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# THE CRITIC.

The Welfare of the People is the Highest Law.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY 3 CTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., DECEMBER 4, 1885.

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## THE CRITIC,

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BY

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Hundreds, yes thousands of Nova Scotians have relatives living in the Canadian North-West, in the United States, and in other parts of the world. To all such we would suggest the advisability of making the absent ones happy at Christmas, by sending them as a present, THE CRITIC newspaper for one year, INCLUDING THE CHRISTMAS EXTRA. Imagine the delight of the absent sons and daughters, brothers and sisters, upon receiving their first regular copy of such a home journal. THE CRITIC will be mailed direct from the office to the address of any person in Canada or the United States at the regular subscription rate of \$1.50 per annum.

Writing paper of a reddish hue is now fashionable in New York. The craze, however, is not likely to become popular, as people do not care to have their letters red before they are written.

The present Minister of the Interior of the United States, like his predecessor, thoroughly believes in hastening the development and advancement of a country by means of encouraging railway and manufacturing enterprises. So do we.

It may be right, but is it not somewhat anomalous to find so many millions of dollars annually spent in Foreign Missions while thousands of poor heathens at home are neglected, to find thousands of missionaries to foreign lands paid remarkably comfortable salaries, while thousands of clergymen at home are sorely stinted?

As already noted, St. Paul, Minn., and Ottawa, bid fair to snatch the honey flowing from the frequenters of ice-carnivals from pock-marked Montreal. Was it never, is it not now, possible for Halifax to be a competitor in this business? It is believed by some that the rush to ice-carnivals is only beginning, and is likely to become greater year by year.

Our cousins over the border have a bad habit of chewing tobacco, which is said to account for their lack of flesh. The women of the Southern States are said to be inveterate chewers of gum, which has a tendency to fatten those who use it. Such habits, however, are exceedingly vulgar, and only serve to increase the cheek of the man and the jaw of the woman.

Clemenceau is no doubt one of the most eloquent and energetic of the men that to-day figure in the politics of France. He is, however, a radical of radicals. This was clearly shown when he insisted upon an amnesty being granted to the leaders of the communistic insurgents of 1870. His action in this connection may be yet productive of important undesirable results, for fourteen of these amnestied enemies of law and order are among the recently elected French deputies.

The deposits in the Post-Office and Dominion Savings' Bank, now amount to \$33,000,000. The fact is creditable to the people of Canada, but it is doubtful whether it is advantageous to the business of the country. The Montreal *Journal of Commerce* believes that the high interest offered by the government has reduced many capitalists to use the Savings' Banks, who would otherwise seek investments in commercial channels.

The pretty town of Truro aspires to become the Guelph of Nova Scotia. Truro has made a good start, but she has many competitors in the race, and if she does not look sharp, Windsor, Antigonish, or some other enterprising place will be carrying off the laurels she covets. The Truro people must first decide definitely as to their preference for the long or short horn. Why do they halt between two opinions?

Khartoum, upon which the attention of the civilized world was centred for many months, is now deserted, and the grass now grows on the streets of the city which the noble Gordon so gallantly defended. Its inhabitants have all removed to Ondarman, in which are buried the remains of the prophet El Mahdi. Ondarman has already been visited by thousands of pilgrims, and promises ere long to become a second Mecca.

The London *Figaro* is writing down the game of foot-ball as being one of the most brutal and inhuman pastimes of the age. Success in foot-ball matches appears to depend more upon the brute force of the individual members of the clubs than upon the skill of the players. Perhaps some of the young men who have been bruised, or mayhap seriously injured during the present season can, from experience, speak feelingly upon this question.

Sir Frederic Roberts is recognized to be Britain's most brilliant military commander. His generalship has been acknowledged in the most flattering manner by the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Napier, Lord Wolseley, and the Lord Mayor of London. General Roberts will have the command of the Indian army during the next five years, and this fact will be regarded by Britishers with satisfaction the wide world over.

The meanest man on earth is said to reside in the North of London. Not many months since, his only child, a daughter, visited the paternal mansion with her husband and remained for several days. Before leaving, the old man presented his son-in-law with a bill amounting to three pounds for board and lodging. The young man paid the account, but in future he will spend his holidays elsewhere.

Previous to 1867, British Honduras was regarded as an unknown land. Its mahogany and logwood timber areas were in the hands of monopolists, and the country was generally considered of little value. During the past few years a number of retired soldiers have taken up lands in the interior, at the nominal price of one dollar per acre; these lands are said to equal in fertility the favored uplands of Jamaica, and the colony now promises to attract a large number of settlers.

Halifax girls are not, as a rule, accused of pedantry, but when one of them stated that she was as shy as a Kubu, she laid herself open to the charge of having blue-stocking proclivities. If the young ladies of this class desire to act in all respects like the Kubus of Sumatra, they must be prepared to announce their willingness to complete all their bargains, matrimonial and otherwise, by the beating of the tom tom. How many of our readers have ever studied the habits of the Kubu tribe?

Exporters of American wheat are considerably alarmed at the increasing competition of Indian wheat growers in the European markets. On the same day of last September, Indian wheat sold in London for 89 cents, and American wheat brought 97 cents in New York. This year's Indian harvest yielded 286,000,000 bushels of wheat, and the average is being constantly increased. Add to this the fact that labor costs only half as much in India as in America, and you have probably enough to offset the difference in the carriage and in the quality of the wheat.

Thanks to her brave Hovas, and the fever-stricken climate of the coast, the Queen of Madagascar has so far been able to keep at bay the French dogs of war. Now, however, a new danger arises. A retired French officer living in the Transvaal, offers to raise an army of Boers and Africans to continue the war, provided the French government supplies arms, ammunition, and pay. If the pay were in advance, the Christian Queen might rest content. As it is, it is doubtful whether a force sufficiently large to cope with the Hovas can be gathered in the Transvaal district.

It must be admitted by every right-thinking mind, that it is the bounden duty of all heads of families to have, at least, a small amount of life insurance secured to their dependent families. We have no doubts as to our line of duty in earnestly recommending all who may have pressing responsibilities resting upon them, to secure a small amount of life insurance in some good and reliable company. We have known scores of cases in which families and dependents have been rescued from want, and perhaps poverty, by making a timely investment in life insurance.

## THE LIBERALS AND THE FRENCH.

The attitude of the French Conservatives towards the Government of the Dominion with respect to the execution of Riel, can be no surprise to those familiar with the tactics of the French contingent in Parliament; but it is somewhat strange to observe with what delight the action of these refractory supporters of the Government is hailed by the organs of the Liberal party throughout Canada. Had Riel's sentence been commuted, the Liberal press would have undoubtedly condemned Sir John and his Cabinet for not having the moral courage to uphold the law of the land; but now that Riel has met his well-deserved fate, they are prepared for party purposes to go in hand and glove with French sympathisers in Québec. This is not a party question; it is simply a question of right or wrong, and the Liberals should be prepared to take their stand, irrespective of French support. If they are prepared to condemn the Government of Sir John for having allowed the arch-rebel to meet his doom, then the people of the country will understand their platform, and will act accordingly. To float into power upon the wave of French disruption would irretrievably ruin the Liberal party in Canada, and before the leaders had time to taste the honied sweets of office, they would again find themselves in the cold shades of opposition. The blood of this country will never tolerate French dictation and French domination, and the Liberal party should bear this in mind; otherwise they may find all too late, their camp deserted, and their colors left in the hands of an alien race.

## MASSACHUSETTS CENSUS.

The progress of Massachusetts is not now of the remarkable kind it once was. Progress there yet is, and that of no mean kind, but it is clear, from the figures below given, that the growth of that State, for the future, is not likely to be a marvel:—

The census of Massachusetts, which has lately been completed, shows a population of 1,941,465, a gain of 158,380 since 1880, the increase being a little less than two per cent a year. About half of the cities and towns have gained, and the rest have lost. "The gains," says the *Boston Advertiser*, "are in manufacturing centres, the marked losses in the agricultural districts. In the twenty-three cities of the Commonwealth there has been an aggregate gain of 119,992, or twelve and-a-half per cent. since 1880. The population of Boston has increased from 362,839 to 390,406. This is a gain of but seven per cent, which seems small compared with the gains of nearly all of the other cities. It is explained by the large increase in Boston's suburban population, showing a growing tendency of people doing business in the city to seek homes in the suburbs. Thus in Cambridge the population has increased from 52,699 to 59,660, thirteen per cent; in Somerville from 24,933 to 29,992, twenty per cent.; in Chelsea from 21,782 to 25,709, eighteen per cent.; in Malden from 12,017 to 16,407, thirty-six per cent; and in Newton from 16,995 to 19,759, sixteen per cent. In 1880 Lowell ranked next to Boston, with 59,475 inhabitants, and Worcester third, with 58,291; now Worcester holds the second place, with 68,383, and Lowell third, with 64,051, the percentage of gain being seventeen in the former and seven in the latter. The population of Fall River has grown from 48,961 to 56,863, seventeen per cent, and that of Lynn from 38,274 to 45,861, twenty per cent. The inhabitants of Lawrence have decreased from 39,15, to 38,812. In many States besides Massachusetts censuses have been taken this year. The results are instructive, and must prove valuable. A state census intermediate between the Federal enumerations has always been taken in New York, pursuant to the Constitution, until this year, when it was defeated by the opposition of Governor Hill. The omission deprives the people of interesting and valuable information, showing the growth of the greatest of States."

## EGGS, BUTTER, AND CHEESE.

The farmer's wives throughout the United States are carrying on an immense business, the importance of which is frequently overlooked. Their labors, supplemented as they now are by the cheese and butter factories, yield a product valued at hundreds of millions of dollars. Five hundred members of the National Butter, Cheese, and Egg Association of the United States met in convention at Chicago the other day. The enormous dimensions of the interests represented by them may be gathered from some of the statistics presented by the President, John D. McDonald, of Philadelphia. The value of the butter, cheese, and milk produce of the past year is estimated at about \$500,000,000. This is \$350,000,000 more than the entire oat crop of the country, \$419,000,000 more than the pig iron product, \$257,000,000 more than the iron and steel product, \$120,000,000 more than the cotton crop, and \$100,000,000 more than the entire wheat crop. The amount of money invested in milch cows alone in 1885 exceeds the enormous sum of \$700,000,000, which is \$41,771,701 more than the capital stock of all the banking institutions in the country.

## CHINESE PROGRESS.

China has taken a new lease of life, and torn a few pages from the European book of modern civilization. Instead of the hordes of undisciplined soldiers, China now proposes to establish a regular army, which, upon a peace footing, is to number 700,000 men; and in the event of war, 1,400,000. She also proposes to improve her navy, and has ordered in Europe sixteen cruisers and gun-boats. Effete China is evidently renewing her youth, and the French will have to look elsewhere than upon her domain for the territorial extension they so ardently covet.

## MISSIONARY STATISTICS.

A late number of the *New York Independent* has an interesting article on "Some Missionary Statistics, and What They Teach," by Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends. The article is being copied or commented upon by the leading American papers.

Dr. Behrends is a Protestant gentleman, and the figures he gives are those relative to Protestant missionary operations. He says that "Protestants annually spend ten million dollars for sending the Gospel to Asia and Africa," and that "all the Continental and American (Protestant) Foreign Missionary Societies have thus expended three hundred millions of dollars since the present century opened." Of the recent annual expenditure, more than nine million dollars were contributed by the Protestants of Europe and America.

It appears that the American Board alone has already spent an aggregate sum of twenty-one million of dollars in Christianizing the far away Heathen.

Now, what can be shown as the results of this enormous outlay of three hundred million of dollars? Dr. Behrends answers that "there are over three thousand Protestant missionaries in the field, more than twenty-seven thousand native helpers, and a membership of nearly seven hundred thousand in Heathen, Mahomedan and Papal lands." In Turkey, to which great attention is alleged to have been paid, "there are four hundred churches and a claimed membership of twenty-three thousand communicants."

Looking at the tremendous expenditure mentioned, and at the results therefrom, anyone looking at the matter from a purely secular standpoint, may well question whether in these foreign missionaries "the game is worth the candle." Poor, sick, halt, etc., at home, have been stunted for the benefit of the Heathen, and the latter's return is seven hundred thousand Protestant converts, who have been converted at the cost of eighty-five years of work, three hundred million dollars, and three thousand missionaries with their native helpers. "For each 'convert' from Heathenism, Mahomedanism and Papacy," the Missionary Societies have paid out four hundred and thirty-three dollars.

We may again return to this subject, but even the few facts we have given, furnish food for reflection on the part of us all.

## THE ADVERTISING POLITICIAN.

The successful politician of to-day is fully aware of the importance of having himself thoroughly advertised. To be noticed in the daily newspapers, favorably or otherwise, is his aim and object. "The Hon. Q. P. Wriggle addressed a large meeting at A., attended the fair at B., was present at the opening of the Branch Railway at C., was cheered by his enthusiastic admirers, etc., etc." or, "the Hon. Q. P. Wriggle comes out in the role of a prophet; he predicts the downfall of the Government; the Hon. gentleman aspires to lead his party, etc., etc." Such are the paragraphic references which the advertising politician delights to read. Let the man of brains be a Chatham in statesmanship, if he shuns notoriety, shuns fulsome flattery or scurrilous abuse, he must be prepared to take a second place beside the man whose name forms the topic for many an editorial leader, whose ubiquity surprises even his friends, and whose notoriety savors of that fame which cannot be said to be immortal.

## FRIENDS, NOT FOES.

It is generally supposed that the Afghans would unite with Britain, in opposing the onward march of Russia in Central Asia. This, no doubt, is true, as respects the Afghans proper, but the Uzbegs and Herati inhabiting the western portion of Afghanistan feel no antipathy to the Muscovite. They regard their Afghan masters with the most bitter hatred, and long for the time when they shall be relieved from the grinding tyranny of their Afghan conquerors. The Uzbegs are among the most degraded of modern slaves, but they have sufficient intelligence to understand that the Government, which has already freed upwards of 150,000 slaves in Central Asia, would be preferable to that administered by the Ameer at Cabul. When the Russian advance is made, as made it will be in time, the people of Herat and the surrounding country will be prepared to throw off the Afghan yoke, and welcome their invaders as deliverers.

The English language is prolific. New words are constantly being coined, and the foreigner will, in the course of a few decades, find it almost impossible to master its intricacies. The latest word introduced is of twenty-one letters, and is the name now generally applied to Chamberlain and his followers. Disestablishmentarians are very wicked people, that is, if they are disendowmentarians, but disestablishmentarians, who are not disendowmentarians, believe that they are acting in the best interests of the church.

P. E. Island, which has about the same population, but less area and resources than Cape Breton, has one hundred and forty miles of Railway. Perhaps, after P. E. Island shall have been favored with submarine connection with the mainland; our legislators will begin to think that the mineral-propped isle to the east of us is also deserving of some governmental consideration. We do not mean to complain of so much being done for the fair and fertile "tight little Island"; but we do complain of so little being done for a part of the Dominion that has such splendid possibilities as the Island of Cape Breton.

SINGLE ACROSTIC.

Two words, of letters ten I am composed  
When written out in full;  
But oftener I'm a mystic sign  
Made of use in college and school.  
When I'm before and in the digits  
I stand for what's easily lost;  
But that I represent a power  
You will find no idle boast.

1. A party sent out.
2. In the manner of a prophet.
3. One that now manages the Steel Co. of Canada.
4. An officer in the army.
5. An associate.
6. A little buttockcup.
7. A prophet.
8. Cruelty.
9. A sanguinary instrument.
10. Naming one's choice politically.

J. C. A.

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

Answer to Double Acrostic published last week:—

RUBAR B  
ORNOL U  
USEFUL  
MORNING  
EUREKA  
LIVER  
ICEBERG  
ARENA

TIT-BITS.

THE THREE DEGREES.

When a man takes a loaf of bread,  
There's no appealing  
Can make it anything  
But simple, stealing.

When some fat bank becomes the aim  
Of thieves assaulting,  
And loaded down the cashier skips,  
Then it's defaulting.

But when a higher genius comes  
To do the shearing,  
And yank a railroad or a mine  
Its financing.

In the cemetery at Bennington, Vermont, is to be seen the following epitaph:—

Here lies two babes, as  
dead as nits. They died  
between twoague fits. God  
thought they were too good for  
me, so he took them up to He.

and also,

Am she dead and be she gone?  
And lah I living all alone?  
Ah! cruel fate, thou is unkind  
To take she fore and leave I hind.

The money lender never neglects his business. He takes all the interest he can in it.

A Russian proverb—Before you go to war, pray once; before you go to sea, pray twice; before you take a wife, pray thrice.

On the door plate of a St. Louis residence may be read: "Mrs. Gibbs, Elocutionist, Poetess, Washer and Ironer." The ornamental and the useful are here beautifully blended.

"Have you any kids?" inquired a young lady of a new clerk in a glove store. "Not yet," said the clerk with a blush; "I have been married but three weeks."—*Georgia Independent.*

Learning makes young men temperate, is the comfort of old age, standing for wealth with poverty, and serving as an ornament to riches.

Woman is a delusion, madam, exclaimed a crusty old bachelor to a witty young lady. "And a man is always hugging some delusion or another," was the quick retort.

If rich, it is easy enough to conceal our wealth; but if poor, it is not quite so easy to conceal poverty. We shall find that it is less difficult to hide a thousand guineas than one hole in our coat.

THE BUSY BEE.—AN EXAMPLE FOR THE HEN.—A queen bee lays from 2000 to 3000 eggs in twenty-four hours. It is not necessary to ask "How doth the little busy bee?" She doth well, and should be a shining example to the lazy hen that can only be induced to lay one egg in twenty-four hours, and then only when eggs are cheap.

CUSTOM TAILORING!

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

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

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

Real Irish Frieze, Nap and Tweed HASTINGS. TROUSERINGS—Largest assortment shown in the city, from the best English, Scotch and German Makers.

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

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TAILORS & CLOTHIERS.

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Our Type  
Our Prices  
Our Facilities  
A SPECIALTY.

Are Second to NONE  
in the Maritime  
Provinces.  
Opposite Western Union  
Halifax Printing Co.,  
Telegraph Office, Halifax,  
161 HOLLIS ST.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Printing done quickly,  
Bold, stylish and neat,  
At HALIFAX PRINTING CO.'S,  
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CLOCKS,  
—AND—  
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Repairing. Perfect work guaranteed,

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Manufacturers of Waterproof Clothing in all  
styles. Horse Covers, Suits for Miners, Fishermen  
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Special Waterproof Outfits for H. M. S. Navy  
and Army, and Sportsmen.

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Orders by Mail will receive prompt attention  
and estimates furnished.

THOS. P. CONNORS & CO.

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CHEAP MUSIC BOOKS.

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Ripples of Melody, Song World, Victoria  
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Blasting & Sporting Powders  
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BRANDIES,  
SPIRITS, ETC.

Choice Selection of Port Wine.

BELFAST { GINGER ALE,  
LEMONADE.

Bass & Co.'s Pale Ale.

EYE, EAR and THROAT.

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## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Correct answers to Double Acrostic, published last week, have been received from Miss Grace B. Robinson, Moorlands, Annapolis; John A. MacDougall, 9 Dresden Row; Jas. O'Connor, City; Isaac Harvey Crowell, Halifax Hotel; G. H. Paton, 264 Gottungen St.; E. Boroham, City; Jas. C. McCunn, River John; T. S. McLean, Jr. Baddeck; and "Stellarton." "Stellarton" adds to the solution the following unique lines:—

"Of RHUBARB, a small dose  
In cup of ORMOLO,  
Is USEFUL in the MORNING.  
EUREKA! then cries Bilious—  
His LIVER gave the warning!  
The ancient tribe, ICENI,  
No such medicine knew  
Within the wide ARENA—  
The druggists then were few."

King Thobaw's sense of his own high mightiness has been so reduced that he has proposed an armistice. General Prendergast was able to dictate his terms—that the British army should be allowed to enter Mandalay.

The Servians and Bulgarians have been enjoying an armistice proposed by the Conference; that is to say, they have not been cutting each other's throats quite so rapidly, and they have been making extensive preparations to redouble their efforts. King Milan will consent to a peace if Serbia is not called upon for an indemnity, but he does not feel like losing any of the territory he has striven so hard to enlarge.

The long-contested case of the Provincial Medical Board *versus* Washington, for practicing without a license from the Board, was decided on Tuesday by Judge Johnston's awarding the plaintiffs \$140.

Our farmers should not neglect to attend the sale of thoroughbred stock to be held on Monday next. As will be seen by advertisement, the cattle and sheep are of well-known and favored breeds, such as any lover of good stock would be proud to own.

On Wednesday the returns of the elections in Great Britain showed: 223 Liberals, 193 Conservatives, 49 Nationalists. It now seems probable that in the end the Liberals will have a small majority over Conservatives, but that Conservatives and Nationalists together will constitute a working majority in the new House.

The number of deaths from small-pox in Charlottetown up to Tuesday evening was thirty-two. At Sydney the disease is under complete control; the few cases now there have been carefully isolated and every possible precaution to prevent the spread of the disease has been taken.

Small-pox has not yet appeared in Halifax, nor is it likely that it shall. And even if a case were imported hither in the course of winter—now an improbable supposition—such precautions have been taken, and are still being taken against it, that it cannot become epidemic.

Henry Nicholas Paint Esq., M. P., for Richmond Co., returned to Hawkesbury from Sydney about ten days ago, and from then up to Monday last was quarantined lest he might be infected with small-pox. The gentleman now greatly enjoys his recovered freedom.

The Law School will discuss next Saturday evening: "Resolved that trial by jury be abolished."

The Dalhousie Foot Ball Club defeated the Pictonians at Truro last Saturday.

A Port Hood gentleman reports that he was a few evenings ago carried away by the Salvation Army through several streets of this city, and that he found it exceedingly difficult to disengage himself.

Upon more than one occasion the severe sentence passed by the Stipendiary Magistrate upon offending strangers has been freely criticised by the citizens of Halifax. A few days since, a hypocritical convert of the Salvation Army, a veritable Judas, named Graham, sneaked away from the meeting of the Army, and stole from the deserted officers' quarters, the sum of \$32.00. The thief was subsequently discovered by detective Power, and promptly brought to the Police Station. Under the circumstances, he deserved to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. Instead, however, he was fined \$20, with the alternative of spending 90 days in the City Prison. Such is the even-handed justice dealt out in the Police Court of the city.

A pioneer man at Hawkesbury, C. B., (not Mr. Paint), has been subjected to an unexpected and vexatious inconvenience, owing to suspicions getting about the locality that he had small-pox. The affair has been the cause of much loud talk at silent, peaceful Hawkesbury.

Some of the foremost literary men of the Dominion are contributors to THE CRITIC CHRISTMAS EXTRA, only five cents a copy.

Send your friends the Christmas number of THE CRITIC. They will enjoy reading it, and it will convey to them your Christmas greeting in a manner quite as agreeable as would a card or sachet.

The Christmas number of THE CRITIC will be issued on or before the 12th inst. This will give time to mail it to friends living outside of the Province. Single copies five cents. Send in your orders in time.

Amherst people will not be caught napping in the event of small-pox making its appearance in their midst. Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co. put up for the town a Small-pox Hospital, which was finished in one week.

Dr. Washington holds a diploma from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. The College was chartered by an Act of the Ontario Legislature, in 1869, but it appears that its graduates are, for some unexplainable reason, prohibited from practicing their profession in Nova Scotia. Graduates of the Universities of McGill and New York are registered by the Medical Board without hesitation; not so graduates of the Ontario College. Why is this distinction made? Perhaps some of our Physicians will enlighten the readers of THE CRITIC upon this point.

Persons that wear or need spectacles will be much interested in the magnificent variety of eye-glasses to be seen in the rooms of Dr. J. R. McLean. An assortment of the finest glasses, manufactured in France and Germany, may be seen there. The Dr., with his thorough acquaintance with affections of the eye, and his successful treatment of so many cases of eye-disease, is quite sure to give his customers a safe glass, one that will be of exactly the strength required and no more. With spectacles in gold, or nickel, or silver, or bronze, or steel, or bone, or rubber, he can do much for the comfort of the far-sighted, the near-sighted, the weak-eyed, the dim-eyed, the blur-eyed, and even for some of the one-eyed.

The annual dinner of the North British Society was a pronounced success, whether it is considered with regard to the number and character of those present, the quality of the viands, the excellence of the speeches and music, the smoothness with which the programme went off, or the amount of Scottish enthusiasm evoked. The new president, Mr. Robert Baxter, showed by his calm manner and common sense remarks the wisdom of his appointment. Hon's. W. H. Fielding, J. W. Longley, and Wm. Ross, nobly sustained the reputation of our legislators for wit and eloquence. The city fathers had their speakers, too, in the persons of Mayor Mackintosh, and Aldermen Pearson and Chipman. Professor Weldon responded in an excellent speech to the toast of "The President of the United States." The stirring and patriotic speeches were chiefly the part of Rev. Robt. Laing, Col. Black, and Mr. Wm. Stephenson; and these gentlemen all distinguished themselves. Colonel Black, especially, in proposing the toast "Old and New Scotland," made the speech of the evening, "redolent," as the Colonel described his theme, "with poetry." Of the other speakers, Mr. C. F. Fraser, the retiring president, made some facetious remarks in proposing the health of "The Fair Daughters of Acadia." Excellent Scotch music was furnished by Messrs. Watts, Murray, Burnes, Morrison, Godfrey Smith, Campbell, Cromar, and Johnson. Altogether, the Scotch became, if possible, more Scotch; and those who were not Scotch, almost wished they were.

England and Germany have agreed to a settlement of the Carolines difficulty, by which Spain retains possession of these islands, and allows England and Germany the right of trading there.

The concert given in Masons' Hall last Friday evening, in aid of the Dispensary, was less successful than could have been desired. The audience was very small, the programme short, and, for the most part, very indifferent. Herr Kingonfield's violin playing, and Miss Ceconi's singing, received well-merited encores. Mr. Ross sang with his usual correctness, and Miss Shoff's piano-playing was very pleasing; but the elocutionary attempts were sadly lacking in real elocution.

The steamers Carrol and Worcester are to lay up for a three months' rest. In the meantime, the S. S. Lunan O'Dee, will make weekly trips between Halifax and Boston.

Ex-Queen Isabella has telegraphed to the Spanish Embassy in Paris, to prepare a residence there for herself and the young infantes Isabella and Eulalia. She is afraid that if she remains in Madrid, she will be appointed regent.

A very respectable and fairly well-attended public meeting was convened at the Academy of Music, last week to discuss the Irish Question, and to awaken practical sympathy for the Irish Parliamentary League. The principal speakers were Mr. Sutton, of the Parliamentary League, His Grace the Archbishop, M. B. Daly, M. P., Hon. J. W. Longley, and J. N. Lyons, Barrister. Several speeches were of marked force, and all were characterized by a fairness and a moderation of tone that could not fail to make a good impression. Especially was this the case with the able and pointed address of Mr. Daly, who moved a vote of sympathy for the Irish Home Rulers, which was unanimously carried amidst prolonged applause. The remarks of the Archbishop, though unprepared, were fair, honest, patriotic, and in the best possible taste. Mr. Longley spoke in his usual happy style. Mr. Lyons, in a short and pithy speech, surpassed even the expectations of his friends.

The Catholic clergy of Quebec are throwing cold water on the dishonest attempts made to work their flocks into a frenzy of indignation over the execution of the rebel murderer, Louis Riel. The Catholic priests are far too conscientious to be parties to the deifying of such a villainous criminal.

We long entertained the suspicion that most vendors of spectacles made 100 per cent. more than a reasonable profit on those indispensable friends of imperfect eyes; but suspicion has become conviction since we find Dr. J. R. McLean, of Hollis St., retailing for 20 cents glasses usually sold here for 50 cents, and giving for \$1.00 glasses that used to cost here from \$1.50 to \$2.00.

The three-legged man at the Lyceum is this week proving a great attraction.

The first "calico carnival" ever held in Halifax, comes off at the Roller Rink, on this (Friday) evening. The attendance is likely to be very large. The popular and excellent band of the Royal Irish Rifles will furnish suitable music. The Roller Rink, this winter, seems even more attractive than it was at first.

RELIGIOUS.

BAPTIST.

The Venerable S. T. Rand, missionary to the Mic-mac Indians, who left the Baptist Church at Hantsport some years ago, has been again received into its full communion.

The Building Committee of Granville Street Baptist Church advertise for tenders for the erection of a brick church.

The Rev. Dr. Lorimer was sometime ago offered the position of President of Chicago University. He has declined; but is willing to act as President *pro-tem*. It is expected that the amount of the debt, \$300,000, will be paid off in six months.

The Baptist Congress of the United States held its annual session in Calvary Baptist Church, New York, on the 11th ult. Among the subjects which were fully discussed were, the Indian and Mormon questions. The Rev. Dr. Armitage was appointed President.

The Indian Baptists of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Association, report 200 baptisms during the past year. One of the Indian churches reported thirty-eight baptisms, and a membership of ninety-nine.

Heretofore the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon has been compelled to spend part of each winter at Montone, on the Mediterranean. It is stated that as a result of rigorous adherence to a strictly vegetable diet, he expects to be able to remain at his post the coming season.

METHODIST.

The Methodist Episcopal Churches of the United States have made appropriations for the coming year to the amount of \$1,250,000. This does not include the ordinary church expenses, or ministerial salaries. On the 17th inst., a grand missionary meeting is to be held in New York, at which Bishop Harris will preside, and Bishops Hurst and Fowler, and the Revs. Dr. Reed and Buckley will deliver addresses. Three hundred singers will form the choir on the occasion.

The Rev. C. S. Eby, missionary to India, has returned from Newfoundland, where he has been holding very successful missionary meetings. He will hold similar meetings in Ontario this month.

The Centennial Conference, which met at Baltimore in December last, set aside this week as a week of prayer throughout the Methodist Church for a revival of pure and undefiled religion.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Halifax has many talented preachers. Among the younger men in the ministry, the Revd. Allan Simpson of Park Street Church is recognized as holding a first place. His discourses on Sabbath last proved him to be a careful student and a profound thinker. The cordial feeling existing between the pastor and congregation of the Park Street Church, and the zeal manifested by both in fulfilling their respective duties, are among the most pleasing signs of the times.

The call from the Presbyterian congregation at Richmond, Bay West, to the Rev. D. Currie, has been declined.

It is stated that in the United States, the average cost of a Presbyterian minister's education, is \$3,000.

The Halifax Presbytery met a fortnight ago for visitation with the congregations of Middle and Upper Musquodoboit. They were found to be in a fairly satisfactory condition.

The special services, commenced in the New York Presbyterian churches about a month ago, have been continued with steadily increasing interest. The meetings grow larger, and the solemnity deepens, showing that the members of our churches are awakening to their duty to the masses.

The Rev. Mr. Graham, of New Haven, gave notice at the last meeting of Edinburgh Presbytery, that he would call attention at its next meeting to how the Act of Security and Treaty of Union might act as a barrier against Disestablishment.

Dr. MacKay, the missionary of the Presbyterian Church in Canada to Formosa, has received from the Chinese Government, \$10,000, as damages for chapels destroyed during the war with France.

The Rev. Dr. Smith, of St. Andrew's Church, St. John, N. B., has received two calls from churches in the United States, one being in Wisconsin, and the other in Michigan.

CATHOLIC.

Bishop Ireland, while on a business visit to Washington last week, was interviewed in regard to the proposed Catholic University. He said there was \$600,000 on hand—all voluntary contributions. The work of solicitation has not yet begun but he doubts not there will be \$1,000,000 in readiness January 1, 1886. It is the intention of the directors to proceed at once with the erection of one wing. Work will probably be begun on it within a few weeks, and will be continued during the winter. The plans under consideration contemplate the expenditure of \$250,000 on it.

The death is announced of Rev. Francis Xavier Sadlier, S. J., at Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., after a brief illness. He was born in Montreal, in 1852, and was the son of the late James Sadlier, who, with his brother, the late Dennis Sadlier, founded the well-known Catholic publishing house of D. & J. Sadlier & Co. His mother is the well-known Catholic authoress, Mary A. Sadlier. Father Sadlier was educated at Manhattan College, and after a brief but brilliant career in journalism decided to enter upon the priesthood. He was received into the Jesuit novitiate at Sault-au-Recollet, Canada, on the 1st November, 1873.

The Catholic Boy's Reformatory at Dutch Village has now eight boys, and will probably soon have a much larger number.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

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

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

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and the New Dominion Building, Amherst, N. S., on and after WEDNESDAY, 25th instant.

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

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

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order.

A. GOBEIL, Secretary.

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



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

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Opposite Halifax Club.

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52 SACKVILLE STREET  
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General Commission Merchant and Agent for

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS & VEGETABLES

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

HALIFAX STEAM LAUNDRY

341 & 343 Barrington St.

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

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

On and after Monday, November 2nd, we will Launder the above articles at the above prices. Work received before 9:30 a.m., can be returned same day at a slight extra charge. Terms Positively C. O. D.

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Bread,  
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BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL,  
CHARLES AUCOIN, Proprietor.

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

## SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL.

**CARBOLIC ACID IN PASTE AND GLUE.**—The effluvia from decomposing paste and glue is as unwholesome as it is offensive. If, when making the paste or glue, a small quantity of carbolic acid is added, it will keep sweet and free from offensive smells. A few drops added to mucilage or ink prevents mould. In whitewashing the collar and dairy, if an ounce of carbolic acid is added to each gallon of wash, it will prevent mould, and also the disagreeable taints often perceived in meats and milk from damp apartments. Another great advantage in the use of carbolic acid in paste for wall paper and in whitewash is that it will drive away cockroaches and other insect pests. The cheapest and best form of carbolic acid is the crystals, which dissolve in water or liquify at an excess of temperature.

**SOME THINGS WORTH KNOWING.**—To make green blinds that are faded look like new, brush them over with linseed oil. Black ornaments may be mended with shellac. Smoking the joint renders it black. If the brass top of a paraffine lamp has come off, it may be repaired with plaster of Paris wet with a little water, and it will be as strong as ever. Tough meat may be made as tender as any by the addition of a little vinegar to the water when it is put on to boil. Fish may be scaled more easily if dipped for an instant in boiling water.

**TOOTHACHE.**—For ordinary nervous toothache, which is caused by the nervous system being out of order or by excessive fatigue, a very hot bath will soothe the nerves that sleep will naturally follow, and, upon getting up, the patient will feel very much refreshed, and the toothache will be a thing of the past. For what is known as "jumping" toothache, hot, dry flannel applied to the face and neck is very effective. For common toothache, which is caused by indigestion, or by strong, sweet acid, or anything very hot or cold in a decayed tooth, a little piece of cotton steeped in strong camphor or oil of cloves is the best remedy.

**IRON PAINT.**—A recent German invention, composed of pulverized iron and linseed varnish, is intended for covering damp walls, outer walls, and, in short, any place or vessel exposed to the action of open air and the weather. Should the article to be painted be exposed to frequent changes of temperature, linseed oil varnish and amber varnish are mixed with the paint intended for the first two coats, without the addition of any artificial drying medium. The first coat is applied rather thin, the second a little thicker, and the last in rather a fluid state. The paint is equally adapted as weather-proof coating for wood, stone and iron, nor is it necessary to previously free the latter from rust, grease, etc., a superficial cleaning being sufficient. This paint will prove a valuable auxiliary to manufacturers.

It ought to be generally known that a man's hat will serve in most cases as a temporary life preserver to those in danger of drowning. When a person finds himself in the water, he should lay hold of his hat between his hands, keeping the crown close under his chin and the mouth of the hat under water. The quantity of air contained in the cavity of the hat will keep the head above water for a long time—sometimes for several hours.

**FIRE AND WATER-PROOF CEMENT.**—A cement that is fire and water-proof is made of pulverized litharge five pounds, fine Paris white two pounds, yellow ochre four ounces, hemp, (cut into shreds) half-an ounce; all mixed, to the density of thick putty, with boiled linseed oil. This cement recipe was once sold for \$1000 cash, was lost, and the above is the result of an analysis of a sample.

**TEST FOR WATERED MILK.**—A German test for watered milk consists in dipping a well-polished knitting needle into a deep vessel of milk, and then immediately withdrawing it in an upright position. If the milk is pure, a drop of the fluid will hang to the needle; but the addition of even a small proportion of water will prevent the adhesion of the drop.

**PRESERVING CHESTNUTS.**—The chestnut is not strictly a fruit, but thousands of boys and girls like to eat it in late fall or winter, and many of them do not know how to preserve it so that it shall be pleasant eating in winter. Generally it soon becomes as hard and dry as marble, but this is unnecessary. When first gathered, put the nuts in a common bag—not a paper one—and expose them a few days to the sun and air on some roof, wood-pile, or fence. Stir them over occasionally, so that they do not sweat and mould. They will become a little wilted, and when this is the case uniformly, and they seem dry, hang them in the cellar—not in any chest or closet up-stairs—so that no mouse, squirrel, or cat can reach them. If properly cured when placed there they will remain sweet and soft all winter; if not cured, they will mould in the cellar, while above the cellar they will become too hard for anybody's teeth.

**WARTS.**—The simplest and most effective way of ridding the hands of these unsightly spots, is to chalk them over thoroughly twice or three times a day with ordinary white chalk, and let it remain until it wears off. This treatment, if persisted in, will cause the wart to dry up and crumble away.

Dr. Sydney Thompson suggests the following formula in erysipelas:—Fluid extract of jaborandi, twenty-four parts; laudanum and glycerine, each four parts. This mixture is to be painted over the affected surfaces every four hours.

The unpleasant odor left in the breath after eating onions is entirely removed by a cup of strong coffee.

## AD CARISSIMAM MEAM.

(AFTER BURNS).

Fairest maiden by the river,  
Once to me of hope the giver,  
Why now frown upon me ever  
Why thus fill my soul with woe?

When thou didst kindly on me smile,  
Ah! how thou didst my heart beguile;  
Thou purest joy was mine awhile—  
Mere bliss did in my bosom glow.

O grant once more one boon to me  
That heart-enthralling smile to see;  
That for some space again I be—  
The happiest mortal here below.

Hast thou not guessed I love thee dear?  
I ever long to be thee near;  
Yearn thee to guard from harm and fear—  
Thro' fire and blood for thee I'd go!

That chilling frown I cannot bear—  
Those wonted smiles, O let me share!  
And by thy angel-self I swear  
No love but thine this heart shall know.

SANDY.

Arichat, O. B., 1880.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

## CANADA'S MILITARY STATUS.

No. III.

For a few years back the Dominion Parliament has been voting in the neighborhood of a million a year to keep up its militia service. This year a million and a half has been placed in the estimates for the purpose. Yet, with all her expenditure and military pageantry, Canada has not a soldier on her militia roll who was thought competent to take command of the campaign recently closed in the west. General Middleton, who has been in the Dominion but a year, was placed at the head of the official bead roll. His right hand men were likewise Britons, as well as a score or more of those holding important posts in quelling the insurrection. Government patronage had assuredly something to do with the ignoring of native talent. Partisanship could not help coming to the surface when the distribution of so many political plums was in the hands of the ministry. But beneath this party nepotism lies a substratum of truth which rudely demolishes the edifice of Canadian ambition containing craving aspirations after military glory. If the militia system of the Dominion had developed any great soldiers, they would doubtless have been awarded a place in suppressing the rebellion fully commensurate with their abilities. But as the Canadian officers were out-ranked by their British comrades in arms, it is quite natural to infer, without prejudice or malice, that they were not equal to the emergency. There are those in Canada whose indignation at the placing of Englishmen over the heads of the Canadians cannot be assuaged, whom it is but charitable to suppose are blinded by colonial pride to the shortcomings of those with whom they sympathize. In reality it is with this as with everything else in Canada. If a position of real value is to be filled the incumbent must be brought from over the ocean. It is one of the vices of the colonial system, and will only die with colonialism itself.

A reasonable estimate of the actual strength of the militia of Canada would not place the number of troops above 25,000—the same strength as the standing army of the United States. This, it is true, is 12,000 less men than one would imagine to be available by a perusal of the departmental report. As before stated, however, no reliance can be placed on the official returns. They are misleading from cover to cover. More than 25,000 troops could not possibly be collected out of the existing enlistments, even by the most careful mustering. This force would be greatly increased by an enforcement of the militia law, which provides that the militia shall consist of all the male population of Canada, of the age of eighteen and upwards, and under sixty, not exempted or disqualified by law, and being British subjects by birth or naturalization, although all the male inhabitants capable of bearing arms may be required to serve in case of a *levee en masse*. The male population, so liable to serve, is divided into four classes, which are subject to conscription in the following order: First—those of the age of eighteen and upwards, but under thirty, who are unmarried or widowers without children; second—those of thirty and upwards, but under forty-five, also unmarried or widowers without children; third—those of eighteen and upwards, but under forty-five, married or widowers with children; while the fourth class embraces all those of the age of forty-five and upwards, but under sixty.

But in the field volunteers are apt to be of an unstable character. William Howard Russell goes so far as to assert, that in all human probability the South would have been struck to the ground at the first battle of Bull Run if the Pennsylvania volunteers had not presented the extraordinary spectacle of whole battalions under arms marching off the field, as their unfortunate General McDowell expressed it, "to the sound of the enemy's guns." The desertion at the same time, says Mr. Russell, of other volunteer battalions under the equally unfortunate General Patterson, in the Shenandoah Valley, left him unable to prevent the Confederate General Johnston, marching with all his men to the aid of Beauregard. Over and over again, he continues, the Federal leaders were paralyzed by similar defections, and it was not till they became strong enough to hold the volunteers by force, as Meade did before he made his attempt against Richmond, that the evil was cured. Had the Federals gained Bull Run they were ready to have marched on Richmond at once—they would have found the city defenceless and the South disorganized. The defeat, mainly caused by

McDowoll's weakness of men, and the reinforcements received by the enemy in consequence of Patterson's inability to hinder their arrival, which was caused by the wholesale abandonment of volunteers, gave such an impetus to the Confederates that their principles were carried triumphantly over the states and crushed all opposition. That a like exhibition would over be witnessed in Canada is quite possible, seeing that the blood coursing through the veins of the people of the one country is of the same origin as that coursing through the veins of the people of the other. However, these trying ordeals prove with much force, that while an army may be numerically strengthened by the addition of local battalions and raw recruits, its fighting standard will be materially lowered. It is a common remark that a soldier cannot be made in a day, and herein lies the weak point of Canada's military system.

The commission of 1862 concluded that an active force of 50,000, with a reserve of a like number, would be required for Canada in order to ensure her immediate security. A bill founded on this report was laid before parliament, but finally rejected. If the measure had become law the Canadian government would have been able to equip the force with accoutrements borrowed from the home government. Lord Monck, however, then Governor-General of Canada, obtained a good supply of the munitions of war from the mother country, without expense to Canada. But the home government was filled with apprehension at the defeat of the bill. The Duke of Newcastle, then Colonial Secretary, was much perturbed at the lack of military discipline in the provinces, and not altogether without reason. Across the frontier was a huge standing army, and every state in the Union was ablaze. The growing importance of the colony and its attachment to free institutions, wrote the Duke, make it every day more essential that it should possess within itself that, without which, no free institution can be secure—adequate means of self-defence. Although two decades have passed since those lines were written, they have as much force and application now as when they were conceived. On both sides of the "thin red line" all is now comparative peace and harmony. How long these amiable relations may continue is uncertain. Canada has a vast extent of frontier, which, if a war cloud should mar the placidity of the sky, could only be protected by residents of the country being capable of bearing arms by hundreds of thousands. If such a veil should be drawn over these delightful affinities, all the British troops that could be sent over the sea would be of little avail. The irregular forces would be the mainstay of such a defensive warfare—defensive because the United States must be the aggressor. If an invasion were to take place in the present year, it would be merely a "walk-over" for the American columns—no more trouble than choking off a rebellious state. British men of war would do a telling work along the American sea board, but the capture of Canada by flooding her frontiers with myriads of men would be as easy as rolling off a log. No one will deny that the Canadians have all the patriotism necessary to hurl themselves on the bayonets of an invading host. But such a carnage would be extremely undesirable, as well as powerless to stay the flood-tide of the enemy. The antidote for so physically pusillanimous a loyalty is not far to seek. It would be but the difference between an armed mob and a trained force. At present the people have the spirit but not the competency to conquer. It is not necessary or advisable that the hard-and-fast discipline of a regular army should be the ideal of the Canadian militia; but the strong and healthy quota of the male population should be available at short notice to meet an emergency that may be of electrical growth.

C. P. M.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

## PLAGIARISM.

Some celebrated writers have been at times charged with plagiarism, the ground of the charge being a similarity in the statements, arguments, or language employed in their works to those of the productions of certain previous writers. Thus Sterne was accused by Dr. Ferriar in "An Essay with Illustrations," of having borrowed largely from Benton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," and that he enriched his "Tristram Shandy" by numerous unacknowledged quotations, the very words being sometimes reproduced of the great, versatile and merry divine. So, too, the good and able and eloquent Arch-dean Paley has been charged with having unscrupulously and dishonestly introduced into his "Natural Theology," one of the most interesting and instructive of works, much that had before been written by the Dutch mathematician Nieuwentyt, and which had been translated into English, under the title of "The Religious Philosopher."

It is suggested that these changes may be far more sweeping than the circumstances warrant. Let us admit that in both the cases mentioned there is good similarity; still, it does not necessarily follow that there has been dishonesty. Some persons have a remarkable memory, and not merely of facts, but of the very words in which the facts are recorded. Such was the memory of Macaulay, who could repeat verbatim a lengthy chapter or canto of a favourite author by reading once or twice. It is generally considered that any one is exceedingly fortunate, if he possessed such a memory. But if the stories thus acquired are to be locked up in the treasure-house of him who possesses them, and are not to find their way into literature, without subjecting their dissemination to the reproach of plagiarism, then he is not wholly a fortunate man who has acquired and dispensed them. Persons might well be excused, if they hesitated before communicating to the world their cherished acquisitions of pleasing and useful knowledge. To have imparted freely from the treasury of their pregnant memories may have been the sum total of the guilt of Sterne and Paley; and in the case of the latter, especially the reproduction of the thoughts of the wise, Hollenden would generally be so regarded. The character of Sterne does not stand so high;

but still, the author of "Tristram Shandy" may have been innocent of any intention to deceive.

I am not aware that Milton has ever been charged with plagiarism; but if a reproduction of the thoughts and language of a previous author will furnish fair grounds for such an accusation, then is our great epic poet not innocent. In his inimitable work, the "Paradise Lost," there are many passages which bear a striking resemblance to parts of Hesiod's "Theogony," written more than two thousand years before. I will cite a few in English dress, merely premising that exact similarity is not to be expected; for first, we have different languages, the Greek and the English, an element which did not exist in the cases referred to; and secondly, the religions of Hesiod and of Milton, respectively, were as different as were the languages in which they wrote—as different as is polytheism and mathonism from monotheism and Christianity. But still there is a marvellous resemblance in many of the thoughts, and in much of the language. I will quote only from the Ascræan bard—it is necessary to do that much, as so few are in our day acquainted with his writings. The corresponding passages in Milton will be readily suggested, as they are familiar to so many English readers. A great number of passages, longer or shorter, might be introduced, but the space allowed would not be sufficient. And only one class of passages will be adduced, namely those which describe the battle of the gods and giants. The counterpart in Milton will be at once suggested:—

From the "Theogony" of Hesiod.

Long they fought  
With toil soul-harrowing; they, the deities  
Titanic and Saturnian; each to each  
Opposed, in valour of promiscuous war,  
Each with each the furious battle joined  
Unintermitted, nor to either host  
Was issue of stern strife or end.

Then spake the father of the gods and men,  
"Hear, ye illustrious race of earth and Heaven,

Full long  
Day after day in battle have we stood  
Opposed, Titanic and Saturnian Gods,  
For conquest and for empire still to ye,  
In deadly combat with the Titans joined,  
Strength mighty and unconquerable power  
Display."  
He ceased. The gift-dispensing gods around  
Heard and in praise assented.

Then they, arrayed  
Against the Titans, in full combat stood,  
And in their nervous grasp wielded aloft,  
Precipitous rocks. On th' other side alert  
The Titan phalanx closed; then hands of strength  
Joined prowess and displayed the arts of war.

Tremendous then the immeasurable sea  
Roared; earth resounded; the wide heavens thro'out  
Groaned and shuddering; from its base Olympus vast  
Ruled to the violence of gods; the shock  
Of deep concussion rocked the dark abyss  
Remote of Tartarus.

Nor longer then did Jove  
Curb his full power; but instant in his soul  
There grew dilated strength, and it was filled  
With his omnipotence. At once he loosed  
His whole of might and put forth all the god,  
The vaulted sky, the Mount Olympus, flashed  
With his continual presence.  
Hurled from his hairy group the lightnings flew  
Reiterated swift; the whirling flash  
Cast sacred splendour and the thunder bolt  
Fell deadly.

Through the void  
Of Erebus the preternatural glare  
Spread, mingling fire with darkness.

So vast the din  
When gods encountering gods, the clang of arms  
Commingled, and the tumult roared from heaven

Amid the foremost, towering in the van,  
The war-unsated Gyges, Briaracus  
And Cottus brilliant conflict waged; for they  
Successive thrice a hundred rocks in air  
Hurled from their sinewy grasp.

These  
With missile storm the Titan host pursued  
O'er-shadowing and drove  
All haughty, as they were, with hands of strength  
And bound with galling chains, so far beneath  
The earth, as earth is distant from the sky,  
So deep the space to gloomy Tartarus.

A wall of massive brass  
Is forged around; around the pass is rolled  
A night of triple darkness; and above  
Impend the roots of earth and barren sea,  
There the Titanic gods in murkiest gloom  
Lie hidden; such the cloud assemblies will  
There is a place of darkness, where vast earth  
Has end; from thence no green open lies;  
A drear and ghastly wilderness, abhorred  
Even by gods; a vast vacuity.



Even by mortals loathed  
This prodigy of horror. There of Night  
Obscure the dismal dwellings rise, with mists  
Of darkness overspread. There Night  
And Day, near passing, mutual greetings still  
Exchange, alternate as they glide athwart  
The brazen threshold vast. This enters, that  
Forth issues; nor the two can one abide  
At once constrain. The sons of gloomy Night  
There hold their habitation—Death and Sleep—  
Dread dethies; nor them the shining Sun  
E'er with his beams contemplates, when he climbs  
The cope of heaven, nor when from heaven descends.

How are we to account for these striking resemblances between Hesiod and Milton, without charging the latter with plagiarism, in not acknowledging his indebtedness to the Grecian poet? The author of the "Paradise Lost" is known to have been familiar with ancient classical literature; he was, therefore, doubtless, acquainted with the poems of Hesiod. If he was, the problem is solved; the ideas of the Aescraean bard would involuntarily suggest them to his mind; and the topics being similar, the very language which had previously been used, would be reproduced with later work. This, I believe, is the true, and a perfectly adequate explanation, of the curious and interesting phenomenon which we have been contemplating.

PHILO-CLASSICUS.

Wolfville, Nov. 25, 1885.

### RANDOM ARROWS.

It is impossible that any conceivable social system or state of things could more completely and conspicuously condemn itself than political partizanship has done in the case of Riel. Principle is slung to the winds with a shamelessness which is only less astonishing than the facility with which shame has, in these days, come to be condoned. Fifteen years ago none clamored so loudly for justice on the miscreant who has just paid the penalty of his wickedness, as the Grits. They were right then in so doing, and they would have been justified in continuing to make political capital out of the criminal's immunity, had not their own government, when in power, been as guilty as Sir John's.

One of the worst features of the contention is the setting up of the baleful principle that crimes should not be capitally punished if only they can be designated political. This means nothing more, nor less, than that a community is to be plunged into bloodshed, rapine, and military expenditure, whenever any scoundrel to whom an evil notoriety is the breath of life, may happen to possess brains enough to make him dangerous. The character of the lower French element, with the Indian material to work upon, lays the Dominion peculiarly open to this risk—a risk which the courage of the Government in determining to carry out the well-deserved sentence, will be found to have minimized. Wherever the Government may have lost respect, their action in this matter should go very far to restore it, and those who have had grave fears how far the worst sort of French influence might have prevailed to frustrate the ends of justice, will have had their confidence reassured.

There are many who have come to regard the offrontory and mendacity of political newspaper discussion with disgust, and to pass it by with contempt, but this question has been followed with an exceptional interest, and the unscrupulousness with which the utterance of some Conservative papers on the subject have been distorted and misrepresented, has been so flagrant as, I should imagine, entirely to defeat its end.

The malignance of American journalism might of course be counted on; but that a portion of the Canadian press should seek to make capital out of the righteous firmness of the Government in this conjuncture is nothing short of a disgrace.

Two notable deaths were published last week, that of the young King of Spain, and of the Vice President of the United States. The late King was a sovereign of much good promise, and his early demise can scarcely be other than disadvantageous to his country. No doubt we shall hear of Don Carlos again, and it is only to be hoped that the regency will be in firm and able hands.

The decease of the Vice-President presents itself in a different light. Mr. Hendricks was unfortunately a politician of the baser sort, and there was no saying how vexatious an obstacle he might have proved to Mr. Cleveland's reforming policy; while, if by evil fortune, the President himself should have been removed, the accession of Mr. Hendricks could not have been regarded as other than a misfortune.

The death of the young Prince Imperial, tho' sad enough in itself, was perhaps fortunate for France, at least in extinguishing another line of the Napoleonicæ.

I have well nigh given up all idea of contending with Belial. His peculiar malapropi in genius is too strong for me, and I suppose it is vain to hint, as Count Chucks says: "in the most delicate manner," that he might possibly deign to discriminate between "deprecatè" and "depreciate," and "direct" and "direct." Perhaps he who writes an abominable hand, has no right to hint at the possibility of rendering a doubtful-looking word right by the sense of the context. Yet one thing puzzles one; some printers have risen to eminence, very many to a high level of attainment. Has the distinction between the ruck and those who have left it behind been in any way due to the tact and quickness which can discriminate and determine by context? But perhaps I am writing of that which I know very little about. At all events I mean no offence.

Mr. John C. Goodridge writes in the *Scientific American*, (Oct. 31) on the subject of closing the Straits of Bello Ielo, and speculates on the possible diversion of the Gulf Stream which might attend such a work. The idea was treated of at some length by General Sir Selby Smyth, in his Militia Report for (I think) 1880, of which fact Mr. Goodridge is probably unaware.

Among the possibilities which might ensue is an alteration of the climate of the British Islands to a temperature correspondent to their latitude. Mr. Goodridge regards the question, of course from the point of view of the amelioration of the climate of the Atlantic coast, and is a little playful about "a climate like Labrador making many changes in the tight little island," and "the Queen leaving her frozen subjects in England to take the throne as Empress of India."

A few years ago Mr. Bradlaugh published a pamphlet entitled, "A few words about the Devil." Some paper (I think the *Spectator*) noticing it, observed that "no doubt Mr. Bradlaugh had a perfect right to say a few words about the Devil, but that, at no very distant time, the Devil might very likely have a few words to say to Mr. Bradlaugh, and would in all probability, have the best of the argument."

A change of the natural conditions of a country by human agency would be a serious international question; such an one is cleverly illustrated in "By and By," a story of five hundred years hence, which is far superior to Bulwer's "Coming Race." In it Maitland supposes Abyssinia, urged by hereditary hatred to Egypt, diverting the course of the Nile, and being compelled by the council of great powers to restore it.

If, therefore, this project should ever approach the stage of action, it is not improbable that, the Straits being in British Territory, the Queen might also—should Canada still recognize her allegiance to England—have "a few words" to say in the matter.

FRANC-TIREUR.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

### THE QUESTION OF HIGH SCHOOL SUPPORT.

Some weeks ago, a discussion took place in the City Council, on the advisability of maintaining, at the public expense, any institutions such as High Schools, whose sphere of action is in advance of the all-sufficient "Three R's." A theory of public instruction has been promulgated, and has found only too much favor among the ultra-economical, which is not by any means new, but which does not yet seem to have been relegated to its proper place among the curiosities of attempted reform. That it still finds, even in the neighboring Republic, an occasional advocate among newspapers and men whose highest aim is to gain popularity, may be gathered from an article in the *Boston Journal of Education*, beginning with this sentence:

"The greatest hindrance to general progress in public school affairs, in every part of the country, is found in a considerable class of obstinate men of wealth, sometimes of education and high respectability, who are impressed with the crotchet that the American common school, like the old-time free school of the South and the English government schools of to-day, should be a sort of cheap John arrangement for teaching the three R's and the unskilled industries to the masses, roofed in with a firmament of brass to prevent the common herd from rising above its sphere in life."

I refer to this agitation, not because I think it likely to take any definite shape. I have too much faith in the good sense of the public, too much reliance upon its liberality, upon its desire for the advancement of the youth of the city in high education, upon its public spirit, to expect any such narrow and illiberal theories to receive a general support. When one glances at the state of secondary education abroad, both in the most enlightened nation of Europe and in the thriving American Republic, he cannot fail to be struck with the boldness, while he is alarmed at the folly of any proposition to lessen the support at present extended to popular education. In Germany, whose inhabitants are in the van of the artistic, literary, and scientific world, the whole system of education, including Primary Schools, Burgher Schools, the Realschule, the Gymnasium, and the University, are supported by the public. The Realschule, occupying the middle of the series, corresponds to our High Schools, the course consisting of French, German, English, Latin, Mathematics, Geography, History, Natural History, Physics, Chemistry, Drawing, etc. The same system of popular education, which has been looked upon as the most perfect in existence, prevails in its general features in the other German States, as well as in France, Italy, Russia, Sweden, Norway, the Netherlands, and to some extent in England. With the experience and enlightenment of the civilized world ranging themselves on the side of free secondary education, we have *prima facie* evidence enough to make us consider well before abolishing it.

High Schools are necessary, in order to keep up the supply of teachers for the lower departments; they furnish a stimulus to the activity of these departments; they form the connecting link between the Primary Schools and the University, thus enabling poor, but clever and energetic boys, to rise to positions of influence and power, to the great good of the community. But as already said, there is little danger of any hasty legislation on this subject; only, the very raising of the question, and the raising of doubts as to the necessity of High Schools, spreads abroad among the people ideas which in themselves militate against the efficiency of these institutions. The Halifax High School, or Academy, has, from the day of its foundation, met with a blind, unquestioning opposition which has hitherto rendered it very difficult to keep up a respectable attendance. Now that this difficulty is removed, in the name of justice let the public judge of the institution, and grant or withhold its sympathy according to the work done in it.

COMMERCIAL.

FISH—Since our last issue, there have been large arrivals of fish from the coast, principally to those who supplied the fishermen in the spring and the past summer. Any fish that came to market to be sold for cash, were sold at low prices, and sales were very hard to make. The fish-market is very dull indeed, more so than for years past, and prices are very much lower, and there seems to be no disposition to buy, to hold for an advance.

Late caught Herring, split. It was thought that the quantity of this description of fish to come to market would be large, but such is not the case. Sales are about \$2.25 to \$2.30 per bbl.

Round Shore Herring appear to be very scarce. Most of the catch were split, fishermen thinking, that as there was such a demand for split last fall, that there would be the same demand this fall, but it has not so turned out.

Codfish sales the past week have been firm, \$2.25 to \$2.50 per qtl for hard dry shore; \$1.90 to \$2.00 per qtl. for Haddock. There are several cargoes of dry fish in the market awaiting purchasers.

United States market reports are, that the market remains quite firm, but without any change of importance. Cargo sales of Bay Mackerel have been made at \$5, \$6, \$15, for 3's, 2's, and 1's.

Georges Cod \$3 25, Medium \$3 00, Bank \$2.75, Med. \$2 50, Hake \$1.75. During the week ending Nov. 27, the last of the Mackerel fleet, 4 sail, from off the Nova Scotia Shore, arrived, all without any fish.

Table with 7 columns: From, Lbs. Cod, Lbs. Halibut, Lbs. Hake, Lbs. Pollock, Bbls. Mackerel. It lists import quantities for various species, including Brown's Bank, George's, Grand Banks, Shore, and LaHavo.

Also, 584 bbls. Mackerel from Nova Scotia. Boston advices for week ending Nov. 27, reports that trade during the past week is as usual, dull, during Thanksgiving week.

Table showing fish imports for 1885, 1884, 1883, and 1882. Columns include quantity in bbls and total value in dollars.

Table showing the value of fish exports from the United States to foreign countries for the year ending June 30, 1885. Lists fish types like Codfish, Mackerel, Salmon, etc., with their respective values.

Table titled 'OILS' showing values for Sperm, Whale and fish oil, Whale Bone, and other fish products for the year ending June 30, 1885.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

Table of 'GROCERIES' prices including SUGAR (Cut Leaf, Granulated, Circle A, etc.), TEA (Congou, Fair, Good, etc.), MOLASSES (Porto Rico, Barbadoes, etc.), SOAPS (Ivory bar, Erasive, etc.), CANDLES (Paraffine), BISCUITS (Pilot Bread, Boston and Thin Family, etc.), CONFECTIONERY (Royal Mixture, Lotenges, etc.), BUTTER (Canadian, N.S.), CHEESE (Swiss, Cheddar), EGGS, TOBACCO, HERRING, SALMON, HADDOCK, HAKE, POLLOCK, and FISH OILS.

BREADSTUFFS.

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

Table of 'BREADSTUFFS' prices including FLOUR (Graham, Patent high grades, etc.), CORN MEAL, OATS, and various other grain products.

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

PROVISIONS.

Table of 'PROVISIONS' prices including Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, and various types of meat.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Table of 'WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES' prices including various grades of wool and animal skins.

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

LUMBER.

Table of 'LUMBER' prices including Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, and other wood products.

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

POULTRY.

Table of 'POULTRY' prices for Fowls, Turkeys, Geese, and Ducks.

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK.

Table of 'LIVE STOCK' prices for Steers, Oxen, Fat Steers, Hens, and Lambs.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

Table of 'FISH FROM VESSELS' prices for Mackerel (Extra, No. 1, No. 2, etc.), Herring, Salmon, Haddock, Hake, and Pollock.

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

Detailed table of 'FISH FROM VESSELS' prices, including various grades of mackerel, herring, salmon, haddock, hake, and pollock.

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Table of 'HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS' prices for Apples, Oranges, Bananas, Lemons, etc.

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

## A MAN OF HIS WORD.

When Mr. Hobday addressed a select body of the electors of Stillbourne at the Flying Horse he gave an account of himself and his career which may be taken as substantially accurate. He said, "Look at me. I'm a man of the people, and proud to call myself so. I'd a deal rather stand where I do now, and be what I am—than share the queen's throne. I don't greatly admire kings and queens myself; they're out of date. (Murmurs). Ah, you may growl; but it's the truth, and you'll never hear anything but the truth from me. I say, I'm a man of the people—one of yourselves. My old father, as most of you have heard, used to keep the grocer's shop at the corner of Market Square, where Stedman's is now. Glad to see you here this evening, Mr. Stedman, and hope you'll vote the right way when the time comes. Yes; he used to keep that shop, and he'd have liked me to succeed him. But my notion was that I could do better than that; and I think you'll allow that I have done better. When I was a lad of eighteen I made up my mind about what I was going to do, and I didn't trouble myself because my father and the neighbors laughed at me. I said, 'I'm going to London to seek my fortune, and when I've got as much money as I want I shall come back to Stillbourne, and I shall buy land, and I shall build a house upon it, and I shall be member for this borough.' Well, here I am, you see. I've bought my land, I've built my house, and before long I shall be your member. I'm a man of my word—always was."

"Now you may ask, 'What has your personal history to do with this election?' (Hear, hear!) Somebody cheers. Now don't you be in such a hurry, my good friend. My personal history has everything to do with this election. It tells you the sort of man I am; and if you don't want to know what sort of man your future member is, you must be greater fools than you look—which is saying something. I'm a man of my word I tell you. And I'm a Radical. Any of you here know what a Radical is? Any of you know what a Conservative is? Come, I'll enlighten you. A Conservative is a man who is satisfied with things as they are; a Radical is a man who means to make 'em better. There you have it in a nutshell. If you like heavy taxes; if you like jobbery and favoritism; if you like the government of the country to remain in the hands of a small class; if you like being ridden over roughshod by Lord Rye—then you're Conservatives, and you'd better go and vote for his nominee. (A voice: 'Who give you yer first start in life, gov'nor?') Who gave me my first start in life? Why, old Lord Rye, to be sure. Did anybody ever hear me deny it? He gave me a little money, and he got me into a large grocery establishment in St. Paul's Churchyard; that's what he did for me. I did the rest myself. It was a start in life, as you say; and I'm not ungrateful for it. He was a decent man; but he's dead and gone these thirty years, and as for the present earl—who's his third or fourth cousin, I believe—my opinion of him is pretty well known to you. I wonder what you think of him yourselves? I wonder what he thinks of you. Says he, 'Here's the Honorable Tom, or the Right Honorable Dick, or Lord Harry; that's my man. Now, you fellows, you go and do your duty and vote for him.' Are you going to be talked to like that? Are you going to be represented in Parliament by a lord or by a commoner? Lord Rye has his seat in the House of Peers—he won't have it very long, perhaps; but he's got it now, and that's enough for him. Let him make the most of it. As for you, you're going to return Joseph Hobday, a commoner, a Radical, and a man of the people. You don't like purity of election here; but you must learn to like it. You'll get no bribes from me. Can any man here say he's had so much as the price of a pot of beer out of Joseph Hobday? (Energetic murmurs of dissent!) Ah! that don't please you; and you think, maybe, you won't send me to Parliament. But you will, my good friends. If not this time, then the next. You may as well make up your minds to it. I said I'd sit for Stillbourne, and I'm a man of my word."

And so forth, and so forth. It was his habit to speak in that way, bringing out his short, sharp sentences with a pause between each of them. It was also his habit to convince rather by assertion than by argument, experience having taught him that, as regards the majority of mankind, the former method is quicker and surer than the latter. Like most self-made men, he had a strong and perfectly justifiable belief in himself; and, like some other persons of his political way of thinking who have made themselves heard in the world, he was at heart an uncompromising despot. Indeed, it would have been strange if he had been anything else. He must have known, if any one did, that the mass of men and women are born to be ruled by the few who are born to rule. All his life long he had demanded and obtained obedience; and if that life had been one uninterrupted success—if at the age of sixty he had carried into effect every aspiration of his youth—this triumphant result was probably due quite as much to his implacable obstinacy as to his business capacities. When he found people in the way he shoved them aside—not with needless roughness, for his was a good-humored disposition—still, forcibly enough to dissuade them from stopping his progress a second time. In all his dealings, whether with superiors, equals, or inferiors, he was dictatorial; and nearly everybody at once acknowledged his dictatorship, to save trouble. When that was admitted, he was not a disagreeable man to deal with. He was strictly honest; he was as generous as he could bring himself to be without doing violence to his decided notions of justice; he had the reputation of being a stanch friend. By the many hundreds of persons whom he had employed during his long business career he was considered a good master—a little over-bearing, a little coarse of speech at times, a little tolerant; yet not unkindly, and always ready to recognize and reward merit.

If Mr. Hobday had remained in business up to the last day of his life

it is probable that he would have died a perfectly contented man; but several reasons prevented him from adopting this wise plan, and so trouble came upon him. For one thing, he felt bound, as a man of his word, to carry out his programme and become a landed proprietor on the borders of Kent and Sussex, and, for another thing, he had a daughter. Towards the middle period of his active life he had incidentally married, and, on finding himself the father of a little girl, had paid her the compliment of naming her Josephine, after himself, her mother not having been a person of sufficient importance to merit commemoration. In process of time this insignificant lady died; and then Josephine was sent away to spend the greater part of the year at a high-class boarding-school, and her holidays with her mother's relations. "Let her have the best education that money can buy," Mr. Hobday said; "and let there be an end of it." By which he probably meant that he was too much occupied to be bothered with children.

But a time, of course, came when Josephine could no longer be ignored with propriety, and that time did not find Mr. Hobday unprepared. In anticipation of it he had purchased the Sheldon Park estate as soon as that desirable property came into the market; in anticipation of it he had pulled down the old house and had erected a gigantic red-brick mansion in its place; in anticipation of it he had made all arrangements for retiring from commercial pursuits; and shortly after Josephine's eighteenth birthday he and she took formal possession of their new home.

So far, so good. Mr. Hobday had the satisfaction of repeating to all and sundry who came within range of his powerful voice that he had done what he had always said he would do, and that it only remained for him to get himself elected as member for Stillbourne in order to fulfil the destiny which he had marked out for himself. But, unfortunately there was as yet no vacancy, the borough being represented, as it had been for many years, by Col. the Hon. Arthur Denny, brother of Lord Rye; and there was therefore nothing to be done but wait for the next general election. This was vexatious; and what made it the more so was that there was literally nothing else to be done at Stillbourne. Mr. Hobday's tastes did not incline him either towards sports or towards agriculture; he soon grew tired of roaming about his land, and perhaps he may have felt some secret annoyance at the complete unconsciousness of his existence displayed by the county. As might have been expected, the neighbors declined to recognize the new-comer, and Mr. Hobday would have been sorely put to it for companionship had he not had his secretary, Mr. Sampson, to fall back upon. He had no longer any occasion for the services of this mild young man with the prematurely bald head and weak eyes, protected by colored glasses; but he had brought him down from London partly out of genuine charity, and partly because it was absolutely necessary to his peace of mind that he should have some one to browbeat. He had tried browbeating Josephine at first; but it had not been exactly a success. Josephine, it appeared, had inherited something of the paternal strength of will. She was neither disobedient nor undutiful; yet, somehow or other, she generally took her own way, and took it quietly, too; which was a puzzle to Mr. Hobday, who had always been accustomed to get his way by making a noise. This daughter of his was a puzzle to him, indeed, in more ways than one. Where she had got her beauty from was a problem which might have puzzled anybody. Her mother had been plain of feature and constantly out of health; Mr. Hobday himself was a little roundabout man, with a shock of stiff gray hair which stood up straight from his head, a snub nose, and a mouth like a horizontal letter I; yet from this unpromising union had sprung a tall and lovely brunette, whose graceful figure and well-shaped hands and feet would certainly have entitled her to be called aristocratic-looking, if her birth had not debarred her from claiming such epithets. Mr. Hobday admired her after a fashion, but was not sure that she would not prove a trouble to him. He accused her of being a "fine lady," forgetting perhaps that he had caused her to be brought up among fine ladies; he was perpetually dinning into her ears that she was nothing more nor less than a grocer's daughter; he hoped she had not picked up any foolish notions derogatory to the dignity of labor. Oddly enough, he never thought of her being a trouble to him in the one way in which daughters and heiresses most commonly prove troublesome. Some day, when he should have fixed upon a suitable person, she would marry, no doubt; but he did not just at present think of any one who would do, and there was plenty of time. Not for a moment did it occur to this peremptory little Republican to suppose that, in a matter of any importance, his subordinates would dare to set up their wishes in opposition to his.

Josephine, on her side, had no difficulty in understanding her father, but found him a little hard to conciliate. After the first few weeks she perceived that affectionate intimacy was not to be thought of, and abandoned all efforts in that direction. By way of compensation she was perfectly free to choose her own occupations and amusements: she was provided with a piano, a pony carriage, and a saddle-house, and she was given to understand that if a lady companion would add to her happiness, there would be no objection to the engagement of such a person. Josephine declined this offer, alleging, with an amiable intention, that her father's company was sufficient for her. As a matter of fact, however, she had but little of that solace. Once she mounted him upon a steady cob, and took him out riding with her; but the cob taking it into his head to shy at a wheelbarrow, Mr. Hobday tumbled off and bruised himself a good deal; after which he refused to trust himself to any other means of locomotion than those with which nature had endowed him. He took no pleasure in accompanying his daughter on long rambles about the country; nor, in truth, had they much to say to one another on such occasions. Thus it came to pass that the greater portion of poor Miss Hobday's time was spent in wondering aimlessly through the woods which bordered the Sheldon Park and Rye Court estates, and in wishing that she had never been born.

Mr. Hobday did not go quite so far as that, but he very often wished himself back in the City. Perhaps he had never in his life welcomed a visitor so cordially as he did one, Mr. Staveley, who broke through the tacit agreement entered into by the landed gentry, and came up to the new red-brick house one day to call upon its lonely inmate. Staveley was unmarried, so that, perhaps, his recognition was neither so compromising to himself nor so complimentary to the Hobdays as that of others among the neighbors would have been. He was also an idle man, to whom new types of humanity were an amusing study. He had never seen any one at all like Mr. Hobday, and when he came upon the latter, one market-day, haranguing a group of astonished farmers in front of the Flying Horse upon the beauties of peasant proprietorship, he thought he should like to make his acquaintance. The acquaintance, once made, ripened into something not unlike friendship. If Mr. Staveley had any political opinions he kept them in the background. He listened to Mr. Hobday's disquisitions with the most unfeigned entertainment, and, by dint of abstaining from comments, gradually gained that ascendancy over his companion which a reticent man generally does gain over a garrulous one. Mr. Hobday used to say that Staveley was a clever fellow, though you mightn't think it to look at him; he'd almost as soon have Staveley's opinion upon any question of reason or common-sense as he would his own. If Staveley had not been considerably on the wrong side of forty and a confirmed bachelor, he might even have been inclined to think of him as a possible son-in-law.

But neither Mr. Staveley nor Josephine contemplated such an eventuality as that, although they soon became allies. He was interested in the pale, beautiful girl, the moral dulness of whose existence he half saw and half divined; while she, finding that this stranger spoke a language which she understood, learned to look anxiously for the sight of his round shoulders, his grizzled beard, and his good-humored, twinkling gray eyes. He had read a great deal, he appreciated her favorite poets; he knew something about art, and praised her water-color sketches rather more, perhaps, than he was justified in doing by the intrinsic merit of those performances. In him at least she found a fellow-creature who did not appear to think that politics and the heaping-up of riches were the only two subjects on earth worthy of a sensible man's attention. By degrees she was drawn to confide in him some of her perplexities and discouragements, and received in return a strong exhortation to patience. It was evident enough to Staveley that, with such a face and such a fortune, Miss Hobday would not be Miss Hobday long, but it may be doubted whether the matrimonial method of escape from perplexity and discouragement had as yet suggested itself to the young lady in question.

Destiny, which laughs at young ladies, philosophers, and retired grocers alike, decreed on a certain fine afternoon in the month of August, that Josephine should carry her melancholy musings into those woods skirting the Rye Court property of which mention has already been made; and, further, that, while pacing with slow, listless steps beneath the shade of beech and oak, she should suddenly become aware of a landscape painter busily plying his vocation in her immediate vicinity. He had pitched his camp-stool as close as possible to the boundary of the Hobday estate, towards which his back was turned, and from which a long bank, surmounted by a wooden paling, separated him. It has already been said that Josephine was interested in matters pertaining to the pictorial art. She drew noiselessly to the fence, and, leaning over it, placed herself in a line with the unconscious stranger. Some twenty or thirty yards away was a spreading lime-tree, beneath which a herd of Lord Rye's fallow-deer were shaking their heads and whisking their stumpy tails; and to the right of this, beyond the undulations of a well-timbered park, could be discerned a corner of the old Elizabethan mansion, which had been shut up ever since the arrival of the Hobdays in those parts. It was apparently this scrap of nature and architecture that the young man (his back was that of a young man) was transferring to his canvass, and he could not, of course, be aware that by simply looking over his shoulder he might see something a great deal more beautiful than a herd of deer and a glimpse of mullioned windows. For quite five minutes Josephine stood there watching him, and, as her eyes were remarkably good, she was able to admire the ease and dexterity of his handiwork; but at length, having occasion to relight his pipe, he faced about abruptly, and revealed himself as a good-looking young fellow of five or six and twenty, with a fair mustache, a short, pointed beard, and a pair of blue eyes, which opened very wide on discerning the fair critic beyond the fence.

So surprised was he that he dropped his pipe and his match, and ejaculated. "Hullo!"—which seemed to render it necessary that Josephine should make some apology. She did so without any foolish embarrassment. "I am afraid I startled you," she said.

"Well," answered the young man, taking off his hat and laughing a little, "I must confess that you did. Miss Hobday, is it not?" Josephine inclined her head.

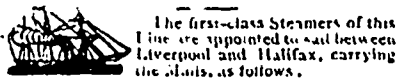
"Ah, then we are neighbors, and we ought to know each other. Have you been standing there long?"

Only a few minutes," answered Josephine, smiling half involuntarily in response to the sunny, good humored face which was turned up towards her. "I am rather fond of sketching," she added, explanatorily, "and watching you was almost as good as taking a lesson. What a charming little peep one gets from here! And what a beautiful old house it is!"

"Oh, well," said the artist, "this wing of it isn't bad; but it is anything but a perfect house, you know. I believe two thirds of it ought to be pulled down and restored after the original design, if one only had money enough to do it. Of course I like it as it is, though, for the sake of association, and because it was the home of one's boyhood, and all that."

(To be continued.)

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**POST OFFICE,**

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

**NOTICE.**

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

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

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

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

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

H. W. BLACKADAR, Postmaster.



**POST OFFICE.**

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

**NOTICE.**

THE MAIL FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM

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

**SATURDAY,**

at 12 o'clock, noon.

H. W. BLACKADAR, Postmaster.

## MINING.

## MANGANESE.

Nova Scotia is justly famed for producing the finest quality of manganese. No mineral yields larger profits with less outlay, as no machinery is required to prepare it for market. The fortunate discoverer of a deposit has only to mine and work the mineral, barrel it in old kerosene casks and ship to the English or United States markets. As the price varies from \$40.00 to \$120.00 per ton, according to quality, and as the demand is steadily increasing, it will be seen that the owner of a manganese mine is bound to reap a rich harvest. From the day when John Browne (miner) first opened the mine at Tenny Cape, to the present time, the search for the mineral has been vigorously prosecuted, and now deposits are being worked in several parts of the Province.

In Cape Breton, Mr. Mosely owns large deposits of low grade mineral. At Onslow Mountain, near Truro, Mr. Carter associated with some Halifax gentlemen, has been carrying on profitable mining for some time, and has developed an apparently inexhaustible supply of the mineral. This mine has been carefully managed, and has paid handsome profits from the start. Only the other day some Baltimore capitalists made an offer for the mine well up in the thousands which the owners refused. Mr. Miner Foster is pushing matters in his usual vigorous manner near Kentville, while what is likely to prove the most extensive deposit of the finest manganese yet found in this Province, is now being opened up under the management of Mr. John Browne, near Hopewell, Pictou Co.

## PROMOTERS.

Some capitalists, who have visited this Province with the intention of investing in our mines, have departed in disgust, and reported that developed and undeveloped properties are held at such exorbitant prices that no business could be done here. That any *bona fide* capitalist should have thus been driven away is a great pity, but the blame lies too often with the capitalist. Instead of dealing directly with our miners, they are generally met by "promoters," middle men, who make it a point to bond as many properties as possible, and then hold them at very high prices.

Some of these men have done good service in the past, and are honorable and upright in all their dealings; others, too many in fact, are simply "sharks" of the meanest description.

With barely enough money to pay their board bills, they drop down on us, and claim to have control of unlimited capital. They bluster and swagger, condemn our miners with blood curdling oaths, and give glowing accounts of the wonders they have accomplished in dim and distant lands. Woe be unto the unfortunate mine-owner who falls into their hands!

As a great favor they visit mines at the expense of the owners. If the mines have been idle, the owners have to dip deep into their pockets, and put things in order for their visitors. They come, they see, they conquer—the owners—and end by bonding the mines. Then their expected remittances do not arrive, and a loan is requested to wing their flight to the land of the millionaire.

Sometimes by a fluke they return with would-be purchasers. A game of bluff is now in order. The mines suddenly dwindle in value, an eighth of the original price, part cash, part stock in to-be-formed companies, is offered. If the terms are refused the owners are roundly abused, and although their mines are not sold, they are. Loans and advances are never repaid, and they are lucky if they escape heavy actions for services rendered. Experiences of this kind are by no means uncommon, and is it any wonder when a real capitalist comes on the field he is not always recognized?

Several of our New York subscribers have written to the office making enquiring respecting certain gold-mining properties in Nova Scotia. The information wanted was fortunately easily obtained, but as before stated in THE CRITIC, it would be well for the owners of mines to furnish us with the latest and most reliable information respecting their mining operations. Of course we understand that when properties are first being prospected, owners do not care to give publicity to what is being done, but in the case of developed mines it is different, and the news which the owners might supply, would give a stimulus to mining enterprises throughout the country.

A grave danger threatens the future of some branches of mining, unless the mining laws are amended at the coming session of the Local Parliament. Lead is taken up from the government under a license to search over five miles. At the last session the act was amended, so that silver, which is generally present in greater or less quantities in lead ore, should go with the lead. Before the amendment, (in order to be safe) a lead property had to be taken up under a right of search, and also under a gold base to cover the gold and silver. Even with the amendment, trouble is still likely to arise. A takes up a lead property under the amendment act, which gives him the right to any silver the ore may contain. B can still cover the same property under a gold base, and as the galena ore contains some gold, enter the thin edge of the wedge for a future legal contest. The government should refuse to grant gold bases over property covered by rights to search for other minerals, and in this way protect lead prospectors, who at present are working under great disadvantages.

Manganese belongs to the owner of the soil. In Pictou County valuable deposits of manganese are found in conjunction with the iron ores, which appertain to the Crown. As the iron ores are held by parties under government leases, and as the owners of the soil have leased the right to mine manganese to other parties, a nice little contest may be expected unless the government introduces some measure to obviate the difficulty.

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

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

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.

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

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

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Boiler Tubes, Boilers, Engines and Machinery, Bolts and Nuts, Bells for Churches, Fire Alarm, etc. Belting, Rubber and Leather, Brass Valves, Fittings, &c. Emery Wheels, Oilers, Lubricators, etc., OILS of all descriptions, Pumps, Steam and Hand, Packings and Caskets, Piping and Fittings,	Fire Engines and Reels, Gage Glasses, Steam Gages, Hand Grenades, Hose, Rubber, Lincn, Cotton, &c., Injectors, Inspirators, Shovels, ALL STEEL, STEEL, Black Diamond, Scales, Saws, Files, Safety Lamps and Fittings, Wastes, Wrenches, Wire Ropes & Screens, Water Wheels,
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Best Salmon Twine, Patent Top'd. Salmon Twine, Salmon Trawl Twine, Trout Twines, Mullet Twines, Net Norses, Cotton Nets,	Seal Twine, twisted, Seal Trawl, do. Mackerel Twines, Caplin Twines, Herring Twines, Net Marline, Hemp Nets.
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THE DARTMOUTH ROPE WORK CO.'S Pure Manilla Rope, Sisal Rope, MM  
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107 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

MINING.—Continued.

A handsome bar of gold was brought into the city on Tuesday last from the mine owned by Archibald & Mott, at Salmon River. It weighed nearly 900 ounces, and was valued at upwards of \$17,000. With such a bonanza, the owners may hope to become millionaires, and yet this is but one of many mines in this Province now yielding handsome returns.

Messrs. E. C. Long and A. D. McLeod, of St. Paul Mine, owners of the Rawdon gold mine, were in the city yesterday. They expressed themselves well satisfied with the venture they had undertaken, and spoke in the highest terms of the mining skill of Mr. McNaughton, manager of their property in Rawdon.

Judge Tromaine has sent to the *Baddeck Reporter* office a fine specimen of specular iron ore, taken from his magnificent iron property at Whyecocmagh. This property consists of three parallel veins, one 28 feet in width, the others ranging from 6 to 10 feet. This ore contains 70 per cent. of metallic iron, and is one of the best and cheapest ones for the smelter, yielding a quantity of iron that is strong, soft, and particularly adapted for the production of heavy wrought iron, being free from silicious matter which frequently adulterates other iron ores.—*Herald*.

Now that mining is so steadily increasing, would it not be a good move for the government to appoint a Provincial Assayer? The Inspector of Mines (if his other duties would permit) is just the man for the place.

Mr. Editor.—I notice by *The Critic* of last week that Northern Queens is looking up in the way of gold mining. Now Sir, I believe that gold exists in large quantities in the northern part of Shelburne County. Some years ago, when on a moose hunting expedition, I camped with my companions beside a small brook. In the early morn, before my comrades had turned out, I went to the brook to have a wash, and on taking up a handful of sand from its bed, noticed some small sparkling particles; thinking it to be gold I filled a bottle with the sand and sent it to Boston. According to the report the sand contained a large quantity of gold. I expect to start in a few days for the spot, and if anything worth while turns up I will notify you.

Yours,  
A SHELBURNE MAN.

"Coxheath," in a letter to *E. and M. Journal* of a recent date, says:—  
"Some ten tons or more of ore from the Coxheath mine, of Cape Breton, owned by the Eastern Development Company, were smelted at the Bay State Smelting and Refining Works, in East Boston, on the 6th and 7th of October.

The ore, which is reported to be the average run of the mine, consists of copper pyrites in a silicious gangue, accompanied by a small percentage of iron pyrites, and assayed between six and seven per cent. But the peculiar interest of the test arises from the fact that both the fuel and the flux, consisting, respectively, of coke and limestone and iron ore, were all brought from Cape Breton, being the same as would be used in smelting on the spot.

The run was made under the management of Dr. E. D. Peters, in a blast furnace belonging to the works, and produced a *matte* assaying about 38 per cent. of copper, while the slag carried less than one-third of one per cent. of that metal. The present aspect of the copper market offers little encouragement for the development of new copper enterprises; but with coke at 75 cents a ton, and labor and fluxes at very low prices, it certainly seems that copper can be produced about as cheaply in Cape Breton as at any place on the continent, provided the quality and quantity of the ore supply are satisfactory.

Dr. Peters reports the *matte* free from all deleterious substances and certain to make copper of excellent quality.

Quite a number of Boston gentlemen interested in copper matters visited the works during the two days' run of the little cupola-furnance, and expressed much satisfaction at seeing such a fair test of the quality of the coke and the suitability of the fluxes."

If the quality and quantity of the ore supply is satisfactory, and the developments at the Coxheath mine prove that it can be relied on, it would appear that everything is favorable to the successful and profitable production of copper in Cape Breton.

KEMPTVILLE.—The Reeves and Cowan mines are now being worked night and day, with separate "shifts" of men. Some beautiful specimens are being taken out of both mines.—*Yarmouth Times*.

THE GOLD PRODUCT OF THE WORLD.—The world's production of gold for the year 1884 is estimated, in round numbers, by the *Financial and Mining Record*, as follows:—

United States .....	\$25,500,000
Russia.....	18,000,000
Australia.....	24,500,000
Venezuela.....	4,400,000
Columbia.....	3,000,000
Mexico and other Spanish American States.....	1,500,000
Austria and Hungary.....	1,000,000
Africa.....	1,750,000
Canada.....	1,250,000
European States.....	500,000
Japan and Brazil.....	850,000
Total.....	\$82,250,000

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Bedford Station, Halifax Co., N. S.



MAIL CONTRACT.

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

ERNVILLE AND ROMAN VALLEY,

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

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

CHARLES J. MACDONALD,  
Post Office Inspector.

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

THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

For Sale at Public Auction, at Halifax, on Monday, Dec 7th, at 12 o'clock, the following Thoroughbred Stock, saved from the wreck of the steamer Brooklyn, at Anticosti:

- 19 Thoroughbred Galloway Heifers
- 9 " " Bull Calves.
- 9 " " Hereford
- 15 " " Shropshire Down Sheep.

This Stock was imported by one of the largest Breeders in Ontario, and are sold for benefit of Underwriters and all concerned.

A. B. JONES & CO.  
Agents.

JOHN H. BARNSTEAD,  
LEATHER & SHOE  
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Constantly on hand. Cheapest place in the city for first-class work. Orders personally attended to.

Residence—74 Grafton Street.

Only Casket Manufacturer in the city.

LONDON HOUSE.

1885-NEW FALL GOODS-1885

Stock Now Complete in every Department.

Fancy Dress Goods in Newest Materials and Shades  
Black and Co.'d Cashmeres and Merinos, Mantle and Ulster Cloths, Se-Jetts, Astracans Blk and Col'd Silks, Velvets, Velvetens & Plushes Dolmans, Ulsters, Mantles and Shawls Braided Jerseys and Jersey Jackets Fur Capes, Mantles and Trimmings Gossamer Waterproofs Corsets, Hosiery and gloves Wool Goods—of all kinds Grey and White Blankets, Quilts White, Grey and Scarlet Flannels Grey, White and Printed Cottons White and Col'd Wraps Worsted Coatings, English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, Blk Broad Cloths & Doerings, Pilots, Beavers, Naps, &c. Tailors' Trimmings in Great Variety Mens', Youths' and Boys' Ready-Made Clothing Canadian and Scotch Lamb's Wool Underclothing Knitted Gloves, Cardigan Jackets Shirts, &c. The above Stock is very large, well assorted and splendid value, being much below last year's prices. Inspection invited, and satisfaction guaranteed in every department.

WM. MOODY & CO,  
168 and 170 Granville St., Halifax.

NEW ACADIAN HOTEL.

GRANVILLE ST., HALIFAX, N. S.

W. E. POPPLETON, Proprietor.

Rate per Day, \$1.50.

PERMANENT BOARDERS ACCOMMODATED.

First-Class Sample Room in connection

N. B.—ELECTRIC BELLS on every Floor.

PRICES REDUCED  
AT THE

Nova Scotia Steam Laundry,  
No. 9 Blowers Street,  
HALIFAX, N. S.

JOHN A. POND --- Proprietor.

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

WITHOUT A DOUBT!  
THE CHEAPEST  
JOB PRINTING

In the City is executed by

JOHN BOWES,  
Queen Buildings, Hollis Street,

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

ACADIA STEAM

Biscuit and Confectionery Works,  
Water & Barrington Sts.

Plain and Fancy Biscuits,  
60 Varieties to Select from.

CONFECTIONERY,  
All Qualities and Prices.

N. B.—Special Prices for large orders.

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

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



Public Printing!

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

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

Printing Parliamentary Reports,  
" Journals of Council & Assembly,  
" Statutes of 1885,

Binding Journals of Council & Assembly, agreeable to conditions to be learned on application at this office.

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

AGRICULTURE.

**RAISING CALVES.**—More cows are injured every year by long fasting and over-feeding than in any other way. When calves run with their dams they take their food often, and, of course, little at a time, but in our artificial treatment we reverse Nature's methods. If calves are allowed to suck, the injury from long fasting will be less marked, for the milk is taken at the right temperature, and in its natural state. But when we milk the cow, and then keep her milk twelve or more hours for the cream to rise before feeding the calf, we are departing still further from Nature's methods. Since by artificial methods of feeding, and by breeding for that purpose, we have greatly increased the proportion of cream or fat in the milk of some of our breeds of cows, it has been found that calves will often do quite as well, and in some cases better, fed upon milk poorer in fat than the whole milk from their dams. It is claimed by many breeders of Jersey and Guernsey cattle, that partially skimmed milk from cows of these breeds is really better for calves than the whole milk, and we have little doubt that their claim is well founded. No better calves were ever raised than have been raised upon skimmed milk, when all the details were properly looked after by a careful feeder of good judgment. The "bad luck" in raising calves by hand comes from too long intervals between the feedings, too heavy feeding, and especially from giving milk at too low a temperature. Let a calf become very hungry from long fasting, then be given an over-feed of cold milk, and one may warrant the calf to be sick within a very short time. An overloaded stomach refuses to act, sometimes even when the food is of the proper kind, but is sure to suffer when the food is so cold as to chill the animal. When a calf shivers after drinking it is safe to predict trouble. Milk should be at nearly the same temperature when fed from the pail that it would be if taken in the natural way direct from the cow, and the colder the weather the more important does this matter of temperature become. The milk should not only be right when taken from the fire, but should be right when it reaches the stable. Blood heat, ninety-eight degrees, is the right temperature, and for young calves in cold weather it should not fall more than a degree or two below. Milk is best heated in a tin pail set in a vessel of hot water, stirring the milk occasionally to keep it from sticking to the sides of the tin in case the water is very hot.—*N. E. Farmer.*

A new system of drying lumber by surrounding it with common salt is just now attracting attention. The peculiar power of salt for absorbing moisture is well known.

It is not generally known that the russet apple is one of the very best for cider. It has a very rich juice, and the culls of russets unfit for barrelling may be more profitably used for cider than for any other purpose.

**THE VALUE OF POULTRY TO FARMERS.**—Fifty hogs will produce enough domestic guano to manure five or six acres of corn, consequently this item of the farm is worth saving. All of our farmers expend many pounds for patent manures, that, with a little care on their part, might be saved. Farmers keep one or two hogs, and keep them confined so they have little exercise; they do not cart any loam and dump it into the hogs' pen for them to work over—hence in the spring they have only one cartload of manure from the hog pen, when, with a little exertion, they might have had five or six. For our part, we say, give us manure from the hog pen in preference to all the superphosphates ever made. Its good influence lasts longer than a single crop. Many of our farmers take but little care of their poultry during the winter season, allowing them to roost anywhere in the barn or outbuildings. This is a poor way to make poultry-raising profitable; and then, when corn-planting time comes, you are under the necessity of purchasing a sovereign's worth of guano, or the chances are that your corn will be of the "yaller" kind all through the season, and in the early autumn be cut down by the frosts.

**BEETS FOR STOCK**—For the past few years considerable experiment has been carried on by farmers to ascertain if a variety of beet could be found that would be good feed for stock. In talking with several farmers lately whom we saw engaged in buying seed, we found out that the white sugar beet was the variety generally conceded to be superior for this purpose. This variety not only starts easily and yields enormously, but also has those nutritious qualities which are so desirable for this purpose. We know quite a number of parties who keep from six to a dozen head of stock the year round on feed, about half of which is from this beet. We make the suggestion at this time, as the rains are just beginning, and this is the most favorable time of year for sowing the seed.

Do you curse your luck, and say farming does not pay? How so! You know Wild? Everybody does hereabouts. He makes farming pay. You go from your weedy, starved, shiftless-looking place, to Wild's, and he smiles, hums a tune to himself, looks at you sarcastically, and he knows why you grumble. Order, neatness, clean farming, well-fed fields, a clear head; there you have them! all requisites in successful farming. But what good comes from lessons taught that go in one ear and out the other? If you can't make farming pay, you may feel assured that the fault lies with you, and you only. A well-ordered machine must have bolts and nuts in place, and all must work harmoniously. Is your machinery in good working order?—*Our Country Home.*

A good way to administer salt to cattle is in the form of lumps of rock salt. Secure large lumps to be placed in the yard and fields where cattle can lick them at their leisure.



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

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

TEAS!

- 248 hf. chests, Ex NEWCASTLE CITY.
- 108 hf. chests, Ex YORK CITY.
- 450 hf. chests, Ex ELYSIA
- 100 hf. chests, Ex GOTHENBURG CITY.
- 100 hf. chests, Ex AUSTRIA.
- 602 Packages, Ex CALEDONIA.

AT LOWEST RATES.  
J. E. MORSE & CO.,  
Tea Importers,  
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PIANO FORTÉ TUNING.

D. M. REID,

Tuning Instructor at the Halifax School for the Blind.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

PIANOS TUNED BY THE YEAR

Orders may be left at  
The Critic Office, 161 Hollis Street;  
The School for the Blind, Morris Street; or at G. S. Jones, Corner Granville and Sackville Streets.

Read the following Testimonial:—

We have much pleasure in stating that Mr. D. M. Reid has been employed by us for the last four or five years in Tuning Pianos and that we heartily recommend him as a most efficient and careful Tuner.  
MILLER BROS.,  
Dealers in Pianos and Organs.  
Charlottetown, Sept. 3th, 1885.

Refined Sugars!

THE  
Halifax Sugar Refining Co.,  
(Limited.)

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

S. CUNARD & CO.,  
Agents Halifax Sugar Refining Co., (Lim'd).  
Upper Water Street, Halifax.

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

CHEESE! CHEESE!

300 Finest Canadian CHEESE,  
For sale by  
C. W. OUTHIT,  
118 Barrington Street.

B. A. SMITH

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WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

STOCK now Complete in every Department.

SPECIAL LINES OF NEW

Fancy Goods.

Large Stock well worthy the attention of Close Buyers.

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RUBBER STAMP CO.

217 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

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

Stamps Cleaned, Altered and Repaired.  
Agents Wanted.

JUST RECEIVED.

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

—ALSO—  
Children's Dresses, Tires, Pinnafores, Aprons, &c., &c. at

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

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250 bbls. Assorted APPLES, at lowest Wholesale Rates.

C. W. OUTHIT,  
118 Barrington Street.

CHINA WARE!

J. R. JENNETT,

—IMPORTER OF—

CHINA,  
GLASS,  
EARTHENWARE,

Lamps & Fixtures

ELECTRO-PLATE, &c.

161 and 74 Pentagon Buildings.

TO FARMERS.

LOBSTER GUANO.

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

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WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER  
141 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX.  
Repairing promptly and neatly executed

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**GROCCERS**  
WINE & SPIRIT  
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Hall Decorations, Graining, Paper-Hanging,  
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CHARGES MODERATE.

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

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

is comprised of the following first-class Ocean Steamers:  
CARROLL, 1,400 tons, and WORCESTER, 1,500 tons, having excellent Passenger accommodations, and leave Nickerson's Wharf alternately every SATURDAY during the season, at 12, noon, for Halifax.  
Returning—Leave Halifax every Saturday, at 4 p.m. Arriving in Boston early Monday Morning, in season to connect with all Trains for the South and West.

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

No Second-class or Steerage Tickets sold by this Line.  
Excursions arranged and Tickets sold to all points in connection with World Travel Co.  
Staterooms can be secured in advance by mail, or by application to  
W. H. RING,  
Nickerson's Wharf, Boston, or  
J. F. PHELAN & SON,  
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Head Office, 214 St. James St., Montreal.

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ASSOCIATES IN UNITED STATES—North American Attorneys' & Tradesmen's Protective Union Co., 206 Broadway, New York.  
Reports furnished and Collections made throughout Canada, United States, Great Britain, British Possessions and Europe.  
**NOVA SCOTIA BRANCH.**

HALIFAX, 29th October, 1885.  
Having been appointed General Agent for the above in this Province, the undersigned is prepared to afford intending subscribers full information regarding the working of this Institution and the advantages offered its patrons, as compared with those of similar Agencies as heretofore conducted.  
GEORGE FRASER,  
Office, No 28 Bedford Row.

**Carpets, Floor-Cloths and Tapestries,**  
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS.  
Ottoman Curtains, Railway and Horse Rugs,  
Eider Down and Batted Quilts,  
White and Colored Blankets.  
**W. & C. SILVER,** Corner George and Hollis Streets.

**W. L. LOWELL & CO.,**  
BANKERS & BROKERS,  
Dealers in Exchange, Specie, Uncurrent Monies, etc.  
AGENTS FOR THE AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY,  
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165 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX.

**R. WALLACE**  
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,  
SEWING MACHINES.  
All my GOODS at Greatly Reduced Prices. Call and examine.  
194 UPPER WATER STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

**MACDONALD & CO.**  
BRASS FOUNDERS,  
STEAM & HOT WATER ENGINEERS,  
—MANUFACTURERS OF—  
STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.  
MINING MACHINERY PROMPTLY PROVIDED.

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MANUFACTURERS OF  
INDIA PALE ALE, X, XX, and XXX ALES and PORTER.  
IMPORTERS OF  
ENGLISH ALE AND BROWN STOUT.  
LOWER WATER STREET, HALIFAX.

**1000 PAIRS SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES,**  
Every Shade, Shape and Number, imported direct from Europe, the Finest and Largest Assortment ever brought into the Maritime Provinces.  
**AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER!**  
**GLASSES FROM 10 CENTS TO \$5.00,**  
Scientifically Fitted by the Oculist, Dr. McLEAN,  
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.  
Prices Reduced on every quality below anything ever Imported in this Province.  
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**Always in Season**

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

**FURNITURE!**

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

**PRICES SO LOW!**

as at the old and reliable establishment of

**A. Stephen & Son.**

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

New and Elegant Designs

— IS —  
**ASH & WALNUT  
Chamber Suits,**

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

**GROUP PARLOR SUITS**

that cannot be equalled in the Dominion for the price.

ONE CARLOAD  
**Rattan Furniture**

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

**British Plate Mirrors,  
IRON BEDSTEADS.**

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

**CHILDREN'S CHAIRS**  
of every description.

Boy's, Girl's and Baby  
**SLEIGHS.**

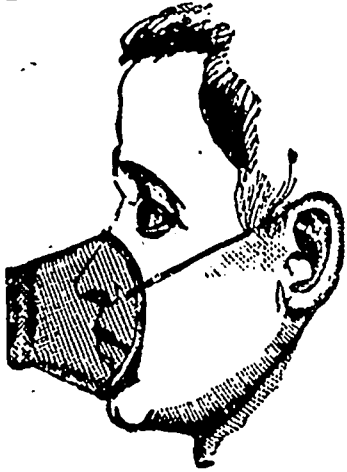
Window Blinds, Poles, Curtains, Fancy Tables, Easy Chairs,

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

**CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES**  
or send for Catalogue and Price List.

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101 & 103 Barrington St.,  
CORNER OF PRINCE STREET.





**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.

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

**COME EARLY. CONSULTATION FREE.**

Read the circulars, and hand them to your neighbors.

**LOSS OF VOICE AND CONSUMPTION CURED.**

Fredericton, June 19, 1884.

**DR. WASHINGTON—**

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

Yours truly,  
**MISS JEANETTE BEVERLEY.**

**CATARRH CURED.**

**TWENTY-FIVE YEARS STANDING.**

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

**WESLEY BULLEN.**

**CONSUMPTION ARRESTED.**

H. G. Wilson, 125 Granville Street, Halifax, N. S., June 24th, 1885.  
To **DR. WASHINGTON**, Throat and Lung Surgeon, Parlor 73, International Hotel:  
Dear Sir,—Having been troubled with weak lungs and hemorrhage for some time with every indication of speedy consumption, concluded to try your "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.**

**ANOTHER REMARKABLE TESTIMONY.**

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

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

**CAPT Wm SALTER**

Head Office, Parlor 73, International Hotel.

# SPRING HILL COAL!

AGENCY CUMBERLAND RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY

We offer this now celebrated COAL at Reduced Prices, heretofore it has not been sold in this market to any extent, owing to its high price.

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

It ignites very readily and burns freely, and has only 1 1/2 per cent. of ash, less, we believe, than any other now in this market.

It is particularly suitable for Ranges, Furnaces of any kind, or soft coal Magazine Stoves. And for producing steam, we think nothing here can equal its advantages. It is easy on Furnace Bars, and quicker time can be made with it than with any other Coal sold here. Give it a trial and you will be convinced.

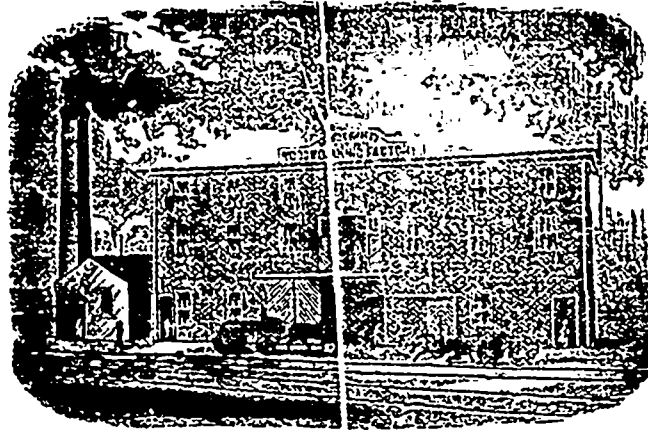
Steamers requiring Bunker Coal supplied at special rates

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

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Wood Mantels and School Furniture a specialty.

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OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

The Manufacturers we represent received the SUPREME AWARDS

At the World's Expositions where exhibited.

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

## PIANOS & ORGANS.

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

Your own interest should induce you to WRITE FOR PRICES.

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

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



## Visiting Hospital for Insane.

OFFICE COM. PUBLIC CHARITIES, HALIFAX, Nov. 18, 1885.

The Public are informed that at a meeting of the Board, held this day, it was ordered, that until further notice,

Visitors will not be admitted to the Nova Scotia Hospital for the Insane, except by written order from a Commissioner or from the Secretary of the Board.

Relatives of inmates will receive by mail prompt answers to any enquiries made, and information can be obtained by telephone at the Board's Office.

By order of the Board,  
**R. T. MURRAY,**  
Secretary.

## H. F. WORRALL,

Shipping & Commission Merchant

500 bbls Canada Roller Patent Flour, various brands  
120 bbls Pillsbury's best "Flour"  
200 bags (49lbs) do do  
250 bbls American N. D. C. Meal  
6 bbls Shoulder Hams  
100 pieces Rolled and Breakfast Bacon  
1500 hhd's Liverpool Salt  
500 full bound Mackerel Barrels  
5000 boxes tall and flat Lobster Box Shook

General Fishing Supplies.

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DEALER IN

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HALIFAX, N. S.

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

Also,—A choice stock of

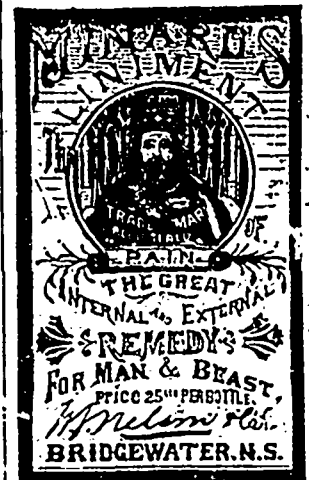
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Orders Promptly filled. City Goods delivered Free of Charge.

**JOHN LAHEY, Proprietor.**

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



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

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