

sacred books, no doctrine has been more universally accepted, "always, everywhere, and by all," from the earliest fathers of the Church down to the present hour.

On the other hand appeared at an early period the opposite view—that mankind, instead of having fallen from a high intellectual, moral and religious condition, has slowly risen from low and brutal beginnings.

Among all the statements of this theory one is especially noteworthy—that given by Lucretius in his great poem on "The Nature of Things." Despite its errors, it remains among the most remarkable examples of prophetic insight in the history of our race. The inspiration of Lucretius gave him almost miraculous glimpses of truth; his view of the development of civilization from the rudest beginnings to the height of its achievements is a wonderful growth, rooted in observation and thought branching forth into a multitude of striking facts and fancies; among these is the statement regarding the sequence of inventions:

Man's earliest arms were fingers, teeth and nails,
And stones and fragments from the branching woods;
Then copper next; and last, as latest traced,
The tyrant, iron.

Thus did the poet prophesy one of the most fruitful achievements of modern science, the discovery of that series of epochs which has been so carefully studied in our century. Very striking, also, is the statement of Horace, though his idea is evidently derived from Lucretius. He dwells upon man's first condition on earth as low and bestial, and pictures him lurking in caves, progressing from the use of his fists and nails, first to clubs, then to arms which he had learned to forge, and, finally, to the invention of the names of things, to literature, and to laws. During the mediæval ages of faith this view was almost entirely obscured, but at the revival of learning in the fifteenth century it reappeared; and in the first part of the seventeenth century we find that among the crimes for which Vanini was sentenced at Toulouse to have his tongue torn out and to be burned alive was his belief that there is a gradation extending upward from the lowest to the highest form of created beings.

In the eighteenth century we find this same idea of an upward progress, especially through the three ages of stone, bronze, and iron, cropping out in scientific form still more definitely from beneath the vast mass of theological reasoning in Germany, France, and England.

The investigations of the last forty years have shown that Lucretius and Horace were inspired prophets; what they saw by the exercise of reason illumined by poetic genius has been now thoroughly based upon facts carefully ascertained and arranged, until Thomsen and Nilsson, the northern archaeologists, have brought these prophecies to evident fulfillment, by presenting a scientific classification dividing the age of prehistoric man in various parts of the world between an old stone period, a new stone period, a period of beaten copper, a period of bronze, and a period of iron; and arraying vast masses of facts from all parts of the world, fitting thoroughly into each other, strengthening each other, and showing beyond a doubt that, instead of a fall, there has been a rise of man from the earliest indications in the Quaternary or even, possibly, in the Tertiary period.—Prof. Andrew D. White, in *The Popular Science Monthly* for September.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES

MILTON.—A new industry will soon be started in this town under the management of Mr. Claude Hartland, who is the sole proprietor, for the manufacture of mouldings, sashes, window blinds, etc. The machinery is all set and only waiting for water to begin operations. Mr. Hartland has already received an order from Boston for 15,000 frames for fly-screens, besides several small orders for other work. He has leased part of the Messrs. Tupper mill for this work. Any one desirous of inspecting the machinery will find Mr. H. always ready to accommodate them. A large quantity of clear spruce lumber will be used up yearly for the manufacture of the above named articles.—*Liverpool Advance*.

The temporary building for Robb's foundry is nearly completed and the men will go to work at once. All the firm's patterns are again ready to use, in a few days they will be able to fill all orders promptly. They are shipping a number of their steel turnaces. A boiler was shipped from the siding last week and the firm have orders for several more. They have also large contracts on hand for plumbing bath rooms, etc.—*Maritime Sentinel*.

A double gall topsail has been recently invented and patented by Capt. Thomas O'Brien, of Gloucester, Mass., and is very highly spoken of by those having it in use on their vessels. Capt. Bowers, of the brig Stacy Clark, now at Boston, says that "for a barkentine, brig or on the aftermast of a schooner it is everything that is claimed for it, and once used will not readily be dispensed with."—*Yarmouth Herald*.

Winnipeg will surely have an electric street railway soon, in addition to the present horse-car service. At the last meeting of the council propositions were received from three different companies to put an electric road in operation at once, and it is said that there are still other parties ready to undertake the work. United States capitalists as well as local parties are interested in the different syndicates.

BUCKLER BRICK CO.—A visit to the Buckler Brick Co's works a few days ago revealed the fact that during the past few months the Company has largely increased their means of output. A new engine and machinery has been put in, the capacity of the drying racks doubled, and a new kiln-shed built. The brick made by this Company are considered superior to any other manufactured in the Maritime Provinces.—*Annapolis Spectator*.

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1 Real Estate worth.....	2,000	2,000
1 Real Estate worth.....	1,000	1,000
4 Real Estates worth.....	500	2,000
10 Real Estates worth.....	300	3,000
30 Furniture Sets worth.....	200	6,000
60 Furniture Sets worth.....	100	6,000
200 Gold Watches worth.....	50	10,000
1000 Silver Watches worth.....	10	10,000
1000 Toilet Sets.....	5	5,000

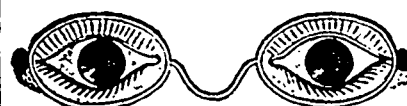
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