is now placed among the reserves. The result is, that the soldiers in active service are, for the most part, too young. The only good, reliable men, are those who have been engaged in operations abroad. Now, in countries where military service is compulsory, the evils of the short service system are less apparent, because the army is more numerous. In France, the term of actual service is five or six years; and there are no reserves. In Prussia, the men serve three years, and are placed on the reserves for a further period. But England, with her limited army, expects more from each man, in order that she may be able to cope with superior numbers. Like the Macedonians of Alexander the Great, the Tenth Legion of Julius Cæsar, or the Old Guard of Napoleon, the comparatively small British army must be a model of all that is valuable in war. The history of British arms is a series of almost unvarying successes, seldom gained through force of numbers, but generally through superior fighting. But other nations have arisen whose soldiers are physically equal to the British, and whose equipments are of the very best. It behooves England to increase the efficiency of her forces; and any nation may consider herself fortunate if her weakness is discovered, like the imperfection of the Servian commissariat department, before it has been demonstrated by disaster.

## TAXATION IN INDIA.

The rapid increase in the debt of India is causing uneasiness among the more profound thinkers of England. Forty years ago, India's debt was but \$175,000,000; to-day, it stands at \$800,000,000. The people of India are taxed, not only for government and the construction of public works, but also for the wars carried on by Britain in Afghanistan and Burmah. It was taxation without representation that caused the American colonies to sever their connection with the British Empire, and it is now thought by many of the most far-seeing of British Statesmen that the same cause is operating against the continuance of British supremacy in India. An increase of \$625,000,000 in the debt of India during the past forty years, in a country in which the mass of the people are materially little better off than they were two score years since, is certainly a matter worthy the consideration of the Statesmen of to-day. Indian taxes have steadily increased, while the power of the people to pay them has remained stationary; and as these people are unrepresented in the British Parliament, there is little hope for them in the future. Britain fears the encroachments of aggressive Russia, but disaster from that source may be considered of little moment, as compared with the troubles which may follow a continuation of the present extravagant policy.

## TERRITORIAL GREED.

Territorial greed is to-day the most noticeable characteristic among the more aggressive of the European nations, and it is this passion which causes the frequent disturbances in what is commonly supposed to be the most enlightened quarter of the globe. Eastern Roumelia, being peopled by Bulgarians, awakened the desire for territorial extension in the breast of Alexander, the Bulgarian Prince, and accordingly the country was annexed to Bulgaria without so much as saying "by your leave or license" to the Sovereign, of whose domain it formed a part. Servia, jealous of the Bulgarian success and afflicted with a like land-hunger, declares war upon Prince Alexander, and moves her armies forward. Russia and Austria see in this conflict a timely excuse for their interference, and just as the Servian successes were turning into severe defeats, they lay their hands upon the belligerents, and cry, "hold, enough!" Looking beneath the surface, we find that both Russia and Austria have determined upon territorial extension, and that the formation of a strong and independent nationality, south and east of their frontiers, would frustrate their designs. Accordingly, Prince Alexander and King Milan suddenly find themselves controlled by the powers at St. Petersburg and Vienna. This nominal Sovereignty, assumed respectively by the Czar and Emperor, will, if we mistake not, soon be followed by actual occupation, and when this comes, Britain will have to face an Eastern question, compared with which all previous complications would appear trivial.

The avowed desire of Russia to occupy Constantinople, and that of Austria to find an outlet at Salonica on the Ægean Sea, are not as empty and meaningless as some politicians would lead us to believe; moreover, as the action of Austria and Russia appears to have the sanction of the

Emperor of Germany, we may naturally infer that the triple alliance between these three great States, which was whispered to have taken place, has more of fact than fancy about it. The Eastern question is one of great moment in Europe, and one which at any time may involve Britain in the most desperate struggle in which she has ever been engaged.

## TAXATION IN ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CITIES.

The taxation in the Cities of the United States is well known to be excessive, but its proportions were not fully understood by the Americans until Mr. Lothrop compiled the interesting statistics which we give below. By these, it will be seen that the average tax per head, in fourteen cities in the United States, is four times as great as the average in a corresponding number of English cities, while the rate per head of the Municipal debts is twice as great in the former as in the latter:—

## ENGLAND—MUNICIPAL DEBT.

Name of Town.	Population in 1881.	Consolidated Debt. Dollars.	Debt per head of Population. Dollars.
Liverpool .....	552,425	12,979,671	22.81
Birmingham.....	400,757	14,499,086	34.74
Manchester.....	341,508	12,938,651	37.59
Leeds .....	309,126	7,651,318	23.61
Sheffield .....	384,410	3,068,381	10.31
Bristol.....	206,503	2,879,364	13.47
Nottingham.....	186,656	4,272,538	21.77
Bradford.....	183,032	4,879,450	25.39
Hull.....	154,250	2,821,823	15.66
Brighton.....	128,425	1,316,963	9.87
Leicester.....	122,351	428,475	3.29
Sunderland.....	116,282	1,477,940	12.15
Oldham .....	111,343	1,299,625	10.91
Cardiff.....	85,378	1,214,572	13.55
	3,182,426	71,722,857	21.56

## UNITED STATES—MUNICIPAL DEBT.

New York .....	1,206,299	92,960,316	72.02
Philadelphia .....	847,170	27,427,387	30.12
Brooklyn .....	566,663	21,477,629	34.18
Chicago .....	503,185	8,797,000	15.89
Boston.....	362,839	14,991,016	37.96
Baltimore.....	332,313	5,582,652	15.72
Cincinnati.....	255,139	22,315,308	84.25
San Francisco .....	233,959	2,104,657	8.11
New Orleans .....	216,090	16,152,825	75.28
Pittsburg .....	159,389	8,885,407	51.08
Newark .....	136,508	4,771,643	32.34
Louisville.....	123,758	2,102,739	16.38
Milwaukee .....	115,587	786,500	6.38
Providence .....	104,857	2,851,058	24.46
	5,163,756	231,156,137	41.56

## ENGLAND—MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURE AND TAXATION.

Name of Town.	Annual Expenditure. Dollars.	Annual Taxation. Dollars.	Rate of Taxation per head. Dollars.
Liverpool.....	3,149,717	2,987,714	5.25
Birmingham .....	2,135,294	1,461,495	3.50
Manchester.....	2,142,788	1,603,600	4.69
Leeds.....	1,890,700	1,279,890	3.95
Sheffield.....	1,084,630	899,231	3.02
Bristol.....	1,043,280	733,612	3.44
Nottingham.....	1,178,865	687,150	3.50
Bradford.....	828,392	549,710	2.36
Hull .....	676,823	428,129	2.36
Brighton.....	584,148	443,552	3.32
Leicester .....	704,150	418,475	3.22
Sunderland .....	385,855	215,314	1.71
Oldham .....	371,216	323,102	2.71
Cardiff.....	315,025	229,294	2.55
	16,490,582	12,260,868	3.69

## UNITED STATES—MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURE AND TAXATION.

New York .....	30,926,555	29,240,778	22.12
Philadelphia .....	11,274,453	10,386,872	11.66
Brooklyn.....	8,682,712	6,875,251	10.94
Chicago.....	5,444,895	3,990,333	7.20
Boston .....	12,266,361	9,268,122	23.47
Baltimore.....	4,256,755	3,878,804	10.92
Cincinnati .....	3,160,552	2,504,791	9.45
San Francisco .....	3,703,762	3,544,827	18.45
New Orleans .....	2,545,663	2,292,576	10.09
Pittsburgh.....	2,508,522	2,409,493	13.85
Newark .....	1,217,234	1,219,439	8.26
Louisville .....	1,149,941	1,399,275	10.80
Milwaukee .....	1,149,941	1,192,537	9.10
Providence .....	1,651,565	1,725,500	14.8
	88,788,970	78,928,589	14.18

[FOR THE CRITIC.]  
DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

1. One hundred thousand ; also, a gun.
2. A dentifrice.
3. One of the New England States.
4. One versed in race studies.
5. One of the "ills that flesh is heir to."
6. A system of torture to which hen-pecked husbands often submit.
7. 43, 500 square feet.

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

F. A.

THE CRITIC will be sent free for one year to the person giving the only correct answer to above puzzle. When two correct answers are sent in, THE CRITIC will be sent free for six months to each of those answering correctly. Answers should arrive at CRITIC Office before Tuesday P. M., marked answer to puzzle.

Answer to Double Acrostic published last week :—

CAMELIA  
UNSEEN  
PAIN  
LOENI  
DIALOGUE

TIT-BITS.

CHARADE.

1. Strong meat for men, but not for babes.
2. "Fair to see—the pearl of minstrelsy."
3. "Nobody asked you, sir, she said."—Milkmaid.

Openness of heart and gentleness of manner are always engaging.

A penitent's tear is an undeniable ambassador and never returns from the throne of grace unsatisfied.

Whatever stress some may lay upon it, a death-bed repentance is but a weak and slender plank to trust our all upon.

It is the cause and not the death that makes the martyr.

A punctual man can always find time, a negligent one never.

Have habits of order, system, regularity, and also promptness.

In all worldly things that a man pursues with the greatest eagerness and intention of mind imaginable, he finds not half the pleasure in the actual possession of them as he proposed to himself in the expectation.

"Bridget, did you hear the door bell?" "Yes'm." "Why don't you go to the door, then?" "Shure, an' its nobody to see me. I'm not expectin' callers to-day."

A couple of days after the Revised edition of the Old Testament was issued, a colored purchaser inquired for a Bible in one of the leading Hartford bookstores, and was shown a number of styles. After looking them over he selected one, inquiring by the way if it was the Reversed edition. "No, sir; it is not," replied the proprietor. "It is the old book." "Well," continued the colored purchaser, "I don't want the Reversed edition. The old one is good enough for me."

A watchmaker in Newcastle is said to have completed a set of three gold shirt-studs, in one of which is a watch that keeps excellent time, the dial being about three-eighths of an inch in diameter. The three studs are connected by a strip of silver inside the shirt bosom; and the watch contained in the middle one is wound up by turning the stud above, and the hands are set by turning the one below.

On one occasion when the celebrated comedian, John Bannister, was presented to an English woman proud of her ancestry, she inquired of a wit of the day standing at her side, "Who are the Bannisters? Are they a good family?" "Yes," replied the wit, "very good indeed. They are closely connected with the Stairs."

"Day" as a surname has led to many a joke besides those of the New Hampshire deacon and his 6 week days and one Son Day. A Rev. Mr. Day, six feet three high, wedded a cousin 5 foot nothing; upon which it was remarked by a man never before known to be guilty of a joke: "The age of miracles has not ceased. Here is the longest Day and the shortest Day come together."

A member of the same family used to boast she could spell her christian and surname both in two letters—her name was Ellen Day—"L & A."  
Another declared—ho was never "in the dark"—he enjoyed "perpetual Day."

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 Pilot and Beavers; Variety of Colors in Meltons, Naps, Diagonal Swells, &c.

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

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

CLAYTON & SONS,  
TAILORS & CLOTHIERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Are Second to NONE  
in the Maritime  
Provinces.

Our Type  
Our Prices  
Our Facilities

HALIFAX PRINTING COY.,  
Opposite Western Union  
Telegraph Office, Halifax,  
161 HOLLIS ST.

IRA ETTER

199 Barrington Street,  
HALIFAX,

Importer and Dealer in

WATCHES,  
CLOCKS,  
—AND—  
JEWELLERY.

Personal attention given to Fine  
Repairing. Perfect work guaranteed.

—AT—  
199 Barrington Street.

W. E. TAYLOR & CO.  
GROCCERS,

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.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN

Waterproof Manufacturing Co.,  
HALIFAX, N. S.,

Manufacturers of Waterproof Clothing in all  
styles—Horse Covers, Suits for Miners, Fishermen  
and Seamen.

Special Waterproof Outfits for H. M. S. Navy  
and Army, and Sportsmen.

Office and Warerooms,

No. 61 Upper Water Street.

Orders by Mail will receive prompt attention  
and estimates furnished.

THOS. P. CONNORS & CO.

CUSTOM TAILORING

Myett's Building, Granville St.

WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

CLOTHS.

Ladies' Sacques Cut and Fitted.

Personal attention given to Orders.

CHEAP MUSIC BOOKS.

Song Folio, Folio of Music, Superb Songs,  
Ripples of Melody, Song World Victoria  
Music Books, etc., etc.

J. W. DOLEY,  
143 Argyle Street, Halifax, N.S.

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.

JAMES SPRUIN,

(LATE OF COSTIN'S)

Ales, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Bottler,  
&c., &c., &c.

No. 78 Granville Street.

"COSTIN,"

Corner Duke & Water Sts.  
HALIFAX, N. S.,

HIGH GLASS { WINES,  
BRANDIES,  
SPIRITS, ETC.

Choice Selection of Port Wine.

BELFAST { GINGER ALE,  
LEMONADE.

Bass & Co.'s Pale Ale.

EYE, EAR and THROAT.

J. R. McLEAN,

OFFICE—91 Hollis, Corner Salter Street,  
Halifax, N. S.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The only correct answer to double acrostic published last week, was received from Wm. Macdonald, 9 Broadon Row, City.

The writer of the Christmas story over the non-de-plum of Marie-Louise, will kindly notify us as to whether she desires the story sent in by her, published over her *nom de plume* or her real name. The story will appear in the regular issue of THE CRITIC, next week. All persons who have sent in stories competing for our Christmas prize, are requested to forward to this office their real names with the name of the story written by them, and the *nom de plume* they assumed.

The firm of MacGregor & Knight appears to be fully alive to business; they recognize that the growing literary tastes of the people must be satisfied, and they have, therefore, stocked their establishment with first class reading matter. In addition to the works of standard authors, they offer a choice selection of books of travel suitable for Christmas boxes.

Portland and St. John are two thriving cities in New Brunswick, which have long been divided by an imaginary line. Civic wedlock is now proposed.

Available building lots in the growing town of Windsor have become so scarce that it is now proposed to memorialize the Imperial government, with a view to securing the extensive fields surrounding Fort Edward. The *Windsor Courier* leads off in this agitation for more room.

Bauld & Gibson have just received a car load of California raisins of a superior quality, just the right thing for family use. Their Christmas stock includes figs, currants, nuts, almonds, peels, jams, and confectionery, all of which are for sale at the lowest market rates.

The early demise of the young King of Spain has again aroused the hopes of the strong Republican element in that kingdom. As however, the army has declared in favor of Alfonso's youthful heir, no serious disturbances are anticipated.

The enterprising firm of Clayton & Sons, as will be seen by advertisement in our Christmas number, is reaping the benefit of confederation and the national policy. We all go in for protection, especially in winter weather; and this firm is prepared to furnish protection in the way of clothing to all that are in need of it. Customers are guaranteed satisfaction.

The sudden illness of Don Carlos has dampened the ardor of the Republican agitators in Spain.

The well-known establishment of Brown & Webb is fully stocked to meet the Christmas trade. The firm offers at the lowest holiday rates a large variety of fruits, peels, spices, essences, syrups, etc., besides a large stock of perfumery and fancy goods.

King Thebaw who is to be sent into exile at Arcot, near Madras, will probably find in his banishment that freedom from anxiety, which he sought in vain in his own country. His allowance of gin, his favourite alcoholic beverage, will probably be somewhat curtailed, to which the despot may object, but in all other respects he will fare as well, if not better, than he did when seated upon his inlaid throne at Mandalay.

Dealers in flour will do well to note in our Christmas number the advertisement of H. F. Worrall (Power's wharf). The best Canadian and American brands are now in stock, and can be supplied at short notice. Prime P. E. I. pork, tea, tobacco, soaps, sugar, molasses are also offered to the wholesale trade.

The annexation to the British empire of a few thousand square miles of territory, more or less, is now considered of such small moment that even the French failed to utter more than a feeble protest. Burmah would have made a fine French province, had it not been that perfidious Albion wanted it.

The press had prepared us to expect a serious riot upon the burial of Louis Riel, but the body of the misguided rebel was laid quietly at rest beneath the Cathedral of St. Boniface, without any manifestations of undue excitement worthy the name.

With the cold weather comes the demand for furs which Thomas & Co. are always prepared to supply. Bargains during the holiday season are offered to purchasers.

The British elections have left matters in the mother country in a critical state. The Grand Old Man finds himself at the head of a party without a working majority, and with internal evidences of weakness. Lord Salisbury cannot count with certainty upon the Parnellite support, without which he fears it will be impossible to carry on the government. Parnell who holds the trump card, awaits developments.

THE CRITIC will be found on file at the Hotel Lorne, Yarmouth. This hotel is run in first class style, and its genial proprietor, F. C. Ryerson, never fails to provide for the comfort of his guests.

The reports of the managers and superintendent of the Halifax school for the blind, show that institution to be in a satisfactory condition. By dint of economy the school comes out at the close of its year free from debt, but the wrinkled purse which the managers display, gives no promise of further and much needed improvements. Probably the Provincial Legislature will not be averse to increasing the grant per pupil.

The British force in Egypt and the Soudan, now numbers upwards of 14,000 men, but the force under the now Mahdi, Caliph Abdulla, has increased so rapidly, that the British government have determined upon the immediate dispatch of reinforcements.

The establishment of Wm. Bannister, Granville street, has been haunted of late by the forerunners of Santa Claus who have been purchasing watches, napkin rings, small plush clocks, and a variety of other articles to fill the stockings of our young folks. Housekeepers have also found out that the silver and plate tableware are sold at most reasonable prices.

The servant girl question may be of absorbing interest, but the housekeeper's question should be given a fair show. No one denies that servant girls should be well treated and well paid; but many persons affirm that housekeepers who thus treat their help, are frequently subjected to intolerable annoyances. When Betty undertakes to be mistress it is time for the mistress to draw her pay.

Mr. J. E. Wilson is prepared to supply at low rates, marble mantles, register grates, heating and cooking stoves, ranges, etc. Housekeepers should note this fact.

No parlor or drawing room is now complete without its piano or organ. And while the paterfamilias is aware of this fact, he may find it difficult to decide upon the make of the instrument he wishes to purchase. Let him read the advertisement of W. H. Johnson, upon outside page of Christmas number, in which first class instruments are guaranteed to be sold at a discount upon regular prices.

Advices from Mandalay state that the sacred white elephant is dead. The customary ceremony of keeping the body lying in state for three days, was prevented by the British officials for sanitary reasons. The funeral was attended by an enormous crowd.

Rev. A. J. Townend has been assigned garrison chaplain duty in Dublin.

Major General Laurie has gone to the seat of war on the frontiers of Servia and Bulgaria, as commissioner from the National society for furnishing aid to the wounded.

The new militia D. A. G. for this district, Lt.-Col. Wolsley, was a captain in the 60th Rifles.

The proprietor of the Albion Hotel after adding to his establishment one of the large flats in Harrington's building has lately added another suit of rooms on the second flat of the above building, together with a large and convenient office adjoining. The rooms lately added have been engaged for the season by members of the legislature. These rooms overlook Hollis and Sackville streets, and have been fitted up in first class style.

The Dickens carnival which is to be held in Sarre's rink on the 11th of January, is under the management of the Ladies' Royal Auxiliary S. P. C. Three hundred persons representing some of the famous characters in works of Dickens, are to appear upon the ice. Mr. Squeers, Dora, Sloppy, Little Nell, Bill Sykes and Bella Wilfer, will thus have an opportunity for mutual introductions. The idea is a grand one, and should be carried out with zest.

Forty-two Nova Scotian and New Brunswick boys left on Monday last to join the new corps of the Northwest Mounted Police. They carry with them the best wishes of their many friends.

The establishment of Moir, Son & Co., in which over one hundred hands are employed, presents a scene of bustle and activity, which in these dull times appears quite refreshing. The wholesale and retail confectionery departments are kept busy in filling town and country orders, while the hands in the bread and biscuit bakeries find no lack of work. The establishment throughout, presents a bright and attractive appearance, quite in keeping with the merry Christmas time. The display of candy toys and figures, which are manufactured in the establishment, is unusually good, and find a ready sale.

The Mayor's address to the members of the city council, a copy of which we have before us, appears to be elaborate and exhaustive. By it we learn that the gross assessment in 1885-86, amounted to \$268,919. That the valuation of real and personal property is \$21,211,000, and that the public debt stands at \$1,680,919.93.

The thanks of our tax paying citizens are due to those members of the city council who endeavour, in every reasonable and proper way to lessen the present burden of taxation in Halifax.

The government of the United States has lost \$45,000,000 in its endeavour to force upon the country silver circulation.

A Port Hood correspondent, writes: "The man whom the Salvation Army carried away, has returned, and says that he feels the better for his experience. He is as zealous as ever in his endeavours to proselytize denominations other than his own."

A youth, just starting in his trade,  
Unto an ancient merchant said—  
"Pray tell me, Sir, what you confess  
To be the secret of success?"

The nabob's eyes full knowing shone,  
And he replied in shrewd tone,  
"There is a secret, as you think,  
And it is found in preface's ink."

RELIGIOUS.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. D. G. McDonald, who is at present holding special services at Cow Bay, C. B., has declined the call to the pastorate of the Main Street Baptist Church, Woodstock.

The Rev. Mr. Adams is to supply the pulpit of the First Church, Yarmouth, during the next six months.

Mr. Spurgeons church carries on an effective system of colportage. During the last year its sales of Bibles, religious books, and magazines, amounted to nearly \$45,000. It employed 78 men, who visited more than 1,500 towns and villages.

The Rev. Mr. Wior, who, during the past year has been laboring in Yarmouth, has accepted a call to a church in Guolph, Ont.

METHODIST.

Mrs. S. I. Clemons, wife of the Rev. F. M. Clemons of Ohio, met her death recently under peculiar circumstances. A meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was held at her home, and while kneeling in prayer she received a stroke of paralysis which caused her death.

The Rev. Boss Taylor, son of Bishop Taylor, has been engaged in successful revival work in California since his return from Africa.

The Church extension Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States has just held its annual meeting. It makes loans and gifts toward church buildings. The receipts of the year just closed were \$137,361.83. Of this \$93,056.75 were given to 275 churches. The Loan Fund account received \$77,601.87, and had on hand from the previous year \$36,887. Loans without donations were made to one college, six parsonages, and seventy-eight churches, in all \$105,700. Grants have been made conditionally for this year to 215 churches.

Bishop Taylor, the well known African missionary, was in Europe last month. He reported that all the missionary families are comfortably settled. There are six stations connected with the mission.

PRESBYTERIAN.

St. Paul's Church, Truro, of which the Rev. Mr. Dustan is pastor, is in a very healthy condition. At a recent communion eighty new members were received into the church.

The Rev. J. C. Cattonach of Sherbrooke, Quebec, has accepted the call to St. Andrew's church of this city.

The new church at Big Bras d'Or was dedicated last Sunday. The services were conducted by the Revs. Messrs. Ross and Farquharson.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Lord Bishop of the Diocese sails for Halifax on January 14. His health is reported as much improved by his visit to England.

The Rev. A. D. Sylvester, curate of St. Luke's Cathedral is said to have resigned his position; and to purpose removing to the Southern States, as this climate does not suit his health.

The missions of Port Medway and Clementsport are still vacant. Young and active men would find a promising field of labor in each of these parishes.

The Halifax Church Sunday School Teacher's Association has resumed its winter meetings. The President, Rev. H. G. Winterbourne, is showing great energy in forwarding the work of the Association, which it is to be hoped will now prosper and increase.

The St. George's mission on Water Street is growing rapidly, showing the need there was of the ground being occupied.

No appointment have yet been made to the vacant sees in England. Churchmen look forward with much anxiety at the present crisis to the designation of the new Bishops.

CATHOLIC.

THE COLLEGE OF CARDINALS.—Changes in the composition of the Sacred College come rapidly. Already the Cardinals created by the present Pontiff outnumber those created by Pope Pius IX. Out of the present total of sixty-two Cardinals, twenty-eight owe their elevation to Pope Pius and thirty-four to Pope Leo. The Religious Orders have now thirteen representatives, who are thus distributed: 5 Benedictines, 1 Augustinian, 2 Oratorians, 1 Oblate of Mary, 1 Jesuit, 1 Capuchin, and two Dominicans. Considered in relation to nationality, the Sacred College is thus divided: 85 Italians, 5 French, 5 English-speaking, 3 German, 3 Hungarians, 4 Austrians, 4 Spaniards, 2 Portuguese, and two Poles. Forty-two Cardinals have died during the reign of the present Pontiff.

CATHOLIC REVIVAL IN ITALY.—The great revival of faith and fervor in Italy which is the admiration of strangers, may be said to be the work of Leo XIII. The extraordinary tact he has displayed in episcopal appointments, his prudent selection of Bishops, and his conciliatory attitude, have completely won the hearts of his enemies. No one outside Italy can appreciate the difficulties under which he labors when making an appointment. But he has never given ground for a complaint. He has studied the interests of all, and sometimes, as in the example of Turin, has deprived himself and the Roman Court of the presence of a dear friend, and one of the brightest ornaments of the Church, in order to conciliate and to further God's interests.

READY FOR CHRISTMAS!

New Valencia and Extra Quality Table

RAISINS,

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

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

Fancy and General Groceries

suitable for the coming Holidays. For sale at the

Army and Navy Depot,  
JAMES SCOTT & CO.

James Dempster & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Doors, Sashes, Frames, Inside and Outside Venetian Shutters, Stair Rails, etc.

SOUTH HOLLIS STREET

Near Gas Works,

HALIFAX, N. S.

H. V. McLEOD,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER

141 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX.

Repairing promptly and neatly executed

1885-CHRISTMAS-1885

Presents for Gentlemen!

Dressing Gowns and Jackets, Kid Mitts and Gloves, all makes.

FANCY WOOL GLOVES.

Scarfs and Ties, Silk and Cashmere Mufflers, Silk Umbrellas, Studs and Scarf Pins, and a variety of goods for Gents' wear, at

FREEMAN ELLIOT'S,

Opposite Halifax Club

GRIFFIN & KELTIE,  
Granite and Marble Works.

244 BARRINGTON ST.,

HALIFAX, N. S.

Artistic Work, Tasteful Designs

We make a Specialty of the new Blue Marble.

Designs Sent on Application.

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL,

CHARLES AU COIN, Proprietor.

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

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

COAL! ROCHE'S WHARF.

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

For sale by

WM. ROCHE, Jr.

BRITISH AMERICAN MERCANTILE AGENCY.

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

GEORGE FRASER,

Managing agent N. S. Branch.

Office 28 Bedford Row, Halifax.

FRUIT STORE.

R. M. BROWNE,

52 SACKVILLE STREET,

HALIFAX,

General Commission Merchant and Agent for

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS & VEGETABLES

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

HALIFAX STEAM LAUNDRY.

341 & 343 Barrington Street.

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

Collars, 1 Cent each.

Cape Collars, 2 Cents each.

Cuffs, 3 Cents per pair.

Shirts, 10 Cents each.

On and after Monday, November 2nd, we will Launder the above articles at the above prices.

Work received before 9 30 a.m., can be returned same day, at a slight extra charge.

Terms Positively C. O. D.

MOIR, SON & CO.

MAMMOTH WORKS

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bread,

Biscuit,

Confectionery,

Fruit Syrups, etc., etc.

Salesroom -128, 130 and 132 Argyle Street,

HALIFAX, N. S.

## THE WELL OF SAINT JOHN.\*

"There is plenty of room for two in here,  
Within the steep tunnel of old gray stone;  
And the well is so dark, and the spring so clear,  
It is quite unsafe to go down alone."

"It is perfectly safe, depend upon it,  
For a girl who can count the steps, like me;  
And if ever I saw dear mother's bonnet,  
It is there on the hill by the old ash tree."

"There is nobody but Rees Morran's cow  
Watching the dusk on the milk white sea,  
'Tis the time and the place for a life-long vow,  
Such as I owe you, and you owe me."

"Oh, Willie, how can I, in this dark well?  
I shall drop the brown pitcher, if you let go;  
The long roof is murmuring like a sea-shell,  
And the shadows are shuddering to and fro."

"'Tis the sound of the o'ch in Newton Bay  
Quickens the spring as the tide grows less,  
Even as the true love flows alway  
Counter the flood of the world's success."

"There is no other way for love to flow;  
Whenever it springs in a woman's breast,  
To the home of its own heart it must go,  
And run contrary to all the rest."

"Then fill the sweet cup of your hand, my love,  
And pledge me your maiden faith thereon,  
By the touch of the lettered stone above,  
And the holy water of St. John."

"Oh, what shall I say? My heart drops low,  
My fingers are cold, and my hand too flat.  
Is love to be measured by handfuls so?  
And you know that I love you—without that."

"They stooped in the gleam of the faint light, over  
The print of themselves on the limpid gloom;  
And she lifted her fair palm toward her lover,  
With her lips prepared for the words of doom."

But the warm heart rose, and the cold hand fell,  
And the pledge of her faith sprang, sweet and clear,  
From a holier source than the old saint's well,  
From the never-ebbing tide of love—a tear.

R D BLACKMORE, in *Harper's Magazine* for December.

\* The old well of Saint John, in the parish of Newton Nottage, Glamorganshire, has a tide of its own, which is generally believed to run counter to that of the sea, some half-mile away. More careful observation shows that the contrariety is less exact, though still sufficient to support its reputation, and gives zest to the cold pellucid draught.

"Æstus utriusque est  
Continuo motu refluens, tamen ordine dispar."

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

## CANADA'S MILITARY STATUS.

No. V.

Reading the events on the political horizon which, so far as man's foresight can discern, must transpire in course of time, we find that in the decade that follows the casting aside by Canada of her leading strings, the Maritime Provinces will have formed a political union and seceded from the nation, again preferring to don the cast-off rags of colonialism than remain a part and parcel of a country largely peopled with an alien race, and with the great bulk of its commercial life running in entirely different channels. In the meantime a free interchange of commodities will have been established between the whole of Canada and the United States. Democracy will now be spreading in the new-born nation with marvellous rapidity. By 1950 a new generation will have arisen on the soil. The great North-West will be luxuriantly yielding the treasures of its rich and riant globe to the myriads of immigrants who have come over from congested Europe; millions of Canadians will have crossed the border to the enjoyment of republican rule, and the peoples of the two nations will have become of one blood and of one mind; the Quebec French will have adopted more liberal views and abandoned the idea of hoisting the *Fleur-de-lis* over a colony of France; a sentiment growing year by year will have ripened into fruit, and a hundred million people will have burst asunder the barriers that have kept them separate for a century and a half and unite under one flag—the emblem of the American nation. The hope expressed from the throne in 1859, that Her Majesty's dominions in North America might ultimately be peopled in an unbroken chain from the Atlantic to the Pacific, by a loyal and industrious population of subjects of the British crown will thus be rudely shattered.

This, it is claimed, is the natural course of events. Before the last link in this chain is forged, however, international complications may arise that will necessitate a resort to arms. Without wishing to be regarded as pessimistic in my views, I will venture to assert that unless there is a radical change in Canada's military régime such a struggle would be a mere war of extermination, so far as the northern country is concerned. At the present moment, no less than 200,000 trained Canadian militia, in addition to British regulars, could hope to withstand an onslaught by the United States. And every year would make it harder for Canada, and easier for the Republic. Even if "the golden link of the crown" was still intact at the date of the conflict, it would, of necessity, be a holiday task for the American legions to capture the "Premier Colony," if no greater opposition could be made than now. It is a very erroneous idea that prevails among the colonists, that they can afford to put on a few frills, because of their connection with England. If the Americans desired to rule the continental roost, the conceit would soon be taken out of this fanciful flight. Whatever agencies England could bring to bear would only sharpen the energies of the American

forces, without visibly dampening their ardor. The want of a navy would be felt by the Americans, there is no doubt, but in the end, the wisdom of the Monroe doctrine would be heartily vindicated. In the event of an invasion superinduced by a dispute with Great Britain, which the Canadians themselves had no hand in bringing about, it is but natural to presume that England would do what she could for the colony. But under any circumstances, the Canadian militia would be the chief reliance, especially in every operation on their own ground. England might provide arms, money, ammunition—all of great value; but men are what count in the long run. It has been said that war is now so much a matter of ingenuity in the use of artillery, explosives, and all the modern appliances of field and sea, that the quality of the soldiers is of small importance. If this had been so, would Abu Klea and Tel-el-Kebir be inscribed on British standards? Emphatically, no.

In population, the Americans are to the Canadians as twelve to one. New York State alone contains as many people as the whole Dominion. Could England equalize these conditions in time of war? Not very well, even with the most unstinted pouring out of her coffers. The only hope of Canada reducing the disparity, and placing herself on a somewhat equal footing with so powerful an enemy—for an enemy they are certainly liable to become—lies in the possession of a standing army, a sound militia system, a sturdy fleet of warships on her inland waters, and strongly fortified works on those portions of her frontier most open to predatory assaults. It may be urged, that to adopt such a course would be to overwhelm the state with debt. Those who are acquainted with Canada's finances are well aware that her liabilities are rolling up at a startling rate, now amounting in round numbers, to three hundred millions. On the face of it, these figures imply unparalleled extravagance somewhere, and very forcibly lead to the impression that the Dominion executive is doing its best to outstrip the Shah in prodigality. But it is an open question, whether it would not be to the advantage of Canada to be in a position to protect her interests at all hazards. That her foreign credit would be improved by such a course goes without saying, a country unable to protect itself from external encroachments not presenting an attractive field for investment. When the French ruled Canada, the country was virtually a military settlement; every inhabitant a soldier, and forced to do the bidding of his feudal lord. But since Wolfe's dazzling charge on the Heights of Abraham gained for Britain the dominion of a continent, the military discipline of the country has been getting more and more lax. The tumultuous ebbs of the hour do not seem to see the dread possibilities that confront the Dominion; they do not appear to realize that Canada and the United States may be set by the ears at any moment. Rainbows of peace are highly desirable, but they cannot be expected to be of a perennial character.

At present, nine-tenths of Canada's frontier is assailable. Lake Michigan, with all the advantages of the great western entrepot at its command, would, in a time of war, be of tremendous strategical importance, and of much more value to the United States than Huron is to Canada. Quebec, the key of the Dominion, might be captured without a great deal of difficulty. It is true, it was here that Arnold, after his amazing march and perilous journey by the Kennebec and Chaudiere—and daring, dashing Montgomery, were mowed down by merciless grape, in attempting to carry the citadel by an escalade. The times have changed, however, and Quebec is not what it once was. Montreal is probably more open to attack from the American frontier than any other Canadian city. American battalions could be thrown into it with the greatest ease by employing the several railway lines running into it from United States territory, and operated by American corporations. The city, too, is poorly defended, and could be readily taken by a spirited and resolute attack. Perhaps, Canada's best guarantee of exemption from mauling sallies would be in the establishment of a complete naval supremacy on her lakes and rivers, forming, as they do, the most accessible roads for invaders. A well organized fleet, ably supported on land, would ensure a comparative safety, and give the country some right to regard itself as a manly being, rather than a languid infant sucking at the heart of Britain. Of course, Canada has not the power at present; even if she had the will and the means, to build and equip a flotilla, owing to the law that prevents a colony equipping ships of war in times of peace. But these difficulties might be overcome, even while Canada wears the insignia of a grovelling dependency, and continues to worship the rising sun. When she throws off her colonial cloak, the power will certainly be hers, and the wisdom of pursuing such a course will then be clearly apparent.

From a military point of view, Canada was weakened to an incalculable extent by what Lord Palmerston delighted to call the "Ashburton capitulation." Canadians feel very strongly on this matter, or rather on what they regard as an "unjustifiable sacrifice, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the acme of chuckle-headed imperial diplomacy. Cutting the heart out of New Brunswick was bad enough, they contend, from commercial reasons. But this, argue the Canadians, might have been tolerated, had not the treaty swept from the grasp of Britain some of the most valuable strategical sites on the frontier of her North American possessions. In the seven-million acres ceded to the United States by this piece of clever political cozenage, as the colonials would term it, is a tract on the northern boundary overlooking the St. Lawrence, the highway of Canadian commerce, which enables the union to place an army on the banks of the Dominion Amazon by a twenty-four hours' march from the boundary line. Precisely what value this would be in war time is not easy to foresee; but the fact remains. The "hateful" concession also made it necessary to construct the Intercolonial railway in the most round-about fashion, hampering interprovincial trade to a ruinous degree; and compelling the adoption of a circuitous route for the transportation of troops, when a few hours' delay at a critical moment might forever cast the Canadian coalition into the lap of the American republic.

C. P. M.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

## THE IRISH QUESTION.

It does seem strange that it should be considered perfectly honourable and proper to send agents abroad to endeavour to raise funds to provide pay for the Irish members of Parliament. What would be thought should Scotland send emissaries across the Atlantic to raise money for her members? or Wales for hers? One thing would certainly be thought if those emissaries were sent by the leader of the Scotch or Welsh party, and that would be that the leader entertained very little regard for the dignity of his country. Another thought would be present to those who regarded such an embassy, and that would be that there was very little patriotism among the members of Parliament, who, for their own benefit, sent the hat round in a country three thousand miles away. What excuse Irish members can have for trying to raise a parliamentary fund in Nova Scotia that would not serve as well to justify Nova Scotian members in an attempt to raise pay in old Ireland I cannot perceive. It is very small business take it any way you will.

What is included in the term parliamentary fund? Would it include money to be used in aiding boycotters, or in purchasing dynamite? Under what plea does the man who comes to Halifax to obtain expressions of sympathy for Ireland and contributions of money for Irish members, make collections in the neighbouring republic? Are the purposes for which the fund is there sought as limited as they are in loyal Canada represented to be? The agent did not venture here to go much beyond the assertion that England's extremity might be Ireland's opportunity. Is he as cautious when he gets south of the line? Is no mention made of dynamite when he is asking an Irish audience in the States for contributions? Our Conservative friends are shocked at the sympathy of the French-Canadians with Riel, and at the Liberals who are not averse to turning that sympathy to their own account. Conservative journals are loud in their condemnation of those who are willing to receive as allies, men who openly sympathize with rebels. To pretend to be loyal to the empire in this case is but to serve the ends of the Conservative party. When, however, one of those agents, a number of whom have in the name of the Irish people been collecting funds in the United States for the most questionable purposes, comes to Halifax and calls a meeting to express sympathy with those who are avowedly disloyal to the Empire, and asks contributions to aid a party in parliament composed of such, not a Tory politician ventures to whisper of loyalty, not a Tory journal dares to disapprove of the agent's language even when he declares that England's extremity may be Ireland's opportunity. The same papers that for the sake of party are ultra loyal in the discussion of the Riel agitation, show themselves at the same time sympathizers with men, who, to put it mildly, talk the language of rebels. If Parnell raised the standard of rebellion to-morrow not one of the party papers in this city would dare to speak of him as most of them have at one time or another spoken of Riel. And why? Simply because they believe that Irishmen in this city are ready to follow Parnell to any extent and would be offended by attacks on him. They fear the Irish vote. I do not believe that Nova Scotian Irishmen are so wanting in intelligence as not to see the reasons why politicians and the political press are so eager to express sympathy for the Irish party. Nor do I believe that such Irishmen are so wanting in manliness as to approve of these bids for their support. I do not believe that there are many Irishmen in Nova Scotia, who would not rather give their support to the man who comes out boldly and denounces the tactics and aims of Parnell than to any of those who so unnaturally pretend to sympathize with him. C.

## A PLEA FOR UNITED ACTION.

If the cause of labor had been cared for by men acquainted with statesmanship, the laws that to-day oppress toilers would have been repealed long ago. But men who have been trained to think, being among the well-situated in life, have with very few exceptions turned a cold shoulder to every appeal that has been made to them in behalf of labor. This has left the cause to the care of the workers themselves, and the result is that they, being unused to thought, have lost much valuable time in getting ready to think; and now, after years of preparatory agitation, they are only ready to begin to go forward.

However, having our forces set in a right direction is something done toward starting off; and many among the laboring classes have fixed their eyes upon a road that leads toward plenty and happiness:

They are beginning to understand that a wrong system of taxation will reduce labor from a state of independence to a condition of virtual bondage, and they are beginning to realize that unjust taxation has created even in this land of political liberty and equality an aristocracy of wealth and power, and placed beneath it a foundation of social slavery.

It is true that many have not yet learned that unjust taxation is a radical evil. Some believe that business is hindered and stopped, and men thereby thrown out of employment, and the wages of labor consequently lowered, because the people are using a wrong kind of money.

If those who believe this will recall to mind the early days of our civil war, they will remember that when people began to hoard gold and silver coins, and money went entirely out of circulation, business was not suspended. We used postage stamps for money, and brewers and other large dealers made coins which were accepted and used as money by the people. I do not think that a poor kind of money or a lack of money can cause a stoppage of business.

Others, seeing that invention and improvement of machinery are constantly opening opportunities for the employment of capital, and steadily closing opportunities for the employment of labor, argue that, as capital is usurping the place of labor in the field of production, laws should be

passed that will take capital out of the control of capitalists, and manage it for the good of the people.

It is true that capital is being used against the interests of labor, but capital never has been and never can be as hurtful as are those bad laws that give to a favored few of the people undue power to accumulate that which may be used as capital.

The evil power itself, and not the result of the power, should be aimed at; and workers will yet learn that by destroying this power they will achieve an equitable distribution of capital.

Certain systems of taxation give to some an opportunity to multiply riches, which they would not enjoy under the operation of certain other systems. An instance of such an opportunity is soon in the case of that system that taxes people indirectly by taxing the products of labor. One method of collecting revenue from the people by indirect taxation is to impose a tax on articles of merchandise. More capital is required for the transaction of business when articles of merchandise are taxed than when they are not taxed, for to tax goods is to increase their value and cost. Consequently to tax articles of merchandise gives undue advantage to large capitalists. This is very apparent when goods are taxed heavily, for then men of limited means are driven out of trade, and business becomes a monopoly in the hands of a few. Thus it is that indirect taxation gives to some an opportunity to multiply riches, which they would not enjoy under a just system.

When the control of business is in the hands of a few, there must be many seeking employment; and when many ask for work, wages must tend downward. This increasing loss of wages on the part of workers is an increasing gain of wealth to the rich; and thus that it is indirect taxation makes rich people richer and poor people poorer. When people are taxed indirectly the poor are obliged to pay taxes for the rich, and are also forced to pay a compensation to the rich for the privilege of paying such taxes. The tax that is imposed upon articles of merchandise is added to their value and cost. The cost of the merchandise to the dealer is, in other words, the amount of the dealer's investment in goods. When a dealer does business he does not sell at cost, but gets a profit on his investment from the buyer. And as the tax is part of the investment it follows: that when taxes are imposed on articles of merchandise, he who is a user of commodities, without being a dealer in commodities, bears the burden of taxation and pays a compensation to capitalists for the privilege of bearing the burden.

Another and more evil mode of taxation is that gigantic imposition by which the masses of the people are forced to pay tribute to a few of the people. I refer to the monstrous imposition that originates in those laws that uphold the monopolization of the resources of nature—those laws that sanction the private appropriation of the rent of land. The rent of land should be collected for the benefit of all the people, because it rightfully belongs to the people. It is something that exists because of the presence of people. Where there are no people there is no rent, and the greater the number of people the higher the figure of rent. Rent being caused by the people belongs to the people.

Here then we find an origin of dishonest capital. The rent of land, which some of the people take from the masses of the people, forms a nucleus of ill-gotten gains which can be converted at will by its possessor into capital, and receive those additions of plunder which capitalists get by grinding the poor by means of indirect taxation.

The rent that is demanded for land under existing laws is in part fraudulent, because when land is a thing of bargain and sale its rent is based on speculative values, and is therefore larger than true rent.

Thus it is that the workers, after having their wages cut down by the operation of a mode of taxation that causes them to fight with each other for employment, and after paying their own taxes and a large portion of the taxes of capitalists, and after paying a compensation to capitalists for the privilege of bearing their burden of taxation, are robbed by the difference between true rent and fraudulent rent when they pay for the use of dwelling apartments.

These truths are well understood by many of the workers. They know that it is wrong for the people to impose taxes on articles of merchandise, or on any other product of labor, and they know all the evils that flow from such a mode of taxation. They know that it is right for the people to impose taxes upon the resources of nature, and they know all the benefits that will follow such a mode of taxation.

But they do not realize that comprehensive benefits can be secured by the laboring classes before these truths become popular. They believe that great results can be worked out only by the weary routine of propagandism, primary meeting, convention, campaign and election.

I do not believe this. I believe that the time for united action is now. I believe that the machinery for the accomplishment of a great result is already formed.

Without knowing anything about principle, the laboring masses realize that they are paying too much rent. The only law in existence that can force people to pay more rent than they choose to pay, is the law of necessity. The struggles of necessity give birth to invention. Would it not be feasible for the Knights of Labor to organize a committee in every community in the United States whose business it would be to adjust the rent of every dwelling in the place? Let papers be drawn up, stating that on and after a certain date the signers will pay no larger rent for any dwelling than the amount named for that dwelling by the rent adjusters of the Knights of Labor. I do not think there would be much trouble about getting names to that pledge. I do not think that the Knights of Labor would be forced to travel across the continent in order to accomplish this purpose; but I do think that they would sit at ease and be waited upon by deputations of capitalists and millionaires in a manner quite astonishing and gratifying to behold.



There is another plan that could be put into operation, and that might carry the good work still farther forward.

It is a plan by which a law might be passed that would forbid the taxing of all products of labor.

Why need we wait for the formation of a political party to accomplish this? Those who are now the people's law makers, have been made so by the votes of the workers, therefore ought not they repeal those laws that are hurtful to the interests of labor? No one is shallow enough to really believe that the present members of Congress will inquire into the causes of business depression from any but a rich man's standpoint; but if we show them that we do not need any inquiry on their part, that we know just what we want, and that we are united in a determination to have it, they may not be able to resist us.

The Constitution of the United States provides, in Article V, that:

"The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States or by Convention in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress."

If a petition should be drawn up requesting Congress to propose an amendment to the Constitution forbidding the taxation of any and all products of labor; and if a copy of such petition should be given to every prominent worker in all labor organizations throughout the country, it could be so presented to the public as to receive signatures of the majority of the people of the United States. For the leaders of the labor movement could show the people that a tax upon the products of labor hinders production, and shuts labor out from employment; and that it is a tax that falls almost entirely upon the poor.

Equipped with such a petition our leaders could then force Congress and Legislatures either to amend the Constitution in the manner above specified, or to give substantial reasons for not doing so.

I think that these two methods are perfectly practicable, and could be quickly and jointly gotten under headway. The success of the first method would secure an immediate benefit for the working classes without interfering with the progress of business; and the success of the second would open the eyes of the people to the importance of putting all taxation on land values alone.

I have not proposed a "remedy" in the sense that that word is sometimes used by those who discuss the interests of labor. There is no quick-working remedy for the present condition of the laboring classes. Neither is there any quick-working remedy for the helplessness of infants; but just as the first feeble steps of an infant enlarge his education and strengthen his whole frame, so I think a real advance on the part of the workers lead to a true apprehension of unalterable laws, and result in self-reliance, assertion of rights and mastery.—*F. P. Williams in Craftsman.*

### RAILWAYS IN CAPE BRETON.

Dear Mr. Editor,—There are considerable differences of opinion respecting the route which the railway should take in the Island of Cape Breton, in order to accommodate the greatest number, develop and utilize the natural advantages of our sea ports, and at the same time to assist the several industries already in operation, such as our fisheries, coal mines, and agriculture.

As I have carefully thought over the matter, I have come to the conclusion that the following route or routes offer the greatest number of combined advantages, and will come nearest to the requirements above stated.

1st. Build the road the shortest and most direct way from the Strait of Canso to Louisburg via St. Peters, distance about 80 miles; from Louisburg to Sydney, distance about 20 miles; and from Sydney, the shortest possible way, to the Little Bras d'Or, tapping the Town of North Sydney on its way, about 16 miles.

2nd. Build a railway from Baddeck to Margaree, distance, say about 30 miles.

The first route will unite and accommodate all the trade centres on the southern and eastern coast of Cape Breton; and the second will accommodate the Counties of Victoria and Inverness. The whole giving all the towns and villages of the Island the most available access to their natural winter port at Louisburg.

Tapping the Bras d'Or Lake at three places, i. e., at St. Peters, Baddeck, and Little Bras d'Or, it would certainly be the most convenient, and in every sense, the most advantageous for the inhabitants on the shores of the Lake and central Cape Breton.

Louisburg, Dec. 11th, 1885.

M. S.

### BLUE EYES ON THE INCREASE.

Blue eyes so bright and tender have ever received the poet's passionate praise from the time when ancient Chaucer built the original lofty rhyme, until to-day, when the frantic lover, sighing like a furnace, indites a halting sonnet to the object of his passion. Men adore blue eyes in women and women reciprocate in kind. Some one sighs for the old-fashioned girl of fifty years ago and complains that sweet eighteen of to-day is not comparable with the Venus who then walked the earth with sparkling orbs of liquid blue.

The present generation, whose only knowledge of the female beauty of half a century ago is derived from daguerreotypes of their grandmothers or such old time fashion plates as have not yet fulfilled their destiny in being

used to wrap small packages of tobacco, soap, and candles, in country shops, will be pleased to learn that, instead of a decrease, there is an increase in the number of blue eyes since the days of George IV.

Speaking on this subject recently, an eminent professor who has devoted a great deal of attention to the eyes, gives this as his opinion, "Without having any data at hand," he said, "I would say that, considering the causes to which blue eyes are attributed, there would be more of that color now than there was fifty years ago."

He explained the matter scientifically thus: "I think so because the color of the eye depends on the quality of the pigment deposited in the iris, and the amount of light the eye is called upon to absorb. Fifty years ago people were more exposed to the direct rays of the sun, and lived less in retirement than they do now, and therefore the eye was called upon to absorb more light. It would be a fair inference that people who were much exposed to free, open sunlight, and living in a state inclining to a state of nature, would have darker eyes than those living in a city, wearing glasses and remaining a great deal in their homes.

The color is subject in a great degree to climatic influences, and the methods of living of the people. To illustrate what I mean by the eye absorbing light, you will observe that, in walking along in the snow, the eye is called upon to absorb a great deal of light, but in looking on a piece of dark velvet it is the reverse. The velvet does the absorption. Blue eyes are increasing in number, I believe, not decreasing."

There is another standpoint from which the study of eyes is interesting, and that is in relation to the indication they surely give of a person's character. The poet has called the eyes the windows of the soul, and unquestionably they are the most eloquent features of the human countenance, reflecting all our qualities and desires, our impulses, our passions, and often our very thoughts.—*Exchange.*

### CIRCULAR TO TEACHERS.

The Government of Nova Scotia being about to make arrangements for an "Educational Exhibit" at the forthcoming "Colonial and Indian Exhibition," London, G. B., I am instructed to request the hearty co-operation of the teachers of the Province. It is desirable that the work of pupils in our Public Schools, in its various progressive stages, should be illustrated as fully as possible by representative specimens. These may be arranged under the following heads; it being understood that the list is not intended to be exhaustive, but simply suggestive of what in general may be attempted with advantage:—

#### I. DRAWING.

1. The prescribed Common and High School Text-books.
2. Drawings from Objects.
3. Original Designs.
4. Maps.

(All drawings and maps should be 31in. x 15in. in size, and, if possible, on "hot-pressed" (smooth) Whatman paper. This paper is procurable in Halifax, and probably at the principal book stores throughout the Province, The "Imperial" sheet will cut without waste.)

#### II. WRITING.

1. Copy Books of all numbers.
2. Specimens on detached sheets ("Letter" or "Post" of good quality.)

#### III. MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Specimens of parsing and analysis in tabular form.
2. Botanical, mineralogical, or entomological collections, gathered and arranged by pupils.
3. Other specimens of pupils' work, sewing, wool-work, work in wood, clay, etc.

Each specimen sent should have plainly endorsed upon it the pupil's name, age, grade, and school.

Teachers are earnestly requested to invite the co-operation of their pupils in this important matter. It is believed that in defraying any slight expense involved in the preparation of a School Exhibit, the assistance of trustees and parents may be depended on.

In addition to pupils' work, it is very desirable that specimens of the skill of teachers in constructing apparatus and cabinets, to be used in science and object lessons should be exhibited.

Specimens for the exhibition should be forwarded to the Inspector of the District in which the school is situated not later than February 1st. It is expected that arrangements will be made for the safe return to owners of articles of intrinsic value.

DAVID ALLISON,

Superintendent of Education.

Education Office, Halifax, Dec. 10th, 1885.

The Knights of labor have but one enemy which they have any real reason to dread, and that enemy is themselves. If they are true to themselves, there is no power on earth which can do them any irreparable injury.

Capital is timid and should not be disturbed. Labor should take what it can get, and not attempt to control wages. This is the sort of mental pabulum the capitalistic press feeds the people upon. Labor will continue to agitate for its rights, however, and while timid capital is hiding for safety, labor, which is itself capital, is coming to the front in a grand co-operative movement which does not savor so much of timidity as the 40 per cent. men who have heretofore fattened off the sweat and blood of labor.—*Craftsman.*

Somehow, things are not properly evened up. The men who spin and toil and produce the wealth of the world get the least share of it. The droves enjoy the softest snuff.—*Roll-River Herald.*

SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL.

DIPHTHERIA.—The precautions to be taken in the management of a well marked case of diphtheria may be summed up as follows, according to the Sanitary Engineer. Isolate the patient in an airy room having the least possible amount of furniture, especially that which is upholstered, and having no carpet or curtains. Disinfect all excretions and secretions, and especially those from the throat, nose and mouth, and all articles soiled by them, promptly, while they are yet moist, and thoroughly. Use clean, soft rags for receiving the discharges from the nose and mouth, and burn them as fast as soiled. If other articles are soiled, use solutions of chloride of zinc or bi-chloride of mercury, under the instructions of the physician. Be especially careful as regards toys, pencils, or other articles which may be given to the child for its amusement, of the articles used in giving it food or drink, and of the remnants of such food or drink. Everything that has touched the patient's lips, or that has been touched by anything that has touched the patient's lips, is dangerous.

A species of ant observed in the Island of St. Thomas has been described to the French Academy of Sciences. A large fire having been kindled at a certain distance from the ant hill, the ants were seen to precipitate themselves into it by thousands, until it was completely extinguished. It is proposed to call the species Formica ignivora.

WATER GAS.—The committee on manufactures of the Massachusetts legislature had a hearing last week, on the order relative to amending the statutes so as to allow the manufacture of water gas in this State. Edward Atkinson was one of the speakers. He said that some years ago he began the investigation of the subject of water gas but ran against the statute which practically prohibited its manufacture, and he was very glad to see the question now before the legislature. So far as he had proceeded in his inquiries it seemed to him to be a very practical question and one of great importance in the future to manufacturers and others, as it had been demonstrated that the manufacture of water gas by the English Dawson system, or by the Lowe or Stroug systems, used in this country for the purpose of power and heat was entirely feasible.

The pulse-beats of a criminal during execution by hanging have been recorded. After the rope was adjusted the pulse-rate was 121; immediately after the drop it fell to 54, 52, 39, 20, and 0 in the fifth minute; but in the sixth it rose to 70 then to 73; eight minutes 0; ninth 34; after this no pulse was perceptible in the arteries, but the heart beat two or three times between the ninth and the nineteenth minutes and once in the nineteenth minute. The death was from strangulation, the neck not being dislocated.

AQUARIUM CEMENTS.—Eight parts of common resin melted and mixed with one part of plaster of Paris and one part of boiled linseed oil; or two parts of melted pitch well mixed with one part of gutta serena; both these mixtures must be applied warm to the joints. One or two parts of zinc white and one part of copal varnish, which mixture may be applied cold.

BREAKING A HORSE FROM REARING.—Some valuable animals have a disagreeable habit of rearing before starting when harnessed to a carriage. A very simple method of breaking a horse of this habit, says an exchange, is to procure a piece of strong cord from one-eighth to one-fourth of an inch in diameter and fifteen feet long. After the horse is harnessed to the carriage as usual, step to the off side of the animal and pass one end of the cord under the back strap around the largest part of the body, which will be about two-thirds of the distance back from the forward to the hind legs. Bring the end of the cord up about half way from the flank to the backbone, and tie it closely in a loop or bowknot, making the loop from the long end of the cord, so that by pulling the knot may be untied. After securing it in this manner and as close to the body as possible, take the long end of the cord in one hand, step into the carriage and ask the animal to start. Whatever he may be disposed to do, he will be pretty sure not to annoy you by rearing, and after he has started, or in case he should attempt to kick, by pulling upon the cord from the carriage the knot may be untied and the cord drawn into the wagon.

INDIA RUBBER OIL AS A RUST PROTECTOR.—An India rubber oil has been invented in Germany for protecting the surface of iron from rust. The rough oils, resulting from the distillation of brown coal, peat, or other bituminous substances, are subjected to further distillation, thinly-rolled India rubber, cut into small strips, is saturated with a fourfold quantity of this oil, and is allowed to stand for eight days; and the mass, thus composed, is subject to the action of vulcan oil, or a similar liquid, until a homogenous, clear substance is formed. On the application of this substance—in as thin a form as possible—to a metal surface, it forms, after slow drying, a skin, which, as is alleged, insures absolute protection against atmospheric influences, the durability of the covering being also another advantage in its favor.

CEMENT FOR UNITING METAL, WOOD, AND RUBBER.—Soak shellac in ten times its amount of strong liquid ammonia. It takes nearly a month to do it, but then a liquid will be obtained which, if applied to metal or wood, will adhere, and also to rubber, as it will soften its surface before drying, and so cause a strong adhesion to all. This cement is very valuable for making steam-pipe connections having rubber washers or rings perfectly air-tight, a job in which often much difficulty and annoyance are experienced.

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.

Table with columns for Groceries and Breadstuffs. Groceries includes items like Flour (Cut Loaf, Granulated), Tea (Congou, Fair, Good, Choice, Extra Choice), Molasses (Porto Rico, Barbadoes, Demerara, Diamond), Soaps (Ivory bar, Krasv's, Dominion, Surprise, Tiger, Extra Pale, Yellow Rose, Linen Towel), Candles (Do., Paraffine), Biscuits (Pilot Bread, Boston and Thin Family, Soda), Confectionery (Assorted in 50lb Pails, Royal Mixture, Lorges, 1 cent goods, Toys, Clear Candy Toys), Brooms, Starch, Prepared Corn, Butter (Canadian, N.S.), Eggs, Tobacco, Blacking, Pearl Blue, Fish Oils (Cod A, Dog A, Pale Seal, Hare Sounds).

Table with columns for Breadstuffs and Provisions and Produce. Breadstuffs includes Flour (Graham, Patent high grades, middlings, Superior Extra, Lower grades), Oatmeal, Corn Meal (Halifax ground, Imported), Short and Shorn, Middlings, Cracked Corn, Oats, Barley, Pea Meal, Feed Flour, Oats per bushel, Barley of 45, Barley of 60, Hay per ton, Straw. Provisions and Produce includes Beef, Pork, Lard, Hams, Duty on Am. Pork and Beef.

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

PROVISIONS.

Table listing various provisions such as Beef, Pork, Lard, Hams, and their respective prices.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Table listing wool, wool skins, and hides with their respective prices.

The above quotations are furnished by WM. F. FOSTER, dealer in Wool and Hides, Connors' Wharf.

LUMBER.

Table listing various types of lumber such as Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, Laths, and Hardwood.

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

POULTRY.

Table listing poultry items like Fowls, Turkeys, Geese, and Ducks.

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK.

Table listing live stock items like Steers, Ozen, Fat Steers, Horses, Lambs, and Weaners.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

Table with columns for Fish from Vessels. Lists various fish species like Mackerel, Herrings, Almon, Salmon, Haddock, Hare, Pollock, Fish Oils, and Hare Sounds with their prices.

FISH FROM VESSELS

Table listing fish from vessels including Mackerel, Herrings, Almon, Salmon, Haddock, Hare, Pollock, Fish Oils, and Hare Sounds.

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Table listing various fruits like Apples, Oranges, Bananas, Lemons, Cocoanuts, Onions, Grapes, Foxberries, Cranberries, and Figs.

The above quotations are furnished by O. H. Harvey, 10 & 12 Backville St.

## A MAN OF HIS WORD.

(Continued.)

"It is only your face and your name that are new," she said. "I have always missed you and wanted you; only I didn't know what it was that I wanted."

"Then perhaps any other man would have done as well," said Egbert, half laughing, half in earnest.

"Oh, no!" she exclaimed, vehemently, as the color rushing into her face. "How could you think such a horrid thing as that? I never could have cared for any one but you. If I had not met you I should have gone on leading the same dull, empty, miserable life until I died. Besides you I have only my father in the world—not another soul! And I am afraid he finds me a most uninteresting companion," she added, with a sigh.

"Then he deserves to lose you," Egbert declared. "By the way, I suppose I shall have to face him to-morrow. Do you think he will be very angry?"

"I don't think so," answered Josephine, slowly. "That is, unless—here she paused for a moment and glanced timidly at her companion—"unless you ask him for a great deal of money."

"My dearest girl, I am not going to ask him for a penny. I shan't refuse it if he offers it, because money is a good thing, and I don't see why he shouldn't give you a share of his. But if he prefers to keep it all for himself, let him! You are not afraid of being poor, are you, Josephine?"

"Not in the least. I think I should rather like it," answered Josephine, who had had no experience of poverty. "If we lived in a small house like your cottage we should see all the more of each other, and we should have no tiresome butler and footman to listen to all that we said at dinner. So that really it will be almost an advantage if papa does refuse to give us anything."

Egbert was not sure that he altogether concurred in that view of the case; but he did feel that, being so disinterested, he had no reason to dread Mr. Hobday; and it was in a spirit of serene complacency that he requested a private interview with that gentleman on the following morning.

## III.

Mr. Hobday received his visitor in what, for want of a better name, was called his study. He was at that moment engaged in studying the book which of all others was the most agreeable to him—namely, his banker's book and was following the columns of figures up with his blunt forefinger to see whether any mistake had been made in the addition. There were no mistakes, and the total on the right side was a noble one. Although Mr. Hobday had retired from business, he still amused himself from time to time with speculative transactions, one of which, as he had learned in the City on the previous day, had just been brought to a successful termination. Moreover, news had reached him that Colonel Denne was in failing health, and might not improbably be forced to resign his seat before the next session. All these things had combined to put him into the best of good humors. He extended his left hand—his right being loath to relinquish the beloved bank book—and called out in a hearty, cheerful voice, "How do you do, sir? Glad to see you. Take a chair."

"I'm afraid I am interrupting you," said Egbert, choosing the most comfortable arm-chair that he could find, and sinking into it.

"Not at all—not at all," answered Mr. Hobday, politely; "I'm quite at your service." He took a last fond look at his balance, and then resolutely shut up the book, saying, "Now, what can I do for you?"

Egbert stroked his mustache, and took a minute or two for consideration. He was very much in love, his temperament was poetic, and his sensibilities were perhaps somewhat ultra-refined. The thought of Josephine and the hard, brick, business-like presence of Mr. Hobday gave him a disagreeable impression of incongruity, and he wished that he had thought of making his demand by letter. "I want to speak to you, Mr. Hobday," he began, at length, "about a matter which is of great importance to me." And here he came to a full stop.

"Come," said Mr. Hobday, not ill naturedly, "out with it! Can't get it out? Let's see if I can help you, then. This important matter concerns somebody else rather more than yourself, may be?"

"Hardly that," said Egbert.

"I should say it did; but never mind. Now, you've got a favor to ask of me in connection with this matter; isn't that so?"

Egbert nodded.

"Well, Denne, you won't find me a hard man to deal with; but you'll find me a man of business. A fool and his money are soon parted. I'm not a fool. Your father had better understand at once that I shall make my conditions, and stick to 'em. I've always said that I meant to be member for Stillbourne, and member for Stillbourne I'll be."

Egbert perceived that a bargain was being proposed to him. He hastened to decline it. "I think you are under a misapprehension, Mr. Hobday," he said. "If I were asking you for money it would no doubt be reasonable that you should make conditions, as you say; but I am not asking you for money. I would rather not connect your daughter's name with money at all. And, in any case, I couldn't answer for my father, who has really nothing to do with the matter."

"The deuce he hasn't!" ejaculated Mr. Hobday, staring. "And what, may I ask, has my daughter to do with it?"

"Why, everything," replied the young man, laughing a little. "Don't you understand that I am here to ask your consent to my marriage with your daughter?"

Mr. Hobday whistled. "Oh, that's it, is it?" He seemed more amused

than displeased at the first moment, but presently his features assumed a sterner expression, and he said curtly, "Well, sir, what's your income? and what settlements are you prepared to make?"

"I don't quite know what to say about settlements," Egbert answered. "As for my income, it's a little uncertain just now, I confess; but I could make it larger by putting my shoulder to the wheel. My father gives me an allowance which I suppose might be considered liberal. In a word, I am poor; but I consider that I can afford to marry."

Mr. Hobday gave a short laugh. "Very sorry, Denne," he said, "but it won't do. What you offer doesn't happen to tempt me. Many men, I know, would be ready to pay a good round sum for the sake of connecting themselves with the nobility; but I'm not one of them; and an honorable don't count for much, anyway. If I choose to go in for that kind of thing, I don't see why I shouldn't marry the girl to an earl or a viscount. Plenty of 'em would be glad enough to take her, by all accounts. As for you, you're not the man for my money. I bear no malice against you for trying it on; but I don't feel called upon to support ornamental idleness; that's all. Come, let's say no more about it."

"I told you before," said Egbert, with some warmth, "that I am not asking you to support me. I am asking for your daughter, and you can leave over penny you possess to charities, if you choose."

"Rubbish!" returned Mr. Hobday, knitting his shaggy brows. "Don't tell me! You know as well as I do that I'm not going to chuck about my hard-earned money among hospitals and asylums. Whatever I've got my daughter will have at my death; and I mean she shall have a handsome income when she marries, too. But I don't mean you to share it with her."

Egbert was silent for a few moments. Appeals to the tender side of Mr. Hobday's nature did not seem likely to be effectual; nor, indeed, was it by any means certain that Mr. Hobday's nature had a tender side to be appealed to. However, he ended by saying, "Don't you think your daughter's wishes ought to be taken into consideration? No doubt I am very unworthy of her; still I know from her own lips that she loves me, and that encourages me to persist."

Mr. Hobday did not think this argument deserving of articulate refutation. He only ejaculated, "Oh, pooh, pooh, pooh!" in a derisive manner; after which he got up, stuck his hands in his pockets, and walked away to the window.

Egbert rose too, and followed him. "You can't expect me to take this as final, Mr. Hobday," he said.

"Can't I?" retorted the other, wheeling round and facing him. "Let me tell you that I do, though, young feller!"

"I do not take it so, at all events. It seems that you have nothing to urge against me, except that I am what you call an idler; and, as to that, I can only repeat that I have no intention of idling any longer. I don't believe you yourself could give any reason for your refusal."

"Now look here, Denne," broke in Mr. Hobday, "I'll have no more of this. You don't suit me. I'm not bound to give you reasons. I'm a man of my word, and I say this marriage shan't take place. There's an end of it."

"As far as that goes," returned the young man, "I also am a man of my word, and I venture to say that it shall take place. After your daughter is of age you won't be able to prevent it, and we will wait till then, if necessary. I believe I can answer for her as well as for myself."

Mr. Hobday frowned heavily. "I wouldn't be defiant, if I were you," said he.

"You give me no choice," replied Egbert.

"Oh, very well!" rejoined Mr. Hobday—"very well! Now you'll just please to walk out of this house, double quick, march! And if ever I catch you about the place again I'll have you took by the shoulders and turned outside the gates. So now you're warned."

It is difficult to retire with dignity under such circumstances, and Egbert was sensible of his failure to accomplish that feat. There was, however, nothing to be done but to retire; so he took up his hat and went. As he walked down the avenue it occurred to him that, the first part of the programme sketched out by Staveley having now been fulfilled to the letter, he could do nothing better than carry out the sequel, and request advice of that prescient philosopher.

Mr. Staveley lived all by himself in a rather large house known as The Grange, which had had no mistress for close upon half a century. The mother of the present owner had died at the time of his birth, and he himself had never married. Reasons, plausible and otherwise, for his celibacy were forthcoming in sufficient numbers; but the days had long since gone by when his friends desired to see him change his condition. In principle, a man with a certain amount of acres may always be said to neglect his duty by remaining single; but, by reason of his freedom from home ties, Staveley had become, in a scriptural as well as a literal sense, the neighbor of the whole country-side, which had acquired the habit of applying to him in all difficulties, and was very well satisfied with him as he was. Besides, he had an excellent cook. He was surveying some recent improvements in his garden when Egbert Denne joined him, and he did not wait for the young man to unfold his errand before saying, "I trust he didn't kick you."

"No, he didn't do that," answered Egbert; "but I am not sure that he wouldn't have done it if I had stayed another minute in the room. Was that a confounded old ruffian he is?"

"Ah, I told you you wouldn't find him a pleasant father-in-law."

"I should be willing to overlook his unpleasantness if he would consent to be my father-in-law; but he won't. I spoke very civilly to him, and told him I didn't want his money, and so on; but he wouldn't listen to me for a moment. The end of it was that he lost his temper, and told

me to take myself off, and never come back again. I can't think why he should have behaved in that outrageous way."

"Very likely he doesn't know himself."

"That's exactly what I told him!" cried Egbert, eagerly. I said, "I don't believe you could give any reason for your refusal."

"How extremely judicious of you! Was that what made him lose his temper?"

"No; he flew into a rage because I 'dosed' him, as he said; though really, if he had been at all a civilized being he must have seen that I couldn't possibly do anything else, I wasn't going to let him shout me down, you know, and I was obliged to remind him that Josephine might marry me without his consent in three years' time."

"That, again, was a judicious and conciliatory sort of speech to make. What was his answer?"

"Oh, he bawled out that he was a man of his word, and I said, 'So am I,' and so then he said, 'Be off!' or something to that effect."

"H'y! you seem to have been quite ingenuously stupid," remarked Staveley, stroking his beard meditatively; but it doesn't much signify; for Hobday would undoubtedly have rejected you in any case. I wonder whether I ought to help you or not?"

"I don't see how you can," answered Egbert, despondently; "but I shall be eternally grateful to you if you will. You see, Staveley, three years is a precious long time to wait."

"Yes," said the older man, with a laugh and a sigh, "there's plenty of time to forget in three years. I don't know that I can help you much; but I can tell you one thing—the only way in which I, or anybody else, could bring Hobday to consent to your marriage would be by persuading him that it was his own wish."

"How the deuce are you going to do that?"

"I don't know; but circumstances sometimes give one a little assistance, and he is very vain. One need never despair of humbugging men of that stamp. For the present you had better remove yourself out of sight. Go up to London, or go abroad. Go anywhere, so long as you don't stay here."

Against this course Egbert protested strenuously, alleging that life would be insupportable to him without occasional glimpses of Josephine; but he was constrained to admit that, under existing circumstances, he could not ask or expect her to meet him; and, as he had a high opinion of Staveley's wisdom, he yielded at length to the representations of his friend, and consented to beat a retreat.

Meanwhile, Mr. Hobday had been passing through some novel experiences. It had suited him to assume an appearance of wrath in order to get rid of Donno, with whom, however, he had not really been very angry, regarding him as, at worst, but a harmless sort of fool. Having dismissed the young artist and his silly fancies, he was about to turn to affairs more deserving of the attention of a practical man, when certain words Egbert had let fall recurred to his memory, and made him pause. It was not, perhaps, a matter of any very great moment that Egbert should have heard from Josephine's own lips that she loved him; yet it might be well to warn her that she must not say such things again without first asking her father's permission. So Mr. Hobday rang the bell, and sent a message to his daughter requiring her immediate attendance upon him.

Josephine appeared promptly in obedience to this summons, and, as she entered the room, her father could not help noticing what a strikingly beautiful girl she was. After all, it was no wonder that young fellows should fall in love with her; and, to be sure, her life was a dull and lonely one. With some faint stirring of paternal affection, he advanced a few steps to meet her, and kissed her on the forehead, producing a sound like the drawing of a cork from a bottle. He determined to be very kind, and to make all due allowance for the sentimentalities of a young lady fresh from a boarding-school.

"Sit down, my dear," said he, "I want to talk to you seriously for a few minutes." But the habits of a lifetime are not to be discarded at will, and it was with his usual abrupt method of enunciation that he continued: "Young Donno has been here; talking a pack of nonsense, and I've sent him to the right-about with a flea in his ear. I'm not going to scold you; one can't put old heads on young shoulders. Don't let it happen again, that's all. This fellow won't trouble us any more, and in future we mustn't be in such a hurry to pick up acquaintances. I dare say you find it dull work living here. If you like to ask any of your school friends down, you know, you can. Very glad to see 'em. Now run away, my dear, and let me answer my letters."

Josephine, however, showed no disposition to move. "Do you mean that you have told Mr. Donno you won't allow our engagement, papa?" she asked.

Mr. Hobday looked a shade more amiable, and nodded. "Just so," he answered shortly.

"Why?" Josephine inquired.

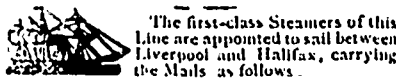
"Because he don't suit me. If you're disappointed I'm sorry for it; but it's your own fault for setting your heart upon a thing before finding out whether you could have it. As for the whys and the wherefores, I don't see that they signify much. The thing isn't to be; and there's no use in talking about it."

"Have you sent him away because he is poor?" asked Josephine, paying no sort of heed to this succinct summing-up of the case. "It seems to me that poverty is the last thing that we ought to object to. Surely we are rich enough already!"

Mr. Hobday thought of ordering his daughter peremptorily out of the room; and this no doubt would have been the wisest plan, seeing that he was quite unprepared to support his decision by argument.

(To be continued.)

**DOMINION LINE!**



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

**Liverpool to Halifax.**

1885  
NOVEMBER 17 ..... OREGON.  
do. 26 ..... SARNIA.  
DECEMBER 21 ..... OREGON.

**Halifax to Liverpool.**

1885  
DECEMBER 5 ..... OREGON.  
do. 19 ..... SARNIA.

1886  
JANUARY 16 ..... OREGON.

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

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

**ANOTHER PROOF!**

PORT HAWKESBURY, N. S.  
I beg leave to certify that I have used "Pattner's Emulsion with Hypophosphites" with great satisfaction, and in cases where Cod Liver Oil was called for. I can heartily recommend it as an agreeable mixture, disguising so successfully the nauseous taste of the oil, that in no instance have I seen patients refuse to take it.

\* \* \* \* \*  
D. M. JOHNSON, M.D.

**JOHN WATSON,  
BRASS FOUNDER.**

FINISHER, GAS-FITTER, LAMPMAKER.  
Brass Castings Made to Order.  
Chandeliers Re-bronzed or Lacquered.  
150 HOLLIS STREET,  
HALIFAX, N. S.

**DUMARESQ & MOTT,  
ARCHITECTS, &c.**

Plans of Buildings Furnished  
197 Barrington St. Halifax.  
J. C. Dumaresq. H. H. Mott.

**WM. BANNISTER**  
IMPORTER AND RETAIL DEALER IN

WATCHES,  
CLOCKS,  
SPECTACLES  
PLATED WARES.

Repairs Neatly and Carefully Executed.  
144 Granville St., Halifax

**Refined Sugars!**

THE  
**Halifax Sugar Refining Co.,**  
(Limited.)

This REFINERY situated at Woodside, Dartmouth, Halifax Co., is prepared to supply the Wholesale Trade throughout the Country with the best Refined Sugars at lowest market prices. For terms and prices apply to

**S. CUNARD & CO.,**  
Agents Halifax Sugar Refining Co. (Limited).  
Upper Water Street, Halifax.



IT MAY BE THAT YOU HAVE TRIED THE DIFFERENT EMULSIONS OF PURE LIVER OIL, BUT NONE HAVE PROVED EFFECTUAL IN GRABATING THAT ILLNESS WHICH YOU HAVE BEEN AFFLICTED FOR SO LONG A TIME. IT NOW REMAINS FOR YOU TO USE LAURENCE'S CREAM EMULSION OF PURE LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES, WHICH WILL GIVE THAT RELIEF YOU SO MUCH DESIRE.

If you find it difficult to read the above, obtain a pair of LAURENCE'S SUPERIOR SPECTACLES, which will enable you to read the finest print. Agent for these Superior Lenses, J. GODFREY SMITH, London Drug Store, 117 Hollis Street.

**E. J. POWER,  
PAINTER & GLAZIER,  
41 SACKVILLE ST.,  
HALIFAX, N. S.**

Hall Decorations, Graining, Paper-Hanging, Whitewashing and Colouring.  
**CHARGES MODERATE.**

**WM. READ,  
Pork-Butcher, etc.  
Fresh and Salt Pork, Hams, Bacon, Sausages, Brawn, Lard, Eggs, &c., &c.  
TERMS CASH.  
20 & 22 Spring Garden Road.**

**SHAW'S  
Odorless Cone Gas  
Heating Stoves.**

For Heating Offices, Dining Rooms, Bath Rooms, Chambers, Conservatories, &c.  
Warranted to burn gas WITHOUT ODOR, and without CHIMNEY, or Flue.  
Can also be used for Cooking.  
On exhibition and for sale at Manufacturers' prices, at the HALIFAX GAS LIGHT COMPANY'S OFFICE, where full information may be had.  
ROBERT BAXTER, Manager.

**FURS! FURS!**

**COLEMAN & CO.  
LADIES' & GENTS' FURS,**

Which they are selling at LOW PRICES to suit the times.  
ENGLISH MADE ASTRACHAN AND SEAL JACKETS.  
SILK AND CASHMERE DOLMANS AND CIRCULARS, lined with Squirrel, Muskrat, and other Furs.  
—ALSO—  
MUFFS, CAPES, FUR TRIMMINGS, &c.

All the above Furs are manufactured from Fresh Seasoned Skins personally selected.  
143 GRANVILLE ST.

**JOHN H. BARNSTEAD,  
LEATHER & SHOE  
FINDINGS!  
HALIFAX, N. S.**

## MINING.

We have received from a reliable correspondent a chart showing the Harrison, Richey, Galena, South and North Wallace, and the Hall lodes in the mining properties at Black Brook, with a brief sketch of the present condition of the mines.

## THE HALL LODE.

The Hall lodes, which is three inches in thickness, was worked to the depth of forty-five feet. The quartz yielded from eight to sixteen ounces per ton; but the work was abandoned on account of water, the pumping having been done by horse power. With a good steam pumping gear the mines could easily be kept free.

## THE WALLACE LODES.

The Wallace lodes have as yet only been worked to a depth of fifteen feet, the lodes are respectively four and six inches thick.

## THE RICHEY LODE.

In this property there is a belt four feet wide containing three lodes and several feeders, all of which is good crushing material, and would pay well if there were a mill upon it. A twenty foot shaft has already been sunk upon the lode.

## THE GALENA LODE.

Fifty tons of quartz were taken out from the lode several years ago which gave from five to seven dwts per ton. No shaft has yet been sunk upon the property, but as the lode carries a large quantity of Black Jack, Galena, iron and copper, and has an average thickness of fifteen inches, it should pay well to work it.

## THE HARRISON LODE.

Two shafts are now being sunk upon this lode, two hundred feet apart. The vein is thirteen inches in thickness, the quartz yields nine dwts. to the ton.

## THE BRITANIA LODE.

This lode was worked to a depth of about eighty feet in two places, it has a thickness of about six inches, and gave from two to eight ounces of gold per ton of quartz. Black Brook is greatly in need of improved mining machinery. At present it costs \$1.75 per ton for crushing.

**EASTERN DEVELOPMENT CO.—COXHEATH COPPER MINE.**—In answer to many enquiries about the ownership of the Coxheath Copper Mine we can furnish the following reliable information: The mine was first owned by Sydney parties who sold it to the Coxheath Mining Company of Maine, the stockholders mostly residing in Boston, Mass. In December, 1884, the company was reorganized as the Eastern Development Company, (limited), under special Act of the Nova Scotia Assembly, with the same stockholders, the mine itself being still called the Coxheath Copper Mine. The capital stock of the Eastern Development Company, (limited), is divided into 150,000 shares of \$10 par value, each which stand as \$3.60 paid up. One half of the entire stock is to be offered as a bonus to purchasers of an issue of \$500,000 of mortgage bonds about to be placed in the market. These bonds run 20 years, from Nov. 1, 1885, at 7 per cent. interest, and each \$1,000 bond carries 150 shares of stock. Bonds are held by the company at par with accrued interest from Nov. 1, 1885. The proceeds of these bonds will fully equip the mine, even to enabling it to refine its own copper, though at present only one half the issue will be marketed, and the property equipped to the point of making copper matte 96 per cent fine. The survey of the railroad from the mine to Sydney Harbor has just been completed by Frederick R. Page, an experienced railroad engineer, and additional drilling and pumping machinery were forwarded to the mine this week by steamer *St. Pierre*, to enable the Company to sink the main shaft to 500 feet.

The Eastern Development Company is in no way connected with the Van Slooten Iron Scheme, although Mr. Van Slooten is the Superintendent of the Coxheath Copper Mine.

Our capitalists are evidently awakening to a realization of the mineral wealth of Nova Scotia. For the past ten years it has been found almost impossible to stock a gold mine in this country even when good proof could be shewn that a handsome return would be made for investments. This feeling is gradually giving way to one of more confidence in mining enterprises, and has, no doubt, been brought about by the success of the Salmon River, New Albion, Rawdon, and other mines. With an unlimited quantity of iron and coal in close proximity, and with untold deposits of copper, gold and other valuable minerals, Nova Scotia has the prospect of a glorious future.

Coal sells in the City of Mexico at from \$22 to \$25 per ton. It all comes from England or the United States. Wood costs \$14 per cord, and is becoming scarce.

The English mint made in 1881 a net profit of \$44,000. The deputy master says in his recent report, that much of the British coinage finds its way to America, and he mentions the coincidence that as he and Prof. Roberts entered the melting room at the San Francisco mint preparations were in progress for melting about 400 ounces of sovereigns. They were informed that from July 1, 1882, to June 30, 1884, 213,629 ounces of sovereigns, of the value of £831,818, were melted at that mint.

## WE ARE NOW OFFERING!

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

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

## H. H. FULLER &amp; CO.

45, 47 and 49 Upper Water Street.

HALIFAX, N. S.

## WIRE ROPE

## AUSTEN BROS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

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

124 - HOLLIS STREET - 124

HALIFAX, N. S.

Boiler Tubes, Rollers, Engines and Machinery, Rods and Nuts, Bells for Churches, Fire Alarms, etc., Belting Rubber and Leather, Brass Valves, Fittings, etc., Emery Wheels, Oilers, Lubricators, etc., OILS of all descriptions, Pumps, Steam and Hand, Packings and Caskets, Piping and Fittings, And Supplies of every description.	Fire Engines and Reels, Gage Glasses, Steam Gages, Hand Grenades, Hose, Rubber, Linen, Cotton, etc., Injectors, Inspirators, Shovels, ALL STEEL, STEEL, Black Diamond, Scales, Saws, Files, Safety Lamps and Fittings, Waxes, Wrenches, Wire Ropes and Screws, Water Wheels.
---	---

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES!

## WM. STAIRS, SON &amp; MORROW,

HALIFAX, N. S.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

MOUNT VERNON COTTON DUCKS,  
YARMOUTH COTTON DUCKS.

JOSEPH GUNDRY & CO'S.

Best Salmon Twine, Patent Top'd Salmon Twine, Salmon Trawl Twine, Trawl Twine, Mullet Twines, Net Norels, Cotton Nets,	Seal Twine, twisted, Seal Trawl, do, Mackerel Twine, Caplin Twine, Merring Twine, Net Marline, Hemp Net.
--	--

MULLET SEINE NETTING; ENGLISH SEINE NETTING.

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

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

## The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

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

ASSETS OVER ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE MILLION DOLLARS.

JOHN L. STEARNS, General Manager.

107 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

**MINING—Continued.**

**EAST RIVER IRON MINES.**—At a meeting of the New Glasgow Town Council held on Tuesday evening, two important propositions came up before our city fathers. The one related to a water supply for the Town, and the other was a communication from Mr. John McDougald, M. P., relating to the development of the East River Iron Mines. The proposal is as follows:—

Mr. James H. Bartlett of Montreal, has secured the Iron Ore areas rights and charter of the Pictou Coal and Iron Company.

The printed Report herewith gives particulars respecting the location of the areas, railway lines, &c.

It is proposed to raise the necessary capital to commence the manufacture of pig iron, and for this purpose to erect a blast furnace with plant, &c., capable of producing 25,000 to 30,000 tons per annum, and also to build a branch railway from the Intercolonial Railway to the iron mines.

The site of the blast furnace is not settled upon but will be in the most convenient place available on the line of the Intercolonial railway.

Mr. Bartlett has been able to make arrangements with responsible parties for the sale of the entire product of the furnace, and hopes with the aid of a bonus of about \$50,000 from the towns of Pictou and New Glasgow, and the county of Pictou, to raise the capital required for the works and the railway.

Exemption of the works and railways from taxes will be required. (Dwellings, etc., to be taxed.)

Without the consent of the towns of Pictou and New Glasgow to join the county in granting this subsidy, it is not likely the County Council would agree to move in the matter.

Will the towns agree to contribute their proportion of about \$50,000 bonus with the county, and to what amount?

The bonus would not require to be paid until the works and railway were in operation, and \$400,000 *bona fide* expended in the undertaking—or possibly the bonus might be arranged in this way: The bonus to be ten per cent of the company's *bona fide* expenditure in the railway and works, but not to exceed \$50,000.

The bonus could probably be arranged by sale of bonds bearing 5 per cent interest.

\$4000 per annum will pay off the interest and principal on \$50,000 bonds in about twenty years. The assessed valuation of county and towns is over \$4,000,000 upon which a rate of 10 cents per \$100,000 will yield \$4,000.—*Eastern Chronicle.*

Diamonds have been discovered in the Doughnut mine in Ktho Island. The New England miners hate to go back on the doughnut but the name of that mine will have to be changed if its diamonds are to be absolved from a suspicion of paste.

**WHERE OUR SODA COMES FROM.**—Along the Peruvian coast, stretching for hundreds of miles, are the famous beds of nitrate of soda, which purified is saltpetre. These deposits, more profitable than silver or guano, were discovered accidentally by a vagrant Englishman named George Smith, but were not operated to any extent until recent years. Now, nitrate, having been found a valuable component of a hundred chemical forms, is in demand the world over, and millions of dollars' worth is shipped from the ports along the coast annually. Before its value was fairly known, a number of far sighted men located "claims" after the fashion in vogue in mining camps everywhere, and then the government stepped in and forbade any further pre-emption. But the original locations cover enough of the deposit to supply the market for a century or two, and to keep up prices they have formed a pool, a monopoly combined, under which they charge from two to three dollars per cwt. for what cost them about fifteen cents. There is apparently no limit to the stuff, the bed stretching up the coast for 300 or 500 miles.

**VICTORIA (AUSTRALIA) GOLD FIELD.**—The yield of this field is officially reported for the second quarter of 1885 at 185,037 ozs. 15 dwts. 10 grs., as against 192,448 ozs. 11 dwts. 15 grs. for the March quarter, and making the half year's product 377, 476 ozs. 7 dwts. 1 gr. The product for the half year may be set down at \$5,549,000.

The coal, which has hitherto been the chief source of power, probably represents the product of five or six million years.

The company sinking a coal shaft at Sydney, Ill., has reached a seven foot vein of coal. This is the first shaft in Champaign County.

Russian coal, especially anthracite, is found in apparently inexhaustible quantities, and of qualities which promise the best results when mined deeper.

California from 1849 to 1862, produced about \$700,000,000 in gold.

The Stillwater Mining Company, capital \$800,000, is the latest Montana mining enterprise. It is to open a 65 per cent. copper mine 12 miles from Cooke City.

Up to the end of 1884 the total amount paid in dividends by American gold mining companies was about \$16,750,000, silver mining companies, fully \$14,000,000, and by silver and lead mining companies over \$14,000,000. The aggregate of the copper mining dividends to the same date exceeded \$24,000,000.

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

**ERRINGTON GIBSON,**  
**Door, Sash & Moulding**  
**Factory,**  
**AND PLANING MILLS,**  
81 and 83 Pleasant Street,  
HALIFAX.

Tongue and Grooving, Turning, Scroll Sawing,  
Band Sawing, &c.  
And every description of work usually done in a  
first-class Factory. Estimates furnished for every  
description of work. Orders from the Country  
promptly attended to.

**Oranges, Lemons,**  
**Raisins, Figs.**  
80 barrels very fine sweet Oranges,  
40 cases new Lemons,  
400 small boxes Elme Figs,  
200 boxes Valencia and Elme Raisins,  
100 London Layers, } New California  
100 quarter " " Raisins,  
50 boxes Loose Muscatel, } very fine.  
2 bags new Almonds and Filberts,  
50 boxes assorted Confectionery.  
—ALSO—  
250 barrels choice Foxberries,  
10 " Cranberries,  
200 " Onions,  
250 choice Factory Cheese,  
200 half chests good to choice Teas.  
FOR SALE LOW BY  
**CHAS. H. HARVEY.**

**Halifax & Boston.**

**S.S. LINN O'DEE,**  
Capt. Miller, will leave Boston for  
Halifax, on  
**Saturday, Dec. 12th, at noon**  
And Halifax for Boston, on  
**Tuesday, Dec. 22, at 4 p.m.**  
Through Bills of Lading granted to  
Liverpool and London, G. B.

For Freight, apply to  
**JAS. F. PHELAN & SON,**  
Agents.

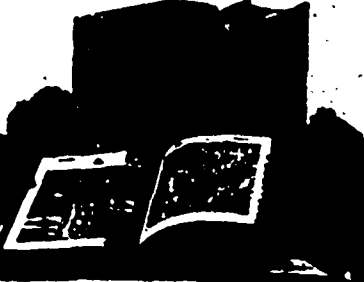
**COLONIAL EXHIBITION.**  
**LONDON, 1886.**  
The Government of Nova Scotia having decided to make an Exhibit of the Economic Minerals of this Province at the COLONIAL EXHIBITION to be held in London G. B., next Spring, all parties desirous of exhibiting specimens of our minerals are requested to communicate with the Department of Mines without delay  
By order of the Commissioner of Public Works and Mines.  
E. GILPIN, Jr.,  
Inspector of Mines.  
Halifax, Dec. 9, 1884.  
**R. FLEMING,**  
Ladies' & Gents' Hairdresser,  
WINDSOR, N. S.

**TEAS.**  
248 half chests, Ex NEWCASTLE CITY  
108 half chests, Ex YORK CITY  
450 half chests, Ex ELYSIA  
100 half chests, Ex GOTHENBURG CITY  
100 half chests, Ex AUSTRIA  
802 Packages Ex CALEDONIA  
AT LOWEST RATES.  
**J. E. MORSE & CO.,**  
Tea Importers,  
77 Upper Water Street,  
Halifax, N. S.

**THE CRITIC,**  
PUBLISHED AT HALIFAX,  
Subscription \$1.50 per year,  
(Payable in advance.)  
Single copies 3 cents.  
Address—  
**C. F. FRASER,**  
Manager Critic Publishing Company,  
161 Hollis St., (2nd Flat,) Halifax, N. S.

**NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING** A book of 108 pages. The best book for an advertiser to consult, be he experienced or otherwise. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in it the information he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, or can be made to do so by slight changes easily arrived at by correspondence. 149 editions have been issued. Sent, post-paid, to any address for 10 cents. Write to **GEO. J. HOWELL & CO.,** NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, (10 Spruce St. Printing House Sq.), New York.

**THE**  
**Christmas Critic,**  
Price Five Cents.  
For Sale at City and Country  
Bookstores.

**WEBSTER**  
In Sheep, Russia and Turkey Bindings.  
  
Supplied at small extra cost with DENBON'S PATENT REFERENCE INDEX.  
The latest edition has 3000 more words in its vocabulary than are found in any other Am. Dicty and nearly 3 times the number of Engravings.  
An invaluable companion in every library and at every fireside.—*Toronto Globe.*  
Should be in every school in the Dominion.—*American Educational Monthly, Toronto.*  
Best Dictionary of the language.—*London Times.*  
**THE STANDARD.**  
Webster—It has 118,000 Words, 3000 Engravings, and a New Biographical Dictionary.  
Standard in Gov't Printing Office.  
37,000 copies in Public Schools.  
Sale 20 to 1 of any other series.  
Aid to make a Family Intelligent.  
Best help for **SCHOOL TEACHERS and SCHOLARS.**  
Standard Authority with the U. S. Supreme Court. Recommended by the State Super of Schools in 30 States, & by 50 College Presidents.  
**G. & C. MERIAM & CO.,** Patrs, Springfield, Mass.

## AGRICULTURE.

**LILY OF THE VALLEY INDOORS.**—A correspondent informs us that she had splendid luck in blooming lilies of the valley without any special culture or pains being taken. She simply bought good strong imported single pips, planted them in boxes six inches deep, filled with soil composed of one-third loam, one-third peat, and the balance well-rotted manure and sand; after a good watering and pressing down of the roots they were placed in a cellar and covered with four inches of ashes. This was on October 1st. They were not seen until January 15th when some of them were brought up into a warmer place, where they gradually came up nicely, not one failing to bloom. Within the last few years the fashion for the flowers of the lily of the valley has increased to such an extent, that though the importation of roots has probably trebled each year, the price of the flowers is still quite as high as when the forcing first began. The failures which attend the winter flowering of this plant are due, mainly, to the use of improperly developed roots. As with similar plants, a certain size or development of the crown, or underground bud, is essential to produce the flower. What that size should be is not always, even with the most experienced, easy to determine. In the tube-rose, the Japan, and other lilies we find that bulbs that are less than an inch in diameter are not certain to flower. The crown, or "pip," as the florists sometimes call it, of the lily of the valley, when sufficiently developed to flower, should be at least an inch and a quarter in length and one inch in diameter. This, however, is not the extreme limit, as much smaller pips have been bloomers. *Farm and Garden.*

**MANAGING HORSES.**—I don't believe that there is one horse in a thousand that cannot be driven without blinders to a top-buggy, provided he is properly managed from the first. Besides, the use of the blind-bridle does not ensure safety. A horse that had thus been driven for years, and was considered perfectly safe, being left standing with the buggy, turning his head and seeing the top, took fright and ran away. That a young horse at first sight should be frightened by a buggy top is perfectly natural. It might not be prudent to hitch him in on the instant. But the fact that the horse's fear would make it unsafe to drive him at nine o'clock, is no reason why he should not be driven with perfect safety before ten, or at any time afterwards. The same may be said of carrying an umbrella, or a rattling bucket, or firing a gun on the horse's back. Whatever the sights or sounds that frighten the horse now, his fear of them may be readily removed with a little patience and kind treatment. A man rode up to a store and bought a broom. The horse at sight of the broom showed signs of fear, and the man amused himself by thrusting the broom into the horse's face. He then mounted, and asked a bystander to hand him the broom, sneering at the friendly warning of danger. He took the broom and was quickly thrown off into the mud. Served him right, too. Had he given the horse a little time to study the broom, spoken kindly to the animal, carried the broom gently over the horse, touching him with it on both sides, he might have carried the broom and kept his seat in the saddle. To drive the horse with open bridle to a top-buggy, bring him to the buggy and introduce him to it in a straightforward manner. Raise and lower the top, let the horse see it in all positions, smell of it; lead him into the shafts head foremost; raise the shafts, and play them up and down and against the animal's body; move and shake the buggy; in a little while you will perceive that his fear is going, and you can hitch him in and drive him. The best drivers now-a-days discard blinders entirely.—*Evangelist.*

**DIFFERENCE IN EGGS.**—We witnessed the weighing of 12 eggs, taken from a basket of them produced by Brahma pullets only 9 months old, which weighed 2 pounds 2 ounces, and 12 eggs taken from a basket of Cape eggs, so called, that weighed 1 pound 2 ounces. Now here is a whole pound of difference. Where is the justice in selling eggs by the dozen? Farmers would have to hold their eggs but a single week to drive dealers to comply with the law now on our statute books.

Bantam eggs weigh 15 to the pound. They are over 100 per cent. larger according to the weight of the producer than the average.

Brahmas of 7½ pounds (average weight) produce.....2 lbs. 2 oz. per dozen.  
Common fowls of 4½ pounds (average weight) produce. 1 lb. 2 oz. "  
Bantams of 22 oz. (average weight) produce..... 12 oz. "

Were eggs sold by the pound it would be an easy matter to settle that Brahmas and Bantams would become the most profitable of all the fowls as egg producers. Brahmas produce their eggs in winter in a greater proportion, which would more than balance the greater number from Leghorns in summer.—*Our Country Home.*

It is an unusual home that does not have trees about it, either fruit or shade. These must soon cast their leaves, and though agreeable in their season in the shade which they produce, they are unsightly when left to be blown about by the wind, and when so left they seldom go to decay where they are of any benefit to the soil, so far as any advantage to the farm is concerned. But if collected together and saved in some dry and convenient place, they may be made to serve a valuable purpose in furnishing bedding for hogs, cows, or horses. Nor is there anything better for banking houses to protect cold cellars than leaves closely packed.

Mr. C. V. McGugor, of the Osborne House, has just killed two hogs, eighteen months old, which tipped the scale at the splendid weights of 538 and 488 pounds. Another hog, 6½ months old, weighed 265 pounds.—*Badddeck Reporter.*

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



**MAIL CONTRACT.**

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Postmaster-General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on FRIDAY, 22nd JANUARY, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, once per week each way, between

**ERIKVILLE AND ROMAN VALLEY,**  
under a proposed contract for four years, from the 1st April next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained, at the Post Offices of Erikville and Roman Valley and at this office.

**CHARLES J. MACDONALD,**  
Post Office Inspector.  
Post Office Inspector's Office,  
Halifax, 4th Dec., 1887.

**CHEESE! CHEESE!**

300 Finest Canadian CHEESE,  
For sale by

**C. W. OUTHIT,**  
118 Barrington Street.

**B. A. SMITH**

33 to 37 George St.

WHOLESALE

**DRY GOODS.**

STOCK now Complete in every  
Department.

SPECIAL LINES OF NEW

**Fancy Goods.**

Large Stock well worthy the attention of  
Close Buyers.

**JUST RECEIVED.**

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

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

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

**APPLES! APPLES!**

250 lbs. Assorted APPLES, at lowest  
Wholesale Rates

**C. W. OUTHIT,**  
118 Barrington Street.

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

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

For further particulars apply to above address or P.O. Box 33.

**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.

**PRICES REDUCED**  
AT THE  
Nova Scotia Steam Laundry,  
No. 9 Blowers Street,  
HALIFAX, N. S.  
**JOHN A. POND --- Proprietor.**

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

**ACADIA STEAM**  
Biscuit and Confectionery Works,  
Water & Barrington Sts.  
Plain and Fancy Biscuits,  
80 Varieties to Select from.

**CONFECTIONERY,**  
All Qualities and Prices.  
N. B.—Special Prices for large orders.

**FOR SALE.**

135 Bbls. Cornmeal.  
550 Sacks Cracked Corn.  
121 Tons Bran and Shorts.  
16 Tons Middlings.  
125 Bbls. P. E. I. Pork.  
200 Hams, just smoked.  
25 Puns Good Molasses.  
20 Bbls. Halifax Sugar.  
W. WHEATLY, 269 Barrington Street.

**MATTHEW J. SLANEY,**  
Undertaker and Funeral Director,  
72 and 74 Grafton Street, Halifax.  
Branch—351 Barrington St., (Near  
Steam Laundry).

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



**Public Printing!**

**QUEEN'S PRINTER'S OFFICE,**  
Halifax, Dec. 1st, 1885.

TENDERS will be received until NOON  
on MONDAY, 21st inst., for

Printing Parliamentary Reports,  
" Journals of Council & Assembly,  
" Statutes of 1886,  
Binding Journals of Council & Assembly.

agreeable to conditions to be learned on application at this office.

By order,  
**R. T. MURRAY,**  
Clerk to Q.P.

**Always in Season**

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

**FURNITURE!**

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

**PRICES SO LOW!**

as at the old and reliable establishment of

**A. Stephen & Son.**

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

**New and Elegant Designs**

— IN —

**ASH & WALNUT**

**Chamber Suits,**

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

**GROUP PARLOR SUITS**

that cannot be equalled in the Dominion for the price.

ONE CARLOAD

**Rattan Furniture**

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

**British Plate Mirrors,**

**IRON BEDSTEADS.**

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

**CHILDREN'S CHAIRS**

of every description.

Boys, Girls and Baby

**SLEIGHS.**

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

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

**CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES**

or send for Catalogue and Price List.

**A. Stephen & Son,**

101 & 103 Barrington St.,

CORNER OF PRINCE STREET.

**NOVA SCOTIA BREWERY, ALEX. KEITH & SON,**

(ESTABLISHED IN 1820),

MANUFACTURERS OF

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

IMPORTERS OF

ENGLISH ALE AND BROWN STOUT.

LOWER WATER STREET, HALIFAX.

**1000 PAIRS SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.**

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

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER!

**GLASSES FROM 10 CENTS TO \$5.00,**

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

Prices Reduced on account of quality below anything ever Imported in this Province

**91 HOLLIS STREET.**

**Carpets, Floor-Cloths and Tapestries,**

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS.

Ottoman Curtains, Railway and Horse Rugs, Eider Down and Batted Quilts, White and Colored Blankets.

**W. & C. SILVER, Corner George and Hollis Streets.**

**W. L. LOWELL & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS,**

Dealers in Exchange, Specie, Uncurrent Monies, etc.

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

165 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX.

**R. WALLACE**

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

All my GOODS at Greatly Reduced Prices. Call and examine.

104 UPPER WATER STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

**MACDONALD & CO.**

BRASS FOUNDERS,

STEAM & HOT WATER ENGINEERS,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

MINING MACHINERY PROMPTLY PROVIDED.

**MILlicAN & CO.**

CUSTOM

SHIRT MAKERS,

156 HOLLIS ST., HALIFAX.

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

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

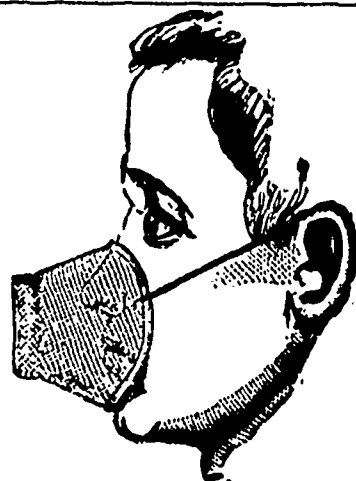
**THOS. MAJOR,**

FAMILY

**GROCCER,**

Spring Garden Road.

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



**N. Washington, M.D., etc.,**

The Emergent Throat and Lung Surgeon, of Toronto, is now permanently located, Halifax Office, Parlor 73, International Hotel.

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

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

COME EARLY. CONSULTATION FREE.

Read the circulars, and hand them to your neighbors.

**LOSS OF VOICE AND CONSUMPTION CURED.**

Fredericton, June 19, 1884.

DR. WASHINGTON—

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

Yours truly,  
Miss JEANETTE BRIVERLEY.

**CATARRH CURED.**

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS STANDING.

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

WESLEY BULLEN.

**CONSUMPTION ARRESTED.**

H. G. WILSON, 125 Granville Street.

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

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

H. G. WILSON.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE TESTIMONY. CONSUMPTION CURED IN THE LAST STAGE.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM SALTER,

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

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

CAPT. Wm. SALTER.

Head-Office, Parlor 73, International Hotel.



**LONDON HOUSE.**  
1885-NEW FALL GOODS 1885  
Stock Now Complete in every Department.

Fancy Dress Goods in Newest Materials and Shades  
Black and Col'd Cashmeres and Merinos,  
Mantle and Ulster Cloths, Sealotts, Astracans  
Blk and Col'd Silks, Velvets, Vel. creens & Plushes  
Dolmans, Ulsters, Maniles and Shawls  
Braided Jerseys and Jersey Jackets  
Fur Capes, Maniles and Trimmings  
Gossamer Waterproofs  
Corsets, Hosiery and Undereas  
Wool Goods—of all kinds  
Grey and White Blankets, Quilts  
White, Grey and Scarlet Flannels  
Grey, White and Printed Cottons  
White and Col'd Wraps  
Worsted Coatings, English, Scotch and Canadian  
Tweeds, Blk Broad Cloths & Doeskins, Pilots,  
Beavers, Naps, &c.  
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 & CO,**  
168 and 170 Granville St., Halifax.

**CHINAWARE!**

**J. R. JENNETT,**

—IMPORTER OF—  
CHINA,  
GLASS,  
EARTHENWARE,

**Lamps & Fixtures**  
ELECTRO-PLATE, &c.

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

**The Immortality of the Soul,**  
BY LEON AND HARRIET LEWIS.

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

**WITHOUT A DOUBT!**  
THE CHEAPEST  
**JOB PRINTING**

In the City is executed by  
**JOHN BOWES,**  
Queen Buildings, Hollis Street,

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

**A. McDOUGALL & SON,**  
IMPORTERS,  
WHOLESALE

**GROCERS**  
WINE & SPIRIT  
MERCHANTS,

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

Agents in Nova Scotia and P. E. Island for  
Messrs. LUCAS, BULLOCK & Co. COGNAC.  
A. McDOUGALL. O. B. McDOUGALL.

**SPRING HILL COAL! PIANOS!**

**AGENCY CUMBERLAND RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY**

We offer this now celebrated COAL at Reduced Price, heretofore it has not been sold in this market to any extent, owing to its high price. It is a very superior Coal for domestic purposes, owing to its making less smoke or soot than any other, and to its freedom from sulphur and clinker. It ignites very readily and burns freely, and has only 4 1/2 per cent. of ash, less, we believe, than any other now in this market. It is particularly suitable for Ranges, Furnaces of any kind, or soft coal Magazine Stoves. And for producing steam, we think nothing here can equal its advantages. It is easy on Furnace Bars, and quicker time can be made with it than with any other Coal sold here. Give it a trial and you will be convinced.

Steamers requiring Bunker Coal supplied at special rates

APPLY TO  
**E. G. & C. STAYNER,**

Stayner's Wharf,

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



**RHODES, CURRY & CO.**

**Contractors and Builders,**

PROPRIETORS AMHERST WOOD-WORKING FACTORY,

Where we keep in stock and made to order, Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Window and Door Frames, Stair Rails, Posts and Balusters; Brackets and Mouldings of all descriptions; Kiln dried Walnut, Ash, Birch, Pine and Spruce Lumber. Also, Flooring and Sheeting, Sables, Laths and Pickets.

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

Planing, Sawing and Turning done at short notice.

Wood Mantels and School Furniture a specialty.

All orders promptly attended to and shipped free of charge.

N. A. RHODES, Builder. NAT. CURRY, Factory and Business Manager. MARK CURRY, Lumber Yard.

OPPOSITE DEPOT, AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA.



THE REPRESENTATIVE  
**Music House**

OF THE  
MARITIME PROVINCES.

The Manufacturers we represent received the  
SUPREME AWARDS

At the World's Expositions where exhibited.

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

**PIANOS & ORGANS.**

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

Your own interest should induce you to WRITE FOR PRICES.

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

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

The Finest Stock of Pianos  
IN THE MARKET.

**Messrs. S. SICHEL & CO.**  
83 HOLLIS STREET,

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

**STEINWAY & SONS,**  
**ALBERT WEBER, AND**  
**T. & C. FISCHER, New York.**

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

Prices to Suit the Times.

**S. SICHEL & CO.**  
83 HOLLIS STREET.

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

500 bbls Canada Roller Patent Flour, various brands  
150 bbls "Pillsbury's best" Flour  
200 bags (49lbs) do do  
250 bbls American K. D. C. Meal  
6 bbls Shoulder Hams  
100 pieces Rolled and Breakfast Bacon  
1300 hhd's Liverpool Salt  
500 full bound Mackerel Barrels  
6000 boxes tall and flat Lobster Box Shook

General Fishing Supplies.

POWER'S WHARF.

**W. F. FOSTER,**  
DEALER IN

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

**CONNORS' WHARF,**  
HALIFAX, N. S.

Post Office Box 172.

**CAPE BRETON HOUSE**

163 Lower Water Street,  
HALIFAX, N. S.

Constantly on hand, a general 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 Ship's Use.

Also,—A choice stock of  
**ALES, WINES, and LIQUORS.**

Orders Promptly filled. City Goods delivered Free of Charge.

**JOHN LAHEY, Proprietor.**



Rheumatic  
Diphtheria;  
Neuralgia,  
Erysipelas,  
Hoarseness,  
Removes  
Dandruff,  
and restores  
Hair on Bald  
Heads, and  
Cures all  
Aches and  
Pain.

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