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HALIFAX, N. S., OCTOBER 23, 1885.

{ VOL. 2.
{ No. 43.

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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 Boston *Pilot* says that the French Canadian priests are "fanatically loyal to Great Britain."

The Boston *Advertiser* says: "Capé Breton is a large, important and naturally rich part of the Province of Nova Scotia; it is, however, apparently neglected by the Provincial Government."

The Young Men's Christian Association in this city is doing a grand work; its efforts to supply strangers with information respecting the services to be held in the various churches are worthy of commendation.

Those believing in the wisdom of two short school terms, such as we have at present in Nova Scotia, are hard to find. As "Reform" said in THE CRITIC two weeks ago, "The question does not admit of discussion; the arguments in favor of one long term are simply irresistible."

France has certainly not gained much from her recent Tonquin campaign. The Delta of the Red River is now the only portion of that country occupied by French troops; and as France was in possession of that strip of land before the commencement of hostilities, it is difficult to see what she has gained by the campaign.

Frenchmen appear to be losing faith in the stability of Republican institutions, but the French love change, and the change from a republican to a monarchical form of government would satisfy this craving. French politics are a curious study, and in them is plainly reflected the temperament of the most ambitious, impetuous and enthusiastic people in the world.

The Spring Hill subsidies were in reality grants for the encouragement of a mining enterprise. For giving as much as the Province possibly can in such grants, our Local Government deserved credit. But if it was advisable to encourage mining in Cumberland Co. some few years ago, why was it not advisable at the last session of the Local Legislature to do something to encourage mining in Capé Breton?

We publish this week a communication upon the St. John Ambulance Association, which should be read with interest by the young ladies of Halifax. We have in this city all the facilities for the formation of a Branch of this Association, and if some of our ladies would move energetically in the matter, we have no doubt that a branch could be established during the coming winter. How few of our girls understand how to administer "first aid to the sick and suffering," and how many of them would avail themselves of instruction, were the means of obtaining it within their reach?

A Moncton paper expresses in no measured terms its disapproval of the municipal tax imposed upon agents doing business for Montreal and Toronto houses. The tax certainly does not prevent these agents doing business in the cities and towns of the Maritime Provinces. It may, however, fairly be asked, why a distinction should be made between local and outside firms, to the detriment of the former. If we tax one, we should tax both.

The wonderful improvement in machinery during the past twenty years has cheapened manufactured goods, but the laborer is still obliged to toil for ten hours per day, without there being any corresponding increase in his wage; and owing to increased power of production, he is forced at oft-recurring seasons, to sit idly by until the product of his labor shall have been consumed. The reduction of working hours would prevent over-production, and obviate the necessity of enforced idleness.

The breeds of English horses have not been kept up to the high standard formerly aimed at. It is estimated that there are now in Great Britain and Ireland 3,000,000 horses, and it is said that not 10,000 of these would be found serviceable in the cavalry or for the artillery should war break out. At present 4,500 horses are used in these services, but at war strength 22,000 would be required. The question which is pertinently asked is, where can suitable horses be purchased?

The three-cornered fight which has been going on among the politicians of Newfoundland, has created much interest in Canada and the United States. With the Protestants of the colony split into two opposing factions, the Catholics looked forward to an easy victory, and would have undoubtedly gained it, had not the Protestant leaders effected a compromise. Denominationalism is always a bitter ingredient when introduced into politics, but in Newfoundland it seems to exert a most potent influence.

The crops in the south of England have been safely harvested, and show a good return, especially in wheat. Oats and peas are below the average. In Ontario the spring-wheat crop has been almost ruined, and the potato crop seriously damaged by an unusually wet autumn; but the fall-wheat is an excellent crop, estimated at fifteen million bushels. In the United States the wheat crop is estimated at four hundred million bushels, a decrease of 113,000,000 from last year's crop. American speculators expect the price of wheat to range from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per bushel; last year the average price was 78½ cents.

A discouraging characteristic of our age is the precocious proclivity of young children to evil. Our daily newspapers are now constantly reporting instances of mere boys and girls committing acts that furnish conclusive evidence of a degree of maturity in evil propensities which ordinarily are looked for only in adults hardened in moral depravity. United States dailies especially are often replete with accounts of children defying parental authority which they ought not to think of questioning, and setting themselves up as their own masters and rulers. The evil is largely traceable to the neglect, on the part of parents, of the serious responsibilities which rest directly upon them.

The papers on the French drama, the closing one of which appears in this issue of THE CRITIC, have been read with interest by many of our subscribers, and have been commended on account of their perspicuity and easy style. The writer of these papers is a young lady well known to Halifax society, and her taste for literary work would indicate that a new departure has been taken by the young women of to-day. The ball-room may have its attractions, but literature offers greater charms to those who have the patience and perseverance to seek them. Esmé has done well, and she should not allow her pen to rust.

The following extract from the London *Post* of a recent date will be of interest to the many friends of Col. Duncan in this city:—

"In connection with the reorganization of the Egyptian artillery, recently commanded by Colonel F. Duncan, R. A., now the Conservative candidate for the Holborn District, it has been decided that the following is to be the establishment for the four batteries of that branch of the native army:

"Horse Battery—142 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, 95 horses, and 12 mules.

"1st and 2nd Camel Batteries—150 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, 20 horses, and 80 camels; also six mules. This strength will be for each of the two batteries.

"Depot and Garrison Battery—324 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, 35 mules, and 3 horses.

"Owing to the exertions of Colonel Duncan, whilst connected with the Egyptian army, the artillery branch of that force was brought to a high state of efficiency, this fact having lately elicited the special notice of the Khedive. Colonel Duncan's successor, Colonel Wodehouse, is using every effort to complete the organization of the Egyptian artillery."

SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL.

OVERREACHED HIMSELF.—A man entered a hosiery store in Hartlepool, England, and asked to be shown "a few socks." When he learned the price per pair of woolen ones he put them aside, and said, "An'll keep on wearing cotton ones. They say if you wear reel along through winter and summer yer feet disson't get caud." Some cotton ones were handed out and he persuaded the shopman to drop the price. He then said, "An can buy them in Middlesburrow for half the money." "It doean't seem possible," remarked the dealer; "will you swear to it?" "An will noo."

The dealer told him to go to a justice, make the affidavit, and he should then have four pairs at his own price. The stranger was as good as his word, and he chuckled over his shrewdness until the document was made out and he had been sworn. Then the justice remarked, "Five shillings is the fee." Something came over the stranger about then. His knees wobbled a little, and he swallowed as if something choked him. He handed over the "five bob," walked out, and the four pairs of socks are still on the shelf.

TO CUT GLASS IN ANY SHAPE.—Mark out on the glass the line which is to be cut, so that it may be easily followed. Then heat the end of a slender glass rod, or of a rat-tail file, to redness in the flame of a gas lamp, and bring the hot end in contact with the glass, a little in advance of the crack, exerting a little pressure. The sudden expansion of the glass by the heat communicated to it will cause the crack to jump to the rod; advance the rod a little, and the crack will follow. In this way, by moving the hot point little by little, the crack can be made to follow it to the line which it is desired to traverse; and by then following this line the desired result can be attained without much difficulty. When it is found that the crack does not follow promptly, the rod must be held a few minutes in the flame and again applied. Care must be taken not to advance the hot point too far at each step. With a little practice and the exercise of patience, a crack may be induced to travel anywhere over a glass surface by this simple method, which is in common use in the laboratory for trimming and utilizing broken beakers and other glassware which would otherwise be useless.

TO CURE A FELON.—A correspondent of the *Michigan Farmer* says: "I wish to tell those who may suffer from that terrible scourge, felons, of a painless remedy that will effect a perfect cure in twenty-four hours, as I have had occasion to prove within the last three days. A lady came here who had been suffering over two weeks with a felon on the end of her middle finger. I saturated a piece of wild turnip, the size of a bean, with spirits of turpentine, and applied it to the affected part. It relieved the pain at once. In twelve hours there was a hole to the bone, and the felon was destroyed. I removed the turnip and applied healing salve, and the finger is well."

TO PREVENT IRON OR STEEL FROM RUST.—A method of preventing iron or steel from rusting is to heat it to a temperature of boiling water and cover it with a good coat of copal varnish. Let it stand at this temperature for half an hour or so, and then rub off the varnish while hot with a soft rag. The varnish fills the pores of the iron, thus sheltering them so as to be impervious to moisture. Another method is to heat the metal so as to melt beeswax when rubbed upon it, letting it remain, after being well-rubbed, until it is about to harden, and then rub off with a coarse woolen-cloth.

LITTLE THINGS WORTH KNOWING.—Many workmen met with little casualties, sprains being very common. Hot water is the best thing that can be used to heal a sprain or bruise. The wounded part should be placed in water as hot as can be borne for fifteen or twenty minutes, and in all ordinary cases the pain will gradually disappear. Hot water applied by means of cloths is a sovereign remedy for neuralgia and pleurisy pains. For burns or scalds apply cloths well saturated with cool alum water, keeping the injured parts covered from the air.

POISONOUS SOLDER IN CANS.—Dr. John G. Johnson, having had six cases of poisoning from the eating of canned tomatoes, read an excellent paper on the subject before the New York Medico-Legal Society, which is published in the *Sanitarium*. He concludes, after a careful review of the subject, that: First, these were not cases of sickness from spoiled tomatoes; second, they were cases of corrosive poisoning from muriate of zinc and muriate of tin; third, this poisonous amalgam must be abandoned; fourth, exemplary damages, "at the discretion of the jury," will be sustained by the courts for this reckless tampering with human life in using a dangerous means when a safe one could be used; fifth, the canners have only themselves to thank for the present panic in their business, for they have persisted in the use of this dangerous amalgam, knowing it was dangerous; sixth, every cap should be examined, and, if two holes are found in it, send it at once to the health board, with the contents and the name of the grocer who sold it; seventh, reject every article of canned food that does not show the line of resin around the edge of the solder on the cap, the same as is seen on the seam at side of the can; eighth, "standard" or first-class goods have not only the name of the factory, but also that of the wholesale house which sells them, on the label. "Seconds," or doubtful or "reprocessed" goods, have a "stock label" of some mythical canning house, but do not have the name of any wholesale grocer on them. Reject all goods that do not have the name of some wholesale firm on the label. A "swell" or decomposing can of goods can always be detected by pressing in the bottom of the can. A sound can pressed, will give a solid feel. When gas from the decomposition of the food is inside the can, the tin will rattle by pressing up the bottom as you displace the gas in the tin. Tenth, reject every can that shows any rust around the cap on the inside of the head of the can.

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RELIGIOUS.

BAPTIST.

McMaster Hall was opened on the 9th inst. Dr. Castle, who delivered the opening lecture, sketched the history and growth of the College since its commencement, about four years ago. Then the faculty consisted of three professors, now there were seven. During this period it has grown in every department. It was expected that when all the students had arrived, the building would be taxed to the utmost for their accommodation. The two new Professors, Dr. Rand, late of Acadia College, and the Rev. J. W. A. Stewart, were introduced.

There are about eighty students in attendance at Acadia College, Wolfville. The Rev. J. Williams, who has been for some years pastor of the Baptist Church at Gaspereau, has gone to Montague, P. E. I., where he will labor in the future.

The Free Christian Baptist Conference was held at Sussex this winter. Delegates from the Baptist Convention were received, and a motion was unanimously passed appointing a committee to convey the fraternal greetings of the Conference to the Convention next year, and to intimate that if the Convention deem it desirable, the Conference would be prepared to appoint its part of a Joint Committee to canvass the whole question of a general union of the two bodies, and if possible suggest a general basis to the respective bodies.

The Rev. Dr. Galusha Anderson of Chicago, who was one of the candidates for the Presidency of Vassar College, has received and accepted a call to the First Church, Salem, Mass.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The anniversary services for the children of the Sunday Schools of this city were held on Sunday last in St. Luke's. The preacher was the Rev. A. J. Townend, who gave an eloquent and powerful address to the assembled children, teachers, and parents. About 1200 children were present. The singing was good and hearty.

The Anniversary meeting took place in Argylo Hall on Monday evening. Addresses were given by the President of the Association, Rev. F. Partridge, D. D., and others. The reports were read and officers elected. The association will prosecute a vigorous campaign this winter.

The Bishop of Nova Scotia has been usefully employing himself during his recent visit to Scotland.

On Sunday the 17th Sept., an Ordination was held in St. Andrew's Cathedral, Inverness, when the Right Rev. Bishop Kelly ordained the Rev. Wm. H. Wilson, B. A., to the Priesthood. The *Scottish Guardian* says that the Right Rev. Hibbert Binney, D. D., Bishop of Nova Scotia, then present at Inverness, preached an eloquent and appropriate sermon on the occasion, from Acts 1: 26. The other clergy who took part in the Ordination were Rev. Canon Medley, youngest son of the Metropolitan of Canada, and who is Precentor of Inverness Cathedral, Rev. Canon Eden, and Rev. H. Binney, son of the Bishop of Nova Scotia.

The Board of Management of the D. and F. Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada, held its annual meeting at Kingston, Ont., on Wednesday last. This Board is now in working order, and is doing a work that could not be done in any other way—gathering in the missionary contributions from all parts of the Dominion. The Board will be able to give a good account of itself to the next Provincial Synod.

The Church of England Congress has been held at Portsmouth, England, and was a great success.

METHODIST.

The General Board of Missions of the Methodist Church of Canada, met in Grafton St. Church on Tuesday the 13th inst. The majority of the members were present. After some routine business, Rev. Dr. Sutherland laid before the board a memorandum referring to the number of subjects requiring special attention. These were the erecting of a suite of rooms in Toronto for mission rooms; the cost of annual reports; the inauguration of a Sustentation Fund, the urgency of which is greater than ever, as there is a deficiency facing the board of \$21,000; the subject of parsonage aid; and some union matters. The afternoon was spent in the discussion on which grants should be given. In view of the failure of the fisheries, Newfoundland was placed on the same basis as regards grants as Manitoba. In the evening the Sixty-First Anniversary of the Society was held in Brunswick Street Church. Lieut. Gov. Richey occupied the chair. An abstract of the General Missionary Report was read by the Rev. Dr. Sutherland, Secretary of Missions. From it we learn that 20,000 were added to the membership last year. The Domestic Missions are in an encouraging condition. In the French district, the publication of a monthly periodical has been commenced; and a girl's institute has been established at Montreal. Several colporteurs have been engaged in work beside the regular missionary staff. The work among the Indians in Ontario, the North-West, and British Columbia, is being faithfully prosecuted. Not one of the Indians under the care of the Church was engaged in the rebellion. The Chinese mission in British Columbia was started last year. Already a school with two teachers and two assistants has been established. From Japan came encouraging reports. Conversions are reported, as well as a large increase in the numbers attending the services. Success has attended the opening of the College last year. Owing to the Domestic missions receiving larger appropriations than usual, and the special expenditure on the Japan College buildings, there is a deficit, which it is hoped will be shortly extinguished. The Rev. John Betts of Winnipeg moved, and the Rev. Dr. Potts seconded, the adoption of the report. Stirring addresses were given

by the Hon. J. W. Sifton, and the Rev. C. S. Eby missionary to Japan. On Wednesday the report of the French Methodist Institute, Montreal, was read. The basis of grant to British Columbia was made \$1000. In the evening an eloquent sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Douglass to a large congregation.

On Thursday the board proceeded to consider applications for rent and removal expenses. The amount asked by the Conferences for such purposes aggregate \$23,292. About eighteen new missions have been formed during the year. It was agreed to apply the percentage system to the whole French work in regard to rents and removals. On Friday morning the committee on the Sustentation Fund reported it inadvisable to add another permanent fund, and in reference to rents recommended that notices be given that grants under this head be extinguished on a gradual scale as follows: 60 per cent. of rents to be allowed next year, 40 per cent. the following year, and 20 per cent. the next year, after which the grants to cease. An amendment was moved by Revs. Sutherland and Huestis to the effect that the Board recommend such legislation as will create a sustentation fund, and eventually leave the missionary fund to be applied to strictly missionary purposes. A lengthy discussion ensued, but no action was taken. The Board did not see its way clear to grant \$1,200 on behalf of a church and parsonage at Tsukji, Japan. In the afternoon and evening the board apportioned the moneys granted to the North-West. Allowances for missions in Nova Scotia were passed. On Saturday morning the Rev. Mr. Eby gave a history of the Japan mission and its claims for aid. Saturday afternoon the concluding session was held. A resolution was adopted recommending that city missions be undertaken by city churches after the same style as Halifax and Victoria, B. C., rather than be thrown on the general board for support. The work of apportioning the mission grants was completed, when the board adjourned, to meet at the call of the chairman. Toronto will probably be the next place of meeting.

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The future greatness of this Dominion depends upon the development of her varied natural resources, and the intelligence and industry of her people.

HALIFAX, N. S., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1885.

NOTHING VENTURE, NOTHING HAVE.—THE SHORT LINE

Our business men are now beginning to realize that the commercial interests of the Province of Quebec and those of the Maritime Provinces have something more in common than would have been thought possible twenty years since.

The Intercolonial Railway, which extends from Halifax to the southern bank of the river St. Lawrence, has during the past few years developed an immense carrying trade, which, had that road been built with a view to making it a commercial highway, would have far exceeded its present proportions.

When the representatives of Nova Scotia in the Dominion Parliament agreed to subsidize the Canada Pacific Railway, they did so with the express understanding that the Government would likewise grant a subsidy in aid of the shortest and most practicable railway line between Montreal and the Canadian Atlantic sea-port. This condition the Government have so far failed to fulfil. The subsidy to the Pope line, even if that road were to be built, cannot be taken as a fulfilment of the promise; but as the probabilities of the construction of the International line are now far from encouraging, the Government should be strongly urged to carry out its original agreement. We believe the Combination line to be the shortest and best, and were the survey of the missing link made without delay, the practicability of the entire route would be speedily established. We have been promised the shortest line, and this is what we should ask the Government to give us.

Halifax and Quebec are fortunate in having as their chief magistrates two gentlemen who appear to be fully alive to the vital importance of this railway, and supported as they are by strong, able, and energetic councils, there is no reason why their united action should not secure the survey of the missing link. With that survey made, we would then be in a position to approach Parliament with some hope of being able to demonstrate the eligibility of the Combination line.

Until that survey has been made, the missing link will remain an uncertain element, which may defeat the end we have in view.

The Short line means business for Halifax, and if our Chamber of Commerce, backed by the City Council, will but remember the adage, "Nothing venture, nothing have," they will, pending further developments, take the bull by the horns, join with Quebec, have the survey at once made, lay the result before Parliament, and have the satisfaction of seeing their efforts crowned with success.

TURKEY'S CAREER IN EUROPE.

The present position of Turkey among European nations is that of a once powerful man who, having spent the best years of his life in pommeling his neighbours, turns to them for counsel and support against evils brought on by his own licentiousness. At one time the Turks occupied almost the whole of the territory which had been covered by the Byzantine Empire, when at the height of its power. Their first appearance in Europe was made in 1226, when they invaded Thrace. Under the leadership of Amurath I, Adrianople was taken in 1361, and Serbia and Bulgaria were over-run. Wallachia, Hungary, and Greece were attacked by Bajazet about the end of the same century. Amurath II over-ran Thessalonica and Albania, and defeated the Poles and Hungarians. Mohammed II gave the death blow to the Byzantine Empire by the siege and capture of Constantinople in 1453. This prince, who was surnamed the Conqueror, completed the subjugation of Serbia, Albania, Wallachia, Northern Greece, and many of the Aegean Islands. Under Selim I., who laid the foundation of the Turkish navy, the Turkish power was extended in the early part of the sixteenth century over most of Asia Minor and Egypt. Solyman II., surnamed the Magnificent, took Belgrade, the Servian capital, defeated the Hungarians, and continued his victorious march into the very heart of Austria, where he captured Buda, and even laid siege, though unsuccessfully, to Vienna. Under this prince the military power of Turkey was at its highest. From the Adriatic on the West to the Sea of Azov on the East, from almost the centre of Austria on the North to Cape Matapan, her away extended over Greece, Macedonia, Thrace, Servia, Bulgaria, Wallachia, a large part of Austria and Poland, and that portion of Russia which borders on the Black Sea.

But Turkey had reached the turning point in her career. Solyman the Magnificent was the last sultan who took command of his own troops; his successors preferred the pleasures of oriental luxury to the hardships of the camp. The Janizaries became virtual rulers of the State. These were originally a body of young Christian captives who had been educated in the Mahometan religion, had been trained to fight the battles of the Crescent, and had become the best disciplined force in Europe. From the time of Solyman II., however, their discipline relaxed, and they became more noted for resolutions and intrigues at home than for valor in fighting the battles of Turkey abroad. During the 17th century almost incessant warfare was kept up with Russia, Austria, Poland, Venice, and Persia. The treaty of

Carlowitz, in 1699, gave most of Hungary to Austria, Azov to Russia, Podolia and Ukraina to Poland, and the Morca (afterwards recovered) to Venice. The 18th century was taken up with unsuccessful wars with Russia and Austria, the former of which pushed her boundary line westward along the Black Sea to the Dniester. Early in the present century Servia became semi-independent. The revolt of Greece led to the interference of England, France, and Russia, who crushed the Turkish navy at Navarino in 1827, and secured the independence of the revolted province. We have now entered upon the period in which Turkey has been more occupied with internal troubles than with wars of aggrandizement. After Servia and Greece, Egypt was the next of her possessions which revolted against the Porte. From 1832 to 1841, when the European powers brought about a reconciliation, Mehemet Ali defied the authority of the Sultan, and even defeated him in several battles. Turkey's European neighbors had now taken her in charge, and from that time they have repeatedly interfered in her affairs. France and England engaged in the Crimean war and worsted Russia in her defence. Since then Russia has interfered on behalf of the persecuted Christians of Bulgaria and has chastised Turkey. The late Pasha of Egypt made that country all but independent of the Sultan. The present crisis in the affairs of Turkey is only the outcome of the general disaffection towards a weak central government which had previously shewn itself in Servia, Egypt, Montenegro and Greece.

OFFICERS IN THE NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA.

Whatever may be said as to the efficiency of the native army in India, no one has yet been found to question its loyalty, and as it is, year by year, steadily improving, its effectiveness in time of war can scarcely be doubted. The native Indian is quick to learn the use of arms, and though somewhat slow in acquiring a thorough knowledge of military drill, he has in him the elements of an able soldier. The several departments of the native army in India may be considered as so many little Republics; each private knows that with good conduct and attention, he may rise to be an officer in the corps to which he belongs, and with this incentive before his eyes, he naturally desires to excel. The loyalty and contentment of the native troops is always referred to by the Viceroy of India, in his home despatches, as one of the most pleasing facts noticed by him; and yet these Viceroys have not hesitated to recommend a radical change in the organization of the army, a change which, if carried out, would speedily breed discontent and disloyalty. As before stated, the officers of each detachment rise by competition from the ranks, but it is proposed to change this system and substitute royal commissions similar to those held by officers in the British army. The object of this change is of course to provide sinecures for the sons of the Indian aristocratic classes, who now shun the military profession on account of the hardships they would have to undergo, while serving their time as privates in the ranks. The change is certainly, in our estimation, most undesirable. If the Indian aristocrat cannot endure the hardships of a soldier in the ranks, he cannot as an officer understand the privations which his men suffer. The knowledge of military tactics required by a British commander are not essential to one holding office in the native army of India, and there could be no great hardship in requiring the young aristocrat to compete with his fellows in the ranks for the honours and emoluments of the corps. If the British authorities desire to recognize and reward Indian bravery, they can do so by bestowing upon the meritorious the coveted Victoria Cross, but to introduce a change which might at once destroy the contentment and alienate the loyalty of the native army, would be both injudicious and hazardous.

THE SCHOOL YEAR.

In a letter to the *Morning Chronicle* Mr. A. H. MacKay, Principal of the Pictou Academy, fully confirms the position taken by THE CRITIC with respect to the evils arising from the present division of our school year into two terms. We believe that the majority of the teachers fully recognize the inconvenience and loss of time which such a division involves, but to the general public, unfamiliar with the daily, weekly, and monthly routine of the schoolroom, the disadvantages may not be quite so apparent. Imagine a business man called upon to take stock in the very height of the spring and fall trade. Imagine the manager of a colliery suspending work in the pits during the shipping season. Would not business in both cases be interfered with at a most inopportune time? And yet in our Public Schools, the work of the session is semi-annually interrupted at the very seasons when no such interruptions should take place. Disarrangement of classes, and loss of time to both teachers and pupils, are the inevitable results, to say nothing of the other disadvantages, which follow. Now, we have in Nova Scotia an able Superintendent of Education and a Council of Public Instruction, who should be ready and willing to give a matter of such vital importance their most earnest consideration. In our criticism of the present method of dividing the school year into two terms, we have recognized that in the past such a system may have been of advantage to our schools, but we believe the time is now ripe for the radical change which we have proposed, and we would urge upon the gentlemen referred to, the necessity now existing for an amendment to the present school law, and trust that they will take the necessary steps to procure the requisite legislation at the coming session of the Provincial Parliament.

On Wednesday, the 14th inst., the centenary of Sydney, C. B., was celebrated. An account of the celebration and a sketch of the early history of the town will appear in THE CRITIC next week.

MINING.

Late advices from Boston are to the effect that public confidence in Nova Scotian mining enterprises is fast being restored. This confidence was lost during the wild days of speculation in undeveloped mines; and as it is important, and in the interest of those holding really valuable properties to keep up the reputation of the mines of Nova Scotia, it is to be hoped that all endeavors to float undeveloped properties will prove futile. Capital, skill, and good machinery can never make a fair return when the money, intelligence, labor, and mechanical appliances are brought to bear upon a barren lead.

Mr. Editor,—Through the kindness of some unknown party I have received a copy of THE CRITIC for the past three weeks, I have had no time to examine it thoroughly, but have read with considerable interest your column of "Mining News," and must compliment you upon the sound and judicious views expressed as regards the value of mines. The position you take is the correct one. Middle-men, goblins, and bondholders are, and have been, the curse of mining, not only in your country, but throughout the world. It is to this class of men that mining is to-day at the low ebb it is. Mine owners should remember that there is a vast difference between a developed mine and a prospect hole. Mines in the Rocky Mountains and on the Pacific Slope that sell for large sums, have also had large sums expended upon them, in sinking shafts, running levels, adits, and in opening up the mines, preparatory to large and extensive mining, with thousands of tons of ore in sight to give them market or commercial value.

Let all parties who own mines remember one fact. The value of a gold mine consists in the machinery and development,—without these the mines are valueless. Capitalists must have a prospect of profit commensurate with the risk. They will not purchase the gold in the future, at two dollars for one.

We understand that the Renfrew Gold Mining Co. will declare dividends next month. The percentage has not yet been fixed.

The following extract is taken from the report which appeared in the Herald respecting the voyage of the steamer "Alert." It is quite evident that Captain Gordon has great faith in the mineral wealth of the Hudson Bay region:—

"What new minerals did you discover?"

"That and all other matters directly affecting our own department, I must reserve for my official report, which will be handed in as soon as possible."

"Did you find new evidence of large bodies of minerals previously reported?"

"Yes; all our new geological and mineralogical information, combined with what we knew before, points in that direction. Notwithstanding that a great deal has been done already, giving rise to important geological questions, much remains to be done, as all the evidence is in favor of great mineral wealth in some parts of these regions."

"What are the principal minerals you have referred to as heretofore discovered?"

"Plumbago, mica, several kinds of iron ore, copper, lead, silver, gold, asbestos, pyrites for making sulphuric acid, and a great variety of coarser mineral products, and also ornamental stones and minerals of scientific interest only."

"At that rate the shores of Hudson's Bay are a second Nova Scotia for minerals?"

"The region out there is so vast, that compared to it, Nova Scotia would be a very insignificant area."

"What about coal?"

"We do not yet know of any ordinary bituminous coal, such as Nova Scotia's, but lignite is plentiful, but not apparently valuable, on account of its occurring in wooded districts. Anthracite also is known to exist, but as far as yet known, only in small quantities."

A correspondent of the Messenger and Visitor says: "Archibald and Mott's gold mines are among the richest in the provinces. Last month the yield was \$8,000; 100 men are employed. Part of the work is opening up. Their rich beds, now 2 feet wide, extend over 2 miles. Some 700 feet are being worked, which become richer and wider as they go down. We had an underground trip, and enjoyed it very much—glad, however, to again come into daylight. Our province abounds in rich minerals, and but requires further development to cause an influx of population from the old countries."

CALEDONIA, Oct. 17th, 1885.

A rich find of gold-bearing leads has just been made within a mile of this place, and there is every prospect that the new discovery will prove the best yet made in this part of the Province. There are several leads within a short distance of each other, one of them being six feet in width.

Yours,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Smith (not the well-known proprietor of the London Drug Store) and McLeod, who were recently tried for the salting of a certain gold mine in this Province, which was sold by them to a New York company, have been found guilty. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court. Pending the decision of that court, we can say nothing respecting the case in point, but the practice of salting mines is one which should be condemned by every honest man in the country.

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Supplies for Gold Minors,

Including Explosives, Steel, Candles, Shovels, Picks, etc., etc.

Supplies for Coal Minors,

Including Metals, Powder, Riddles, Lamps, Oils, etc., etc.

Supplies for Millers,

Including Rubber and Leather Belting, Laco 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., etc.

Supplies for Fishermen,

Including Nets, Lines, Twines, Hooks, etc., etc.

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Boiler Plates Steel,	Turpentine,
Boiler Rivets,	Varnishes,
Black and Galvanized Spikes,	White Lead (London) & col'd,
Nails of all descriptions,	Paints,
Fire Clay,	Cordage & Mining Ducks.

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[FOR THE CRITIC.]

UNWORTHY OF REGRET,

My over came in sweet spring-time,
(May flowers decked the leaf)
And life, always a precious thing,
Became more so to me.

My lover came in summer-time,
(Bright, bright the sun did shine)
And oh, the castle fancy built,
Made glad this heart of mine.

My lover came midst autumn days,
(A chilling wind swept by)
His love for me I knew was less,
Less love for him had I.

My lover came in winter-time,
(Cold, cold, the North King's blast)
A mild reproof, a quick retort,
And love was of the past.

My lover comes no longer now,
(Life is worth living yet)
I thought him true, I proved him false,
Unworthy of regret.

Windsor, N. S.

AVONIAN.

PROHIBITION vs. LICENSE.

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

BIBLE WINES.—THE MIRACLE OF CANA.

To the Editor of the Critic:—

SIR,—Having shown in my last communication that the original words rendered wine in the A. V. are generic, and include both fermented and unfermented wine, we may now proceed to enquire into the *kind* of (wine) wine made by our Saviour at the wedding of Cana, the record says "the water was made (gegenomenon, lit., 'had become') wine." "This form of expression would indicate the transformation of the water into the pure blood of the grape in the same manner in which it takes place every year within the growing clusters of the vine, only differing in the rapidity of the process. St. Augustin was the first commentator who suggested this interpretation. It has been adopted by such authorities as Chrysostom, Bishops Hall, French, Meyer, Olshausen, Whedon, Geikie, and others, (not temperance fanatics.) If this interpretation be the correct one, it settles the controversy. Christ never made a drop of alcoholic wine in the grape. In the whole realm of living nature He has never once created an atom of alcohol. That destructive spirit is nowhere a product of nature; and left to herself she is incapable of producing an atom of it." "Alcohol is an artificial product, obtained only by chemical methods. It exists nowhere in nature," says Dr. Niel Carmichael. Dr. Richardson describes alcohol as "an artificial product devised by man for his purposes." Similar testimony is given by Sir Humphrey Davy, Liebig, Chapital and Turner. If Jesus did make an alcoholic substance on this occasion, then the act was without a parallel in creation. It was, moreover, a palpable contradiction of the doctrine he announced a few months later, namely, "The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do: for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise" (John v., 19;) for the Son had never seen the Father make an intoxicating wine. That is purely a human invention, and the most fatal one of all the products of his genius.

The wine Jesus made was pronounced "the good" by the ruler of the feast, and by modern alcoholic wine advocates as being "the most intoxicating wine;" but this is to set up a false criterion, and bring everything to the test of that. It is to make the vitiated taste of a nineteenth century set the standard of the taste of the first century. Nor can it be said that this view is sustained by the custom referred to by the ruler of the feast, of setting forth the best wine at the beginning of a feast. For this is only to bolster up one fallacy by another. It is not true that the strongest wines formed the first course of an entertainment, and then, when these had blunted the taste, beverages of an inferior quality were palmed off upon the guests. Evidence in support of such a theory has been sought for in vain. The fact that the verdict of the ruler of the feast was pronounced merely upon tasting the wine, shows that its superior qualities must have been such as commended themselves immediately to the palate. He did not wait to observe its supposed alcoholic or intoxicating effects.

"There is not wanting abundance of proof that among the ancients, unfermented and boiled sweet wines of Syria, adds: "Such are the wines of Lebanon, so boasted by Greek and Roman epicures." Rev. W. H. Rulo, who sympathizes with the alcoholic wine view, admits that the pure juice of the grape was "the choice beverage of epicures." Dr. Jacobus says, "Those were esteemed the best wines which were least strong." Moreover, the adjective used to describe the wine made by Christ is not (*agathos*) good simply, but (*kolos*) that which is morally excellent or befitting. The term is suggestive of Theophrastus' characterization of unalcoholic wine a moral (*ethikos*) wine.

"The Greek word rendered "well drunk" does not always imply intoxicated. Wycliffe five centuries ago rendered the expression "whanne mon ben fulfilled." The Authorized Version gives the weight of its authority to this interpretation by translating "when men have well

drunk," as does the Romish Version also, which renders more accurately "when men have drunk freely."

"By this miracle Christ demonstrated his identity with the Father. Men will recognize "his eternal power and godhood" only when they see his glory manifested in an act of creation. That is the meaning of the miracle at Cana. It is the new Genesis. It is the revelation of Christ as creator. "He made the water wine." (John iv., 46.) This points unmistakably to the nature of the thing that is made. The wine of the miracle must have been the same as the wine of nature; the wine of the water-pots must have been one with the wine of the grape-clusters. No other is made, all else is manufactured. Nothing less than omnipotence could make one drop of the pure juice of the grape. The art of man can manufacture any amount of alcoholic wine.

"Christ came not to destroy men's lives, but to save them" And all his power was put forth to that benevolent end. But if this theory of his manufacturing an intoxicating wine be the true one, then that must stand as the single exception to all his other miracles. It was a malevolent and mischievous manifestation of his power. There was no glory in it but shame. It was the production of a substance which God his Father had cursed as the fruitful source of "woe" and "sorrow," "contentions" and "huddling;" of "redness of eyes" and "wounds without cause," which partaken of in the smallest quantities "is likely to do harm," and in larger quantities is certain to work destruction; "which injures the body, and diminishes the mental powers," perverts the conscience, depraves the heart, and destroys the soul. And this miracle of malevolence was wrought at a moment when it offered the strongest temptation to men already overcome with indulgence. It was wrought moreover with a full knowledge of all the intemperance then existing and destined to exist in after time. He was aware of the gross intemperance both in food and drink which characterized the Roman world during the luxurious period of its history in which he was on the earth. He knew, to how many in Palestine, who had misused it, wine had proved to be a 'mocker.' He could see how many in future time, the nineteenth century included, it would 'bite like a serpent, and sting like an adder.' He was aware that his example would have a powerful influence on coming generations. Yet with all this knowledge distinctly in mind, he created it (intoxicating wine) for festive use. Is this, we would fain ask, the work of one "who went about doing good," who was "holy, harmless, and undefiled," who came "to succor them that are tempted," and to "have compassion on them that are out of the way?" Would such a manifestation of power have been diabolic or divine? Would such a miracle have produced the result recorded of this?

"That result is set forth in the statement, 'And his disciples believed on him.' The miracle had the effect of confirming the faith of the few followers he had already gathered about him, and of gaining still other converts. Their faith was the natural consequence of the manifestation of his glory. They had seen in his instantaneous creation of the pure and nutritious juice of the grape convincing evidence of his benevolence and power, and they naturally believed on him. But such belief could not by any laws of thought, supernatural or human, have followed, had they beheld him encouraging and ministering to drunkenness.

"Nor can we conceive of his claims or the extension of his cause. He was not a Mohammed, holding out to men the allurements of a sensual paradise, but a 'man of sorrows,' whose stern requirement of all who came after him was, that they should deny themselves and take up their cross and follow him (Matt. xvi., 24.) And it was by the personal embodiment and the practical encouragement of self-denial and abstinence, and not by the example or sanction of luxury and self-indulgence, that he won his followers and achieved his victories."

The foregoing argument is chiefly extracted and condensed from a recent work by Leon C. Field, A. M., entitled "Oinos."

I should like very much to devote one letter to exposing your correspondent's continued dogmatic sophisms; but as I have but one more opportunity, according to your ruling, I must devote it to the wine of the Supper, which will with my last cover the most important points in the Bible wine question.

As to the failure of prohibitory liquor laws, the verdict of the people of Maine, the reduction of the consumption of liquors two-thirds under the Scott Act, and the testimony of Louis Shade, Secretary of the American Beer Congress, in his recent report, wherein he points out the utter destruction of the trade in Maine, Kansas, Iowa, Georgia, and other local option districts, and calls upon the friends of the trade to unite to wipe out the "fanatics," or their business will be ruined, is worth more than ten thousand such statements as F. T. gives in his last from sundry wine-loving divines.

SILEX.

THE FRENCH DRAMA.

(Concluded.)

Voltaire was the author of numerous tragedies; we will notice twelve of the most important and successful ones. His comedies, of which the best are "L'Indiscret," "L'enfant Prodigue," and "Nanine," never reached any degree of excellence. "Œdipe," his first tragedy, was written at the age of nineteen, and was played in 1718 forty-five times in succession. It was after the representation of this piece that M. de la Motte foretold for Voltaire a rank in the literary world beside Corneille and Racine. In 1730 "Brutus" was brought upon the stage, and though it was much appreciated by the judges of good writing, it did not please universally. Indeed it was even doubted that he had dramatic talent, and La Motte and Fontenelle advised him not to employ his genius any more in this manner. Instead, however, of taking their advice, Voltaire in 1830 produced Zaire, the most

affecting of all his tragedies, which produced a deep impression on the French people, and is still a favorite on the stage. It is said that some of the great ladies of the day had complained to Voltaire that there was not enough love in his tragedies; he replied, that he had not thought love necessary to the drama, but since it was in their eyes so indispensable, he would compose a tragedy in which it should play a prominent part; he composed the piece in twenty-two days, and the success with which it was attended quite fulfilled all his expectations. In 1835 appeared "La Mort de César," in the two last scenes of which the French poet distinctly imitates Shakespeare; in these two scenes are some of the most beautiful models of eloquence of the French theatre. "Alyre," which was dedicated to his dear friend Madame du Chatelet, was performed in 1736, and "Mahomet," or "La Fanatisme" in 1741. The latter gave offence to some of the church dignitaries, so Voltaire withdrew it from the stage, but the Pope, writing to him a few years later, congratulates him upon it, and calls it an admirable tragedy. Voltaire's next dramatic work was "Mérope," performed in 1745; this was enthusiastically received by the public, though it was severely criticised when it came from the press; the subject, so often before treated by dramatists, from Euripides down, was placed by Aristotle in the first rank of tragic subjects, and it never failed when well depicted to produce a great effect. About the year 1746, when Voltaire was given a place in the Academy, appointed historiographer of France, and created by the King one of the gentlemen in ordinary of his chamber, "Semiramis," "Brestes," and "Rome Sauvée," were composed and performed; the latter has for subject the conspiracy of Cataline. In 1755 appeared "L'Orphelin de la Chine," the idea for the subject of which was suggested to Voltaire by a Chinese tragedy, "L'Orphelin de Tchao," translated by Premare, which was written during the fourteenth century. In 1760 appeared Voltaire's last tragedy, and indeed his last literary effort written at the age of sixty-six, "Tancrède," in which the scene is laid at Syracuse in the year 1005, and in which is depicted the bravery and misfortunes of a Norman chevalier. Voltaire himself considered his dramas as his chief productions; for when on his return to Paris in 1778, he was waited on by all the great actors, and besought for a play, he answered, "I live only for you and through you."

In "Zaire," as in "Alyre," it is remarkable to notice how the taste of the poet overcomes the incredulities of the unbeliever, and draws from the Christian religion some of its most striking beauties.

In "Zaire," the first act opens with a scene between Zaire and Fatime, two slaves of Orosmane, Sultan of Jerusalem, who had been taken captive at an early age, and brought up in the Seraglio of the Sultan. Zaire expresses her contentment with her lot, having known no other, and relates how each day she is happier and more reconciled to her fate; born of Xtian parents, she now knows nothing of her religion, save the name, and even that conveys but little to her mind. Fatime asks if she has forgotten the generous French cavalier, who so struck the Sultan by his bravery and daring, that the conqueror let him return to his native country in peace, and who, before he left Jerusalem, promised to return and ransom the Xtian maidens. Zaire replies that two years have elapsed and he has not returned, and that even did he now return all would be changed for her, for the Sultan, Orosmane, loved her and desired to make her his wife. Fatime reminds her that Nérestan, the Christian knight, had told her that she was born of Xtian parents and remonstrates with her that she should think of uniting herself with one who was an enemy of all that she should hold dear. Zaire replies that whereas she knows nothing of Xtianity, her royal lover's devotion was very real to her, that sometimes she thought of the great truths spoken to them by Nérestan, and honored the religion of the Christians, but that soon left her, and, as she simply puts it, "Mais Orosmane m'aime, et j'ai tout oublié."

In the next scene Orosmane appears, and explains to Zaire how because of his great love to her, he wishes to make her a rightful sharer of his kingdom and honors, but that he must first be sure of having gained her heart, and desires her to tell him all her feelings with regard to him. Zaire begins a suitable reply when a messenger enters, announcing the arrival of Nérestan the captive Christian, who had been allowed to return to his own country. Nérestan enters and demands the freedom of Zaire, Fatime, and ten illustrious prisoners held captive by the Sultan, the ransom of all of whom he brings, and for whom he wishes to remain as hostage. Orosmane, who will not be outdone in generosity, bids him keep his gold and be free, and adds ninety to the number of Xtians whom he sets at liberty, only two of those named he will not deliver up; Zaire, whom he declares no one shall take from him, and Susignan, a prince of the blood royal of Jerusalem. Nérestan, who cannot understand these reservations, expostulates, but is silenced and dismissed by Orosmane. Nérestan then holds a conversation with Chatillon, one of the released cavaliers, in which he bewails the captivity of Susignan, and Chatillon advises him to ask Zaire to intercede for him. Just as Nérestan reminds him of the impossibility of an interview with Zaire, she herself appears, and speaking of the generosity of Orosmane, she relates how at her request he allowed this interview, and pardoned the aged Susignan. In the following scene Susignan enters, and after expressing his thankfulness for liberty, asks for, and has related to him the history of the capture and subsequent life of the younger captives, and recognizing a peculiar cross worn by Zaire, and putting together the dates given him, he finds in Nérestan and Zaire, two of his children who had been torn from his arms at an early age, and who he had long ago imagined dead. After mutual recognitions and embracings, Susignan to his horror is told the situation in which Zaire is placed; he thereupon declares to Zaire the wickedness of deserting her religion, and begs her with tears in his eyes to remain an Xtian. Orosmane in the next scene confides to one of his officers his distrust of Nérestan and his unwillingness to pardon Susignan, but Zaire had wished it, and so, he said, it should be as she desired. In act three, scene four, Zaire has an interview with Nérestan, in which he tells her that the shock

of finding his children, and one of them an infidel, had been too much for Susignan, and that he was dying; he then bewails her fate as slave to Orosmane, and is horrified to hear that she, the daughter of a prince, and of a Christian, should meditate marriage with an unbeliever. Overcome with horror he draws from her a promise that the marriage shall not be performed, before a priest whom he will secure, shall have baptized her, and that in the meantime she will say nothing to Orosmane. In scene seven, Orosmane enters Zaire to let the ceremony take place at once, that all is ready and that he only waits for her. She knows not what to say, nor how to explain, but confused and helpless gives vent to expressions of trouble and unhappiness, and finally leaves the room, while Orosmane, though unwilling to believe any ill of her, is confounded and uneasy at her behaviour. Zaire, after a conversation with Fatime, in which she describes her horrible situation and reiterates her expressions of love for Orosmane, has another interview with the Sultan, even more unsatisfactory than the former one, in which, though allowing her love for him, she clearly intimates that she is keeping some secret from him. Orosmane, though overcome with sorrow and a horrible suspicion, grants her petition to spend that one day in peace, and to-morrow she says he shall know all. In act four, scene five, a letter is brought to Orosmane, which an officer had intercepted on its way from Nérestan to Zaire, and which brought conviction to the hasty mind of the unfortunate Orosmane. In it Nérestan makes an appointment to meet Zaire in a secret place, and ends his hasty note with, "we must risk all; I shall die if you are unfaithful." Filled with rage and despair, Orosmane conceals his feelings and sends for Zaire, and without telling her what he has discovered, again asks her of her affection for himself, and regards each protestation of affection on her part as but another evidence of her powers of subterfuge. Orosmane, however, trying to disbelieve what seemed a certainty, resolved to let the letter be sent to her, and see if she would not neglect the orders contained therein. Zaire received the letter, though filled with doubts and uncertainty, does not hesitate to obey the summons, and sending a message by the slave that she will meet his master at the appointed place, the news is at once carried to Orosmane. Mad with rage and a desire for vengeance, he sends orders for Nérestan to be put in irons and brought to him, while he himself waits for Zaire at the rendezvous. Zaire arriving hears footsteps and asks if it be Nérestan. "No," replies the voice of Orosmane, "it is I whom thou hast betrayed and deceived," and he plunges the knife in her breast. Hardly has he done the fatal deed, when, loaded with irons, Nérestan is brought before him, and catching sight of Zaire's dead body, he takes the situation at a glance; with a sorrowful cry of, "Oh, my sister! dead! oh, monster!" the eyes of Orosmane are opened. Nérestan quickly relates all, and Fatime assures the king of the world of love and devotion for him in the heart of Zaire. Overcome with remorse and sorrow, he orders the release of Nérestan and all his companions, and begs the former to carry his sword to his countrymen in France, tell them of his crime, but add that Zaire's murderer had been avenged. Then, turning toward the dead body of his murdered love, he drives his sword into his own heart and falls lifeless at her feet.

ESEM.A.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

Among the various and varied efforts made by man for the relief of man may be reckoned the "St. John Ambulance Society," for the help of the sick and suffering. The Order of St. John of Jerusalem was founded about 1092 for the maintenance of a hospital in that city, and afterwards for the defense of Christian pilgrims on their journeys to and from the Holy Land. It subsequently became a knightly institution, known as the "Knights of Malta," but always had its hospitals and maintained the duty of alleviating sickness and suffering. About the year 1100 this Order was first introduced into England, and held high place there till 1540, when an Act of Parliament put an end to it. 1557 saw it restored, only however, in two years time to have its property confiscated, when the Order withdrew to Malta, its headquarters, and was practically lost to England. In Malta the fortunes of this institution varied greatly. At last they culminated in the loss of that place, after which each surviving branch had to mark out its own future course. About half a century since, five of the seven then existing remnants of the Order, decreed the revival of the English branch, and from that time up to the present, as far as possible, it has pursued its original object, the helping of the sick and suffering.

The institution of the "St. John Ambulance Association," for instruction in the first treatment of "the injured in peace and the wounded in war," has engaged the attention, and is the outcome of this Order, together with many other good works. This Order and the societies emanating from it, belong to no particular nationality or religious denomination, but is truly Catholic, embracing in its members those who are willing, like their Divine Master, to devote themselves to the work of helping the sick and suffering.

During the past few years the growth of this Society in Britain and her colonies has been most marked. Eight of the most prominent names in England stand on its roll as patrons, presidents and members. Her R. H. Princess Beatrice is president of the Shetland and Orkney Islands centre, and the Queen has also given a gracious recognition of this noble work by sending a handsome donation to the same centre for the purpose of defraying the expense of establishing classes there. Her R. H. Princess Louise is president of the centre at Bermuda, organized there by Lady Brassy, to whose exertions to further the cause, much gratitude is due. Colonel Duncan has done much for the Association, devoting his abilities, time, and money to advocating and developing this new school of philanthropy. Her R. H. Princess Christian has shown her interest in the work by passing the

examinations, and doing much for different centres, and many more names could be mentioned to whom the Association is indebted.

Centres have been established at Malta, so long the *chef lieu* of the Knights of St. John; at Gibraltar, Guernsey, Chatham, Worthing, Shetland and Orkney Islands, and various other places in Great Britain too numerous to mention. The work has also been carried to India, Australia, and France, and in Russia the handbook of the Association has been translated into the Slavonic language. There, as well as in Germany and the United States, work on the lines laid down by the St. John Ambulance Association has been successfully begun.

At the outbreak of the Egyptian campaign, the Association tendered its services, which were gratefully acknowledged, though the speedy termination of the campaign made it unnecessary to accept the proffered help.

Attendance at a course of lectures is necessary to becoming a member of this Society. This course consists of five lectures, followed by examination, in which all females who are successful, are eligible for a second course of lectures on nursing. The subjects taught will be found in the Syllabus of the Association; and the last half hour of each lecture is devoted to practical work, such as restoration of the apparently drowned, lifting the injured, carrying on stretchers, the application of splints and bandages, etc., etc. Certificates of proficiency are awarded to successful candidates, and any one pupil on re-passing the examination after the lapse of a year, receives a medallion. The object of these lectures is to impart such knowledge to all receiving them as shall enable them to give intelligent "First Aid to the Injured," and in fact to do those things which often tend to save a life, till skilled aid can be procured. Many times in such cases "knowledge is power," and the right remedy quickly applied preserves life and saves loss of strength until the physician arrives. Esmarch's triangular bandage is used, and in Germany, where this Association has made rapid progress, each soldier in the army is provided with one of these, and a small package of lint.

A boundless area of usefulness lies before this Society, which has already won for itself a very high reputation, and the approval of the public.

ZIPP.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

Cities, like individuals, experience many vicissitudes, and in their histories may often be found the records of some great commercial depression or internal disorder, which at the same time cast a gloom over its people and gave to everything a mournful appearance. When the history of Montreal for the year 1885 comes to be written, the present epoch will be regarded as a time of unutterable woe, the baneful effects of which were felt for many years.

SMALL-POX.

Since this dreadful disease first made its appearance in March of this year, no fewer than fourteen hundred persons have succumbed to its ravages, and many are probably yet to follow before it will be effectually stamped out. Fortunately our citizens have at last realized the fearful dangers to which they are exposed, and the precautionary measures lately taken are such as to assure all, that they are able to successfully cope with it, sparing neither trouble or expense for that end.

WHAT PRINCIPALLY HAS RETARDED

the exertions of the Health Committee, is the antipathy which the greater portion of the population has evinced to vaccination, the only recognized prevention to small-pox, the efficacy of which the medical profession here, with very few exceptions, recognize. It was the antagonistic feeling against this preventive, kept for a time in violent ebullition by a few enthusiasts, which caused a few days ago those riotous proceedings, which are now recorded to the detriment of this city.

THE RIOT.

as it may be justly termed, was occasioned by the carrying out of the laws made by the Board of Health, and which the exigencies of the time necessarily demanded. A considerable number of French-Canadians deemed this an infringement on their national liberties, and imagined they were being coerced into the adoption of measures for the prevention of the disease which they never considered beneficial, and for which they have always entertained unwarrantable prejudices. The consequences of the disturbance, which might have proved more serious, resulted only in the breaking of the glass in the City Hall and Health Office, and the demolishing of the shop windows of a few unoffending druggists, whose only crime was the sale of vaccine. A few peaceful citizens were also slightly injured by the throwing of stones; and the chief of police, while acting in his official capacity, received a severe blow on the head, which immediately placed him *hors de combat*, and necessitated his removal for a few days from scenes of trouble and anxiety to a place of comfort and rest in the bosom of his family.

FOR A FEW DAYS.

after the demonstration of the anti-vaccinationists, intense excitement prevailed. The entire military force, with the exception of the 65th regiment, the French corps, was called out, and the means taken seemed effectual in quelling the opposition of those inclined to disturb the peace. As the death rate was on the increase, the city representatives in conjunction with the Health Committee, thought it time to provide a suitable hospital for small-pox patients, as the house which was used as an apology for one, had long since been filled to its utmost capacity, and one of the exhibition buildings was accordingly selected for this purpose. As this is situated within the confines of a neighboring municipality, the inhabitants of that

district, where the disease was very prevalent, objected to having it in their vicinity, and while completing arrangements for its better accommodation, a strong military force was kept there to provide against an attack from the enraged people of that locality. It was while doing guard duty at this place that Mr. I. Samuels, a member of the Victoria Rifles, was

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

The affair happened from one of the guards loading his gun when orders had only been issued to provide ammunition, as word had been received that a mob was gathering which intended attacking the hospital. When it was found that several of the men had misunderstood the command they were ordered to unload, and it was in doing this that one of the guns went off, resulting so fatally to Samuels. He lingered only a few hours, and died after great suffering. Samuels was a young dentist of much ability, a universal favorite, and his untimely death cast a gloom over the whole city. He was buried with military honors and his coffin was decked with floral tributes, the offerings of his friends, and various clubs in the city of which he was a prominent member. The affair was rendered still more sad by the fact that he was shortly to be married to a young lady in New York, who hearing of the accident immediately came on to Montreal. The young man who shot him was one of his most intimate friends, and the mournful event has naturally prostrated him with grief.

THE LOSS TO THE CITY

and the injury done to business on account of the small-pox, will be felt long after the disease is stamped out. Hotel proprietors are among those who lose most by the epidemic. As if pecuniary loss, and the presence of a virulent disease amongst us were not doomed sufficient, that harmony and good feeling which should naturally exist in any city at all times, especially during the time of affliction, has been severely impaired by the very means taken to save the city from the calamity which is now hanging over it. Public opinion considers that the city authorities are to blame for allowing the disease to gain such headway, and it is certainly justified. A law should exist which would oblige all children to be vaccinated shortly after their births were registered, and a proper hospital should be at all times ready to receive persons afflicted with the disease. When the person who first brought the disease here arrived from Chicago, he had nowhere to go, but was driven about the streets on a cold stormy night and was refused entrance to the hospitals to which he applied, until his physician, not knowing the nature of the disease, gave him an order for admittance to an hospital where he was put with other patients. It is needless to say, had a proper place been in readiness to receive this patient, such dire results would never have come from one case of small-pox. This should be a warning to all civic authorities who are solicitous about the welfare of their people.

J. M.

ANSWER TO TIT-TAT.

MR. EDITOR,—“Tit-Tat,” whether he is Assogais or some other M. D., has referred to my communication in the *Morning Herald* of the 2nd inst. in a style that would impress one that he is grandfather or progenitor of the whole profession. My patronizing friend surely cannot be one of those who would or could not comply with the requirements of the Provincial Board, and in consequence thereof was not admitted to its privileges. If such the green-eyed monster is fully aroused, and to appease it, he fires his random shots all around, which fall as harmlessly as rain upon a duck's back. Now, “Tit-Tat,” please don't exercise your peculiar cleverness by saying I am a “quack,” because I have used the word duck.

“Tit-Tat” acknowledges that one of the Halifax Medical College graduates has been a success, and it may number its successful graduates by scores for aught he knows, and yet he or “Assogais” unblushingly asserts in his eccentric style that they are “cheap doctors and quacks.” Chestnuts not only grow in Chester, but in other places as well. In my communication I did not intimate that there were no other physicians in Halifax who were capable to attend to the Hospital, and I do not think there is any other than “Tit-Tat” who will assume I did. The names of some of those in attendance at the Hospital is a guarantee that they will conscientiously discharge their duties there, as far as in them lies. Of others, the public will want proof of their capacity before confiding in them. In reference to my statement as to the facilities offered to medical students in the Provincial and City Hospital to familiarize them with disease, “Tit-Tat” says, “How is it when there are no diseases to treat?” Has “Great Caesar's Ghost” which he called to his aid paralyzed his optic nerves and beclouded his mental vision? Are there no occupants in those one hundred beds at the present time? or have all been cured and sent home to proclaim the great skill of that great cure-all, the Board of Charities? or has the unqualified and unparalleled act of the Board in connection with the Hospital consigned them to the place where diseases cease from troubling, and their persecuted bodies are at rest? If there are no diseases to treat in the Hospital, why, allow me to ask, the appointment of the new Hospital Medical Staff? The public will have every confidence in any of them in treating empty beds, and in performing surgical operations on the bedsteads legs.

“Tit-Tat” also says “the Halifax Medical School has been before the public a long time, and has now tumbled to pieces. Therefore it must have been a bad thing.” Will not my respected instructor halt for a time in his war dance, and cease brandishing the gory scalp of the Medical College long enough to calm his excited imagination, and let his better reason predominate? If he will, I know he must admit that the “bad thing” was not the Medical College, but the act of the men that caused it to tumble. Proof is yet to come that the downfall of the Medical College is regarded as a “boon” by the profession and the public.

"I can assure 'Tit-Tat' and 'Assogais,' whether they be one or twain, that I have no desire to treat the matter lightly. There is too much at stake in connection with the Hospital to make merry over the disastrous consequences of the ungracious act committed by the Charities Board. My would-be tutor 'Tit-Tat' or 'Assogais' may gratify their unpretentious ambition by persisting in exercising their peculiar idiosyncrasies in their exulting way; but I can assure those worthies that an army of them will fail to convince the public that the Board of Charities did right to hide or cover up one of the most contemptible acts ever committed by men entrusted with the welfare of a Hospital. For future reference, 'Tit-Tat' may peruse the printed letters of the large number of Reverend gentlemen who have voiced the sentiments of the public in connection with the Hospital difficulty.

In the allusions to THE CRITIC in my communication to the Herald, I may have been unfair, Mr. Editor. I should have said 'Assogais.' His cuticle is thick; I rather think he can stand it.

Chester.

M. D.

MEDICAL NOTES.

A recent notice of a meeting of the Halifax Medical Society in one of the dailies, states that, "No other business of interest to the public was transacted, except the election of the following officers." Would some medical gentlemen kindly inform me of what interest that can possibly be to the public?

I would like to know the duties of the "Council" of the Halifax Medical Society. It has an imposing name, "Council?" What does it mean? There have been a good many medical bubbles pricked during the past few months. This is to the advantage of the profession and the public.

It is a pity to see doctors with naturally good hearts and honorable impulses, flying at each other's throats like wolves. We need a broader education and higher views, before we can hope to lessen the number of ligots in the profession.

Pretty nearly all the physicians in the city and some outside have aired their opinions in the public press. Well, we want plenty of air to be healthy. Give us more, if necessary.

"Halifax Medical Society," that is a good name. Cannot you do something besides meeting and moving an adjournment? I understand it is a resurrection of an old society. Had you anything to resurrect? If so, cannot you show us something more than a ghost?

I would, for the honor and dignity of the profession, like to see a medical society that would use its power in proving the best way to cure diphtheria, small-pox, measles, etc., instead of trying to injure one another personally.

Make the first law to discuss nothing but disease, and let matters of etiquette entirely alone.

A physician should have more pride, as he certainly will receive more honor, in reading a clever essay, or showing a better way to operate upon or curing human beings, than by being elected to office, which is a trifle to a real man.

COMMERCIAL.

The past week has been the quietest we have known for months. There has been absolutely nothing of any importance doing. The two weeks previous were particularly busy, and we suppose it could hardly be expected to keep up, but the present stagnation has been a decided disappointment to our business men. The coming week may pull up well, and the next two months being supposed to be the best in the year, we think there is every cause for hope in the future.

SUGARS are still keeping high and prices are well maintained, although there are holders of old stock who can afford to undersell even the refineries, and of course there is no competing with such people, the only way being to wait till their stocks run out. There were slight signs of a weakening a few days ago, but this has disappeared, and the market at present is quite firm. A good many Sugars lately have turned out heavy, giving rise to many complaints.

FLOUR appears to be steadily advancing, but whether the increased value will hold or not is a doubtful question. Holders are very firm with their prices, and shorts have to pay steep rates for standard grades.

MOLASSES.—The market has been rather more lively than usual, and the demand has been very good for low and medium grades. The higher grades are slower at the moment, but may go off better later on.

TEA.—There is considerable coming in, and the demand still continues quite up to the imports. The new crop is giving very good satisfaction, and so far as we can ascertain, there is very little old stock on hand.

BUTTER is in good request, and as the Canadian is coming in quite freely, prices are, if anything, a shade easier. There is considerable Cape Breton and other common kinds on hand, but very little demand for them, the trade now wanting mostly the best grades.

CHEESE.—The English market has kept advancing, and the New York and Montreal prices have been trying to keep pace with them, but holders find it hard work. Here, until lately, cheese was at about same figures as in Montreal, but the last few days better prices have been obtained, and this article is paying better to importers than it was a week ago. Local factories which have been holding back their makes, have concluded to meet the market, and are consigning in considerable quantities.

APPLES are coming in in large lots, and although prices are low, there has not been any overstock as yet.

POTATOES are a complete glut, and holders find great difficulty in working them off.

Eggs are getting scarce, and prices are up two or three cents.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGAR.	
Cut Leaf	8 to 8 1/2
Granulated	7 to 7 1/2
Citic A	6 1/2 to 6 3/4
Extra C	6 1/4 to 6 1/2
Yellow C	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
Yellows	5 1/4 to 5 1/2

TEA.	
Congou, Common	15 to 16
" Fair	18 to 21
" Good	23 to 27
" Choice	29 to 31
" Extra Choice	33 to 34
Onlong—Choice	35 to 38

MOLASSES.	
Cienfuegos	27 to 29
Trinidad	28 to 30
Porto Rico	30 to 31
Barbadoes	30 to 31
Demerara	30 to 35
Diamond N.	43

SOAPS.	
Ivory bar, 1 lb, 2 lb and 3 lb.	6 1/2
Erasive	6
Dominion	6
Surprise	5 1/2
Tiger	5 1/2
Extra Pale, 1 or 5 lb	5
Yellow Rose	5
"Linen Towel" for 30 bars, and 30 towels	6 00

CANDLES, 64 and 88	11 1/2
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread	2.60 to 2.90
Boston and Thin Family	6 1/2 to 7 1/4
Soda	6 to 7
do in 1 lb boxes, 50 to case	8 to 15
Fancy	8 to 15

CONFECTIONERY.	
Assorted in 30 lb Pails	12
Royal Mixture	11 to 20
Louenges	12 to 15
1 cent goods, 144 in a box	13 to 16
Toys per hundred	65 to 75
Brooms	1.00 to 3.25
Starch, Blue and White	7
" Lilly White	9
Prepared Corn	9

BUTTER.	
Canadian, new	16 to 18
N S	15 to 18
CHIEESE	7 to 10
Eggs	18 to 20
Tobacco—Black	30 to 48
" Bright	42 to 58
Blacking, per gross	3.00 to 4.00
Blacklead, "	2.00 to 10.00
Pearl Blue	2.50 to 3.00

MACKEREL.	
Extra	none
No. 1	none
No. 2 large	6.00
No. 2	3.75
No. 3 large	3.75 to 3.90
No. 3	2.75 to 2.90
Small	1.00

HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore, July	2.75 to 3.00
" August and Sept.	2.25 to 2.50
No. 1 Round Shore	1.75 to 2.00
No. 1, Labrador	3.00
ALSAVINS	2.50 to 2.62 1/2

COMPISH.	
Hard Shore to equal	2.25 to 2.60
Bank	2.00 to 2.12
Bay	none
SALMON, No. 1	9.62
No. 2	7.50 to 8.00
No. 3	6.50 to 7.00
For city inspection. Shore inspection will not bring so much.	1.75 to 2.00

HADDOCK	1.75 to 2.00
HARK	1.75
CISK	none
POLLOCK	none
FISH OILS.	
Cod A35 to .36
Dog A25 to .29
Pale Seal	none
HARE SOUNDINGS	45 to 50c per lb.

CRAB APPLES, per bush	1.00 to 1.25
ORANGES, per bbl	6.50 to 7.50
PINE APPLES	none
LEMONS, per box	6.00 to 6.50
COCONUTS, per 100	4.50 to 5.50
ONIONS (barrels) per lb25c to .29c
GRAPES, Almeria, kegs	6.00 to 7.00
FOXBERRIES, per bbl	3.50 to 3.75

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

APPLES, Gravensteins per bbl	2.50 to 3.00
" No. 1	1.75 to 2.50
" No. 2	1.25 to 1.50
CRAB APPLES, per bush	1.00 to 1.25
ORANGES, per bbl	6.50 to 7.50
PINE APPLES	none
LEMONS, per box	6.00 to 6.50
COCONUTS, per 100	4.50 to 5.50
ONIONS (barrels) per lb25c to .29c
GRAPES, Almeria, kegs	6.00 to 7.00
FOXBERRIES, per bbl	3.50 to 3.75

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

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

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

Flour.		
Graham	5.25 to 5.50	
Patent high grades	5.35 to 6.00	
" mediums	4.95 to 5.20	
Superior Extra	4.60 to 4.85	
Lower grades	3.75 to 4.40	
Oatmeal	4.60 to 5.00	
Corn Meal—Halfax ground	3.10 to 3.25	
" —imported	3.05 to 3.10	
Bran per ton—Wheat	20.00 to 22.00	
" —Corn	18.00 to 20.00	
Shorts	22.00 to 24.00	
Middlings	25.00 to 28.00	
Cracked Corn	31.50 to 33.00	
" Oats	30.00	
" Barley	31.00	
Pea Meal per bbl	3.75	
Feed Flour	3.25 to 3.50	
Oats per bushel of 31 lbs	43 to 48	
Barley " of 48 "	70 to 80	
Peas " of 60 "	1.10	
Corn " of 56 "	80 to 85	
Hay per ton	12.00 to 14.00	
Straw	8.00 to 9.00	

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

PROVISIONS.

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

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

No. 1 Wool Skins each	none
Season lot	none
Salted and dry	29 to 40
Short Felts	20
Wool—clean washed, per pound20
" unwashed15
Green Hides—Ox, inspected, No 1	7 1/2
" Cow	6 1/2
Salted Hides—Ox in Lots, No 1	7 1/2
" Cow	6 1/2
Calf Skin	8 to 10
" Deacons, each	30 to 35
Lambskins	25 to 40

The above quotations are furnished by W.M. F. FOSTER, dealer in Wool and Hides, 296 Barrington street.

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do	14.00 to 17.00
" No 2 do do	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m	8.00 to 14.00
Spruce, dimension good, per m	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do	6.50 to 7.00
Hemlock, merchantable	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine	3.00 to 3.65
" No. 2, do do	1.00 to 1.20
" spruce, No 1	1.10 to 1.35
Laths, per m	1.20
Hard wood, per cord	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood	2.25 to 2.55

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

BOULTRY.

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

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK.

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

Those quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

THE AMERICAN WIDOW.

(Continued.)

The allegiance which he had paid to his father he had transferred, in the natural course of events, to his elder brother; and although it was possible that under very urgent circumstances he might bring himself to act in opposition to the later, it was certain that he would never be able to do so without great unhappiness. Therefore it was that he was much exercised in mind as he walked homewards, and felt that he would willingly have sacrificed a year's income if, by so doing, he could have furnished Mrs. Van Steen with a pedigree. He went into the club library that night, and sought out a history of the State of New York, in which he for the first time made acquaintances with Hendrik Hudson, and with the fact that that territory had been originally colonized by the Dutch. This discovery gave him no little relief. If, as their name seemed to suggest, the Van Steens could trace back for a matter of two hundred and fifty years, that would at all events be something. But then he remembered that the respectability of Mrs. Van Steen's first husband was hardly the point required to be established; and this made him all the more anxious for the arrival of her wandering brother.

IV.

It so chanced that nearly a week elapsed before Colonel Randolph again encountered the lady who had so profoundly disturbed his peace. He was not provided with an excuse for calling upon her again, nor did he seek her in any of those places where there seemed to be a probability of her being found. This abstinence was due in part to a certain diffidence, but no doubt also in part to a final struggle between the colonel's heart and his reason, and to a desire to try the effect of absence upon an infatuation which, as he had perceived from the outset, must lead to troubles and complications from which a middle-aged gentleman would fain be free. But London—or at least that portion of it which Colonel Randolph and Mrs. Van Steen inhabited—is not a very large place, after all, and it was perhaps scarcely so surprising an instance of the force of destiny as the colonel imagined it to be that they should have happened to visit the same theatre on the same evening.

The colonel came in late—towards the end of the second act—and was at once seen by his American friend, who occupied a stall in the row immediately in front of his. She looked over her shoulder and nodded in a friendly way, but did not speak, as an interesting dialogue was going on on the stage. The colonel, highly delighted at so unexpected a stroke of fortune, paid no attention to the play, and gave himself up to admiring contemplation of the back of Mrs. Van Steen's little head. Soon, however, he became aware of another head in close proximity to hers—a close-cropped black head, which was presently turned round, as its owner bent forward to whisper a remark to his neighbour and which thus revealed a becoming aspect of Captain Gore's classical profile. This was bad; but what was a great deal worse was the conviction that slowly forced itself upon the colonel that these two persons were unaccompanied by any one in the shape of a chaperon. On the lady's left hand were two vacuous-looking youths, who evidently did not belong to her; on Gore's right hand was a frowsy old woman in a flaxen wig, who just as evidently did not belong to him. The colonel was thunderstruck. In his first moment of surprise and indignation his impulse was to jump up, leave the theatre, and there and then renounce all pretension to the hand of a lady whose notions of propriety were so loose as those of Mrs. Van Steen appeared to be; but upon second thoughts he inclined to take a more merciful view of her share in this heinous offence. Customs might prevail in the United States which did not obtain in this country; clearly there might be excuses for Mrs. Van Steen. But there could be none whatever for young Gore, who could not plead ignorance of the habits of English society, and who—so Colonel Randolph said to himself in his wrath—had deliberately chosen to place a lady in a false position. The colonel was furious. He sat brooding over it all till the indiscretion assumed gigantic proportions in his eyes, and he could hardly constrain himself to return Gore's familiar nod. There is every reason to believe that, if the practice of duelling had not, happily, been obsolete, that thoughtless young gentleman would have received a message before the morning. No such direct method of manifesting his displeasure being open to him, the colonel was fain to content himself with ignoring the friendly observations with which his rival was so good as to favor him from time to time, and with addressing his own remarks exclusively to the lady. Even to her he could not manage to be quite as polite and agreeable as he wished to be. Despite all his efforts at self-command he was unable to keep a certain stern and peremptory ring out of his voice; and Mrs. Van Steen would have been much less quick-sighted than she was if she had not noticed the additional stiffness of his backbone and the deepening of the two perpendicular lines which time had traced between his eyebrows.

That she did detect these signs of something being amiss was evident. At first she adopted a kindly and conciliatory tone; but, when this proved of no avail, her manner grew colder. She raised her eyebrows once or twice, with a half-interrogative, half-offended air, and finally turned her back upon her elderly admirer, and divided her attention between Captain Gore and the stage. Long before the play was at an end the colonel had left the theatre, and was striding homewards, angry and wretched. He was vexed with himself for having shown temper; but not the less was he convinced that his indignation was righteous, and that it would be no more than his duty to warn Mrs. Van Steen against compromising herself in such a manner a second time. Doubtless there was a strong spice of jealousy at the bottom of this determination; but the colonel was so sure of being an honest man that he seldom troubled himself with a minute analysis of the cause of his action.

He had not long to wait for an opportunity of disturbing his mind. Before he left his club on the following morning a note, written in a firm,

flowing hand, was delivered to him, requesting him to call in Dover Street in the course of the afternoon. "I particularly wish to see you," wrote Mrs. Van Steen; "so, if you should be engaged to-day, I shall be much obliged if you will name some other time when it will be convenient to you that I should receive you."

The obvious resentment of the writer was not a little soothing to the colonel's wounded feelings. She must value his good opinion, he thought, or she would hardly have been so precipitate in demanding an interview. More than once, in the course of an unusually wakeful night, he had told himself that, perhaps, after all, it would be just as well for all parties concerned if she should prove to have taken a fancy to that young puppy Gore; but now he put all such unworthy thoughts away from him. He went to Dover Street prepared to forgive and forget; prepared to declare himself to some extent in the wrong; prepared even, should the occasion appear propitious, to make another and a more momentous declaration. When he was shown into the drawing-room, he advanced, holding out his hand, with a bright and tender smile.

But Mrs. Van Steen did not seem to notice either the smile or the hand. She was standing by the window, arranging some flowers in a vase, and looking charmingly young and pretty in a cotton dress of elaborate simplicity. She neither asked her visitor to be seated nor sat down herself, but proceeded, without preface, to the business in hand.

"Now, Colonel Randolph, we've got to have an explanation. Why were you so rude to me last night?"

"Surely I was not rude," said the colonel. "If I were, I can only assure you that my rudeness was unintentional, and apologize for it with all my heart."

"This is all very well; but when my friends scowl at me, and contradict me, and then go away without bidding me good-night, I generally conclude that they mean to be rude. I treat you as a friend, you see. Come, let us have it out! How have I sinned?"

"Mrs. Van Steen, you make me feel very much ashamed of myself," the colonel protested. "There has been no sin—at least, none for which you are responsible; and if there had been I confess that I should have had no right whatever to notice it. But, since you are so very kind as to call me a friend of yours, I will venture to answer you candidly, as one friend may answer another. It distressed me to see you at the theatre last night with no other escort than young Gore."

"Oh! that was it."

"It was all Gore's fault," the colonel cried eagerly. "Of course you could not be expected to know that that sort of thing is not thought proper in this country."

"I did not, indeed," answered Mrs. Van Steen. "I confess to my shame that I had no sort of notion that I was improper. Well, one lives and learns. I suppose it can't be in any way proper for me to be receiving you like this, for instance?"

"That," said the colonel, "is quite another thing. It isn't a parallel case at all."

"No? I should have thought it was more proper to be in a public theatre with a gentleman than in a private room with him; but, as you say, of course I can't be expected to know. I am afraid it would never be any use in the world for me to try and be like a well-bred English-woman; and perhaps you will excuse my saying that my ambition does not set very strongly that way. I don't like you people as well as I did at first."

The colonel said he was sorry to hear that.

"Upon closer acquaintance you don't improve. I think you are rather an ill-natured people, and I suspect you of being immoral into the bargain."

"I don't know why you should say that."

"Well, it looks like it. You seem to take it for granted that there must be some harm in a gentleman and lady being together; the only important point is that they should not be seen together. If they are in a theatre, everybody can stare at them; so it's wrong. If they are in a private room, nobody need know, so it's of no consequence. We don't look at things in that way in our country."

"I dare say yours is the better system," the colonel said. "I am not going to set myself up as the champion of British institutions. But where one is in Rome isn't it best to do as the Romans do? In France, you know, you would not be able to sit in the stalls of a theatre at all."

"Oh, I'm ready to conform to your customs. I told you the other day that we Americans were adaptive, and I'll endeavor to adapt myself. But I will say that your customs are inconvenient and irrational. What is a poor lone woman to do? It isn't my fault that I have no mother or aunt to travel around with me. Don't you allow any more freedom to married women than to girls over here?"

"If by married women you mean women with husbands, I suppose they may do anything that their husbands don't object to. They have a natural protector, you see."

"And my natural protector being wanting, you are inclined to undertake his functions. I'm greatly indebted to you, Colonel Randolph."

"Indeed, I am not so presumptuous as you make me out," the colonel protested, coloring a little. "I don't know that I should have ventured to say all this if you had not asked me; and, in any case, I assure you that nothing has been further from my intentions than importunance."

"Do you think I should have asked you to come here to-day if I had not felt sure of that?" she returned, laughing, and offering him her hand at last. "Sit down, and let us be friends again. I think you are very kind to take any interest in me at all, and I shall be much obliged if you will let me know when I outrage propriety again. In the meantime, you will be glad to hear that a natural protector has appeared upon the scene to take care of me. My brother arrived unexpectedly from Paris this morning."

The colonel was much gratified by this intelligence. Now he would find out Mrs. Van Steen's maiden name and have an opportunity of judging of the stock from which she came.

"I hope I shall make your brother's acquaintance before long," he said politely.

"Aaron will be very pleased," answered Mrs. Van Steen.

"Is Aaron your brother's name?" asked the colonel, with a look of such irrepressible dismay that Mrs. Van Steen laughed outright.

"Yes; his name is Aaron; I hope that is not improper. Scriptural names are not uncommon with us, as perhaps you are aware."

The colonel murmured that he had understood as much; but he was depressed and absent during the remainder of the interview. His imagination could not rise to the conception of a gentleman named Aaron. He took his departure before very long, leaving a card for the absent brother, who, it appeared, had gone out to inspect Westminster Abbey and the House of Parliament.

On the following afternoon Colonel Randolph, hurrying in rather late to dress for dinner, found lying upon his table a card which, on being held up to the light, exhibited the name of Aaron P. Muggerridge. When the colonel read this appalling inscription he literally staggered back as if he had received a blow, and subsided into the nearest arm-chair, where he remained motionless for some minutes, holding the dreadful card at arm's-length before him. It was, indeed, a dreadful card! Dreadful not only on account of the name which it bore, but also by reason of its size and glaziness, and of the flourishes which surrounded its Italian characters. Mr. Muggerridge no doubt had had dealings with a Parisian stationer, as an American residing in the capital of the gay world might very naturally do; but the colonel knew little more of Parisians and their usages than he did of New Yorkers, and it seemed to him impossible that any human being of even moderate refinement or sense of decency could make use of such a preposterous bit of pasteboard. He cast it away from him, at length, with a tragic groan. "My brother-in-law, Mr. Aaron P. Muggerridge!" Oh, horrible, horrible thought!

The lady who sat next to Colonel Randolph at dinner that night set her neighbour down as an incipient lunatic. He met her attempts at conversation with totally irrelevant rejoinders; he lapsed into long intervals of gloomy silence; and the only spontaneous observation that he volunteered was towards the end of the evening, when he turned upon her suddenly and asked, with great earnestness, "If your name were Muggerridge, what should you do?"

"I should change it as soon as possible," she answered promptly.

"Ah, yes; but you are a woman; you could marry and get rid of it in that way. For a man it is not so easy. He must bear it, I suppose."

"But you don't bear the name of Muggerridge!" said the lady, in some surprise.

"Oh, no," answered the colonel, in a low, sad voice; "but I know a man who does."

Our poor hero, like many other excellent men, had his little weaknesses. He did not share Juliet's opinion as to the unimportance of names, and was by no means sure that what we call a rose would smell as sweet if known as an onion. Mr. Aaron P. Muggerridge might be a polished, cultured, and fascinating member of society; but not the less, according to the colonel's lights, did he start heavily handicapped in the race of life. One thing was certain; the matter must be looked into, and the unlucky individual inspected without loss of time. At the earliest opportunity, therefore, Colonel Randolph betook himself to Dover Street, making his visit in the forenoon, so as to be the more sure of finding the object of his search at home. "I will know the worst," he said to himself with decision.

Alas! "the worst" did not seem too strong a term to apply to Mrs. Van Steen's brother. He was a tall, rather stout man of about thirty; he wore a heavy mustache with waxed tips, and an imperial, also waxed; his trousers were of French cut, and brilliant in pattern; his shoes had very square toes; beneath his chin was an enormous blue bow, the ends of which floated over his coat; a diamond ring adorned his little finger; and, that nothing might be wanting to complete the atrocity of his appearance, he had struck a *pince nez* upon the bridge of his nose, and was contemplating his sister's English friend through it with a mixture of languid curiosity and affability.

"A positive caricature, by George!" was the colonel's inward comment upon the stranger, who was now being introduced to him by Mrs. Van Steen, and who shook hands with him, saying, in drawling and rather patronizing accents, "How do you do, Colonel Randolph? I am glad to make your acquaintance, sir."

"I hope," said the colonel, with a desperate effort to conceal his feelings, "that you mean to make some stay in London."

"Well," answered Mr. Muggerridge, "it's uncertain. I shall have to be guided by circumstances. I have come here to attend to a matter of business."

He spoke in a singsong, nasal voice, ending each of his sentences on a high note. To think that a brother and sister could differ so sally!

"I suppose that, like all Americans, you are engaged in business of some kind," the colonel observed.

Mr. Muggerridge nodded. "We don't have so many idle men in our country as you have here," he was obliging enough to explain.

"And do you often manage to get away for a holiday?" asked the colonel. He was thinking to himself, "I hope to the Lord you don't! If the Atlantic were between us I might perhaps contrive to forget your existence sometimes."

"Aaron has a partner," put in Mrs. Van Steen, in her soft, quiet voice. "When one of them is in America, the other can amuse himself in Europe."

(To be continued).



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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Christmas Number of *THE CRITIC* promises to be attractive to all classes of readers. In a future issue we will give the names of the contributors. The competition for the prize story, which closed on the 15th inst., brought out some of the best of our Provincial writers. The stories are now in the hands of the judges, and the *nom de plume* of the prize winner will shortly be announced.

The overcoatings which Clayton & Sons advertise this week will soon be in demand.

Dispensary Sunday has now become a fixed institution in Halifax, and as it affords many of our citizens a convenient way of contributing towards a noble charity, it will probably outlive many generations of Halifaxians. The Dispensary is doing a grand work in this city, relieving the suffering, sick and poor, without respect to creed. "To pity distress, is but human; to relieve it, is Godlike." Let the contributions on Sunday next be as full and free as charity itself. We may not all attend the sick, but we can each and all do something to relieve the sufferers.

As will be seen by advertisement, the Loudon House has just opened up its new stock of Fall Goods.

Since our last issue two elections for seats in the Dominion House of Commons have taken place. The first, in Antigonish, in which the Hon. J. S. D. Thompson, Minister of Justice, was elected by a majority of 231. The election in St. John resulted in an overwhelming victory for the government candidate, Mr. Chas. A. Everett, his majority being about 400.

The brush of the painter has given to the Presbyterian Church at Bedford a handsome appearance. The work was done by the Painters' Association.

Halifax society has been unusually gay this week, for in addition to the quiet at-homes and the attractive teas in which the ladies number the men ten to one, we have had during the week two successful balls, the first being given by the lady of a prominent citizen at the south end, and the second by the Countess Clanwilliam at Admiralty House. The dresses were exceedingly rich and elegant. Hard times come again no more.

On Wednesday morning last St. Luke's Cathedral was crowded by the friends and relatives of the Morrow and Esson families, each and all anxious to witness the nuptials of Mr. Geoffrey Morrow, son of the late Robert Morrow, and Miss Marion Esson, only daughter of George Esson, Jr. The Church was artistically decorated with flowers. The bride, who was becomingly dressed in white satin and lace, looked very pretty and was much admired. The wedding presents, which numbered upwards of one hundred and thirty, included many handsome, unique and useful articles, all of which will find an appropriate place in the home of the newly wedded couple. Mr. and Mrs. Morrow left by train for New York and Baltimore, and carry with them the best wishes of their large circle of friends in this city. May the young couple enjoy to the full the sweets of conjugal bliss.

A report of Rev. A. J. Townend's lecture on "Sam Slick" will appear next week.

Mr. H. B. Clarke deserves great credit for the enterprise he displays in providing amusement for the Halifax public. In conjunction with Mr. Gregory he has re-opened the Roller Rink on South Park Street, and on Wednesday evening a very exciting five mile race took place between K. A. Skinner, G. A. Snowden and L. Saunders. The contestants were very evenly matched and kept close together throughout the whole race. Saunders won by about half a foot.

The *St. John Sun* of the 19th inst. says: "The Halifax Critic still believes that the Short Line may be diverted to Quebec. It advocates co-operation with the Quebec city council, sets forth that the interests of Quebec and Halifax are identical, and that it is not yet too late to carry the point." The following extract from the same paper would indicate that the *St. John Sun* agrees with *THE CRITIC* in believing that the Pope Line would not be advantageous to Halifax:—

"No matter who is elected, it does not affect the existence or strength of the government. The administration is strong enough to get along very well without additional gains. It can do without St. John, but the question is whether St. John can do as well with the Government. At present the vital issue for the citizens of St. John is, shall the government be strengthened in its efforts to give us the Short Line, or shall encouragement be given to the rival roads which are striving with might and main to leave St. John out in the cold? Whatever best serves the interests of our fair city, we should lay hold on, and thrust aside whatever stands in the way of the great result we all so much desire. This is not a question of party politics; it is a question of self-interest, civic interest, provincial interest. No previous election here ever brought us so directly face to face with an issue so full of importance to us all, and our votes to-morrow will go far to make or mar our future. A vote for Everett is a vote for St. John. A vote for McLeod is a vote for Halifax or Quebec!"

The "Alert" has returned from her voyage to the Hudson's Bay posts. Her experience in the ice-floes does not augur well for the proposed Hudson's Bay outlet for the Canadian North-West.

The Rev. Isaac Brock, the new president of King's College, is a relative of the brave General Sir Isaac Brock, who on Queenston heights died in the arms of victory during the last war between England and America. Brockville in Upper Canada takes its name from General Brock.

Our sportsmen are grieving over the scarcity of partridges; they declare that the birds were not hatched until late, and that the wholesale destruction of the coveys in September was unparalleled. Those interested in our game laws should not be content with a cast-iron rule made applicable to late and early seasons alike. In England, the time at which partridges may be shot varies according to the season.

The following are the mortuary statistics of Canada for the month of September:—Montreal, 1,220 deaths; Toronto, 187; Quebec, 193; Halifax, 67; Hamilton, 58; Winnipeg, 37; Ottawa, 52; St. John, 59; Kingston, 33; St. Thomas, 13; Charlottetown, 15; Guelph, 15; Belleville, 21; Chatham, 10; Sherbrooke, 16; Peterborough, 15; Sorel, 24; Fredericton, 8; St. Hyacinthe, 22, and Galt, 8. The total number of deaths in these cities for the month was 2,073, so that those in Montreal aggregated more than half by nearly 200. There were 829 deaths from small-pox in Montreal, one in Quebec, one in Ottawa, and three in Sorel.

Says the *Toronto Educational Weekly*:—"In Nova Scotia the school year begins on the first of November, and is divided into two terms of six months each, the second term commencing upon the first of May. Teachers are engaged by the term, and consequently all changes of teachers (which are extremely frequent) are made while the schools are in session. A more awkward and absurd custom for hindering the progress of education cannot be conceived. The Halifax Critic has instituted a crusade against the absurdity, in which we wish it every success. We have grievances enough in our Ontario system, but surely none so unnecessary and easily remediable as this."

The *New York Weekly Witness* says:—"Canada is very active in seeking immigration from Europe. Her last move in that direction is a proposal to form at Quebec a landing-place so attractive that persons arriving there may be agreeably impressed the moment they step on shore. For this purpose the great Louise embankment—one of the most extensive stone wharves and breakwaters in the world—is to be utilized. It will be turfed, ornamented by trees and garden plots, and have erected upon it ornamented receiving-houses, finished in native woods. These buildings will outdo Castle Garden with little effort."

Capt. Mathews of barque Ella, at Portland recently, communicates the following to the U. S. Hydrographic Office: "In regard to my experience in using oil for the prevention of the breaking of seas over the ship, I will say that several times while lying-to in a gale off Cape Horn I have used it with perfect success. By filling a gunny-cloth bag with oakum, saturated with linseed oil, and placing it over the lee bow so that it was dipped in the sea by the motion of the vessel, I found that, as we drifted to leeward, the oil covered the surface of the water on the weather bow and prevented the seas from combing and breaking. Have seen the same effect produced by oil slowly dripping from the lee scuppers, and have also tried kerosene and found that it answered the purpose as well. I firmly believe that oils brought into common use for this purpose would prove a substantial benefit to those who traverse through waters."

The honor of being the largest primary wheat-market in the world is now claimed by Minneapolis. By figures for the year ending September 1, she claims to have beaten Chicago by 11,000,000 bushels.

A GREAT EXPLORATION FEAT.—Lieut. Henry T. Allen, of the Second Cavalry, has arrived safely at San Francisco after his Alaska explorations, having completed the journey through the regions of the far north which, in the opinion of Gen. Miles, excels all explorations on the American continent since Lewis and Clarke, and the world's record since Livingstone. Lieut. Allen left Sitka last February, and journeyed to the mouth of the Copper River which he followed until he reached the great Alaskan range of mountains. These he crossed on snow-shoes to the head of the Tannah River, in itself a marvellous accomplishment. For seven hundred or eight hundred miles he followed the Tannah, until it emptied into the Takon, the great river of the north, to its mouth, a distance of four hundred or five hundred more. Upon the completion of his great journey Lieut. Allen repaired to Fort Michel or Behrings and returned on the steamer "Corwin." The explorations of the Tannah and Takon rivers has been the ambition of explorers long before Alaska came into possession of the United States, but the Russians failed each time it was attempted. Since then several explorations by American officers have ended in failure until among army officers on the Pacific Coast the feat came to be considered well nigh impossible. Lieut. Allen's companions were a sergeant and an officer of the signal corps, with Indians whom he persuaded to join him.

Too much of a good thing is what the Connecticut farmers are experiencing in Connecticut with their apple crop, which is so superabundant that "there must be a great waste all over the State, even if cider presses are kept running night and day."

The report of the massacre of seven thousand Christians in Annam has been confirmed.

It is considered probable that the ex-Empress Eugenie will leave the bulk of her fortune to the Princess Beatrice.

CALCUTTA, October 14.—King Thobaw of Burmah has answered the communication sent by the Chief Commissioner for British Burmah in accordance with instructions from the Indian Government with reference to the dispute between the Burmese Government and the Bombay and Burmah Trading Association. The King replied in an arrogant and insulting manner, and refused to discuss the claim of the trading company with the Indian Government. The Chief Commissioner has asked for 8,000 reinforcements before sending an ultimatum to Mandalay.

AGRICULTURE.

PLANTING BULBS FOR SPRING FLOWERING.—October is the best month for planting in open ground, hyacinths, tulips, crocuses, snowdrops and other hardy flowering bulbs, as they have then time to strike root before Winter sets in. The beds should be prepared some time before planting well enriched with old decomposed manure. If the soil is heavy, a portion of sand should be added to it, and dug over two or three times before planting to incorporate all altogether. Hyacinths and tulips should be planted four inches deep and about nine inches apart in the row, rows a foot apart.

Crocuses and snowdrops can be planted much closer, and about two inches deep.

Hyacinths, planted in small beds in the lawn, have a beautiful appearance in Spring. To appear to best advantage, each bed should be composed of only one variety, and the single varieties are finer for this purpose than the double. Where a bed is composed of mixed varieties they will be of different heights. Some will bloom early while others will be late coming in bloom, after the early are past, and present a confused appearance, while a bed of blue or purple, white, red, etc., make a fine show if the shorter growing varieties are selected. Second class bulbs are best for out-door planting, not being so liable to rot in the ground as the large bulbs usually grown in glasses.

If inconvenient to lift them every year (which is the best way), they could be allowed to remain two years, but no longer, without lifting. As soon as the leaves are withered the stalks could be cut closely to the earth, and verbenas, Drummond Phlox, or other bedding plants could be planted between the rows. These might be planted before the foliage is cut, or before the bulbs are lifted, if early flowering is required.

Tulips also make a fine show, more especially if the finer ones, known as florists' flowers, are planted. Early tulips, such as the Duc Van Thol, are very suitable for lawn beds, but we cannot recommend either double or parrot tulips for this purpose. The finer varieties must be lifted every year to keep them in perfection. Crocuses and snowdrops should remain several years without lifting.

If a small canvas awning is placed over the hyacinth and tulip beds when in flower, it will keep them in fine bloom for a much longer time than if exposed to the sun and rain. The bulbs, however, will be weaker, the longer the bloom continues. The flowering stalks of the hyacinths, and the seed-pots of the tulips, should be cut or broken off as soon as flowering is past. If allowed to go to seed, the bulbs will be very much weakened, and will make a poor blow the following year.

When the bulbs are lifted they should be spread out on the ground, where they will be partially shaded, till fully dry, when the foliage, and the stems and pods should be taken off, and the bulbs put apart in paper bags or boxes, kept perfectly dry.

Ducks.—The best and largest breeds, are the Rouen, Aylesbury, Pekin, and Cayuga. The first is the largest, but all are very large, weighing from twelve to sixteen and eighteen pounds a pair when fully grown. The Rouen resembles the wild Mallard in appearance, and is a very beautiful, majestic bird. The Aylesbury is pure white, with pink bill and orange colored legs. The Pekin is also pure white, but has yellow bill and legs; it has a very upright carriage, differing in that respect from all the others. The Cayuga is a brilliant black; it is very hardy and domestic, a great layer, in fact all these breeds are great layers of large-sized eggs.

GESE—The best breeds of geese are the Toulouse and Emden. The former is grey, and the latter white, and not just so large as the Toulouse, but its feathers being white, commands a higher price in market. Prize birds of either breeds have weighed 45 to 46 lbs. a pair.

Both ducks' and geese eggs can be hatched out in incubators as easily as hen's eggs, and with care, can be as easily raised, but their eggs must be set in separate machines, as they take from 28 to 31 days to hatch.

We are not aware if it would pay to ship them to Europe, but wherever sold they should be fattened before sale.

For further information in rearing poultry of all kinds, we can recommend two low-priced books by G. M. Johnson, Binghampton, N. Y.: One "Poultry for Pleasure and Profit," at 25 cents; the other, "The Practical Poultry-Keeper," at 50 and 75 cents, the latter in cloth.

WINTER DAIRYING.—It is most profitable to be doing business when most other people are idle. This applies especially to dairying. So few dairymen can make first-class butter, and so few can or will take the pains to pack it perfectly, that the demand for fine butter during the Winter is greater than can be supplied. The Winter dairyman is now about beginning business. His cows have been resting during the hot weather in the shade of a wood lot while he has been busy with his crops, and now that he has all these secured, his late fodder and roots prepared, and his Fall pastures in the finest order, he is ready to begin butter-making with every advantage in his favor. The Summer dairyman has been worrying through the heat, consuming ice at great cost, and has succeeded only in getting a second quality of butter, which will sell twenty five to fifty per cent. less than that fresh made in Winter. The necessities for winter dairying are few and are easily provided. They are: fresh cows coming about September, plenty of good hay and fodder, with roots and supplementary food, which is cheaper now than at any other time because it is in season and is abundant; an airy dairy-house, warmed to an even temperature by a stove, avoids every difficulty, and the dairyman is in full control of everything needed for the best management of his business, instead of fighting flies, torrid heats, dry weather, and every other difficulty, as in Summer.—*American Agriculturist.*

CUSTOM TAILORING!

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

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

We are making a Special Heavy Diagonal Twill OVERCOAT to order, \$12.00. Suitings from the best English, Irish, and Scotch Manufacturers.

ROD IRISH FRIEZE, Nap and Tweed ULSSTERINGS. TROUSERINGS. Largest assortment shown in the city, from the best English, Scotch and German Makers.

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

CLAYTON & SONS, TAILORS & CLOTHIERS.

WITHOUT A DOUBT! NEW ACADIAN HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST JOB PRINTING

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

Who has had an experience of over 39 years at the business, commencing with the first Job Printing Office, of any note, in the city. He hopes by close attention to business, good Work, and Low Prices, to meet with a share of public support.

WATERPROOF COATS, UMBRELLAS,

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

Silk, Alpaca & Cloth Umbrellas, 8, 12, 14 and 16 lbs.,

FREEMAN ELLIOT'S, Opposite Halifax Club.

LONDON HOUSE.

1885-NEW FALL GOODS-1885

Stock Now Complete in every Department.

Fancy Dress Goods in Newest Materials and Shades
Black and Co.'d Cashmeres and Merinos, Mantle and Ulster Cloths, Seletts, Astracans, Blk and Col'd Silks, Velvets, Velveteens & Plushes
Dolmans, Ulsters, Mantles and Shawls
Braided Jerseys and Jersey Jackets
Fur Capes, Mantles and Trimmings
Gossamer Waterproofs
Corsets, Hosiery and Gloves
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 & Doekins, Pilots, Beavers, Naps, &c.
Tailors' Trimmings in Great Variety
Mens', Youths' and Boys' Ready-Made Clothing
Canadian and Scotch Lamb's Wool Underclothing
Knitted Socks, Cardigan Jackets, Shirts, Brasces.
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.

HALIFAX, N. S., 10th Oct., 1885.
To John H. Barnstead.

DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned Ratepayers and Electors of Ward One, in the City of Halifax, being aware you possess in a high degree all the qualifications necessary for the efficient discharge of the duties of a member of the City Council, beg that you will permit yourself to be nominated as candidate for the vacancy in the representation in said City Council for Ward One. Should you see fit to comply with our request, we shall use our best endeavors to secure your election.
Signed by over 100 Electors of Ward One.

HALIFAX, 16th Oct., 1885.
GENTLEMEN,—The influential nature of the requisition with which I have been presented induces me to accept the nomination to the vacant Aldermanic seat, and if elected to that position, I will endeavor to advance the interests of the Ward of which I am a resident, and to assist in the economical and efficient administration of civil affairs generally. I am, Gentlemen, Your obt. servt., JOHN H. BARNSTEAD.

NEW ACADIAN HOTEL.

GRANVILLE ST., HALIFAX, N. S.,

W. E. POPPLETON, Proprietor.

Rate per Day, \$1.50.

PERMANENT BOARDERS ACCOMMODATED.

First-Class Sample Room in connection

N. B.—ELECTRIC BELLS on every Floor.

James Dempster & Co., MANUFACTURERS OF

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

SOUTH HOLLIS STREET

Near Gas Works, HALIFAX, N. S.

Tea! Tea! Tea!

GRAND OPENING!

The Hong Kong Tea Co'y

Will open a BRANCH STORE at 139—Argyle Street—139 HALIFAX, N. S.

On Saturday, 1st November, 1885, with the largest and choicest selection of NEW SEASON TEAS, ever offered in Canada.

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

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

SUGARS of all grades Retailled at Refiners' Prices. All GOODS warranted to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded.

HONG KONG TEA COMPANY, 139 Argyle Street.



MAIL CONTRACT.

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

SHERBROOKE and WEST RIVER SHEET HARBOR,

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

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

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

CHARLES J. MACDONALD, Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Halifax, 9th Oct., 1885.

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

[FOR THE CRITIC.]
DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

1. Prone to imitate.
2. Process of silver plating.
3. A daily journal.
4. To invest with office.
5. Belonging to the Celestial Empire.
6. A favorite spot in the summer season.
7. Easily read.

Initials and finals spell two words which, taken together, form the name of a Halifax institution now defunct.

J. B. C.

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

No Correct Answers to Diagonal Puzzle, published last week, were received up to Tuesday, P. M.

BICYCLE
MINARDS
PICKANE
NEW YEAR
MUSICAL
HEAVILY
PANCAKE

TIT-BITS.

THINGS WORTH REMEMBERING.—That pulverized camphor and lard, stirred to a salve, is excellent for croup or colds, applied to the throat, chest or nose. After which, cover with soft flannels.

That a bag of hot sand relieves neuralgia.

That warm borax water will remove dandruff.

That salt should be eaten with nuts to aid digestion.

That milk which stands too long makes bitter butter.

That a hot, strong lemonade taken at bed time will break up a bad cold.

That it rests you, in sewing, to change your position frequently.

That rusty irons should be rubbed over with beeswax and lard.

That a little soda water will relieve sick headache caused by indigestion.

That a cup of strong coffee will remove the odor of onions from the breath.

That tough meat is made tender by lying a few minutes in vinegar water.

That well ventilated bed rooms will prevent morning headaches and lassitude.

That a cup of hot water drunk before meals will relieve nausea and dyspepsia.

That a fever patient can be made cool and comfortable by frequent sponging off with sodawater.

That a mixture of rain water, cologne and glycerine should be kept by those who are troubled with roughness of the skin. Apply to the face or hands after washing.

That nervous headache, when the pain is frontal and the blood vessels are full and throbbing, may be relieved by putting cold cloths on the head and hot water on the feet.

That milk-pans should be immersed some minutes in boiling water, as it has been demonstrated that, when not so treated, they breed a host of fungus germs which poison the milk.

That warm mustard water should be given one who has accidentally swallowed poison. This will cause vomiting, after which a cup of strong coffee should be given to counteract the remaining effects.

Stewed fruits are excellent for breakfast, not only for children, but for grown up men and women; and yet how few families ever think of placing them upon their tables. Normandy pippins, prunes, apples, pears—all are available for the purpose, and are all very cheap, and prepared with very little trouble.

"Ah, Fogg," began Fenderson, "what did they say of my address last evening?"

Fogg—"It was the general remark that you were a very happy speaker."

"Fenderson (delighted)—"Did they?"

"Yes, but if I am any judge, you didn't have many happy listeners."

OVERSHOES FOR SOMEBODY—A through train on the Rock Island stopped a few moments at Englewood station the other day. A passenger got off to walk around a little. As the train began to move again the passenger jumped aboard, but just then he discovered that he had but one overshoe. Thinking that he had dropped the other some place on the platform, and, as the train was going too fast for him to jump off and recover it, he pulled off the remaining shoe and threw it on the platform, exclaiming: "There, that makes a good pair of overshoes for somebody." Entering the car he proceeded to his seat. There to his great astonishment, was his other overshoe. A look of intense disgust came upon his face, but he did not hesitate. Quickly picking up the lone article he hurried to the platform, threw the shoe as far as he could back toward the other one, and shouted: "By jiminy, there is a pair of overshoes for somebody."—Chicago Herald.

DRY DOCK.

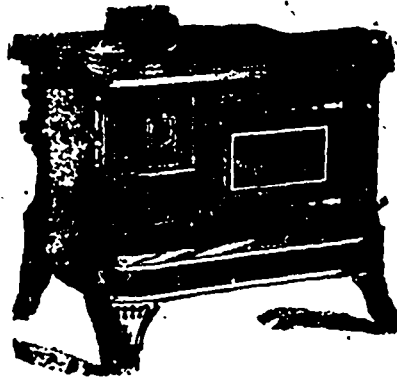
OFFERS OF SITES

In the City of Halifax for a Dry Dock will be received by the undersigned on or before the

1st NOVEMBER, A. D. 1885.

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

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



Ranges, Heating Stoves, &c.

Delmonico Range
Charter Oak Range
Welcome Range
Silver Moon (Hard Coal) Base Burner
Garland Hard Coal Base Burner
Our Queen, Hard Coal Base Burner
Clyde, Hard Coal Base Burner
Demark, Soft Coal Base Burner
Heating Stoves, for Churches, Shops, etc.
Register Grates
Slate Mantels

For sale by

J. E. WILSON

208 Hollis St., Halifax.

AGENT FOR WINDSOR FOUNDRY COMPANY.

WM. BANNISTER

IMPORTER AND RETAIL DEALER IN

WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
SPECTACLES
PLATED WARES.

Repairs Neatly and Carefully Executed.

144 Granville St. Halifax.

W. E. TAYLOR & CO.

GROCERS,

18 Buckingham St., Halifax.

TEAS a Specialty.

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

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

CORK HOUSE,

31 Grafton Street.

Dry Goods, Tea, Sugar, Soap, and General
Kitchen Requisites, at the Lowest Market Rates.
Call and examine. D. A. MACDONALD,
1. 10 of Fourche, C. B.

DUMARESQ & MOTT,

ARCHITECTS, &c.

Plans of Buildings Furnished

197 Barrington St., Halifax.

J. C. DUMARESQ.

H. H. MOTT.

ACADIA POWDER CO.,

(LIMITED)

—MANUFACTURE—

Blasting & Sporting Powders
Of the Best Quality.

—ALSO—

Red and Black Dynamite,
Quality unequalled.

Sold by all Dealers.

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

The Immortality of the Soul,

BY LEON AND HARRIET LEWIS,

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

Nova Scotia Steam Laundry,

No. 9 Blowers Street,

HALIFAX, N. S.

JOHN A. POND, --- Proprietor.

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

THE LONDON

RUBBER STAMP CO.

217 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

Manufacturer of Rubber Stamps for Banks, Railroads, and Offices.

Stamps Cleaned, Altered and Repaired.
Agents Wanted.



CONTRACT FOR SUPPLYING OF MAIL BAGS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, (For Printing and Supply Branch), and marked "Tender for Mail Bags," will be received at Ottawa until 12 o'clock, noon, on MONDAY, the 2ND NOVEMBER, 1885, for the supply of the Post Office Department of Canada with such Cotton Duck, Jute and Leather Mail Bags as may from time to time be required for the Postal Service of the Dominion.

Samples of the Bags to be furnished may be seen at the Post Offices at Halifax, N. S., St. John, N. B., Charlottetown, P. E. I., Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Man., Victoria, B. C., or at the Post Office Department at Ottawa.

The Bags supplied, both as regards material and manufacture, to be fully equal to the samples, and to be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be required at Ottawa.

The contract, if satisfactorily executed, shall continue in force for the term of four years, provided always the workmanship and material be satisfactory to the Postmaster General.

Each tender to state the price asked per bag in the form and manner prescribed by the form of tender, and to be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible parties, undertaking that in the event of the tender being accepted, the contract shall be duly executed by the party tendering for the price demanded. Undertaking also to become bound with the contractor in the sum of two thousand dollars for the due performance of the contract.

Printed forms of tender and guarantee may be obtained at the Post Offices above named, or at the Post Office Department, Ottawa.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

WILLIAM WHITE,

Secretary.

Post Office Department, CANADA,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1885.

THE House Painters' Association

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

GLAZING (either in old or new Sashes) attended to immediately.

Morro—Work executed with promptness and at **MOST REASONABLE RATES!**

Work performed has given perfect satisfaction. References furnished on application.

204 & 206 North Barrington St.

Two Doors South of Hurli's Lane.
RICHARD MAGERALL, Manager,
HENRY SWAINE, Assistant,
JAMES J. O'DONNELL, Managers.

H. V. McLEOD,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER

141 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX.

Repairing promptly and neatly executed

FRUIT STORE.

R. M. BROWNE,

52 SACKVILLE STREET,

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.

A VOICE FROM THE CLERGY FOR PUTTNER'S EMULSION.

Pugwash, N. S., Feb. 10, 1892.

DEAR SIRS,—I take this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation your justly-esteemed Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil has earned for itself throughout this extensive country. As a remedy of general utility in the household, it is inestimable, and in cases of over-taxation of mental or physical labor, to which the clergy are exposed in the ordinary performance of their parochial work, no one can have an idea of its efficacy before giving it a trial.

Suffering from extreme debility for a length of time, after trying a number of other remedies, I was induced, through persuasion of my clerical brethren, to try one bottle of your Emulsion. Its controlling power was so surprising that I continued its use as prescribed for a few weeks, and am now enabled to undertake and go through as long journeys with almost as little inconvenience as I experienced when I entered upon ministerial duty, thirty-five years ago. Being thus fully convinced that sufferers from exhaustion, brain weakness, or rheumatic attacks will gain speedy relief from the use of your Cod Liver Oil Compound, I feel it a duty to make known to such its remediable effect upon the system.

I am, dear Sir, yours resp'y.

R. F. BRINE.

Rector of the United Parishes of St. Andrews, Wallace, and St. George, Pugwash, N. S., Co. Cumberland.

BOSTON, HALIFAX.

—AND—

P. E. I. S. S. LINE

—FOR—

BOSTON,

is comprised of the following first-class Ocean Steamers:

CARROLL, 1,400 tons, and WORCESTER, 1,400 tons, having excellent Passenger accommodations, and leave Nickerson's Wharf alternately every SATURDAY during the season, at 12, noon, for Halifax.

RETURNING—Leave Halifax every Saturday, at 4 p.m. Arriving in Boston early Monday Morning, in season to connect with all Trains for the South and West.

FARES.

Stateroom.....\$7.00

Halifax..... 6.00

Canine to Boston and Return...10.00

No Second-class or Steerage Tickets sold by this Line. Excursions arranged and Tickets sold to all points in connection with World Travel Co. Staterooms can be secured in advance by mail, or by application to

W. H. RING,
Nickerson's Wharf, Boston, or
J. F. PHELAN & SON,
Halifax

EVERY WEEK

We are Opening New Goods for the Season, from the first makers in Europe and America.

BLACK CASHMERE and MERINOS. COSTUME CLOTHS, in all the New Shades. JERSEY, OTTOMAN, SEAL and ASTRACHAN CLOTHS, for Ladies' Jackets. NEW SHADES IN MELTONS for Ladies' Ulsters. A splendid Stock of Ladies' DOLMANS, ULSTERS and STOCKINGETTE JACKETS. The Largest and Cheapest Stock of CRETONNES and other COVERINGS in the city. TAPESTRY and LACE CURTAINS, &c., &c.

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.

194 UPPER WATER STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

MACDONALD & CO.

BRASS FOUNDERS,

STEAM & HOT WATER ENGINEERS,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

MINING MACHINERY

PROMPTLY PROVIDED.

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.

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442 East 89th Street, New York,

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EUGEN BARON RITTER,

MR. CHARLES KELLNER

For Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, for the

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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.

W. F. FOSTER,

DEALER IN

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

226 Barrington Street, HALIFAX, N. S.

Post Office Box 172.

H. F. WORRALL,

Shipping & Commission Merchant

500 bbls Canada Roller Patent Flour, various brands
150 bbls " Pillsbury's best" Flour
200 bags (40lbs) do do
250 bbls American K. D. C. Meal
6 bbls Shoulder Hams
100 pieces Rolled and Breakfast Bacon
1500 hds Liverpool Salt
500 full bound Mackerel Barrels
5000 boxes tall and flat Lobster Box Shook

General Fishing Supplies.

POWER'S WHARF.

POWER & DONOVAN,

PAINTERS & GLAZIERS,

44 SACKVILLE ST.,

HALIFAX, N. S.

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

CHARGES MODERATE.



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

Notice to Mariners.

Sheet Harbor Automatic Buoy.

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

Lat. 44.44, 30 North.

Long. 62.28, 37 West.

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

H. W. JOHNSTON.

UNDERTAKER AND FUNERAL DIRECTOR,

JOHN SNOW,

(Sexton St. Paul's Church).

56 Argyle Street, Halifax,

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

CAPE BRETON HOUSE

163 Lower Water Street,

HALIFAX, N. S.

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

Also,—A choice stock of

ALES, WINES, and LIQUORS.

Orders Promptly filled. City Goods delivered Free of Charge.

JOHN LAHEY, Proprietor.

BAYLEY & MURPHY,

Photographers,

167 — Hollis Street, — 167

(Chase's old stand, opposite Halifax Club),

Portraits by the Instantaneous Dry Plate Process, Tin Types, etc.

Copying and Enlarging Old Pictures a Specialty.

The North-End Meat and Produce Market,

191 Brunswick Street, Foot of Cogswell Street, Halifax, N. S., GEO. MALLING, Proprietor. A First-class stock of MEAT always on hand; Butter, Cheese, Eggs, etc., daily.

Goods delivered to any part of the city Free of Charge. Remember the Number, 191 Brunswick Street, Foot of Cogswell St.

TO FARMERS.

LOBSTER GUANO.

This concentrated, powerful and valuable fertilizer is now shipped, uncrested, 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.

N. Washington, M.D., etc.,
 The Eminert 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. The number of testimonials published here is necessarily limited, but for our extended list, see circulars, which are distributed throughout the city. The Dr. wishes to impress on his patients the necessity of calling early, and also all who may be affected with any of the following diseases, viz.:

Catarrh of the Head and Throat, Catarrhal Deafness, Chronic Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption. Also, Loss of Voice, Sore Throat, etc.

COME EARLY. CONSULTATION FREE.

Read the circulars, and hand them to your neighbors.

LOSS OF VOICE AND CONSUMPTION CURED.

Fredericton, June 19, 1884.

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

Yours truly,
 MISS JEANETTE BEVERLEY.

CATARRH CURED.

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

CONSUMPTION ARRESTED.

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

CONSUMPTION CURED.

DR. WASHINGTON—
 Dear Sir—I was given up to die by several physicians of Halifax and elsewhere. I was failing fast, could not walk upstairs without getting out of breath, had cough, raising large quantities of matter, night sweats, etc. After taking your treatment for a month and a half, I gained 21 lbs., and since then have gained 45, increasing from general weight from 145 to 190 lbs. My recovery has been a very great surprise to physicians and friends who seem unable to believe that such a wonderful cure has been effected. Accept my many thanks.
 LOWDEN BENJAMIN
 Reference—Mr. Davidson, merchant tailor, Hollis St., Halifax, N. S.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE TESTIMONY.

CONSUMPTION CURED IN THE LAST STAGE.
CAPTAIN WILLIAM SALTER.
 No. 27 Granville Street, Halifax N. S.
 N. WASHINGTON M. D., Throat and Lung Specialist, Toronto.

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

Head Office, Parlor 73, International Hotel.

SPRING HILL COAL!
AGENCY CUMBERLAND RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY

We offer this now celebrated COAL at Reduced 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. It is easy on Furnace Bars, and quicker time can be made with it than with any other Coal sold here. And for producing steam, we think nothing here can equal its advantages. 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.



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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; Kilm-dried Walnut, Ash, Birch, Pine and Spruce Lumber. Also, Flooring and Sheathing, Shingles, Laths and Pickets.

BRICKS, LIME, PLASTER AND HAIR ALWAYS ON HAND.

Planing, Sawing and Turning done at short notice.
 Wood Mantels and School Furniture a specialty.

All orders promptly attended to and shipped free of charge.

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.

CITIZENS INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.

INCORPORATED 1864
FIRE! LIFE! ACCIDENT!

Head Office: 179 St James Street, Montreal.

A Non-Tariff Company.

HENRY LYMAN, Esq., President. Lyman, Sons & Co. Montreal and Toronto, Director Canada Shipping Company.
ANDREW ALLAN, Esq., Vice President, Allan S. S. Co., President Merchants Bank of Canada.
ROBERT ANDERSON, Esq., Vice-President Merchants' Bank of Canada
J. B. ROLLAND, Esq., Capitalist, Montreal Harbor Commissioner
ARTHUR PROVOSE, Esq., Dir. Banque du Peuple
CHARLES D. PROCTOR, Esq., Capitalist.
HUGH M. ALLAN, Capitalist.

GERALD E. HART, GENERAL MANAGER.

Capital and Assets, over \$1,500,000
 Income, 1884 385,725
 Claims paid to Jan 1st, 1885 2,283,203
 Deposited at Ottawa 122,000

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

COMPANY.	Net prem. inc.
Empa.	\$114,884.98
British America,	126,035.10
CITIZENS,	228,497.02
City of London,	188,636.85
Commercial Union,	306,475.90
Fire Insurance Association,	130,620.31
Glasgow and London,	265,629.87
Guardian,	142,517.89
Hartford,	133,369.34
Imperial,	205,141.67
Lancashire,	206,467.59
Liverpool and London and Globe,	213,168.00
London and Lancashire,	93,116.52
National of Ireland,	45,969.16
Northern,	193,746.81
North British and Mercantile,	323,170.60
Norwich and Union,	92,450.85
Phoenix of Brooklyn,	42,487.02
Phoenix of London,	225,510.45
Quebec,	69,254.70
Queen,	226,031.50
Royal,	531,507.31
Royal Canadian,	243,220.81
Scottish Union and National,	51,033.29
Western,	331,617.33

Head Office for Province of Nova Scotia:
82 Granville Street, Halifax.

W. B. McSWEENEY, Joint General Agens.
BENJAMIN CURREN,

Applications will be received for Local Agencies throughout the Province.

"COSTIN,"

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

HIGH CLASS { WINES, BRANDIES, SPIRITS, ETC.

Choice Selection of Port Wine.

BELFAST { GINGER ALE, LEMONADE.

Bass & Co's Pale Ale.

W. & R. EATON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

259 Barrington St., HALIFAX, N. S.

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On the most favorable terms Personal attention given to Sale of Consignments. Prompt Remittances made.

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