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THE CRITIC.

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HALIFAX, N. S., DECEMBER 11, 1885.

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THE CRITIC,

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

Andrew Carnegie, the Pittsburgh millionaire, has announced his intention of presenting a beautiful statue of Robert Burns to the Wallace Memorial Hall, in Stirling, Scotland.

Queen Victoria will enter upon the fiftieth year of her reign, on the 20th of next June, and the Mayor and Corporation of London are already planning a grand celebration of the jubilee.

DeLesseps intends visiting Panama, for the purpose of personally inspecting the work thus far done upon the canal. This is certainly a progressive age, when octogenarians undertake enterprises, the magnitude of which has staggered them when in the prime of life.

It is to be regretted that, owing to illness, Dr. Schurman has not been able to send in his paper in time for its publication in our Christmas Number. We hope, however, to have the pleasure of publishing it in one of our regular issues.

Servy—Bulgy's got five cents, and I want you to give me five, too.

Mother Turkey—I can't Servy; I haven't any cents to spare.

Servy—Well, I don't see why he should have any, the nasty thing. I'll lick him. (Hits Bulgy, and receives a counter on the eye. They fight, while Mother Turkey entreates them to stop, but is too nervous to interfere.)

Gladstone's motto, "We don't want to fight," has done more to injure Britain, in the eyes of foreign powers, than would have been the case, had our arms met with a serious reverse. The nation, like the individual who avows his disinclination to resent a wrong, must not be surprised, if the avowal be taken literally. War can best be averted by being prepared to meet it.

It is absurd to suppose that a gentleman of Hon. Mr. Chapleau's independence and wealth would, if he disapproved of the sentence of Riel, have remained a single day in the Cabinet, after it had been resolved to carry out that sentence. It is well known that Hon. Mr. C.'s salary is not sufficient to keep up his residence in Ottawa.

The latest proposal—respecting the Great Eastern, is to have her firmly moored in the mid-Atlantic, and stored with provisions, etc., so that ships running short may have their larders replenished. It is also proposed to have a telegraph station on board in connection with the several cables, so that ship-masters can notify the owners as to their whereabouts. A Postal, Telegraph, and Provision Station, in mid-Atlantic, would, certainly, be a novelty, but who shall say this will not be.

General Roberts is now fifty-three years of age, he was born at Caunpore, and is of Irish extraction. The Emerald Isle is noted as the birth-place of many orators and statesmen, but many of her sons and grandsons have distinguished themselves upon the battle field.

By those who claim that the execution of Riel was a blunder, it is urged that political offenders are now-a-days not generally subjected to the highest penalty of the law. Riel's last rebellion, however, was not his first; and where are the instances of the repetition of a grave "political" offence having been pardoned? When a man acts the rebel a second time, he gives evidence that he does not mean to show gratitude for leniency to him extended.

Many literary men complain that their labors are unappreciated, and that the vocation of quill-driver will scarce produce the wherewithal to keep body and soul together. This may be true of the ninety-and-nine, but the lucky hundredth man always manages to pocket a remarkably large amount of filthy lucre. Dickens died worth half-a-million of dollars, and Victor Hugo counted his fortune by millions.

In 1884, agricultural produce to the value of about \$800,000 was shipped from the Island of Cape Breton. If railways should bring the best farming lands of that Island within easy reach of markets, the annual yield of produce would be quadrupled. The magnificent mines of Broad Cove and vicinity would also become sources of wealth when tapped by a railway from the South or South West. Do we not need a more active prosecution of mining and agriculture? It would seem that we did, as thousands have left this Province during the past few years, because of the scarcity of employment. Then why not make an effort to open up our own country?

Rt. Rev. J. Cameron, Bishop of Arichat, when in Montreal recently, on ecclesiastical business, was asked his opinion of the Riel agitation, by a reporter of the *Herald*, a journal which fully hoped to defeat the Dominion Government, by means of exciting discontent in Quebec. His Lordship said plainly, that he approved of the carrying out of the law; and that in his opinion, very little sympathy for the rebel can be found among the intelligent people of the Lower Provinces. "Riel did not die," he said, "because he was French or Catholic, but because he had violated the laws of the country."

Some of our American exchanges are again discussing the feasibility of building a dam across the Strait of Belle Isle, which separates Newfoundland from Labrador. At the narrowest point, this Strait is but ten miles in width, and the water but one hundred and fifty feet in depth. The dam, it is estimated, will cost \$40,000,000. And it is thought that by its construction the temperature of the Maritime Provinces will be raised at least ten degrees. \$40,000,000 would be a large sum to expend in an experiment. The feasibility of constructing the dam may be well enough, but we should like to have some more certain proof as to its effect upon our climate than can be furnished us by the Messrs. probabilities and their numerous staff of wonder prophets.

The New York *Sonlags Journal* gives some curious facts and figures about newspapers and their names. There are 35,000 newspapers and magazines published in the world, of which 13,494 are American and 644 Canadian. There are 550 bearing the name *News*, 484 *Times*, 415 *Journal*, 406 *Democrat*, 297 *Gazette*. The newspaper directory shows some very peculiar names, among others, *Yellow Jacket*, *Calico Print*, *Tropical Paradise*, *Land of Flowers*, *Orange Leaf*, *Bitter Sweet*, *Headlight*, *New Departure*, *Brother of Freedom*, *Tack and Hammer*, *Rocky Mountain Howitzer*, *Light of Thinkers*. The West is rich in original titles, such as *What Next?*, *Hawkeye*, *Astonisher* and *Paralyzer*, *Firebrand*, *Prairie Dog*, *Bundle of Sticks*, *Lucifer*, *Comic Gale*, etc., etc. Forlength of name, a German paper, of course, bears the palm. Its title, translated, means *German-American Trades and Industry Paper and Progress of Time*.

CONSUMPTION PREVENTIBLE.

The prevalence of consumption in Nova Scotia is frequently commented upon in medical and social circles, but so far, the press has done little towards educating the people respecting its prevention. Whether consumption, as a disease, is curable or not, we leave for physicians to discuss; but that it may, in many instances, be prevented, is a fact beyond dispute. To those having a predisposition to this disease, three important things should be borne in mind. First, woolen clothing should be worn next the skin in all seasons, and the body should always be sufficiently clad to preserve moderate warmth in both summer and winter. Exposure to the inclemencies of the weather without suitable protection should be studiously shunned, and damp clothes should always be replaced by dry ones as soon as possible. Second, the food eaten should be of a nutritious character. Indigestion is frequently the forerunner of consumption, and it is therefore important that it be avoided. Wholesome food, well masticated, will always prove digestible. During the colder weather, additional warmth of the body will be secured by a moderate use of meat, fat, and such like nutriment. Third,

exercise of the lungs and muscles, in the open air, should be taken daily, and where this is impossible, it should be taken in a room with the windows wide open. The practice of breathing through the mouth is most injurious to those with naturally weak lungs, as the air is taken to those organs without first having been warmed, as is the case when the lungs are filled with air taken in through the nose. The involuntary use of the lungs by no means expands these organs to their fullest capacity; hence the idea of lung baths, now so popular. These are simply full inspirations of fresh air taken in through the nose, which fill the otherwise unused cells with the life-giving element. The air should be retained in the lungs for a moderate space of time, and then slowly exhaled through the nose. This operation, according to high medical authorities, should be repeated at least fifty times a day. The importance of these lung baths will be understood, when it is remembered that consumption first shows itself in those cells which are not used, excepting in case of deep inspirations. Physical exercise should never be indulged in so as to cause lassitude. Over-exertion is injurious, frequently diminishing, instead of increasing our strength. No person should take more exercise than his strength permits, but each one should, with a due regard to circumstances, take a moderate amount daily. Cleanliness is, above all things, most desirable. If the pores of the skin be not left free, and in their natural condition, grave consequences may result. The victims of hydrophobia far exceed in number those who have been unfortunately bitten by mad dogs. Consumption is on the decrease in Massachusetts, and this is mainly due to the popularizing and dissemination of knowledge respecting the laws of hygiene. If our medical men would use the Press of this Province for a like purpose, they would confer a blessing in their day and generation which could not fail to redound to their credit.

THE MIS-REPRESENTATIONS OF REPORTERS.

The imagination of the American reporter has found its latest field in Canada. The West and the South of the Republic have long furnished him with the material for all kinds of sensational stories about the strange freaks of nature, or the strange doings of the children of nature. He has now turned to the varied sensational resources of Canada, and he seems determined to develop them. The North-West Rebellion is largely responsible for attracting his inventive genius to Canada; if so, Riel has much to answer for. Certain it is, that he has founded a goodly quantity of fiction upon matters connected with Riel. When the action of the Government with regard to the execution was still a matter of doubt, he interviewed Lord Lansdowne and the members of the Cabinet. His report of these interviews, and his description of Ottawa, and of the gentlemen interviewed, derives only too obvious a coloring from his failure to make anyone commit himself. Even such well-known journals as the *New York Times* and *Herald* have found space for the most absurd rumors communicated by their imaginative or credulous reporters. The *Pioneer Press*, of St. Paul, Minn., publishes a story, told by a correspondent at Brandon, to the effect, that after his execution, Riel had been seen walking by the Saskatchewan, with Gabriel Dumont, and that another condemned man had personated Riel on the gallows. The *New York Herald* contained a long and sentimental account of the execution, which the Reform Press of Canada eagerly copied, and in which the reporter caps the climax of his efforts to excite sympathy for his hero by even mentioning his *fine features*! What a pity the photographers have never discovered anything fine in them, and that their cameras have persisted in representing him as the coarse grained object whose pictures are so well known!

The race-antipathy, now so strong among the Quebec rabble, is also a fertile theme with reporters for American journals. A despatch appeared in the *New York Herald*, apparently from a reporter of the Canadian Associated Press, to the effect that the whole adult population of St. Marthe, which has a population of 2,000 persons, assembled in church, and pledged themselves to abstain from strong drink for a year. Now, it happens that there is no town of this name in Quebec, the only approach to it being a village with a population of 300. The *New York Times* published a despatch, probably Associated Press, concerning a collision between forty men of a mythical Protective Association, who were attacked by thirteen French policemen, with the rather ludicrous result that "The policemen were totally routed, and the young men, taking their batons from them, led the police about a mile away before they would return them their weapons!" The people of Montreal know nothing about this comical scene, or about such a body as the Protective Association.

It may be that these reporters believe that a large class of their readers are interested in anything unfavorable to Canada. It is certain, that, during the Fenian Raid, people of all social ranks freely expressed sympathy with the invaders; and this feeling may still linger among the ignorant. We are not sure that there are not persons in Canada who would be ungenerous enough not to feel distressed over any difficulty in which our American neighbours might be involved. But if such feelings exist, it is surely not the duty of the Press to pander to them; rather it is the mission of the newspaper to repress evil and encourage good, to broaden the sympathies of its readers, while it heightens their intelligence, and by making them better acquainted with their fellow men of all nationalities to destroy all that is narrow and selfish and exclusive in their feelings.

THE DOMINION FRANCHISE ACT.

The most important features of the new Franchise for the Dominion are, that it gives votes to all that in any way earn \$300.00 a year to the majority of the sons of farmers, to miners, and to fishermen. As the Revising Officers, in whose hands is the preparation of electoral lists to be used at

Dominion elections, will shortly begin work, it may be well to give here an abstract of the Act. The qualifications entitling one to vote under the new Franchise, are:—

1. To be a male person, a British subject, of the full age of twenty-one years; And
2. Owner of real property to the value of \$150.00; Or
3. A tenant of real property under a lease at a monthly rental of at least \$2.00, (or a quarterly of \$6.00, or a half-yearly of \$12, or a yearly of \$20.00), who has been in possession and paid rent for not less than one year; Or
4. The regular occupant for one year of real property of the value of \$150.00; Or
5. THE RECEIVER OF AN ANNUAL INCOME OF \$300.00 WHO HAS BEEN A RESIDENT FOR ONE YEAR; Or
6. A farmer's son or sons, in so far as the farm, etc., is of value to enable each one to be assessed for \$150.00; (thus, if a farmer having three adult sons at home is assessed for \$600.00 of real property, himself and his three sons have each a vote;) Or
7. The son or sons of owners of real property other than a farm (under same conditions as sons of farmers); Or
8. A fisherman who is the owner of real property, including boats, nets, fishing gear, &c., of the value of \$150.00.

To qualify under sections 6 and 7, a son must have lived with his father (or with his mother, in case his father is not living) for the period of one year before the 1st of January, 1886. This, of course, is a date that applies only to the electoral lists now about to be prepared.

It is noteworthy that "son" in this Act means not only son in the ordinary use of the word, but also grand-son, step-son, or son-in-law.

CAPE BRETON.

The Island of Cape Breton being a large and important part of this Province, with splendid possibilities of prosperity, if only its great resources were developed, we have been advocating its claims to the generosity of our Federal and Local Governments. For that Island, we merely demand justice. If any man disapprove of that, we are sorry, but the disapprobation of a man that favors the continuation of injustice can affect us but little. We will never ask for Cape Breton, or for any other section of the Province, anything of an unreasonable nature; but when Cape Breton, or any other section of the Province, raises its voice in complaint, and protest against, glaringly unjust treatment, THE CRITIC's voice, too, shall be raised in advocacy of measures calculated to remove the causes of dissatisfaction. And, as before now implied, we ask no Government to make any concessions to Cape Breton which would be unreasonable.

Is it unreasonable to ask that Cape Breton, which has largely contributed to the building of railways in other parts of this Province, should now receive from this Province, in some form, compensation for those contributions?

Is it unreasonable to ask that Cape Breton should receive from Nova Scotia and from the Dominion her due share of public funds, to be spent within her borders in such a way as shall not only place her on a level with other parts of the Dominion, but shall also be afterwards advantageous to the whole country?

Is it unreasonable to ask for Cape Breton Railway subsidies that will enable reputable companies to build, in that Island, Railways which, once opened to traffic, would ensure the rapid expansion of her varied natural resources?

We say, fearlessly, that such demands are entirely within the bounds of reason and justice, and, therefore, ON PRINCIPLE, we support them. If any one of our readers happens to differ from us, we respectfully ask him to ponder the following facts, several of which have been already adverted to in THE CRITIC:—

Railways in Cape Breton, judiciously located, would at once result in the opening and working of several magnificent coal mines. (for instance, those of Inverness Co.,) now useless and unprofitable to that Island and to the Province as well. These mines would annually contribute largely, in the shape of royalties, to the provincial revenue.

Railways in Cape Breton would render saleable at an early date thousands of acres of crown timber lands that we do not need to keep in reserve. This, too, would of course help to fill the provincial treasury.

Railways in Cape Breton would facilitate the making of arrangements to smelt and manufacture the practically unlimited quantities of iron ore and copper deposits that now, like the coal mines of Inverness Co., yield us no revenue, direct or indirect.

Railways in Cape Breton would bring within reach of the people there a ready market for the fresh fish that can in winter be got very cheap in different parts of the Island.

Railways in Cape Breton would render available very extensive deposits of gypsum and limestone, which now can be very economically quarried, but cannot, on account of their distance from a good shipping-place, be sent to market.

Railways in Cape Breton would give a needed stimulus to agriculture in the magnificent Counties of Inverness and Victoria, and also, to some extent, in the other two Counties of the Island. The farmers of many fertile parts of Cape Breton at present suffer from disadvantages which are unknown in the other agricultural counties of the Province.

And, lastly, railways in Cape Breton, with the industrial activity that would follow close upon their construction, would result in keeping at home thousands of young people that now go to the United States to engage in industries that are not, but may be, provided at home.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]
DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

1. An ornamental flower.
2. What is not within our view.
3. A degree of suffering.
4. Name of an ancient people in Great Britain.
5. A conversation.

When love fills the breast of a certain fair dame—
The initials give the cause and the finals the name.

C. H. W.

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 single acrostic published last week:—

DELEGATION.
ORACULARLY.
LIQUIDATOR.
LIEUTENANT.
ACCOMPLICE.
RANUCULUS.

SOOTHSAVER.
INHUMANITY.
GUILLOTINE.
NOMINATING.

Dollar Sign (\$).

TIT-BITS.

The bookstores and several other stores in the city, are displaying assortments of Christmas cards that cannot fail to tempt the affectionate and the sentimental. If you are sending your distant friends a card apiece don't forget to send also a copy of THE CRITIC CHRISTMAS EXTRA; nothing like it was ever before produced in this Province, and it is to be had for *only five cents*.

Always use your own brains rather than those of others.

He that gains well and spends well needs no account book.

The following verse, which was written in England nearly fifty years ago, was lately given as original, in a P. E. Island paper:—

"What is a communist? One who has yearnings
For the equal division of unequal earnings—
Idler or bungler, or both, he is willing
To fork out his penny and pocket your shilling."

Herd of elephants usually consist of from thirty to forty individuals; but much larger numbers, even upwards of one hundred, are by no means uncommon. A herd is always led by a female, never by a male. In localities where fodder is scarce, a large herd usually divides into parties of from ten to twenty. These remain at some little distance from each other, but all take part in a common movement, such as a march to another tract of forest. These separate parties are family groups, consisting of old elephants with their children and grandchildren.

More than half a century ago, a good New Hampshire deacon, by the name of Day, living not far from the White Mountains, had seven children—six daughters and one son. They were known as his six weak Days and one son Day.

A REMINDER.—Old Lady 'Now, porter, you're quite surd you've put all my luggage in?—the big portmanteau and:—'—Porter: "All right mum."
—Old Lady: "And you're certain I've not left anything behind—"
—Porter: "No, mum, not even a copper!"—Punch.

A prominent clergymen calls the face "the playground of the soul." Then a book agent's cheek must be a prairie.

If one wishes to avoid the restful pleasures and comforts of a home, he must travel.—*New Orleans Picayune*.

A manufacturer of Breslau, Germany, is said to have built a chimney over fifty feet in height, entirely of paper. The blocks used in its construction, instead of being brick or stone, were made of compressed paper, jointed with silicious cement. The chimney is said to be very elastic, and also fire-proof. Picture frames are now made of paper on the continent. Paper pulp, glue, linseed oil, and carbonate of lime or whiting, are mixed together and heated into a thick cream, which, on being allowed to cool, is run into moulds and hardened. The frames are then gilt, or bronzed in the usual way.

"Let me see," said a minister who was filling out a marriage certificate, and had forgotten the date. "this is the fifth, is it not?" "No, sir," replied the bride with indignation, "this is only my second."

So deadly is the climate of Central America, that it is said that under every sleeper on the Panama railroad, lies the form of a Chinaman in his last sleep.

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

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But what we can do.

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Ripples of Melody, Song World Victori-
Music Books, etc., etc.
J. W. DOLEY,
143 Argyle Street, Halifax, N. S.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The new firm of Shatford Bros., Commission Merchants, Liverpool Wharf, has started under auspicious circumstances, in somewhat dull times. We wish the firm a long, useful and successful career.

The fresh fish trade of the Upper Provinces is now in the hands of Portland and Boston fish-dealers. Mr. A. Wilson, in a letter to the Halifax Mail, points out that Nova Scotian fish-dealers are prevented from securing these markets by the high freight charges and detentions upon the I. C. and G. T. Railways. This matter should at once be brought to the attention of the railway authorities.

In noticing in our last issue the spectacles recently imported from France, no reflection upon the well-known Laurance's spectacles was intended, for which J. Godfrey Smith, of the London Drug Store, is special agent, as spectacles of this make, being cut and ground out of pure crystal and pebble, are of first-class quality, and impart a clear vision to those affected with imperfect sight. We take pleasure in directing attention to Mr. Smith's advertisement in our Xmas Number.

The growth of Home Insurance Companies in Canada has been most marked during the past few years. The North American Life Assurance Company, which is one of the youngest of these associations, now numbers among those holding its policies some of the most prominent men in Canada. Mr. G. E. Lavers, the indefatigable agent of the company, has during the year 1885, done a remarkably large business. His advertisement will appear in our Christmas Supplement.

It is rumored that the French company, whose representatives visited this country the past summer, will, during the winter, close arrangements with the Dominion Government for the building of a railway from the Strait of Canso to Sydney, or Louisburg. "So may it be."

The fine display of Xmas groceries at the Army and Navy Depot is attracting many purchasers. James Scott & Son are always prepared to give their customers value for their money.

The handsome assortment of wood and rattan furniture, wall pockets, brackets, etc., recently imported by A. Stephen & Sons, are just the right things for Xmas presents. The advertisement of this enterprising firm appears in our Christmas number, as well as in our regular issue.

A. G. McDonald, Esq., Inspector of Schools for Guysboro' and Antigonish Counties, has been in the city attending the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Educational Association; also, Prof. Eaton, Truro, and Prin. A. H. McKay, Pictou.

One by one, the inferior buildings are disappearing from our principal streets. Among the late improvements may be noted the handsome building recently erected at the corner of George and Granville streets, by W. H. Newman & Co. The structure, which is of brick, is handsomely faced with stone, presenting a most attractive appearance.

The wholesale and retail departments of Messrs. Moir, Son & Co. now present a scene of bustling activity. Christmas orders for confectionery, etc., are coming in with a rush. All hands are kept busy in filling them. The advertisement of this firm, which appears in our Xmas number, should be read by all intending purchasers.

The advertisement of Bauld & Gibson in the Christmas number of THE CRITIC should be read by retail dealers throughout the Province. The firm is well and favorably known, both in the city and country, as one that can be relied upon to give satisfaction.

The Halifax Chronicle announces, upon what it claims to be good authority, that Sir Charles Tupper is shortly to return to Canada and enter the Government as Minister of Finance. It was admitted by all parties that the retirement of Sir Charles from the Cabinet of Sir John A. McDonald was a loss to the country, and that Nova Scotia would be the chief sufferer thereby. If the assertion of the Chronicle prove correct, the fact should be hailed with pleasure by Tories and Grits alike.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of James Dempster & Co., which appears in another column. Venetian blinds, shutters, stair rails, etc., are turned out from this factory in first-class style.

Those who have employed MacDonald & Co., brass founders, can testify that they always perform their work in a creditable and satisfactory manner. The heating apparatus put in by them in the School for the Blind, as well as in other public and private buildings, is little short of perfection.

The Servian successes were of short duration, and were soon followed by unexpected disasters. Prince Alexander and his Bulgarian forces are prepared now to act upon the offensive, but Russia and Austria have warned him that in the event of hostilities being renewed, Bulgaria would be occupied by Russian, and Servia by Austrian troops.

Mr. Jakoman, V. S., has had a successful tour throughout the Province.

The patent carpet sweeper advertised in our Christmas number by W. & C. Silver, will be a boon to house-keepers. The carpets, oilcloths, etc., sold by this well-known house have a wide reputation for their durability.

The firm of A. Keith & Sons is among the most persistent of advertisers, and as a consequence their business has steadily increased, but advertising would never have paid them had their ads and beer been of inferior quality.

The memoranda upon the Short Line Railway question, which is unavoidably crowded out in this issue, is signed by J. C. Mackintosh, Mayor; W. C. Silver, Chairman Chamber of Commerce; and E. H. Keating, City Engineer. The memoranda sets forth the position taken by Halifax with respect to the Short Line Railway, the action of the Government with respect to it, the relative merits of the Pope and Combination Lines, and the reasons that still lead the signers to believe that the question is not a dead issue.

Journalism loses a devoted and popular adherent in the retirement from the sanctum of Mr. Smith of the Windsor Courier.

It is to be regretted that the City Hospital Authorities had not been more prompt in notifying Miss Boutillier of the death of her father, had they done so, they would have saved themselves a great deal of unpleasant criticism. The post mortem examination of Boutillier's remains was made, we presume, in the interests of science, and need not, therefore, be blazed abroad as a criminal act. The Commissioners of Public Charities promptly and thoroughly investigated the whole matter, and it is quite unfair to attempt to fasten any blame upon them.

W. L. Lowell & Co. are doing a large brokerage business in Halifax, and have won an enviable reputation as a first-class, reliable firm.

The annual meeting of the friends and subscribers of the Halifax School for the Blind will take place at the Institution, Morris street, on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 2.30 p. m. A large attendance of members is expected.

The revolutionary party in Spain have been thrown into a state of excitement over the untimely death of the young King Alphonso. The Republicans are organizing in force, and it is probable that the Spanish soil will again be stained with the blood of her opposing sons.

King Thobaw has proved himself more cowardly than was expected. His imperious threats have proved but empty boastings, and his Kingdom now lies at the mercy of Britain. Upper Burmah is the Christmas present made by General Prendogast to the Empress of India.

A white marble monument recently turned out by the firm of Griffin & Keltie, has been placed over the grave of Father Kearns in the cemetery of the Holy Cross.

A large number of orders for copies of our Christmas Number has already been sent in, and it will be advisable for those wishing to secure extra numbers to forward their orders at once.

Wm. H. Vanderbilt, the New York millionaire, dropped dead at his residence on Tuesday. He was 64 years old and died of paralysis of the brain.

The latest report from England about the elections give the Liberals a majority of 72 over the Tories, while the Tories and Parnellites combined have a majority of 10 over the Liberals.

Visitors to Halifax always admire South Park Street, and it is therefore pleasing to note that this handsome street has been extended southward for a distance of three quarters of a mile to the northern boundary of Point Pleasant Park, where, it is intended to place the handsome bronze gates presented by Sir William Young. With such a public approach and handsome entrance, our citizens will have double reason to feel proud of their natural Park.

Considering the importance of the Nova Scotian and West Indian trade, and the necessity existing for direct communication with Jamaica, the proposal to lay a cable from Halifax to Kingston via the Bermuda Isles, is one which meets with general approval.

Ugly rumours still come from the North-West as to the condition and attitude of the Indian tribes. Starving red men seldom stop to reflect upon the consequences that may follow from the depredations. Food they want, and food they must have in some form. Five thousand barrels of flour should be presented to the Indians at Christmas by the Government. It might save trouble, flour is cheaper than gunpowder.

1,265 of the electors of Hamilton are women.

The failure of the Servians to follow up the successes first gained by them is attributed to the wretched state of the Commissariat Department. Britain never had a Commissariat Department worthy of the name, until after the Crimean war.

The meeting of the French Assembly, on the 11th of December, is looked forward to with interest. The election of the President will be the first business disposed of. Should the health of M. de Grevy be sufficiently good, there can be no doubt but that he will be elected to serve a President of the Republic for a second term of seven years.

An Athletic Club has been organized in Dartmouth. They have already commenced preparing grounds on a portion of the common, and it is probable that their first games will be held early next season. Halifax and Dartmouth clubs will then have the great advantage of match practices.

It is reported that four new torpedo boats, each of 1000 horse power, are to be placed in Halifax harbor next summer. This reminds us that a writer in Harper's said recently that there are not 100 men in the United States' service who thoroughly understand how to work harbor defences; while the British Government maintains five times that number in Halifax alone.

RELIGIOUS.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The church people of Bridgetown have just completed the new church, which is pronounced by competent judges to be one of the finest in the Diocese. The rector, Rev. L. M. Wilkins, and his flock are to be congratulated on their energy and its successful issue. The church is almost ready for consecration.

Last week, from 1st Sunday in Advent to the 2nd, including S. Andrew's Day, was observed throughout the Anglican Communion as a week of Intercasion for Foreign Missions; and particularly for a supply of men. Offerteries were taken up on Sunday in some of the city churches for the same object.

The Divinity Chair at King's College, now ably filled by Rev. Isaac Brock, is being supplemented by lectures given by clergymen otherwise unconnected with the College. Rev. Dr. Partridge, of St. Georges, in this city, has just concluded a series of preliminary lectures on Apologetics, which will be resumed next term. The lectures were attended by nearly all the students, although they are only compulsory on Divinity students, by many Professors, and by neighboring clergy, some of them not belonging to the Church of England. The College is now at unity in itself, and good and thorough work is being done. "Quies non movere" would not be a bad motto now.

PRESBYTERIAN.

At the last meeting of the Presbytery of Halifax, the Rev. John M. Rollan accepted the call from Grove Church, Richmond. His induction will take place on the 22nd inst. At the same meeting satisfactory papers were presented by the Rev. A. O. Brown, and he was received as a minister of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. We understand that the Revd. gentleman has received a call from the congregation at River John. Application for admission to the Church was also made by the Rev. W. E. Archibald, Ph. D., of the congregational body in the United States.

The Rev. T. F. Fotheringham, of St. John, has been nominated for the new Professors Chair of Church History, Homiletics and Pastoral Theology, in Knox College, Toronto.

Last Sunday week the new Presbyterian Church at Port Hastings was opened. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Burns. The new Church at Spring Hill will be dedicated next Sunday. The Revds. Messrs. Sedgwick, Darryle, and McLearn, are expected to conduct the services.

We regret to learn that the Rev. Dr. McGregor of this city is not improving in health.

The Quebec Presbytery meets on the 15th inst., when the call from St. Andrew's Church of this city to the Rev. J. C. Cattarach will be considered. It is believed that the revd. gentleman will accept.

BAPTIST.

A few years ago the Revd. Edward Judson, D. D., son of the great missionary to Burmah, left a very desirable charge at Orange, N. J., to undertake missionary work in New York. His efforts have been greatly blessed, and resulted in the founding of the Bereau Church, of which he is the pastor. During the past year 85 have been baptized, and 112 have become members. The membership is now 658. A meeting in connection with the church's work is held every evening.

The ordinance of baptism was observed at the Granville Street and North Baptist churches on Sunday last. This week evangelistic services are being held in Spring Garden Hall by Garnville St. Church.

The ladies of Granville Street Church held yesterday a very successful sale of useful and fancy articles at Spring Garden Hall. Amongst the articles offered for sale was a large variety of Hindostan curiosities. They were brought to this country by Miss Payn, missionary from Maulmain, India.

METHODIST.

Bishop Cyrus D. Foss, D. D., LL.D., and Rev. Albert S. Hunt, D. D., have been appointed delegates from the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States to the British Wesleyan, and the Irish Methodist Conference. The Rev. Dr. Joyce, of Cincinnati, is to represent that Church at the Canadian Methodist Conference.

It is stated that the secession of the King of Tonga from the Australasian Conference, and his attempt to force his people into an independant Methodist Church has proved a terrible experience. The old heathen spirit has been evoked and the island appears to be drifting back into irreligion, anarchy, and bloodshed. The King's prime minister was formerly a Wesleyan missionary.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference in New York a short time ago completed its appropriations for domestic work. The total is \$205,000. The grand total of appropriations by the Conference this year is \$1,250,000.

CATHOLIC.

A communication to the *Osservatore Romano* announces that the Mikado received with great satisfaction the letter of Leo XIII., declaring his desire to enter into relations with the Sovereign Pontiff on the same footing as with other powers, promising to protect the Christians of his Empire in the same degree as the rest of his subjects, and stating that before long he should send to Rome an Extraordinary Embassy bearing a letter of thanks to the Pope.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Hot-water Heating Apparatus, Dominion Building, Amherst, N. S." will be received at this office until MONDAY, 14th proximo, for the erection and completion of

A HOT-WATER HEATING APPARATUS, At the Amherst, N. S., Dominion Building.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and the New Dominion Building, Amherst, N.S., on and after WEDNESDAY, 25th instant. Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, A. GOBEIL, Secretary.

Department of Public Works }
Ottawa, 23rd Nov., 1885. }

GRIFFIN & KELTIE,
Granite & Marble Works,
244 BARRINGTON ST.,
HALIFAX, N. S.

Artistic Work, Tasteful Designs

We make a Specialty of the new Blue Marble.

Designs Sent on Application.

FRUIT STORE.

R. M. BROWNE,
52 SACKVILLE STREET,
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General Commission Merchant and Agent for
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS & VEGETABLES

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

HALIFAX STEAM LAUNDRY

341 & 343 Barrington St.
Branch Office at B. H. Landis', 76 Granville St., Corner Prince Street.

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

On and after Monday, November 2nd, we will Launder the above articles at the above prices. Work received before 9.30 a.m., can be returned same day, at a slight extra charge.
Terms Positively C. O. D.

MOIR, SON & CO.,
MAMMOTH WORKS

MANUFACTURERS OF
Bread,
Biscuit,
Confectionery,
Fruit Syrups, etc., etc.
Salesroom—128, 130 and 132 Argyle Street,
HALIFAX, N. S.

BOSTON, HALIFAX,
—AND—
P. E. I. S. S. LINE
—FOR—
BOSTON,

is comprised of the following first-class Ocean Steamers:
CARROLL, 1,400 tons, and WORCESTER, 1,400 tons, having excellent Passenger accommodations, and leave Nickerson's Wharf alternately every SATURDAY during the season, at 12 noon, for Halifax.
Returning—Leave Halifax every Saturday, at 4 p.m. Arriving in Boston early Monday Morning, in season to connect with all Trains for the South and West.

FARES.

Stateroom.....\$7.00
Cabin..... 6.00
Halifax to Boston and Return...11.00

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

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

BRITISH AMERICAN MERCANTILE AGENCY.

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

GEORGE FRASER,
Managing agent N. S. Branch.
Office 28 Bedford Row, Halifax.

TEAS!

248 hf. chests, Ex NEWCASTLE CITY.
108 hf. chests, Ex YORK CITY.
450 hf. chests, Ex ELYSIA.
100 hf. chests, Ex GOTHENBURG CITY.
100 hf. chests, Ex AUSTRIA.
602 Packages; Ex CALEDONIA.
AT LOWEST RATES.

J. E. MORSE & CO.,
Tea Importers,
77 Upper Water Street,
Halifax, N. S.

R. FLEMING,
Ladies' & Gents' Hairdresser
WINDSOR, N. S.

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL,
CHARLES AUCOIN, Proprietor.

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

ASPIRATIONS.

The things are not without
That I most wish to win;
But if they come at all
They must spring up within.

I first would wisdom prize,
Oh to discern aright;
Midst these bewildering glares
Truth's one clear steadfast light.

And after wisdom—strength
Of body and of will,
That I may serve the good
And triumph o'er the ill.

And then to crown all—love!
Without it all were vain;
When self's absorbed by love
Ten thousand fold the gain.

Oh wisdom, love, and strength,
'Tis as I make thee mine,
My life shall sweetly blend
With the one Life Divine.

Windsor, N. S., Dec. 1885.

AVONIAN.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

CANADA'S MILITARY STATUS.

No. IV.

For the purpose of maintaining internal tranquillity the existing militia are fairly efficient for a more onerous duty their services would be of the most nugatory character. How, for instance, could they hope to measure swords with the countless thousands who could be levied in the United States to carry the Stars and Stripes into Canadian territory? As already mentioned, the Dominion has certainly no other nation to fear than her Republican neighbor. The happiest relations now exist, it is true. But it was not always so and may not always continue. The Canadians have only come by their country by what might be regarded as a fluke. There is every reason to believe that if the Americans had succeeded in their efforts to capture Quebec after their seizure of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, the American eagle would to day shelter the entire continent with his colossal wings, so determined were the children of liberty to weld the two countries into one mammoth republic. Indeed we might go further and attribute the line of demarcation to the stray bullet which pierced the body of Montgomery as he gallantly struggled on the ramparts of Quebec. Nature can never condone the separation, so opposed is it to all her canons. But an invasion of Canada by the United States, which formed so popular a theme in America from the beginning of the century up to the civil strife, is now consigned to the realm of improbabilities, and has no special pleaders except the Stygian throng of Rosavites. When the feeling of hostility to Canada was uppermost in the American mind, it can easily be accounted for by the bitter hatred that prevailed against the British throne. Since the war this feeling of antipathy has been gradually subsiding. To-day it has no national significance. Only a tribe of wretched miscreants on whose banner "Dynamite" is emblazoned in bold and glaring capitals seek to gain a cheap notoriety and some ready funds by flaunting their anti-British flag where there is no danger. Every state of the Union contains a class who believe the two countries have a similar destiny. They are not, however, the devotees of any creed in which this amalgamation shall be sought by force of arms. If the marital rites could be performed by mutual consent, thousands of true Americans would herald it with glad acclaim; but they would not wish to see the nations linked together at the edge of the sword, although very little more irritation during the Southern rising would have set the heather in a blaze. In the loyal North, the bearing towards Canada during the civil carnage was, to say the least, unwarrantably imperious. The press poured out the vials of its envenomed wrath at everything Canadian or British, and hurled the harshest epithets at its northern neighbors—and especially at Great Britain for the humiliating surrender of Mason and Slidell. When John Bull had reclaimed the confederate agents, the tone of the New York dailies was as offensive to Canadian ears as the pungent pews of American journalists could make it. United States generals, too, openly threatened to attack the colony. It was now that the frontier of Canada came in for a searching inspection. More than one federal soldier under the Union flag haughtily pronounced it incapable of defence. Thus, with the possibility of a rupture, England hurried across the ocean officers and men to uphold the national colors, should the Americans be egged on by the virulence of their temper to the assumption of fresh responsibilities. On the American side of the Great Lakes important fortifications were erected. United States engineers on one side of the frontier, and a staff of British officers on the other, were engaged in maturing elaborate plans for the construction of stupendous defensive works the moment the lowering cloud should burst. In the then angry mood of the hostile powers, these precautions were timely; but happily events did not take such a turn as to call into play the latent energies of the "Canucks." That dangerous period over it now looks to the student of events as if the United States would not under any circumstances be very anxious to go to war with Canada while the connexion with England lasts. Neither will she be likely to, after the colony gets past the chrysalis stage, unless international complications arise which will justify a resort to arms. The time was when the American people would have rejoiced at her subjugation. But a pure love of conquest would not tempt them to add Canada to their dominions. When they raise their arms against her it will be for good and justifiable reasons.

In considering how Canada can best secure a comparative immunity from insults by the keeping up of a rigorous military system, it should be borne in mind that she has a very peculiar and at the same time a very unavoidable destiny. As previously hinted, Canada must, before many more years, loosen the silken cords that bind her to England. It will then be a matter of supreme importance whether the wayward colony remains a true friend to her parent, or throws overboard the affections engendered by her long attachment to the empire, and gives her hand and heart to her Republican neighbor. No less a thinker than Goldwin Smith assures us that the immutable laws of nature have made such a union inevitable. And if we wish to convince ourselves of the rationality of this view, we have but to unfurl a chart of the American continent, and with one glance up and down the vast area see the indivisible nature of the whole land. It is a truism that what God has joined together no man can rend assunder. The sejunction of the two countries for the last century has been but a brief proam, a prelude for the smoothing down of animosities, and a paving of the way to the re-uniting of the continent into one mighty and homogeneous people, alike in origin and institution, and destined to hold a regnant power in the councils of the world. No man saw more clearly the certainty of Canada's detachment from England, sooner or later, than the Hon. Joseph Howe—Canada's greatest orator and statesman. With a sagacity that does not belong to every political chieftain, he pointed out nearly half a century ago the absolute fallacy of the idea that Canada could remain much longer than a century a scion of the empire—notwithstanding the vociferous poch-pooing of the theory by the apostles of red-tapeism. He also had the prescience to see the possibility of the Dominion at some time being an enemy of England, when her people far outnumber the inhabitants of the British Isles—or, in other words, when she is absorbed by the restless nation whose subjects will yet people the earth from Florida to Alaska, and from ocean to ocean.

Canadian independence, as elsewhere stated, will, with hardly a doubt, be ushered in with the next century—the only doubt, indeed, being that the Dominion may have gone over, "horse, foot, and dragoons," to the United States before the centuries get out of their teens. At all events the confederation is doomed to a partial dissolution before the annexation movement is complete. Under the most favorable conditions for its development, confidence, as Chatham has said, is a plant of slow growth. But the provinces of Canada might live on from cycle to cycle, and grow gray with age, and still be able to proclaim from the house-tops with a patriarchal smile that they had no confidence in each other, so devoid are they of everything that tends to unification. If we take Nova Scotia for an illustration, we find that her people are heartily tired of contending for their rights against series after series of arbitrary exactions, and of being allied to a country whose commercial correlations bear as much real analogy one to another as the quarterings on the escutcheon of a German baron. Throughout the Maritime Provinces the same feeling of estrangement exists, and intelligent popular opinion—that sheet anchor of freedom—is hourly widening the breach between them and the rest of Canada, and narrowing the gap that divides them from the United States, to which the irresistible current of events is drawing them closer and closer in the bonds of unity and peace. In truth one might as well expect to discover the lost tribes of Israel and Baddeck, as to find a Canadian constituency without a greater or less number of annexationists. Imperial federation—so far as Canada is concerned, is the veriest trumpery. Its practicability is on a par with the attempt to extract sunbeams from cucumbers. It is an indisputable thing that cohesion is life and separation death—other things being equal. But other things are not equal in Canada. Separation from the empire would mean with her a peaceful sliding into the American Union—the most eventful and promising life that could fall to her lot. The federation idea will have its day, but very few in Canada will cherish the delusion.

C. P. M.

HERE AND THERE.

The human heart must bleed to show its finer instincts.

Had Christ not been crucified, he never would have been called divine.

As to comparing Louis Riel to Christ, you mistake, my friends: it was the thief at his side he resembled.

We have only the hard rocks where the sea rolls heavily; the roughness of a primitive race produces only the hard hearts of the warrior, slave-owner and cruel conqueror.

The beautiful vegetation of the sea is luxuriant only in the resting places of the deep; it is only when the human race has plenty of peace and security, that the choicest flowers of the mind expand and give out their most fragrant perfume.

How any man with a little deed to his own brains can believe in imprisonment for debt, is past my humble ounce of brains to conceive.

It takes away the hopefulness and the energy necessary to a flourishing trade, it means the long credit system—a curse to this, and all other communities that practice it.

Shylock's "pound of flesh" policy belongs to the past; but Nova Scotians still hold to it, though humanity averts her shamed face, and our common sense is quoted at a discount.

I have seen a young man in the bright little town of Amherst shot down in cold blood, in an attempt to escape from a constable who had a warrant for his arrest for a debt of four dollars and sixty cents, which included the constable's fees.

In the prosperous town of Pictou, I have seen a woman, the mother of two small children, who had her little lot of furniture, dishes, etc., sold upon the public streets, for a trifling debt for rent. Among the few poor articles, were children's broken toys, dishes of pepper and salt, with a few grains in them, and the mustard not yet dried upon the side of the dish. I felt proud, indeed, of our country!

Is it any wonder we have a continual exodus of our people to other more enlightened and liberal countries?

I once know of a poor Frenchman arrested, on his way to the marsh to do some diking, for a debt of 6 dollars. Looking around the cell, he indignantly exclaimed: "How do you expect a man to pay in deso place?" The young constable, struck with the sense of this remark, and the poor fellow's evident honesty, allowed him to proceed to his work, and in a few days the debt was paid.

J. P. G.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

THE LATEST ENCYCLICAL LETTER OF THE HEAD OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The latest Encyclical of the Sovereign Pontiff of the Catholic Church is by competent judges pronounced a very learned, able and philosophical discussion of the relations of Church and State, the relations of governing bodies to the individuals governed, and the duties of subjects to the temporal powers, etc. It is a document of considerable length. It occupies thirteen columns of the *Osservatore Romano*, and nine of the long columns of the *Paris Univers*.

In his first words Pope Leo sets forth the purpose and objects of the Church's existence, and the salutary influence she has wielded on human society. He argues fearlessly and cogently in rebuttal of the charge that the continued unrestricted freedom of the Church is incompatible with the advancement of the best interests of the commonwealth. He then compares the doctrines the Church teaches as to the temporal authority with some of the rampant revolutionary theories and imputations of Infidels and Rationalists. In that comparison he makes it appear that the Church is really the faithful foster-mother of temporal authority. He then explains the Church's view of human society and of all authority, and takes occasion to emphasize the obligations of all temporal rulers to regard themselves not as the masters but rather as the fathers of those over whom they preside. And the governed in turn are powerfully exhorted to be obedient to the dictates of lawful authority, and to be studiously moderate in their protestations against what they consider unlawful mandates. This part of the Encyclical, by the way, ought to be brought to the notice of the French-Canadian agitators, most of whom call themselves Roman Catholics.

The London *Standard* thus comments upon the conclusion of the papal encyclical:

"His Holiness then refers to the fact that there was a time when the philosophy of the Gospel governed States, when it penetrated into the laws, institutions and manners of peoples, and into all the ranks and relations of the State; when the priesthood and the Government were united by concord and a friendly interchange by offices. He refers to the excellent fruits which flowed from this; how Christian Europe thus transferred barbarous peoples from a savage to a civilized condition, from superstition to truth, repelled the invasions of Mohammedans, promoted true civilization, granted true liberty and established countless institutions for the alleviation of human wretchedness.

The foregoing is an index of the line of the Sovereign Pontiff's teaching in this momentous Encyclical, so far as we publish it this week. In next week's *Standard* we expect to give the latter part, in which the relations of the individual to both Church and State are still more fully and explicitly shown."

In the same strain has the Encyclical been referred to by many leading London and New York papers.

Notwithstanding its great length which is an unavoidable drawback in a document of its character, it seems from the favorable tone of leading English and American papers towards it that it is likely to be very widely read both by Catholics and by non-Catholics, by some only to commend it, and by some only to condemn it, and by some to judge of it in fairness and frankness, to see if they can learn from it.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

MR. EDITOR,—If you permit me I wish to bring a few points before the favorable notice of the readers of the *Critic* and the public. Does it not seem strange that school teachers are not better paid for their services? Is the profession dignified? Is the work done in it productive of as much good as the work of the law or medical professions? If so, do teachers receive equal compensation? Does no teacher do as much to make the nation great? If so do his efforts receive recognition? Is his salary such as would guarantee a means of livelihood? If not, why not? Why do so many of the good men leave the profession? Those, with a series of others, are questions often asked and often, if at all, but partially answered.

The dignity of the profession is unquestioned. What can be more noble or more dignified than opening the fountains of truth and morals to the ignorant; of moulding the coming society; of converting the raw material of the nation into cultured self-sustaining society? As the individual so is the nation! If then as we claim, the teaching profession does more than any other towards elevating society and ensuring the nation's greatness, why does it not receive that recognition and compensation which it deserves? The retort is often made that it does; the hours are short; the work easy. Five or six hours of continual strain on the mental powers is as much as the

ordinary man can stand—the work is arduous and difficult. Either the profession is not so important as I suppose, or society is robbing its members of its just dues. Public sentiment is wrong in thinking the good, conscientious teacher can be too well paid. They leave the profession because they have nothing to look forward to, and enter law or medicine where judgeships, &c., &c., are offered as inducements. Are there any Judges on the Bench whose talents are too high for the school teacher? Yet judges receive from \$4000 to \$6000, while principals of schools receive from \$500 to \$800. Lawyers and doctors average \$1500 a year, while the teachers average only \$300. Is it any wonder they would leave the profession? "Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide." So with the teacher, but when the young ladies find his salary is so small they invariably decide against him. Thus, he can never marry.

The City School Board is too conservative in the matter of salaries. Principals of schools with the supervision of from 800 to 1000 pupils receive only \$700 or \$800. They cannot live on that. Why not make it \$1000. Surely the good teacher and principal earns that much. So with all the teachers. The best will leave if some radical changes are not made before long.

Halifax, Dec. 7th.

J. J. C.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

THE IRISH QUESTION.

It is rather difficult to discover what there is in the situation of the people of Ireland, at the present time, that calls specially for expressions of sympathy from Canadians. With any distress that the oppressive legislation of the past has entailed on Ireland, everyone must feel the deepest sympathy. With the unhappy condition of the country, no matter from whose errors and misconduct arising, we all sympathize. The citizens of a colony so thoroughly master of its own affairs as Canada, cannot refrain from sympathizing with the legitimate efforts of any other portion of the Empire striving to obtain the boon of local self government. Why, however, it should be thought specially necessary at this time for our citizens to give expression to their sympathy with the people of Ireland in their effort to secure local self government, is not easy to see?

In the first place, all political parties in Great Britain have acknowledged the justice of Ireland's demands. That Ireland should obtain the fullest measure of self government, consistent with the maintenance of the integrity of the Empire, has been admitted by the leaders of Whigs, Liberals, Radicals, and Tories. The whole contest over the question appears now to be, who shall frame the measure granting such local self government. Ireland is thus certain to obtain local self government before either England, Scotland, or Wales. Our expressions of sympathy would, therefore, appear to be somewhat late. In the next place, Ireland appears likely to hold the balance of power in the next Parliament. She will at least have such a solid national representation as to give her a most powerful voice in the deliberations of Parliament. To obtain local self government will be as easy for Parnell as to walk from one side of the House to the other.

But there is something above and beyond all this which leaves the loyal citizen of Canada in doubt whether he can give his hearty sympathy to the present efforts of the Irish party. Were those efforts merely directed to obtaining local self government, all of us would sympathize with the object, even though we might heartily disapprove of many of the methods by which the attainment of that object has been sought. I must hesitate, however, until I discover what measure of self government will satisfy the leaders of the Irish party. I cannot approve of their language. I heartily disapprove of many things they have said, and could heartily wish that they had said many things they have left unsaid. I am unable to discover from the language of Mr. Parnell and his chief followers, that they have a single feeling of loyal attachment to the Empire of which they form a part. I can discover in their language nothing but the most violent hatred of the British connection. I can see the strongest indications that the Irish leaders will not be satisfied with local self government. I believe that with them this is now regarded as only a step in the direction of complete independence. Believing, as I do, that such independence would be dangerous to the rest of the Empire, and injurious to Ireland, I think that loyal citizens will be slow to express their sympathy with efforts of which it cannot be confidently asserted that their ultimate object is not the dismemberment of the Empire. Mr. Parnell has it in his power to obtain for Ireland a most liberal measure of self government. He has it in his power to restore peace, order, and good feeling among the people of unhappy Ireland, and to render her as prosperous as any part of the Empire. When there falls from Mr. Parnell anything to indicate that with this he will be satisfied, and that he is not striving to make Ireland a separate nationality, it will be easier to induce Canadians to express sympathy with the efforts of him and his party.

C.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

AN ECCENTRIC YANKEE.

Genius, eccentricity and madness, are terms representing interchangeable conditions: For every genius in his composition has some eccentricity and a vial of undeniable madness; while those whose most notable characteristic is oddity, exhibit true genius on one point and are crazy enough on others; and the actual maniac usually reveals so large a share of either genius or eccentricity that the qualities are so nearly equal it is difficult to say to which category he belongs. Indeed more than one person really under the sway of hallucinations, comes so close to a balance-respecting the other peculiarities, that he succeeds in deceiving himself and nearly every-

body also into concluding he possesses transcendent ability, and struts about with enormous, and generally acknowledged claims of phenomenal smartness, until some circumstance reveals his real mental level, and proves his admission ticket to the n^o lum. Then, friends and admirers have a regular festival of mourning over the sad fact that this great man's brain has finally given way before the tremendous pressure which his many important enterprises were bringing to bear upon that precious organ; when in truth, the poor fellow, by being consigned to the charge of intellect doctors, has at last reached a refuge where there is some chance for the cure of long standing maladies.

In looking for people remarkable for their genius, eccentricity, madness, or other uncommon attributes, we naturally turn to that city, which, if not the "Hub of the Universe," as some affirm, is surely the very Hub of Yankeeisms. And as Yankeeisms, like certain microscopic animals, have multiplied by division and subdivision, until the number of separate phases has long since passed the utmost frontier of numeration; the many spokes reaching out from this ponderous Hub, fly around with a rapidity that invariably makes one dizzy on first beholding it; and often, so distracts the stranger, that a disorder is induced which might be termed mental sea sickness. This disease, however, soon wears itself out, and the new-comer, before he is aware, finds himself a spoke; whirling away as swiftly and as excitedly as the most accomplished native.

During his sojourn among these exhilarating activities, the writer's occupation introduced him to many individuals who, while singular almost beyond belief, had enough common sense to prevent their joining the Crank Brigade, and were in most cases very interesting and useful members of society.

Among the more humble, and still most famous of this class, is a unique personage called "Thursten, the Strong Man," who may be seen almost any day about the streets of Boston, presenting an appearance sufficiently unusual to attract attention wherever he goes.

He is not very tall, but of herculean proportions, and particularly massive about the shoulders and arms. Although quite an old man, Thursten seldom wears a coat except in the coldest weather; and dressed in coarse trousers, blue flannel shirt so open at the neck that the hairy, sun-burnt breast is partially exposed, and with sleeves cut off at the elbows, he promenade the various highways beneath an extremely ancient slouch hat, with a machine for grinding edged-tools strapped to his broad back. And, as much on account of the power which has made him famous, as for his skill in sharpening knives and other cutting appliances, the gigantic grinder finds plenty of business, and with his entire outfit of not more than twenty dollars value, has a clear income, much exceeding that of many merchants with twenty-times that sum invested.

The neighborhood of Faneuil Hall market is favorable for Thursten's occupations. For, so to speak, he has two strings to his bow, and every day receives dimes for grinding knives that were sharp enough before, so that the owners may earn the right to behold a display of his strength. Anywhere on South Market or adjacent streets, he is likely to be found, in the centre of a great crowd, comprising merchants, truckmen, butchers, store-porters, and the general medley of hangers-on that so quickly appear to swell any outdoor assembly. After receiving guarantees for a sufficient amount of work to keep him busy the rest of the day, the man of muscle displays his strength upon any object that happens to be most handy. A common way to exhibit his might and also create fun, is by picking out the most stalwart countryman who may be among the spectators; and when this man has displayed his strength by lifting the end of one of the ponderous truck wagons in use among wholesale dealers, Thursten invites him to take a seat upon the conveyance, which he has been hardly able to raise from the ground; and then, getting his own sinewy frame under it, he will straighten up as though only encumbered by a fabric of feathers, raising the truck several feet and turning it bottom upwards, and of course, sending the man sprawling into the generally muddy street. This feat, which, it is said, no one else in Boston can perform, is done in less time than I have taken to describe it, and causes great merriment at the expense of the sturdy rustic, who, in his usual locality, very likely, had no rival in muscular ability.

Another exhibition which Thursten is willing to give if enough money is forthcoming to pay him for the time and effort, consists in lifting a barrel of salt from the ground, and with this two hundred and seventy-five pounds upon his shoulder, walking several rods, and then, with a hand grasping the chime at each end, gently setting it down toward the walk, on which a number of eggs have been placed. When the barrel has touched, but not broken the eggs, and not for an instant rested upon the ground, it is again lifted to his shoulder and returned to the place it came from. Difficult as is this task the iron-armed veteran seldom fails to accomplish it.

Thursten's odd appearance and seeming simplicity, occasionally makes him the subject of rude practical jokes. But such pranks are sure to end in the discomfort of their originators, and are never twice attempted by the same parties.

Not long since an example of how dangerous it is to impose upon the old man, occurred in front of a certain wholesale grocery-store on Commercial Street. The proprietor of this establishment is very good-looking, which personal advantage, with remarkable accomplishments of dress and manner, endows him with dudeism in its highest degree.

One day the big grinder was trudging past his store, while a number of lady friends were present. And wishing to afford them some amusement, he requested Thursten to shoulder a cask of oil, which weighed about 400 pounds: promising a liberal award if the task should be fairly accomplished. As the grinder had frequently done as much, he approached the indicated cask with all confidence. Not suspecting any trick, the lifter took hold of the big barrel, and made an effort to tip it down upon its side, exerting sufficient

strength to upset four hundred pounds. As the cask was empty, the mighty pull sent it springing end over end, clear across the street and down the collar way of a potato-merchant on the other side; while the giant himself turned a couple of backward somersaults, and finally landed in an extensive mud puddle. While the grocer was holding his sides and jumping about nearly frantic with delight at the success of his trick, he suddenly felt himself jerked off his feet and moving rapidly through the air. In another moment he was nearly suffocated by being plunged into some thick, sticky substance, and then roughly stood upon his feet in the street, while the adhesive matter all over him, but especially upon his head and face, practically sealed his eyes and so nearly united head and mustache over his mouth that intelligible speech was impossible.

All this queer transaction was accomplished by the strong man, who, after getting out of the mud, approached the merchant when the latter happened to be turned from him, and grasping him by his coat collar and another portion of his clothing, lifted him in a horizontal position to the extreme height his arms could reach, and then rapidly carrying the amazed dude some distance to a hogshedd half full of thick, sugary molasses, plunged him in head foremost, and finally left him standing amid a large company of brother merchants, whose cheers for Thursten's victory and laughter at his own absurd appearance, rang in his ears, as the defeated practical joker succeeded in rubbing away enough of the sable sweetness from his eyes to admit of sight, and hastened to get beyond the sight of everybody, especially the ladies he had so recently endeavored to amuse.

As before stated, our muscular knife-grinder is well on in years; but as he has for a long time declared himself to be exactly eighty, his real age is unknown. However, the old man enjoys excellent health, and will doubtless for several years to come continue his double occupation of keeping the knives of Bostonians in order and providing entertainment for them.

JONATHAN.

TRADE NOTES.

EVERYBODY HAS TO WORK IN BELGIUM.—The farm laborer in Belgium works hard from morning to night. His food consists of some rye bread, potatoes, kidney beans, a little milk without meat or bacon. Chicory is the standard drink, with beer for Sundays and festo days. Their wages vary from 25 to 30 cents per day. This would not support them if all the other members of the family did not work without resting. At the end of the day, and often by the light of the moon, the father cultivates his little field, his wife and daughters give themselves up to the badly-paying work of lace-making, and one sees them at the cottage door, seated with a little pillow on their laps, skillfully manipulating the myriad threads with their quick and dextrous fingers; the sons often work in the fields, and breed rabbits, which are shipped to the London market, upward of 1,200,000 being sent from Ostend alone annually. The smaller children pull up tufts of herbs, which they find on the border of the road, and thus add their mite to the family revenue. In this way the earnings of the family will average about 65 cents per day in the summer, and 50 cents per day in the winter. Should the woman, however, be unable to work, the earnings of the man are at once cut down to about 40 cents per day, or about 600 francs (\$120) per year, say 50 francs (\$10) per month.

W. P. Rend & Co., large owners and operators of coal mines in the Hocking Valley region, telegraphed their superintendents to accede to the demands of the striking miners by increasing the wages from 50 to 70 cents. Mr. Rend said: "Our firm has all along favored this advance, and I have presided at two meetings in Columbus and used every means in my power to induce the other mine owners to agree to the increase asked by the men, but in vain. To-day we determined to act independently, and it is probable that our interests there are large enough to force the others to follow us, and end the strike."—*Craftsman*.

INTERNATIONAL INVENTIONS EXHIBITION, LONDON.

This very important exhibition, which opened May 1, 1885, was officially closed by the Prince of Wales on Monday, November 9, 1885.

There was an unusually large display of grand and upright pianofortes, nearly every European manufacturer of celebrity being represented, and, with few isolated exceptions, competing for awards.

For the first time in the history of world's fairs not a single square piano was exhibited, except as a relic of bygone times. The awards in all departments of the exhibition (except in division II., musical instruments, pianofortes, music, &c.) were published in August last, and the jury in said division II., consisting of twenty-seven well-known gentlemen of high standing, subdivided into three sections of nine jurors each, one section for pianofortes, one for violins, &c., and one for organs, &c., were kept busy deliberating after the summer recess until a week or so ago, owing to the unusually great number of exhibits of musical instruments and the large percentage of superior instruments entered for competition. On the 4th day of November the final awards in division II. were officially gazetted, and we learn from the cablegram of the associated press, as well as private despatches, that the jury granted the highest award in their power to Steinway & Sons, of New York, as follows: "Gold medal awarded to Steinway & Sons for grand and upright pianos for general excellence and several useful and meritorious inventions." No other exhibitors received a special encomium or mention of inventions or improvements in pianofortes whatever. As soon as the list of awards and reports of the jury on musical instruments arrive by mail we shall give full information on the subject to our readers.—*New York Musical Courier*, Nov. 11.

A MAN OF HIS WORD.

(Continued.)

He seemed to take it for granted that everybody must know who he was, and all at once it flashed across Josephine that this affable stranger could be no other than the Earl of Rye, K. G., in person. The paramount importance of wealth had been so often insisted upon in her presence by her father that she had, not unnaturally, learned to form a somewhat exaggerated estimate of the claims of birth and talent; and it was in an almost awe-struck voice that she asked, "Is it your house, then?"

"Oh, dear no," replied the other, with a laugh; "it's my father's house. I have a little shanty of my own on the other side of the park, where I sometimes come down to ruralize and economize. My name is Denne—Egbert Denne. Perhaps you may have heard of me?"

Josephine shook her head.

"Oh, I thought it was just possible that you might," the young man said, with a shade of disappointment in his voice; "but there is no real reason why you should. I'm only a fifth-class artist."

"I think you must be something a great deal better than that," said Josephine, gravely; "and my not having heard of you proves nothing. I have never heard of anything or anybody."

Mr. Denne seemed a good deal amused by this comprehensive disclaimer.

"Dear me!" he said, "what an exciting future you have before you! It must be an odd sensation. I should like to feel it myself—I should like to hear your impressions of the world."

"I didn't mean that," answered Josephine. "Certainly I don't know much of the world; but what I meant was that I know nothing about art and artists. But I must go now," she added, bethinking herself that there was a want of regularity about this interview, and feeling that it ought to be concluded.

"You said you were fond of sketching, though," observed the young man, who may have desired to prolong the interview, in spite of its irregularity. "I don't know whether you would care to look at my daubs; but I have one or two really good pictures, which I have picked up cheap at different times, and I should be only too delighted to show them to you, if you would honor my cottage with a visit some day. And Mr. Hobday, too, you know," he added, as an after-thought.

Josephine was not quite sure that, even with this amendment, the invitation was one which ought to be accepted. "You are very kind," she began, with a hesitation which her companion at once noticed and understood.

"It would be the proper thing for me to call on Mr. Hobday first, wouldn't it?" he asked. "Then I'll do that, if I may."

"We shall be very glad to see you," replied Josephine, with a little more stiffness of manner; for she had her doubts as to the reception likely to be accorded by her father to this amiable aristocrat. Then, with a bow she went on her way through the woods, her dismal thoughts replaced by brighter ones, among which was a memory of the admiring gaze with which Mr. Denne had not ceased to regard her during their short colloquy.

III.

If, upon her return home, Josephine did not think fit to mention the chance meeting just recorded, it was not from any fear of being rebuked for unconventional behaviour, but only because she felt sure that the subject would not interest Mr. Hobday in the least, except in so far that it would afford him an opportunity for indulging in some of his favorite sneers at the nobility, and because she did not wish to hear this particular sprig of nobility sneered at. During dinner, therefore, she listened in silence to the customary political controversy stirred up by Mr. Sampson, which raged from soup to dessert, and ended, as it always did end, in the unconditional surrender of that meek but rather artful young man. But afterwards, when she and her father were sitting in the garden, and when Mr. Staveley lounged up to smoke his evening cigar, and to announce, as an interesting bit of news, that young Egbert Denne had come down for a few weeks, Josephine remarked, without any hesitation, "Oh, yes, I know he has. I met him this afternoon at the end of the wood, and I thought he seemed very nice."

Staveley raised his eyebrows slightly; but Mr. Hobday, who was in the habit of speaking to strangers himself, and probably saw no objection to his daughter being equally unceremonious, only said, "Met him, did you? Have any conversation with him?"

"A little," answered Josephine. "He was sketching, and I stopped to look at what he had done."

"Ah. Let's see! he ain't the eldest son, is he? No; the eldest son calls himself a viscount, or a baron, or something of that sort, I suppose."

"The eldest son is Lord Grinstead," Mr. Staveley answered; Egbert is the youngest of the family. He is by way of being an artist."

"How 'by way of'?" Josephine answered, quickly. "I only saw one half finished sketch of his; but I am sure by that that he is really an artist."

"Oh, he has talent," Staveley agreed. "He has even had success, in the sense that he has been a good deal talked about. And I believe he sometimes sells a picture. When I said he was by way of being an artist I only meant that he doesn't follow his profession very laboriously. He has a little cottage in the park here where he spends a week or two in solitude every now and then, and I think most of his work is done there. His studio in London is a sort of meeting-place for brother-artists, and a storeroom for the pottery and brass dishes and brocade and other properties which he is always buying. The brother-artists come to borrow these pretty things; and don't always remember to return them. I doubt whether Egbert will ever be a famous man; but he is very nice, as you say, and you'll find him a pleasant neighbor."

"He said he would call," remarked Josephine.

"Well, he's welcome, I'm sure," said Mr. Hobday. "I've nothing to say against lords' sons as lords' sons," he added, generously, "nor yet against artists as artists. A man can't choose his father, and he has a right to choose his trade, provided he can make a living at it. But what I say to young fellows is this: 'Are you doing any good to other people by your trade? And are you earning enough to keep yourself? Because, unless you're doing the one or the other, there's no reason, to my mind, why you should be allowed to swallow your share of meat and drink in this crowded little world.'"

And, in truth, this was very nearly what Mr. Hobday actually did say to his neighbor, when that young gentleman redeemed his promise and called at Sheldon Park.

"They tell me you're an artist, sir," he began, after the first conventional commonplaces had been exchanged. "I'm no judge of pictures myself, but I respect capacity of any kind when I meet with it. How many pictures have you had in the Academy, pray?"

"Not one, I am sorry to say," answered the young man, smiling; "but that may be partly accounted for by my never having sent one in. I'm very unambitious, Mr. Hobday."

Mr. Hobday shook his head. "That's bad. That's not the way to get on in the world. If I hadn't had a good, wholesome ambition I shouldn't be where I am now. And about how much do you make by your pictures, year in, year out, may I ask?"

Mr. Denne laughed, and said he was afraid he couldn't answer that question. "Some years I pocket a few hundreds, others I get nothing at all. I don't paint unless I am in the mood for it, and, to tell the truth, I haven't taken much trouble to find purchasers."

"Then sir," returned Mr. Hobday, sternly, "you must be either a rich man or a shameful idler."

But despite this candid and disparaging judgment, Mr. Hobday took kindly to young Denne, who was as good-natured as he was good-looking, and who submitted to criticism of every kind with complete equanimity. His friendliness and his charm of manner were difficult to resist. He did not make his first visit a formal one, but, without waiting for it to be returned, found a pretext for coming again the next day, and the next, and every day. He turned a courteous and attentive ear to his host's verbosity, and, while avowing himself a Conservative in politics, seemed interested in hearing the Radical side of the question. Unbounded self-respect, self-reliance, and self-esteem such as Mr. Hobday's, are doubtless valuable qualities for promoting the success in life of their possessor, but in social relations they are apt to generate a dangerous blindness. The poor man really believed that Mr. Denne neglected the claims of art and walked two miles every day for the pleasure of hearing him talk, and he could not, for the life of him, help being flattered by such an acknowledgement of his influence. Perhaps, too, the instincts of the British plebeian may have led him to find some satisfaction in hobnobbing with the son of an earl, though he lost no opportunity of protesting to Egbert the scorn with which he regarded all hereditary distinctions.

"Call you the *Honorable* Denne, don't they?" he said one day, with one of his loud laughs. "Well, I put it to you as a man of sense, ain't that a ridiculous word to stick before your name just because your father's a lord? If they called you the Ornamental Denne, now, or the Unnecessary Denne, there'd be something in it, but why *honorable*?—that's what beats me. I don't mean to say that you're *dishonorable*, you know; but if you come to that, why shouldn't I call myself the *Honorable* Hobday?"

"Why not, indeed?" answered the young man. "You *will* be spoken of as the honorable member, you know, when you get in for Stillbourne."

At this allusion Mr. Hobday reddened slightly, for, little as he had cared to conceal his intention of contesting the borough on the earliest opportunity, he had as yet made no formal announcement to that effect, and it was beyond question that the announcement, when made, would be excessively obnoxious to the family which he proposed to oust.

"Well, Mr. Denne," he said presently, "if I am ever elected for Stillbourne I shall have won upon my merits. There'll be no treating or bribing on our side; I can promise you that. Whatever I do and say will be done and said in the light of day."

Egbert, who knew perfectly well that his father's nominee would be returned, whether or not he had bribery to contend against, answered smilingly that he was sure that the fight would be a fair one, and that he hoped the best man would win. The ex-grocer bored him a good deal; but he was amply indemnified when Josephine joined him, and, in her half-timid, half-imperious way, began to catechise him about art, and life in London, and other matters upon which he was qualified to give information. When Josephine entered the room her father commonly walked out of it. It was his opinion that girls were a restraint upon rational conversation. He heartily despised the other sex; although, as a matter of theory, he was prepared to include it in the electorate. He had discovered that his daughter differed from him both in tastes and convictions; but he did not on that account give her credit for originality of mind, merely setting her down as a little more perverse than other young women. Yet he could understand that Denne might take pleasure in her society. Denne, in his view, was a simple, well-intentioned soul—a little womanish, perhaps, with his pictures which he didn't know how to sell, and his mania for pottery and old oak and such antiquated rubbish; still, a harmless creature, and no bad substitute for the girls of her own age with whom he would have liked Josephine to associate, had such persons been available. Therefore he rather encouraged the friendship which had sprung up between the young people, did not forbid them to go out riding together, and, when Egbert offered to give Miss Hobday a few lessons in oil-painting, only doubted whether it was right to accept such assistance without payment.

The result was what any one but Mr. Hobday would have anticipated.

Staveley, for instance, felt no doubt as to how matters were going, and would go, and, being an old friend of Egbert Donno, thought himself entitled to speak a few monitory words. The two men were walking homewards together one evening, after dining at Sheldon Park, when the elder plunged abruptly into the midst of his subject with:—

"Egbert I should like very much to know whether you are going to marry that girl."

"So should I," returned the other, composedly.

"Do you mean that you don't know your own mind?"

"Not at all; only that I don't know hers. I wish I did."

As it was quite dark, Staveley was able to indulge in a smile. He thought he knew what the young lady's inclinations were, if Egbert didn't. But all he said was, "You really are in earnest, then? I was going to give you a lecture about flirting with inexperienced girls; but this alters the case." And then, after a pause, "I suppose you have realized that there are objections?"

"I can't say that I have," replied his companion. "On the contrary, it seems to me that, if she accepts me—which I am by no means sure that she will do—I shall be making about as unobjectionable a match as I could possibly make. Isn't she good enough for me, pray?"

"In many ways I should be inclined to think her too good for you, if you were not such a good fellow yourself. Still, there are objections. To begin with, she is a grocer's daughter."

"I don't care a fig for that!" cried Egbert with unintentional appositeness of illustration.

"Possibly not; but your father may."

"My dear Staveley don't you know that the governor would turn head over heels with joy if he thought one of his sons was in a fair way of becoming a rich man? Ever since I have been of an age to marry at all he has been imploring me to marry an heiress, and it isn't likely that he will quarrel with me now for carrying out his instructions."

"Ah, there you come to objection number two. Do you want to be called a fortune-hunter?"

"She won't call me that," answered the young man, quickly. "She knows that it is not her money-bags that I have fallen in love with."

"Well, so long as she acquits you, it doesn't much matter, perhaps, what other people say—except one. His opinion is rather important. Has it never occurred to you that Mr. Hobday is not exactly the sort of man to believe in disinterested affection, or to make handsome settlements for the benefit of an impoverished son-in-law?"

Egbert did not answer for a few minutes. "I'm not very much taken with old Hobday, I admit," he said at last; "he is not a gentleman, and his manners leave a good deal to be desired. But, after all, he is her father, and one must make the best of him. Now that you mention it, I should think it is not unlikely that he will say some disagreeable things when the time comes; but I shall stop his mouth by telling him I don't want any settlement at all. I'm not rich, but I can easily make more money than I do now; and if Josephine will take me as I am I sha'n't ask her father to add to my income."

"In which case," observed Staveley, quietly, "you might safely calculate upon Lord Rye's withdrawing your income altogether. A grocer's daughter with several thousands a year and a grocer's daughter without a penny are two different persons."

"Now, Staveley," returned the young man, "if you can't find any pleasanter things than these to say to me I shall have to request you courteously, but firmly, to shut up. The only question of any consequence is, Will Josephine accept me? If she does, all the rest is sure to come right."

You talk like a youth and a lover, which is quite as it should be. I belong to the middle aged division, and it would be strange if I didn't see what a nice bed of nettles you are preparing for yourself. When Mr. Hobday has turned you out of the house (I only hope he won't kick you out, but I should be sorry to answer for him), and when Lord Rye has sworn to cut you off without a shilling, you may as well come to me for advice. Just at present I shouldn't feel justified in giving you any advice, except to go back to London to-morrow, and abandon the idea of proposing to a girl whose disposition you can't know anything about, and saddling yourself with a father-in-law who seems to have all the qualities which fathers-in-law ought not to have. But you wouldn't listen to that."

"Well, no," answered the other, "I certainly shouldn't. I'll apply to you if my affairs go wrong; but I don't believe they will go wrong. The only thing that I am afraid of is being refused by Josephine; and if that happens to me I shall be beyond the reach of even your help."

But if modesty had permitted him to tell the truth, he would have had to confess that this latter possibility gave him very little uneasiness. Like the Lord of Burleigh, he had watched the maiden daily, and, in his heart, he was very nearly as sure of success as that confident wooer. In fact—as is, perhaps, most frequently the case—question and answer had been silently exchanged some time before Egbert Donno invited Josephine Hobday in so many words to share his humble lot. It was only a few days after the conversation recorded above had taken place that the two lovers were made happy. The spot which had witnessed their first meeting formed an appropriate scene for the verbal declaration which had to be made, and security from interruption was insured by Mr. Hobday's absence in London upon business. The astonishing impudence which characterizes most betrothals was made conspicuous in this case by the circumstance that the parties had been acquainted for no more than three weeks; but when Josephine called Egbert's attention to this fact he only laughed, and said it was no fault of his that he had not known her longer; while she herself was compelled to admit that she felt as if she had known her future husband all her life.

(To be continued.)

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Liverpool to Halifax.

1885
NOVEMBER 12 OREGON.
do. 26 SARNIA.
DECEMBER 24 OREGON.

Halifax to Liverpool.

1885
DECEMBER 5 OREGON.
do. 19 SARNIA.

1886
JANUARY 16 OREGON.

These steamers are first-class in every respect, having Saloon State Rooms, Smoking Room, &c., amidships where but little motion is felt. They carry experienced Doctor and Stewards, and do not carry Cattle or Sheep.
For Freight, Passage, or further information, apply to

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

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ROBERT BAXTER, Manager.

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—ALSO—

MUFFS, CAPES, FUR TRIMMINGS, &c.

All the above Furs are manufactured from Fresh Seasoned Skins—personally selected.

143 GRANVILLE ST.



POST OFFICE,

HALIFAX, N. S., 14th Nov., 1885.

NOTICE.

On and after MONDAY next, 16th inst., Mails will close at this office, daily, as follows:—

For the Northern and Eastern Counties of Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, P.E. Island, New Brunswick, and the United States, at 6.45 o'clock, a.m.

For the Upper Province and Second Mails for the United States, New Brunswick, and principal offices on the line of the Intercolonial Railway at 1.50 o'clock, p.m.

Second Mails for St. John's, New Glasgow and Pictou, at 1.50 o'clock, p.m.

Second Mails for Bedford, Shubenacadie and Truro, at 5 o'clock, p.m.

H. W. BLACKADAR,
Postmaster.



POST OFFICE.

HALIFAX, N. S., 25th Nov., 1885.

NOTICE.

THE MAIL FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM

Per Canadian Packet from this Port, will close at this office every

SATURDAY,

at 12 o'clock, noon.
H. W. BLACKADAR, Postmaster

MINING.

Mr. McNaughton brought into town last week from the Rawdon mine, a neat brick of gold, weighing 230 ounces. Messrs. Long and McLeod of St. Paul, Minn., who are owners of this mine, recently visited Rawdon, and on their return to the city expressed their satisfaction with the manner in which the mine was being managed. They have expressed this in a tangible way by taking Mr. McNaughton, the manager, into partnership. We trust then Messrs. Long, McLeod, and McNaughton will realize to the full the golden prospects which now appear to be within their reach. Certainly the record of the mines is such as to warrant the belief that they will do so. The ten stamp mill now in use will shortly be replaced by a powerful mill of 25 stamps.

CARIBOO.—Twenty-five tons of quartz have been taken out from the Lake lead at Cariboo, which when crushed yielded 113½ ounces of gold. Mr. Harvay Gladwin, who brought the brick to town last week, reports the prospect of the mine as satisfactory.

Judge Tremaine's iron property at Whycocomah, C. B., consists of three parallel veins, one 28 feet in width, the others averaging 8 feet. The ore found here contains 70 per cent. of metallic iron, and is particularly well adapted for the production of heavy wrought iron. It is free from silicious matter, which frequently adulterates other iron ores. We understand that some New York capitalists are considering the prospects of the iron industry in Nova Scotia, with a view to the purchase of Judge Tremaine's claim if the outlook be sufficiently encouraging.

HELENA, MONTANA, Nov. 30, 1885.

Mr. Editor,—I have seen a few copies of your bright, newsy paper, and like it very much, and thought perhaps a few lines from this part of the West would interest you. At present we are having nice weather, no snow as yet in the valleys, but expect it any day. One meets with plenty of Nova Scotia boys out here, and they all seem to be doing well. Montana is yet in its infancy as regards some of its most promising pursuits, notably quartz mining. There has been quite a boon in quartz during the last summer; not a "paper boom," but a good substantial and growing feeling that the Territory is going to rank among the foremost in its mineral productions. More prospecting after quartz has been done this summer than ever before. Some good locations have been made. But, in so many different localities, and embracing such a long tract of country, one does not hear of nearly all of them. The Seven Mile District, a short distance from Helena, found this season, has several good lodes which are being rapidly opened up.

Flattering prospects have been found at Red Mountain (about fifteen miles south of Helena), and at Wickes, where the "Helena Mining and Reduction Company" have their works, and which is one of many companies paying monthly dividends of from twenty to thirty thousand. Any one having a lode or prospect that shows fair indications can sell. We have the men with the capital who are not afraid to invest. An example home capitalists should imitate, at least one would think so after reading the flourishing accounts of Nova Scotia mines. Living has been cheap here this summer. Beef by the side 6 to 8 cents per pound; flour \$2.50 to \$3.00 per cwt.; potatoes 45 to 50 cents per cwt., and other vegetables at a like ratio. Wages are a little on the decline, and there are plenty of men to fill the demand. I expect to be settled for the winter in a few weeks, when I will send you the "stuff" for subscription to CRITIC.

FX-NOVA SCOTIAN.

The use of oil instead of coal as fuel on steamers and locomotives has already for years quitted the experimental stage.

We are glad to learn from intelligence brought by the *Placer*, that at Little Bay mine, operations have been resumed on an extended scale, under a new and energetic manager. It is reported that fully 200 men are now at work, and that when Spring opens there is a prospect of 700 or 800 men being employed. The prospects of the mine are said to be excellent, and such as fully warrant a large increase in the mining force. Further, it is also stated that a new and valuable discovery of ore has been made at Belt's Cove, where of late little mining work has been done. All this looks hopeful. A rise in the price of copper ore is only wanted to give another "boom" to our mining industries which the depression in the copper market had greatly checked. The glut which caused the depression, it is believed, has now been to a great extent relieved, and better times are confidently anticipated when the Spring season opens.

This summer a number of mining engineers visited Newfoundland, with the view of reporting on certain mineral deposits. We understand that all of them were very favorable impressed with the mining capabilities of the country, and predict that when developed the Island will take a prominent place as one of the world's great mining centres. The mines at Placentia are well spoken of, and in that quarter there is likely to be considerable activity ere long, as mining capitalists have taken the matter up. The Briggs gold field too has been examined by more than one mining expert with very encouraging results. The quantity of auriferous quartz in that region is very great, and it is highly probable that ere many months elapse, we shall hear of gold mining being actively carried on. All this is very cheering, and will have some effect in relieving the present depression. The day is not distant, we believe, when mining capital, on a large scale, will find profitable investment in Newfoundland, and when this industry will furnish employment to a large number of our people.—*St. John's Mercury.*

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Supplies for Gold Miners,
Including Explosives, Steel, Candles, Shovels, Picks, etc., etc.

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

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Including Tin Plates, Sheet Iron, Lead, Zinc, etc., etc.

Supplies for Builders,
Including Nails, Glass, Paints, and an extensive assortment of Locks, Knobs, etc., etc.

Supplies for Fishermen,
Including Nets, Lines, Twines, Hooks, etc., etc.

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MINING.—Continued.

The returns from the gold mines of the Province for the month of November, so far as reported at the Mines Office, are as follows:—

	Tons	Ozs.
East Rawdon.....	130	239
Dars Hill.....	865	919
Sherbrooke.....	107	68.6 cwt.
Starmount.....	81	40

In an article written by J. A. Fraser, M. P. P., for the Halifax Herald, Mr. Fraser gives an account of an interesting interview with Mr. Nickerson, of Goldenville, in which that latter gentleman relates the history of the early discovery of gold in the district. The following pertinent remarks of Mr. Nickerson will be read with pleasure by all persons interested in mining:—

“While it is not reasonable to expect for Goldenville anything approaching the prosperity of by gone years, mining will still be prosecuted for many years to come. There are many large lodes that will yet be worked at a profit. The experience gained in the past will enable mining to be done more cheaply in the future. Better, and more scientific modes of extracting the gold from the quartz will come into use. The royalty, a direct tax on the industry, will, in more enlightened days, be removed. The duties on mining plant, mining implements and explosives, will be reduced, and thus relieve miners of heavy burdens. Holding these views, I anticipate a prosperous future for gold-mining, not only in this district, but all over the province. Gold-mining is in Nova Scotia to stay. Of course it wants, and will have protection, but not exactly the same kind of protection now given to other industries, which I need not particularly mention just now.”

In referring to the royalty on gold, we have earnestly and repeatedly advocated, not only the repeal on gold, but also that on coal, and we most heartily join with Mr. Nickerson in hoping that the day is near when this burden shall be removed.

37,000 tons coal have been shipped from Spring Hill collieries in November. The year's work will be greatly in excess of any previous year. The Cumberland Coal and Railway company are asking for tenders for the erection of two hospital buildings as protection against small-pox

PANIC IN OIL.—Nov. 22nd was the greatest day the Consolidated Petroleum Exchange ever saw. It was also as lively a day as a good many oil brokers ever experienced. A decline of ten cents a barrel last week, a large part of it on Saturday, had rather demoralized the markets, and a further drop of ten cents to-day created almost a panic. The slippery stuff opened to-day at 99½. Before 3 o'clock it sold at 89½. Over 27,000,000 barrels were traded in. The excitement was so intense and the rush of business was so great that it was with the greatest difficulty that the transactions were made. At the close the price recovered to 91½. Only one broker gave way and his failure was for a small amount. There was an abundance of news and reports about new wells, but not sufficient to account for the downward movement. The view most generally held is that the Standard Oil people, having put the price up, have sold out and are facilitating the decline.

COXHEATH COPPER MINE.—Work commenced at the copper mines at Coxheath last week. About twenty hands are employed, and that number is to be increased in a few days to thirty or forty. The Eastern Development Company now own these mines, and intend to operate them extensively.

It is said that considerable excitement prevails in the vicinity of Pleasant River over the discovery of several new gold mines. The County in that section has been scoured by dozens of gold-seekers during the past month, and considerable success has crowned the efforts of several who have participated in prospecting.—*Bridgewater Times.*

The gold contents of the Leadville base bullion this year will be double that of past years.

The value of the coke produced in the United States in 1884 was \$7,242,878.

Considerably over a quarter of a million copper cakes and ingots were exported from the colony of New South Wales for the first five months of 1885.

A new gold-like alloy, valuable in the arts and certain mechanical channels, has been discovered, and is of interest to the copper trade, as its composition contains 66 per cent. of that metal.

Every week now veins of asbestos, mica and other minerals are discovered in Georgia, but the hidden wealth cannot be utilized for the want of transportation.

The Huronian gold mine is working day and night shifts, and the mine is doing good work. The ore in both levels from the original shaft, and that from the shaft started on the recently discovered vein, is averaging an ounce of gold to the ton and a fair quantity of silver.

Prof. Shaler says that about \$6,000,000 has been spent in the vain endeavor to develop coal and gold mines in New England.

During the past thirty-five years the product of gold and silver in the United States alone has been \$2,246,000,000.

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

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Prices to Suit the Times.

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Notice to Contractors.

Boiler Dredge "Canada."

The time allowed by the terms of the specification for the construction, placing and fitting of a boiler in the Dredge "Canada," now lying at the railway terminus, Halifax, N. S., is hereby extended from the 1st of March, 1886, to the 1st April, 1886.

By order,
A. GOBEIL,
Secretary.

Dept. of Public Works,
Ottawa 3rd Dec., 1885.



TENDERS

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned at Ottawa, and endorsed "Tender for Lightship for Miramichi Bay," will be received up to the 1st JANUARY next, for the supply of a suitable VESSEL, about 75 feet in length, not more than three years old, to be used as a Light ship, and to be delivered at Newcastle, N. B., immediately after the opening of navigation next season. Parties tendering to give full particulars as to description of vessel offered, age and outfit.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine,
Department of Marine,
Ottawa, 30th November, 1885.

READY FOR CHRISTMAS!

New Valencia and Extra Quality Table

RAISINS,

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

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

Fancy and General Groceries

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

1885 - Christmas - 1885

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

FANCY WOOL GLOVES,

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

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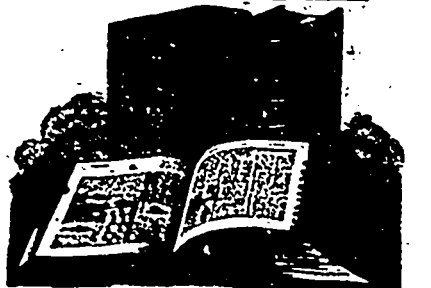
The Parents or Friends of Blind Children residing in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or P. E. Island, will find full particulars of the Halifax School for the Blind, in Belcher's, McAffians, and Chaplin's Almanacks. The Superintendent of the Institution is anxious to obtain Names, Ages, and Post Office Address of all Blind persons in the Maritime Provinces. Clergymen and Physicians are in a position to supply this information, and will confer a favour by so doing.

Opinions of the Press!

The "New York Nation," one of the most critical Journals in the United States, in referring to the Halifax Critic, says:—"Among the latest ventures in Journalism is THE CRITIC, of Halifax, N. S. The sample copy sent us contains many smart and wholesome paragraphs, chiefly of a Provincial interest. The divergent views of its correspondents and contributors argue that it is thoroughly independent—a rare merit in Canadian Journalism."

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AGRICULTURE.

ARAB HORSE MAXIMS—Let your colt be domesticated and live with you from his tenderest age, and when a horse he will be simple, docile, faithful, and inured to hardship and fatigue.

If you would have your horse to serve you on the day of trial, if you desire him then to be a horse of truth, make him sober, accustomed to hard work, and inaccessible to fear.

Do not beat your horse, nor speak to them in a loud tone of voice; do not be angry with them, but kindly reprove their faults; for they understand the language of man, and its meaning.

If you have a long day's journey before you, spare your horse at the start; let him frequently walk to recover his wind. Continue this until he has sweated and dried three times, and you may ask of him what you please, he will not leave you in difficulty.

Use your horse as you do your leathern bottle; if you open it gently and gradually you can easily control the water therein; but if you open it suddenly the water escapes at once and nothing remains to quench your thirst.

Never let your horse run up or down a hill if you can avoid it. On the contrary, slacken your pace. Which do you prefer, was asked of a horse, ascent or descent? A curse be on their point of meeting! was the answer.

Make your horse work and work again. Inaction and fat are the great peril of a horse, and the main cause of all his vices and diseases.

Observe your horse when he is drinking at a brook. If in bringing down his head he remains square without bending his limbs, he possesses sterling qualities, and all parts of his body are built symmetrically.

Four things he must have broad—front, chest, loins, and limbs; four things long—neck, breast, forearm, and croup; and four things short—pasterns, back, ears, and tail.

Germany supports special schools for special subjects, such as dairying, veterinary science, drainage and irrigation, forestry, gardening, bee-keeping, and so on. It has also twenty-seven *Versuchstationen*, or experiment stations, devoted to original investigations into agricultural sciences, including that of fertilization. France has much the same system as Germany and is well equipped with the means for experimenting. The extensive cultivation of the beet root is, in part, a result of the agricultural policy of France. Even Denmark, with its population of two millions, spends \$55,000 annually in agricultural education. And one of the results of this expenditure has been the perfecting of its dairying and the production of a class of butter declared to be the best in Europe.

There is evidently plenty of room in Canada for similar practical work. In the first place our farmers should be informed, as the result of mature experience, which of the crops at any particular period are, by reason of the world's demand, the more profitable. This information can be supplied only by an intelligence bureau. They could also, with advantage, be apprised of the results of the cultivation of certain cereals, in various soils and in various portions of the Dominion. Private enterprise already tells them much about fruit culture; but still this business is in many respects a lottery; whereas, with the aid of thorough information derived from careful experiments, the risks may be largely reduced. Forestry is a comparatively young science for the Dominion, but if, as a result of investigations made at public cost, the farmer could know exactly what to plant and where to plant it, tree culture would certainly spring into importance and become a source of future profit. And so with other subjects—fertilization, bee culture, dairying, and live stock. Agriculture might also be aided by the distribution of imported varieties of plants and seeds; the recipients being required to report upon them. Insects and diseases attacking all classes of produce might also be profitably and promptly enquired into when it is reported from any quarter that they have made their appearance. It will be observed that there is a wide field for labour, and labour of a kind that must be performed especially in and for Canada. The Dominion Government can take up this work without in the least encroaching upon the sphere of the Provincial Agricultural Colleges; and it is apparent that this is what it ultimately intends to do, and that it is to this that the appropriation of last session looks. An efficient system applied to the whole of Canada, will, no doubt, cost thousands; but it will be productive of millions.

A writer in the *Gardners' Chronicle* has had excellent success in the cultivation of chrysanthemums by the use twice a week of a teaspoonful of sulphate of ammonia in a gallon of water. The effect was marked both in leaf and flower, even contrasted with plants regularly watered with liquid corn manure. The system will apply to plants generally, and will be worth attention in winter window gardening.

A small amount of lime placed in different parts of the cellar will absorb moisture and make the air much drier. This is an important point in keeping potatoes, but fruit is better kept in a room that is cool and not excessively dry.

There is a difference of opinion among successful farmers in regard to the advantages of fall ploughing. Many believe that considerable loss is sustained when land is ploughed in the fall by the fine particles of soil being blown upon adjoining fields during the late fall, and also at times when the ground is bare during the winter. Others contend that, as the soil so removed serves as top-dressing, the actual loss accruing from this loss is slight, and much more than offset by the action of the fall rains, frost, air, and sun, which decomposes the soil and unlocks the insoluble plant food which it contains, thus bringing it into such condition to be assimilated by the growing vegetation.



IT MAY BE THAT YOU HAVE TRIED THE DIFFERENT EMULSIONS OF COD LIVER OIL, BUT NONE HAVE PROVED EFFICACIOUS IN BRONCHITIS THAT COULD WITH WHICH YOU HAVE BEEN AFFLICTED FOR SO LONG A TIME; IT NOW REMAINS FOR YOU TO USE SWISS' CREAM EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES, WHICH WILL GIVE THAT RELIEF YOU SO MUCH DESIRE.

If you find it difficult to read the above, obtain a pair of LAURENCE'S SUPERIOR SPECTACLES, which will enable you to read the finest print. Agent for these Superior Lenses, J. GODFREY SMITH, London Drug Store, 147 Hollis Street.



MAIL CONTRACT.

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

ERINVILLE AND ROMAN VALLEY,

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

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

CHARLES J. MACDONALD,
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Halifax, 4th Dec., 1885.

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We have much pleasure in stating that Mr. D. M. Reid has been employed by us for the last four or five years in Tuning Pianos, and that we can heartily recommend him as a most efficient and careful Tuner.

MILLER BROS.,
Dealers in Pianos and Organs.
Charlottetown, Sept. 9th, 1885.

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Halifax Sugar Refining Co.,
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250 bbls. Assorted APPLES, at lowest Wholesale Rates.

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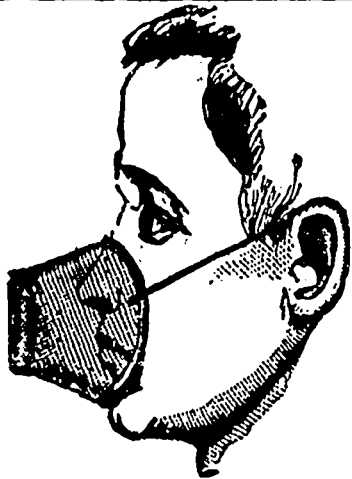
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Yours truly,
MISS JEANETTE BEVERLEY.

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H. G. WILSON.

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

CAPT. W. SALTER.

Head Office, Parlor 73, International Hotel.

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It is a very superior Coal for domestic purposes, owing to its making less smoke or soot than any other, and to its freedom from sulphur and clinker.

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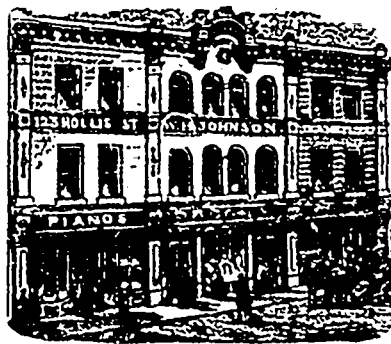
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SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Hot-water Heating Apparatus, Dominion Building, New Glasgow, N. S.," will be received at this office until MONDAY, 14th proximo, for the erection and completion of

A HOT-WATER HEATING APPARATUS,

At the New Glasgow, N. S., Dominion Building, Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the New Dominion Building, New Glasgow, N. S., on and after WEDNESDAY, 26th instant.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order.

A. GOBEIL,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 23rd November, 1885.

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- 6 bbls Shoulder Hams
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- 1500 bbls Liverpool Salt
- 500 full bound Mackerel Barrels
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