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HALIFAX, N. S., OCTOBER 16, 1885.

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THE CRITIC,

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

From 1871 to 1881, there was an increase of 300 per cent. in the population of Manitoba. The *Winnipeg Times* believes that the increase for the current decade will be over 600 per cent.

Some papers in Ontario—none, however, of the leading ones—openly advocate annexation. The *Ayr Recorder* (Liberal) begins an editorial with "What a beautiful State of the American Union Ontario would form!" And the rest of the article is in the same strain.

"An Ottawa College Graduate" writing to the *Montreal Post*, says that his *Alma Mater* is destined to be the University of the Dominion. We would like to hear from any person that knows of a College in the Dominion of which the same has not been said.

Newspapers are not slow in heralding the doings of politicians, but they seldom devote space to chronicling the successes of mercantile men. This appears to us somewhat strange, seeing that the press is mainly supported by the mercantile community. Knowing journalists should look well to windward, for even the "ass knoweth his master's crib."

The Montreal Mock Parliament has been convened, and the work of the session promises to be carried on in a lively and interesting manner. Such an organization would be useful in Halifax were it not that we have in this city, during the winter months, a real genuine parliament with a speaker and members seated with covered heads. Halifax wants a commercial parliament; her people have had a surfeit of politics.

The *Canadian American* and the *Montreal Star* think that the spirit of independence is gradually becoming stronger throughout Canada. It would probably assert itself more strongly if it once were shown that separation from Great Britain would, necessarily make us richer or happier than we now are.

A Chinaman is a luxury in Canada. The Americans looked forward to making the Dominion a dumping ground for their superfluous Celestials, but found to their surprise that a Customs Tax of \$50 per head was exacted by the Dominion Government upon every Chinaman entering Canadian territory. Uncle Sam never thought of this dodge to keep out the Asiatic hordes, but in Canada we believe in taxing luxuries, and we all know cheap labor to be a decided luxury.

The *Boston Traveller* is writing up the summer resorts of Nova Scotia. This may prospectively be advantageous to the Province, but the articles in question would have been more timely had they been written before the brown orange and scarlet tints of autumn had changed the foliage of our oak, beech, and maple trees.

In hard times there always appears to be plenty of money in the banks. In prosperous times money is scarce and the rate of discount rises. These are facts to which the financier and economist have given many hours of thoughtful consideration; but the world wags on as before, and people still ask for an explanation.

The Congo State, which has been carved out of the side of Africa, in order that a grand experiment might be tried by the International Association, is again disturbed with internal dissensions, and the King of the Belgians calls piteously for assistance to aid in restoring order. A man cannot serve two masters, and the people of the Congo State may find it difficult to carry out the wishes of three or more sovereigns, to say nothing of those holding less dignified but more lucrative positions under the Association.

The Young Liberals, in their meeting at Toronto, resolved, that provincial subsidies should be discontinued, and direct taxation be resorted to for local needs. These young men evidently labor under the impression that Ontario is the milch cow of the Dominion. If they would but visit Nova Scotia, we might succeed in convincing them that Acadia is the best milker in the herd—at least so many of us think.

The *Battleford Herald* says that some adventurers are going about the Indians inciting them to revolt, and assuring them of assistance from over the border. It is also said that the daring half-breed leader, Dumont, is at the head of a small army of men. There is little probability in the latter rumor, and no serious uprising of the Indians need be expected for some time to come. An effort should be made, however, to catch and punish the miscreants who are so devoid of human feeling as to turn the tomahawk of the Indian against the peaceful homes of the white settlers.

The small pox epidemic in Montreal will probably injure the trade of that city for some time, if not permanently. The dread of infection from Montreal goods has really little foundation. From April 1st to September 5th, only six deaths occurred in the business wards of the city. Add to this that all goods shipped from Montreal are so thoroughly fumigated that there is no possibility of infection. Nevertheless the wholesale trade of Montreal will undoubtedly suffer, especially in the west, where her young and vigorous rival Toronto will not fail to profit by the "ill wind."

The present unpopularity of Lord Wolseley is said to be mainly attributable to the manner in which he has dealt with the Suakim contingent of the Soudanese army. General Graham recommended 170 officers and non-commissioned officers for preferment. Lord Wolseley has reduced the number to 60, and military critics naturally want to know whether General Graham, who was present at Suakim, or Lord Wolseley, who was absent during the entire Suakim campaign, can best judge as to the merits of the officers.

In Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, and Prince Edward Island, one long school-term in the year is preferred to two short ones. In almost all the States of the American Union, the school-term is about ten and a half months in duration—beginning the latter part of August or the first of September, ending in July—and is, of course, identical with the school-year. Here we still adhere to an arbitrary, unnatural and unnecessary division of the year into two short, broken-up terms. All our school inspectors, almost all our clergymen, probably all of our college professors, and the vast majority of our common school teachers that hold higher grades, are anxious to have one long term supplant the two short ones. The short terms "must go."

A curious piece of prophetic journalism has just come to light. A French paper, having learned that Riel's appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench had not been allowed, published a somewhat detailed account of his execution. Journalists are often tempted to imagine the details of an event which they consider sure to take place. A few years ago, when Hanlan was beating his opponents one by one in almost exactly the same style, daily papers which made a point of supplying the latest sporting news used to have an account of each race set up beforehand. Then, when the first brief telegram arrived, saying that Hanlan had won by so many lengths, they made a change or two, struck off their papers and in a few minutes had them selling in the streets to the cry of "All about the boat-race!" This is a mild form of imposition, compared with that of the French paper above mentioned. Riel is entitled to damages; for what confidence will people ever place in a man whom they believe to have been hanged?

SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL.

PREPARATION FOR CHAPPED HANDS.—Cosmolino 1 ounce, glycerine 2 drachms, spermaceti 20 grains, borax powdered 3 drachms. The Druggists' Circular thinks the above would prove a good preparation, but would advise the use of rather more glycerine (say 4 drachms) in which the borax might be dissolved by heating. If, when this is added to the cosmolino, the mixture is too soft on cooling, add enough more spermaceti to produce the desired consistency.

VARNISH FOR PAPER LABELS.—The following is waterproof and transparent; it was originally prepared by Soubeiran. Sandarac, powdered 50 parts, alcohol 180 parts, turpentine 80 parts, oil of turpentine 10 parts. Mix and warm together for half an hour in a bottle placed in warm water, and so covered as to prevent loss of alcohol. Then cork and agitate occasionally, allow to stand at rest for several days, and decant. This is said to be a very satisfactory varnish.

TREATMENT OF HOARSENESS IN SPEAKERS AND SINGERS.—Mr. Corson advises the placing in the mouth of a piece of borax, about two or three grains; it produces an abundant salivation, and the voice becomes clear. He also recommends the use of a couple of grains of potassium nitrate in a glass of sugar and water, or an infusion of jaborandi and shortly before using the voice—of a gargle with six or seven ounces of a decoction of barley, one to two drachms of honey of roses.—*American Druggist.*

POLISH FOR BRONZE, BRASS, AND SILVER.—Fifty g. of coconut soap cut up in small pieces are gently heated with sufficient water to form a pasty mass, to which is added a mixture consisting of 5 g. of tripoli and 1½ g. ammonium carbonate. The polish is put up in stone jars covered with parchment paper.—*Leitmerizer Rundschau.*

An instrument has been invented in France for aiding in the resuscitation of persons apparently drowned, or who from any cause have been temporarily deprived of animation. It consists of a cylinder of sheet iron large enough to contain the body of an adult person. It is closed at one end, and the inanimate individual is inserted, feet foremost, in the receptacle, as far as the neck, around which there is placed a padale diaphragm, fastened to the cylinder so as to be air tight. An air pump, attached to an opening in the tube, creates a partial vacuum, and then the outer atmosphere, by its own pressure, forces its way into the lungs by the mouth and nostrils, which are left exposed. By a reversed action of the pump, the air is allowed to re-enter the cylinder, and respiration is thereby established. A glass plate inserted in the iron casing enables the operator to watch the movements of the chest, which rises and falls as in life, with the working of the pump. The action may be repeated eighteen times in a minute, an exact imitation of natural breathing being thus produced.

Speaking lately in favor of cremation in infectious cases Sir Spencer Wells mentioned that an epidemic of scarlet fever has been caused in a country town by the opening of the graves of persons who had died with the disease thirty years previously, the germs of infection having retained their vitality for nearly a third of a century.

CAMPOR.—Camphor is made in Japan in this way: After a tree is felled to the earth, it is cut up into chips, which are laid in a tub or large iron pot filled with water, and placed over a slow fire. Through holes in the bottom of the tub steam slowly rises, and heating the chips, generates oil and camphor. Of course, the tub with the chips has a closely fitting cover. From this tub a bamboo pipe leads to a succession of other tubs with bamboo connections, and the last of these tubs is divided into two compartments, one above the other, the divided floor being perforated with small holes to allow the water and oil to pass to the upper compartment. The upper compartment is supplied with a straw layer which catches and holds the camphor in crystals in deposit as it passes to the cooling process. The camphor is then separated from the straw, packed in wooden tubs, and ready for the market. The oil is used by the natives for illuminating and other purposes.—*The Druggist.*

BI-SULPHIDE OF CARBON FOR HEADACHE.—A medical paper calls attention to a simple and at the same time wonderfully efficient treatment for many kinds of headache. It is nothing more nor less than a solution of the bi-sulphide of carbon. A wide-mouth glass-stoppered bottle is half filled with cotton or a fine sponge, and upon this two or three drachms of the solution are poured. The mouth of the bottle is to be applied to the temple or as near as possible to the seat of pain, so closely that none of the volatile vapor may escape, and retained there four or five minutes or longer. It may be reapplied, if necessary, several times in the day, and it generally acts like magic, giving immediate relief.

At the Danish scientific station in South Greenland, at Namortalik, heat and mosquitoes in summer are so troublesome as to be suggestive of a tropical climate.

WATER-PROOFING MATERIAL.—When paraffine is thoroughly mixed with linseed oil, cast into small blocks, and allowed to cool, it may be used to make any fabric, as cloth, felt, and leather, water-proof by rubbing it with such a block, and ironing afterward to equalize the distribution of the material in the pores. If too much is not put on the material may be made to be only impervious to water, but not to air, as the very small greasy pores repel the water but not the air.

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RELIGIOUS.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

At a meeting of the Vestry of St. Paul's on Thursday last the resignation of Rev. Dr. Hill as rector of St. Paul's was accepted. It takes effect on Nov. 11. It is rumoured that the Rev. gentleman is coming out to take leave of his people.

We are thankful to see that King's College has opened with such good prospects. There are now 27 students in residence, with the certainty of more. It is sincerely to be trusted that confidence will be restored under present management, though the federation of Colleges is now put back for twenty years.

The Rev. W. Ellis of Sackville is in the city on his way home. He has been absent six weeks.

The Church of England S. S. Teachers' Association holds its annual anniversary services for the children of the city Sunday Schools in St. Luke's Cathedral on Sunday afternoon next at 3 o'clock. This interesting service will no doubt be well attended.

The Church Congress which was to have been held in Montreal this month, has been postponed on account of the prevalence of small pox in that city.

METHODIST.

Last Sunday morning and evening the pulpits of the Methodist Churches of this city and Dartmouth were occupied by members of the Missionary Board of the Methodist Church of Canada. After the regular services platform meetings were held in some of the churches. On Monday evening the missionary anniversary of the Halifax South Circuit was held in Grafton Street Church, when interesting services were delivered by the Rev. Drs. W. S. Griffin and A. Sutherland and Rev. C. S. Eby, M. A., of Japan, and Rev. A. E. Green of British Columbia. The annual meeting of the Society was held in Brunswick Street Church. His Honor the Lieut.-Governor presiding. Next issue we hope to give a report of the proceedings.

It is stated that six thousand of the eight thousand pulpits in the British Wesleyan Conference are occupied every Sunday by local preachers, alternating or assisting the regular pastors.

Connected with the British Wesleyan Conference are 2,757 ministers and 535,103 members, with 46,673 on trial for membership.

It is reported that the membership of the Methodists of Great Britain and Ireland, including all branches, is 762,494. Besides these, there are meeting in classes as members on trial and members in juvenile classes fully one hundred thousand more, many of whom it is expected will become members during the year.

PRESBYTERIAN.

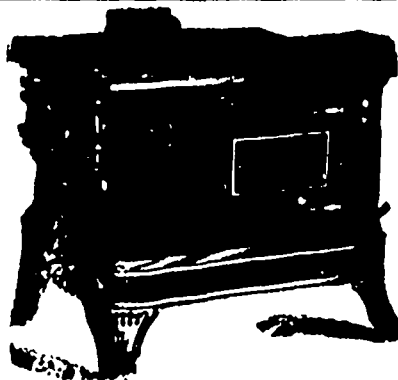
The Synod of the Maritime Provinces met in St. Andrews' Church, St. John, last week. After the opening ceremonies the Synod proceeded to the election of a moderator. Several were nominated for the position, but the choice fell on Rev. Thos. Sedgewick of Tatamagouche. The report of the committee having in charge the Hunter Church Building Fund, showed that during the year assistance had been given towards the erection of six new churches, and voted to four more, viz.: Glenbard, Tatamagouche Mountain, Higgins Settlement and Port Hastings. The total expenditure for the year was \$1,567, making in all from the first founding of the fund \$33,000. Quite a lengthy discussion took place on the question of unifying the foreign mission work of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. At the present the work is carried on by two missionary boards. The majority favored the scheme, but owing to their being a large minority, the Synod agreed to postpone the matter for the present. Almost a whole afternoon was taken up with the petition of ex-principal Ross for an increase of his retiring allowance, which ended in the Synod deciding to grant him a retiring allowance of \$900 a year. During one of its sessions a telegram was received from Rev. Geo. Christie, announcing the death of his son, Rev. Thos. Christie, late missionary of the Synod in Trinidad, at Kelseyville, California. The news had a very depressing effect, and prayer was offered for the widow and relatives. Very satisfactory reports were read in connection with the Home Missions, Foreign Missions, Augmentation, and Widows' and Orphans' Fund. A very interesting discussion took place on College matters. The proposal to have a summer instead of a winter session at Pine Grove College, Halifax, was opposed, and no action was taken, though the scheme could have carried. On Friday evening the Synod adjourned to meet next year at Truro.

The Rev. Thos. Christie, whose death is mentioned elsewhere, was born at Yarmouth. He studied at Dalhousie, and after having graduated studied Theology at Union College in New York. In 1873 he was appointed a missionary to Trinidad. He labored there very successfully until 1883, when he was compelled to leave that country on account of failing health. He returned to Canada and laboured for a few months when he went to California in hopes of having his health restored. Early last summer he was laid aside from work, and a few months brought him to the end. He was highly esteemed by his brethren in the ministry.

A call to Rev. Arch. Gunn, late of Windsor, has been extended by Greenoch Church, St. Andrew's, N. B.

The call from the church at St. Thomas, Ont., to Rev. Dr. Archibald has been accepted, as has also that of the church at Clyde and Barrington to Mr. Jas. K. McLure of Truro.

On Wednesday next a meeting of the congregation of St. Andrew's Church will be held for the purpose of calling a minister.



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WM. SMITH,
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Department of Marine,
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SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster Gen. - J. (For Printing and Supply Branch), and marked "Tender for Mail Bags," will be received at Ottawa until 12 o'clock, noon, on MONDAY, the 28th NOVEMBER, 1887, for the supply of the Post Office Department of Canada with such Cotton Duck, Jute and Leather Mail Bags as may from time to time be required for the Postal Service of the Dominion.

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

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

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

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

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

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Secretary.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA,
OTTAWA, 1st October, 1885.

THE CRITIC.

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

HALIFAX, N. S., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1885.

A FIXED FACT.

Many persons questioned whether Nova Scotia offered a sufficient field for a weekly journal such as THE CRITIC, but experience has proved that the field is a most satisfactory one in which to work. Within the past four months, our canvassers have been actively at work, and our circulation in that time has nearly doubled. Remittances from our country subscribers are almost invariably accompanied by favourable references to the paper. A friend in the West says, "Your paper is newsy, crisp, instructive and elevating." Another, in the Eastern part of the Province, says, "Continue to send along THE CRITIC. It's a friend I'm always glad to have at the week's end." With a growing circulation and an increasing advertising patronage, the outlook for THE CRITIC is bright and encouraging, and as it has now passed the stages of infantile diseases and has gained a place in the affections of the people, it may fairly be looked upon as a fixed fact in the journalism of Nova Scotia.

THE SCOTT ACT.—AN INGENIOUS RECKONING.

But little interest has yet been evinced in the proposed Scott Act contest in the City and County of Halifax, but there are many persons among the ranks of the Prohibitionists who consider the result a foregone conclusion. We have received from an ardent Scott Act advocate an estimate of the relative support and opposition which the Act will meet with from the respective denominations. While we question the accuracy of this estimate, and feel that the writer has laid himself open in some quarters to severe criticism, we cheerfully insert it in THE CRITIC, in order that our readers may judge of its merits for themselves.

	For. Per cent.	Against. Per cent.	Not Polled. Per cent.
Church of England.....	50	10	40
Catholic Church.....	55	25	20
Methodist.....	65	10	25
Baptist.....	70	20	10
Presbyterian.....	60	20	20
Outsiders.....	10	75	15
Temperance Societies.....	95	0	5
Average.....	57 6-7	22 6-7	19 2-7

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION IN HALIFAX.

It must be admitted that Exhibitions in Halifax have not, as a rule, been successfully managed, but it is quite evident that no General Provincial Exhibition can be successful when held in points lying east and west of the city.

The recent Exhibition in Kentville was carried out with skill and energy, but it was after all poorly patronized as far as the eastern part of the Province was concerned. The same is true of western Nova Scotia with regard to the Provincial Exhibitions held in Truro, and it is therefore apparent that for a General Provincial Exhibition a more central locality should be selected. Halifax offers to exhibitors a market for their produce, and so far as we can learn is regarded by our prominent agriculturists as the proper place in which to hold the Annual Provincial Exhibition. If some of our leading citizens would take this matter energetically in hand, we might, next autumn, have a Provincial Exhibition worthy the name; and were it managed with the same care, forethought and economy as have been those held in Kentville and Truro, it would undoubtedly prove a grand success.

COAL ROYALTY.

Two weeks ago the Block House Mine, Cow Bay, was to be sold by sheriff's sale at the suit of the Local Government. The Government's ground of action was that the mine owed \$12,000 in royalty. The Bank of Nova Scotia, having a mortgage on the property, prevented the sale.

Much sympathy is felt for Mr. Belloni, the owner of the mine. He has done much more, perhaps, than any other one man towards building up the Cape Breton coal trade; and the Government is freely censured for prosecuting him in his difficulties. In our own opinion, however, the Government is not blameable for enforcing the law, if this be done in all cases of arrears in royalty payments. We heartily endorse the following expression of opinion, from the last issue of the *Trades' Journal*:—

"Seeing the Government has adopted measures to recover the amount of royalty due by the proprietor of the Block House, it is only fair to him and to those companies which have regularly paid the royalty, that all companies who have not paid, should be treated in a similar way to the proprietor of the Block House. It will not do for the Government to make fish of one and flesh of the other. No matter how influential a

company, or its members, may be, let the Government collect the royalty due. There are more persons indebted to the Government for royalty than the proprietor of the Block House, and it remains for the Government to take the same active measures for its recovery as in this case."

The Block House is a leading colliery in Cape Breton Co. It and the other collieries in that county have usually been strictly punctual in paying the royalty. Cape Breton County has always been remembered when money was to be collected, and always overlooked when money was to be disbursed by the Government. Under these circumstances, it is no matter of surprise that the action of the Government seems unbecomingly harsh, and meets in certain quarters with unqualified condemnation.

THE SHORT LINE—A SURVEY NECESSARY.

It is well our "city fathers" are up and doing in the matter of the Short Line Railway. They have declared themselves in favour of the Combination as opposed to the International Line, and as the prospects of the latter road are far from encouraging, we should lose no time in uniting our forces with those of Quebec to secure the survey requisite to establish the practicability of a road which would undoubtedly be the shortest and best line from Montreal to a Canadian Atlantic seaport. The interests of Quebec and Halifax are as one in this question, and every effort should be made to have the survey made before the next session of Parliament.

The C. P. R. Company have no longer any interest in the construction of the Pope railway, and it should therefore not be difficult for Quebec and Halifax to succeed in securing the object they have in view.

What we now want is not a wordy discussion, but a joint deputation from Halifax and Quebec to urge upon the Government the necessity of an immediate survey of the forty or fifty miles of unsurveyed line. We believe that the Government would grant this survey, and we urge upon those interested the vital necessity of immediate action.

SERVIA.

Speaking at a banquet in London recently, the Servian Minister professed regret for the recent action of the Roumelians. He maintained that the Treaty of Berlin ought to be adhered to. It was the dissensions of Bulgarians, Servians and Greeks that had first enabled the Turks to bring them under subjection. Now Bulgarians, Servians, Greeks and Turks should come to an understanding which would make them strong within and without. He deprecated any attempt to bring about the preponderance of one of these nations over the others as tending to destroy the independence of the Balkanic peninsula. It was in the interest of that independence that his sovereign, King Milan, had demanded either the enforcing of the Treaty of Berlin or the readjustment of power among the Balkanic States. The Servian Minister spoke very reasonably, but it is a question whether the Servian Government is acting on such liberal motives. It demands the territory known as Old Servia; and this demand is supported by Austrian influence.

The following singular story is going the rounds of the American papers:—"During the illness of Mrs. Spurgeon, before Mr. Spurgeon left her room for the journey he was contemplating, she remarked that she hoped that he would not be annoyed with her for telling him what had been passing through her mind. She made him, however, promise that he would not try to procure the objects for which she had been longing. She then told him she had been wishing for a piping bull-finch and an onyx ring. Of course Mr. Spurgeon expressed his willingness to get both, and she held him to his promise. He had to make a sick call on his way to the station, as well as call at the Tabernacle. Shortly after reaching the sick person's house, the mother of the patient, to his amazement, asked Mr. Spurgeon if Mrs. Spurgeon would like a piping bull-finch; they had one, but that its music was trying to the invalid, and they would gladly part with it to one who would give it the requisite care. He then made his call at the Tabernacle, and after reading a voluminous correspondence, came at last to a letter and a parcel underlying the other letters. The letter was from a lady unknown to him, who had received benefit from his services in the Tabernacle, and as a slight token of his appreciation of these services asked his acceptance of the enclosed onyx ring, necklace and bracelets, for which she had no further use. This intensified his surprise, and he hastened home with what had been so strangely sent, went up to his wife's sick room and placed the objects she had longed for before her. She met him with a look of pained reproach, as if he had allowed his regard to override his promise, but when he detailed the true circumstances of the case, she was filled with surprise, and asked Mr. Spurgeon what he thought of it. His reply was characteristic: 'I think you are one of your Heavenly Father's spoiled children, and He just gives you what you ask for.'"—*London Figaro*.

The reinstatement of Tammany Hall as the controlling power in the Democratic party in New York, is one of the recent significant events in the politics of that State. The election of last year left Tammany destitute of both offices and influence. Its hostility to Cleveland, manifested by the falling off in its strongholds of the Democratic vote for President, left it with scarcely a claim for practical recognition at Washington. But John Kelly, its energetic "Boss," has been restoring harmony between the President's party and its whilom friends; and now Tammany seems to be again Dictator to the Democrats of the City and State of New York.

MINING

To Miners sending us their Post Office address, we will forward a copy of the CRITIC, Free, for one month.

The bi-metallists in the United States are now waging a fierce war in order to prevent the further decline in value of silver. For centuries gold has been the only recognized medium of exchange, and it was not until the demands of commerce made a further supply of this metal necessary, that silver was recognized and placed upon a par with gold. The needs of India, China, and Japan, all of which countries have a large silver circulation have tended to keep up the price of silver, and as the gold produced was inadequate to meet the requirements of trade and commerce, silver was counted a valuable medium of exchange; but it is a well known fact that the intrinsic value of the silver dollar in the United States is but seventy-nine cents, and it is difficult to see how the bi-metallists hope to place it upon the same footing as gold.

KEMPTVILLE, YARMOUTH CO.

Please send along THE CRITIC to me. I saw by advertisement that you offer it to miners free for one month, at the end of that time I am sure to become a subscriber. In the place I last worked several copies were taken, but so far none have reached this locality, and I find that I cannot do without it; as it is the only paper that furnishes us with the news of the Nova Scotia gold mines.

T. M. W.

WHYCOCOMAGH, C. B.

Dear Mr. Editor,—In a recent issue of THE CRITIC you spoke of American capitalists who were prevented from making investments in the mines of this province, owing to the high valuation placed by owners upon undeveloped mines; will you kindly forward the enclosed letter to the New York company. Thanks for many hints gathered from your journal.

Yours, H.

Reports from Red Cliff, Col., announce the discovery of gold ore in the quartzite.

Reports of gold discoveries in the central part of Wyoming continue.

The Sovereign Mining Co., at Alma, Col., is shipping twenty-five tons of concentrates daily that will run a hundred dollars per ton.

The exports of coin and bullion from New York from Jan. 1st to Sept. 12th, amount to \$6,808,936 in gold, and \$12,016,659 in silver.

\$65.10 in silver, and \$10.83 in gold, a total of \$75.43 to the ton, is shown by an assay of rock recently found near Marquette, Mich.

H. C. Burchard, late director of the United States mint, places the production of gold and silver in Arizona during the years 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, at \$28,505,000.

The steamer that sails from Alaska carries to San Francisco upward of \$100,000 in gold bricks, as the results of the past month's cleaning up from the Treadwell mine.

The New South Wales gold production for 1884, was 104,932.68 ounces (\$2,100,000) being 16,844.70 ounces (\$316,000) less than product of 1883.

The extent of a paying gold-bearing quartz in this Province is infinitely greater than at first supposed,—it now covers a large field.

From the extent and formation of the gold fields of Nova Scotia, they promise profitable employment for centuries.

We have had in the past as many lawsuits among mining men, as we are having at present, quarrels among the doctors. Let us see the end of them.

We have heard nothing of late of that immense find of our friend Mills—that nine foot lead.

Several persons have made enquiries at THE CRITIC office, as to various mining properties in this Province. We should like to have a collection in this office of fair specimens from all the best mines, carefully labelled, so as to show locality, size of lead or leads, assay to the ton, etc., etc. Such a collection would be a benefit to those wishing to buy or sell, and of interest to all concerned in the development of our mines.

Will the proposed consolidation of the coal mines in Pictou Co. be advantageous to the miners and the Province at large?

T. K. Jenkins, Esq., reports a promising find of silver in the vicinity of Whycocomagh, C. B. It is believed that the silver lead approaches very close to the iron-ore deposit which runs inland from Whycocomagh Bay—a somewhat unusual circumstance.

It may not be generally known that, a few years ago, an American Company was for some time negotiating with Messrs. Dodd & Gillies of Sydney for the purchase of iron-ore claims at East Bay.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING!

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

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

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| OILS of all descriptions, | Safety Lamps and Fittings, |
| Pumps, Steam and Hand, | Waxes, Wrenches, |
| Packings and Caskets, | Wire Ropes & Screens, |
| Piping and Fittings, | Water Wheels, |

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

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[FOR THE CRITIC.]

DIAGONAL PUZZLE.

Seven letters in words as many
Separate, in even tier,
So that each just under other
In seven equal lines appear—
Then read down from left to right,
The answer will be brought to light.

1. For weal or woe, my "Wanderer" friend,
But woe to you if the wheel should bend.
2. To the bruised place you this apply,
'Twill ease the pain and stop the cry.
3. With this, you may your "ways" amend,
The livings of many on it depend.
4. If your soul in this has been vexed,
Happy I wish your lot in the next.
5. Should your talent incline this way,
At evening call, you'll be asked to stay.
6. Search the Bible, to find the key
How Pharaoh's chariots drove in the sea.
7. Out of the frying pan, *not* into the fire,
But served with syrup, who wouldn't admire.

C. A. C.

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

Correct answers to Double Acrostic published last week, reached the office simultaneously from Miss J. C. Atkins, Acadia Mines, and D. J. Bethune, Baddeck.

PURRING
UNNERVE
REUNION
INCLINE
TYRANTS
ATHWART
NAPHTHA

PROHIBITION vs. LICENSE.

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

LIBERTY OF MAN.

Mr. Parnell, in the insolence of anticipated triumph (in which he will probably be disappointed) has made the mistake of a premature avowal of the real, and he seeks the dismemberment of the Empire. His ferocious *clivetele* promptly supplements the announcement by savage anticipations of the malign delights of contributing to the destruction of England.

The methods of the Prohibitionist Propaganda bears a not distant resemblance to those of the Irish agitators.

The fierce intolerance, of which they are unable to suppress the expression, should act as a warning to the people as to the nature of the gloomy tyranny of which they are allowing themselves to be made the slaves. Prohibition begins to think itself strong enough to throw aside the mask of philanthropy, and to boldly proclaim its lust of power, its spirit of persecution, its freedom from the restraints of justice, and its liberty to advance by crooked and sinister steps of expediency.

The last is plainly avowed by one of its ablest advocates in the declaration of the temporary expediency of legislating against the poorer citizen, until it shall be strong enough to control all.

Its freedom from the restraints of any sense of justice, in its denunciations of compensation to lawful businesses which it proposes to ruin.

Its lust for political power, in the recent Convention at which it declared itself political, seeking to bind its adherents to vote for Prohibitionists afove, and proclaiming its determination to exclude from the service of the State all who refuse to submit to its dictation and repeat its shibboleth. However sound a man may be on other issues, however able and upright, (says a contemporary) he is to be voted down unless he will declare Prohibition to be the best remedy for drunkenness. Even total abstinence will avail him nothing if he presumes to exercise his free judgment in the preference of other methods to the Scott Act.

Its spirit of persecution, and its insolent intolerance have been recently demonstrated by a certain Rev. R. Wallace, who "has apparently convinced himself that every one who is opposed to him on this subject is a child of perdition." This violent person "would fine the liquor dealers for their sins in the past, as well as ruin them for the future," and "from all churches which have not synodically endorsed the Scott Act, he withholds the title of Evangelical." The opinions of a fanatic of this description are, of course, worthless, but they are an example of the lengths

to which presumption, ignorance, and impudence are developed in vulgar minds by the consciousness of a supposed popular support.

If these were the general sentiments of Christian priests and ministers, Christianity would indeed be dragged in the dirt. Happily they are not, and not only would most respectable ministers of Religion disclaim with shame and disgust so truculent an intolerance, but a large number are to be found who distinctly disapprove of the Prohibition legislation.

Not a month ago the Rev. D. J. MacDonnell published an eloquent protest against the narrow tyranny of his Presbyterian brethren on this question, and about two years ago the following opinions were elicited by a Committee of the Legislature of Massachusetts:—

"Right Rev. Bishop Manton Eastburn, of Massachusetts, whose experience for many years of prohibitory law had proved to him its baneful effect, spoke as follows: 'I am in favor of a license law, because it would restrain the sale of liquor. I am opposed to prohibition.'

"Rev. Charles F. Barnard, of Boston, speaks: 'Have been a Minister of the Gospel here for 35 years, and my observation of the working of prohibition is that I never have known so much drunkenness, and never know so much bad liquor to be used.'

"Rev. N. Adams, 33 years experience in Boston as a clergyman: 'Prohibition is a failure. I believe a license law to be the only way of restricting the sale of ardent spirits. Most of the clergy of my church think as I do on this matter.'

"Rev. E. Edson, D.D., Lowell, Mass.: 'The tendency of Prohibitory law in my neighborhood has been to increase drunkenness.'

"Rev. B. F. Clark: 'The effect of the prohibitory law has been disastrous to the cause of temperance from my own observation. I believe there is more drunkenness and an increase in drinking among the poorer classes.'

"Rev. Leonard Bacon, D.D., New Haven, Ct., pastor of the First Church for 42 years: 'So far as my observation in the town of New Haven goes there is more intemperance now (under prohibition) than there ever was before.'

"Rev. George S. Ellis, D.D., Charlestown, Mass., a minister there for 27 years: 'I am by precept and example opposed to everything like intemperance, but I feel that the law has no right to infringe upon my personal liberty. If you pass any law above the moral standard of the mass of the community, it tends to bring all laws into contempt.'

"Rev. Michael Hartney, Salem, Mass., a priest of 10 years' experience there: 'The Prohibitory law has proved a failure. I think a license law will put down low groggories and diminish to a great extent the evil of private and furtive sale of liquors.'

"Rev. G. B. Ido, D.D., Springfield, Mass., a Baptist clergyman of 15 years' experience: 'The sale of liquor is as open as the doors are.'

"Rev. Father Sheahan, Taunton, Mass., a well-known Catholic clergyman of 17 years' experience: 'I find that the Prohibitory law has increased drinking greatly.'

"Rev. R. Brady, Boston, a priest of 10 years' experience: 'I have seen no benefit from the operation of the Prohibitory law. The number of liquor places has largely increased.'

"Rev. G. Putnam, D.D., Roxbury, a clergyman of 37 years' experience: 'I believe the present Prohibitory law produces demoralization. I can see no change in the drinking habits of the country.'

"Rev. J. Todd, Pittsfield, a clergyman of over 30 years' experience: 'The Prohibitory law has been a dead failure. The State should regulate the sale as well as it can.'

"Rev. R. H. Noale, D.D., Boston, pastor of the First Baptist Church for 30 years: 'I must say I am obliged to accord with the testimony I have heard. There seems to be an increase of intemperance. This is under the Prohibitory law.'

"Rev. E. P. Wells, of the Episcopal Church, Boston: 'I believe most fully there has been an increase in the number of drinking places under Prohibition.'

"Rev. J. A. Bolas, D.D., Boston Protestant Episcopal Church, congregation of about 2,000: 'I mean to say that your Prohibition only increases the evil, it leads to more drinking and demoralizes the community on the question of drunkenness as a sin.'

FRANC-TIREUR.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

THE FRENCH DRAMA.

(Continued.)

With the 18th century began a new era, not only in literature, but in the whole French world. Absolutism, as an elastic thread, being drawn too tightly, had broken itself; the people covered with mud the tomb of the despotic Louis XIV; the Regent, and soon after Louis XV, occupied the despised Throne. The Lords were sunk in debauchery, the Parliaments divided and uncertain, even the clergy, corrupted by the Court, were without faith, as without morals, and neither knew nor cared to defend the Religion of which they were the representatives. In this decrepitude of all ancient greatness, one power alone continued to increase public opinion, of which literature made itself interpreter and guide; that literature, which in the past had been considered as an ornament and decoration to society, now began to show itself as society's soul; writers discussed Governments and people, sounded the depths of public power, and established principles which they desired to give their rulers for bases on which to work. The number of writers increased, and their influence was felt in every grade of society.

The evolutions of genius or revolutions of manners which took place in France at various times seem always to have been either suggested or hast-

ened by the influence of some neighboring nation. In the 16th century, Italy's Renaissance, in the 17th the heroic action and expression of Spain, in the 18th century the liberty to examine all, and speak freely, the application of literature to the political interest of the nation, the materialism and prosaic colouring of thought in England, led to the revolution in letters, science, and manners, which was undergone by the world of French thought. Of the four great men* who stand out as leaders of the new philosophy, Voltaire is the one who gave the signal for the attack, a poet, dramatist, historian, philosopher, and universal writer; he made all the prevailing ideas to pass before the tribunal of his uncompromising good sense, receiving or rejecting them, according as they stood the test.

Francis Marie Arouet de Voltaire was born at Paris, Feb. 20th, 1694. He was a delicate child, but with great promise of literary talent: as he himself says, he made verses before he was out of the cradle. Some essays of his still existing, and written at the age of twelve, show no marks of infancy. Having recited from memory before the celebrated Ninon de l'Enclos, a poem of Rousseau; she was so pleased with the boy that she left him a legacy of 2000 livres, to buy a library. Being obliged by the custom of the day to leave the family name, Arouet, for his elder brother, he adopted that of Voltaire, since become famous. His father wished him to study law, and he was sent to the equity-schools, after leaving the College of Louis le Grand, but finding it agreed but little with his tastes and inclination, he gave it up in disgust, and devoted himself to literature and general study. Being introduced through Ninon de l'Enclos to the highest society in Paris, which then was wicked as well as witty, he soon became quite at home among his rather unprincipled companions, and his father disapproving of his mode of life, sent him with the French Minister, as his Page, to Holland. Here, however, Voltaire fell in love with a daughter of a refugee in Holland, and he was sent back to Paris to resume his gay career. Being accused (falsely, however) of having written a satire on the Government, he was confined for a year and-a-half in the Bastille. During his confinement, he planned the "Henriade," a poem on the Court of Henry IV, which had been suggested to him by conversations with the elder Cammarlin, on the life of that King and Sully, and finished his tragedy "Edipe," which, when performed in 1718, was not only a success with the public, but mollified the author's stern old parent, who from this time let him follow his own inclinations. Voltaire's Henriade was first published in England by subscription, and here he became acquainted with the distinguished scholars of the day—Bolingbroke, Pope, Congreve, Collins, Tindal, and Newton and Locke. He studied diligently; in his dramas also, from this time, may be traced a distinct influence from Shakespeare, which, however, he would not allow, not having, or pretending not to have, any particular admiration for the great man.

In 1750, Voltaire visited Frederick the Great, at Potsdam; for sometime they were friendly, but, probably, because of Voltaire's rather severe criticisms on the Monarch's literary productions, a quarrel soon took place, and they were not reconciled till the publication of Voltaire's works in 1757, when Frederick renewed his correspondence with the poet, and sent him his own bust in porcelain, with the inscription *viro immortalis*. Voltaire, however, had meanwhile revenged himself in the amusing but scandalous—"The price du roi de Prusse," which was found among his papers, and published, as no doubt, he had intended it to be. Jean Jacques Rousseau having sent him his celebrated treatise, which had gained the prize of the Academy of Dijon, Voltaire returned him an answer at once so flattering and so satirical, that the author of "Emile" became his irreconcilable enemy. The Empress Catherine of Russia sent him many flattering letters and presents, a statue was erected to him by the literati of Paris, and all men of distinction sought his society. But Voltaire was not happy, he became weary of his quiet life in Ferney, Rays de Gex, where he had lived for more than twenty years, and in 1778 went once more to Paris. Here he was received with enthusiasm by the French people; actors implored him to write something for them. "Tancrède" was written in his 66th year, and when Trenore, which he had brought with him, was performed, it was received with rapturous applause. It was after the performance of this piece that the French Academy sent him their congratulations, and placed his bust by the side of Corneille. He was himself present at the sixth representation, and when he had sat down in his box, a player entered, and presented him with a laurel wreath; his bust also was crowned in the theatre at the conclusion of the piece. All these excitements were too much for his now aged frame. "I have come," said he, "to Paris, to find my glory and my grave." He took a large dose of opium, without the advice of his physician, to induce sleep, and this is supposed to have hastened his death, which took place May 30th, 1778. The Archbishop of Paris, as with Molière, refused the body Christian burial, Voltaire having died without the last rites of the Church; it was therefore interred privately at Scollieres, a Bernadine Abbey; and by decree of the National Assembly, in 1791, the remains were placed in the Pantheon, in Paris, near those of T. T. Rousseau.

It is a common error to consider Voltaire an Atheist; he was nothing of the sort. Indeed, his firm belief in God drew upon him the ridicule of many of his brother philosophers, who considered such a belief an evidence of intellectual infirmity. He discarded revelation, but upheld the truths of natural religion. He was, in fact, a Deist, much as Collins, Tindal, Bolingbroke and Wollaston, in England. In his adaptation to the different schools of thought, he has been rather unfairly accused of hypocrisy, of being a Free-thinker in London, a Cartesian at Versailles, a Christian at Nancy, and an Infidel at Berlin. It has also been said of his character that he had sensibility without affection: that he was voluptuous without passions, open without sincerity, and liberal without generosity; steadfast to nothing by choice, but to everything by irregular starts of fancy. Some of this hardly

*Voltaire, Rousseau, Montesquieu, and Buffon.

agrees with the many evidences which we have of his open-handed generosity and the bold eloquence which he employed against all that seemed to contravene his idea of freedom and independence. Though he often injured the cause of religion by his attacks on its servants, his hostility always arose from disgust at their intolerance and persecuting spirit. He offered his aid and protection to many persecuted persons, the most notable of whom was Jean Calas, who, with his family, had been the victim of a fanatical persecution. He also rescued a daughter of Corneille from great want, and had her educated at his own expence.

We are now considering Voltaire as a dramatist, of his poetry, histories, satires, and philosophic treatises, we have nothing to do. Though Voltaire wrote some fine tragedies, his genius was not essentially dramatic; many of his tragedies are but theories expounded; his object seems to have been to sow in men's minds the ideas for which he combated; his later tragedies are nothing more than dialogue discussions. It has been said that "his personages are situations, sometimes characters, but very rarely men."

The papers on the French Drama will conclude in next week's issue with an account of, and remarks upon the dramatic works of Voltaire.

ESMA.

(To be concluded.)

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

OUR BOSTON LETTER.

Boston, Oct. 5th, 1855.

The sensations experienced by one who has just returned from a flying visit to his native burgh, after an absence from it of five years or so in another city, are somewhat peculiar, to say the least. And when the extremes in question are places of such broad contrast as Halifax and Boston, the uncommon nature of one's feelings is all the more marked. There is a saying, now become trite—so far as Halifax is concerned, at any rate—that it is often well to see ourselves as others see us. I once thought there was some truth in this, that some good effects were always certain to result from this gazing at one's virtues and imperfections through a stranger's spectacles, but in the case of Halifax, alas! I fear no such effect has ever been produced.

Of all the critics of a city or a town, I do not know who has a better right to criticize than one of its own sons. It is therefore with a sort of feeling of divine right that I take this occasion to relate in brief a few impressions relative to my native city, as seen through Americanized eyes and through a Boston atmosphere. Like the late lamented George Washington I am afflicted with a certain amount of candor, and the latter attribute compels me in this present instance to find fault with Halifax. And yet it is more in sorrow than in anger that I thus give way to this unpleasant proceeding.

Do my brother or sister Halifaxians who have never stirred from out the confines of their city's sacred precincts desire to know what feeling is uppermost in the mind of the visiting prodigal from "the States" when he first sets foot in his native place after the absence I have named? I can tell them, for I know it by recent experience. It is the desire to immediately charter a steamer for home! Shocking, this may be, but it is nevertheless true; for coming fresh from the enervating influences of the American city's bustle and activity and impressive stateliness with the edge of its effect scarcely dulled by the forty hours' sea voyage, and filled with mingled feelings of hope and fear as to how he shall find his native city, he is rudely shocked at the contrast he experiences when he is thrust, like a friendless orphan, upon its shores. Even the warm reception of waiting friends fails to chase away his gruesome thoughts, and in this failure and disappointed frame of mind he remains,—well, until he has once more become acclimated.

Five or ten years mean much for a city like Boston,—for Halifax, in a progressive sense, they mean almost nothing. For Boston a decade means an entire regeneration, for Halifax a few additional coats of paint. Five years in the Hub is equivalent to a new period of existence; in Halifax it stands for the loss of a few more bricks from its pavements, a small increase in its census reports, and perhaps to offset this, the birth of a new idea or two in the mighty and far-reaching minds of its city fathers. It may be cruel, perhaps, to say this, but it must be remembered we are now looking at things through spectacles fitted with American glasses, which are warranted not to distort, exaggerate or belittle, or money refunded. It is true that after a short sojourn the prodigal son becomes a little more reconciled to his surroundings, especially as Nova Scotian hospitality in general and the Halifax variety in particular is calculated to make even the most emphatic grumbler lapse into quietude; but nevertheless he is glad to get back to his husks and devote the remainder of his life to the endeavor to convince himself that his visit down-east only occurred in a dream.

I can imagine that an Englishman coming to Halifax can live there and flourish like a green bay tree, but to the average American mind, the determined sorrowfulness and listless lethargy into which the city has fallen and persists in staying is something stupendous. It is more typical of a city in some effete monarchy in Europe than of one of the geographical gems in the great and growing American continent. As a city, its people have great opportunities, as a province, almost boundless ones; and yet they let them slip unheeded through their fingers, like a greased pig at a fair. The city and province allows its best and brightest sons and daughters to go off in thousands to furnish good citizens to the United States, and extend unto themselves hearty congratulations at the fact that their exodus "gives a better chance for those who remain!" Of the doings of the busy outside world they reckon not, and whether the fair wind of business

prosperity blows near or not they cannot tell, for they are all below deck taking their "siesta" with no one on the watch above. To the casual observer it would appear that there was nothing at all in fact in which their energies were brought into play, except in the thrilling and momentous issue as to which political party is the most perfidious in principle and villainous in membership, the "ins" or the "outs." It strikes me, looking through those glasses mentioned, that if the people and the press were to pay a little greater attention to more vital matters and a little less to the interests of the blue ribbon or the red ribbon political party, they would profit more by it themselves and make things a little easier for posterity. Some day a Moses will rise in their midst and make a grand attempt to lead the Nova Scotian Israelites out of their wilderness of apathy, but if the people themselves do not make an effort to remove some of the deadwood that has accumulated, the coming Moses is going to have a hard task to accomplish. There is a time and place for everything, and the proper time for the indulgence in politics by those who have to earn their bread is about the period set for elections. Its over-indulgence at any other time is very apt to produce social dyspepsia, for which the only remedy is a universal "swear off."

The people of Halifax have many sins of omission to answer for before the bar of a progressive public spirit. It is an unpalatable fact, yet none the less true, that they have brought upon themselves much ridicule from American tongues and pens, so that the name of Halifax has almost come to be a synonym for all that means retrogression. And those who come from there to wrest a better living from American soil than they could get from their own are the ones who know it. While the people are deeply engrossed with the mighty problem whether Sir Grabaël Numbskull of the "outs" is an outrageous liar and swindler or an upright Christian soldier, and whether the Honorable Samuel Glowgow of the "ins" is a convicted horse-thief or a self-sacrificing martyr to the cause, their hard-working brothers and sisters and sons and daughters, tired of their neglectful treatment and inappreciation, are slinking dejectedly through the back door that is so accommodatingly left on the swing and turning their faces to the United States. The one looking to the rising, the other intent upon the setting sun. But then this gives more breathing room for those that are left, you know! and Halifax and the Province are so terribly over-crowded, that it is next to a miracle that there is any chance for the grass to grow at all.

I am willing to admit that Halifax labors under many grave natural disadvantages, being as it were merely an outside sentinel in the lodge of Canadian cities; but these can all be, in a measure, overcome and neutralized. It may be, as one of the thinking men of the city said to me recently, a sort of jumping-off place—and of this there cannot be the slightest doubt, since in a figurative sense it has been subjected to quite a jumping-off process of late years,—but it is better to have it a first-class place of that character than a sort of Atlantis above ground. I am afraid, however, that the chief mill-stone about its neck is the fact that the majority of its people do not want to see any better state of things, and this is where the future Moses is going to need all the magic rods that the factories can turn out.

But perhaps I am exceeding my criticizing prerogatives, so the American spectacles must be taken off and laid away for some future occasion.

T. F. A.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

THE ANGLO-SAXON RACE.

Your contributor *Sartor-Resartus* has an interesting article with the above heading, in your issue of the 18th Sept. Much that is advanced in that article is unquestionably true, and much is probably correct. But there are points here and there which cannot be so readily conceded.

It may be granted that, even in England proper, our Teutonism is not free from admixture, and that the conquering race, as it presents itself to-day, might fairly be called a Saxon-Celtic Empire.

But there is a limitation in degree. Nineteen-twentieths of the inhabitants of Ireland may possibly come of Celtic stock, tho' we know that, even in Ireland, there have been large admixtures which are matters of modern history, while others are surmised, which, if they really took place, are pre-historic.

But I think the assumption that nine-tenths of Scotland is Celtic cannot pass without question in view of the fact that the Highlanders have always regarded the Lowlanders as Saxons and called them by that name. Still it is no more than a question. I have not the means at hand of forming a definite opinion as to the degree which the Lowlanders correspond to the Gaelic approbrium.

Still more open to question is the assumption that the Normans of the time of the Conquest were more than "half Celtic." The original Celtic population of Gaul was overlaid, first by the Roman, afterwards by the Frank. The Roman supervened. He had only occupied Normandy a hundred and fifty years at the date of the Conquest, and was, as Freeman says, "a disguised kinsman;" (of the Saxon) "he was a Dane who had gone into Gaul to get covered with a French varnish, and who came into England to be washed clean again."

No doubt the original Celtic stock in Gaul impressed its characteristics on each and all of its successive conquerors. But of all those conquerors the Norman, with his haughty exclusiveness, was probably the least affected by Celtic influences, already twice diluted—thrice indeed, if we take account of the Burgundians.

But the statement that the word *Angle* is derived from "An Gael," is that which most challenges dispute.

This is an age of historical re-habilitation. The process has been tried on Richard III., Lucrecia Borgia, Mary of Scotland, Henry VIII., and

others, but with little effect in the direction of setting aside the commonplace verdict of general history, which, however faulty in details, seems to have maintained the instincts of common sense as to the general character of personages essentially truculent. I do not think the verdict of Dr. McKay will alter the generally received conception of the origin of the word "Anglo."

In fact Dr. McKay himself, if correctly quoted, evinces a crudity inconsistent with sound authority. When he says that "every well-read scholar now knows them (the Angles) to be an imaginary people that never existed as spoken of, and that are mentioned as entities only by ill-informed, superficial scribes," he adds to a looseness of style which is in itself calculated to arouse suspicion, the more definite fault of ignoring the historian who is generally acknowledged to stand first in Europe in Saxon research. "Now, of all Low-Dutch-speaking lands," says the great historian of the Norman Conquest, "it is those very Duchies (Sleswick, &c.) which must always have the closest interest for us Englishmen. I said that, besides our own England here in Britain, besides the New England beyond the ocean, there was yet another England older than all. It is in these Duchies that we find it. The name of *Anglia*, which seems in earlier times to have reached over a much larger region both north and south of the Eyder, is still borne by a small district in Southern Sleswick, forming a sort of corner between the Baltic and the river Slic. That land is the oldest England, the land which has always uninterruptedly borne the English name, no doubt from times older by many ages than the first English settlements in Britain. And I may add that there, in its oldest seats, the English name has been found open to the same sport of words for which it has supplied materials in its newer home. I need not tell for the ten thousandth time the tale of Pope Gregory and those who were "Non Angli, sed Angoli." But it may be less widely known that an ancient German writer gravely discusses whether the English, alike in the older or the newer *Anglia*, were so called from their *angelic* forces, or because they dwelt in a corner, or *angle*, of the land."

The above passage occurs in the midst of an elaborate philological dissertation in Dr. Freeman's splendid monograph "The Origin of the English Nation." FRANC-TIREUR.

MEDICAL NOTES.

The late "Medical Board" was the first medical association to try the boycott system.

Members of the "Board of Charities" are now introduced as Doctor So and So.

"Medicus," hailing from pretty little rural Truro, says, "No! the new 'Medical Board' will not command the confidence of the public." An *assertion*, my boy; but "Medicus," how about the fact that the antediluvian Medical Board lost the confidence of their professional brethren in this city, "the powers that be," and the public, to such an extent that that want of confidence has been shown in a very plain, practical way?

I would ask the *Herald*, who made the custom, or as you would have it the law, that physicians could only serve in hospitals after seven years' practice? The resident physician who occupies an extremely responsible position is not required even to be a graduate. We have had enough of these old-time practitioners making laws to exclude fresh blood and talent in the profession.

The members of the old Board are very rabid. Poor fellows, one can't help feeling sorry for them; they have only been at the Hospital some fifteen years. It is rather hard, I imagine, for them to realize that they are not allowed a longer time to rob their fellow physicians of all the positions of honor and profit in the gift of the public.

The best proof the profession can at present give of brains, is to insist upon full remuneration for services rendered public charities.

It was a fight, and the "Board of Charities" won.

Talk about business men, generous men and religious men giving freely to charity. It is as nothing to the man who gives his time, sympathy, life itself to his fellow-beings, and often receiving no reward of any kind, and at the best but a poor one. Such a one is the ordinary doctor.

The crassest, ugliest, poorest, meanest doctor will come and attend you, though you have the most contagious and loathsome disease, while often your nearest and dearest friends have forsaken you.

"Assegais" and three others graduated the same day. Since then two have died from diptheria caught from patients; the third an invalid for years from the same disease; the fourth, "Assegais," passed safely through the same ordeal, only to be sickened with poverty and neglect.

It only shows the meanness of human nature that doctors have to demand better treatment, financially, from the public.

The Government should pay the physicians attending the public Hospital not less than \$500 a year.

Attending physicians at the Provincial Hospital only average 40 cents a visit. A dog doctor would spoil his self-respect by accepting such a fee.

ASSEGAI8.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—"What is your hurry, Jimmy?" asked a kind lady of a precocious urchin, who had called on his way to school the other day. "Oh, I must go." "Where are you going, Jimmy?" With a heavy sigh, and pointing to the schoolhouse, he said "Into the house of correction, ma'am."

THE SCHOOL BOARD'S RECENT ACTION.

Mr. Editor,—The Halifax School Board has decided to make the higher departments of St. Patrick's School a Catholic High School. A very strange resolution with regard to this school was at the same time adopted by the Board—some of its members, I understand, not being then aware of the object and ulterior motive of the move: it was resolved that the second teacher in that school "shall hold a Grade A. license." The incumbent need not be a specialist to the slightest extent; he need not be a college graduate; he need not give evidence that he has been a successful teacher; but he must hold Grade A.

Three of the teachers in the Halifax High School are gentlemen that do not happen to hold Grade A. They offered other certificates of competency and these very properly were accepted. Why then the provision that, in the case of a teacher in the Catholic High School, all certificates of merit excepting Grade A. are to be treated as of no value? There is an under current to all this, which, if it seems likely to interfere with justice, I shall not hesitate to expose.

ONLOOKER.

COMMERCIAL.

FISH.—Very little improvement, if any, in the fish market in this city has taken place since our last issue. Those having fish coming to market, find it very difficult to make sales. Mackerel are not arriving in any quantity, some No. 3 large, No. 3, and small arrive almost daily in small lots and are sold at \$3.90, \$2.90 and \$1.00; those that can hold will not sell at these prices, but are looking forward to an advance, we must confess that we see but little prospect ahead for an advance, not only in the above quality of fish, but in herring, codfish or haddock.

SALMON.—Very few have been sold since our last issue. We have only heard of one small lot which was placed at \$9.62 per bbl. for No. 1.

HERRING.—There seems to be little or no enquiry for fat split herring, and there are none selling. There are some lots in store which are held for higher prices than are offered. They are selling at about \$2.75 to \$3.00 in small lots from vessels as they arrive. Some Labrador herring were on the market a few days ago, and were sold, we think, at about \$3 00 per bbl. They were not large and would only inspect No 2.

ALEWIVES.—There are now but very few arriving, price is about as last quoted.

CODFISH.—Shore Tolqual are not coming to market very freely. In fact, we doubt if there are the usual quantities to come this season; but those that can hold them back will do so as long as it is possible, with the hope of an advance. We quote to-day, \$2.26 to \$2.60 per qtl.

Haddock are not very plentiful. We think that the catch of haddock is not so large this season as formerly. Prices are about the same as our last quotation, \$1.90 to \$2 00 per qtl.

Bank codfish have arrived pretty freely the past few days. There are to-day several cargoes on the market without purchasers, last sale 2.10 per qtl. We are of opinion that next season will see very little difference in price between bank and shore codfish. Those engaged in the Bank fishing the past season have paid much more attention than formerly to making their fish, and they are quite suitable for nearly all of the West India markets, and will bring quite as much money in nearly all the West India markets as shore codfish, which have heretofore cost 25c. to 35c. per qtl. more. Of course it will all depend on how well they are made.

There now appear to be some signs of mackerel on the coast. If the weather continues fine we may expect to hear of some hauls being made on the Eastern part of the coast. If there are, we hope to find the mackerel large and fat.

Advices from Boston up to 9th inst. state that receipts from the mackerel fleet are much more encouraging. It is reported that fifty sail of seiners had good fishing off Cape Ann on 8th inst. Also reported that a large body of mackerel is off Nauset, and that the market boats lately arriving have brought in good trips. Eleven market boats arrived this a. m. with 50 to 250 bbls. each of fresh mackerel. They predict that the mackerel fleet will do well during the remainder of the season. Blue fish have not yet left Massachusetts Bay, and they are still quite plentiful around the north and west side of Cape Cod. The existence of blue fish in the Bay accounts for the mackerel being off Nanset instead of inside the Cape.

Sales of mackerel at Boston \$7.00 per bbl. from pickle, with bbl. Large dry Bank codfish \$3.00; medium \$2 62. Pickle cured, \$3.00; medium \$2.50. Nova Scotia Shore codfish sell anywhere from \$3.50 to \$4.50. Hake and haddock \$2.00. Pollock \$2 09. P. E. Island mackerel are selling altogether according to size and quality. Labrador herring \$4.50 to \$4.75. Nova Scotia large split herring \$4.75. No sales of alewives. All late receipts are in bond for export.

GLOUCESTER, Oct. 8—Quite a number of mackerel fares sold the past twenty-four hours from pickle, with bbl., at \$6.75 to \$7.12. Mackerel now being caught are good fish. Cod and other fish are without change.

Below will be found the New England catch of mackerel for the past four years up to Oct. 9:—

1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.
278,767 bbls.	374,389 bbls.	155,249 bbls.	297,796 bbls.

Late advices from the Jamaica markets are very discouraging. Many fish spoiling, large stocks on hand, fish almost unsaleable, and no prospect of any advance until shippers hold back from shipping.

The Porto Rico markets are nearly or quite as bad—in fact, we see no improvement in any one of the West India markets.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGAR.	Cut Leaf	8 to 8 1/2
	Granulated	7 to 7 1/2
	Grade A	6 1/2 to 6 3/4
	Extra C	5 1/2 to 6
	Yellow C	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
	Yellows	6 to 6 1/2
TEA.	Congou Common	13 to 14
	" Fair	18 to 21
	" Good	23 to 27
	" Choice	29 to 31
	" Extra Choice	31 to 34
	Oolong—Choice	35 to 38
MOLASSES.	Cienfuegos	27 to 29
	Trinidad	28 to 30
	Porto Rico new crop	30 to 31
	Barbadoes	30 to 31
	Demerara	30 to 35
	" M R	30
	Diamond N.	43
SOAPS.	Ivory Bar, 1 lb, 2 lb and 3 lb	0 1/2
	Erasive	6
	Dominion	6
	Surprise	5 1/2
	Tiger	5 1/2
	Extra Pale, 1 or 3 lb	5
	Yellow Rose	5
	"Linen Towel" for 30 bars, and 30 towels	6.00
	Half Brel	4
	Canada	4
	Imperial	4
	No 1 Family	4
	Hermine	3 1/2
	Brant	3
	Congress	3
	Brown	2
	Toilet 15 to 60c per doz	11 1/2
CANDLES, 6s and 8s		11 1/2
BISCUITS.	Pilot Bread	2.60 to 2.90
	Boston and Thin Family	6 1/2 to 7 1/2
	Soda	6 to 7
	do in lb. boxes, 50 to case	7
	Fancy	8 to 15
CONFECTIONERY.	Assorted in 25 lb boxes	12
	Royal Mixture	11 to 20
	Lozenges	12 to 16
	1 cent goods, 144 in a box	95 to 110
	Toys per hundred	65 to 75
	Brooms	1.00 to 2.25
	Starch, Blue and White	7
	Lilly White	9
	Prepared Corn	9
BUTTER.	Canadian new	16 to 18
	N. S.	15 to 18
	Cireuse	9 to 10
	Edits	25 to 10
	Tobacco—Black	39 to 48
	" Bright	42 to 58
	Blacking, per gross	3.00 to 4.00
	Blacklead	2.00 to 16.00
	Pearl Blue	2.50 to 3.00

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL.	Extra	none
	No. 1	none
	No. 2 large	6.00
	No. 2	3.75
	No. 3 large	3.75 to 3.90
	No. 3	2.75 to 2.90
	Small	1.00
HERRING.	No. 1 Shore, July	2.75 to 3.00
	" August and Sept.	2.25 to 2.50
	No. 1 Round Shore	1.75 to 2.00
	No. 1, Labrador	3.00
	ALWIVES	2.50 to 2 62 1/2
CODFISH.	Hard Shore tolqual	2.25 to 2.60
	Bank	2.00 to 2.12
	Bay	none
SALMON, No. 1		9 62
No. 2		7 50 to 8 00
No. 3		6 50 to 7 00
	For city inspection. Shore inspection will bring so much.	1.75 to 2 00
HADDOCK.		1.75
HANK.		1.75
CUSK.		none
POLLOCK.		none
FISH OILS.	Cod A	.35 to .36
	Dog A	.25 to .29
	Pale Seal	none
HARK SOUND.		45 to 50c per lb.

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

APPLES, per bbl., No. 1	1.75 to 2.50
No. 2	1.25 to 1.75
Crab Apples, per bus.	1.00 to 1.25
Oranges, per bbl.	7.00 to 7.50
Pine Apples	none
Lemons, per box	6.00 to 6.50
Cocoanuts, per 100	4.50 to 5.50
Onions (barrels) per lb.	2 1/2c to 2 3/4c
Grapes, (Alberla, kegs)	6.00 to 7.00
Bananas, per bunch	1.50 to 2.25

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

BREADSTUFFS.

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

Flour.	Graham	5.25 to 5.50
	Patent high grades	5.85 to 6.00
	" mediums	4.05 to 5.20
	Superior Extra	4.50 to 4.85
	Lower grades	3.50 to 4.40
	Oatmeal	4.00 to 5.00
	Corn Meal—Halifax ground	3.10 to 3.25
	"—Imported	3.08 to 3.10
	Brain per ton—Wheat	20.00 to 22.00
	" "—Corn	18.00 to 20.00
	Shorts	22.00 to 24.00
	Middlings	25.00 to 28.00
	Cracked Corn	31.50 to 33.60
	" Oats	30.00
	" Barley	34.00
	Pea Meal per bbl.	3.75
	Feed Flour	3.25 to 3.50
	Oats per bushel of 34 lbs	43 to 48
	Barley " of 48	70 to 80
	Peas " of 60	80 to 1.10
	Corn " of 60	80 to 85
	Hay per ton	12.00 to 14.00
	Straw	8.00 to 9.00

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, City paid	13 00 to 13.60
" Am. Plate	13.50 to 14.00
Pork, Mess, American	13.00 to 15.50
" American clear	15.50 to 16.00
" P. E. I. Mess	13.50 to 15.50
" " Prime Mess	11.50 to 12.00
Lard, Tubs and Pails	11 to 12
" C. Jec.	12 to 12 1/2
Hams, P. E. I.	13 to 13 1/2
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef	\$2.20 per bbl.

Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

No. 1 Wool Skins each	none
Season lot	none
Salted and dry	20 to 40
Short Pelts	20
Wool—clean washed, per pound	20
" unwashed	15
Green Hides—Ox, inspected, No 1	7 1/2
" Cow	6 1/2
Salted Hides—Ox in Lots, No 1	7 1/2
" Cow	6 1/2
Calf Skin	8 to 10
" Deacons, each	30 to 35
Lambskins	25 to 40

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

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m.	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do	14.00 to 17.00
" " No 2 do	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m.	8.00 to 14.00
Spruce, dimension good, per m.	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do	6.50 to 7.00
Hemlock, merchantable	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do do	1.00 to 1.25
" spruce, No 1	1.10 to 1.30
Laths, per m	1.25
Hard wood, per cord	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood	2.25 to 2.50

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

POULTRY.

Fowls, per pair	60 to 65
Turkeys, per pound	16 to 20
Geese, each	75 to 80
Ducks, per pair	95 to 100

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK.

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

THE AMERICAN WIDOW.

(Continued.)

"Is that a hint that I have exhausted your patience at last?" asked the colonel, getting up. "Let me hasten to make the only reparation in my power, and take you back to the ballroom."

"Well, it's a hint," answered Mrs. Van Steen, "that you might have asked me to dance the waltz that is almost over now."

After that, what could the colonel do? Before he knew where he was his arm was round Mrs. Van Steen's waist, and he was fully committed to what he could not help regarding as a somewhat perilous enterprise. His step was a quick *deux temps*, which he danced with a straight knee, shoulders well back, and chin elevated. He had abandoned round dances some years before, on his return from foreign service, when he found that nine ladies out of ten regretted that they "couldn't do his step." Mrs. Van Steen, however, could do it—and indeed, as he afterwards discovered, could do every imaginable step. She was as light as a feather; her little feet scarcely seemed to touch the ground. The colonel, who was thin and wiry and always in good training, flew round with increasing velocity, and began to feel a trifle elated by his success. "This is perfect?" he cried. "I could dance with you all night." And though he felt that his partner was shaking with laughter, he set that down merely to high spirits and the delight of rapid motion. What, indeed, could there be to laugh at when they were getting on so well? But, unfortunately for the colonel's peace of mind, a fragment of an ejaculation from a by-stander reached him presently in mid-career.

"Look, look, look! Look at old Randolph dancing! What a—!" the rest of the exclamation was lost, but the colonel glancing fiercely over his shoulder, caught sight of young Gore's face convulsed with merriment, and had no difficulty in filling up the hiatus. To be sure, Gore might only have said, "What an unusual thing," or "What a good dancer he is, after all;" but somehow the colonel could not bring himself to believe that the sentence was ended in that innocent fashion, and he mentally qualified Captain Gore as a confounded grinning young puppy, whom he should like to keep for three months in the riding-school.

III.

When Colonel Randolph woke up on the following morning he was astonished and a little frightened at the change which a day and night had effected in his mental condition. Twenty-four hours earlier he had indeed been in love with Mrs. Van Steen, and had confessed as much to himself; but he had laughed while making the avowal, and had felt tolerably sure that things had not yet gone so far with him but that he could avoid and forget the fair stranger should deliberation suggest the expediency of such a course. But now he could no longer flatter himself that he was his own master. He might be very absurd in imagining that an American with whom he was barely acquainted was essential to his future happiness; he might be very absurd, and very fatuous also in thinking that she regarded him favorably, but he could not help having a decided conviction upon both of these points; and as he was above all things a straightforward and practical man, he plainly perceived that before very long a day would dawn on which his hand and heart would be placed at Mrs. Van Steen's disposal. This gave him ample food for reflection, and for reflection of a not altogether pleasurable kind. Mrs. Van Steen liked him, he thought, and might, with increased intimacy, learn to like him much better; but whether she would ever like him well enough to marry him was quite another question. He suspected that the little lady fully appreciated her liberty, and, in truth, it seemed to him that she would be acting foolishly in resigning that precious possession. But although, as was quite proper, his chief anxiety related to the very possible failure of his suit, he did not disguise from himself that even the sweets of success would be mingled with a perceptible drop of bitterness. Colonel Randolph was what the Royal Regiment of Artillery are sometimes—justly or unjustly—said to be: "poor, proud, and prejudiced." The idea of marrying a very rich woman was not quite agreeable to him; still less was he inclined to ally himself with an American. He would not have given utterance to so illiberal a sentiment, but in his heart of hearts he hardly believed that Americans could be ladies or gentlemen; they were at all events Republicans, nobody could deny that. Now the Randolphs, though they had never been very considerable people out of their own country, belonged to a family as old as the hills, and perhaps the very fact that their social importance was hardly on a level with their antiquity made them specially tenacious of such dignity as they could rightfully claim. Sir John Randolph, the colonel's elder brother, was a sour, testy, and punctilious old gentleman, who considered himself cruelly used in that Providence had denied him a son, who tyrannized over his wife, bullied his heir-presumptive, and, in his character of head of the family, was profoundly revered and esteemed by the latter. Now nothing could be more certain than that Sir John would disapprove of Mrs. Van Steen; and when Sir John disapproved of anybody or anything he spared no pains to render his disapproval open and unmistakable.

Our poor colonel pondered over all this through a sufficiently unhappy morning, and had little appetite for luncheon. Turning into the Rag at his accustomed hour in the afternoon, the first person whom he saw was young Gore, who had just come up from Hounslow, where his regiment was quartered, and who greeted him with rather more familiarity than the colonel quite liked.

"Hullo, colonel! None the worse for your exercise last night, I hope? Jolly little woman, Mrs. Van John."

"Van Steen," said the colonel, stiffly. "Yes; Mrs. Van Steen is a— a very pleasant person. When do you go to Aldershot?"

"Hanged if I know. Not until after the manoeuvres, I should hope. I say, colonel, do you know anything about our friend Mrs. Van? They say she's got a pot of money."

"Very likely," answered the colonel, dryly. "I have only had the honor of meeting her twice; so I have not yet felt that I know her sufficiently well to ask her the amount of her income."

"Ha, ha, ha! no; one can't exactly do that; wish one could. I'll tell you what it is," continued Captain Gore, confidentially: "I must get hold of some coin somehow. I shall have to marry somebody, or murder somebody, or rob a jeweller's shop, or something. I've a great mind to go in for Mrs. Van."

"I should strongly advise you doing so," said the colonel. "From all that I have seen and heard, I should say there could be no doubt about her being very well off, and of course you have only to throw the handkerchief."

"You think so, eh? Well, but look here, colonel, you mustn't cut me out, you know."

"Do you really suppose," retorted Colonel Randolph, "that I should have the vanity to set myself up in opposition to you?" And with that crushing bit of sarcasm he left his young friend, and went into the card-room.

But, although he entered the card-room, he did not take a hand that afternoon. He remained for about half an hour, looking on, and then left the club with a rather guilty mien, and walked quickly over to Dover Street, where Mrs. Van Steen had taken up her abode at a hotel for the season. She had frankly asked him to call upon her, and mere courtesy required that he should lose no time in taking advantage of her permission.

If Mrs. Van Steen had happened to be looking out of her window a quarter of an hour later she would have witnessed a little scene which would probably have made her laugh. Two gentlemen were approaching her door at a rapid pace, the one from Grafton Street, the other from Piccadilly. They met literally upon the threshold, and each started back as he recognized the other. The younger man burst out laughing.

"Come, now, I say, colonel, none of your larks! You said you weren't going to try and cut me out."

The colonel's temper began to give way a little. "I am sure you will pardon me, Gore," he said, "if I tell you (being a much older man than yourself, you know) that jokes of that kind are in the worst possible taste. When a lady, who is a stranger and unprotected, honors you by allowing you to call upon her, she has at least a right to expect that you should not speak of her as you did just now in the hall of a club. Now, if you have come here to see Mrs. Van Steen, we may as well go in together."

Captain Gore was not a man whom it was easy to snub, but he was really a trifle abashed by this dignified rebuke, and followed the colonel up-stairs without another word. By the time that he was shown into Mrs. Van Steen's drawing-room, he had recovered himself sufficiently to make several eloquent grimaces at his companion's back, and to execute a series of significant shrugs and winks designed to indicate that he was in no way to blame for the intrusion of this wearisome old bore. But if Mrs. Van Steen saw these artless signals, it pleased her to ignore them. She got up, laying aside the crewel-work upon which she had been engaged, and welcomed her visitors with a great deal of pleasant cordiality.

"Well, now, I call this very kind. I haven't had a soul to speak to the whole day, and I was just trying to make up my mind to a solitary walk. Which of you gentlemen persuaded the other to come with him, and cheer up a solitary foreigner? Whichever it was, I am heartily grateful to him."

Colonel Randolph, who was a little slow about getting his pretty speeches under way, was beginning something about gratitude being due from quite the other quarter, but Gore cut in with—"You're thankful for small mercies, Mrs. Van Steen. In England we say, 'Two's company, three's none,' but perhaps you look at things differently in New York."

"In New York, Captain Gore," answered the lady, demurely, "the more friends that come to see us the better we are pleased; but if you find the number too large to be comfortable you can reduce it by one at any moment, can't you?"

At this the colonel chuckled; and the young man, dropping into a chair, made a gesture as though he would heap dust upon his head.

"I don't know why everybody is so awfully down upon me to-day," he exclaimed plaintively. "Colonel Randolph gave me such a lecture as we were coming in that he almost made me cry. He did really; didn't you, colonel?"

"I dare say you deserved it," Mrs. Van Steen remarked. "What had you been doing?"

"Upon my word, I forget. What was it, colonel?"

"It was nothing. I didn't lecture him at all," said the colonel, looking rather annoyed.

"But I want to know. You have roused my curiosity now."

"It isn't a bit of good asking him, Mrs. Van Steen," said Gore. "You'll only make him angry. I'll tell you all about it after he's gone."

When the colonel heard this impudent promise he resolved that, come what might, he would sit his young friend out, and to this resolution he adhered with the inflexibility of a just man tenacious of his purpose through three quarters of an hour of small talk, utterly disregarding the appealing and interrogative glances thrown at him from time to time by his rival. At length the latter gave up the game, and rising, with a last look of mild reproach at the inexorable colonel, prepared to take his leave.

"Well, Mrs. Van Steen," said he, you are going to be relieved of number three now. I must be off."

"You remind me of the Italians," she remarked, laughing. "They have

a pretty way of saying, 'I will remove the encumbrance,' when they mean to bring their visit to an end."

She followed him to the door, talking as she went; and the colonel's triumph was slightly marred by a few half-whispered words from Gore which reached his ear. "You'll be in the Park to-morrow, then! And, I say, don't forget your engagement for next week."

Mrs. Van Steen came back laughing, and seated herself opposite to the colonel. "I do like that young man!" she exclaimed; "he's just as impudent as he can be; and yet, somehow, he isn't in the smallest degree offensive."

The colonel, not altogether sharing in this view, yet reluctant to speak against an absent man and a rival, gave forth an uncertain sound, which might have been taken to signify either assent or dissent.

"He is a pure British type," Mrs. Van Steen went on. "No other country produces samples of that class. An impudent Frenchman is simply unbearable; and, between you and me, an impudent American is not a very pleasant person." The colonel said he didn't like impudence anywhere.

"I won't go so far as that; I like Captain Gore. Do you know, I begin to think you English are a more puzzling people than you look at first sight. There's room for a great deal of contradiction among you; and a foreigner doesn't quite know how to set about forming an opinion of you. You are very insular.

"Perhaps we are none the worse for that," said the colonel.

"I dare say you are better for it in some ways—not in all, perhaps. Your manners are certainly peculiar to yourselves."

"Does that mean that they are bad?"

"No; not bad—at least I don't think them so. It depends, I suppose, upon the standard one judges by. But they are odd. I have met Frenchmen, Germans, Italians, Russians, and I don't know how many other nationalities. I make my little mental notes as I go along, and I find that there is a common social ground upon which all these people meet. They adapt themselves to one another, more or less; and so do we Americans when we travel. But you English are not adaptive. Is there such a word? Never mind; if there isn't there ought to be. You have ways of speaking and acting that belong to yourselves and nobody else. You have made yourselves a little circle out of the general family of mankind, and it isn't easy for a stranger to elbow himself into it. You don't help him much, anyway. I expect one would have to pass a lifetime in England to feel at home there."

"I wish you would make the experiment," said the colonel, gallantly.

"Thank you; but I fancy your east winds will prevent my ever doing that. But, as I was saying, you puzzle me. There is a self-confidence about a good many of you—a social self-confidence, I mean—which doesn't seem to fit in with one's ideas of your national temperament."

"They say a good conceit of one's self is the best receipt for success in life.

"Then Captain Gore's future ought to be safe; he will die a field marshal. As for you, colonel Randolph, you are altogether too modest."

"Are you laughing at me?" asked the colonel. For indeed he was not conscious of any special diffidence of nature, and was at that moment feeling somewhat doubtful whether, in paying so protracted a first visit he had not laid himself open to a charge of "odd" wanners.

"Why should I laugh at you? I am trying to understand you—you and Captain Gore, and all the others. I call you very modest. You would never have danced with me last night if I had not asked you twice."

The colonel smiled. "Perhaps," he said pensively, after a pause, "as a nation we are rather proud than vain."

At this Mrs. Van Steen looked intensely amused for an instant, and the colonel wondered why. Could it be that this sharp little woman saw through all his present doubts and perplexities, and divined the inevitable struggle that a Randolph must face before allying himself with a Van Steen? The thought made him blush a little.

"Don't you find it rather lonely, travelling about all by yourself?" he asked, with an abrupt change of subject.

"Don't you find it lonely, living all by yourself?" she returned.

"Well, I do find it a little so sometimes. But I am accustomed to being alone."

"So am I; it's second nature to me now, and there's a sort of pleasure in being quite independent. Besides, I am not altogether unprotected. I have a brother loafing about Europe, whom I could telegraph for any day, if I should find myself in pressing need of moral or physical support."

"And do you expect your brother to join you in London?"

"It's quite likely. I came here intending to stay only a few weeks; but now I am having such a lovely time that I believe I'll remain on for two or three months."

"I am delighted to hear it," said the colonel, referring of course, to the latter announcement; but he was not sorry that there should be a probability of this captivating lady's brother turning up in England. The appearance of a male relative would, he felt, be a help towards the drawing of just and dispassionate conclusions. If, for instance, the new-comer should wear a dirty flannel shirt, carry a bowie-knife in his waist-band, and squirt tobacco-juice out of the corner of his mouth, all longings, however strong, to convert Mrs. Van Steen into Mrs. Randolph must be sternly smothered; but if, as seemed more likely, he should prove to be a cultivated and agreeable gentleman, then surely his (the colonel's) family would not be so unreasonable as to object to the contemplated match.

It may be thought that a man of independent means and somewhat advanced age is fairly entitled to marry for his own pleasure, and not for that of his family; but this, as it happened, was not Colonel Randolph's view. He had an orderly and disciplined nature; and as he had never allowed those over whom he was set in authority to question his commands, so, all his life long, he had been accustomed to render willing obedience to those who were, or whom he considered, his superiors.

(To be continued.)



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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Rev. A. J. Townsend is to deliver his long-expected lecture on "Sam Slick" in the Academy on next Thursday evening. There is a semi-melancholy interest attaching to this particular lecture, as it was deferred by his late painful and dangerous illness, and in it the reverend orator is now about to make his farewell appearance before the Halifax public. His loss will be deeply felt in this community. He is more a Canadian than an Englishman, if marrying two Canadian ladies and rearing a family of young Nova-Scotians, added to a thirteen years' residence among us and a warm affection for our city and Province, can make him so. Mr. Townsend has always been ready to devote his eloquence to the service of our local charities. It is not the least of his merits that during his stay in this city, he has managed to keep aloof from all clerical cliques. While too many clergymen are prone to dispute about dogmas, he has simply inculcated the saving and humanizing virtues of Christianity.

Some of the friends of King's College feared that the recent troubles, through which the College has passed, might lead to a serious diminution of the number of students attending; happily their fears have not been justified by the result. Twenty-seven students, (an increase of nine on last term) have so far enrolled themselves for the work of the current term. The five Professors, the Professor of Divinity, of Mathematics, of Science, of English Literature and French, and of Classics and German, have their courses of Lectures in full operation. Last Sunday afternoon a special service was held in the College Chapel to mark the opening of the new collegiate year. The Chapel was quite filled by the students, boys of the Collegiate School, and numerous friends of the College. We print elsewhere the sermon preached on the occasion.

Riel has again had his sentence respited. The 26th inst. is the date now fixed for his execution.

The Countess of Clanwilliam will give her first dance at Admiralty House, on Wednesday next.

The premises of Mr. E. J. Power on Sackville Street, have recently been handsomely painted. Such improvements tend to make the city attractive to the eye.

The Porto-Bello Hotel is to let. It is pleasantly situated, and in the hands of the right man, could be run so as to pay well.

The letter of "Onlooker" should be read by all interested in fair play. If grade A is to be the only test applied for teachers, there should be no exceptions to the rule.

The resignation of Dr. Hill has been accepted by the parishioners of St. Paul's Church. Many rumors are afloat as to his successor, but the committee who have the matter in charge, have not yet taken any definite action.

The concert given by the Quintette Club, on the 9th inst., in aid of St. Paul's Sunday School, was most successful both in attracting a large audience to the Academy of Music and in pleasing them while there. The programme was a more than usually varied one, and embraced several rare features, such as a chorus of two dozen boys and the remarkable "Toy Symphony." So many of the performers deserve our encomiums that, in order to be impartial, we must forbear to mention any.

Mr. J. L. Stearns has been appointed manager of the New York Mutual Life Insurance for this Province and New Brunswick. Mr. Stearns will in all probability meet with a liberal share of the insurance patronage of this city.

In another column will be found valuable testimonials in favor of Dr. Washington's treatment of lung diseases.

The streams flowing into the Musquodoboit Harbor are said to be obstructed so as to prevent the ingress and egress of fish. The Inspector of fisheries should see to it at once that proper ladders are placed in these streams.

Coal has been discovered upon the line of the Miramichi Valley Railway. It is said to be of good quality.

Again the cry of the starving comes to us from Labrador. The fisheries have failed, and men, women, and children are dying from want of food. The Dominion government have dispatched a steamer with supplies.

The early-closing movement in Montreal is meeting with success. Business men are beginning to realize that short hours, with prompt attention to duties, are preferable to longer hours with indifferent service.

At the first meeting in Canada of the Knights of Labour, which was recently held in Hamilton, assisted emigration was condemned, and intemperance among members of the order was denounced as criminal.

Messrs. Rhodes & Curry have now under contract the new Post Office and Custom House of Amherst. The design of the building is said to be elegant; The material, brown stone of a superior quality, and the workmanship A 1.

The *Industrial World* believes that we are now on the eve of an era of prosperity. Hard times, it reckons as past. This is good news, and if true, will be welcomed by everybody.

The *London Post* contains an interesting letter by Edward Pallister, upon the Bow River district of the Canadian North-West. The writer speaks encouragingly of the prospects of cattle-ranchers in that locality.

Property to the value of \$15,000,000 was destroyed by fire last week in London.

The farmers of the Canadian North-West are seeking representation in the Canadian Parliament, and there are not wanting signs of the Government's willingness to accede to their request.

The *Toronto Globe* and the *Montreal Star* now have their European news cabled direct. The American filter has proved a failure, news via New York having been seasoned to suit the American palate. Canadians prefer a little more fact and a little less fiction.

A correspondent recommends those visiting New York, who are desirous of taking a view of the city, to go to the top of the Mutual Life Insurance building, from which the Narrows, Staten Island, Long Island, and the Jersey shore are plainly discernible. The building is situated on Nassau and Liberty Streets, and from it the city proper, as well as the surrounding country, can be seen to advantage.

The blowing up of Flood Gate, an Island 500 feet long, situated at the mouth of New York harbour, was successfully accomplished on Saturday last. Tunnelling beneath the Island has been going on for the past ten years. The removal of this obstruction to commerce has cost \$1,000,000.

Mr. Lowe, Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, will soon publish his new work upon the life of Bismarck. This work will be in great demand.

Captain Burton, who was an intimate friend of General Gordon, still believes the hero of Khartoum to be living. He points to the fact that no satisfactory explanation as to the missing steamers has yet been given, and that no two accounts of the manner in which Gordon met his death bear any resemblance to each other.

47 designs have been submitted to the Committee who contemplate the erection of a Luther Monument in Berlin. Many of the designs are unique, elegant and costly, and the committee will find it difficult to make a selection.

The anthracite coal trade in the United States is suffering from a great depression, notwithstanding the activity of the iron manufacture and other industries, and the general improvement in trade. This is partly owing to the increasing use of natural gas as fuel by Western manufacturers, and partly to the growing popularity of bituminous coal.

The brother of the Mikado of Japan, is now in Europe studying the several constitutions of the European States. In four years' time Japan is to have a new constitution, and it is proposed to remodel it so as to embrace the better portions of those under which Europe is governed.

The Pope, Leo XIII, has just published a volume of original poems, 33 in number. They are arranged in chronological order, according to the date on which they are composed. Number one first appeared in 1828.

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DRY DOCK.

OFFERS OF SITES

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

1st NOVEMBER, A. D. 1885.

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

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HALIFAX, N. S.

AGRICULTURE.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

RUFUS RUSTIC GOES TO AN EXHIBITION.

I didn't lay out to go to the exhibition, there were several weighty reasons on my mind, of minor importance, for not wishing to attend an entertainment of any sort. For one thing, the weather was too fine. Then again, I wanted to finish gathering and sorting out the apples blown down by the late gale. I thought it a pity to see them lying round promiscuously, mixed up in varieties, besides I wanted to get them off to Halifax market before the neighbors got theirs in, and before the bruised places began to show out. Some people have a wonderful knack of hitting the right time. I often think there is considerable advantage in management, but I didn't think that anything would have induced me to change my mind that fine morning, and go to an agricultural display. Meditating on the work to be done when the dew was off; for it is bad policy to gather or handle fruit, apples especially, when wet with dew or rain, fair weather is the time for picking, and the less handling the better.

While contemplating the prospect ahead, who should drive up but Ann Jane Charters in her buggy. In coming parlance she is called 'Fanny,' not for shortness sake, rather on account of the unusual arrangement of her Christian appendages.

"Hi, Hi," I heard her say, beckoning with the whip for me to approach. "What are you doing," was her laconic salutation. "Nothing special at present," I replied, raising my hat so as to admit a little daylight under it, "but lots in prospect." "All right," she said, "I have lots in prospect also; go change your rig and drive with me to the exhibition. Billy Patterson is all fire this morning, and my wrists are quite wrenched holding him." "Hurry up, I'll wait," and she shot a look out of two hazels with a bang that settled the work for that day instanter. "I was in for it sure, and no mistake; but a ride behind a fast horse in a No. 1 buggy, and a girl by your side that talks sense, is a happening not to be trifled with; yes, worth all the fruit blown off by the late gale.

When a woman is on the war path, a man never knows five minutes ahead what to expect; when there is no time to skirmish, he surrenders at discretion. "What are your folks at, I suggested inquisitively, that you are left to yourself this morning?" "Full of business as usual," she replied, with some perturbation; "Father has all hands in the orchard, even Betty the cook, picking up and sorting apples, putting the sound fruit up for market, and making pomace of the bruised and inferior ones for vinegar. The juice, he says, ferments sooner now than later in the season. The pressings given to the cows are quite an acquisition to the creamer.

"Father's way of thinking is different from most persons; I think his ideas peculiar. He says, only the best fruit should be sent to market, and the inferior quality disposed of at home. That there is a saving in many ways by that method—less packages are required, it saves freight, commissions and other incidental attachments to facilitate addition, and level up an account. It is a preventer-bar, as he terms it, to the speculator who buys fruit and excuses himself for not paying his bill, by accusing the vendor of misrepresentation. Some persons think him fussy. I don't think so, although he sometimes dubs me a fifth wheel attachment, and that all I am good for is to dispose of good bread and butter." "Think I to myself that is a wrinkle with scoring, converting Windfalls and Refuse apples into vinegar and the pressings into milk is killing two birds at a shot. I am glad I didn't pick up Windfalls to-day, and elated at the idea of cider and cream.

I mentally decided to procure a press and mill the first opportunity at my mental state of aberration I was too utterly utter. Billy Patterson know by the motion of the reins that something was required of him for he lay back his ears and straightened his neck as much as to say what is it you want me to do. A well-trained horse knows his rider, but he is not much in sympathy with an itinerant driver. "Rufus," said Miss Charters, "I don't think Billy takes to your way of driving, perhaps I had better take the ribbons and settle him down." I took the hint and gave a shout that caused "William" to pick up his steps, and range ahead at a pace that would be a credit to a locomotive. "Fanny," I said, "how are your wrists, you must have strained them considerable this morning, Billy is rampant; just let me unbutton your gloves and see if they ain't all black and blue." "Don't be silly, Rufus," she said, "just mind your ticks or you will run into that old woman's apple cart and spill her fruit, and perhaps spill us out too."

"If you please, Mr. Rustic, I will get down at the eastern entrance; make Billy secure, cover him with the dust screen, it is flying here in clouds. Got some tickets and we will 'prospect' this public show." I don't think that I have remarked yet on the principal topic of our discourse during the drive, so instructive, and so remarkable for the absence of all sentiment on her part and the suggestive disquisitions on behalf of myself. I don't think it necessary to hazard a remark at present. I am so impressed with a mental imagery, that it will be prudent on my part to abstain from further remarks.

Sheep are pre-eminently the best suited of all stock for rough and partially cleared land, and there are many farms of this description throughout the country that should be stocked with sheep.

Finish digging the early potatoes before rain causes them to sprout. Keep the later kind free from weeds either by running a narrow cultivation through the rows or by hand-pulling.

Buckwheat is easily injured by frost and should be cut in good season. As it shells easily, cut with the dew upon it, let it cure in small loose bunches, and draw it to the barn when slightly moist.

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

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

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Wednesday, November 4th.

Circulars containing information as to conditions of admission, course of study, &c., may be obtained on application to the undersigned, or to the Principal of the Normal School, Truro.

DAVID ALLISON,
Superintendent of Education.
Education Office, Sept. 25, 1885.



MAIL CONTRACT.

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

SHERBROOKE AND WEST RIVER SHEET HARBOR,

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

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

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

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

SERMON PREACHED IN KING'S COLLEGE CHAPEL, WINDSOR,
On Sunday Afternoon, October 11, 1885, by the Rev. ISAAC BROCK, M. A.,
Professor of Divinity, and Acting President of King's College

Joshua 1: 9—"Be strong and of a good courage."

Three times over in the course of four verses are these words of Jehovah addressed to Joshua. An arduous work lay before Joshua and Israel—the conquest of Canaan. In entering on this work they needed not to be faint-hearted, they needed above all things to "be strong and of a good courage." God gives them a solid reason why they might be strong and of a good courage: His presence was to go with them. God says, "be strong and of a good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed." Why? "For the Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest." As long as Israel was faithful to her God, Jehovah's presence was with them; and that presence was the pledge of progress and of victory, ultimately, of safety and of peace.

"Be strong and of a good courage." Surely these are not unsuitable words for us to-day. We have begun in this University another collegiate year. We have begun our work of higher education in this College under new auspices, in some respects under new conditions. Difficulties have beset this College in the past; those difficulties are by no means surmounted as yet. Certainly we shall not overcome them by being faint-hearted; no, we need to "be strong and of a good courage." We need to realize the presence with us of Him whose latest promise to his people was, "I am with you all the days, even unto the consummation of the age."

The Past, the Present, and the Future, are to engage our thoughts for a few minutes this afternoon.

I.—THE PAST.

When I think of your late President who has returned to work in England, and his illustrious predecessors, specially of one whose portrait adorns your Convocation Hall; when I think of several of your able and honored Professors in the past; when I think of your numerous benefactors; and when finally I think of the many sons of King's who have gone forth to different professions, and various spheres of duty, who have been, or who are a credit to this University, surely we have cause for devout thanksgiving to God in this retrospect of the past. Surely we cannot but feel, especially those of us who have only recently become connected with this University, that we are entering on an inheritance rich in honored names.

Sons of King's who have been a credit to this University,—I cannot allow this occasion to pass without a brief reference to one whose early death, since the close of your last collegiate year, has caused profound grief to all who knew him, and the worth of his services to our beloved Church. Among the most faithful, devoted, earnest, scholarly, and eloquent priests of the Anglican Church in this land stood the Rev. George Wright Hodgson, Master of Arts of this University. During the term of his residence here Professors and Students alike were conscious of the blessed and potent influences for good that radiated from his rooms. Few of us can hope to imitate his learned and fervid eloquence as he pleaded the claims of his Master and his Master's Church, or as he urged upon our acceptance the cause of the Church of England Temperance Society, as it was my privilege to hear him last year in Halifax. But oh! let us one and all, teachers and taught, seek to follow him as he followed Jesus. May we like him be filled with intense love to our dear Lord; and like him with a fearless, because intelligent love to our spiritual mother, the English branch of the Holy Catholic Church. May the memory of his holy and pure, devout and earnest life, long be cherished by the sons of King's. I rejoice to know that a movement has been initiated in Halifax to perpetuate amongst us the memory of George Hodgson's all too brief life of service here on earth for Christ and His Church. In his last will and testament our departed brother remembered his Alma Mater. The munificent gift of his own carefully selected and therefore most valuable library to our College Library, and other benefactions that are to follow, will enroll his name amongst the most honored benefactors to our University.

The Past.—We belong to an ancient University, ancient for this now land. In three years King's College will celebrate her centenary. This is the oldest University in the Maritime Provinces, and the oldest Church of England University in the whole Dominion. But we belong, most of us at least, to a far more ancient Church, a Church whose history reaches back to Parker and Cranmer of Reformation days; back to Osmund of Salisbury and Lanfranc of Canterbury of Norman days; back to King Alfred, and the venerable Bede, to St. Chad of Lichfield, and St. Aidan of Lindisfarne, and St. Augustine of Kent, of Saxon days; back to St. Columba of Iona, and St. Patrick of Ireland, and St. Alban of Verulam, of Celtic days; and back to those devoted missionaries of the Churches of Gaul, who, probably early in the second century, planted the Church of God in Britain. One continuous unbroken life marks the history of our Church, and identifies the Anglican Church of to-day—a great tree that covers all lands—with the tiny seed which was sown some eighteen centuries ago in the unpropitious soil of the Britain of the Druids, and the Roman legions.

Amongst other studies here, we are specially called to study the history and the principles of our ancient Church. I trust one result of this study will be a deepening of our intelligent love for our Church; and I trust that another result will be that hereafter in our appointed spheres of duty and influence, whether as ordained ministers or as laymen, we may be so well instructed in the history and principles of our beloved Church, that we may "be strong and of a good courage" in defence of our spiritual mother, when people fail to appreciate her, or when they misrepresent her, or when they assail her.

II.—THE PRESENT.

It needs not that I recount here the arrangements which the Board of

Governors of this University have made for carrying on the work of this College for the present collegiate year. Our newspapers have acquainted you with those arrangements. A great work is before us; professors and students alike. It is not a work of reconstruction; this has already been done for us by the Board of Governors who have partially reconstructed this College on its former lines. Nevertheless, a great work is before us all, to infuse into our reconstructed University, with God's help and blessing, some portion of its pristine vigour and life; and to maintain, and in some cases to restore throughout the Maritime Provinces confidence in their only Church of England College. This can only be done by earnest and thorough work on the part of professors and students, and by the most cordial unity amongst ourselves. It needs no words of mine to convince you that if our College is to do a good work, if it is to retain, or to win back confidence, it must above all things be at unity in itself.

My brother professors, (I think I may venture to answer for them) and myself will try with God's help to do our part in this great work; and you, my dear friends and younger brothers, who are here preparing for your life-work, whether in the sacred ministry of our Church, or in other professions, must with God's help try to do yours; by cheerful compliance with the rules which govern our collegiate life—by earnest and faithful diligence in your various studies—by the devout and regular use of all the means of grace afforded you here—and the older residents by seeking by word and example to exert an influence for good over those who have more lately come amongst us. Well I know the blessing of this influence to a young student. I can look back to the perils of the first year at Oxford, and can recall with thankfulness the blessing of the wise counsel and guidance of an older and more experienced undergraduate.

I am very thankful that as to numbers we have opened this new collegiate year with fairer prospects than some of our friends anticipated. Some twenty-seven students at least, including graduates come for the special study of Divinity or other portions of our course, will be prosecuting their studies under the auspices of King's College during this term. This is an increase over last year: and if greater publicity is given (as ought to be) to our College and its advantages, we may look, I trust, for a still further increase in the not distant future.

In carrying on the work before us we must all, professors and students, strive to "be strong and of a good courage." And our source of strength and courage is that of God's Israel, thirty-three centuries ago—Jehovah's Presence. Only, a nearer Presence is ours, and one more full of sweet human sympathy since the Holy Incarnation. Jesus, the Son of God, and the Son of St. Mary the Virgin, is with us: our God, and yet our Brother. Let us diligently and reverently use all the helps we possess here to make real in our hearts and lives this blessed, sustaining, restful Presence: private prayer and meditation on God's Holy Word—the daily morning and evening prayer in this Sanctuary—and above all our weekly Eucharist, to which coming "with a true penitent heart, and lively faith," the real Presence of Jesus is assured to us—for thus teaches our Church when we receive that holy Sacrament, "we spiritually eat the flesh of Christ, and drink His blood; then we dwell in Christ and Christ in us; we are one with Christ, and Christ with us."

III.—THE FUTURE.

It is, or it ought to be, well known, that though this is a Church of England University, it is open to all. No articles of faith have to be signed, no creeds accepted before our degrees in Arts can be taken. But though our University is rightly open to all, without distinction of creed, yet its support falls mainly on the members of our Church in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The future of this University therefore turns mainly on the question whether the Churchmen of both the Maritime Provinces will rally round it, and accord it their generous support. The statements in reference to the finances of this College which have recently been sent forth, together with the earnest appeal of the Bishop of this Diocese, supply the Churchmen of Nova Scotia with the information they need in regard to the present position of King's College. I am glad to learn that a similar appeal, with the sanction of the Metropolitan of Canada, will very shortly be sent to the Churchmen of New Brunswick. The financial statement shows that the present outlook of the College is not very encouraging. I trust however, that the appeals from the venerable Bishops of our Church in these Provinces will stir Churchmen to united action in this matter: this is absolutely necessary if our University is to retain that independent life which it has hitherto maintained through the vicissitudes of ninety-seven years. If the Church-people not only of Nova Scotia but also of New Brunswick rally round their ancient University; if at this crisis of its history they accord it their generous support, then with the blessing of God Old King's will live and not die, and declare to succeeding generations the works of the Lord.

In the prosecution of the arduous work before us we shall have the heartiest sympathy, I am sure, of the many warm friends of this College in Windsor, several of whom are with us to-day; and the heartiest sympathy also of the Head Master of our Collegiate School (now one of the governors of this University) and of the boys under his care, many of whom we hope to welcome in due season to take their course in this College, and some of whom, I hope, are even now looking forward to entering the ranks of the ministry of the Church of God in these Provinces.

Let us all then, whatever our sphere of duty may be, enter upon, and carry out our allotted work in the spirit of humble dependence on God's blessing. Let us aim at following Jesus Christ, and being made more and more like unto Him. Let us strive to realize His Presence with us in our daily work, and then though conscious of much weakness in ourselves, and many shortcomings and imperfections, we shall "be strong, and of a good courage," knowing that He is with us who has said, "I AM WITH YOU ALWAYS."

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Pugwash, N. S., Feb. 10, 1882.

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

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

I am, dear Sir, yours resp'y.

R. F. BRINE.

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

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Post Office Box 172.

H. F. WORRALL,

Shipping & Commission Merchant

500 bbl. Canada Roller Patent Flour, various brands
 150 bbls " Pillsbury's best " Flour
 200 bags (49 lbs) do do
 250 bbls American K. D. C. Meal
 6 bbls Shoulder Hams
 100 pieces Rolled and Breakfast Bacon
 1500 hds Liverpool Salt
 500 full bound Mackerel Barrels
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General Fishing Supplies.

POWER'S WHARF.

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PAINTERS & GLAZIERS,

44 SACKVILLE ST.

HALIFAX, N. S.

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

CHARGES MODERATE.



Agency of Department of Marine.
 HALIFAX, N. S., 10th Oct., 1882.

Notice to Mariners.

Sheet Harbor Automatic Buoy.

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

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

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

H. W. JOHNSTON.

UNDERTAKER AND FUNERAL DIRECTOR,

JOHN SNOW,

(Sexton St. Paul's Church),

56 Argyle Street, Halifax,

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

CAPE BRETON HOUSE

163 Lower Water Street,

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

ALES, WINES, and LIQUORS.

Orders Promptly filled. City Goods delivered Free of Charge.

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BAYLEY & MURPHY,

Photographers,

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

Copying and Enlarging Old Pictures a Specialty.

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

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

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LOBSTER GUANO.

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

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

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

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

The following testimonials are as genuine as gold, and speak in laudable, praiseworthy manner of the most wonderful cures ever recorded. The number of testimonials published here is necessarily limited, but for our extended list, see circulars, which are distributed throughout the city. The Dr. wishes to impress on his patients the necessity of calling early, and also all who may be affected with any of the following diseases, viz.:

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

COME EARLY. CONSULTATION FREE.

Read the circulars, and hand them to your neighbors.

LOSS OF VOICE AND CONSUMPTION CURED.

Fredericton, June 19, 1884.

DR. WASHINGTON—

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

Yours truly,
MISS JEANETTE BEVERLEY.

CATARRH CURED.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS STANDING.

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

WESLEY BULLEN.

CONSUMPTION ARRESTED.

H. G. WILSON, 125 Granville Street.

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

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

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

H. G. WILSON.
CONSUMPTION CURED.
Gaspereaux, P. O., N. S.

DR. WASHINGTON—

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

LOWDEN BENJAMIN.

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

ANOTHER REMARKABLE TESTIMONY.

CONSUMPTION CURED IN THE LAST STAGE.
CAPTAIN WILLIAM SALTER,
No. 27 Granville Street, Halifax, N. S.

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

CAPT. WM. SALTER.

Head Office, Parlor 73, International Hotel.

SPRING HILL COAL!

AGENCY CUMBERLAND RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY

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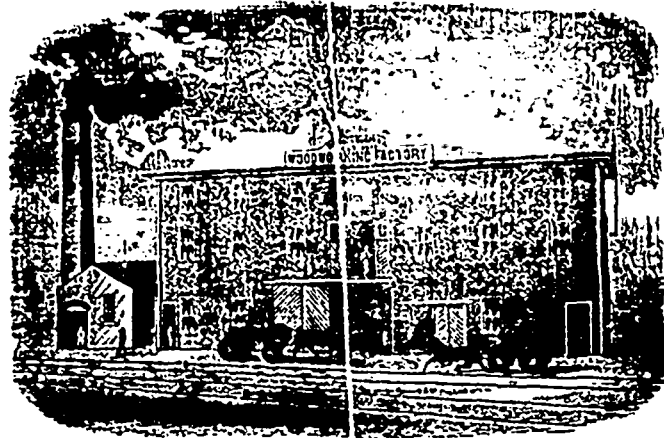
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E. G. & C. STAYNER,

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Planing, Sawing and Turning done at short notice.

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At the World's Expositions where exhibited.

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Your own interest should induce you to WRITE FOR PRICES.

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

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Capital and Assets, over \$1,600,000
In one, 1884 385,725
Claims paid to Jan. 1st., 1885 2,283,203
Deposited at Ottawa 122,000

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

COMPANY.	Net prem. inc.
Fire, British America,	\$114,884.98
Citizens,	156,035.10
City of London,	228,497.02
Commercial Union,	188,036.65
Fire Insurance Association,	306,475.90
Glasgow and London,	130,620.31
Guardian,	265,629.87
Hartford,	143,517.89
Imperial,	135,369.31
Lancashire,	205,141.57
Liverpool and London and Globe,	206,467.59
London and Lancashire,	213,168.00
National of Ireland,	93,115.62
Northern,	45,969.16
North British and Mercantile,	153,746.81
Norwich and Union,	323,170.60
Phoenix of Brooklyn,	92,450.85
Phoenix of London,	42,487.02
Quebec,	225,510.45
Queen,	69,244.70
Royal,	226,031.50
Royal Canadian,	531,307.31
Scottish Union and National,	213,220.81
Western,	51,033.29
	331,617.93

Head Office for Province of Nova Scotia:

82 Granville Street, Halifax.

W. B. McSWEENEY, BENJAMIN CURREN, } Joint General Agents.

Applications will be received for Local Agencies throughout the Province.

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HIGH CLASS { WINES, BRANDIES, SPIRITS, ETC.

Choice Selection of Port Wine.

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