PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF NOVA SCOTIA

THE ADVOCATE.

SYDNEY, C. B. SEPT. 15, 1881.

A Counterpart.

The striking resemblance, physically and intellectually, between Sir John, the Premier of Canada and the late Premier of Great Britain Lord Beaconsfield has been often commented upon on both sides of the Atlantic. Her Majesty's Opposition in Canada could not endure the absence of a semblance to greatness and so have time and again been asserting that were strong points resemblance between their new Leader, Mr. Blake and the Right Honorable Mr. Gladstone, present Premier of Great Britain, although in what points the resemblance consisted we have never seen or heard defined, and not being able to discover the semblance for ourselves we concluded that our Opposition friends were only making their leader great, on imaginary grounds just as they have built him up in all other respects. From a recent English exchange we discover that the British Commons is really possessed of a Member to whom Mr. Blake, intellectually at least, bears a strong resemblance. The British Member is Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, by name, and the following word picture of him is by none other than the British Premier in a speech, mild but marvellously caustic, recently delivered by the latter in the House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone fairly "sat upon" Mr. Bartlett in the following language:—"The honorable gentleman is young; he takes great pains; he has plenty of time to gain instruction, and plenty of time to unlearn and cast off errors. Let him apply that time to good purposes, and let him learn this—that if he wants really to make an impression upon the world to give aid to his friends or to inflict disaster upon his adversaries, the very first lesson he must learn is to restrain his universal and sweeping propositions within the bounds of fact and actual experience, and submit himself to be taught by lessons of the world and lessons of the day, and to learn and know that moderation, reserve, and consideration for those with whom you have to deal, and the endeavor to bring your proposition into exact conformity with the circumstances of the case, is for him and for everybody else the very first condition to any substantial and durable success." The conclusion of this fine piece of oratory was greeted by those present with loud cheers. The resemblance of the object of Mr. Gladstone's invective, above quoted, to Mr. Blake is so striking that we need scarcely detain our readers to define the points to any length. The British member is evidently ambitious, which is also Mr. Blake's salient point of character as evidenced by the contemptible means by which he obtained the Premiership of Ontario when a member of the Legislature of the Province and more forcibly demonstrated his plotting to obtain the overthrow and place of his leader in the commons. Mr. Blake requires to "restrain his sweeping propositions" for these have already made him a weakness to his friends and an object of ridicule to his opponents —witness his minority representation, abolition of the Senate and confederation of the Empire which his late leader Mr. McKenzie has designated as "a subject fit only for a holiday speech." He needs "to learn and to know that moderation towards those with whom he has to deal" is an essential element to respect in public life—witness his gross personalities in Parliament towards Mr. Howe and Sir John. That he requires "to submit himself to be taught by the lessons of the world and of every day life" is strongly indicated by his crude and impracticable theories on trade and government as diametrically opposed to "the lessons of every day life." that he has yet to learn how "to make an impression upon men" is demonstrated by the utter failure of his mission to these Maritime Provinces, and still more forcibly demonstrated by the sadly disjointed condition of his party, many of whom are strong Protectionists in principle, and a very large proportion of them adherents to the following of Mr. McKenzie and only await the opportunity to demonstrate their preference for the latter. But there may be yet hope for Mr. Blake's attaining to the greatness he so earnestly covets; he has youth on his side and therefore time to unlearn and cast off errors. "Let him learn to apply that time to good purposes" and he may yet succeed where he has hitherto so utterly failed—even yet he may become the leader of a great party although appearances are in the meantime so much against him.

Subsidized Railways.

The frequent breaks in steamboat communication, impress most strongly the necessity of railway construction through the Island. A railroad to Canso, with the steamers *Clyde* and *Neptune* to connect therewith, are acceptable to the people of Cape Breton for the present only. How much disappointment has there been, even this summer? The *Clyde* has been off the track repeatedly, and the *Neptune*, too, is now disabled for an uncertain" period. These are uncertainties of summer travel. In winter the uncertainties of the land journey by stage to Hawkesbury are even greater. It is, therefore, not surprising that everyone should earnestly desire to see the day when through railroad communication will be substituted for the steamship service. The Local Government are now and have been giving this project their earnest attention. The subsidized railroads of Nova Scotia are now under separate management,—in the hands of different companies. These companies are, with most of the roads, unable to complete them. What the Government, as we understand the matter, desire, is to secure a Syndicate willing and able financially to take all the subsidized Provincial railroads into their hands, under one management, completing the unfinished railroads, and constructing one from Hawkesbury to Sydney and Louisburg. With this object in view, the Government have been in correspondence with different railway capitalists. The difficulty in accomplishing results which everyone, excepting the steamboat owners, will admit are desirable, lies not with the Government but in the fact that it is hard to secure such an offer from any company that it would be desirable in the interests of the Province to accept. The negotiations in which the Government are engaged being necessarily confidential, have not yet been made public. We meanwhile express the hope, common to all our readers, that they may be speedily brought to a successful termination.

A Square Retort.

The New York *Daily Indicator* acknowledges the receipt of the first number of the *Free Trade Bulletin*, issued by the N. Y. Free Trade Club, the first paragraph of which knocks down Protection in this way:—"Free speech, free press, free soil, free men! Why not Free Trade?" To this bombast the *Indicator* furnishes the following happy and terse rejoinder:—"Why not free love, free drinks, free everything?" The interrogatories of the *Indicator* are quite as fairly within the range of possibilities as those of the *Bulletin*. What the latter means by "free soil," as something accomplished, we cannot understand; we are under the impression that is still one of the agitating questions of the day and only attainable by the abolition of all present proprietorship in the soil. The ring of English Cobdenites and Radicals residing in N. Y., will not require to live many years to learn that the educated intelligence of the U. S., everywhere, knows its own business best, and that its people, when and where it may be worth while, will quickly and effectually dispose of the foreign impertinence that assumes to interfere in their domestic regulations.

Duty on Coal.

The Toronto *Telegram* intimates that as the tariff has produced a surplus over and above what was expected, that the Government might possibly be induced to lessen the duty on coal. This would be quite possible and highly probable if any other, than a Liberal-Conservative Government held the reins of power.

—The regatta held at Toronto last week, in connection with the exhibition, turned out to be a mighty fizzle,—to the disgust of the spectators. The exhibition otherwise was successful, and a marked improvement was noticed in exhibit of farming implements.

—The President has been removed to Long Branch, and the fatigue consequent upon the journey, has brought on a relapse. His physicians are, however, hopeful of his recovery, and the latest bulletins seem to indicate an improvement.

—We are pleased to notice that several of our exchanges have republished the letters of our Ottawa correspondent.

Ottawa Letter.

[From our own correspondent.]

OTTAWA, 8th Sept., 1881.

A letter from Lady McDonald to a gentleman in this city, received here a couple of days ago, says: "We hope to sail for Canada on the *Parisian*, which leaves Liverpool on the 8th, and Sir John returns in as good health as he has ever enjoyed. That the Premier returns to Canada completely restored to health and again able to resume the direction of public affairs, is a matter of general loyal rejoicing, which no doubt, your readers share equally with their fellow-subjects all over the Dominion. That Sir John has not made his sojourn in England a period of perfect repose, but that, on the contrary, he has devoted an amount of labour and care to Canadian interests which the delicate condition of health in which he went there would have amply excused him, is evident in various directions. In his abnegation of self, at a critical time of the chieftain's life, as a Nestor has shared directly, by his success in influencing the Imperial Government to take a direct share in the construction of the Dock on Halifax harbor.

IMPOSSIBLE FREE TRADE THEORIES

continued to be harped upon by the opposition press when no sensational news offers, or in the occasional lull that occurs from sheer exhaustion, in the manufacture of political canards; but the demonstration of the "impossible" which accumulate day after day is too much for the theorist in trade, and from free trade discussion is utilized as material for filling columns in the face of the experiences of the past two years, discussions on free trade are more than ninety-nine per cent of the people. The result is rising in England—the cradle and kingdom of free trade theories—against a system which rewards the industry and talent of its just towards for the benefit of aliens and foreigners is extremely unpalatable to Grit extremists. For the first few weeks they tried to push on the protection movement in England, but the recent loss of two constituencies to the British Liberals on the issues before the electors of "fair trade," has driven the Opposition here to the alternative of admitting there is something in it, after all; the reluctant admission is occasionally raised by an attempt at denying that "fair trade" was a direct issue. But the general public has learned to receive Grit assertions and denials with, not grains, but large measures of salt.

THE ADVANTAGES OF PROTECTION,

and the inward faith of British capitalists in its operation, is evidenced by other forcible demonstration in the case of Laird & Co., iron shipbuilders on the Clyde, who have purchased an ample site for shipbuilding purposes across the English Channel at Havre, on which they intend erecting a shipyard in which to carry on their shipbuilding, the object of transfer of business being that the company may participate in the French bounty system to shipping.—True, this is denominated "Bounty" in France, but it is none the less protection on account of a simple change of name. The Laird's employees in British sugar refineries will return to their sorrow, and as we in Canada know, to our cost, by which we obtained a counterveiling duty to match the foreign bounty or protective system,—whichever term suits our opponents best. This transfer by Laird & Co. of a large slice of their business from the Clyde to the Havre is an unassailable confirmation of the article which appeared in the ADVOCATE of the 1st Sept., quoted from the American *Ship*, headed, "Free Trade in Brains."

A PURE CANARD.

The Grit papers have been giving a widespread publicity to a falsehood made out of whole cloth, in reference to an incident connected with Sir Leonard's visit to P. E. I. The fact that the Minister on his own responsibility, agreed to extend to the lobster packers of that Province the privilege of extending the catch season to the 1st of September,—the legal closing time being the 20th of August,—after he had previously refused the packers of New Brunswick to interfere in the matter. The facts are, that Sir Leonard was waited upon by a deputation of gentlemen interested in this business from Summerside, on 17th of August, who requested that the close season be extended to 1 Sept. The Minister stated that the most he could do in the case was to communicate with the Department of Marine and Fisheries, and this he did, according to the Department, by wire, accordingly, to the Department, here, and promptly received the reply, —"The Department had for some time given close attention to the matter and could not overrule their decision arrived at after most careful enquiry into the subject, and that the close season for lobster fishing must commence with the 20th of August." This decided the matter, and the delegation had the answer before the 20th, and therefore received no privileges not conceded to the packers of any other Province, for were they deceived in any way in relation to it. No doubt, however, has the falsehood will be as industriously circulated by the party of purity among the snowmen of N. B., as equally so as if the party were not aware of its utter falsity, and as if they were not the sole inventors. This is but a solitary example of the desperate straits to which the party is reduced, and how utterly unreliable they are in even the commonest place matters of fact.

SERIOUS LOSSES BY FIRE

have been the chief topics of local interest throughout Ontario for the past ten days. The loss in the destruction of valuable pine forests has been immense. Just as the Government of Nova Scotia derives an important part of its revenue from the royalty on minerals, so the Governments of Ontario and Quebec respectively derive large revenues from the leasing of timber areas, or as they are called here, timber limits, it will be readily perceived that the loss through these fires is both a public and a private loss. For instance, a limit on the river Mattawa, —a tributary of the Ottawa—for which the holder of the license covering it refused but a few weeks ago the sum of $250,000 for his claim, is said to have been completely denuded of its forest in the recent fire. It is remarked here that each successive forest fire is an additional step toward direct taxation for local revenues. In Cape Breton you can rejoice in the magnificent timber wood magazine in which your vast treasures are stored, and feel confident in their safe possession by your successors in the generations to come; making your people the favored possessors of a modern "Promised Land."

MR. BLAKE'S TOUR

through the maritime provinces has resulted in disappointment to his friends in Ottawa. They all feel, and the candid few among them, acknowledge the corn, that he notably failed to make any favorable impression with the people, but worse, that in the concluding speeches of his campaign he literally "gave himself away." His statements in Halifax on the state of the coal trade, with the present condition and pay of the coal miners, are acknowledged to have been reckless in the extreme, especially in view of their being made to a Nova Scotia audience, every man of whom knew the facts better than he could, even were he willing to know. His proposition at Sackville favoring the continuance of the duty on tea and coffee, articles not producible in this country, and to relax the duties in preference on articles manufactured in the country, is acknowledged as showing his hand too plainly and exposing the invariness of the party.

A LIVELY WEEK

is vouchsafed to Ottawa in this one, by the simultaneous meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association, the military district camp drill, and the annual agricultural and horticultural exhibition.—None of these can be soon.

The night of Sabbath the 4th inst. will for a long time to come be remembered in Ottawa for the severity of the lightning storm, which raged for over three hours—the most intense ever seen here. Many buildings in the city were struck by the fluid, but none seriously damaged. But up to date accounts continue come in from the surrounding country of barns and dwellings set afire by it, attended in several cases by loss of life to persons and animals. A large destruction of farm homesteads has been caused by the forest fires above referred to, the town of Fitzroy above, in the County of Carleton, has had fifteen farm homesteads devasted of their buildings, fences and crops.

JEVENIS.

Insolated Free Trade.

[Nineteenth Century.]

The most sanguine must allow that there is something rotten in the state of England. We have a population of 34,000,000 of the best working race in the world, accustomed for generations to agricultural and manufacturing industries. We have ample capital, better banking facilities and credit, cheaper coal and iron, and better engineers and mechanics and machinery than any nation in the world; greater facilities for importing raw materials for our industries; our climate is better adapted for labour of all kinds all the year round than any other climate in the world; our soil, take it all through, is better suited for agricultural industries than any soil in Europe or America; we have the finest breed of horses, beasts, pigs and sheep in the world; and yet the agricultural interest is on the verge of ruin, while the manufacturing interest is in a condition that alarms all engaged in it. Now why is this? Great Britain has lost none of her natural advantages. Her coal, her iron, her vast capital, her soil, her climate are still the same; her population is increasing. We are told that the French and Belgians beat us because they are more thrifty than we are; but the French and Belgians were equally thrifty, and the English equally extravagant, fifteen years ago, and they did not beat us then. We are told the Americans are more enterprising, and no doubt they are, but it is the enterprise born of prosperous and increasing trade as contrasted with the depression and decay which is now almost inseparable from a steadily decreasing one. England is the only country in the world that has adopted what is called free trade, and England is the only country in the world that is retrograding in industrial prosperity. Isolated free trade has removed from the restriction from foreign trade, but not English trade; it has not conferred a single blessing on this country that every other country has now enjoyed under absolute protection; but it has done this for us, it has ruined our great agricultural interest. It has year by year reduced our food-producing power. It has thrown one-quarter down, alas! to become one-half) of our vast area out of cultivation. It has extinguished our daily farming our fruit and vegetables, and all minor agricultural industries. It has enabled foreigners to flood our markets with cheap, and often nasty, manufactured goods; it has transferred the production of between fifty and sixty millions' worth of manufactured good from English manufacturers and English operatives to foreigners. It has made our immense manufacturing capital unremunerative. It has made employment of our operatives uncertain and spasmodic. It has very much deteriorated the quality of manufactured goods. It has increased the balance of trade against us, till it has reached the figures of £136,000,000. It has absolutely destroyed all confidence in the present and future of our manufacturing industries. It has reduced the industries of England to this condition, that with the exception of the bankers the brokers, the brewers, the distillers, and the publicans, and the importers of foreign goods, every class in the community is either losing money or working without profit. Wages have risen more rapidly in proportion in protective France, Belgium, and America, than in free trade England and, what is of infinite more importance, employment has been more steady and continuous. The position of the operative under protection in America is better in every respect than his mate under free trade. Operatives from all parts of the world flock to America, the land of protection; not one ever comes to England, the land of free trade. Is it probable or even possible that England can return to protection? 2. If she did so, would the working classes be benefitted by it? The answer to the first question must be sought in a careful analysis of the census. It appears probable that the operative classes, as a body will go for "protection to land and labour." If they do so the manufacturers, the landowners, the tenant farmers, the laburers, every tradesman and shopkeeper in the manufacturing and agricultural town and villages throughout the country, the brewers, the publicans, the carriers, and all the small industries, directly or indirectly dependent on the prosperity and spending power of the operative and agricultural classes, will follow them to a man. Secondly. Supposing England does return to protection, will the working classes be benefitted by it? Will foreign nations buy more of our goods, because we put a duty on their goods? Certainly not, they will continue to buy from us just what they do now, neither more nor less, what they cannot make themselves, and what they cannot buy better elsewhere. But, on the other hand, we should buy 40,000,000, or 50,000,000, less of their goods, and consume 40,000,000, or 50,000,000, more of our own goods; and 20,000,000, or 25,000,000, of wages that now go into the pockets of foreign operatives would go into the pockets of English operatives. My confidence, therefore, is most absolute that when the nation realizes its true industrial position, and common sense has removed the question from the arena of party politics, the demand throughout the country from almost every class for a return to protection will be irresistible.

Indian Revolt in Panama.

PANAMA, Sept. 8, 1881.—The Matiquepa Indians have again revolted. They number 10,000 warriors, and half of them are armed with government rifles. They attacked the Pueblo of Esquipulas, July 24, killed the captain in command, the commissioner and a young telegraph operator. The slaughter of various individuals followed. On August 5 the capital of the department of Matagalpa was regularly besieged by an immense throng of Indians numbering from 5000 to 7000. They were armed with national rifles, old rifles, shot guns and bows and arrows, and threatened with extermination the population. A hundred and seventy men defended the place, but the Indians slowly occupied all the houses in the outskirts. On the tenth, reinforcements forced their way into the city, after contending for more than a league with the besiegers. The undisciplined hordes were then driven in confusion back to their mountain fastnesses. The Indians lost in killed and wounded 500 of their number. The other party had twenty-eight killed and a number wounded. At the last accounts everything was quiet.

The last *Royal Gazette* contains the appointment of Hon. George Whitman of Annapolis to the Legislative Council in the place of Hon. W. C. Whitman deceased. The new Legislative Councillor sat in the House of Assembly as one of the members for Annapolis from 1863 to 1867, and was defeated by only a comparatively small majority in the great sweep of '67. Like all these appointed to the Council by the present Government, Mr. Whitman is in favor of the abolition of that useless branch of the Legislature. His appointment will, we believe, give the greatest satisfaction throughout the County of Annapolis where he is widely known and esteemed.

If anything happens to any of the ocean steamers in the way of an explosion, it will be good circumstantial proof of murder on the part of O'Donovan Rossa. A jury would probably call it manslaughter, but as the crime was premeditated it would come under the head of the more serious charge. If there is an explosion at sea and lives lost, the best thing to do with O'Donovan Rossa will be to take him out and hang him, accepting his own threats as proof of the commission of the crime. In a case of this kind, there is nothing like taking one of these blatherskites at this word.—*Telegram.*

The Garfield Fund.

The Garfield family fund now amounts to $156,757.65, and all of this sum, except $5000 which came as a conditional subscription from Columbus, Ohio), has been paid to the United States Trust Company. Acting under the conditions of the trust, this company has purchased and now holds for the fund $125,000 of United States four per cent registered bonds, on which the interest is $5000 per annum. The bonds cost $145,281.25. This is a trust fund, and under its conditions the money is invested in United States Government bonds and kept in trust by the United States Trust Company. The income from the bonds is to be paid to Mrs. Garfield during her life, and at her death the principal is to be divided among the surviving children of the President. In Mrs. Garfield should refuse the income, it would go back and become part of the fund; it would be reinvested and at her death be distributed with the original principal among the President's children. The fund has already been a great source of comfort to the President.

Parnell and the Tyrone Election.

LONDON, Sept. 9, 1881.—The Dublin correspondent of the *Times* says the result of the parliamentary election in Tyrone county is a surprise to all parties. The government's victory is the most complete and significant that could have been achieved.—The *Times*, commenting on the election, says:—The result disposes finally of Mr. Parnell's pretentions to political foresight or knowledge of the popular feeling in Ulster, where the land league boasted that its organization had obtained a firm hold. The *Telegraph* says: The result shows that Ulster is willing to give the land act a fair trial. The *Standard* says: Mr. Parnell's discomfiture is rendered more complete by the tremendous efforts of himself and colleagues during the canvass. Their speeches were more than ordinary electoral harangues. They appealed to the cupidity of one class of electors and to the patriotism of others, for the purpose of catching votes on every side.

A Revolt at Cairo.

LONDON, Sept. 9, 1881.—A despatch from Cairo, dated to-day, says 4,000 soldiers, with thirty pieces of artillery, have surrounded the Abdin, the Khedive's residence. They ask for the assembling of the notables and the dismissal of all the Khedive's ministers. The leaders of the demonstration previously sent a circular to the foreign consuls assuring them that no hostile intentions were entertained against Europeans.

The troops also demand a constitution and the increase of the army to 18,000 men. The British controller went to the palace with the foreign consuls and negotiated with the discontented colonels. Finally the English consul handed them a decree of the Khedive accepting their demands, and appointing Cherif Pasha president of the council. The troops then cheered the Khedive and withdrew. It is thought in Cairo that the foreign occupation of the country will be found imperative.

An Account of the Four-Oared Race at Toronto.

The four oared race was won by the Toronto crew, the Halifax crew second. Halifax boat was leading badly, and two of the crew jumped from the boat of the turn; the other two continued rowing and won second place.

The Queen city crew, from Buffalo, swamped about half a mile from the start. The Morris-Nagle crew swamped at the turn and quit rowing. All these mishaps were caused by the boats getting into the swells of the steamer "Algerian."

The Morris Nagle crew claim second place on account of the Halifax crew turning their buoy.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The burning question among oarsman is,—Who will be the champion? Ross claims it, but some of the other oarsmen think he has no right to it until a public challenge is issued accompanied by part of the stake-money.

Active Operations in Tunis.

TUNIS, Sep. 9, 1881.—A thousand French troops have reached Manouba.

It is intended to concentrate a force there before recommencing operations in the interior. It is reported that a severe engagement took place on Wednesday between the French troops occupying Hammamet, and Arabs, during which the town of Haminamet was entirely destroyed. No details received, all communication with the capital being intercepted. It is reported that the French occupied Susa on Wednesday. A reenforcement of 500 troops has gone to Zaghouan.

LONDON, Sept. 9, 1881.—A despatch from Tunis says: General Logerot has declared that he will resign if 20,000 more troops are not sent.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.]

To the Editor of the ADVOCATE:

SIR,—The *Neptune* having fractured her shaft while on her trip from Mulgrave on Thursday, the 8th inst., I have decided to replace it at once. She will in consequence be off her usual routes for some time. A new shaft is now being forged in New Glasgow, which will be, I expect, in North Sydney, where the *Neptune* is now lying, by Thursday, the 15th. The *Neptune* will be ready for resuming her lake trips by the 21st at the furthest. In the meantime the *Lady of the Lake* takes her place.

J. HOWARD BRATTY.

Local and Other Items.

FOR BUSINESS.—The S. S. *Canada* was coaled at Louisburg Monday.

Mr. Jas. C. Carlin, International pilot, has purchased a third in the schooner *Sarah Carlin*.

PIC. APPT.—David McDonald, Esq., of Cape North, has been appointed a Commissioner of the Supreme Court.

P. H. COOLEY, the oarsman who distinguished himself at the Toronto regatta, is said to be a Cape Bretonian.

A McQuarrie is showing a beautiful assortment of new goods just received by the *Shetland* this Wednesday.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PIC-NIC.—St. Andrew's Sabbath School will hold their pic-nic to-day near Sherwood, at eleven o'clock.

Mr. John McVicar has received intelligence from the authorities of P. E. Island informing him that the person drowned there was his brother.

HERRING.—Herring have struck in along the coast from Scatari to Gabarus, and have been taken in large numbers at Matnadsin and other places.

We understand that certain irregularities having occurred in the office of the agent of the Provincial Savings Bank at Baddeck, the Government has suspended that official.

LOST AT SEA.—William McNeil, a native of Cape Breton, was lost overboard on the 2nd of August from the Yarmouth barque *W. E. Hazel*, on the voyage from Glasgow to St. John.

NAVAL.—The French frigate *Chevrade*, commanded by Monsieur Devienne, arrived yesterday from the Nfld. coast at St. Pierre, and exchanged salutes with Admiral Halligan. The fleet will leave shortly for Martinique, calling at New York.

SAILORS ASHORE.—The sailor's of the *Magicienne* and *Demanat D'Urville* on Friday last marched from the barrack grounds, where they went through the usual field exercises. They have been engaged during the last few days in target practice.

PIC-NIC AT MIRA.—The pic-nic held at Mira yesterday by the congregation of the R. C. Church passed off pleasantly. The weather being all that could be desired, together with the many amusements provided, enabled all present to spend a most enjoyable time.

VOLUNTEERS GO TO BADDECK.—The Sydney Company of Volunteer Infantry left yesterday for Baddeck, where they will do their summer's drill. It was intended to leave at an early hour in the morning, but owing to some mistake the steamer did not come up until ten o'clock.

THE Diphtheria patients at N. W. Arm are recovering, and as no new cases have appeared, it is hoped that it has been stamped out. Mr. David Peppett, of Cow Bay, lost four children by this disease within a short time. Other cases are reported, but hopes are entertained of their recovery.

FOG WHISTLE.—The boiler and machinery landed by the S. S. *Neufield* at Scatari will soon be placed in position, as a number of men are at work getting things in order. The whistle will be situated on the eastern end of the Island, near the lighthouse. It is expected to be in operation during the fall.

CRICKET.—A cricket match is talked of for Saturday between Sydney and North Sydney "eleven," to be played in Sydney. A match is also on foot between the New Glasgow cricket club and a Cape Breton "eleven," for on or about the 24th. The Cape Breton eleven will leave, we understand, by the *Clyde* on the evening of the 22nd.

DAMAGED COAL.—The sale of damaged coal at Louisburg from the S. S. *Bedouin* last Friday was well attended, and bidding was spirited. It ranged from 9 cents to 19 cents per bushel. A large quantity was sold. The balance, as can be seen by our advertising columns, will be disposed of at Louisburg next Friday, when good bargains may be expected.

NEW CHURCH AT BRIDGEPORT.—A great deal of credit is due the people of Bridgeport for the successful erection of the neat little Church opened there on the 28th ult. This building is to be used in common by all the Evangelical bodies who should desire to occupy it. It was opened by the Rev. Mr. Forbes of Glace Bay, who preached an excellent sermon. In the afternoon the Rev. Mr. Coffin of Sydney preached in his usual impressive and powerful style from II. Cor. xiii, 14 the Communion of the Holy Ghost. The collection for the day amounted to over $90.

PERSONAL.—Rev. Mr. Brindle, P. P., chaplain to H. M. forces at Halifax, was here last week.

Mr. Rivers, of Boston, a gentleman interested in silver and copper mines, arrived here last week, and has visited several of the mines in this County.

Mr. A. S. F. Rankin, representing J. W. Brayley, Esq., Chemist, of Montreal, was in town last week.

S. T. Hall, of Pt. Mulgrave, agent of the Hx. & C. B. R. R. Co., was a passenger by the *Clyde* to Sydney on Tuesday.

Messrs. F. G. Muggah, of Sydney, and T. L. McKenna, of North Sydney, attended the final law examination held at Halifax last week.

C. J. McDonald, Esq., Inspector of Post Offices, is in town.

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