

## HERE AND THERE.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

England will yet own Constantinople, 'tho Gibralt' of the Black Sea.

Scotland and Ireland have produced many great soldiers, but England has produced all the great sailors.

At sea the Englishman is master, on land his supremacy is often doubtful.

The man who does not read the Advertisements in his newspaper is never a first class business man.

It is only the men who "now and then" look over the Advertisements that get taken in by some quack, who knows how to take advantage of the unthinking part of the community.

When highly educated we often part with a large share of our natural shrewdness.

Shrewd successful business men as a rule are not well educated men.

Half a dozen live men are worth more to a town than one thousand hum drones.

Two or three men made Moncton, half a dozen have built Amherst into a large town, Yarmouth the second largest town in the Province was planted upon a barren by a dozen or so men of enterprise.

It is men, not wealth that make a country.

It is a pity the Indians and half-breeds have given in so easily, a few more raids upon their reserves like that of Col. Otter's, would secure a lasting peace, now it can only be a doubtful truce.

The communist will yet rule the world, his ideas have taken form and expression. He will not rule as soon as he expects, but that he will eventually is as certain as that this world will exist for ages to come. We may not desire a thing, but that is no reason why it will not come to pass.

The gentlemen who are in love with Riel have a splendid specimen of nature's noblemen (?) to worship. "Birds of a feather."

To secure a harvest of peace—plant Riel.

The men who took their lives in their hands to fight Riel should have the disposal of him, and not a lot of carpet knights who shine only at a drawing room reception, or at a five o'clock tea fight.

## TRADE NOTES.

The amount of wages paid to labor determines the consumption of products—so, if there is an apparent overproduction, it is wholly attributable to the under-pay of labor.—*Chicago Express*.

Noble spinners! We have gained a £100,000, which is mine; the three-and-six-pence per day was yours. Drink to my health with this groat, each, when I give you over and above.—*Carlyle, in Flaxson's address to his workmen*.

The spirit of liberty is not merely, as some people imagine, a jealousy of our own particular rights, but a respect for the rights of others and an unwillingness that any man, whether high or low, should be wronged or trampled underfoot.—*Channing*.

It is impossible to defraud the labor of one section of the country of its earnings or a part thereof without inflicting injury upon the labor of all other sections. The products of well paid labor cannot be sold at a living profit if brought in competition with the products of cheated labor.—*National Republican*.

The condition of our countrymen just now beggars description. The army of men, walking over the country, homeless and penniless, asking work and bread; then, on the other hand, the magnitude of the militia which is exhibited at every disturbance. Why these things?—*Atlantic (Iowa) Advocate*.

Jay Gould, the autocrat of the Missouri Pacific system of railroads, was glad to restore the wages of the employes and allow them to return to work when he found that the employes were well organized, and that some of the leading newspapers were after him with visions of blood.—*N. Y. World*.

Wait a little, till the entire nation is in an electric state; till your vital electricity, no longer healthily neutral, is cut in two isolated portions of positive and negative (of money and hunger), and stands there bolted up in two world's batteries. The stirring of a child's finger brings the two together, and then—What then?—*Thomas Carlyle*.

Educated laboring men, and educated friends of the labouring man, will continue to investigate the labor question, until its solution is settled. It is becoming the great question of the age, and its importance will be felt more and more as time rolls on. The man who makes the bread and meat that feeds the world, and the cotton and clothing that clothes the world, and the house that shelters all civilized people, will not be permitted to starve and go naked, and be turned out of doors, while a few persons absorb enough wealth in a single year to buy whole States, and their Legislatures and courts and Congress besides.—*Topeka Citizen*.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

## COMMERCIAL.

Business this week has been on the whole very good, orders seemingly coming in from all quarters. The trade of the previous week being very poor left good grounds to hope that this week's work would amount to something large, and so far this has been what has happened. General groceries have been selling readily, sugar taking the lead with molasses next in order. Large numbers of vessels have fitted out and are getting ready, so that in the supply branch alone there has been increased activity, while imports and exports by railway have also been very heavy. Although some country merchants are behind hand in their remittances, on the whole, money has come in more freely than usual, so that our wholesale trade has nothing of any consequence to complain of.

**SUGARS.**—As this article has suddenly taken the lead we are obliged to give it special prominence. From what we can learn it appears that reports from some quarters point to a very much reduced yield, and consequently prices are very firm with an upward tendency. As is usual, quotations are much higher than they should be at the present moment, and our refineries appear to have lost their heads over their new position. We hope, however, they will be more accommodating than they have been the past few days, and do not think all the extra prices they have put on will be sustained. Reports from Europe, although read at the present moment, will be more in the interest of buyers later on, and we think prices will recede some at no very distant day. We would not advise heavy purchases just now as we think the late advance will bring out all the immense stocks of raw held back for a rise. We may be wrong, but we do not expect to see sugars much higher for some time than they are at the present moment, and we should not be surprised to see a sharp decline when the present excitement subsides. Refined can be bought lower now from second hands than from the refineries, so that the former are getting cleaned out, while the latter, in consequence of their not knowing what prices to ask, are not doing much. Raw sugars have taken quite a heavy rise in the West Indies with better prospects—if they will be realized—ahead.

**MOLASSES** has become quite firm, and sellers are trying hard to get higher rates but it is uphill work, and when the present large demand falls off, which it will in a few days, holders will be more anxious to sell and submit to a reasonable reduction. Trinidad is very much superior to Barbadoes so far, and if the quality keeps up as well as it has done, Barbadoes will not rank so much higher than Trinidad in the future as it has in the past. Porto Rico is also very nice, while Cienfuegos is not up to the mark, being thin and liable to sour. Ordinary grade of Demerara are better than usual and are meeting with a ready sale.

**FLOUR** is quiet, the heavy stocks on hand slowly moving off. There was a slight advance last week, but there has been another decline since, so that prices are in about the same position. Buyers are only purchasing from hand to mouth, having very little faith in the advance, and holders, on the other hand, are anxious to work off their stocks before any further decline takes place. Prices will soon, we think, get settled, and then things will move more smoothly.

**BUTTER.**—Real nice is very scarce and commands a good price, while common and ordinary cannot be sold to any extent. The auction rooms and warehouses are stocked with an inferior article which buyers do not want to handle at any price. Large lots of poor have sold at from 10c. to 14c., but there are still heavy quantities on hand. New is coming in very slowly.

**CHEESE.**—A good business has been done lately in nice old stock, and the market is getting bare. New is not of much account as yet, but will be soon, coming in more freely.

Eggs have been rather scarcer than the previous week, but prices do not appear to be much higher, as the demand has fallen off, 12c. is the best that can be got for them now.

**SALT.**—Only one cargo of Liverpool afloat, which is very little at this season, just at the commencement of the mackerel fishing, \$1.75 per bhd. being asked. There are some one or two cargoes of West India expected which will realize full prices. Of salt in store there is a limited supply. There has been one arrival of 1,600 bags Liverpool this week, from St. John, N. B.

Since our last issue there have been some arrivals of fish from the coast, which were placed at about the following rates, viz. :—

Hard shore summer cured codfish \$3.60 to \$3.70 per qtl. Haddock do. do., \$2.60 to \$2.90 per qtl.; bank codfish, last sale, \$3.05 per qtl. Some sales of shore fish has been made during the past few days from store at about \$3.75 per qtl. for small, and \$4.25 to \$4.50 per qtl. for dry hard large fish. The stock of dry fish of real good quality now for sale is quite small, holders generally looking forward to having new fish in the market quite soon, and it is expected that prices will open low. We would caution traders not to be too anxious to buy just for the sake of buying, but purchase in such a way that they can realize a small profit, as all profits are small these times. From all we can see there are no indications for high prices of any kind of fish this season.

Advice from Gloucester up to 26th inst., are about as follows: Mackerel are still arriving pretty freely and prices are about \$2.50 per barrel, with barrel, with a slightly better feeling. The mackerel fleet are getting widely