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THE CRITIC.

The Welfare of the People is the Highest Law.

10 PER ANNUM. }
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HALIFAX, N. S., JANUARY 22, 1886.

{ VOL. 3.
{ No. 4.

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Colonel Stanley discovered in the heart of the "black continent" a large tribe of white Africans. He doubts the correctness of the theory that these timid people, who crouch in their mountain caverns with fear and dread of the savage Ethiopian tribes, by whom they are surrounded, are descendants of the followers of the Brave Vasco di Gama. The discovery of this white race will furnish scientists with an ethnological nut which will be difficult to crack.

Poor Burmah! Its luck has gone: its white elephant is dead. The noble and patriotic beast preferred death to captivity, firmly refusing to submit to British domination. For sanitary reasons, the sacrilegious English barbarians refused to allow the sacred corpse to lie in state for the customary three days. As a matter of fact, the elephant was not white, but the priests had announced that he was of that color, and the Burmans would rather believe themselves color-blind than disbelieve their priests.

General Booth, the Salvation Army autocrat, wants \$150,000 to carry on the war during the year 1886, but refuses to give any account of moneys previously expended. This is the most objectionable feature in this new organization, and if not soon changed, will certainly have the effect of deterring the well-disposed from giving further aid to the movement. General Booth must submit his budget to the Parliament of the people, otherwise they may refuse to vote him needed supplies.

The Cherokee Indians, who have resided since 1846 in the Indian Territory, U. S., are living witnesses to the aptitude of the red man, in adopting the customs of civilized life. Cherokee professors lecture in Cherokee colleges, and Cherokee clergymen minister to the spiritual wants of their Cherokee brethren. The experiment in the Indian Territory owes its success to the abolition of the tribal system, and to the allotment of land to individuals.

The Australian frozen meat trade has proved a failure, but American shippers of beef and mutton have every confidence in their ability to supply the demands of the trade, which has of recent years grown to enormous proportions in Britain. Here is a field for Canadian enterprise, which Nova Scotians should not be slow in taking advantage of. Our beef and mutton are of the best and, with the saving in distance, as compared with Ontario in the West, we should certainly be able to more than hold our own.

P. T. Barnum, who is always prepared to beat his record, has, since the death of Jumbo, been on the lookout for new and startling attractions for his museum. He lately made the proposal to the Italian Government to complete the excavations at Pompeii within two years, at his own expense, provided he be allowed the exclusive privilege, during the ensuing five years, of exhibiting any of the curiosities that might be found in the ruins. The Italian Government has not seen its way clear to accept the big showman's extraordinary offer, and Barnum will have to seek elsewhere for the new and greatest wonder of the world.

We have advocated a more complete survey of routes, before the final selection be made for the Short Line Railway, which is to connect Montreal with a Canadian Atlantic sea-port. We have condemned the International route, on account of its sharp curves, high gradients, and general impracticability; we have pointed out that a favorable location could be secured, and have recommended our citizens to subscribe towards the complete survey of the same. Winter is now upon us, and when the question again comes before Parliament, we shall be unable to strengthen our case by the presentation of those facts with which the survey would have supplied us. When our people fully realize the mistake which has been made, their regrets will be in order.

While still published in Chicago, *Literary Life* has been forced to move its editorial offices to New York, the chief literary centre, where the editor will be better able to furnish, as he says, "a record of cotemporary history in literature obtained from best sources." The same magazine, in its January "Literary Gossip," notes that several living Canadian librarians are, to some extent, men of letters. These are William Houston, Librarian to the Toronto Legislature, formerly an editor of the *Globe*, and a contributor to the *Week*; P. LeMay, Legislative Librarian of Quebec, the well-known translator of "Evangeline"; Martin J. Griffin, Librarian of the Dominion Parliament, and late editor of the *Toronto Mail*, whom the editor styles "a forcible, if not over-scrupulous political writer"; and F. Blake Crofton, Legislative Librarian of Nova Scotia, who is described as a contributor to magazines, and author of *The Major's By-tail Stories*, a book which has taken exceptionally well with British critics. There are many," adds the editor, "who regret that Mr. G. Mercer Adam, late editor of the *Canadian Monthly*, and an author, should have failed to secure the librarianship of the new Toronto Public Library." The late Aipheus Todd, the most eminent of Canadian librarians, was also one of the most distinguished of Canadian authors.

THE CRITIC,

Published every Friday, at 161 Hollis Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia,

BY

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

Cocaine, which, as an alleviator of pain, is recognized as one of the grandest discoveries of the age, is now found to be an antidote to sea-sickness. By taking one teaspoonful of this invaluable medicine, (cost 75 cts.), the ill-effects of nausea are removed, and the passenger can devote himself to his one dollar dinner without fear of the consequences.

The Board of Trade in Boston, and the Chamber of Commerce in Halifax, favor reciprocal trade relations between Canada and the United States. If these bodies could imbue the American Congress and the Parliament of Canada with the same common-sense view of the question as they themselves entertain, brother Jonathan might enjoy cheap potatoes and fish, and the Bluenoses, cheap bread.

The value of the Labrador fisheries, and, by inference, that of the other Canadian fisheries, may be judged by an offer which is said to have been recently made the Dominion Government. An American syndicate offers, in return for the exclusive right of fishing within a district of 500 miles in circumference, ten per cent on the profits. Some Canadian capitalists, less grasping, wish to form a company with a capital of about \$40,000, and desire the Government to give, not a monopoly, or direct aid, but a moral and material support to facilitate the forming of the company. Among the objects which this company have in view are these:—To assist the fishermen in acquiring seines, &c.; to aid, by means of steamers, the fishing schooners to clear the ice which often impedes them; and to manufacture cod-liver oil and fish guano. A number of such companies would find a wide field of operation in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Every merchant, banker, and capitalist, should inspect the copper ore from the Coxheath mine, now being exhibited by Capt. Gragg, at the Halifax Hotel, as will be seen by our editorial in the mining department of THE CRITIC. Capt. Gragg wishes to raise \$500,000, for the purpose of erecting smelting works on Sydney Harbor. He asks our capitalists to subscribe one tenth of this amount, and is prepared, upon their so doing, to raise the balance of the money in Boston and New York. The enterprise is one that deserves the consideration of our leading business men, as its success would probably have the effect of inducing outside capitalists to make investments in some of the other promising mining fields in this Province. Capt. Gragg is entitled to a hearing, and we would recommend him, before leaving the city, to call a meeting of our prominent citizens, so as to bring this new enterprise directly to their notice.

AMERICAN MISREPRESENTATION OF CANADA,

A short time ago, we commented on the untruthfulness of American newspapers, when speaking of this (to them) little known Canada of ours. The *Montreal Witness*, of January 7th, gives another ludicrous instance of the inventiveness of the American reporter, backed, as it seems to be, by the credulity of the American newspaper reader. A New York reporter has obtained from a detective the story told by a criminal named Fishel, who had been followed to Canada, and arrested. Fishel says he found his way to Gravenhurst, an out-of-the-way place, near Hamilton. It happens that Gravenhurst is away back in the rocky wilds of Muskoka, about 200 miles from Hamilton. There he fell in with a man whose occupation was to conceal American refugees, and who took him to a cattle ranche, about thirty miles distant, kept by a Frenchman named Beaumont. We may remark, *en parenthese*, that cattle ranches are about as rare in Muskoka, as American defaulters are. Detectives tracked him and his protector to this blissful home of the wearied refugee, and were told by Beaumont that their friends had gone for a sleigh drive. Following the sleigh-track, the detectives overtook the fugitives in Hamilton. We may safely say that none but New York detectives could have tracked a particular sleigh along the well-beaten roads in the neighbourhood of a city; and a drive of a couple of hundred miles, part of which lay in an unbroken, roadless country, must have been in itself a miniature carnival.

Such wonderful tales, appearing in New York journals, must force upon us one of two conclusions. Either the American public are densely ignorant of all that concerns their next-door neighbors, or they feel a secret pleasure in hearing anything depreciatory to Canada. That the former is true, we have seen many reasons to believe; that some of the misrepresentations of newspapers, when speaking of Canada, are intentional, appears to be the view taken by the *Ottawa Evening Journal*, from which we clip the following spicy paragraph—

"President Cleveland is credited with saying—'I don't think that there ever was a time when newspaper lying was so general and so mean as at present, and there never was a country under the sun where it flourished as it does in this.' It is no part of our duty to settle difficulties between the American press and the President of the great American Republic; but we would like to assure our conferees on the other side that we believe that the usually phlegmatic Cleveland speaks from a feeling of personal pique. For our part, we believe that the liars of the American press are no more talented or industrious than they were aforesaid. The American papers have done lying enough about Canada, her resources and policy in the past, to make us believe that they can never beat their own record. Canada has been here a long time to be lied about, but Cleveland has been in a position to get a fair share of misrepresentation for only a few months. Let Grover keep cool, and remember that the whole course of human events has not been changed by the accident of his trip to the White House."

OUR EASTERN EMPIRE.

The growth of the British Empire in the East, during the past 150 years, has been phenomenal. When Clive and his two hundred European followers succeeded in occupying the fortress at Arcot, in 1751, and defending it throughout a long and trying siege, Britain had scarce gained a foothold in the country which now constitutes her great Indian Empire.

From the days of Lord Clive down to the present time, the expansion of her Asiatic possessions has steadily gone on, and Queen Victoria now rules an Eastern Empire, having an area twenty times as great as that of the British Isles, 270,000,000 Asiatics now recognizing the sovereignty of the Empress of India. To the millions inhabiting this vast domain, the domination of Britain has proved most salutary. Christianity has been introduced, peace and good government maintained, and the status of the people advanced from semi-barbarism to civilization. 12,655 miles of railway, with 21,000 miles of telegraph line, now bring the most remote portions of India into direct and easy communication with the principal centres of trade. This is the empire upon which, according to Mr. Charles Marvin, Russia has fixed her envious gaze, and towards which she is rapidly pushing her railway communication; but if this be her aim, she is likely to find her designs frustrated.

Britain is not the only Asiatic power which looks with jealousy upon the rapid strides made by Russia over the barren steppes of central Asia. China, which has not forgiven the robbery by Russia of the fruitful provinces of the Amoor, and which, since the late campaign with the French in Tonquin, has awakened to a realization of her fighting capabilities, would, in the event of an Anglo-Russian struggle, take sides with Britain, and send her aid in checking the advance of the aggressive Muscovite. The recent annexation of Burmah, with all its commercial possibilities, both for England and China, will probably have the effect of allying, for mutual protection, the two great powers in Asia; and should it do so, it will at once and forever stamp out Asiatic Jingoism, leaving Britain free to complete her grand work of christianizing and civilizing the millions of her heathen subjects.

HALT AND CONSIDER.

The advocates of the annexation of Canada to the United States, who are now endeavoring to cloak their real purpose under a misleading guise, which they term "closer commercial union," should certainly study the social and political phases of American life, and ask themselves whether, in the event of their design being carried to a successful issue, the people of Canada would be gainers thereby. Take as an illustration, the Marriage

and Divorce Laws of the two countries. In Canada, society recognizes the marriage of two persons as indissoluble during life, and when the law intervenes and allows the separation of husband and wife, the parties thereto lose their status in the community. In the United States it is quite otherwise. A man can woo and win the affections of an estimable lady, marry her, and after a few months of anything but conjugal bliss, obtain a divorce upon the most trivial grounds. In like manner, a woman may become the wife of an honorable and respected man, may become the mother of his children, and yet may, upon the slightest pretense, seek and obtain a divorce. Such a loose state of the marriage laws strikes a heavy blow at the root of society, making the tenure of domestic life quite as uncertain as that of life itself. The dollar-and-cent policy of annexation may have its attractions for those whose aspirations never led them to consider anything of vital importance that is not directly connected with the "flesh pots"; but there are many reasons why Canadians should halt and consider before taking many steps down the broad, but deceptive highway of commercial union.

DR. ALEXANDER'S LECTURE.

Dr. Alexander's lecture on Browning, delivered in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, on the evening of the 14th inst., was a lucid and philosophical treatment of poetical works which are not popular, because seldom viewed in their proper setting. The lecturer considered Browning first as a dramatist, then as a lyric poet. His dramas have the disadvantage of appearing in a thoroughly undramatic age—one which does not furnish material of dramatic interest. A review of the history of art and poetry shows, that when any particular field has been fully occupied, artistic attempts in that field fail; and that a new field is opened only by the characteristic requirements of a new age. The present age of scientific, religious, and philosophical thought has called forth the psychological studies of Browning. These the poet has endeavored to set forth in the form of monologues, which often have the incongruous effect of placing Browning's ideas and language in the minds and mouths of persons who could neither conceive nor express them. The lecturer illustrated his remarks by reading and commenting on two poems—"A Woman's Last Word," and "My Last Duchess." His reading of these was most effective, and his remarks lucid and pointed. Dr. Alexander has the facility of expressing his views clearly and in appropriate language; and his audience of Thursday evening have a distinct desire to hear him again.

DEMOCRACY IN ENGLAND.

The increase of democracy in England is strikingly shewn by the composition of the new British Parliament. About two thirds of the entire House are educated members of the middle class, while the number of undoubted aristocrats is only forty-six. In 1863, Mr. Sandford, a Liberal, in his account of the "Great Governing Families," estimated the aristocrats at one-third of the whole House; and saw no prospect of the decline of aristocratic and plutocratic influence. To-day, the trained professional men and thinkers (we mean those who gain their livelihood by thinking) have a working majority. The *London Spectator* furnishes the following distribution of 453 members of the new House:—Barristers, 112; Solicitors, 22; Civil Servants, 23; Doctors, 16; Journalists, 34; Professors, 18; Engineers, 6; Clergymen, 2; Builders, 6; Bankers, 25; Brewers and Distillers, 24; Colliery Owners, 16; Estate Agents, 4; Manufacturers, 69; Merchants, 42; Printers, 6; Stockbrokers, 6; Ship-owners, 22.

PRISON STATISTICS OF CRIME.

It is not always safe to estimate the morality of a city, or to compare it with that of other cities, solely on the strength of prison statistics of crime. Some writers in our daily papers have been doing so of late, notwithstanding the fact that prison statistics do not represent the immorality of the citizens, and only imperfectly that of transient visitors. Of certain vices, more prevalent in some cities than others, not one-hundredth part is ever ventilated in the police court. Again, the vigilance and efficiency of the police vary exceedingly in different cities; and, unless due allowance is made for this fact, the efforts of an energetic police force will have the effect of bringing their city into disrepute in the eyes of the outside world.

HELIGOLAND.

The Island of Heligoland, in the North Sea, enjoys the distinction of never being disturbed by the rumbling of wheels. Its two thousand inhabitants, with the summer tourists who visit it, can manage to cover any distance on its surface of one-third of a square mile, on foot. No wonder the weary Englishman or German seeks the quietness of this happy island, for there, as a contemporary says—"No heedless nobleman or bloated plutocrat splashes us as he rolls by, with his chariot wheels. . . . No pianos, no organs, no peripatetic German bands, no itinerant sandwich-men; even the very dogs, cats, and fowls, have a happy habit of holding their peace."

Humming birds are, in Brazil, as numerous as flies, and the natives style them "be aflores." Thousands of these brilliant plumaged birds are annually shot and sent to London or Paris, the demand having quadrupled since feather trimming became fashionable.

AN EPISTOLARY PUZZLE.

Dear John,—

I — it — useless to try — to keep the — away; besides, the whole — was as black as the face of a — from it. I tried to — that beast as I would —. Though I did — I could not — him. I was nearly — and wanted to throw myself over the — or into the — with a — round my neck, I would even — and — like one drunk. If I wanted a — he would knock down a —, and every —, as it seemed, — a squeak of triumph, or the — would be rattled as he — along the shelf; he also made himself a — bed among my —. I got Hannah to make a — with — of a —, — neither she — without an — rod, could set it. Perhaps I did — her, when she suggested we should bait it with —; but, angry as I was I did not — or call her a — as she told you. Will — thing — own part — the — from being invaded? I am as weak as a — and as timid as a —. So good-bye. F. W. J.

The word which fills the first blank is reversed to fill the second, and the third reversed fills the fourth blank, and so on.

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:—

T O U R I S T
O R I N O C O
R A N C O U R
M A N I M U M
E C L I P S E
N E I L S O N
T R I S E C T

TIT-BITS.

Good temper is the essence of good manners.

True politeness has no time to think of itself.

As long as woman retains her maiden name, her maiden aim is to change it.

Herr Wilhelmj writes that he is fiddlingj happily by his own fireside at Moshbach, Germanyj.

You may speak as you will of pedigree generally, but in a sleeping-car it is a man's berth which raises him above his fellows.

Two reasons are given why some people don't mind their own business; one is that they haven't any business, and the other that they haven't any mind.

"It's through no fault of mine," complained a tired looking young man, "that I came into the world. But I am here, and the world owes me a living." "Yes," was the reply, "the world owes you a living, but you haven't energy and spunk enough to collect it."

Doctor: "I'm glad to hear, Sandy, that your neighbor, who died yesterday, was a member of a funeral society." Sandy: "Aweel ay, doctor. He jist jined it a year sin'. An' there's puir me has been payin' in ta'e't fur mair than ten o' them without bein' a penny the better o't! He wis aye yin o' the lucky sorts in' he was born. Puir Jock!"

M. Clemenceau's handwriting is to be had for four francs, M. Rochefort and M. deFreycinet rank together at five; Louis Mitchel is down at eight francs, and ex-Premier Ferry's is still worth ten. Mr. Gladstone's autograph costs twenty francs; Prince Bismarck's twenty francs for a signature alone, and 100 for a letter all in his handwriting. So reports a French dealer in autographs.

PLANTATION PHILOSOPHY.

Er man mus' keep movin'. It's de still water dat gets foul. I knowed er man wunst dat never tole but one truf, and dat was when he 'knowledged dat he had tole er lie.

Folks what puts on all de close da kon git, puts me in mine o' a sweet portater patch dat is all gone ter vines.

It ain't de stronges't pusson dat hab got de bes' holt on life. Hickory is mighty tough wood, but it rots quicker den poplar.

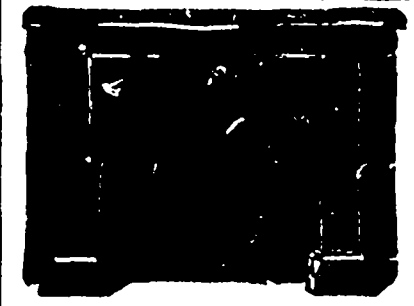
Succes ter er old man ain' grabbed an' 'joyed so keen ez it is wid er young pusson. De sweetes't peaches ain' dem what gits ripe in de fall o' de yeah.

It's generally de mighty sharp man dat fails in business after he's with many dollars. Yer ken knock er gap outen er sharp knife easier den yer kon er fro'.

I doan know why er pusson wants ter cut off er dog's tail. If natur hadn't wanted de dog to hab er tail, she wouldn't hab gin him one. It's er pityful sight to see er glad dog try ter wag his tail when he ain't got none. It puts me in mine o'er man dat hab lose bof arms tryin' ter shake han's wid er frien'. It sartainly doan imprube er dog's looks to cut off his tail, an dar oughter be a law passed ter porvent sich cruilness. Ef I wuz er boltail dog folks would hab ter take dar chances.

Are Second to NONE in the Maritime Provinces. Show Printing Our Type Our Prices Our Facilities A SPECIALTY. HALIFAX PRINTING COY. Opposite Western Union Telegraph Office, Halifax. 161 HOLLIS ST.

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The Future of Mantels and Grates.

As present indications are favorable to a revival of the building trade in Halifax the subscriber begs to inform intending builders that he is preparing for the Spring trade a large variety, including several new patterns of Mantels. PRICES will be lower than last year. Having made arrangements with two large manufacturers in New Brunswick for slates at prices lower than ever before, and as the REGISTER GRATES are finished and shipped on his own premises, he is thereby enabled, not only to meet all competition in prices, but offer a more varied stock to select from, and would recommend any one about to build to carefully consider the advisability of arranging for STONE instead of WOOD MANTELS before closing with the contractor. The low price of SLATE MANTELS now brings them within the reach of all, and will be found to be the cheapest in the end. All information as to Size, Color and Style will be furnished upon application. J. E. WILSON, 208 Hollis Street, Halifax. Agent for Windsor Foundry Co.

NIHIL MELIUS SIT.

PUTTNER'S EMULSION

OF COD LIVER OIL

With Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda. Has attained wide-spread popularity for the cure of Pulmonary Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Energy and Vigor, Want of Appetite, And is especially adapted for WEAK and DELICATE WOMEN and CHILDREN.

THOS. P. CONNORS & CO.

CUSTOM TAILORING Myett's Building, Granville St. WELL SELECTED STOCK OF CLOTHS. Ladies' Sacques Cut and Fitted. Personal attention given to Orders.

READY FOR CHRISTMAS!

New Valencia and Extra Quality Table

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

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

Fancy and General Groceries suitable for the coming Holidays. For sale at the

Army and Navy Depot, JAMES SCOTT & CO.

Engine and Boiler For Sale.

15 Horse Power and Upwards. Engine 32 inch stroke, 10 1/2 bore, with pump connected on engine and governors; steam gauge, balance wheel, 7 1/2 feet diameter; 6 inch face do., thick with wrought iron ropes. Also, Boiler, 20 feet by 4 feet diameter, flue, safety valve, blow off valve, gauge cocks, glass and pipes and furnace front. The above all in perfect order and ready for immediate use. Can be viewed on application at Richard Richardson's mill, Bedford, who will also give all further particulars. B. G. GRAY. Halifax, 5th January, 1886.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

WHITMAN & SILVER, Barristers and Solicitors, 42 BEDFORD ROW. - HALIFAX. ALFRED WHITMAN. ALFRED E. SILVER.

Spring Garden Market,

53 Birmingham Street.

Victualling Goods at lowest rates. CALL AND SEE.

Scotch Bakery!

233 Barrington Street. (Next Door to H. Lethbridge's Clothing Establishment). DAILY ON HAND, Mutton Pies. Also Mince, Apple, Blueberry, etc.; Oat Cake, Short Bread etc., etc. Best in the city. Try them. H. MONTGOMERIE.

R. F. McCOLL, 232 ARGYLE ST., North of Colonial Market.

Ladies' and Children's Wool Hosiery at Bottom Prices. Men and Boys' Knitted Gloves at COST to CLEAR. Boy's Suits from \$1.25 Up.

Halifax Soap Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE LAUNDRY SOAPS. Office and Steam Factory, 149 MAYNARD ST. HALIFAX, N. S.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Correct answers to Double Acrostic published last week were received from Miss Ethel McNab, Newport, Hants; Jas. V. Purcell, Jr., Port Mulgrave; J. W. G. 131 Spring Garden Road; M. J. C., 133 Spring Garden Road; and Douglass Clark, corner Cedar and Chestnut Streets, City.

The Hon. Edward Blake delivered a magnificent speech at London, Ont., and is to be congratulated upon his express determination not to allow the Liberal party to be drawn aside by the refractory government supporters. This frank avowal of a straight forward policy entitles the leader of the opposition to the confidence of those who have for many years been fighting the battles of the party. Mr. Blake's arraignment of the ministry was forcible, but in respect to the North-West policy he omitted any reference to the government of the great loneliness during the Mackenzie regime.

On Monday afternoon a large gathering of citizens assembled in the Academy of Music to hear Mr. Gargan, the well-known Boston lecturer. For the space of an hour Mr. Gargan held the attention and sustained the enthusiasm of his audience. He dwelt on the glories of early Irish learning, on the movements of Irish civilization, dating back centuries before the Christian era, and on Ireland's troubled history. Coming down to later times, he reviewed the work of Grattan, Burke, and O'Connell, showing the work which these men and others did towards the amelioration of the condition of their countrymen. He touched upon the present Irish complication, and claimed that its only true solution is the granting of local self-government. He referred to the many steps of advancement made since the foundation of the Charitable Irish Society, just 100 years ago, and closed by expressing a hope that, at the next Centenary, the Irishmen of to-day will be held in as high esteem as the founders of the Society are now.

On Christmas morning twenty one competitors appeared to take part in a swimming contest at Hyde Park, London. The ice being an inch in thickness the contest did not take place; but the occurrence shows that Englishmen must be in sore need of appropriate winter sports.

The St. Lawrence is so firmly frozen over at Montreal that roads have been made upon it to Longueuil.

Louise Michel, the woman who has been in prison for the last two years for exciting communist troubles in Paris, has been liberated. Her first act was to write a letter of protest against her liberation.

Yarmouth is to have an old ladies' home. The subscription list for the purpose is being very generally signed by her liberal citizens. Yarmouth has the bump of benevolence well developed.

Each session of the American Congress costs the United States \$3,000,000. This is an instance of charity beginning at home.

The product of the Montana mines during the past year is valued at \$23,000,000. When we have our copper smelting works at Sydney in full operation, and have struck the second pay streak in our gold mines, there will be a boom in Nova Scotia mining, the product of which will tot up in value something in the round millions.

The Argentine Republic will yet form the only distinct Italian nationality in America. 100,000 inhabitants of the boot peninsula annually emigrate to the Republic.

Minneapolis is one of the growing giants of the American North-West. During the year 1884, \$9,000,000 were expended in new buildings.

The school commissioners of Halifax have caught the spirit of the age. Our school girls are now to be taught sewing, and our boys drawing. Very good substitutes we should think for several of the "ologies."

The business which has been built up by Chas. H. Harvey, dealer in home and foreign fruits, during the past two years, is a proof that Halifax still offers a wide field in business to young men of enterprise and ability.

Dr. Partridge is one of the most practical clergymen of the age, but he nevertheless is endowed with an imagination that enables him to photograph the future in a manner that at once pleases and convinces those whom he may address. His representation of Halifax as it will appear 1,114 years hence could not fail to delight those who heard his lecture at Argyle Hall on Tuesday evening last.

Mr. Stephen, President of the C. P. R., has had the honor of a baronetcy conferred upon him.

M. DeJesseps says that the construction of the Panama Canal will be much less difficult than was that of the Suez Canal. The former will be completed by the end of 1888.

On the 13th inst., Montreal was visited by a destructive fire, causing a loss of \$500,000. The buildings were the property of the Hotel Dieu Nuns, and were fully insured, but their contents were only partially so.

The Charitable Irish Society held its 100th Annual Dinner on the evening of the 18th inst. About 200 guests assembled to a sumptuous repast which reflected credit on the caterer, Mr. Harry Teas. The menu and toast list were tastefully printed by the Halifax Printing Company. An unusually long list of toasts called forth several fervent and humorous speeches, Mr. J. N. Lyons particularly distinguishing himself in the latter direction. The hall was hung with paintings of past presidents of the Society, and many of the speeches called up scenes from its past history. After a most enjoyable banquet the guests dispersed at about 3.30 a. m.

The Powers are insisting upon the disarmament of the Servian and Grecian war loyies. Servian protests upon the ground that she must be prepared against all emergencies, such as Bulgarian invasions, etc. Greece continues to mobilize her troops and purchase big guns and munitions of war.

California grown raisins are now in demand, the importation of Spanish raisins having been checked owing to the prevalence of cholera in the grape districts.

The Prince of Wales will visit Australia during the present year, and may, it is said, pay his respects to the Royal Family at Pekin.

The resignation of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland at this juncture is much to be regretted; but it is quite evident that Lord Salisbury was fully aware of his determination to resign the duties of his office after the elections were over.

The Queen will open Parliament in person. Her Majesty has decided Tory leanings, and her decision to again appear in public, under existing circumstances, strengthens the popular belief in her political bias.

De Freycinet has intimated to the Chamber of Deputies that the government will not seek to further extend the colonial possessions of France.

The Legislature of Connecticut are considering reforms in the laws of the state affecting labor. Children and women are to be protected, and the demand upon the part of employers for long hours are to be effectively dealt with.

Steel rails are now selling at \$33.00 per ton. Iron sleepers are shortly to be laid down upon the Great North-Western Railway in Britain.

The volunteers who served during the rebellion of the Metis are to be presented with a suitable commemorative medal. What about the mounted police? They proved themselves able and efficient soldiers, should not their services be recognized in a like manner?

The Union Mutual Life Insurance company wants a live manager for the Province of Nova Scotia, as per advertisement in another column, to take the place of the Rev. Dr. Currie, who takes another position in the company's service. The Union Mutual has \$310,000 deposited with the Dominion Government, and in the past six months purchased \$560,000 of the Province of Ontario annuities, which are classed as A1 securities. The company's business has increased very much during the past year. The main non-forfeiture policy that this company issues is attractive and popular, and the agency recommends itself to an active business man.

Kentville and Digby, with some other lively towns in the province, are agitating for fire-engines, hose and water supply. The agitation is the immediate result of the recent advance in fire insurance rates.

Sir John A. Macdonald received an enthusiastic reception upon his return to Ottawa. In reply to the several addresses presented to him, Sir John stated that British statesmen had come to look upon Canada and the Canadians with a degree of favor never before enjoyed by a British colony and its people. Arrangements were being made, he said, to make Hong Kong and Liverpool, G. B., the termini of the C.P. Railway, by placing upon either ocean lines of first-class steamships. Sir John is now enjoying excellent health.

A Pasteur Institute, for the free treatment of persons suffering from hydrophobia, has been established at New York; arrangements have been also made at St. Louis for the introduction of M. Pasteur's system.

Prince Htoitsin, who aspires to occupy the throne lately vacated by King Theobaw, has drawn to his standard a force of 10,000 men. Britain may yet find in him a formidable enemy. More troops will at once be dispatched to Mandalay.

On Thursday evening, 28th inst., Prof. Porter, ably assisted by some of the best amateur musicians in the city, including the well-known Haydon Quintette Club, will give the music-loving public of Halifax and Dartmouth a rare musical treat. Look out for it.

However widely the opinions of those attending the meeting called by Mr. Sutherland to discuss life insurance may differ, one fact is undeniable, viz: that, neither did Mr. Knight in his earnest and concise preface, nor Mr. Sutherland in his analysis of the workings of life-insurance in general, give the remotest cause of offence to any other company.

A despatch received at Toronto from the North-West says: "No Indian depredations have taken place since the rebellion was suppressed. False reports and misleading statements made by interested parties are doing much harm and are invariably communicated to the Indians, and are more likely to keep them unsettled than is generally believed. Reports from all parts of the Territory, not only from our own people, but from other and most reliable and disinterested sources, are most encouraging in regard to the feeling and demeanor of our Indians."

As an offset to the above comes the account given by the Ottawa Evening Journal of an interview with a Battleford merchant who says that the Indians are exceedingly haughty in their bearing. They believe that in the late rebellion they were the victors. The merchant interviewed thinks there may be trouble in the Spring. Even residents of the North West differ on this subject. Really it is hard to calculate on the movements of a race who do not know when they are beaten, and who are ready in the Spring to turn on men who have supported them during the Winter.

RELIGIOUS.

PRESBYTERIAN.

At the opening services of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Fredericton, held last Sunday week, over \$1,100 was collected in aid of the building fund. Among the contributions was a cheque for \$50 from Mr. Gibson, the well-known lumberman, which was payable to John Knox or bearer.

Church at Wolfville was re-opened on Sunday last, the services being conducted by the Rev. Mr. McMillan of this city.

Last week, the Rev. Thomas Sedgewick, of Tatamagouche, delivered a lecture on the "First Christian Congregation," to the students of Pine Hill Colloge.

Successful efforts have been made to raise £1,000 in the Presbyterian churches in Jamaica for Home and Foreign Mission work, and for the increase of the incomes of native ministers on the Island.

St. Andrew's Church of this city held its annual meeting on Monday last. Although without a pastor for ten months, the Trustees reported that they were enabled to meet the current expenses and also to contribute a larger amount towards the schemes of the Presbyterian Church than formerly. Last evening a very successful social was held in the basement of the church in order to give their new pastor an opportunity to become acquainted with the members and adherents.

METHODIST.

The Methodist Woman's Missionary Society in India, having collected nearly \$35,000 for the purpose, have started a newspaper designed especially for the Zenana ladies. It is issued fortnightly at Lucknow in the Urdu and Hindoo languages. It is proposed to start a similar paper in Calcutta in the Bengali language.

About \$870,000 have been collected during the past year in the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States for missions.

BAPTIST.

Mr. Causey has received the contract for the building to be erected by the Granville Street Baptist Church. It is to be built of brick, and is to cost in the neighborhood of \$25,000.

The St. John Baptist Ministers Conference, composed of both Baptist and Free Church Baptists, last week considered the work and methods of the Salvation Army. The unanimous opinion expressed was that the teaching is faulty, and the methods out of harmony with those practiced by Christ and his apostles.

The Rev. Mr. Robinson, Baptist minister at Canning, has been compelled to resign on account of ill health.

The *Religious Intelligencer*, the organ of the Free Church Baptists, has been enlarged and improved. It is a credit to the church it represents.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Rev. John Edgecombe, of Pictou, has been staying in the city for the last week.

The Bishopric of Manchester has been offered to and declined by Bishop Walshaw How, of Bedford. He cannot see it to be his duty to leave his work in East London, which has grown rapidly under his hands. This line of conduct is only what was expected from him. It is in accordance with his character to stay at his post of duty, even though invited to a higher dignity. A rumor was also current that Manchester had been offered to Canon Curteis, of Lichfield, but has been officially contradicted.

The result of the English elections has been to stay Disestablishment for a while. Church Reform, from within herself, will be next in order. The Patronage question, the election of Bishops, and the reform of Convocation, are the principal matters requiring Reform. What a pity it is that the Bishops, who have at present their seats in the House of Lords, could not originate and carry through a Bill disestablishing the Church, which would be agreed to by the majority, and then preserve to the Church her property, of which a great portion will assuredly be appropriated to the State, if her enemies take the initiative.

CATHOLIC.

PETITIONING FOR THE RETENTION OF THE SISTERS.—One hundred and seven physicians and surgeons, forming the entire medical staff of the Paris hospitals, have petitioned the Home Secretary of the French Republic not to allow the Sisters to be turned out of those hospitals. Among the signatories of this petition we find the names of Catholics, Protestants and Jews in happy mixture. Altogether, the names at the foot of the petition are a perfect directory of all French medical celebrities of the day. This, however, has not prevented the Municipal Council of Paris from voting this very week the laicization of the Cochin Hospital, which was founded by a Catholic priest a hundred years ago.

An interesting ceremony took place in the Church of Piedad, Buenos Ayres, recently, when an entire Jewish family named Krausso, the parents and two children, abjured the Jewish religion and were baptized into the Catholic Church. They had been instructed in the Catechism of Christian doctrine by a Jesuit Father. Senor Gallardo was godfather of the parents, and Senor Leguizamon and Miss Larosa was godfather and godmother for the children.

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LOVE AND PITY.

HE

This is the room to which she came that day,
 Came when the dusk was falling cold and gray,
 Came with soft step in delicate array.

And stood beside me in the firelight there,
 And as a rose with perfume rich and rare
 Thrills through with sweetness its immediate air.

So sweetened she this room since then a shrine,
 To answer some mild written words of mine
 Should come herself; thus much might I divine

We heard the grief of traffic in the street,
 A wail of bells a clatter of passing feet;
 She in the firelight by me took her seat.

Then I knelt down and dared to touch her hand,
 With reverend fingers and to that shining band
 Of gold which her wrist's delicate fairness spanned.

Oh, though whereby despair is half concealed,
 Those slender hands lay once within my hold,
 About my wrist I felt the fingers fold!

Oh, beauty in which all hearts might rejoice!
 At last she spoke, and the low murmurous voice
 Was like the soft, pathetic tender noise.

Of winds that come before a summer rain,
 Once leaped the blood in every clamorous vein,
 Once leaped my heart and then stood still again.

My tender friend she pitied my despair,
 But loved not as I loved— "Could I but bear
 To ask for more, then would she grant my prayer.

Perchance she could not know a love more great,"
 Then paused the low sweet voice compassionate,
 "One kiss!" I said, and felt the warmth and weight.

Of arms about me and her lips on mine,
 While all the room with glory was ashine,
 And then, as men who hope in life restrain

Confronting death with cold, or flinching eyes,
 I put from me that proffered sacrifice
 And all was silent but for her low sighs.

She pitied me—me only! So it set
 My single star of hope! And yet and yet,
 I am so glad my heart can not forget

For as I sit here lone-some, day by day,
 Feeling the lessening life sands slip away,
 She seems to glide in at the twilight gray.

And then I do not hear the street's dull roar,
 I only hear the footfall on the floor,
 I hear the whisper of her dress once more

With hands on mine she kneels down by my side,
 My life's one love, but ne'er to be my bride,
 My hands unfold those brows so white and wide!

Nay, nay, 'tis Death, not she, comes up the stair,
 Soon shall he enter saying, "Have good care;
 For by dark ways we go." Ah! Death to where!

It seems I had been journeying by wild ways,
 Like hunting red-mouthed hounds the nights and days,
 I looked far down where dreadful hell fires blaze.

And dwarfed fiend-children looked at me and said:
 "Come play, come play!" and then my steps were led
 Through graveyards where I saw and heard the dead

Then o'er wild ways I seemed to hurry fast,
 To drown—yet not to drown—until at last
 I touched the shore and knew the peril past

Then weakness came upon me and I fell,
 And I heard the chant of many a great sea-hell,
 I held my breath as 'neath some holy spell.

SHE.

Through fever-fine we watched him, night and day,
 And when it had quite burned itself away,
 Weak unto death upon his bed he lay.

My mother, praying, kneeled against the bed
 I sat beside, my arm beneath his head,
 When low, he opened his changed eyes and said.

"What, love, and really you?" and sought my hand,
 And felt until he found the golden band
 With which he knew my wrist was ever spanned.

And seemed content, and slept through all that night,
 But with a storm of sparrows in gray light,
 He woke and started as in sore affright.

But smiled composed to see me sitting near,
 And then he whispered quickly, "Kiss me dear,
 For now I feel indeed that death is here."

Some while he moaned, and tossed from side to side,
 Then, as a bridegroom turneth to his bride
 My hand in his, he turned to sleep, and died

—Philip Bowke Marston, in *Chicago Times*

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

THE FRENCH FISHERY QUESTION IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. III.

The Article XIII. of the Definitive Treaty of Peace of 1814 states, that it (the right of fishing upon the coasts of Newfoundland) "shall be replaced upon the footing in which it stood in 1792;" that is, on the footing it derived under the three treaties of *Utrecht*, *Paris*, and *Versailles*.

It can stand upon no other, for no other now exists; and if any others ever have existed, giving any greater extension of privileges, they have expired or been annulled.

The main grounds on which the French base their claims to an exclusive right of fishing would seem to be drawn from the Declaration—usually called the British Declaration—attached to the Treaty of 1783. But this Declaration, as previously stated, expired with the Treaty of 1783, which was annulled by the war between Great Britain and France of 1793.

But for conclusive proof of the utter invalidity of these French claims, we come to a period in their discussion under an authority which ought to settle the question. I refer to the note of Lord Palmerston, July 10, 1838, to Count Sebastiani, which can be found at length in the Report on this question to which, as its author, I have before referred.

After referring to the Treaties already specified wherein the license granted to the French to catch fish and dry them on certain defined portions of the coast of Newfoundland, under restrictions, as only a concurrent right with British fishermen, his lordship says:—

"It is true that the privilege secured to the fishermen of France by the Treaty and Declaration of 1783—a privilege which consists in the periodical use of a part of the shore of Newfoundland for the purpose of drying their fish—has in practice been treated by the British Government as an exclusive right during the fishing season, and within the limits prescribed; because from the nature of the case it would scarcely be possible for British fishermen to dry their fish upon the same part of the shore with the French fishermen without interfering with the temporary establishments of the French for the same purpose, and without interrupting their operations. But the British Government had never understood the Declaration to have had for its object to deprive British subjects of the right to participate with the French in taking fish at sea off that shore, provided they do so without interrupting the French codfishery; and although, in accordance with the true spirit of the Treaty and Declaration of 1783, prohibitory proclamations have been from time to time issued, on occasions when it has been found that British subjects, while fishing within the limits in question, have caused interruption to the French fishery, yet in none of the public documents of the British Government, neither in the Act of Parliament of 1783 passed for the express purpose of carrying the Treaty of 1783 into effect; nor in any subsequent Act of Parliament relating to the Newfoundland fishery; nor in any of the instructions issued by the Admiralty or the Colonial Office; nor in any proclamation which has come under my view, issued by the Governor of Newfoundland, or by the British Admiral upon the station; does it appear that the right of French subjects to an exclusive fishery, either of codfish, or of fish generally, is specifically recognized."

But the very terms of the Declaration, even admitting it to be in force, whilst forbidding the English fishermen "to interrupt by their competition, or to injure the stages," etc., of the French, recognize the presence of the English and a concurrent right of fishing with the French. The whole question would appear to be settled by the concession of the British Government to the citizens of the United States of America, in the Treaty of 1818, of the same rights which had been conceded to the French in that of 1783.

Such is the position of the question at the present time. The temper and patience of the people of Newfoundland have been sorely tried by the arbitrary action of the French for a long time past, in unjustly claiming the exclusive right of fishing, and indeed, of exercising the rights of sovereignty over the best and largest portions of the shores of that ancient colony. The time has arrived when national policy imperatively demands that the question should be finally settled; so that British subjects may no longer be deprived of the right of fishing in their own waters, and colonizing and developing the resources of their own territory. The interests of the Dominion, as well as of Newfoundland, are most seriously affected by its being kept open, and those of the British Empire require that the right of sovereignty within its own domain should be maintained inviolate.

MILANION.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

RAMBLING NOTES ON BURMAH.

(CONTINUED).

The town of Rangoon is prettily situated on the banks of the Rangoon River, the eastern branch of the Irrawaddy. Built in 1755 by the great King Alompra, it has been twice taken by the British, (in 1824 and 1852), and was finally ceded to us, with the Province of Pegu, at the end of the latter contest. Its population is over 80,000, and is composed of Europeans, (soldiers, traders, and government officials), and Hindoos, Mussulmen, and a great number of Chinese, besides the native Burmans. The streets are broad, and planted with trees, and intersect every part of the town. Along the river side, we find substantial buildings of brick and stone, the offices and warehouses of the Merchants, amongst whom are many Germans and Americans, as well as English. The Germans prosper here, as in every part of the globe where they plant themselves; and there are few parts of the East where they are not now to be found as traders. Their activity, their intelligence, their spirit of economy, and their sobriety, are beyond praise. No luxury and no excess of any kind amongst them. In consequence, they are elbowing the English out of many a commercial monopoly, just as the Chinaman, by cheap work and sobriety outbids the white man in the competition for manual labour. Close by, are the wooden shops of the native and Chinese dealers. Further down the river, the pile propped houses of the mean looking native town. And somewhat removed from the water, on a rising ground, and hidden amongst the trees, we find the European residences and the cantonment. Here, too, is the club—for Rangoon boasts its club—the

garrison church, the mess houses, schools, and other adjuncts of an Eastern military station.

There are, usually, two European regiments stationed in Burmah. One of these is in Rangoon; one wing of the other is at Theyetmyoo, close to the native frontier, on the Irrawaddy; the second wing, occupying Tonghoo, also a frontier town, reached by a tedious open boat passage up the River Sittang. This river is remarkable as having a bore similar to our Avon. At each of these three stations, there are also a couple of batteries of Royal Artillery. The other Burmese towns and military outposts are held by Sepoy troops from Madras, the whole being under the command of a Brigadier General from that Presidency.

What a medley of people we meet as we pass along the streets! The Chinaman, from Singapore jostles; the European soldier, in white tunic and helmet, as each hurries to the bazaar. Here comes a merchant's clerk, in breeches and boots, bestride a Pegu pony, a sort of miniature cart horse cut down in the legs, his heels dangling from his English saddle to the ground. Behind him rides a swarthy and broad faced Burman, his little beast hidden in the rich trappings with which his roomy saddle is decorated, the rider's knees almost touching his chin. His dress consists of a white linen jacket and a gaudy silk putso, bound round his waist; on his head is a coloured handkerchief, knotted in front; his legs are bare, and so completely tattooed, in a rich and variegated pattern, as to make breeches unnecessary; a manly, good-humoured fellow he looks, though, to our unaccustomed eyes, he seems mighty ugly.

Splendid little brutes, these Burmese ponies are; up to any weight, and fast too, and pleasant to ride, when broken of the ambling pace they have been taught by the natives. They are brought down in droves from "up country" by the Shans, a wild-horse-dealing tribe from the Eastward.

There are pony races each year in Rangoon, and a lot of money changes hands on those occasions, for the Burmese are great gamblers, besides being addicted to sport of every description. There are elephant races too—if we may credit the *Graphic*, for I remember, some years ago, seeing an animated picture in that journal, of a racing elephant taking a hurdle on the course at Rangoon. The sketch, probably, originated in the brain of some quizzical sub. on the station. To the Burmese pony, we owe the game of Polo, a game which originated in this country, and in which the natives show great skill and horsemanship.

Next in our walk, we meet a specimen of the mild Hindoo, in robes of white, with yellow face and bile-tinged eye, who salaams as he passes to "master." Behind him strides a huge, but well-made ebony laborer from the Malabar coast, whose sole attire consists of a narrow loin cloth, and a dirty turban. Here is a Mussulman with majestic beard, silk shawl and jacket, and tight-fitting trousers, his wife meekly following in more sober garb, and closely veiled from the eye of the stranger. Then a handsome Cooley woman, from Masulipatam, a chatty balanced upon her head, tall, graceful, and with regular features, though black as soot. As she walks, the silver anklets tinkle on her well-shaped limbs; the upper part of her chest is confined by a tight-fitting bodice of coloured cotton, but the skin is bare to the hips below, which are swathed in copious folds of muslin. But most attractive of all, is this group of merry Burmese girls, on their way to the Pagoda. It is one of their many feast days, and they are dressed in their best. All wear the linen i-gie, (a jacket common to both sexes). A brilliant silk shawl is thrown over the shoulder. From the waist hangs the te-mine or petticoat, also of silk, and embroidered; it is open at the side, and exposes one limb to the thigh in walking; the hair is tightly drawn back from the forehead, is plaited behind, and is wreathed with flowers; but the lobe of the ear is enlarged and disfigured by a hole, in which the girl keeps her cigarette, when not smoking, for both sexes smoke to excess and worse still, chow betel; the children even are scarcely weaned when they share the maternal cigarette; but it is mild, and not all tobacco, and does not appear to hurt them. The girls' faces are white with onamel, and their eyebrows too straightly pencilled for nature, but their eyes are bright and good humored, and they show none of that fear of the European one usually finds amongst Eastern women, except the Japanese, with whom the Burmese have much in common besides this feature.

Like all natives of the great Indo-Chinese peninsula, including the Siamese, Cochin Chinese, Shans, Karens, Kyens, &c., the Burmans resemble the Chinamen in appearance. They are classed as Indo-Chinese, according to Pritchard, "by the fact that they partake of the ethnographical characters of the two nations, between whom they dwell. Their physical characters and monosyllabic language associate them with the Chinese; but their religion, their earliest mental culture, and their literature, are entirely of Indian origin, though modified by the domination of the Chinese in the latter ages." They are passionately fond of plays, puppet-shows, games of all sorts, and merry-making, indolent in the extreme, and unfit for steady employment; and, though brave enough, too independent and inamenable to discipline to make soldiers, yet they excel in wrestling, rowing, boxing, and other athletic exercises. They are sober, kind-hearted, and hospitable. Charity rules in this country. The Burman is always ready to share what he has with the needy. Each village contains a rest-house, set apart for travellers, and no charge is made for the use of it. At the entrance to each village, we, likewise, find stands containing rice, water, and cooked food, placed there by the charitable, for the use of such poor passers-by as choose to partake of them. Struck by this custom, one of my friends, on returning to Madras, sought to introduce it into his station. Chatties, containing food and water, on a newly-painted stand, were accordingly put out in the roadway, one evening; but when morning came, behold, stand, chatties, and all had disappeared; and, needless to say, he did not repeat this experiment.

The morals of the Burmans—and in this again, they resemble the Japanese—are somewhat lax, to say the least of it. Marriage, it is true, is

the rule, but divorce is easily attainable, and the divorcees may re-marry *ad libitum*. The marriage tie sitting so lightly upon themselves, left handed marriages with Europeans are common. It is a matter of bargain between the parents and the would-be (temporary) Benedict. When I was in Burmah, 150 to 200 rupees was the average price of a maiden. Regarding these marriages as at least as valid as their own, the parent having received the sum agreed upon, merely stipulates for a provision in case of offspring. Many of the half-breeds resulting gravitate into various subordinate branches of the public service. This, however, is the only case where provision has been made for their maintenance and education, by the father, before leaving the country.

I remember, some years ago, a clergyman in Rangoon, writing to a gentleman in Madras, then rather on in years, a shining light in the church, and high up, and well paid in the military service, to say that some of his half-breed children in Rangoon were in a state of semi-starvation. He had been quartered there in his young days and married *more Burmanico*. "Reverend" sir, be good enough not to remind me of the sins of my youth," was all the answer he got from this hard-hearted Pharisee.

T.

(To be continued.)

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

RAILWAYS IN CAPE BRETON—A NEW PLAN.

MR. EDITOR:

A friend kindly sent me a copy of the *Baddeck Reporter* of the 24th ult., in which my letter to THE CRITIC, referring to the Cape Breton railways, was reproduced and severely criticised. The article was remarkably like the Central and Northern routes which the *Reporter* advocates, chiefly for length, and only serves to prove the thorough impracticability of the routes which that journal supports; as, however, the Central route has attracted some attention, I will note down the distances according to the best estimates.

From the Strait of Canso via the Grand Narrows to Louisburg, allowing a small percentage for curves, 107 miles. To connect Sydney, 12 miles. From Sydney via North Sydney to the Little Bras D'Or, 16 miles. Total 135 miles, making a difference of 19 miles in favor of the Southern route, this too, without taking into account the extra cost of the bridge at the Narrows. The sneers of the *Reporter*, as to the "Rabbits and Foxes" which, according to that journal, "inhabit the barren wastes of the Southern coast of this Island," display an unpardonable ignorance of the locality referred to. I think I am safe in asserting that this section of the country will compare very favorably with any other district of the same extent on the Island, and that the exports and imports are several times greater than those of the agricultural districts surrounding the Bras D'Or Lake. Eighty miles of coast without any government accommodation such as that enjoyed in modern times by all civilized countries. I presume the *Reporter's* strictures were induced by a bad attack of Louisburg-phobia, similar to that which prompted an M. P. from the Island to say that Cape Breton was closed up for six or seven months in the year. Was it sarcasm in the *Reporter* to observe, "who can doubt that as Louisburg grows the Sydneys will decline," or was it another phrase of Louisburg-phobianism. The Sydneys are the centres of magnificent industries, and the more prosperous the surrounding country becomes the better for the Sydneys and every other place. The only natural drawback to the Sydneys and surrounding coal mining districts is the closed season, and this can be overcome by shipping their coal at Louisburg during the winter. If our coal mines were kept busy all the year round there would be a much greater, and a healthier market for our agricultural products than that which now exists. I am glad that the *Reporter* approves of the road from Margaree to Baddeck. The assertion that it has been "pretty well discussed" is news to me, as I never saw it alluded to in print before; but I fear it is too much of a common sense route to be approved of by some of our political jugglers. My object in proposing the routes which the *Reporter* is pleased to call a "new plan," was to endeavor to get the people of the whole Island to unite in a scheme which would be advantageous to all sections.

The following extract of a letter received by me places Cape Breton in its true light as respects the rest of the country:—

"We have paid to Nova Scotia and Canada since 1867, the sum of \$10,428,000 00, if we had this we could build the railways via the routes you advocate and the requisite branches to make it a perfect system, and have enough money to spare to bridge or tunnel the Strait of Canso. We do not beg assistance, we only ask for our rights, and if the voice of 90,000 people with all this money at their credit cannot be heard in Nova Scotia or at Ottawa, then the sooner there is a change the better."

To conclude I beg the *Reporter* and all concerned in the welfare of Cape Breton to drop all their sectional and impossible schemes, and to advocate that most beneficial for the whole Island. I present my plan for their intelligent consideration. Remember we are all in the one boat. As for the prejudices against Louisburg, a better knowledge of the geographical position of the place, and her many advantages over any other port in British North America will cure them of that. I would like all to consider that there is no port in the Dominion of Canada that can compete with Portland as the Eastern terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway but Louisburg. This is a matter not only of vital importance to the Island but to the Nation.

Your obedient servant,

M. S.

Louisburg, Jan. 7, 1886.

BISHOP FABRE ON THE BIEL AGITATION.

If any person in Nova Scotia has doubts that the French-Canadian Bishops disapprove of the ferment into which politicians have worked their flocks over the execution of Biel, these doubts ought to be set aside once and for all by the following extract from a letter addressed to his people by his lordship Bishop Fabre of Montreal:—

"Where are we going if we travel on this route? We are accustoming our people to rebellion, and far from educating them to the wise and prudent exercise of their political duties, we are habituating them to agitation and license, and we are rendering ourselves responsible for the sad consequences that will result.

How far we from the wise counsels and prudent regulations of the Immortal Leo XIII in his encyclical "Immortale Dei?" How they will groan in future who, through the press or by other means, had contributed to cause the Catholics of this country to forget those traditions of order which they respected. We have mentioned the press and we believe it our duty to say publicly that there are journals in this diocese which have failed in their mission because, while proclaiming themselves Catholic and subject to the Church, they spread defiance to the authorities, apply themselves to oppose the authorities and show too much ambition to supplant by all possible means those against whom they direct their accusations.

It is time for us to arrest ourselves on the decline upon which it is attempted to draw us and that we return to wise ideas, to prudent and reasonable conduct.

Leo XIII., whose great teachings we have just learned, gives to all the rules which we have to follow—respect for authority and in the protests which we may make against certain of its measures, moderation and Christian charity. Far from us, then, be this acrimonious language, these horrible invectives, which pertain not to sincere Catholics; far from us be those odious accusations, those unjust suspicions as to motives; let there be everywhere union. We will end by these words of Leo XIII.:—

"Therefore, if in the past disagreements have occurred they must be buried in oblivion; if temerity and injustice have been committed, whoever the guilty party may be, all must now be repaired by reciprocal charity, and all must be redeemed by a common effort of deference towards the Holy See. By this means Catholics will obtain a double advantage, that of aiding the church to preserve and propagate Christian doctrine, and that of rendering a signal service to society, whose existence is strongly compromised by bad doctrines and by bad passions."

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

EARLY MORNING AT HALIFAX.

Halifax is pre-eminently a slow city. Apparently it sleeps too much. If we may judge from the calm pervading at nine o'clock, we must conclude the people have not yet rubbed the cobwebs from their eyes; while with the neighboring cities a half-day's work is already done. Still we complain of "dull times." Dull times follow inactivity. If we abolish the ill custom of staying up late, and substitute for it early rising, we shall soon see a change for the better sweeping over Halifax. We want reciprocity, say some. We want imperial federation, say others. Nothing like the N.P., says the philanthropist. What this country wants is annexation, says the experimenter. We want this Dominion of ours to mould itself into an independent republic says the observer. The fault lies not so much in our not having one or all of these forms, but rather in ourselves. If we work harder, be more punctual, more decisive, less prejudiced, we will become freer, wealthier, and happier. If every man is at his post at an early hour—the banker in his bank, the merchant in his shop, the carpenter at his bench, the smith at his anvil, (for so dependent is the one on the other)—dull times will cease and come no more. No doubt it is difficult to break off a habit so strengthened by age, but it is not impossible. If our merchants, bankers, grocers, all rise earlier and get to work earlier, I venture to prophesy that ere long Halifax will rise from an unhappy epoch of lethargy and dull times to a bright era of continued prosperity.

J. C. J.

THE LETTER H

The following amusing petition is addressed to the people of England:

Whereas by you I have been driven
From 'ouse, from 'ome, from 'ope, from 'eaven,
And placed by your most learned society
In hexile, languish and hankxiety,
Nay, charged without one just pretence—
With harrogance and himpudence.
I here demand full restitution,
And beg you'll mend your helocution.

H.

"This is my golden wedding," remarked an impecunious man when he married a woman worth \$50,000.

Success don't konsist in never making blunders, but in never making the same one the second time.—*Josh Billings.*

An English bishop querulously remarked to his servant that he was dying. "Well, my lord," said the good fellow, "you are going to a better place." "John," replied the prelate, with an air of conviction, "there's no place like old England!"—*Week.*

A SALT MOUNTAIN.—In the island of San Domingo there is a remarkable salt mountain, a mass of crystalline salt nearly four miles long, estimated to contain 89,337,600 tons, and said to be so clear that type can be read through a block a foot thick.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

ELECTION OF CLERGY.

Sir,—To such an extent does the system of popular election lograde the ministry" So you wrote in your last issue, in connection with a rumor that a clergyman is coming out from Ireland to preach for the congregation of St. Paul's. Allow me to say that many of us clergy fool with you, that it is a degradation. If we be "ministers and stewards" of Divine things, is it not degrading that, if we desire a field in which to exercise our sacred calling, we should have to go with "samples," and be "trotted out" to show our paces? But the main remark I desire to make is, that the sample showing and trotting out, even if not degrading, do not answer their intended purpose. As well might the man take a brick round to show what the house is like he want to sell, as a clergyman "preach" to show what sort of a pastor he would make. I have heard some most eloquent preachers that were utterly unfit to be pastors: and will all the sermons of the future be according to sample? I trow not! Any man would pick what he thought a good sermon for a "trial." Perhaps he might hit on his best, and then, if elected, comes disappointment. Moreover, in popular elections, the minority start under their new Rector with an uncomfortable feeling of "well, we've got him, and must make the best of him," instead of with a full trust in a man they had not opposed. Why could not parishioners entrust the selection of a clergyman to the Bishop and a board of nomination of, say five, or even three, persons, and not allow "preaching for a place?" To my mind, it would be far more dignified for all parties, and would result in pleasanter and more proper relations between pastor and flock.

Yours

CLERICUS.

ODDS AND ENDS.

In your article of 8th January on the Australian Federation, the population of the Australian Colonies is somewhat understated. Probably, your figures were taken from the Census of 1881. Whitaker's Almanac gives the following figures for the dates specified:—

Victoria.....	1883,	931,790	1884, Dec'r,	961,276
N. S. Wales.....	1883,	840,614	1884,	921,268
S. Australia.....	1884, June,	307,917	1885, June 1,	313,322
Queensland.....	1883,	287,475	1884,	309,913
Tasmania.....	1883,	126,220	1884, Dec. 1,	130,541
W. Australia.....	1881,	30,200	1884, Dec'r,	33,000
		2,524,216		2,669,320

If we add to these figures

New Zealand.....	1883,	540,877	1884, Dec'r,	564,304
Fiji, (European) ...	1883,	3,513	1884, Dec'r,	3,567

We got a total of 3,068,606 3,237,191
for British Australia.

The progress of Victoria has been wonderful. The first settlement was only in 1838. In 1851 it was erected into a separate Colony. By the census taken in March of that year, the population was 75,000 (of which the City of Melbourne contained 19,000). A half-decennial census was taken again in 1856. Five years had raised the total population to 250,000, and that of Melbourne from 19,000 to 90,000. Melbourne is now by far the greatest British city out of the United Kingdom and India, and is only exceeded in the latter dependencies by Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. The population of Melbourne in 1884 was 325,000. That of Sydney was 267,000, of Adelaide (S. A.) in 1881, exclusive of suburbs, 38,000, Brisbane (Queensland) in 1881, 36,000. In 1884, the Almanac observes, much larger. Perth (W. Australia) had 8,000 in 1884. This colony, which is of vast extent, languished for many years after its settlement in 1828, mainly from want of labor. Of late years, however, it has taken a start; its productions have been found to be far more valuable than was for a long time supposed, and there is every prospect of a rapid development in the immediate future. The estimates of the last three or four years have indicated a steady gain on Victoria, on the part of N. S. Wales. The advance of 1884 on 1883 is very marked. Hobart, the capital of Tasmania, has a population of 30,000. Launceston, on the north of the Island, probably 20,000. The scenery of Tasmania is most beautiful, and the climate delightful, the hot winds of the continent being tempered by the interposition of Bass' Straits.

There was a very good article in the *Week*, of the 19th November last, on "The Place and Function of a Weekly Press." The unavoidable defects of the Daily Press are enumerated by Mr. Hamerton in one of the chapters of "Intellectual Life," as, "the space occupied by prediction of events which can well be awaited, triviality of subject, transiency in point of importance, imposture of fiction as matter of fact, distortion of relations of things by undue weight given to mere novelty, incomplete presentation of topics needing time for development, sensational treatment of sober facts, and political partizanship." Much more, and in much more severe language, might well be added, but of course the Daily Press, with all its shortcomings, is justified, and the writer in the *Week* continues:—

"We are now brought to the need of and justification for a distinct weekly, fortnightly, or monthly press, independent in tone, fearless in expression, thoughtful in discussion, discriminating in the ranking of topics, moderate in exposition, elevated in style and pure in diction. It is to such a press that the average man should and must look for that broad and clear

perspective of his surrounding without which there cannot be, in a full or true sense, a successful or satisfactory existence. The daily journal, accepted and used within the limitations which every such journal honestly conducted, accepts for itself, will satisfy his daily needs, and, as its facilities and efforts in that direction increase, he will increasingly rely upon the more leisurely issues of the press for the general news, opinion and tendency of the time. The relations of the daily and the serial press are not those of rivalry, but cooperation. Energy is the true characteristic of the first, deliberation of the last. The one produces the glowing metal which the other beats into final shapes. By their combined operation they refine and crystallize the crude results of social activity, separating truth from error, rejecting triviality, dismissing evanescence, placing facts in their true relations, encouraging sound thought, exemplifying plain speaking, exalting justice, and, in a larger and better measure than Shakespeare's chosen instrument is capable of, they hold, as 'twere, the mirror up to Nature, to show Virtue her own feature, Scorn her own image, and the very age and body of the time his form and pressure."

The Jews intend to take the Revised Version of the Old Testament as a foundation for their English Scriptures to be published by the "Jewish Association for the Diffusion of Religious Knowledge." No stronger evidence could be given in favor of the accuracy, at all events, of the Revision.

The Duke of Somerset, who died about two months ago, was a man of high culture. Tho' an able, he does not seem to have been an orator, politician. He was First Lord of the Admiralty in one of the Tory administrations, but that, I believe, was almost the only office he held. But he showed the grasp and range of his mind conspicuously in his "Christian Theology and Modern Scepticism," which may be defined as the most masterly précis ever written. In the small space of 180 pages, of clear type with a wide margin, the whole rationale of the existing state of religious belief is summed up with a concise perspicuity which, so far as I have ever seen, is unequalled. He also published one or two political brochures.

I fear the current rumors of the unsatisfactory state of the Pope's health are not without foundation. If there is real ground for them, nothing can be more regrettable. Leo XIII. is a moderate minded and enlightened Pontiff, animated by that most valuable of all qualities—common sense, which is evidently leading him to endeavor to neutralize by gentle degress some of the mischief done to his church by the wrong-headedness of his amiable, but obstinate and not very discerning predecessor.

In reference to a point I have once or twice adverted to, in turning over the first chapter of Macaulay for a reference I wanted on another subject, I came across the following passage, (p. 32 of an Octavo edition, Longmans, 1871):—

"The population of Scotland, with the exception of the Celtic Tribes which were thinly scattered over the Hebrides and over the mountainous parts of the northern shores, was of the same blood with the population of England, and spoke a tongue which did not differ from the purest English more than the dialects of Somersetshire and Lancashire differed from each other. In Ireland, on the contrary, the population, with the exception of the small English colony near the coast, was Celtic, and still kept the Celtic *speech and manners.*"

FRANC-TIREUR.

COMMERCIAL.

FISH.—We are very sorry that we cannot advise our subscribers of a better feeling in the fish market but, since our last issue, no change that we are aware of has taken place; certainly none for the better. We can give no quotations for any kind of fish in the absence of sales. We know of only one arrival of Bank codfish from the coast since our last issue, which we think was placed at \$2.90 per qtl. This we think is no improvement on former prices, and we cannot see but that this price will entail a loss on the vessel. Late advices from the West India markets show no profits yet for shipments. There has been a slight advance in the Cod market, but we fear the quantity that has just gone forward will again depress that market. Advices from Boston fish market for week ending January 15th, 1886, are as follows:—

A little better feeling in the fish trade is now noticed, which is caused by the approaching Lenten season. Prices continue the same. There were a few sales during the week of Pickled Bank Cod at \$2.50 per qtl. Very little call for dry fish at present, but holders remain firm and expect to realize better prices when the demand comes. A few Georges cod arrive daily from Gloucester, and bring from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per qtl, according to quality, &c. During the past few days the frozen herring trade has been active, but prices have declined to 55c. per 100 on account of reports from Eastport and Grand Manan, which are to the effect that several vessels are now loaded ready to sail, and that herring are plenty.

Advices since the 15th inst state that frozen herring have declined to 60c. per 100, with a prospect of a further decline. Labrador Herring are quoted at \$4.00; Nova Scotia large split Herring, \$3.75 to \$4.75; George's Bay gibbed, \$3.25 per bbl, with but very light sales.

Below will be found a comparative statement of Mackerel imported into Boston for the past four years, during the week ending January 15th.

1886	1885	1884	1883
213 bbls.	2200	1787	3050

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

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

TEA	
Congou, Common	17 to 19
" Fair	20 to 23
" Good	25 to 29
" Choice	31 to 33
" Extra Choice	35 to 38
Orange-Choice	37 to 39

MOLASSES	
Barbadoes	30 to 32
Demerara	30 to 35
Diamond N	43

SOAP	
Ivory bar, 1 lb, 2 lb and 3 lb	6 1/4
Erasive	6
Dominion	6
Surprise	5 1/4
Tiger	5 1/4
Extra Pale, 1 or 5 lb	8
"Lucen Towel" for 30 bars, and 30 towels	6.00
Canada	4
Imperial	4
No 1 Family	4
Hermine	3 1/4
Brant	3
Brown	2
Toilet 15 to 60c. per doz.	

CANDLES, 6s and 8s.	11 1/4
Do., Paraffine	19 to 20c

BIQUITS	
Pilot Bread	2 60 to 2 00
Horton and Thin Family	6 1/2 to 7 1/4
Soda	8 to 7
do in 1 lb boxes, 50 to case	7
Fancy	8 to 15

CONFECTIONERY	
Assorted in 30 lb Pails	12 to 20
Royal Mixture	11 to 21
Louenges	12 to 15
1 cent goods, 144 in a box	95 to 110
Toys per hundred	65 to 75
Clear Candy Toys	18
Brooms	1.60 to 3.25
Starch, Blue and White	7
" Lally White	9
Prepared Corn	9

BUTTER	
Canadian	16 to 20
N. S.	15 to 20
CHESSE	9 to 10
Eggs	15 to 20
Tobacco—Black	35 to 40
" Bright	42 1/2
Blacking, per gross	3 00 to 4 1/2
Blacklead	2 00 to 10 00
Pearl Blue	2 50 to 3 00

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

Prices nominal. No arrivals. No sales.	
MACKEREL	
Extra	10 50 to 11 00
No. 1	9 75 to 10 00
No. 2 large	5 75 to 6 00
No. 2	3 25 to 3 50
No. 3 large	3 00 to 3 50
No. 3	3 00
Small	1 00
HERRING	
No 1 Shore, July, No sales	2 75 to 3 00
August and Sept	2 25 to 2 50
No. 1 Round Shore, Scarce	2 30 to 2 40
No. 1 L. brador	none
ALBIVIVES	2 75
CODFISH	
Hard Shore telqual	2 25 to 2 50
Bank	1 00 to 2 00
Bay	none
SALMON, No. 1	none
No. 2	none
No. 3	none
HADDOCK	1 90 to 2 00
HARK	1 7 1/2
COD	none
POLLOCK	none
FISH OILS	
Cod A	.35 to .38
Dog A	.25 to .29
Pale Seal	none
HARK SOUNDS	45 to 50c per lb.

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

APPLES, No. 1, per bbl.	2 00 to 2 70
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new)	6 00 to 6 50
case, Valencia	5 50 to 6 00
Lemons, per box	3 50 to 3 50
Cocoanuts, per 100	4 50 to 5 50
Onions, (barrels per lb)	2 1/4 to 3c
Grapes, Almeria, kegs	6 50 to 7 00
Foxberries, per bbl	3 00 to 3 85
Cranberries	6 00 to 6 50
Figs, 1 lb boxes	16 to 18c
Dates, layer	7 to 8c

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

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

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

FLOUR	
Graham	6 25 to 6 50
Patent high grades	5 25 to 6 00
" mediums	4 75 to 5 00
Superior Extra	4 50 to 4 8 1/2
Lower grades	3 00 to 4 4 1/2
Oatmeal	4 00 to 5 00
Corn Meal—Halifax ground	3 00 to 3 25
"—Imported	2 50 to 3 00
Bran per ton—Wheat	20 00 to 22 00
"—Corn	18 00 to 20 00
Shorts	22 00 to 24 00
Middlings	25 00 to 28 00
Cracked Corn	29 00 to 30 00
" Oats	25 00 to 30 00
" Barley	34 00
Pea Meal per bbl.	3 75
Feed Flour	3 25 to 3 50
Oats per bushel of 34 lb	42 to 45
Barley " of 48 "	75 to 80
Peas " of 60 "	1 10
Corn " of 56 "	80 to 85
Hay per ton	14 00 to 15 00
Straw	8 00 to 10 00

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	13 00 to 13 50
" Am. Plate	13 50 to 14 00
Pork, Mess, American	14 00 to 14 50
" American, clear	15 00 to 15 50
" P. E. I. Mess	14 00 to 14 50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess	12 00 to 12 50
" Prime Mess	11 00 to 11 50
Lard, Tubs and Pails	11 to 12
" Cases	12 to 12 1/2
Hams, P. E. I.	12 to 13c
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl.	
Price are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.	

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound	20
" unwashed	15
Green Hides—Ox, inspected, No 1	7 1/2
" Cow	7
Salted Hides—Ox in Lot, No 1	7 1/2
" Cow	7 1/2
Calf Skin	8 to 10
" Deacons, each	30 to 35
Woolskins	25 to 70

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

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m.	25 00 to 28 3
" Merchantable, do do	14 00 to 17 00
" No 2 do	10 00 to 12 00
" Small, per m.	8 00 to 10 00
Spruce, dimension good, per m.	9 50 to 14 00
" Merchantable, do do	8 00 to 9 00
" Small, do do	6 50 to 7 00
Hemlock, merchantable	7 00
Shingles, No 1, sawed pine	3 00 to 3 50
" No 2, do do	1 00 to 1 25
" spruce, No 1	1 10 to 1 30
Laths, per m	1 20
Hard wood, per cord	4 00 to 4 25
Soft wood	2 25 to 2 50

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

POULTRY.

Fowls, per pair	40 to 50
Turkeys, per pound	11 to 13
Geese, each	65 to 70
Ducks, per pair	70 to 80

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK.

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

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

A MAN OF HIS WORD.

(Continued.)

He went on chuckling to himself for some minutes after Mr. Denno had departed. These parsons!—didn't he know them? Always up to some game or other! If they couldn't do you out of your money by asking for it point-blank, they would be sure to have recourse to stratagem, and it was easy to understand that both the rector of the parish and that precious nephew of his would like very much to have the spending of a large fortune. From that day forth the conviction that Egbert Denno was a mere fortune-hunter took possession of Mr. Hobday's mind. He generally succeeded in believing anything that he wanted to believe, and just now he was very anxious to think badly of the member for Stillbourne. Remembering what Mr. Denno had said about his nephew's assiduous inquiries, he took occasion to ask Josephine suddenly whether Egbert was in the neighborhood, and the vivid blush which accompanied her affirmative reply justified the inference which Mr. Hobday immediately drew.

"Ah," said he, "you've been seeing him again."

"Only once or twice, papa," answered Josephine, deprecatingly; "and only for a very few minutes each time. It was when you were so ill—and they told me he was at the door—and he wanted very much to see me. I thought it could do no harm just to speak a few words to him."

"Ah, well!" sighed Mr. Hobday, and turned his head away.

She thought he was yielding; but in truth he had no such intention. All that he felt was regret that the poor girl should have set her heart upon something that she could not have, and indignation against the disturber of her peace. He had really grown fond of his daughter by this time; he would gladly have spared her pain; he said to himself that he would let her marry the man if the man were not so utterly unworthy of her. Had Mr. Hobday been able to accomplish the feat, which none of us ever do accomplish, of reading the secret workings of his own heart, he would, no doubt, have discovered that his reasons for objecting to this marriage began and ended with the fact that he had forbidden it; but as he was even less given to self-examination than the common run of mortals, it did not strike him for a moment that he was an obstinate old blockhead, and he made haste to get well in order that he might take fresh measures to secure Josephine from future unhappiness.

Very likely strength of will may have helped to accelerate his recovery; at all events, when once he was round the corner, he began to mend rapidly, and was soon able to go out for a short drive every day. After testing his strength in this manner for a week, he ordered the carriage one afternoon, and, announcing in his curt, peremptory way that he would dispense with his daughter's company, had himself driven to the cottage in Rye Park, where Egbert had once more taken up his residence.

Mr. Hobday had only once before set foot on Lord Rye's territory, and this was his first introduction to the prettiest and most comfortable little dwelling that a bachelor of retired tastes could wish for. Although the season was so far advanced, there were still a few flowers in the small garden, which was admirably kept; trees and a slope of rising ground surrounded the house on three sides, protecting its inmate from cold winds; but southward its windows looked upon a long, grassy shooting-drive, at the end of which could be discerned Stillbourne church-tower and a range of blue hills in the far distance. There was no entrance-hall, the front door opening upon a room to which it would be difficult to assign any specific name. It was a very pretty and cosy room, as even Mr. Hobday, who cared little for upholstery or decoration, was obliged to admit. Half a dozen paintings by old masters, a few brackets adorned with choice specimens of Japanese porcelain and enamel, a quaint brass lamp, hanging by one of those wrought-iron chains which are to be picked up in Venice, and nowhere else—these and other similar treasures failed to impress the new-comer, who only saw in them fresh evidences of the effeminate frivolity of their owner; but he mentally appraised the value of the Turkey carpet on which he stood, as, with his coat-tails gathered up under his arms he stationed himself in front of the fire; he noticed that the luxurious arm-chairs were all of the latest designs; and he said to himself: "either this fellow must be making a pot of money by his pictures—which ain't likely—or else he is going the same road as his father and brother. I expect I can buy him."

Just as he reached this comforting conclusion a curtain was pushed aside, and Egbert, holding a palette and a sheaf of brushes in his left hand, and extending his right with a cordial smile, advanced, saying, "I am very glad to see you out again, Mr. Hobday. The doctor tells me you have had a sharp bout of it, but it doesn't seem to have done you any harm fortunately."

Mr. Hobday did not, this time, refuse to accept the hand of his late opponent. He growled out a few words of acknowledgment, and then stood staring at the young artist, a little disconcerted by the matter-of-course way in which he was being received. How could he tell that the perfidious Staveley had not only warned Egbert of the impending visit, but had given him full instructions as to the tone which it would be advisable to adopt when that visit should take place?

"Won't you sit down," Egbert said. "I would ask you to come into my studio, but I know you are not a great lover of the art."

Mr. Hobday took no notice of this speech. He stuck his hands into his pockets and, after frowning at the hearth-rug for a few minutes, proceeded straight to business. "See here, Denno; I told you, that day down at Stillbourne, that we weren't friends, and I meant it. We've had our differences, you and I—"

"Not of my seeking, Mr. Hobday," interrupted Egbert, suavely.

"Just allow me to finish, will you? I say, we've had our differences, and I take it there's not much love lost between us. If I could have had

my choice I'd rather have had nothing more to say to you; but a man can't always take his choice. Now I'm going to be quite straightforward with you, and I'll admit that it's in your power to give me a lot of bother. That girl of mine has taken a fancy to you. You know that; so there's no harm in saying as much. She's a good girl, and I can trust her; but, all the same, I don't want you hanging about her and keeping her from forgetting you. The question is, what will you take to clear right out of this—go away to Jerusalem or Jericho or somewhere—and not show yourself in these parts for a couple of years at least? Your constituents won't miss you, I dare say. Don't be afraid of putting it too high. If it offends your fine feelings to take a check and have done with it, I'm game to buy three or four of these pictures of yours and give you your own price for 'em. Now then!"

"You are too generous, Mr. Hobday," answered Egbert, smiling. "Under different circumstances I should have been quite willing to go to Jericho and back on consideration of my expenses being paid; but, as it is, I feel that I could not accept anything from you—not even a commission. In fact, your reason for wishing to get me out of the neighborhood no longer exists. You may remember that, when we last talked about this matter, I told you that I meant to marry your daughter as soon as she came of age."

"I do remember that you had the impudence to make some such threat," said Mr. Hobday, angrily.

"Yes; but I withdraw it now. I withdraw all claims upon Miss Hobday's hand."

"You're a cool customer, I must say!" Mr. Hobday ejaculated. "'Claims,' indeed!"

"Well, I don't exactly know what other word to use. What I mean is that the opposition brought to bear upon me has been too strong, and that I now decline to marry your daughter."

"Decline!" called out Mr. Hobday, getting very red in the face—"you decline to marry my daughter? And who the devil, sir, ever asked you to marry her?"

"Oh, nobody, of course. I only wish it to be distinctly understood that I refuse to do so."

If it was Egbert's design to exasperate his visitor, he succeeded to perfection. Mr. Hobday could hardly speak for rage. "It's all very fine for you to talk about declining and refusing; but, dash it all, you can't decline! When a man is turned out of his club he can't send in his resignation. When an officer is cashiered he can't resign his commission. You've been rejected, sir; that's what has happened to you."

"In a certain sense that is true," returned Egbert, calmly; "but I was not thinking of your opposition, which was grounded upon nothing, and might fairly have been resisted. The opposition of my own people was quite another thing. You, who insist so much upon filial obedience, will easily understand how I am situated. What can I say when my father not only forbids me to marry Miss Hobday, but gives what I must admit is a very plausible reason for his prohibition? You and I may not think much of differences of rank; but there is no shutting our eyes to the fact that they exist."

"Say no more, sir!" cried Mr. Hobday, clutching his hat and making for the door—"say no more! I see I was quite wrong in wishing to get you out of my daughter's neighborhood. If I wanted to cure her of any girlish affection that she may have formed for you I don't see that I could do better than encourage you to come as often as possible to my house."

This was a system which would have suited Egbert very well, and he was half inclined to say so; but neither time nor opportunity for making a rejoinder was granted to him. As for Mr. Hobday, he was driven away, boiling over with indignation. When he reached home, and found Staveley sitting over the fire with Josephine, he could not restrain himself until the former had taken his leave, but blurted out the news of Egbert's defection immediately.

"So much for your honorable aristocrats!" I've just been with young Denno, and he tells me that, now he comes to think of it, he finds we're not nearly good enough for him. At one time he was inclined to condescend so far as to take a wife of the name of Hobday, even though her father had as good as kicked him down stairs; but now, if you please, he discovers that his duty to his family would never allow him to stoop so low. Oh, dear, no! couldn't hear of such a thing at any price! 'I refuse to marry your daughter,' says he. Ha, ha, ha! I think that's about as good a joke as ever I heard in my life. Well, Staveley, you don't seem to be amused. I should have thought this would make you laugh."

Mr. Hobday addressed himself somewhat savagely to his friend, and, in truth, his own laughter was not of a very hilarious kind.

"Oh, no," answered Staveley, quietly; "I was quite prepared for it. I told you all along, you know, how it would be."

Mr. Hobday grunted, and turned away. After all, it signified very little what impression might or might not have been produced upon Staveley. Josephine was standing with her elbow resting upon the mantelpiece, and her face averted. He drew nearer to her, and said with more gentleness: "Now, you see how it is. I wasn't so very far wrong when I told you that that fellow was worth nothing, was I? And then, as she neither changed her position nor spoke, he went on: 'After this, you will give up thinking about him. I should hope.'"

"I can't do that, papa," answered Josephine, in a low voice.

"Why, my dear girl, what are you made of? Haven't you any pride? Don't you understand that he said he wouldn't have you? It was pretty cool impudence on his part, considering that you hadn't been offered to him, and weren't likely to be; but that's what he said."

Josephine was quiet for a moment, and then: "Perhaps he didn't mean it," she murmured.

"Didn't mean it! Then there's no meaning in words, that's all."

But Josephine, who seemed very unwilling to be drawn into any discussion upon the subject, had already escaped from the room. Mr. Hobday, with a profound sigh, dropped into the chair which she had lately vacated, and sat staring at the glowing coals, while Staveley watched him from the other side of the fireplace. The silence which supervened was broken at last by the older man, who said roughly, "Well, what have you got to say? You're ready with some advice, as usual, I suppose."

"My advice is generally so unpalatable," observed Staveley. "Besides, don't quite know about what you want to be advised."

"Yes, you do," returned Mr. Hobday, shortly.

Staveley laughed. "I can form a guess, perhaps. My notion is that you have found out what your daughter is worth. You think she deserves some reward for having nursed you so well through your illness, and you would like, if you could, to make her happy."

Mr. Hobday signified assent.

"Hadn't you better give her what she wants, then?"

"Hang it all, man!" broke out Mr. Hobday, "how the devil am I to give her what she wants when the fellow himself draws back? Not that I would give it her any way. I've told you times out of number that I'm a man of my word, and if I had meant to accept Deane for my son in law I should have done it four or five months ago. I'm sick of these Donnes; I want to have done with them once and for all. Between you and me I shan't ask them for a penny of that £20,000; but if I could bring them down on their knees before I tear up the papers it'd be a sort of relief to me. They've treated me uncommonly badly between 'em. You'll allow that, I hope."

"I don't wonder at your thinking so," Staveley replied. "You are quite determined, then, that this marriage shall never take place?"

"Yes, yes, yes. Don't make me say that again!"

"And, at the same time," continued Staveley, stroking his beard meditatively, "you would like to convince Miss Hobday that you are really anxious to promote her happiness. It'm! it might be worked, I think. Lord Rye will be coming down in a few days to spend Christmas; how would it be if you were to meet him and Egbert, with an ultimatum? If Egbert will agree to marry Miss Hobday you will at once burn Lord Grinstead's acceptances. If not, you reserve to yourself the power of practically ruining the whole family."

"What? offer them a bribe to do the very thing I don't want them to do?" cried Mr. Hobday. "I don't think much of that plan."

"But I am going upon the assumption that they will refuse the bribe. I can answer without any hesitation for Lord Rye, and you appear to be equally sure of Egbert. Even if they accepted, you would have carried your point, and, when once they have refused, you can burn the papers or not, as you think fit. Either way, you will have discharged the obligation which you say you feel yourself under to the Donnes, and you will be able to tell your daughter that you have done all that any one could do to gratify her wishes."

"There's something in that," said Mr. Hobday. "She couldn't go on caring for that cold-hearted beggar after he'd thrown her over finally. Should you think so?"

It was evident that, for once, Mr. Hobday was thinking more about his daughter than himself, and this changed point of view was not lost upon his companion. "It'd give me an opportunity to speak my mind pretty plainly, too," he added, after a pause. "Yes, Staveley, I think I'll do as you say."

VII

In pursuance of a custom which he had taught himself to consider as a duty, Lord Rye arrived at the Court a few days after harvest was over. The entertainments given to numerous friends and neighbors, the dinner to the tenants, and the servants' ball which in more prosperous times had been wont to grace that season, had perforce been abandoned of late years, and it no longer gave the owner of Rye Court any pleasure to visit his reduced establishment; but he had a vague idea that it was the proper thing to be here at this time, and he was a man who always liked to do the proper thing. Upon the present occasion he also brought down Lord Grinstead, whom he had persuaded, not without some difficulty, to accompany him. In this, too, he was actuated by a desire to do what was fitting; for he had good reason to believe that this was the last year he would ever spend in the halls of his ancestors, and it seemed right that his heir should be present, so that they might fall together, like Saul and Jonathan.

Lord Grinstead remarked confidentially to Egbert that he believed the governor quite enjoyed the prospect of finishing his territorial career in the workhouse; and although this assertion was somewhat exaggerated, there was doubtless a grain of truth in it. Lord Rye felt that he was about to become a pauper through no fault of his own. It was his predecessor, not he, who had encumbered the estate; it was not his extravagance, but that of his sons, which had involved him in further difficulties. He was able, therefore, to show an undaunted face to adverse fortune, and to wrap himself in the virtue which had not faltered for a single moment in the presence of a £20,000 bribe. He had made inquiries, and had found that it would be possible to borrow the money required to pay Mr. Hobday; having done which he proposed to withdraw, not indeed to the workhouse, but to some cheap continental retreat, there to end his days in honorable poverty, while the property recovered itself for the benefit of the author of all this trouble. It had not been given to Lord Rye to fall after what is commonly considered an heroic fashion; but he was conscious that his attitude, at least, did not lack heroism.

(To be continued.)

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FINDINGS!
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MINING.

THE COXHEATH MINE.—We understand that quite a number of Halifax merchants and capitalists have examined the plans and estimates of the Eastern Development Company, now on exhibition at the Halifax Hotel, and have unanimously expressed themselves as satisfied with the thoroughness with which everything connected with the plans has been perfected and practically demonstrated, before being brought to the attention of the investing public. Our mining men, geologists, copper experts, all combine in acknowledging that such samples of ore as Capt. Gragg has on exhibition, together with the character of the gangue rock, could come only from large and permanent ore deposits, and fully establishes the fact, we have frequently expressed our belief in, that the Coxheath mine is capable of making large output of profitable ore with the present development. With such a basis for successfully starting an initial copper enterprise that will ensure, eventually, the smelting of all the ores of Cape Breton and Newfoundland on Sydney Harbor, we trust that this company will not be allowed to leave Halifax without substantial encouragement. As we understand it, the company intend to raise \$500,000 on its 7 per cent bonds, \$250,000 before work is commenced or subscriptions are binding; that with these bonds they offer a stock bonus of *one-half* the whole stock of the company, equal to 150 shares to every \$1,000 bond; that they only expect and ask our Halifax people to subscribe *one-tenth* the amount to be raised, and the other nine-tenths they, or their friends in Boston and New York, will furnish. In the face of the unusual business depression existing here to-day, we know our merchants have little inclination to encourage new enterprises, but we believe that this case is an exceptional one, and is so hedged about with safeguards, and well digested plans, and under such experienced and honest management, that it will be in the face and against the real interests of Halifax to let Capt. Gragg go back to Boston without taking up that proportion of the subscription he asks for. The least that any one can do for him is to be willing to take time enough from business, to examine the plans, specimens, and statements he is so cheerfully willing to exhibit and explain.

A TEST-SHAFT.—It is quite evident from the letters of practical miners which are now appearing in *THE CRITIC*, that among those engaged in this industry are some who believe that our gold mines are capable of being developed to a much greater extent than at present. The government receive a handsome return from the gold fields of Nova Scotia, but, as pointed out by our correspondents, nothing has as yet been done by it towards testing the real value of the deposits. It would appear that the reputation of our gold mines rests entirely upon the results of private enterprise, and that so far the gold areas of this Province have been merely scratched upon the surface, which no doubt has given rise to the idea that our gold mines are shallow and "spotty." If it be true that gold is frequently found in a second paying streak distinct from that discovered at the surface, and that no shaft has ever yet been sunk in this Province to a sufficient depth to prove the existence or non-existence of a second gold deposit, then, in our opinion, it is quite time the government took some action in the matter. A test-shaft should be sunk at once upon some well-known property. The enterprise may be characterized as somewhat risky, but in view of the immense possibilities which might result, it appears to us most justifiable. We should like to hear an expression of opinion from others among our practical miners, as to the advisability of sinking a test-shaft, say to the depth of 1500 feet.

It must be exceedingly gratifying to every lover of Nova Scotia, and especially to every person interested in her mining prospects, to visit the rooms of Capt. Gragg, at the Halifax Hotel. His extensive stock of samples of copper ore has just been increased by the arrival of a large and rich block of copper, from the Coxheath mine. Capt. Gragg purposes sending this magnificent sample to the Colonial Exhibition, in London. As some preferential stock of the Coxheath company is now in the market, Halifax capitalists ought not to allow this opportunity for a profitable investment to pass, without at least making a thorough investigation.

TANGIER.—A new and very rich strike has just been made by Mr. C. B. Hilchey, of Tangier. The quartz, according to experts, carries from twelve to fifteen ounces of gold per ton. The new lead is near Clattenburg's Brook, west of the Pittsburgh and Miller property. Mr. Hilchey and his associates are to be congratulated upon their good fortune, in striking such a rich lead within a few days of the time at which they commenced their mining operations.

For the first time since 1849 the output of coal from the mines in the north of France shows a decrease, the total for 1884 having been 9,430,000 tons as against 10,050,000 tons in 1883, this being equivalent to a diminution of rather more than 6 per cent.

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DEAR SIR,— You well know what a nerve wreck I was when you first saw me. I had lived on in this hopeless state for years, but no comfort to myself and only a burden to others. I owe it to your treatment I am able to take up the duties of life again, and look hopefully forward to the future. Words are all too feeble to express my gratitude, &c., &c.
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MINING—Continued.

Mr. Editor,—

At last some one seems to have awakened from the sleep of Rip Van Winkle, but, unlike that gentleman, he has a full knowledge of the past and present evil of our mining system and the small amount of revenue flowing into our provincial exchequer from that source. I refer to the articles in your paper of January 8th and 15th. It certainly must dawn on those having charge of the public affairs of this Province that this policy of reaping where they have not sown must certainly work deeper and more lasting evils than it has in the past. The mining industries of the Province require more thought and study and a larger amount of ambition shown than is required to receive the royalties and grant licenses. Something should be done to stimulate the miner and encourage the capitalist, something to ensure a larger amount of success to those engaged in mining. The question may be asked, what shall we do more than has been done already? and the Yankee reply will follow, what has been done? The gentleman signing himself "H." is right when he says "our gold fields as a rule are looked upon by capitalists as shallow and spotty," and I, sir, may safely add that such is the prevailing feeling among the majority of our own miners, but, in justice to our gold fields, I may say they have formed such opinions without any foundation to build upon, and, speaking from personal knowledge, I am safe in stating that there is no man, be he miner or expert, who has ever tested the question of deep mining and a "second strike" in our gold-bearing leads. No fault can be attributed to those who have operated our mines in the past, for in the majority of cases the mines have been abandoned for want of proper machinery to work them. In many mines what is called the "first strike" is worked out, and, accepting the prevailing theory that our mines are shallow, they have been abandoned. And when in months, or even in years after, the capitalist seeking investment enquires about these apparently abandoned districts he finds them deserted, the shafts filled with water and declared exhausted, after having been worked to a depth of 100 or possibly 300 feet.

As your correspondent shows it has been clearly proved in the history of other mining countries that veins are found to carry gold at great depths and have at these enormous depths yielded fabulous returns. No one questions that the gold-bearing veins of Nova Scotia do not reach to great depths, and where the ledge at 200, 300 or 400 feet has been found to be intact and healthy and the formation perfectly clear, can anyone offer a reasonable theory as to why this vein should not be mineralized at any depth, say at 1,000 or even 2,000 feet? And this can be said of the gold fields of Nova Scotia, which have yielded the finest and largest amount per ton of the present known gold fields as far as the present shallow developments show. An experience of over twenty years has shewn me that our people alone will not test the question of deeper and more extensive mining, and we certainly cannot expect foreign capital to do so. Now the question remains as to who shall solve this problem in which our interests are alone materially concerned. Will somebody advance a solution, and open up the vast wealth lying at our feet for development?

Yours, &c., B.

COMPRESSED STEEL.—Further tests of the new French treatment of steel for rendering it tough appear to confirm its value, imparting to it also a firmness of grain, an increased hardness and a notable accession of strength to withstand rupture, this effect being most marked in the case of highly carbonated steel, and in this respect the metal is made to resemble tempered steel without being in all points identical with it. The cause of this alteration in physical condition is attributed to the rapid heating and no less rapid cooling of the metal; that is, when the red hot steel is first strongly compressed, which is the peculiar feature of this process, the conversion of the mechanical energy into heat serves to raise the temperature of the entire mass, at the same time that the particles of the metal are more closely cemented together; this effect is followed by a rapid cooling, due to the contact of the plate of the hydraulic press with the surfaces of the metal, and the very close pressure materially increases this conducting effect of the cold metal.

SAFE INVESTMENT.—No safer investment can be found than good mining property. All that is required in the selection of really valuable property is the exercise of that common sense which is required in all business ventures. A man cannot expect to sink a shaft or run a tunnel at random with the certainty of striking mineral. The mere fact that a claim is staked in the mountains of Colorado or New Mexico is no assurance that it has mineral. Indeed it would be just as sensible to locate a claim upon the prairies of Kansas, or in the swamps of Florida, as in many places in these mountains. It is necessary for the man who proposes to locate a claim either to know something about mineral and how and where it is to be found, or to have some one in his employ who does know. It is necessary for the man who is going to buy a mine or to prospect to know something about what he is buying. If he has not the requisite knowledge of minerals and mines he should have some one in his employ who has such knowledge. Let the man who proposes to purchase a property secure the services of a competent and trustworthy miner and expert, and have a critical examination and careful report made, and the purchaser will run no risks of being cheated. It is as safe to buy a mine as it is a horse, provided the same investment is used in the one purchase as in the other.—*Register Call*,

Of the enormous coal deposits recently discovered in China, it is said the area is greater than that of the coal fields of Pennsylvania, and that the yield is the best grade of anthracite.

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Nobel's No. 1 Red Dynamite,
Treble Charged Detonators,
Warming Pans FOR THAWING DYNAMITE,
Safety Fuse, etc.

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

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

THE ONTARIO MUTUAL
Life Assurance Company.
DOMINION DEPOSIT, \$100,000
The only purely Mutual Life Com-
pany in Canada.

Definite surrender value attached to every policy
A HART, Gen. Agent for N. S.
P. O., Box 223, Halifax.

Oranges, Lemons, Dates!

JUST RECEIVED.
70 Barrels Sweet Jamaica Oranges
25 Cases Valencia do
21 " Palermo Lemons, very fine.
21 Boxes Layer Dates.
21 Kegs Almeria Dates.
2 Cases Elemie Figs, small boxes,
ALSO, IN STORE
200 Barrels Red and Yell W Onions.
250 Choice Factory Cheese.
150 Barrels Foxberries.
25 " Cranberries.
90 Cases Mixed and Assorted Pickles.
15 Cases Jamaica Coffee.
FOR SALE LOW BY
CHAS. H. HARVEY.



MAIL CONTRACT!

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on FRIDAY, 26th FEBRUARY, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, three times per week each way, between Upper Musquodoboit and West River, Sheet Harbor,

Under a proposed contract for four years from the 1st APRIL next
Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Upper Musquodoboit and West River, Sheet Harbor, and at this office.

CHARLES J. MACDONALD,
Post Office Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Halifax, 8th January, 1886.

PROFESSOR S. PORTER,
Organist and Choir Master, St. Paul's.
INSTRUCTIONS ON
ORGAN, PIANO and VOICE-CULTURE.
Residence, 69 Birmingham St.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING A book of 100 pages. The best book for an advertiser to consult, be he experienced or otherwise. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in it the information he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, or can be made to do so by slight changes easily arrived at by correspondence. 149 editions have been issued. Sent, post-paid, to any address for 10 cents. Write to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, (10 Spruce St. Printing House Sq.), New York.

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

WILLIAM MACNAB,
Book and Job Printer.

Cards, Circulars, Tickets, Dance Programmes, Bill Headings, Bills of Exchange, Bank Checks, Blanks, Insurance Forms, &c., and every description of Printing at lowest rates, and in latest style and finish.
Largest stock of material in the province to choose from.

HALIFAX STEAM LAUNDRY.
341 & 343 Barrington Street.
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.

WANTED.

An Active and Energetic Agent for the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company in the Province of Nova Scotia. Apply to R. H. MATSON, Superintendent, Union Bank Buildings, Halifax, N. S.

W. E. TAYLOR & CO.
GROCCERS,

18 Buckingham St., Halifax.
The Provincial Trade will be Supplied at the Lowest Wholesale Rates.

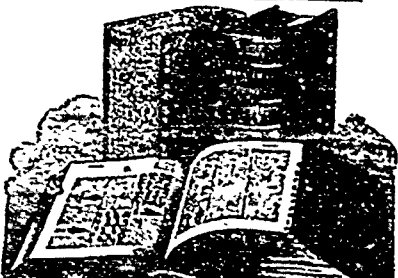
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References—DUN, WIMAN & Co.

WM. BANNISTER

IMPORTER AND RETAIL DEALER IN
WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
SPECTACLES,
PLATED WARES.
Repairs Neatly and Carefully Executed.
144 Granville St., Halifax.

WEBSTER

In Sheep, Goat and Turkey Bindings.



Supplied at small extra cost with DENISON'S PATENT REFERENCE INDEX.
The latest edition has 3000 more Words in its vocabulary than are found in any other Am. Dicty and nearly 3 times the number of Engravings.
An invaluable companion in every library and at every fireside.—*Toronto Globe*.
Should be in every school in the Dominion.—*Canada Educational Monthly, Toronto*.
Best Dictionary of the language.—*London Times*.
THE STANDARD.
Webster—it has 118,000 Words, 3000 Engravings, and a New Biographical Dictionary.
Standard in Gov't Printing Office.
32,000 copies in Public Schools.
Sale 20 to 1 of any other series.
Aid to make a Family Intelligent.
Best help for SCHOLARS, TEACHERS and SCHOOLS.
Standard Authority with the U. S. Supreme Court. Recommended by the State Sup'ts of Schools in 36 States, & by 50 College Pres'ts.
G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Pub'rs, Springfield, Mass.

AGRICULTURE.

GENERAL NOTES.—A new method of preserving fruit is practiced in England. Pears, apples, and other fruits are reduced to a paste, which is then pressed into cakes and gently dried. When required for use it is only necessary to pour four times their weight of boiling water over them, and allow them to soak for twenty minutes, and then add sugar to suit the taste. The fine flavor of the fruit is said to be retained to perfection. The cost of the prepared product is said to be but little greater than that of the original fruit.

Honey should be kept in the dark, or it will granulate. The bees, knowing this, work in dark hives. If light could enter the honey would become solid and the bees would starve.

ABOUT THE HORSE'S FOOT.—The external covering of the foot may be divided into four parts, viz.: the "wall" or "crust," the "bars," "sole," and "horny frog." The external portion, named "crust," is adapted as a defence to the sensitive parts within. It is composed of small filaments or hollow tubes, consolidated in such a manner as to preserve their canals distinct. These canals constitute the excrementitious outlets of the hoof, through which morbid or waste matters make their exit, and in them may also be found the vessels by which the horn is secreted. The small vessels arising from the vascular and nervous membrane beneath the hoof, which is considered as a continuation of the true skin, enter also into these canals. The small vessels alluded to, technically called *papillæ*, possess the properties of sensibility and conductivity. They are formed from cells, and have an allotted function to perform, for which, in their healthy state, they are all-sufficient, and for which no other class has or can perform without derangement to the parts. The "bars" are a continuation of the external portion just described. They form an angle at the heels, which terminates toward the toe. They serve to give strength and durability to the hoof, prevent contraction of the heels, and thus aid the hoof in protecting the soft and sensitive parts. The internal portions of the bars present the same appearance as that of the crust. They are held together by vital affinities, and so long as they maintain their normal integrity the foot will preserve its form. Next in order is the "sole." It is considered to be more elastic than the crust, and is the medium of the sensitive faculty, through which, together with its elasticity, the percussion of the foot against the ground is regulated. The "horny frog" is still more elastic than either of the parts described, and any unnecessary "paring" on the part of the smith is to be deprecated. On the internal portion of the parts just described is found a beautiful set of lamina, resembling those found on the underpart of a mushroom; their number is said to be about 500, which articulate with a similar number given off from the coffin-bone. Each lamina, having two sides and an edge, forms a series of articulations, numbering about 3,000. The whole presents a surface of four square feet. Hence the body of a horse rests upon sixteen square feet of surface within the hoof. The hoof, as observed, serves as a defence to the sensitive parts within. It varies in size and thickness, according to the age and condition of the animal. Its texture may be rendered hard or soft by the judicious application of therapeutic agents. Its conformation may be altered, for better or worse, by proper attention to the laws of animal life, stable management, and skillful shoeing. Some people seem to suppose that a horse's foot is as insensible as a stone. The smith wrenching off the shoes often brings away a portion of the hoof with them, and cuts of large pieces with as little care as a man would trim a dog, then applies a red hot shoe to the part without any regard to the feelings of the animal. Many persons have had occasion to deplore the present barbarous system of shoeing. Dear-bought experience has taught them a lesson which they are not likely to forget.—*Chicago Herald.*

CROSS-BRED, AND GRADE BEEF CATTLE.—Our beef-cattle are "grades," or ought to be. No one raises thoroughbreds for the shambles. True, now and then a free-martin, or barren heifer, is fattened and killed, but they are fortunately rather rare, and occasionally, when there is slow sale for bull-calves, they are made into steers, and turned in with the grades. Grades, which are the progeny of full-blooded bulls, with grade or common cows, as a rule, grow larger, and quite as quickly as full bloods. They may be surpassed by cross-breeds, the progeny of full-blooded parents of different beef breeds, but these crosses are also rare. The whole object of breeding pure is to secure strong "prepotency," or a tendency in the offspring to develop the characteristics of their ancestry. We have often discussed the fact that carefully bred males, which possess the characteristics of their ancestry for many generations, will impress their peculiarities so strongly upon their offspring that they may often be taken for full-bloods, though dropped by common, unpedigreed females. It is this which gives full-blooded bulls of beef breeds so great a value as the sires of animals raised solely for the beef. The prize-winners at the great fat-stock shows are almost always grades or cross-breeds, the latter being especially likely to win. When two beef-breeds are crossed, the tendency of both breeds having been for generations to produce beef and lay on fat, this inclination is intensified, and usually that to early fattening besides.—*American Agriculturist for December.*

A German scientist has undertaken a series of experiments to ascertain the lowest temperature at which seeds are capable of germinating. He found that rye and winter wheat germinated at 32 degrees; barley and oats showed their cotyledon at 32 but the root did not start till 35 were reached; Indian corn required 48; the turnips germinated at 32, flax at 35, the pea and clover at 35, the bean and the lupin at 38, asparagus at 35, and the carrot at 38.

E. J. POWER,
PAINTER & GLAZIER,
14 SACKVILLE ST.,
HALIFAX, N. S.

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

CHARGES MODERATE.

TO FARMERS.
LOBSTER GUANO.

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

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

A. McDOUGALL & SON,
IMPORTERS,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS
WINE & SPIRIT
MERCHANTS,

No. 234 HOLLIS STREET,
HALIFAX, N. S.

Agents in Nova Scotia and P. E. Island for
Messrs. LUCIEN, BILLOT & Co. COGNAC.
A. McDOUGALL. C. B. McDOUGALL

TEAS.

248 half chests, Ex NEWCASTLE CITY
108 half chests, Ex YORK CITY
450 half chests, Ex ELYSIA
100 half chests, Ex GOTHENBURG CITY
210 half chests, Ex AUSTRALIA
638 half chests, Ex CALEDONIA
320 half chests, Ex WETHERBY
20 Packages, Ex BRITISH QUEEN

2094

3266

5360

Special orders from importers for direct shipment from London, thirty two hundred and sixty-six.

J. E. MORSE & CO.,

Tea Importers,
77 Upper Water Street,
Halifax, N. S.

ACADIA POWDER CO.,
(LIMITED).

—MANUFACTURE—

Blasting & Sporting Powders

Of the Best Quality.

—ALSO—

Red and Black Dynamite,

Quality unequalled.

Sold by all Dealers.

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

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.

GRIFFIN & KELLIE,

Granite and Marble Works.

244 BARRINGTON ST.,

HALIFAX, N. S.

Artistic Work, Tasteful Designs.

We make a Specialty of the new Blue Marble.

Designs Sent on Application.

B. A. SMITH

33 to 37 George St.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

STOCK now Complete in every Department.

SPECIAL LINES OF NEW

Fancy Goods.

Large Stock well worthy the attention of Close Buyers.



Welland Canal Enlargement

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for the Welland Canal," will be received at this office, until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on MONDAY, the 25th day of JANUARY next (1886), for raising the walls of the locks, weirs &c., and increasing the height of the banks of that part of the Welland Canal between Dalhousie and Thorold, and for deepening the Summit Level between Thorold and Ramsey's Bend, near Humberston. The works, through out, will be let in Sections. Maps of the several localities, together with plans and descriptive specifications, can be seen at this office on and after MONDAY the 11th day of JANUARY next (1886), where printed forms of tender can be obtained. A like class of information relative to the works north of Allansburg will be furnished at the Resident Engineer's Office, THOROLD; and for works south of Allansburg, plans, specifications, &c. may be seen at the Resident Engineer's Office, WELLAND.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and, in the case of firms, except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the same. Further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS or more—according to the extent of the work on the section—must accompany the respective tenders, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into contract for the works, at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

The amount required in each case will be stated on the form of tender. The cheque or money thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are accepted.

This Department does not, however bind to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 6th December, 1885.

Always in Season

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

FURNITURE!

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

- IN -

ASH & WALNUT

Chamber Suits,

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

GROUP PARLOR SUITS

that cannot be equalled in the Dominion for the price.

ONE CARLOAD

Rattan Furniture

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.

A. Stephen & Son,

101 & 103 Barrington St.

CORNER OF PRINCE STREET.

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

NOVA SCOTIA BREWERY.
ALEX. KEITH & SON,
(ESTABLISHED IN 1820),

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

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.

91 HOLLIS STREET.

H. F. WORRALL,
Shipping & Commission Merchant

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

General Fishing Supplies.
POWER'S WHARE.

CAPE BRETON HOUSE
163 Lower Water Street,
HALIFAX, N. S.

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

ALES, WINES, and LIQUORS.
Orders Promptly filled. City Goods delivered Free of Charge.
JOHN LAHEY, Proprietor.

1885-CHRISTMAS-1885
Presents for Gentlemen!

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

FANCY WOOL GLOVES,
Scarfs and Ties, Silk and Cashmere Mufflers, Silk Umbrellas, Stuffs and Scarf Pins, and a variety of goods for Gents' wear, at

FREEMAN ELLIOT'S,
Opposite Halifax Club.

Christmas, 1885.
LONDON HOUSE.

WE ARE SHOWING THIS SEASON A
Splendid Variety of Useful Goods,
COMPRISING IN PART—
Ladies' and Gents' Lined Kid Mitts and Gloves,
Scotch Knit Gloves,
Silk Umbrellas,
Cardigan Jackets,
Silk Handkerchiefs, Ties, &c.
Gents' White and Colored Cashmere Mufflers,
Ladies' English and American Gossamers,
Fur Tippets (a large assortment)
Real Dogskin Jackets,
Fur Lined Circulars,
A large assortment of Wool Squares, B Shawls,
Promenade Scarfs, Hoods, Toquets, Fascinators, &c.
Shawls, Mantles, Mantle Cloths, Dress Goods,
Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ve'vetens and Plush.
Also—A nice variety of FANCY GOODS

Before purchasing your Presents please give us a call.

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

EYE, EAR and THROAT.

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

PRIVATE CLASSES

—IN—
Modern Languages.

The advertiser, who is Master of Modern Languages in the High School, will open Classes in French and German, at the beginning of the new year. Classes will be limited as to number, and will be held in the Afternoon or Evening. For further particulars, apply to
N. C. JAMES,
88 Dresden Row.

PIANOS!

The Finest Stock of Pianos
IN THE MARKET.

Messrs. S. SICHEL & CO.
83 HOLLIS STREET.

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

STEINWAY & SONS,
ALBERT WEBER, AND
T. & C. FISCHER, New York.

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

Prices to Suit the Times.

S. SICHEL & CO.
83 HOLLIS STREET.

If your Children are suffering with Whooping Cough, use
SMITH'S 'ANTI-PORTUSSENT,'
or Cure for Whooping Cough. It is a safe, reliable and effectual remedy. Sold at the
London Drug Store, 147 Hollis St.
J. GODFREY SMITH, Proprietor.



Agent for Laurence's Glasses and Spectacles.

W. F. FOSTER,

DEALER IN
Wool & Wool Skins, Ox & Cow Hides, Calf Skins, &c.
CONNORS' WHARF,
HALIFAX, N. S.

Post Office Box 172.

FOR SALE.

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

ACADIA STEAM

Biscuit and Confectionery Works,
Water & Barrington Sts.

Plain and Fancy Biscuits

50 Varieties to Select from.

CONFECTIONERY,

All Qualities and Prices.

N. B.—Special Prices for large orders.

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.
Cuffs, 4 Cents.
Collars, 2 Cents.



N. Washington, M.D., etc., The Eminent Throat and Lung Surgeon, of Toronto, is now permanently located. Halifax Office, 136 Morris Street

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

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

COME EARLY. CONSULTATION FREE.

Read the circulars, and hand them to your neighbors.

LOSS OF VOICE AND CONSUMPTION CURED.

Fredericton, June 19, 1884.

DR. WASHINGTON—

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

Yours truly, MISS JEANETTE BEVERLEY.

CATARRH CURED.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS STANDING.

Wesley Bullen, Esq., Wholesale Liquor Merchant, Firvus Street, Belleville, Ont., says—"I have been afflicted 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. W. SALTER.

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 comparative freedom from smoke or soot, sulphur and clinker.

It ignites very readily and burns freely, and has only 4 1/2 per cent of ash, less, we believe, than any other now in the market.

It is particularly suitable for Ranges, Cooking Stoves, Hot Water Furnaces, or soft coal Magazine Stoves, and it makes a clear, pleasant parlor fire. Give it a trial and you will be convinced.

For producing steam, we think nothing here can equal its advantages.

Steamers requiring Bunker Coal supplied at special rates

APPLY TO

E. G. & C. STAYNER,

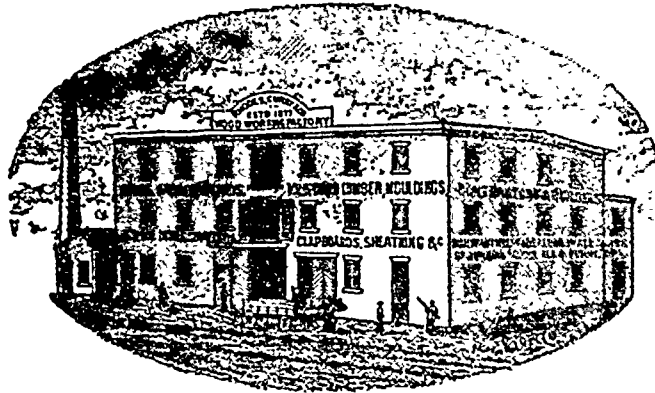
Stayner's Wharf,

Or to Coal Office, 438 Upper Water Street. Coal Depot at Deep Water Terminus.

RHODES, CURRY & CO.

AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA,

Manufacturers and Builders,



PROPRIETORS AMHERST WOOD-WORKING FACTORY,

Where we keep in stock and made to order, Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Window and Door Frames, Stair Rails, Posts and Balusters; Brackets and Mouldings of all descriptions, Kiln-dried Walnut, Ash, Birch, Pine and Spruce Lumber. Also, Flooring and Sheating, Shingles, Laths and Pickets.

BRICKS, LIME, PLASTER AND HAIR ALWAYS ON HAND.

Planing, Sawing and Turning done at short notice.

Wood Mantels and School Furniture a specialty.

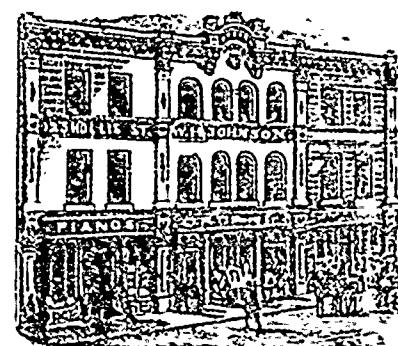
All orders promptly attended to and shipped free of charge.

N. A. RHODES, Builder.

NAT. CURRY, Factory and Business Manager.

MARR CURRY, Lumber Yard.

OPPOSITE DEPOT, AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA.



THE REPRESENTATIVE Music House

OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

The Manufacturers who have not 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.

Halifax & Boston.

S. S. LINN O'DEE,

Capt. Miller, will leave Boston for Halifax, on

Saturday, Jan. 23, at noon.

And Halifax for Boston, on

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