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THE CRITIC.

The Welfare of the People is the Highest Law.

PER ANNUM.
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HALIFAX, N. S., FEBRUARY 5, 1886.

VOL. 3.
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THE CRITIC,

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

For the past five years the regimental bands in Belgium have not used drums, but they have recently been again introduced. The keeping of time music may be important but it is a pity that it could not be accomplished some other way than by making the music subservient to the drum.

We have received from the Publishers, Eaton & Co., of Toronto, a copy of the "School and Home Supplement." It is in magazine form, clearly printed on excellent paper, and illustrated with fine cuts. The contents are largely literary, and are highly creditable to the publishers, artists, and writers.

Those who trade with the Malagases have been obliged to closely study the manners and customs of the people. Not long since a London firm sent a native merchant in Tamative, a large consignment of hardware supplies in several packages of rejected opera hats. The hammers, chisels, saws, files, locks, etc. remained unsold upon his shelves, while the hats sold readily at \$12 each.

Prince Alexander is betrothed, and will shortly be married, to the Princess Sophia of Germany. The *London Figaro* in referring to this fact points out the curious relationship which will result. Princess Beatrice will be sister-in-law to her nephew by marriage. Prince Henry of Battenburg will be brother-in-law to his niece by marriage, and the Queen will be grandmother to her son-in-law's brother.

The Pharmaceutical Science, which has of late years developed to such large proportions throughout the world, and as a result of which, every town and village, yea, even hamlet, has its indispensable drug store, is not regarded with the Siamese with that mystic reverence which its compound elements warrant. There is but one drug store in all Siam. What a benighted country.

A visitor to the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, was recently shown an Indian pipe said to have been found in one of the mounds in Minnesota. Upon the pipe was an elegant carving representing an elephant. The pipe might have been considered a veritable antiquity had it not been that antiquarians could not understand where the red man had seen the elephant. Counterfeit antiquities are much more common in the United States than the proverbial wooden nutmeg of Connecticut, but experts can readily detect these from genuine articles. It takes a powerful imagination to understand the value placed by Americans upon flint arrow heads manufactured in New York.

The color line in Rio Janeiro is very exactly defined. The whites and negroes not only have their own churches, schools, and places of amusement, but likewise have separate street cars, omnibuses, and cabs. Mr. J. T. Bulmer would find a wide field for his obliteration policy in the commercial metropolis of the South, were he to succeed in effacing the color line which still disgraces our city.

The inhabitants of Massachusetts are alarmed at the extent to which Sunday labor is carried on in the old Bay State. The Sabbath as a day of rest is unknown to 150 000 of her hard-worked citizens. This is enough to make John Endicott and his brethren of the old Puritan school turn in their graves. Now that public attention has been called to the matter, Sunday labor is likely to be restricted within the bounds of necessity.

In view of the enormous swindles which have been carried on during recent years by the private Savings Banks in the United States, the government is considering the advisability of establishing postal savings banks in which the mechanic can deposit his hard earnings with some degree of security. Should these banks be established, the number of recruits, formerly Bank Cashiers, seeking the defaulters' camping ground in Canada will be greatly reduced.

The race differences in the Austro-Hungarian Empire are again cropping up, and will in all probability continue to do so for many generations to come. The Teuton, Slavonian and Magyar races are heterogeneous elements out of which to forge a strong Consolidated State, but their interests, which are the same, may hold them together until time, the great leveller, shall have effaced the existing race differences.

Lady Mount Temple is using her name and influence in promoting a society of ladies known as "The Plumage League." The object of the society is to discountenance the wearing of feathers and wings of birds, and each member of the League is pledged to refrain from using ornamental feather plumage. This new crusade of fashion will probably have the effect of putting a stop to the wholesale and wanton destruction of our most beautiful birds.

The pack-mule of Confederation is not only called upon to bear the load of trade depression and hard times, but is likewise obliged to shoulder the supposed depreciation in land values, consequent upon our plastic assessment laws. Mr. James Thompson, of Halifax, has seized upon the latter to prove that confederation has been disastrous to the Province of Nova Scotia, but the figures he adduces only serve to prove the urgent necessity for the immediate enactment of an equitable assessment law.

A correspondent writing to the "Montreal Witness" deprecates the use of the name Great Britain and Ireland to designate the United Kingdom. He says, with truth, that such a name precludes the Irish people from being spoken of as British. Some writers in referring to the British army and navy incorrectly speak of them as English, but there can be no doubt that even the English themselves now fully appreciate the necessity of overcoming sectionalism by the adoption of a name comprehensive enough in its scope to include Englishmen, Scotchmen and Welsh men as well as Irishmen.

The Czar of Russia has the Press of that country curbed and bridled in a most effective manner. Newspapers are allowed to exist only upon sufferance; they are classed as official, semi-official and non-official. Should an enterprising reporter of a non-official journal obtain and publish an important bit of State news before it had appeared in the authorized official newspapers, the further publication of the paper would be at once prohibited. By such means as this does the Czar hold in check the Socialistic elements which threaten to overwhelm his throne, and snatch from his hand the sceptre of tyranny.

The minutes of the last annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Teachers Association have just been published in neat pamphlet form. The pamphlet, which contains several valuable contributions to the literature of the teaching profession, may be obtained for a small sum from Supervisor McKay, Secretary of the Association. Superintendent Crockett, of New Brunswick, contributes a paper on the Kindergarten System and Modern Education, in which the principles of the "New Education" are clearly expounded, and a succinct account is given of the work done in the past by the great educational reformers. Professor Rand follows with an exposition of some "Questions in Educational Philosophy," in which he advocates the cultivation of the Emotions and the Will, as well as the Intellect, and pleads for the happy mean between the extremes of the old and the new theories of education. Principal McKay, of Pictou, enters a powerful plea for Spelling Reform. "The School System of Prince Edward Island" is treated of by Superintendent Montgomery. "The Course of Study for the Common Schools," by Inspector W. D. McKenzie, "Some Defects in our Educational System," by Prof. Eaton; and "The Best Method of Teaching Reading," by Principal Calkin.

THE GREATEST QUESTION OF THE AGE.

There are strong indications of a revival in trade during the year 1886; but from the experience of the past fourteen years, we cannot hope, under existing circumstances, for any prolonged era of prosperity. The good old times, when demand and supply were fairly balanced, had about them an element of steadiness which enabled business men to estimate with a degree of certainty the prospective state of the markets. But to-day, the fluctuations in trade may be likened to the flickering light of a candle. Indeed, the element of uncertainty which now permeates the business of the world renders it almost impossible to give a correct forecast of the trade of a few months hence. There are at the present time, in the neighboring Republic, upwards of 500,000 mechanics and laboring men out of employment; these men are willing to work, but are unable to obtain employment. Modern statesmen have never yet faced the greatest question of the age—the labor question; but sooner or later, they will be obliged to give it the consideration it deserves. At no time, in the history of the world, has man's food supply been so abundant as at present, at no time, during the past, has his ability for manufacturing articles of comfort and necessity been so great; and yet, at this very time, when the products of exchange are the most abundant, men find it more difficult to obtain a livelihood than they did a quarter of a century since. The truth is, that the introduction of improved machinery has revolutionized trade, enabling us in a few months to manufacture all the products that can be consumed or exchanged during the entire year,—and yet we continue to carry on our manufacturing enterprises until the markets are glutted, being then obliged to shut down until the manufactured products are disposed of. Now, it is obvious, that if the hours of labor were shortened, over-production might be avoided, and the frequent recurrence of times of depression prevented. It may be somewhat of a radical idea to claim that six hours should be taken for the length of a working day, but if in these six hours the mechanic is, by the aid of machinery, enabled to produce more than treble the quantity of manufactured articles that he could have produced a few years ago in twelve hours, why, it may be asked, should he not be entitled to share in the benefits of improved machinery, by working fewer hours per day, instead of aiding in an over-production, from which he himself is the greatest sufferer? If all wealth be the product of labor, is it not time that the question of labor should receive more profound consideration, labor being the great foundation upon which trade and commerce are built up?

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

Among the many enterprises now before the public, that of the new Dartmouth Steam Ferry Company, meets with most general favor. The Company proposes to place upon the route between Halifax and Dartmouth first-class modern Ferry Boats, such as will insure to the travelling public, a speedy, pleasant, and comfortable trip in crossing the harbor. The boats are to be constructed in such a manner as to afford protection to market men and their teams, thus saving them from the exposure to the wind and weather, which they have hitherto been obliged to endure. The success of the enterprise may be said to be assured, as a large number of the residents of Dartmouth and the adjoining country have identified themselves with the new Company, and have, by the liberal manner in which they have subscribed to its stock, given practical expression to their desire for new and improved ferry service. The enterprise needs no special recommendation to capitalists. The fact that the ferry business is not affected by dull times, that the travel between the Dartmouth side of the harbor and Halifax is steadily increasing, and that a large number of those who use the boats are interested in the success of the new Company, should be a sufficient guarantee to investors that they will receive a fair return for their outlay. As the coach lines from Halifax have been superseded by the modern railway, so the ferry boats of the old company, which have done good service in their day and generation, are now to be superseded by first-class modern ferry steamers, which will at once meet the requirements of the travelling public, and be in keeping with the progressive spirit of the times.

DE LESSEPS.

The octogenarian genius that planned, and is now seeing made, the Panama Canal, has lately been seriously considering another enterprise of great pitch and moment. Not content with splitting the two continents of the New World, he has interested himself in a project for changing the face of the great "dark and dusky land." He proposes to transform the Sahara into a magnificent inland sea, by cutting a canal from it to the Mediterranean. In April next he will, so he says, form a company to carry out his plan. This is a most stupendous enterprise, and one that civilization should carefully canvass and investigate before giving it sanction. A French astronomer raises to the scheme the objection that it will totally destroy the planetary "balance of power," and result in other terrible consequences. A more plausible objection is that a large sea in the place of the Sahara would result in giving Europe cooler Southern winds, and thus ruin the chief industries of Greece, Turkey, Italy, &c., &c. Still another point urged against it is that if the Sahara is really so immense in length and breadth and as far below the ocean level as alleged, the quantity of water that would run into it would be seriously missed from the Mediterranean shores. In thinking of the venerable President of the Panama Canal Company and this his latest scheme, we come to the same conclusion as the *Paris Universe*, viz: if the old man finish the Panama Canal without doing any harm, and if he bring up his twelve young children well, so as to be some shadow of himself, he had better then rest from his labors, and repose on his laurels.

CANADA TO THE FRONT.

When it was proposed to allot to Canada 54,000 square feet in the Exhibition Building, at South Kensington, London, many an incredulous Canadian indulged in a smile, believing the space to be much greater than would be required to display the exhibits sent from the Dominion to the great Indian and Colonial Show; but it now appears that the space allotted to Canada is small in comparison to her needs, and that, notwithstanding the 6,000 square feet of additional space, which have been secured, it will be found difficult to arrange our exhibits within the allotted area, so as to display them to advantage. The Government exhibit of woods and cereals will be most complete; in addition to sections of the great Douglas pines grown in British Columbia, the products of our eastern forests will be fully represented. In the agricultural department, every effort has been made to secure an exhibit worthy of the country. The cereals, roots, and dairy products from each Province will be placed side by side, and will, no doubt, compare most favorably with those displayed by other British Colonies. Our mineral show, which is said to be most comprehensive, will give to the minds of the millions who visit the Exhibition, some idea of the extent, variety, and value of the mineral resources of Canada. Our fisheries exhibit will equal, if it does not surpass, that made in the Fisheries Exhibition at London. The educational exhibits of the several Provinces will be of a most creditable character; and we are glad to note that a special effort is being made to procure a collection of literary and artistic works, such as will show the "litterateurs" of the old world that Canada can hold her own in the intellectual as well as in the material and commercial world.

SOME NATIONAL NAMES.

In 1867, when the confederation of the Provinces was brought about, the name selected for the newly-formed Dominion was the one formerly borne by two of the confederating Provinces. It was, perhaps, a fortunate thing for the harmony of the union, that these two Provinces gave up their old name entirely, and adopted those of Ontario and Quebec. True, many people in the Maritime Provinces still call their Upper-Province countrymen by the name Canadian, in its old sense; yet they do this on their own responsibility, and the people of those Provinces employ the term only in its broader signification. There ought, then, to be no feeling of jealousy among the different Provinces on the question of name. The Dominion is to be congratulated on having adopted as its national designation an unambiguous, clear-cut, sonorous word.

The States of the American union, too, may be considered fortunate in having so impartially chosen the name United States, although the expression is not quite so convenient or so distinctive as might be desired.

It may well be doubted, whether the people of the different parts of Britain would not be better satisfied if the name of their common country were more accurately applied; for, unfortunately, England and Britain are often used as synonymous terms. We frequently hear of the power of England, or read of an English victory. Even when an attempt is made to use a broader term, we come upon an expression "Great Britain and Ireland," which is certainly well calculated to make the inhabitants of the latter island feel as strangers. The distinction is a natural and a correct one; yet we once heard an Irishman complaining of it; and what this illiterate man chafed at is equally galling to many thousands of his countrymen. Shakspeare asks—"What's in a name?" and adds—"That which we call a rose, by any other name would smell as sweet"; yet the choosing of a name for a young nation, or for a confederation of nations, is a much more serious question than may at first glance appear.

The migration of the Negroes from the Atlantic Southern States is just now attracting much attention in the old confederacy. The Negro has turned his face Northward and is seeking employment in the attractive fields of the Mississippi valley. The movement, which is very general, is caused by the lack of work in the Atlantic States.

Those who have read the speech delivered by the Honorable Mr. Chapleau at St. Jerome must feel thankful that the French were represented in the Dominion Cabinet by a man of such clear judgment and integrity of character. Chapleau might have held in his hands the balance of power had he stooped to the low grovelling position of a time-serving politician, but he realized that the interests of the French and English-speaking people of Canada were identical and that any attempt to foster the spirit of French nationalism would be prejudicial to both peoples alike. Chapleau deserves to be remembered as a patriot who places the country and its people before sectionalism and race-jealousies.

Owing largely to the fashion prevalent among wealthy Americans, of giving liberal endowments to colleges, some of the American colleges are enormously wealthy. The richest universities in the United States, and probably in the world, are Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Lehigh, and Columbia. Yale, Princeton, California, and Michigan, are not nearly so well off, financially, although their position as Universities is in the first rank. These latter own \$2,000,000; \$2,000,000; \$2,500,000; and \$1,500,000 respectively. The income of Oxford is \$2,050,000, from a capital of \$66,000,000; that of Cambridge is \$1,665,000, representing a capital of \$55,000,000. The capitalists of the Pacific slope show a disposition to vie with the Easterners in liberality towards colleges. Ex-Governor Stanford, of California proposes founding a university of Pals Alts, to cost \$20,000,000. In this country we have not such wealthy men; but we have many who could give sufficient sums to place our colleges in a position of affluence.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

Seven words are all I contain,
Their Initials and Finals are the same;
And downward and upward they spell my name,
Of a town and of rivers I am the name;
And backward and forward I am the same.

1. Of that which stops alarming words I'm the name,
And backward and forward I'm the same.
2. Of that which stops the river's flow I'm the name,
And backward and forward I'm the same.
3. Of that which was before all things I'm the name,
And backward and forward I'm the same.
4. Of that which no existence has I'm the name,
And backward and forward I'm the same.
5. Of that that's flush'd with mellow light I'm the name,
And backward and forward I'm the same.
6. Of a bustling city of France I'm the name,
And backward and forward I'm the same.
7. Of that which goes on land and sea I'm the name,
And backward and forward I'm the same.

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

Answer to Double Acrostic published last week:—

HERETIC
ASSAGAI
LAZARET
INFANT A
FOOT-PAD
ATHLET E
XYLYL

TIT-BITS.

"Is this the best sample of water you have in this country?" asked a man from Vermont to a real estate agent this morning. "Why, I never saw such yellow, dirty water."

"Why, my newly-arrived friend, it is not dirt that makes that water look so yellow."

"What is it?"

"That is the golden sunshine of the glorious climate of Southern California. All good water is like that here."—*Los Angeles Herald.*

VERY LIKE EACH OTHER.—There were formerly two persons of the name of Dr. John Thomas, who were not easily to be distinguished one from the other.

Somebody was speaking of Dr. Thomas, when it was asked, "Which Dr. Thomas do you mean?"

"Dr. John Thomas." "They are both named John."

"Dr. Thomas who has a living in the City." "They have both livings in the City." "Dr. Thomas who is Chaplain to the King." "They are both Chaplains to the King." "Dr. Thomas who is a very good preacher." "They are both very good preachers." "Dr. Thomas who squints." "They both squint."

Remarkable to relate, they both afterwards became bishops.—*London Exchange.*

When Eve brought woe to all mankind,
Old Adam called her woe-man;
But when she woo'd with love so kind,
He then pronounced it woo-man;
But now with folly and with pride
Their husband's pockets crimming,
The ladies are so full of whims,
That people call them whim-men.

America is called the land of the free because it is the only country in the world where a divorce can be procured in two hours for a ten dollar bill.

"Capital punishment!" said the boy, when the schoolmistress seated him between two girls.

In the Congress now convened at Washington there are two Adamses, two Allens, a pair of Andersons, a brace of Breckenridges, a trio of Browns, a quartet of Campbells, two Davidsons, two Gibsons, two Greens, three Hendersons, two Jones, two Johnsons and a Johnston, a pair of O'Neils, a Reed and a Reid, two Stones and four Taylors. The Thomases go in pairs, and so do the Wards, the Wearers, the Warners, and the Whites..

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 Print for druggists,
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 For grocers, for all,
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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The only correct answer to Double Acrostic published last week was received from Miss Emmie Kellogg, 174 South St. City.

Gladstone has once more taken the helm of the British Ship of State. Should he succeed in carrying through Parliament a measure of land reform he will retain office for some time to come; otherwise his ministry will be short-lived.

The text of the Treaty between France and Madagascar shows that the French have succeeded in obtaining a permanent foothold in the Island.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* calls attention to the coincidence that the fall of the Salisbury ministry and the death of General Gordon both occurred on the 25th of January.

A base plot to assassinate President Barrillas and his family to set fire to the Grand Hotel and Theatre when full of people, to seize the barracks and sack the city, has just been discovered in Guatemala. Fifty of the conspirators have been arrested.

The monuments to be seen at the warehouses of Griffin and Keltie are unique in design and finish. Public taste with respect to monuments has undergone a change for the better during the past few years.

General Grant died a comparatively poor man; but he left to his widow the copy-right of the book—the finishing touches to which he wrote out upon his dying bed. Mrs. Grant has just received from the publisher, Charles L. Webster, a check for \$250,000 as her share in the proceeds of the sales to date.

Don Pedro, the Emperor of Brazil, is in a precarious state of health, and his physicians hold out no hopes of his recovery. Don Pedro has proved himself an enlightened, capable, and popular monarch. His demise would be regretted by his subjects although his heir, Donna Isabella, is said to be the idol of the people.

The bell telephone patent is, according to the American papers, likely to be forfeited on the ground of its having been obtained in an irregular manner. Mr. Bell's patent rights are also assailed by those who claim his invention to have been borrowed.

Halifax is sadly in need of a city hall. The building now used for this purpose is unsuitable in every particular, and a movement is on foot to purchase Dalhousie College at the northern end of the parade, and remodel it into a city hall worthy of the metropolis of Nova Scotia. The expenditure for the purpose is not to exceed \$100,000.

The Socialists have had a pow-wow in Chicago; have screamed themselves hoarse over what they intend to do; have thundered out their threats of using dynamite and the assassin's knife to accomplish their ends; and have adjourned in order that the members might return to their daily avocations. What a farce it all is. Do these blood and thunder ignoramuses imagine that mind is to be enslaved by matter?

A correspondent of the *Kentville Chronicle* has been giving the readers of that journal some interesting facts as to the cost of manufacturing road fences. He advocates the substitution of fruit trees for the unsightly Virginia snake fences which now adorn our country highways, and claims that farmers in the valley of the Cornwallis now make a needless outlay of \$14,000 per annum upon the latter.

The will of the late Bennett Smith, of Windsor, who died worth \$600,000, is creating much talk in that place. Public opinion characterizes the will as unfair, and it is understood that the heirs will endeavor to have it set aside.

The Nova Scotia Sugar Refinery show a profit on their year's business of \$5,500. The directors complain that upon some grades of sugar the Refinery has been obliged to pay heavier duties than those paid by Montreal importers. The complaint is also made of unfair discrimination in the freight charges on the I. C. Railway. \$300,000 of new capital will be required to pay off the existing liabilities of the Company so as to enable the Refinery to make a fresh start.

The Law Students of Halifax have debated the question of the Franchise, and have pronounced by a large majority in favor of Manhood Suffrage. When the reins of government fall into the hands of the rising generation of to-day, we may hope to see each man in the country enjoying the full birth-right of citizenship, from which he is now debarred.

Tea is as generally used in Nova Scotia as is coffee in Turkey. J. E. Morse & Co. of Halifax, who are large importers of tea, can testify to its increased use by our people. While the quality of tea has not fallen off the price has in late years steadily declined, thus placing the better grades within reach of the working classes.

The capital stock and surplus of the Phenix Insurance Co. of N. Y. now amounts in round numbers to \$5,000,000, which should be a gretty good guarantee of security to those doing business with the Company. Messrs. Twining & Twining, Agents of the Company, have worked up a good business in the Maritime Provinces, and both fire and marine insurers have had every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the Company.

Red handed civil war has placed Spain upon the verge of bankruptcy. A little more than a century since she possessed the greatest Colonial Empire of any European power. Her galleons came home freighted with the gold, silver and rich products of Spanish Colonies, but internal strife has reduced her to a second-rate power, and her annual deficits have destroyed her credit. According to the latest budget speech in the Cortes the Spanish deficit for the past fiscal year was 22,000,000 piastres.

The modern Greeks display many of the characteristics of their Grecian ancestors. Their restlessness and love for adventure has induced them to assume a bollicoso attitude towards Turkey, which John Bull does not approve of. In the event of the Grecian fleet attacking that of Turkey the British Mediterranean squadron will take part with the latter country.

After reigning twenty-three years King George of Greece has grown weary of the ever changing phases of Grecian politics and has indicated his intention of resigning the Crown and leaving the land of the Olive. He will, it is said, take up his residence at his old home in Copenhagen.

The Citizens of Halifax are to be treated on Sunday next to an address from Mr. Studd. This gentleman is said to be one of the most florid and persuasive christian lecturers of the day. His influence among College Students and young men generally is recognized in the United States as most surprising, but those who are personally familiar with Mr. Studd claim that his popularity is due to the common sense way in which he deals with serious questions. Do not miss hearing him.

The Y. M. C. A. show by their annual report that the Association has made steady and satisfactory growth during the past year. It commences the New Year with an increased membership, a healthy state of finances and a popular and enthusiastic crop of officers. The hand of the President, Mr. J. S. Maclean is plainly visible in the work of the Association, as it is in many other Christian and benevolent institutions in Halifax.

The *Baddeck Island Reporter* hits the mark when it says that the differences among Cape Breton people as to the location of the Island Railway only serve to prevent any action being taken towards its construction. Had Cape Breton a Parnell we should soon be able to chronicle the speeches of her members at the banquet to take place at the driving of the last spike. Unite, gentlemen, and the local government will at once doff its hat.

Handel's sublime Oratorio "The Messiah," was given last week, in Yarmouth, by the Philharmonic Society. The Society is of only a few months growth, the chorus numbering about fifty-nine voices; but the spirited way in which the choruses were given, and the excellent time that was kept, together with a most intelligent interpretation of the composer's work; passages for the music-lovers of Yarmouth a high class of entertainments. The Society is fortunate in having for conductor, Mr. W. H. Holt, organist of Holy Trinity Church, in whom they have a genuine artist. The strict attention paid to the baton shows that Mr. Holt has his chorus well in hand. Perhaps the best choruses of the evening were—"And the glory of the Lord," "All we like Sheep," The "Hallelujah," and "Worthy is the Lamb." The parts were well balanced, and the tone colour excellent throughout. The solos were, as a whole, well rendered, showed careful preparation, and in many cases, evidenced a true appreciation of the great master's work. As a performance, the Society may congratulate itself on having scored a decided success; and the people of Yarmouth may justly feel proud in possessing so much real musical talent.—*Com.*

An admirer of "Franc-Tireur" writes as follows:—"Allow me to congratulate your correspondent "Franc-Tireur," on the free, honest, and out-spoken manner in which he writes, and the live and interesting subjects he discusses. I am particularly prompted to this, after reading his "Odds and Ends" in the last issue of THE CRITIC. A great change is now taking place in religious thought, and the teachers of religion will have to trim their sails to the charging breeze, or be left far behind on the track of progressive thought. "Franc-Tireur," noticing the changes of belief and doctrine, and discussing them in a live journal, shows that he is a reformer, in the broad sense of the word, and a profound advanced thinker. I hope your readers will, in future, be favored with several columns weekly from the pen of "Franc-Tireur," and not unfrequently on the subject touched upon in last week's CRITIC."

Brazil annually exports about \$60,000,000 worth of coffee. Trade is controlled by resident British merchants. The best grades are shipped to England, while the poorer qualities are sold in the United States.

A French scientist predicts numerous volcanic disturbances during the present year, which he anticipates will be more terrible than those of any other like period during the century.

Much dissatisfaction exists with the present tariff rates upon the I. C. Railway, and Halifax merchants complain bitterly of discriminations in favor of St. John, N. B. The Intercolonial should not be run in the interests of any section; it is the people's road.

Mr. Moody, the well-known evangelist, is very properly decrying the use of church basements for Sunday School and other purposes. He has struck the key-note of a reform much needed in Halifax. The secular training of Halifax children is carried on in the spacious rooms of handsome public buildings, their religious training is usually obtained within the four walls of a gloomy and unwholesome cellar, dignified by the name of a basement.

RELIGIOUS.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Presbytery of Halifax met for the transaction of general business in St. Matthew's Church on Tuesday last.

The Presbyterian Church in Canada have issued a Tonic Sol Fa edition of its hymn book. Classes have been formed in different parts of Canada for instruction in the system.

An effort is being made which we trust will be successful to form the different branches of the Presbyterian Church in India into a union.

This year is the centenary of Presbyterianism in Montreal. A committee consisting of the Moderator, and other ministers, connected with the Presbytery of Montreal, has been appointed to make the necessary arrangements for a celebration.

METHODIST.

The Methodist churches of this city are holding special services. Quite a number have professed conversion.

Bishop Fowler of the Methodist Episcopal church of the United States, is visiting the mission fields of the body in South America. Bishop Hurst of the same church is about to sail from New York for Italy. He is to hold the Italy, Sweden, Norway, Germany, and Switzerland Conferences, and to meet the Denmark Mission. He is also appointed delegate to the British and Irish Conferences of the Wesleyan Conferences.

Over six hundred students were in attendance at the last term of the Ohio Wesleyan University.

Bishop Warron of the Methodist Episcopal Church recently preached a sermon on the text, "Bear ye one another's burdens." As a result of that sermon a hearer gave \$50,000 to Denver University.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Rev. W. C. Wilson, curate of St. George and St. Matthias' Mission, has resigned the position, the resignation to take effect at Easter. Mr. Wilson has proved himself an indefatigable worker, and has by his efforts succeeded in freeing St. Matthias from debt. There are several good parishes open, such as St. Paul's, Dartmouth, Port Medway, Clementsport, and River John. It is sincerely to be hoped that Mr. Wilson will not leave the Diocese.

The teachers of the St George's Water Street Mission gave their children a tea last week. This mission has taken hold of the children in its neighborhood, and there are now more than forty names on the books, with a good average attendance. The work is being prosecuted with much energy.

St. Paul's Church has not yet elected its Rector.

The Rev. E. T. Churton has been appointed Bishop of Naesau. He is brother of the Rev. Canon Churton, well-known in Halifax.

The Bishop of Truro has declined the See of Manchester. He is peculiarly fitted to deal with Cornish people, and they are thankful to retain him.

The following is a summary of amounts raised by the Church in England during 1884 from voluntary sources:—

Church Building and Restoration.....	£1,163,544
Endowment of Benefices.....	189,587
Parsonage Houses.....	95,327
Burial Grounds.....	7,381

Total..... £1,455,839

or about seven and a half millions of dollars. This does not look like decay.

CATHOLIC.

The Catholic University of Notre Dame, Indiana, has over four hundred students. There are here courses in Arts, Science, Law and Medicine.

In many countries educationists estimate that at the very least half a million people are needed in the constituency of a good university, and facts can be given that will prove the correctness of the estimate. In the Maritime Provinces the number of Roman Catholics is less than 400,000; yet they are called upon to support three Catholic Colleges where one should be enough.

PONTIFICAL MUNIFICENCE AND HONORS.—In addition to the considerable sums distributed on occasion of the Christmas season, the Pope has further placed in the hands of the Cardinal-Vicar 2,000 lire, to be divided among the poorer clergy of Rome who are most active in the work of their sacred ministry. He has also appropriated 12,000 lire for the benefit of the Institute of the Artigianelli di S. Giuseppe; 2,500 to that of the Hospital of St. Margaret of Cortona; 1,000 lire to the needs of the Diocesan Seminary of Tivoli; and finally, by a document drawn up by his own hand, given to the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda Fide, despoiled by the rapacious Government of Italy, the private gifts received during the past year, amounting in value to the sum of 500,000 lire, with the sole condition that a small portion of it shall be applied to the benefit of the schools, the hospital, and the poorer parishes.

FILLING THE VACANT SEES.—All the Prussian dioceses, with the single exception of Posen, are now canonically provided with episcopal administration. Mgr. Kromentz, translated to the archdiocese of Cologne, is succeeded as Bishop of Ermland by Dr. Thiel, his Vicar-General. Dr. Thiel is one of Germany's most learned priests, an honorary Doctor of Divinity of the universities of Breslau and Vienna, and for many years a professor of Ecclesiastical History and Canon law.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

The following are the principal Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants of the Dominion of Canada. Their extensive trade relations and commercial standing have placed them foremost in the best financial circles at home and abroad:

- A. R. McMaster & BroToronto
- J. S. Evans & Co.....Montreal
- Wm. McLimont Quebec
- Daniel & Boyd.....19 Market Square, St. John, N. B.
- Manchester, Robertson & Allison..... St. John, N. B.
- Doull & MillerHollis Street, Halifax, N. S.
- Anderson, Billing & CoGranville Street, Halifax, N. S.

WHOLESALE DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

The following are the largest importers of and dealers in Drugs in the Dominion. Their trade is extensive and their business connections of the highest standing:

- Lyman, Sons & Co.Montreal
- Elliott & Co.Toronto
- John E. BurkeQuebec
- P. Clement ClarkSt. John
- Brown & Webb.....Hollis St., Halifax



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[FOR THE CRITIC.]

MORE EXTRACTS FROM THE LETTERS OF CAPTAIN CHALLICE,
D. A. C. G.

KOROSKO, WESTERN SOUDAN, 23rd Dec., 1885.

I have been to Wady Halfa for two days, and then was ordered back to Korosko. The Nile is a most uninteresting river, a dusky brown stream, save where its copper is turned to silver by the sun; bordered on both sides with monotonous strips, not fifty yards wide, beyond which stand rows on rows of scraggy, reddish gray hills, that occasionally open away from each other in gaps large enough to admit you to a view of the vast flat featureless deserts. Nevertheless, I prefer infinitely the wastes of the Western Soudan to those of the Eastern. The heat here is generally a dry heat; at Suakim it was generally a wet. To those who, like me, have tried both, it seems far better to be broiled than boiled. I went from Assouan to Korosko, to make an inspection. I stayed a couple of days, then proceeded to Halfa, and then had to come back here.

I sleep now in tents, or on Nile stern wheelers, that is very small steam boats. By-and-bye, I shall be sleeping, may be, on a camel's back, for in long marches, I am told, you are strapped on for the night for that purpose. What do you think of this sonnet on the Nile?

From desolation on to desolation
The sombre Nile unwinds its dusky course,
Fabled and historied from the river's source
Down to the sea by blood and devastation.
Yet here where nation has extinguished nation,
Where fire and sword still blast without remorse,
Prevails the constant, unobtrusive force
Of interminable vegetation,
Drawn from the sombre river, and with green
Brightening its gray flat banks on either hand
Into the semblance of a cheerful scene,
Though chains of bold crags dominate the land,
And the heat shudders as, the gaps between,
Gleam out those vast Jehoshaphats of sand.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

SNAPS AND SCRAPS.

One of the latest subjects for competition devised by the versatile "Puzzle Editor" of *Truth*, was "a concise description of some foreign place, in not more than 150 words." This competition was restricted to foreign and colonial readers of *Truth*. Some Canadian efforts for the prize may interest your readers, as for instance the following, both emanating from the same competitor, who signs himself "Musafir":—

"Canada is an irregular bolt of country between the United States and Arctic regions. Portion of southern frontier formed by a vast river and chain of great lakes. Physical features various. British Columbia a sea of mountains; the "north-west" chiefly prairie; older provinces consist largely of Laurentian gneiss and Silurian limestones, originally covered with forest. Large timber now very scarce. Climate subarctic and rather exhausting. Winters long and very cold; summers short, and often warm and moist. Towns laid out in rectangular blocks. Travelling comfortable. Province of Quebec French. Elsewhere language, mode of living, manners, and customs American, but inhabitants generally loyal to Crown. Political parties, the Ins and the Outs, both virtually Protectionist. Society largely made up of *nouveaux riches*, but persons of good birth common among poorer classes. Living rather cheaper than in England, but money difficult to make. Young men who have failed at home not wanted."

IMPRESSIONS OF A CANADIAN TOWN, WRITTEN IN THE VERNACULAR OF THE COUNTRY.

"Smithville is a boss city, you bet. You can't begin to see it inside of three hours. The meanest time to strike it is the fall. On the streets you meet big bugs, drummers, mashers, and dudes; in the saloons bummers, deadbeats, and suckers. The trouble is that deadbeats are round all the time, and try to go through strangers. Last time I was there I went into a store to get my watch fixed, when a man priced it, and wanted to trade. He came near getting the budge of me by offering bogus bills. I got mad, when he wilted and skipped out right away. Feeling kind of tucked out, I had a whisky straight, which made me feel good, though I had sworn off drink; but a friend gave me away next morning. I felt badly at this, as I loaned him five dollars. I am through."

This last paragraph is not a bad caricature upon North American slanginess, though the jargon used is more Yankee than Canadian. I have never heard the expression "getting the budge of" a person. Is it Ontarian, or is it only a misprint for "getting the ludge on?"

Any editor is doing a good deed who offers a premium for condensed description. Were I a "bloated bondholder," I should be inclined to offer prizes for the best parliamentary speech, and the best sermon, not exceeding one or two thousand words. Addresses would generally gain in effectiveness by being confined to the latter limit, unless when a speaker has to present a mass of statistics, or to impose upon some crowd of gaping dullards by "the exuberance of his verbosity."

Allow me to make an extract from Goldwin Smith's lucid article on "Commercial Union," in the last number of the *Week*, in order to show that the advocates of this policy are not necessarily actuated by spiteful or traitorous feelings to "the mother of nations." My private aspirations are not for commercial union, and I fancy it would eventually drift into annexation. But I still hold—humbly and in spite of many sneers—the views

expressed by me in your columns, tho' if there be not enough imperial patriotism in Canada to dispose her to increase her political ties with Britain, the existing ties will snap under the strain of conflicting interests. In other words, I hold that Canada's choice lies, practically, between becoming a co-ordinate member of the British Empire or of the United States, and that her tutelage is nearing its end.

"I wish," says Mr. Goldwin Smith, "never to sail under false colours. I believe, and rejoice in the belief, that the schism between the two portions of the English-speaking population of this continent, which I regard as the greatest misfortune of our race, will some day be entirely healed, and they will again become one people, united in kindly feeling toward the historic parent of us all, who will herself, as I am firmly convinced, be a great gainer by exchanging the nominal possession of a distant dependency, which can give her no military help, and does not even afford her an open market, for a cordial alliance with the whole continent, and the friendly vote of Canada in its councils. This I frankly avow, and my conviction is daily strengthened by what I see, on the one hand, of our increasing connection, social and commercial, with the United States, and on the other, of the difficulties of amalgamating French with British Canada, and blending this straggling line of Provinces into a nation. But it has always appeared to me that the political and commercial questions were perfectly distinct, nor can I see why any change in political relations should necessarily follow from the mere abolition of the customs line. * * If anything, Commercial Union, by removing the obstacles to material prosperity, and thus rendering the people content with the present political system, seems likely to diminish the temptation to change."

A short time ago, some interesting details about Parnell were reprinted from an English newspaper in one of the Halifax dailies. The writer observed that the surname of the "uncrowned king," which is generally mis-accented on the second syllable, should properly be accented on the first. I can vouch for the correctness of this statement, as I was personally acquainted with "old Tom Parnell," a Dublin oddity alluded to in the same article, and who was the uncle or grand-uncle of the Nationalist leader. All his friends pronounced his name Parnell.

This transfer of the accent from the first to the second syllable of surnames is very common in the United States. There are Bernards, Gerards, Phelans, Morans, Dennets, etc., who accentuated their names on the penultimate, "on the ould sod," but who, in America, place the accent sharply on the final syllable. This change is forced upon some families by their neighbors, for in parts of the United States it was, and is, thought, "stylish" to be Frenchy, and indeed a slight foreign accent is affected by some American ladies who have been a few months in Europe. I knew a small trader in New York, Mitchell by name, who murdered his h's, and advertised himself as "from the fashionable district of *Belgrave*, London," but who, nevertheless, pronounced his name Michól, hoping, apparently, to imbue his business with a mixed perfume of Paris and London, and to allure the public by his heterogeneous stylishness.

Is it the love of accuracy of the Americans, or their proneness to parade their gifts, their knowledge of foreign tongues included, that makes them so often pronounce, or attempt to pronounce, in the French fashion Norman names whose pronunciation has been anglicised for generations? Such names, for instance, as Beauchamp, De Montmorency, De Courcy, etc. Rev. F. D. Maurice is almost invariably pronounced *Maureece* in Yankeeedom, not plain *Morris*, as his son and biographer, who was stationed in Halifax, and other members of the family articulate their name. St. Augustine, too, is pronounced *Augusteen*, with the accent on the last syllable, by most Americans "of culture and refinement."

Nor is this weakness for a foreign pronunciation of names confined to our American cousins. I am told that the patronymic of the late Charles Pelham Mulvany, the Irish-Canadian litterateur, was commonly pronounced in the Upper Provinces as if he were an Italian who spelt his name Mulvani. And it is the uncivil practice of some Halifaxian exquisites to treat the Irish patron saint as a foreigner, and to call him St. Pawtrick.

A good story was told me of an Irishman who "struck oil" in the United States, and, having "made his pile," became discontented with his prosaic name of Murphy, and exchanged it for a more distinguished and romantic patronymic, which I forget, but which we will suppose to have been Fitzgerald. An old chum who had come to the country with him, but had not been so lucky, met this worthy after many years at a hotel, and accosted him as Murphy. "You have the advantage of me," said the latter coldly—"and my name is not Murphy, but Fitzgerald." The snubbed acquaintance held his peace—until dinner time, when he took care to seat himself close to the proud Fitzgerald. During the dinner, he called the waiter in a loud tone. "Bring me some Fitzgeralds!" he said. "Fitzgeralds, sir? I'm afraid, sir, there are none on the bill to-day," answered the perplexed attendant. "Potatoes, I mean; bring me some potatoes—murphice we called them in Ireland, but I thought they were Fitzgeralds here!"

SNARLER.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

EVENTS AND COMMENTS.

The "Fisheries Question" is looming up between the United States and Canada in a manner that must excite the attention of the Maritime Provinces more than usual.

According to Senator Frye's speech on this subject, in the Senate of the United States, a few days ago, it looks as though our "Yankee neighbors" are unwilling to enter into any negotiations with Canada, for the benefit of the "codfish aristocracy" of the Eastern States. Senator Frye says that England is afraid to use force in protecting her fisheries in our waters, as she (England) is mortgaged to the United States to keep the peace. This is

the most astounding piece of news that we have been treated with for some time; but then it is "unofficial," and Sir John A. McDonald will have plenty of time to strike his tents, pack his knapsack and baggage, before being sent out of Canada (like the 40,000 British Loyalists were, in 1784) to make room for the Fries, Blaines, and *id genus amne*. Perhaps the hon. Senator wishes to cut off Nova Scotia fish from his bill of fare, and start a "fish bonanza" for Massachusetts and Maine, and by so doing, force the people of the South and West to purchase all of their fish from his constituents, for it must be remembered, that fish in these sections of the Union, in some form or other, has taken the place of pork to a large extent, particularly since "hog cholera" and "trichinosis" have of late years been so prevalent in these countries. Senator Frye (like his *fidus Achates*, Mr. Blaine, of whom Jefferson Davis said "hoisted his flag on an untented field ten years after the war was over") also comes to the rescue of his "codfish aristocracy" by saying that 56,000,000 of people of the United States are not to be frightened by the "ghosts of Treaties," nor by the "palsied paw" of the British Lion, when he attempts to protect the coasts of the Dominion of Canada from poaching fishermen. Let me admonish this valiant Senator to "make haste slowly" before he fully makes up his diagnosis of the power of Great Britain. The United States are bounded north, south, east, and west, to a greater or lesser extent, by British territory. The glorious rays of old Sol fall upon her soil throughout the habitable globe. England has possessions in every land, and her navy floats upon every sea and ocean, but for all this, she can afford to be magnanimous to her enemies, even if they should come in the shape of an obscure Senator from Maine, who would try to make his constituents believe that the prowess of England was on the wane, and that she is unable to protect her fishermen in her *own waters*.

According to a correspondent of the Halifax *Herald*, Sir John A. McDonald did not honor Halifax with a visit, on his return from England to Canada. It seems that he landed at New York, where he was interviewed by some students from Nova Scotia. He told them that "the British Government was in a most unhappy position, but that there would not (in his opinion) be an early dissolution of Parliament." We regret that "our grand old man" did not pay us at least a flying visit on his homeward trip. Perhaps he wished to avoid the "icebergs and snow-drifts," which, according to "Yankee" reports, one would have to encounter during the winter and spring months, much to the detriment of the proposed line of steamers from Liverpool to Hong Kong, in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Her Majesty The Queen, in her speech from the Throne, makes no allusion to the North-West Rebellion in Canada, nor to the Sudan Campaign. Perhaps her mind was so much engrossed with graver troubles nearer home that she overlooked these matters altogether.

VETERAN.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

OUR BOSTON LETTER.

BOSTON, MASS., JUN. 28.

If there is one kind of individual I am more weary of and disgusted with than another, it is the man who is ashamed of his native country. And this feeling is doubly intensified when the individual in question happens to be a Nova Scotian. I can imagine you elevating your eyebrows at this remark, as if astonished at the bare suggestion that a Nova Scotian could ever be ashamed to own the place of his birth. But incredible as it may seem, there are some such people, I am sorry to say. I have met them, and know whereof I speak. If a Turk or a Russian, or a native of Timbuctoo or Burmah, were to be found endeavoring to impress upon his neighbors that he was guiltless of having first seen the light of day in either of these degraded kingdoms or empires, one would feel charitably disposed to excuse him therefor. But when it comes to a native of the naturally finest and morally best portion of the footstool trying to sneak and dodge, and ~~dissemble~~, to the end that his fellow-citizens may be prevailed upon to think he was born and reared in an entirely different (and to him, presumably, better) part of the hemisphere, it is enough to cause one to indulge in some very forcible observations. I am happy to know that there are not very many such persons in this city, but there are, nevertheless, more than there ought to be, and if there was but one there would be one too many. I have run across several such persons here, but I must admit that I do not feel very highly honored in enjoying their acquaintance.

There are Nova Scotians here who had not been in the place two months before they suddenly became aware of the fact that they had been born somewhere on Cape Cod, and had previous to their coming to Boston been "living in Portland." It is really surprising that they did not know this fact sooner. I expect the next time I happen to meet them to learn that their great grandfathers were particular friends of George Washington, and rendered valuable assistance in helping to draw up the constitution of this great and glorious country which they so suddenly realized was their own. I know of a fellow ("fellow" is the right term to use in this connection, I believe,) who came here from Halifax a few years ago. I happened to learn through my own observations, that this aristocratic gentleman was known among all his new-made friends and acquaintances as a *bona-fide* all-wool-and-a-yard-wide New Yorker. When I learned this I became all the more convinced of what I had already been pretty sure of, that this is a great country. I know of women, too, with the bluest of bluenose blood in their patrician veins, who, if you should happen to mention the tabooed word Halifax to them in the presence of others, would reward you with a look of concentrated 57-degrees-below-zero malignity that would keep your spinal column in a state of frigidity which nothing but the ardent rays of the next

Fourth of July sun could ever dispel. There are some queer people in this world, and,—well, some of them come from Nova Scotia, and from Halifax in Nova Scotia. It is a curious world, anyway, as I think has been remarked before. Here in Boston we have the native born American who is grievously insulted if he is thought anything but English, you know; and right on the other hand we have the Nova Scotian who is only too anxious to step into the former's discarded shoes and be known by all men as an "American," and who has a most holy horror of being thought English, or at any rate, provincial. Strange anomalies! What they have to urge as a reason for this remarkable proceeding, and what they expect to profit by it, is something that is beyond the ken of even my great mind. I do know, however, what the result to themselves is, and that is, they gain the hearty dislike of their fellow countrymen and the ridicule of their American neighbors when they are found out by them. When the final summing up of all things earthly comes, I think that the moderately good bluenose who was not afraid to stand up and be counted as a Nova Scotian will have a much better chance of getting through the pearly gates than his truly good but unpatriotic and hypocritical fellow-countryman who used to sing piously:—

"I want to be a Yankee,
And with the Yankees stand;
I never was a bluenose,
But was born in Yankee land."

I notice that Hon. Thomas J. Gargan, the well known Boston lawyer, who recently charmed the hearts of the Irish Halifaxians with his silver-tongued oratory, has returned to the Hub none the worse for his down-east visit. Brother Gargan's figure is a prominent one in many important legal cases. He used to have quite a large practice, but I believe that it has fallen off somewhat of late years. He used to be police commissioner, and has held other municipal offices. He is regarded nowadays as a sort of Mentor to the liquor-dealing fraternity. At any rate he has a great many bottles to fight against the law in behalf of these personages, and I don't suppose he finds the work very uncongenial, otherwise, as would, presumably, not engage in it. His oratorical powers however, are, as the small boy would put it, simply immense.

The odor of fish still hovers in the New England air, and is particularly noticeable in this vicinity. The fishermen are protesting, the dealers are appealing, and the advocates of Secretary Bayard's theory are vigorously defending themselves and him, while the balance of the community sits upon the fence and meditatively contemplates. The anti-treaty forces claim that Secretary Bayard has been caught by time-worn chaff in the hands of the wily Minister West, and even go so far in some instances as to hint darkly of impeachment. They picture out a gloomy hypothesis of the results that will spring from the proposed carrying out of plans to appoint another commission. Public opinion has a very disagreeable habit of being divided on great questions, and this is no exception to the general rule. Whether or not the proposed new treaty is to be for or against the interests of the country, Jonathan at large has not yet settled in his mind. When he has done so I will not fail to let you know.

T. F. A.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

THE CANADIAN MILITIA.

No. II.

To speak of putting Canada in a position to oppose herself with the remotest chance of success to the States, has about it a certain misty grandeur of speculation not unlike that attaching to Imperial Federation. Your very able contributor sees the unsoundness of the latter, and can scarcely, I think, be blind to the present unpracticalness of the former idea. But it is very difficult to know what he is driving at. He mixes up something which seems like an aspiration for Independence, with criticism on the actual state of the Militia, a leaning towards annexation, and a smothered regret that Riel was not a "true leader of men" who might have stirred up the French and Irish elements to the confusion of the English, whom (vide No. 2, CRITIC, 27th November) they "outnumber by very fair odds." In fact it is difficult to say what different feelings and subjects are not mixed up in the articles. The only way to arrive at any definite opinion is to take them to some extent seriatim. I am now looking to the articles of 27th Nov.

First, we have a statistical statement of the force. Then we are told that "soldiers on paper and soldiers in the field do not always correspond." That is true, but the Militia Blue Book gives the establishment and the actual strength present at inspection, so that there is not very much deceit in the official returns in that way. That the Militia "came in for a raking cross-fire from the *opposition* journals during the Riel outbreak" goes without saying. If it were a heaven-born system it would undergo the same ordeal, which however, is not much of an ordeal after all. It is impossible not to suspect a very strong taint of exaggeration in the vivid, but *ad explandum* pictures which follow: e. g. "dozens of country battalions that are paraded in ostentatious rows of figures in the portly Blue Books would find a difficulty in raising enough war material to drive a flock of crows from a cornfield." There is a good deal more of the same sort, and its extravagance deprives it of the character of sober fact. I am too intimately acquainted with many rural (as well as other) battalions in Ontario, to give implicit credence to such sweeping statements.

For seven years I belonged to a rural battalion in that Province, whose strength used to be 9 companies, (it is now eighty); at the strength per company allowed in my time, the establishment was 468. We were never 50 short of our whole strength at annual drill, and were a sufficiently tough and able lot. We were nothing very remarkable in the way of smartness—not so smart as the two battalions of the neighboring county—but did fairly,

and were fit and ready for any work. Two companies of that battalion were, if I mistake not, in the "Midland" battalion of last year. Not six years ago I belonged to a city battalion in the west of Ontario, and they were a set of fellows calculated to scare more than crows, and were well up to strength. That corps was also in the N. W., and is known to the Halifax boys who were up there. It would cost me but the trouble of writing, to obtain from my old comrades in those corps fair accounts of the real state of their battalions, and I could get similar information from men I know in at least half a dozen more.

That "whole Battalions melted away as if by some talismanic agency at the war-cry of the Indian and the Half-breed," is, no doubt, pretty writing, but it is very flowery, and is introduced solely to lead to a description of the "feeling" of a section in the Maritime Provinces against lending aid in the cause of order, to a remark on the "barren attempt of Sir John to knit the confederation more closely together," and to the writer's opinion of the sand-like quality of the adhesion of the Provinces. What have these political opinions, lugged in by the ears, to do with the qualities, the administration, or the organization of the Canadian Militia as a whole?

"When it came to the point, regiments that were down for four hundred strong, failed to muster much more than half their tabular strength. In some instances whole companies had to be rejected on account of physical incapacities. Others were ruled out by the score for being mere children—not fit to leave the parental roof." The italics are mine. Surely this is exaggeration. Even if it were the case in Halifax, which I question, my long experience leads me to doubt if it was applicable elsewhere.

I say my long experience, because I have been more than thirty years a Volunteer Officer—28 of them in Canada—and not only an officer, for I served in the ranks when there was occasion, long after I was an officer, and served up through the ranks to a commission in the first place. It is natural therefore that, though probably past active service now, I should have the honor and credit of the force at heart.

I distinctly disbelieve, therefore, that "the Riel rebellion was signalized by anything but military ardor among the Federal troops." Known facts indeed, the facts of action and endurance, disprove the allegation; and I am a little surprised that no Militia officer here who was present has alluded to it. I know the temper of a large section of the Ontario and Winnipeg volunteers too well to believe there was no enthusiasm. But C. P. M. would have us believe that "there is no unappeasable appetite for the task in hand," because the trouble had its origin, "so far as (in his opinion) can be discerned," in the culpable neglect of the North West by the Government.

The allusion to Leonidas and his Spartans is touching, but you see their hair was short (our fellows' hair I mean) and they couldn't strike the Greek pose of combing out long locks on the morning of battle. That the "errand" was "humiliating" is simply the perverted idea of a political partizan. The errand was as honorable as necessary, and the force employed accomplished it as "heroically" as those of old whose actions are dwelt on in the next paragraph, with truth and distinctness, but apparently only with the object of pointing out the contrast to the apathy which C. P. M. assumes to have characterized the late struggle. No doubt Batocho was carried in a thoroughly apathetic manner, and Otter displayed a masterly apathy in his onslaught on Big Bear.

Yet a little further on C. P. M. says that the "Rebellion brought into existence a hardy lot of soldiers, thoroughly seasoned, and inured to hardships of the most exhaustible character," and implies a regret that (as if they could have been!) they were not formed into a standing army! As yet we have no practical upshot of a good deal of exceedingly good writing, so good that it would be thoroughly effective if the writer went straight to his mark, and did not make Military Status and historical reminiscences mere stalking horses for the expression of political animus.

To go on to the article of Nov. 4, No. 3. After all a million a year is no great sum to maintain the whole Military Force of a nation of five millions, even if it amounts to no more than 25,000, and we shall presently see what is being done for it besides mere "military pageantry." But the Militia vote is not given altogether ungrudgingly, and it would be easy to foretell the fate of any great measure unopposed by a pressing necessity. How impossible, even setting aside treaty obligations, it would be to place a commanding Naval Force on the Lakes any one may judge for himself. Probably the best Adjutant General we ever had under the older regime, resigned because his comparatively moderate measure was rejected.

That in spite of "all her expenditure Canada has not a soldier on her roll who was thought competent to take command of the recent campaign" is putting it a little invidiously, and without consideration of circumstances. That General Middleton had been in the Dominion but a year, and that a "score or more" of his right hand men were Britons is an implied impeachment of the present arrangement which has as little reason.

I think no man in the Militia of Canada has a stronger feeling than I that it should acquire a character, traditions, and discipline of its own, and emancipate itself from anything like a servile imitation and aping of the Imperial Forces. For this reason I rejoiced exceedingly that the success of Canadian troops was unshared by regulars. Had it unfortunately been so, I fear we should have seen the brilliant service of our own men overshadowed and ignored, as was absolutely done in Capt. Huyshe's account of the expedition of 1870, notwithstanding Wolseley's appreciation of the Canadian Militia.

C. P. M. seems to have no love for "Britons," but his apparent dislike does not alter the fact that as long as we are British subjects, Englishmen, if they come here, have the rights of British subjects. That some of the superior officers should be of the British army was unavoidable.

The Militia Act prescribes that the commander of the Militia shall be an army officer of a certain rank. Every General has a right to his choice

of aides; and, as regards many other superior Militia officers, it is no bad thing that at present they should be, as so many of them are (D. A. G.'s and others), men of army experience.

For it is the fact, as C. P. M. only implies, that the opportunities of the Canadian Militia have not been such as to give any number of Militia officers field experience. That there are men in the force whom opportunity would bring to the front, it would be a slur on Canadian capacity to doubt. But there have been scarcely any opportunities. Nothing since 1860, when the want of experience, and we may say discipline, was somewhat painfully manifested at Ridgeway, very nearly turning what a little cool judgment and obedience to orders would have made a brilliant success, into a disgrace. I do not take account of the Red River Expedition of 1870, (to which C. P. M. pays a handsome tribute) because no enemy was then encountered. But the selection of Imperial officers for command of some importance has not been a rule without exceptions. When in 1870, two companies of the Red River Militia battalions were left in the country, the command was offered to the senior Major of the two corps, and, being declined by him, was accepted by Major Irvine, then of the Quebec battalion. Two companies were sent up as a reinforcement in the Fall of 1871, under the command of Captain Scott. Major Irvine held the command of the Provisional battalion so formed for a considerable time, and was then made Assistant Commissioner of the Mounted Police. Lieut.-Col. Macleod, who got the C. M. G. for the Red River Expedition, was the first Assistant Commissioner, and succeeded Col. French as Commissioner. Lieut.-Col. Irvine succeeded Col. Macleod and is now Commissioner. All the officers mentioned, (except Col. French) were Militia officers, pure and simple, as is also Col. Otter, who has not only been appointed to the command of one of the schools of instruction, but also to that of one of the columns of General Middleton's force.

Your contributor must know that an endeavor to enforce the full draft of the Militia Law, except in great emergency, is impossible. If the taxpayers growl at a million a year, what would they say to the expenditure it would require to make a "trained force" of the 50,000 he hints at as desirable. Canada cannot, or will not, vote a large military budget on the contingency of a possible invasion by the United States. In one point, however, I fully agree with C. P. M., "that it is not necessary or advisable that the hard and fast discipline of a regular army should be the ideal of the Canadian Militia."

FRANC-TIREUR.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

RAMBLING NOTES ON BURMAH.

Buddhism is the religion of Burmah. Countless are its shrines, monasteries, and dagobas. The dagoba—Pagoda it is sometimes called, but that name properly belongs to the Hindoo temple,—consists in a solid, bell-shaped mass of plastered brick work, crowned with the sacred tee or umbrella, usually of open iron work.

Most famous of these dagobas is the Shooay Dagon, at Rangoon. Its foundations are supposed to have been laid over 2,000 years ago, when Buddhism first spread to this land from its home in India. It surmounts some relics of the first Buddha (and founder of the religion) Guatama. Standing upon a hill at a short distance from the city it forms "a stupendous mass of solid masonry, tapering gradually from an octagonal base of 1355 feet, to a spire of small circumference, which is surmounted by the umbrella." The umbrella in this case is of solid gold, and laden with jewels, and is a recent votive offering from the King of Ava, (1875). The whole pyramid, from base to summit, is covered with gold leaf, and blazing in the sunlight, forms a magnificent object, which is seen at a great distance.

The brow of the hill is reached by a covered stairway. This is of wood, and mounts by an easy ascent, through a series of terraces. Both roof and sides of this stairway are painted. On the left, we have pictured the tortures of the damned—and luckily the Buddhist bull is not eternal—it is rather a purgatory, where the ill-doer expiates his past offences, before beginning a new phase of existence—horrible and grotesque these pictures are, yet not wanting in a fiendish invention, which would have done credit to a grand inquisitor.

On the right are scenes from the life of Guatama, illustrative of his virtues, his charity, his humanity, his self-sacrifice, and of the life of pleasure he abandoned, to devote himself, by study and contemplation, to the acquisition of supreme knowledge, and the final attainment of "Nervana."

On the steps, at intervals, we meet groups of monks (Poungyers) and nuns. The monks, shaven, crowned, and bare-footed, and robed in yellow. The nuns entirely in white. The latter are old and wrinkled, and have evidently taken to the religious profession as a last resource. They have strings of beads in their hands, and are reciting a Rosary, though the ardour of their devotion does not blind them to the chance of eleemosynary coppers. Some of the monks are provided with bells, which they are constantly beating. Others, at small stands, within the enclosure, are retailing flowers, gold leaf, and votive candles, to the faithful, to be used in decorating the shrine and dagoba.

The worshippers prostrate themselves before the altars, round the base of the pyramid, which sustains each a towering figure of the Buddha, seated cross-legged, and with folded arms, in that attitude of perfect apathy which is the Buddhist's ideal of eternal happiness. The shrines are not one, but many; and numberless are the statues of the Buddha. Before the principal ones they burn incense and votive candles whilst the priests recite prayers in Pali; but his short prayer recited, the Burman gives himself to converse with his friends, and to merry making; and loud and pleasant to hear are the voices of men and girls, as they echo through the temples.

The monastic life is held in great reverence in Burmah. As boys, a large number of its people enter the monasteries, and, living apart from the

busy haunts of men, give themselves up to study and religious exercises. Arrived at manhood, many don the yellow robes characteristic of the priesthood, and subsisting solely upon food obtained by begging from door to door—and it is never denied them—divide their lives between the temples and the school-room, for the Kyoung is the national school of the Burman. The nation may be divided into two classes—religious and lay men. On both are inculcated the same precepts—not to kill, nor to steal, nor to lie, nor to commit adultery; but on the religious, in addition is enjoined a life of seclusion, study, sobriety, and celibacy. Yet the monk's robe may be abandoned at pleasure. They are free to return to the world, and many do so. The late King, (Theobaw's father), for instance, quitted a monastery for the Throne, and a clover man he was, and mild tempered, and well versed in Eastern learning. Nor had he suffered (physically) by his life of seclusion, for he left behind him, at death, some forty odd pledges of affection, whom his ferocious successor has been knocking on the head at intervals till lately—an Eastern method much in vogue for settling those family jars and troubles, which are likely to arise in so extensive a domestic circle.

Buddhism is the oldest and most widely spread form of worship under the sun. Thousands of years ago it flourished in India, and yet survives in Ceylon, Burmah, China, and Japan, numbering more followers than any branch of Christianity. It is pure Atheism, rather than idolatry, for the flowers and candles, and incense, on the Throne of Guatani, no more necessarily suggest idolatry than the same tokens of respect and affection shown the image of a favorite saint in a Christian church. In Guatani, we have no God, but a saint who had attained *Norrana* in this life—the founder of their religion—the Buddha who has presided over their destinies for the last two thousand years. They believe in periodical reappearances of those Buddhas upon earth, but as the present one has still some centuries to run, we need display no frantic interest as to his successor. To attain "*Norrana*," to undergo, that is, bodily and mental annihilation, that state of apathy, in fact, "where there are neither ideas nor even the idea of the absence of ideas," is to the Burmans the acme of future bliss. The good man may attain it at once, the religious particularly, but the wicked, after a sojourn in hell, must reappear on this earth in some other shape than man, till after a series of humiliating transmigrations he has purged himself of his sins and earned annihilation.

This doctrine of the transmigration of souls has led amongst Buddhists to a curious result. They will not take animal life, except human. And the man who would knock you on the head without compunction, will sweep his seat clear of insects, and start back in horror at seeing you killing a snake. He does not know but the soul of some deceased relative may abide in the reptile?

(To be continued.)

COMMERCIAL.

FISH.—Since our last issue the *S. S. Beta* has arrived from Jamaica, and the news by her is not very flattering as regards the fish markets in Jamaica. She brings advices to 21st January which report mackerel are in large supply, but with decreased shipments, prices may hold out fairly well. Herring are not in demand, traders at Kingston and all the surrounding country are over supplied.

We do not know of any arrivals from the coast since our last issue. The weather has been up to the present very bad, and dry fish could not be handled. As far as we know, Bank codfish will bring the advance referred to in our last issue. There has been a sale of a small lot of Hard Shore Codfish in store during the past few days at a slight advance on former sales, buyers anticipating orders later on. Mackerel are about as dull as they can be, no sales and no enquiry; though some holders are looking for an advance during the present month.

Advices from Boston up to 29th ult., are as follows: Not much improvement in trade can be noticed during the past week. No change in prices can be noticed excepting on frozen herring, which fluctuate a great deal, they are selling to-day to the wholesalers at 75 cents per hundred. A better demand for all varieties of fish is looked for. The schr. *Commonwealth* has just arrived from Fortune Bay with 275,000 frozen herring. Captain reports fish a good size and plenty when he left there.

Below will be found a comparative statement of the arrivals of mackerel for the past four years, week ending Jan. 29th:—

1886	1885	1884	1883
2261 Bls.	2110 Bls.	5410 Bls.	5122 Bls.

Advices from Gloucester to 29th ult., are as follows: Trade is very moderate and prices firm, but without change of any importance. Mackerel are held at—3's, \$5.50 to \$6.00; 2's, \$6.50 to \$7.50; extra 2's, \$10.00 to \$10.50; 1's, \$19.00 per bbl.; Bank Codfish, \$2.75; medium (scarce) \$2.62; Georges Codfish, \$3.25 to \$3.75; medium, \$2.75 to \$2.87; Shore, \$3.50; Hake and Haddock, \$2.00; Shore Herring, \$2.50 per bbl

There arrived at Gloucester for the week ending Jan. 29, the following fares of fish:—

Fares.	From.	pounds Cod.	pounds Halibut	bbls Oil.	Frozen Herring Count.
4	Grand Banks	.....	168,700	.....	.....
1	Quero	.....	25,000	.....	.....
1	Browns	40,000	3,000	.....	.....
3	Georges	62,000	7,100	.....	.....
1	Ipewich Bay	2,500	.....	.....	.....
2	Eastport	.....	.....	.....	500,000
2	Newfoundland	.....	.....	.....	780,000
1	Tiverton	.....	.....	225	.....
		104,500	203,800	225	1,280,600

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
	Cr. Te A	6 1/2 to 6 3/4
	Extra C	5 1/2 to 6
	Yellow C	5 1/2
	Yellowa	5 1/2
TEA	Congou Common	17 to 19
	Fair	20 to 21
	Good	25 to 29
	Choice	31 to 33
	Extra Choice	35 to 37
	Orizony-Choice	37 to 39
MOJARRAS	Herbades	30 to 32
	Demerara	30 to 35
	Diamond N	45
SOAP	Ivory bar, 1 lb, 2 lb and 3 lb	6 1/2
	Erasive	6
	Domestic	6
	Surprise	5 1/2
	Tiger	5 1/2
	Extra Pale, 1 or 5 lb	5
	"Linen Towel" for 30 bars, and 30 towels	6.00
	Canada	4
	Importal	4
	No 1 Family	4
	Hermine	3 1/2
	Brand	3
	Brand	3
	Tollet 15 to 60c. per doz.	
CANDLES 6s and 8s		11 1/2
Do., Paraffine		19 to 20c
BISCUITS	Pilot Bread	2.60 to 2.90
	Hoston and Thin Family	6 1/2 to 7 1/2
	Soda	6 to 7
	do. in lb. boxes, 50 to case	7
	Fancy	8 to 15
CONFECTIONERY	Assorted in 30 lb Pails	12
	Royal Mixture	11 to 20
	Lozenges	12 to 15
	1 cent goods, 144 in a box	95 to 10
	Toys per hundred	65 to 75
	Clear Candy Toys	18
Brooms		1.00 to 3.25
	Starch, Blue and White	7
	"Baby White"	8
	Prepared Corn	9
BUTTER	Canadian	10 to 20
	N. S.	15 to 20
CHEESE		9 to 10
EGGS		19 to 20
Tobacco—Black		50 to 40
	Bright	42 to 58
Blacking, per gross		3.00 to 4.00
Blacklead, "		2.00 to 10.00
Pearl Blue		2.50 to 3.00

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

Prices nominal. No arrivals. No sales.		
MACKEREL	Extra	10.50 to 11.00
	No. 1	9.75 to 10.00
	No. 2 large	5.75 to 6.00
	No. 2	3.25
	No. 3 large	3.00 to 3.50
	No. 3	3.00
	Small	1.00
HERRING	No. 1 Shore, July. No sales.	2.75 to 3.00
	August and Sept.	2.25 to 2.50
	No. 1 Round Shore, Scarce	2.75
	No. 1, Labrador	none
ALBUVES		2.75
CODFISH	Hard Shore toluat	2.25 to 2.50
	Bank	2.00 to 2.25
	Bay	none
	Small	1.00
SALMON, No. 1		none
	No. 2	none
	No. 3	none
HADDOCK		1.00 to 2.00
HAKE		1.75
COD		none
POLLOCK		none
FISH OILS	Cod A	35 to 36
	Log A	25 to 29
	Pale Seal	none
HARK SOUNDS		45 to 50c per lb.

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

APPLES, No. 1, per bbl.	2.00 to 2.75
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new)	5.00 to 6.50
case, Valencia	5.50 to 6.00
Lemons, per box	3.50 to 5.50
Cocoanuts, per 100	4.50 to 5.50
Onions, (barrels) per lb.	2 1/4 to 3 1/4
Grapes, Almeria, kegs	6.50 to 7.00
Foxberries, per bbl.	3.00 to 3.85
Cranberries	6.00 to 6.50
Figs, 1 lb boxes	16 to 18c
Dates, layer	7 to 8c

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

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

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

WHEAT	Patent high grades	5.25 to 5.50
	mediums	4.75 to 5.00
	Superior Extra	4.50 to 4.84
	Lower grades	3.50 to 4.45
OATMEAL		4.50 to 5.00
Corn Meal—Halifax ground		3.00 to 3.25
	—Imported	2.90 to 3.00
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		29.00 to 30.00
Oats		25.00 to 30.00
Barley		31.00
Pea Meal per bbl.		3.75
Feed Flour		3.25 to 3.50
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs		42 to 45
Barley " of 48 "		75 to 80
Peas " of 60 "		80 to 85
Corn " of 56 "		80 to 85
Hay per ton		14.00 to 16.00
Straw		9.00 to 10.00

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	13.00 to 13.50
" Am. Plate	13.50 to 14.00
Pork, Mess, Americau	14.00 to 14.50
" American, clear	13.00 to 14.00
" P. K. I Mess	15.00 to 15.50
" " "	14.00 to 14.50
" P. K. I Thin Mess	12.00 to 12.50
" Prime Mess	11.00 to 11.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails	11 to 12
" Casts	12 to 12 1/2
Hams, P. E. I.	12 to 13c
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	
Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound	20
" unwashed	15
Green Hides—Ox, inspected, No 1	7 1/2
" Cow	7 1/2
Salted Hides—Ox in Lots, No 1	7 1/2
" Cow	7 1/2
Calf Skin	8 to 10
" Deacons, each	30 to 35
Woolskins	25 to 75

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

LUMBER

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do	14.00 to 17.00
" No 2 do	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m	8.00 to 14.00
Spruce, dimension good, per m	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do	6.50 to 7.05
Hemlock, merchantable	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do do	1.00 to 1.25
" spruce, No 1	1.10 to 1.50
Laths, per m	1.25
Hard wood, per cord	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood	2.25 to 2.50

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

POULTRY.

Fowls, per pair	40 to 50
Turkeys, per pound	11 to 13
Geese, each	65 to 70
Ducks, per pair	55 to 70

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK.

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

THE SEA WITCH.

(Continued.)

I saw no reason why we shouldn't. We retired into a small, dimly lighted boudoir adjoining the ballroom, and talked very pleasantly about bygone days for more than the allotted quarter of an hour. She made a good deal of pretence of being younger than I was; she affected ignorance of events which she could not really have forgotten and of persons with whom I myself had seen her flirting in the consulship of Plancus; but she seemed to be interested in what I said, and showed more power of participating in my melancholy mood than I should have given her credit for. I have always admitted that Mrs. Wynne can be a very agreeable woman when she likes. The worst of me is that I am so easily imposed upon. Of course I knew that this shoking old sham was likely to be as false in her sentiment as she was in her person; yet when she spoke affectionately of the daughter whom she was about to lose, turning on a sort of *tremolo* stop in her voice as she did so—when she appealed to me to say what she would do with her life after its chief interest had been removed—and when she alluded with a sigh to the trials and sorrows which she had passed through and lived down—I was touched. I said to myself that one does necessarily become a hardened reprobate because one is a little worldly. As far as that went, wasn't I also a little worldly? I thought I could enter into poor Mrs. Wynne's natural feeling of loneliness, and I was ashamed of the half suspicion which entered my mind for a moment that she might be setting her cap—or, rather, her curly wig—at me.

Not, to be sure, that there would have been anything very extraordinary in it if she had, seeing that, many years before, she had married a man considerably older than I am now. That was her second matrimonial venture—her first husband, a dashing young hussar, having broken his neck steeple chasing, I forget where. Old Wynne died very soon after his little girl's birth, which was an unlucky thing for some people. His estate passed to his nephew, to spite whom he married, and his widow was left but scantily provided for. I fancy she must have found it a hard matter to keep her head above water, living in the way that she did; but she managed it somehow, and never allowed herself to drop out of society. When Alice was old enough to come out, the two ladies went to the first drawing-room of the season together; and I think it was then that Mrs. Wynne assumed that surprisingly youthful aspect which caused her when seen from a sufficient distance, to look like her daughter's younger sister. No doubt she had to swallow down some snubs and slights; for she was an impoverished woman who was bound to live like a moderately rich one, under penalty of being forgotten; and we all know how little mercy is shown by the world to those who deliberately place themselves in false positions. Nevertheless, she did not suffer herself to be discouraged, and now she had reaped the reward of her labors. She had secured a husband for her daughter who was not only the younger son of a duke, but was far better off than younger sons generally are, some member of his mother's family having left him a handsome property.

I felt a genuine satisfaction at her success—for one likes to see pluck recompensed, and, besides, I had known Mrs. Wynne all my life, though I can't say that we had ever been exactly friends. After that evening at the ball, however, she was pleased to treat me quite like a friend—an intimate friend, indeed. We never met anywhere that she did not drag me off into a corner to whisper some confidential piece of information about Alice's approaching nuptials, or to consult me as to some point connected with settlements, although one would have supposed that she might have obtained from her solicitor all the advice that she needed upon such subjects. And then she was always sending me little unnecessary notes, till at last I grew positively to loathe the sight of the buff-colored envelopes which she used, and Wilson my man, smiled demurely when he handed them to me. Now, if there is one thing that I dislike more than another, it is being laughed at by Wilson; and what was, perhaps, even more disagreeable was that the men at the club began to chaff me, my old friend Conington in particular being exquisitely facetious, inquiring whether the double event was to come off on the same day and so forth. I was obliged to tell him at length that that kind of thing, besides being utterly witless, was offensive to me; to which he replied that he only did it out of kindness.

"My good fellow, you can't take care of yourself," he said, "and if somebody didn't catch hold of your coat-tails you'd be swallowed up before you knew where you were. Our friend Mrs. Wynne is a good deal cleverer than you are, I can tell you."

"Very likely," I returned; "I never said she wasn't."

"Yes; and she's a fascinating woman too, in her way."

"I don't find her so," I said; "but I suppose you do, for you are always talking to her. Perhaps you would like to marry her yourself. If so, pray don't let me stand in your way."

Conington shook his head with a wise smile.

"I'm too old a bird," he answered; "and she knows that well enough. She won't waste time in trying to drop salt on my tail. She knows I recollect her ages and ages ago as an old thing with gray hair and false teeth that waggled at you when she talked. She goes in for being a sort of Ninon de l'Enclos now; but that won't do with me, you know."

As far as that went it wouldn't do with me either; and, though I did not remember to have seen Mrs. Wynne in the stage described, I was sure that, whether she had designs upon me or not, I should never fall a victim to her borrowed charms. Still I did feel that it would be a comfort when the wedding was over and the excuse for all these interviews and notes removed. To add to my discomfort the ladies of my acquaintance began with

one consent to give me friendly warnings; and then, only a week before the day appointed for the ceremony, a very annoying thing took place.

"My dear general," Mrs. Wynne said one morning, squeezing my hand affectionately (she had taken to squeezing my hand by this time), "I want you to do me a great kindness. I want you to give dear Alice away."

"I—give your daughter away?" I ejaculated, aghast. "Well, upon my word, I don't think I am quite the right person—"

"Ah, don't refuse!" she broke in. "I am sure you won't refuse! You know she has literally no near relations, poor child, and James Wynne, who was to have represented the family, is laid up with chicken-pox and can't come. Unless you will help me out of the difficulty I don't see who there is to apply to, except the verger."

"Couldn't you put it off until James Wynne is better?" I suggested.

"Oh, dear, no! Quite impossible! It might be weeks and weeks. Some people take an eternity to get over the measles, and—"

"You said it was chicken-pox just now," I interrupted suspiciously.

"Oh, well, it doesn't matter what it is," she returned. "You couldn't expect him to come into church all over spots and scatter infection among a hundred and fifty people, could you?"

"I suppose not," I agreed. It really was a very cool request to make, and no doubt Conington and other resolute persons would have refused point-blank; but I never can bring myself to be rude to people, unless I am goaded into absolute fury, so I ended by yielding a reluctant consent.

I performed the duty required of me when the festive day came, feeling perfectly wretched the whole time, and not daring to look at anybody; and it was only when the rite was over and we were assembled round the breakfast-table that I recognized James Wynne among the company, looking as well and hearty as I had ever seen him in my life. This was too much. I made my escape as soon as possible, only darting one glance of bitter reproach at that Sapphira of a woman, and early the next day I left town and fled into Dorsetshire to stay with some cousins of mine who had asked me, very opportunely, to pay them a visit.

I did think I should have been safe there, with the London season only just over and everybody hastening to Goodwood, where I rather wanted to have gone myself; but no such thing! I hadn't been two days in the house when Mrs. Wynne arrived, looking more juvenile and blooming than ever, and I found out afterwards that she had actually asked herself down—my poor cousins, who knew nothing of what had taken place in London, welcoming her with the utmost cordiality. Ah, how differently would they have behaved had they guessed the predatory intentions of their visitor with regard to one whose worldly goods may not improbably be divided among them some day!

Mrs. Wynne could not, of course, blush, her natural skin being forever hidden from mortal eyes; and, morally speaking, I should say that she had the hide of a rhinoceros. She did not appear to be the least ashamed of having compromised me in the eyes of all my friends by that unspeakable shabby trick of hers, and I felt that no words of mine would be likely to produce any impression upon such brazen effrontery. I therefore maintained an attitude of cold reserve, only taking good care not to be left alone with her for a single moment. But I need hardly say that she broke down my defence with the greatest ease as soon as she thought fit to do so. She waylaid me on the staircase, as I was making for the smoking-room, on the second evening of her arrival, and touching, me gently on the arm, "You are angry with me," said she, in a tone of soft remonstrance. "What have I done to offend you?"

"I am not offended, Mrs. Wynne," I replied; "but, since you ask me, I will confess that I am annoyed at your having thought it necessary to tell me a—what shall I say?—about James Wynne."

"But I didn't tell you a what shall-you-say," she rejoined, laughing. "He really had something the matter with him. It turned out to be only a cold in the head; still it might quite well have prevented him from coming, and I was not at all sorry for the mistake, I don't like James—we have never got on together—and it was much pleasanter to me to see an old friend like yourself standing where you did. I think you ought to be flattered," she added, with a killing smile.

"I am not flattered," I replied, gloomily; for I thought it best to be explicit. "I don't like to be made conspicuous in that uncalled-for way."

"Oh, how rude you are!" she exclaimed, laughing, and rapping me on the knuckles with her fan. "I shall not speak to you again until you have found your manners."

And she turned and ran up the stairs with the buoyant step of careless girlhood.

This was all very well; and if, by dint of bad manners, I could have persuaded her to carry out her threat of not speaking to me any more, matterless I should have remained. But she didn't carry out her threat. Far from it! On the contrary, she spoke to me a great deal; and the thing that she said was so startling that I hardly knew which way to look when she uttered them, while my cousins, who had begun by being amused at her, ended by becoming indignant. Any one, to hear her talk, would have supposed that I had almost lived in her house in London—that little Mayfair house which she had rented for some years past, and which she now announced that she intended, by my advice, to quit. "Certainly, I should find it dreary work to go on living all by myself where I have been so happy with my poor little girl," she said; "I dare say it is better that I should make a change. Where I shall go or what I shall do I can't think; but, dear, kind old friend" (it was thus that she was pleased to designate the reader's humble servant) "has promised to find me a home somewhere before long."

Now it was true that, while in London, she had told me that she contemplated a change of quarters, and had begged me to let her know if I had heard of anything that sounded suitable; but the impression conveyed

her words was something very different from this, and my cousins not unnaturally concluded that I either meant to marry Mrs. Wynne or that I had been trifling with her affections. Of these two alternatives the latter would, no doubt, have been the more agreeable to them; but in either case they would have felt justified in regarding me with that pity which is not akin to love, and they showed in the plainest manner that they did so regard me.

All these things being so, there was nothing for it but a second and a longer flight. My yacht was waiting for me at Portsmouth. I determined to go on board at once, and sail for Norway as soon as I could possibly get off. I did not want to do this. I am not much of a fisherman; and, besides, there is very little salmon-fishing to be obtained by the casual traveller in Norway now-a-days. Moreover, I have reached that time of life when a man likes to do the same thing year after year. It throws me out, and gives me an uneasy, fidgety feeling of having forgotten something, if I am not at Cowes for the Squadron Regatta, at Weymouth, Dartmouth, and Torquay shortly afterwards, and in Scotland by the beginning of September. But it was not a case for consulting one's inclinations. I telegraphed to two or three men to join me, and left precipitately, allowing it to be inferred that I was bound for no more distant waters than those of the Solent.

The truth of the matter was that that shameless and unscrupulous woman had taken an accurate measure of my character and had found out my weak points. She knew—at least, I suppose she did—that blandishments would have no sort of effect upon me; but doubtless she also knew that there was scarcely any foolish thing that I would not do rather than have a disturbance. Her tactics were obvious. She intended to make me compromise myself and her before witnesses, and throw herself upon my generosity, or my feebleness, whichever it ought to be called, and if I had not happened to be fully alive to this danger it is quite upon the cards that she might have succeeded. As it was, I got three friends to accompany me, and sailed for Stavanger before the end of the week.

When I had placed the tumbling waves of the North Sea between me and my dreadful old woman I breathed more freely, and my temper, which I was told had been rather short during the passage, recovered its wonted sweetness. I felt that I had been delivered from a great and imminent peril. People who sneer at panics of this kind, and say that a woman can't marry a man against his will, and so forth, simply don't know what they are talking about. I maintain that there are occasions upon which it behoves the bravest of men to run away.

We spent a very pleasant three weeks in dawdling along the west coast of Norway. It was a little late in the year, but the weather, for once in the way, was propitious, and the magnificent fjords, which are so often shrouded in rain and mist, showed themselves to us, day after day in unclouded grandeur. My friends were kind enough not to be too exacting. I could not put them in the way of getting any sport; but they said the scenery and the sunshine would do instead, and professed themselves satisfied with an occasional drive up unfrequented valleys, or a climb to the glaciers which overhang the Hardanger Fjord and its branches. One evening we had all gone ashore at Eide, and were strolling along and gazing at the sunset, when a string of carioles was seen approaching us, in the foremost of which was seated a lady, whom my companions at once pronounced to be an English-woman. They further remarked that she was an uncommonly well-turned-out one too. As for me, I said never a word; but my heart became as water within me. Ah me! that trim figure, that bottle-green Newmarket, that billycock hat, those neat little boots which rested in the stirrups of the cariole—had I not recognized them from afar? Oh, my prophetic soul!—my old woman!

She was grasping my hand before I knew where I was. Who would have thought of meeting me in Norway? This was really delightful! She had been so much pressed to come over by her friends, the somebodies (I don't remember their name—they must have been strange people), that at last she had consented; and now she was so glad she had come. She added, with one of those finger-squeezes which always made me feel hot and cold all over, "How horrid of you to run away like that! and never even to tell me where you were going!"

"It seems that you found out, though," said I; too much perturbed to observe the decent reticences of polite society.

She looked at me with an innocent wonder in those artistically enlarged eyes of her. "Well, yes, I have found you," she answered; "but that is no thanks to you. I hope you are glad to be found." Now we must make some pleasant excursions together. I hear that there is a great deal to be seen in this neighborhood."

"Oh, yes; we'll make some pleasant excursions together, and we'll see the neighborhood," I echoed, grimly. "Does that schooner yacht lying alongside of us belong to your friends?"

She said it did, and I remembered having examined the vessel and having noticed that she had no auxiliary steam. A strong wind was blowing straight up the fjord too, and likely to hold—come! there was balm in Gilead after all.

Yet I was obliged to ask Mrs. Wynne to dine on board that evening. I didn't see my way to getting out of it. One of the men who were with me was already acquainted with her; she made herself exceedingly agreeable to the others; and, in short, if I had not asked her she would have asked herself, so that it didn't make much difference. I felt sure that I should pass a detestable evening, and my expectations were not disappointed. That woman's behavior was downright outrageous. Not only did she display an affectionate interest in my every proceeding; not only did she warn me, in a tone of quasi-wifely remonstrance, what I ought not to eat and drink, on account of my gout; but she would persist in talking as if our meeting had been the result of a preconcerted arrangement.

(To be continued.)

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FINDINGS!

HALIFAX, N. S.

MINING.

UNTOLD WEALTH.—Can it be that we have in Nova Scotia immense deposits of gold without the fact having been yet discovered. The immense extent of our gold fields is admitted by all practical miners but as yet no fair test of their value has been made. The Provincial Government is interested in the development of our gold mines, as it receives a royalty upon each and every ounce of gold produced. Could the output be quadrupled, the government would receive from this source a revenue four times as great as that which it now enjoys. Under these circumstances we think the government should be willing to assist in defraying the expenses of testing deep mining in this Province by sinking a shaft to the depth of 1,000 to 1,200 feet. The immense possibilities which might result from such an enterprise fully warrant the government taking up the suggestion with cordiality. We have faith to believe that the sinking of a shaft such as proposed, would prove the existence of a second pay streak, and should it do so it will be difficult to over-estimate the benefits which would accrue to our people. There would be a boom in mining properties compared with which the boom of 26 years ago would dwindle into insignificance. Let the government give this matter the consideration it deserves.

CONVENTION OF GOLD MINERS.—A correspondent urges us to advocate through the mining columns of THE CRITIC the advisability of gold mine owners and those interested in mining, holding a convention in Halifax. We have talked the matter over with several successful miners, and they all agree that such a convention would be advantageous, especially as through it the government might be advised as to some needed changes in our existing mining laws. We believe that such a convention could easily be arranged, if a few of the leading miners, who are frequently in the city, would take the initiative steps. Will not Messrs Baker, DeCamp, Ross, Annand, Duplessis, Archibald, Mott, Hardman, Hayward, Touquoy, and Norton second this move for a gold miners convention.

AS THINGS ARE.—At this season of the year gold mining operations are comparatively slack, and it is therefore difficult to furnish our readers with the customary quota of news items with respect to this growing industry. We understand that the active prospecting carried on in Lunenburg and Queens during the past autumn has resulted in the discovery of several promising leads. Our informant says that nothing will be done to develop these leads before spring, but that the lucky owners are making arrangements to put up the requisite machinery, so soon as the snow shall have disappeared in the country. From Pubnico comes a rumor as yet without direct confirmation, of a bonanza lead having been discovered in that locality. In other parts of the province nothing worthy of note has transpired, but on all sides, miners express their satisfaction with the results of the past year's labor, and feel hopeful that the output of the present year will beat the record.

It always gives us great pleasure to record any evidence of prosperity among the mines of the Province. We are pleased to learn of the arrival in the city on Wednesday last of two bricks of gold, one from the Salmon River mine, and one from the Rawdon mine. The former brick weighed 1,297 ozs, and the latter 155 ozs.

The owners of the McGuire gold mining property at Whiteburn, Queens Co., advertise for contractors to undertake the sinking of shafts upon the property. For full particulars, apply to John D. McClearn, Agent, Liverpool, N. S.

Having fully laid the plans of the Eastern Development Co. before the Halifax business men, Capt. Gragg has returned to Boston and New York on business connected with the enterprise. He will return here in a few weeks to get the decision of our people about supporting the enterprise by subscribing to the bonds. Several have intimated their willingness to subscribe but Capt. Gragg concluded to defer opening his list until his return. In the meantime, our people will have time to further consider this important matter and watch the condition of the copper market.

Washington Territory as a producer of precious metals, occupies but a small place in the list of mining sections. Coal is mined and large quantities seek this coast for consumption. Iron ore also enters into her productions with fair results.

OREGON.—Although there are many auriferous quartz lodes in many parts of the State, yet the production of this metal is limited to about \$1,000,000 per year, mostly from placer mines. Coal can be found in large quantities. Shipments from Coos Bay are made regularly the year round.

The Lake Superior companies have made contracts within the past few days with home manufacturers for a large amount of ingot copper for delivery next year. According to good authority, 10,000,000 pounds were contracted for at 11½ cents—an advance of fully half a cent upon what moderate lots were selling for one month ago.

The boring of artesian wells in the basin of the Mississippi tells that the floor of an ocean at one cm was 3,000 feet below St. Louis; that the lower silurian strata were first laid down as sediment on the ocean's floor, then the upper silurian, then the devonian, the sub-carboniferous and lower, middle and upper coal series.

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Brass Valves, Fittings, etc.,	Shovels, ALL STEEL,
Emery Wheels,	STEEL, Black Diamond,
Oilers, Lubricators, etc.,	Scales, Saws, Files,
OILS of all descriptions,	Safety Lamps and Fittings,
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MINING—Continued.

CALIFORNIA'S RECORD.—California, since gold was first discovered in her fields up to the present time, has been able to maintain her prestige as the largest producer of gold of any country in the world, her mines, during the past year, having yielded nearly \$4,000,000 in silver. She is also the largest producer of quicksilver of any State in the Union.

The Duluth *Tribune* says that a party under Capt. Trothoway, has been exploring Silver Islet, and that it is reported that the long-sought for silver lead has been discovered.

ALASKA.—The land of great expectations, and of which volumes have been written, is still but partially explored. Coal mines have been discovered, but have failed thus far to become a source of revenue to their owners. Quartz mines and placers have been discovered, but favorable results have not been obtained, as yet, except in the instance of one gold mine, located on an island, from which shipments have been made of about \$200,000. This mine belongs to a party of San Francisco capitalists, and if it continues as prosperous, the interests of the gold-seeking public may be awakened and serve to draw to this Northern land a large population, which alone will cause its rapid development.—*Alta*.

ALUMINUM.—This metal can take the place of almost every other metal in the world, and very largely that of wood also. In the first place it is very strong. Its tensile strength is more than three tons to the square inch greater than those of the best Bessemer steel. In fact, it is by far the strongest metal known. A cannon made of it would be three times as strong as one made of steel or gun metal. It is very stiff or rigid, too—three times as rigid as the best of bronze. Another important thing is that it will not tarnish. Neither air, nor water, nor salt, nor acids, nor corrosive gases have the slightest effect upon it. Neither does intense heat change its color. It is the best conductor of heat known in the world, also of electricity. It would make the best telegraph wires in the world, having twice the conducting power of copper, with only a third of its weight, and lasting practically forever. It is very ductile, and can be drawn into wire more easily than almost any other metal. Moreover, it is easily worked, either hot or cold. It is suitable for anything that iron or steel or copper or brass or bronze or gold or silver is used for, from the wheels of a watch to a monster steam engine. In weight, compared with other metals, it is by far the lightest; lighter, indeed, than many hard woods. It is little more than one-third the weight of cast iron. To be exact, a cubic foot of aluminum weighs only 166 pounds. The same sized block of cast iron weighs about 451 pounds; of wrought iron, 487 pounds; of copper 554½ pounds; of lead, 709 pounds; of brass, 528 pounds, and of gold about 1,200 pounds. In brief, it is the lightest, easiest worked, strongest, most durable, and generally most valuable of all metals.—*Mining Review*.

An immense quartz deposit has been discovered on the Youkon river, Alaska, which yields, according to rough assays, \$10 per ton. The facilities for crushing are ample, there being good water power and other necessities for milling the ore near at hand.

A great mass of asbestos in North Georgia has been fully opened, and the product sells at \$10 to \$60 a ton.

The Gemaine Consolidated Co., Colorado, has struck a very fine crevice on the fourth level of the Bates-Hunter mine. The vein is twelve feet between the walls.

The output of Leadville mines, it is expected, will have reached \$12,000,000 for 1885. The place has about 100 producing mines, producing about 1,000 tons per day of the value of \$40,000.

It is reported that Mexican prospectors have discovered a rich gold ledge about fifteen miles south of Independence, California, specimens from which have assayed \$150 to \$200 in gold, per ton, besides a fair percentage in silver.

Notwithstanding the comparatively low price of copper, there has been an appreciation in the price of the shares of the Calumet and Hecla and seven other copper mining companies of Lake Superior since the 1st January, 1885, of about \$13,000,000 in the aggregate.

The Plymouth Consolidated Gold Mining Company has one of the most productive gold mines in America, situated at the town of Plymouth, Inyo county, California. From June, 1883, to December, 1885, both inclusive, thirty-one consecutive monthly dividends have been declared of \$50,000 each, aggregating \$1,550,000.

The *Treadwell* gold mine on Douglas Island, Alaska, is now classed among the greatest producers in North America. The lode contains an enormous body of low-grade ore, which is crushed in a 120-head stamp mill, and the tailings concentrated on 48 Frue belts. The concentrates (sulphurites) carry about \$80 a ton, and are to be treated by chlorination.

The Vale, Halifax and Acadia Coal Companies will apply for leave to amend their charters, at the next Session of the Local Legislature, so as to allow of the contemplated amalgamation, or to make legal the amalgamation already perfected.

DYNAMITE!

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

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

F. D. CORBETT & CO
Sole Agents for Maritime Provinces,
HALIFAX, N. S.

**THE ONTARIO MUTUAL
Life Assurance Company.**

DOMINION DEPOSIT, \$100,000
The only purely Mutual Life Com-
pany in Canada.
Definite surrender value attached to every policy.
A. HART, Gen. Agent for N. S.
P. O. Box 228, Halifax.

Oranges, Lemons, Dates!

JUST RECEIVED:
70 Barrels Sweet Jamaica Oranges
25 Cases Valencia do
21 " Palermo Lemons, very fine.
20 Boxes Layer Dates,
24 Kegs Almeria Dates,
2 Cases Eleme Fls., small boxes.
ALSO, IN STORE:
200 Barrels Red and Yell w. Onions
250 Choice Factory Cheese.
150 Barrels Foxberries.
23 " Cranberries.
90 Cases Mixed and Assorted Pickles.
95 Sacks Jamaica Coffee.

FOR SALE LOW BY
CHAS. H. HARVEY.



MAIL CONTRACT!

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on FRIDAY, 12th March, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, three times per week each way, between

Upper Musquodoboit and West River, Sheet Harbor,

Under a proposed contract for four years from the 1st APRIL next.

The conveyance to be made by a 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 Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Upper Musquodoboit and West River, Sheet Harbor, and at this office.

CHARLES J. MACDONALD,
Post Office Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Halifax, 23th January, 1886.

130 Puncheons New Crop



MOLASSES.

The New Crop is of exceptionally fine flavor and bright color, and superior to any in the market

MACKINTOSH & CO

EYE, EAR and THROAT.

J. R. McLEAN,
Orrice—91 Hollis, Corner Salter Street,
Halifax, N. S.

HALIFAX & DARTMOUTH

Steam Ferry Co.,

(LIMITED.)

Incorporated under Provincial Act, which limits the liability of subscribers to the amount of their shares.

Capital Stock, \$100,000,

with power under Act of Incorporation, to increase to \$200,000, if deemed necessary by the Company.

Shares, Ten Dollars Each,

Papable \$5 on allotment, and the balance ^{is} and when required by calls of which thirty days' notice will be given
The present issue is limited to 10,000 shares, which will be allotted according to priority of application.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:

J. C. MACKINTOSH, Esq., Mayor, of the City of Halifax, Banker.
Ald. H. F. WOODALL, Esq., Merchant.
B. W. CHIPMAN, Esq., Warden County of Halifax, Merchant.
CHARLES ANNAND, Esq., Publisher.
C. F. FRASER, Esq., Journalist.

BANKERS:

The Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax, N. S.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of establishing an improved Steam Ferry Service between the City of Halifax and the Town of Dartmouth, and has secured suitable Docks on each side of the harbor.

It is proposed to build or purchase first-class modern Ferry Steamers, constructed with a view to the safety and convenience of the travelling public, two of which will be constantly employed in the direct ferry service; a spare boat will be remuneratively employed for excursions and picnics during the summer months on the harbor. The proposed boats are planned to afford superior facilities for the service; they will be similar in style and accommodation to those plying between New York and Brooklyn, and they will have a capacity to meet the growing requirements of the increasing travel and traffic between Dartmouth and Halifax.

Comfortable Waiting-rooms for the convenience of passengers will be erected.

A few of the many reasons why this enterprise should receive the support of the public, apart from its being a paying investment, may be given, viz.

The great need of improved ferry accommodation.

The saving of time in crossing.
The fact that horses and carriages, as well as the teams of market people, will be under cover during the crossing of the harbor.

The convenience to the citizens of Halifax and Dartmouth in having the Ferry Boats running regularly until 12 o'clock midnight.

The success of the Halifax and Dartmouth Steam Ferry Company may be considered already fully ensured, over three hundred shareholders, principally from among the residents of Dartmouth and the farmers and market gardeners of Cole Harbor, Cow Bay, Lawrencetown and Eastern Passage, having taken stock in the enterprise. The stockholders form the principal customers of the ferry, and will naturally patronize their own Company.

No ordinary stocks in any country pay as well as ferry stock. Wherever men are separated by unbridged water they must use the ferry, and hence its revenue is never affected by trade depression.

In view of the fact that the Green Markets of the City are now, and must continue to be, mainly supplied from the Eastern section of the County—that the population on both sides of Halifax harbor is increasing—that the industries of Dartmouth are multiplying and extending—that the traffic between the City and Dartmouth is becoming heavier and must continue to grow—that there is a universal demand for a more modern and better class of Ferry Boats and lower rates of carriage—there is a sufficient guarantee that the enterprise will yield a certain and ample return upon the capital invested.

Applications for shares should be made to J. C. Mackintosh, Esq., Banker, 166 Hollis Street Halifax, N. S., or to A. C. Ross, Esq., Agent of Halifax and Dartmouth Steam Ferry Co (Limited), Halifax Hotel, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

AGRICULTURE.

WHEN AND HOW TO FEED HORSES.—A horse ought to be fed when he is hungry, and he ought to be hungry every day. What makes him hungry? The constant waste of the system. The muscles when brought into use waste somewhat; especially exercise or labor is a draft upon the muscular system—in fact upon the whole system. After the system has been taxed, and if the tax is sufficient to partially exhaust or fatigue the animal, rest is more important than feed; hence the horse should stand and rest awhile before he is fed. Digestion demands a flow of blood to the organs then at work, and as the blood has been drawn away from them to sustain the muscular exertion during labor, it should not be suddenly withdrawn and turned in upon the organs of digestion. Hence let him rest, and after an hour or so he will be found keen and "sharp set." There is probably no better food for recuperating exhausted muscles than good, sound, heavy oats. They are easily digested, nutritious, muscle-building, and blood-making in a high degree. They are little heating, do not tend to make horses sweat, and on the whole are the best food a horse can have. Barley is very good, but not equal to oats. Indian corn is a poor substitute, not so easily digested, heating and causing the animal to sweat. As to system, a horse should have hay first, then grain, and water when these are digested; or water should be given half an hour at least before feeding. Horses often have dyspepsia, induced by being fed when warm, or being worked after a full meal. The practice of feeding hard-worked horses at noon, and working them immediately after, is of doubtful utility. Horses will go eight, and probably ten hours without food, if properly fed at evening and morning. They should have water more frequently, but never when hot.—*American Agriculturist.*

To destroy vermin on fowls, take a sponge or soft rag, moistened with kerosene, with a few drops of carbolic acid added, and rub it gently over the back of the neck and the throat, and a little under the wings, and that fowl will be rid of them. Then rub the same mixture over the porches, pretty well rubbing in once a week, and they will never take possession of the chicken-house.

It should never be forgotten that water is of more importance to animals than solid food. Every drop of water taken into the stomach is absorbed into the blood and passes through the system, leaving behind it in the blood whatever injurious impurities it may have obtained. Moreover, the water swallowed by an animal goes at once into the stomach and is absorbed into the blood in a few minutes. If the water is icy-cold it takes from the stomach and blood a large amount of heat and chills the system dangerously. Most of the ailments and diseases of cattle, sheep, and horses, at this season are due to impropriety in the water supply; either it is impure, or scant, or is too cold; and all these defects should be carefully guarded against. In the dairy the water supply is the most important part of the whole business.

WIND AND SEEDS.—Wind is a more powerful agency for distributing forest tree seeds than is generally supposed, says an exchange. Even heavy seeds are sometimes blown to considerable distances. In the fall of 1883, a strong gale of wind carried quantities of basswood seeds from a grove of that species of tree across a lake a mile and a half wide, and in such profusion that the ground on the opposite shore where they fell, was quite thickly strewn with them. How much further some may have been carried was not investigated.

EGGS IN WINTER.—Give fowls warm drink every morning, and see that they have an abundance of gravel, says a successful egg-producer. Concoct a pudding for them two or three times a week, not oftener, with the following ingredients: Place an old pail out at one side, and into this throw the meat-scrap that are good for nothing else, egg shells, beans, hominy, bread crusts, corn parched very brown, coarse meal siftings, and then, when the day arrives to serve up this dish, take the water in which you have parboiled your pork and beans, or other greasy water, stir into it bran sufficient to thicken well, allow it to cook a few minutes and pour the whole over these saved up scraps. Aside from this, gave warm drink every morning as above directed, and you will have plenty of eggs.

ABOUT HORSE-COLLARS.—The breast-collar differs from the ordinary neck collar worn by working horses in bearing less on the shoulder, says a writer in the *National Stockman*. It is more suitable for light work, driving on the road in single harness, than for heavy loads. But it is often handy to have a breast-collar with extra wide breast piece, to work horses in should their shoulders begin to be galled with their usual harness. If this is done, great care must be exercised, as the new collar will bear on a place that probably has not been toughened by use.

ARTICHOKES FOR SWINE.—Artichokes have been grown for swine for several years at the Michigan Agricultural College. The method of management has been to have a small patch of artichokes convenient to the swine pens, upon which the breeding sows were turned early in the Spring and allowed to harvest the roots for themselves. The crop is thus grown with very little labor, since it requires no harvesting, and it furnishes succulent food for sows just when it is most needed and is most difficult to obtain from other sources. Farm Superintendent Johnson is so well pleased with the result of this management that he is enlarging the artichoke plantation.

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

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

CHARGES MODERATE.

TO FARMERS.
LOBSTER GUANO.

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

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WINE & SPIRIT
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Agents in Nova Scotia and P. E. Island for
Messrs. LUCHS, BELLOT & Co. COGNAC.

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EX SCOTLAND:

683 Half Chests.

EX YORK CITY

1,195 Half Chests.

AT LOWEST RATES.

J. E. MORSE & CO.,

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ACADIA POWDER CO.,
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—MANUFACTURE—

Blasting & Sporting Powders

Of the Best Quality.

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Red and Black Dynamite,

Quality unequalled.

Sold by all Dealers.

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

W. E. POPPLETON, Proprietor.

Rate per Day, \$1.50.

PERMANENT BOARDERS ACCOMMODATED.

First-Class Sample Room in connection

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No. 12 Prince Street, opposite the Union Bank,
HALIFAX, N. S.

WILLIAM MACNAB
Book and Job Printer.

Cards, Circulars, Tickets, Dance Programmes, Bill Headings, Bills of Exchange, Bank Checks, Blanks, Insurance Forms, &c., and every description of Printing at lowest rates, and in latest style and finish.

Largest stock of material in the province to choose from.

B. A. SMITH

33 to 37 George St.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

STOCK now Complete in every Department.

SPECIAL LINES OF NEW

Fancy Goods.

Large Stock well worthy the attention of Close Buyers.

Christmas, 1885.

LONDON HOUSE

WE ARE SHOWING THIS SEASON A Splendid Variety of Useful Goods, COMPRISING IN PART—

Ladies' and Gents' Lined Kid Mitts and Gloves, Scotch Knit Gloves, Silk Umbrellas, Cardigan Jackets, Silk Handkerchiefs, Ties, &c. Gents' White and Colored Cashmere Mufflers, Ladies' English and American Gossamers, Fur Tippets (a large assortment) Real Dogskin Jackets, Fur Lined Circulars. A large assortment of Wool Squares, B. Shawls, Promenade Scarfs, Hoods, Toquets, Fashions, &c. Shawls, Mantles, Mantle Cloths, Dress Goods, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Velvetens and Plush. Also—A nice variety of FANCY GOODS

Before purchasing your Presents please give us call.

WM. MOODY & CO.

168 and 170 Granville St., Halifax.

CAPE BRETON HOUSE

163 Lower Water Street,
HALIFAX, N. S.

Constantly on hand, a selected Stock, comprising Family FLOUR, Fine, Superfine and Extra C Meal, Oatmeal, Pork, Beef, Beans, Ties, Barley, Soap, Tobacco, Teas, Molasses, Syrup, 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.

Always in Season

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

FURNITURE!

Nowhere in the Maritime Provinces can you find such an assortment to select from, for

PRICES SO LOW!

at the old and reliable establishment of

A. Stephen & Son.

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

New and Elegant Designs

— IN —

ASH & WALNUT

Chamber Suits,

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

GROUP PARLOR SUITS

that cannot be equalled in the Dominion for the price.

ONE CARLOAD

Rattan Furniture

not received. New Designs in Easy and Rocking Chairs, Children's Chairs, Tables, Work Baskets, Wall Pockets, Brackets, etc. We are the sole agents for the only manufacturers of these goods in the Dominion, and are selling at Manufacturers' Prices, which are 25 per cent below all others.

British Plate Mirrors,

IRON BEDSTEADS.

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

CHILDREN'S CHAIRS

of every description.

Boy's, Girl's and Baby

SLEIGHS.

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

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

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES

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CORNER OF PRINCE STREET.

Non-Sectarian! Non-Partizan!

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83 HOLLIS STREET,

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

STEINWAY & SONS,

ALBERT WEBER, AND

T. & C. FISCHER, New York.

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

Prices to Suit the Times.

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83 HOLLIS STREET.

If your Children are suffering with Whooping Cough, use

SMITH'S 'ANTI-PORTUSSENT,' or Cure for Whooping Cough. It is a safe, reliable and effectual remedy. Sold at the

London Drug Store, 147 Hollis St.

J. GODFREY SMITH, Proprietor.



Agent for Laurence's Glasses and Spectacles.

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DEALER IN

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

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Post Office Box 172.

FOR SALE.

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

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Biscuit and Confectionery Works, Water & Barrington Sts.

Plain and Fancy Biscuits

80 Varieties to Select from.

CONFECTIONERY,

All Qualities and Prices.

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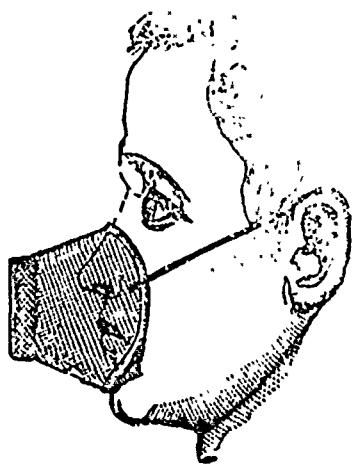
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No. 9 Blowers Street,

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JOHN A. POND --- Proprietor.

- Shirts, 10 Cents.
- Shirts, with Collars, 12 Cents.
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N. Washington, M.D., etc.,

The Eminent Throat and Lung Surgeon, of Toronto, is now permanently located. Halifax Office, 136 Morris Street

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

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

COME EARLY. CONSULTATION FREE.

Read the circulars, and hand them to your neighbors.

LOSS OF VOICE AND CONSUMPTION CURED.

Fredericton, June 19, 1884.

DR. WASHINGTON—

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

Yours truly,
Miss JEANETTE BEVERLEY.

CATARRH 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.

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 indicator of speedy consumption, I have tried 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 has indeed commenced.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE TESTIMONY
CONSUMPTION CURED IN THE LATEST STAGE.
CAPTAIN WILLIAM SALTER.

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

Dear Sir—When you visited me in the latter part of January, I had been given up to die of consumption by a consultation of physicians, who considered that my recovery was simply impossible. I had no hope myself, nor had my family. When you expressed a hope of my recovery, it was received with a good deal of doubt. Confined to my bed, with low, weak, wasted, night sweats very bad, troublesome cough, raising large quantities of matter, in fact every appearance of a speedy death. After using your Respirometer and Spirometer and medicines, I began to recover very fast, so much so that during three hard winter months I have gained from 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—135 Morris St.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMP'Y,
OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

FIRE. MARINE.
OFFICE, No. 195 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Statement Showing the Condition of the Company, on the 1st day of January, 1886.

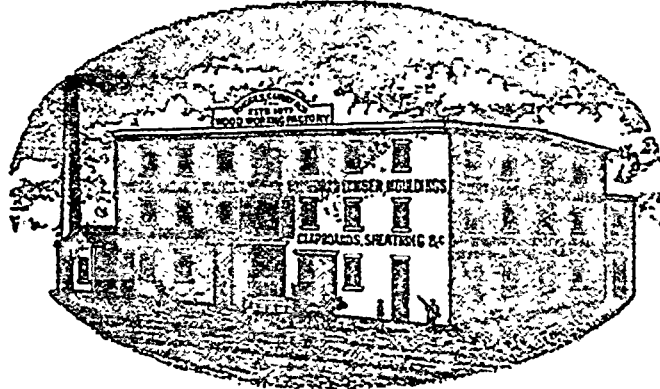
CAPITAL	\$1,000,000 00
GROSS SURPLUS	3,504,833 36
	4,910,483 36
ASSETS.	
UNITED STATES BONDS	\$1,000,000 00
OTHER STOCKS AND BONDS	1,494,600 10
LOANS ON BOND AND MORTGAGE (value of property, \$672,300)	342,700 00
LOANS ON CALL (market value, \$76,615)	5,450 00
CASH IN BANK AND OFFICE	158,816 05
REAL ESTATE, UNENCUMBERED	738,512 58
PREMIUMS IN COURSE OF COLLECTION	648,132 48
INTEREST ACCRUED	13,326 71
BILLS RECEIVABLE FOR MARINE PREMIUMS	62,230 87
RENTS DUE AND ACCRUED	3 158 87
TOTAL	\$4,910,483 36
LIABILITIES.	
RESERVE FOR UNEARNED PREMIUMS	\$2,845,018 84
RESERVE FOR ALL UNPAID LOSSES	344,173 63
ALL OTHER LIABILITIES	6,793 47
CAPITAL STOCK	1,000,000 00
NET SURPLUS	714,167 42
TOTAL ASSETS	\$4,910,483 36

STEPHEN CROWELL, President.
W. R. CROWELL, Vice-Pres. PHILANDER SHAW, Sec.
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Where we keep in stock and make to order Door, Sashes, Blinds Window and Door Frames, Stair Rails, Posts, Balusters, Brackets and Mouldings of all descriptions. Kiln dried Walnut, Ash, Birch, Pine and Spruce Lumber. Also, Flooring and Sheathing, Shingles, Laths and Pickets.

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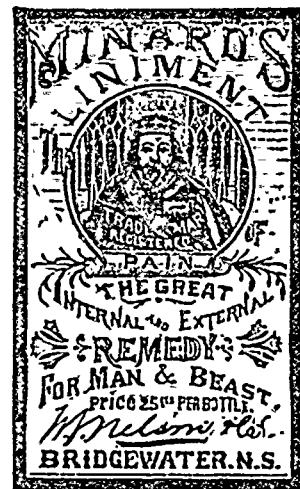
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OREGON JANUARY 16.
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