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THE CRITIC.

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The editor of THE CRITIC is responsible for the views expressed in Editorial Notes and articles, and for such only; but the editor is not to be understood as endorsing the sentiments expressed in the articles contributed to this journal. Our readers are capable of forming or disapproving of any part of an article or contents of the paper; and after exercising due care as to what is to appear in our columns, we shall leave the rest to their intelligent judgment.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The dories which are sent out from the fishing vessels when on the banks are frequently lost in the fog, and their occupants, when they fail to reach their ships, are exposed to terrible hardships before they are picked up or reach a friendly shore. Owners of fishing vessels should see to it that each dory has in it two days' supply of food and water. By doing so, they will prevent the loss of life which follows extreme hunger and thirst.

In a recent trial it was decided by a British jury that a husband has the right to open his wife's letters. This is altogether too bad, for it is a poor law that will not work both ways. The first thing we know our wife will be opening our letters and will find out the real names of "Franc-Tireur," "Boatler," and other valued contributors, and perhaps will be pocketing the dollar and a half which you have sent in to pay your year's subscription to the paper. However, our wife is honest.

The grounds of Berwick, in which the camp meetings are now being held, are exceedingly beautiful, and camping out for several days during the hot weather is far from uncomfortable. Hence it is that, aside from the religious exercises, hundreds, yes thousands, of persons annually resort to the great Berwick gathering, many, we fear, regarding it as a monster picnic. Whether or not the results of these reunions may always be summed up as advantageous to the cause of religion is a question upon which there is room for great diversity of opinion.

We have received a copy of the Act known as the "Manhood Suffrage Act, 1887," which was read a first time in the House of Assembly at its last session, and ordered to be printed. The Act is based on common sense and justice, and its provisions are simple, clear, and unmistakable. We sincerely hope that it will be discussed upon its merits throughout the length and breadth of the Province, and that when the Legislature next meets manhood suffrage may not find its chief opponents in the ranks of that party which assumes to monopolize liberal sentiments.

The following extract from the *Journal des D bats*, one of the leading Parisian journals, is a hopeful sign of the times and the sentiment expressed will be endorsed by every Briton throughout the Empire:—
England salutes and exults in Victoria the Queen, the woman, the mother, the personification of the millions of English scattered over the surface of the earth and ocean. We likewise salute this long reign under which the flags of the two great Liberal nations of Europe have more than once been united, auguring that they may ever be united in the defence of liberty throughout the world."

Buffalo Bill, the western showman, who is now in London, is being feted by the English aristocracy, and invitations to dine and wine with dukes and duchesses are being showered upon him. Mr. Buffalo Bill is a coarse though somewhat shrewd type of an Western American, and the social honors which are now being heaped upon him only serve to prove that cultured society is not free from the silly, senseless craves which it is wont to condemn among common folk.

The tide is turned in British politics, and, as we predicted, the popularity of the Salisbury administration is fast ebbing. In the last six bye-elections the Gladstonians have come out victorious, and it is scarcely probable that the present government can hold power for many months longer. It is to be hoped that when Gladstone again assumes the reins he will not allow the Irish members to take the bit in their teeth and force him to introduce a measure by which Ireland would cease to be represented in the House of Commons. Give Ireland home rule, but not such home rule as would disunite her from England, Scotland and Wales.

For our part we sincerely hope that Sir Henry Drummond Wolff will leave Constantinople, which he has threatened to do. Within the past two months we have told our readers at least three times that Sir Henry Drummond Wolff was to be withdrawn from the Turkish capital, and each time we have found out too late that Sir Henry or the British Cabinet has finally decided otherwise. Crisp news that has to be bent and rebent to suit the movements of diplomatists, is likely to have all the starch taken out of it before it becomes an actual fact. Henceforward we will leave Sir Henry to settle his little quarrel with the Sultan, and when he has shaken hands, bid good-bye, boarded his steamer, and is well down the Aegean Sea, we will let our readers know that the great man has actually departed.

The owners, managers and proprietors of coal mines are requested to make any suggestions that they may deem advisable as to the amending or improving of the Compulsory Arbitration Act, which was adopted by the House of Assembly during the recent session, and deferred by the Legislative Council for further consideration. The government has no axe to grind in this matter, it simply wishes to introduce such legislation as will prevent unfair reduction in wages, and unreasonable strikes. Employers, as well as employed, should be interested in the satisfactory solution of such a grave question as this Act involves, and they or their representatives should study it from every point of view, and, by practical suggestions, aid the government in furthering the laudable object contemplated by this Act.

The United States Government deems it brutal upon the part of the Canadian authorities to seize the vessels of American fishermen which are found fishing within the Canadian three-mile limit, but the same government has no hesitation in seizing and confiscating the vessels of Canadian fishermen engaged in the seal fisheries at a distance of three hundred miles from the American shore of Alaska. If Uncle Sam were to follow the same course on the Atlantic as on the Pacific coast, the American cutters would be coming into our harbors and bays and seizing Nova Scotian vessels for engaging in the fisheries within three hundred miles of Yankee land. It may be brutal to have a three mile limit, but, if so, a three hundred mile limit is so intensely brutal, that the English language contains no word that will adequately give expression to it.

The day of impossibilities has long since gone by, but the latest proposition for travelling between the continents of Europe and America is sufficiently startling to make most of us regard it as among the impossibilities. Col. J. H. Pierce, an American inventor, proposes to cover, with one hundred patents, his plans for travelling at the rate of one thousand miles an hour. For the purpose pneumatic tubes are to be laid on the bed of the ocean. The motive power is to be supplied by Niagara Falls, and the carriage, freighted, it may be, with living beings, is to be sent spinning through the tube by a current of air at a velocity ten times greater than has ever yet been attained in travelling. The idea of going from New York to Liverpool in three hours is enough to take one's breath away, but we imagine that the idea, if put in practice, would cause more pain to the passengers than that resulting from a severe blow below the belt.

Halifax, in many respects, is an enjoyable city to reside in, but woe unto the man who has frequently to walk through her thoroughfares. The *Morning Chronicle*, in a very sensible editorial, stigmatizes the condition of our sidewalks as disgraceful, which indeed they are. It would be ten times better to cart away the asphalt, bricks and paving stones, with which they are now laid, and replace these with good, solid, even plank-walks. The City Council should move in this matter and obtain such legislation as would enable it to have the sidewalks properly paved and kept in repair. Speaking of needed reforms, we might suggest that the drivers of empty coal carts and other such vehicles should be prohibited from driving along the main thoroughfares at the rate of six or eight miles an hour. The noise nuisance has come to be almost unbearable, and unless some stop is put to it the owners of property along these main streets will find that the demand for offices will be seriously diminished.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

We note that the Government proposes sending Mr. Cunningham Stewart, of the postal department, across the water to study the postal systems of Great Britain and the continent of Europe. This is a move in the right direction, for in no department of the public service is thorough reform more needed than in our postal system. If he takes with him a power of intelligent observation, an ability to discern a real improvement when he sees it; if he is imbued with a desire to faithfully perform the duties which are the ostensible object of his mission; and if he is capable of absolutely divesting himself of all prejudices in favor of what his official training and habits have made customary to him; it is in his power to render services that will be of incalculable benefit to this country. There is no doubt that he may learn much in Great Britain, for we are in many respects behind the mother country in our postal methods. But in Continental Europe he will find that the greatest strides in the line of improving and perfecting the postal service have been made. In France, Russia, and Germany—especially the latter—the subject has been carefully studied by the best minds, and the highest perfection has been attained that the science has reached.

Among the many points which we would respectfully suggest to him to study may be named the German system of insuring letters with valuable contents, instead of the crude and practically useless plan of registration in vogue here. Another, is the plan of the post office undertaking the forwarding of goods, *c. o. d.* from place to place, and advancing to the shipper a proportion—say two-thirds—of the face of his bill on shipment, and the balance on the delivery to and acceptance by the shippee of the goods, thus allowing the shipper the immediate use of a portion of his capital. A portion of Mr. Stewart's time might be profitably employed in enquiring into the subjects on which candidates for appointment to the postal service are examined. He will find that in most European countries candidates are not examined on absurdly irrelevant topics such as history, abstruse mathematics, etc., as they are here, but they must be thoroughly conversant with at least two modern languages besides their own.

He should not be content with merely visiting post offices and interviewing postmasters concerning the objects of his mission. He should go to the men from whom the postal authorities of other countries are not too proud to acknowledge that they obtain the ideas which they put into practice. Philatelists and philatelic societies have made matters connected with or related to the postal service their constant and absorbing study for many years. They have mastered the science—if such it may be called—and can better than any other men point out the excellencies and the defects of the various existing systems. We can assure him, that from these men and these societies he will obtain more practical information, and derive more useful instruction, than from any other class; and if he applies to them he will be courteously treated and assisted in every possible way. Our own impression is, that a practical philatelist would make the best commissioner that the Government could send on such a mission, because he would necessarily possess nearly, if not quite, all of the desirable qualifications for the performance of the duties that would devolve upon him. Among those whom we know to be thus specially qualified for this mission may be named Major Todd, of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, one of the assistant Librarians of Parliament, and Alderman Hechler, of this city. Both of them are enthusiastic philatelists, good linguists, have studied postal matters for many years, and being on corresponding terms with all European philatelic societies, would render splendid service, if they could be induced to undertake the work which is particularly adapted for specialists.

"BLUE-NOSE GRUMBLING."

The tenor of Mr. Addison F. Browne's article, under the above caption, in the *Philadelphia American*, renders unnecessary any apology to our readers for continuing our discussion of it.

Speaking of the deficit of the Finance Minister's budget, Mr. Browne continues:—"If this excess of expenditure over income has been occasioned in the legitimate development of the country, patriotic Canadians will find no fault, and by every means in their power will cheerfully assist the ex-high commissioner to square up his books. In this matter, as in all others that pertain to the general government, *we*, who are not ambitious to be called Canadians, have to bear *our* full share of the expenses, although *our* income from the Dominion treasury, beyond radiant promises, is not worth describing."

We put the plural personal, and possessive pronouns in italics, because we cannot help remembering that the gentleman who waxes pathetic over the woes of Nova Scotia, is not even a naturalized British subject, and this fact strikes us in the way of evidence of the extreme artificiality of the whole special pleading. "*We*, who are not ambitious to be called Canadians," is the key note to which the Jeremiad is carefully attuned. It is curious that so many people do not see through this sort of thing. We have, aforetime, said that American abuse and depreciation, pessimistic augury, and what not, were the measure of the national value of the C. P. R. Americans well knew that the completion of the C. P. R. was the building of a nation. The C. P. R. is a *fait accompli*, and our cousins, aided by Canadian annexationists, are now doing their best to insert the thin end of the wedge by means of "Commercial Union."

But, to revert to Mr. Browne, patriotic Canadians do not find much fault. There is, no doubt, a goodly (or otherwise) array of *un-patriotic* Canadians, but we may be excused for believing that they are not a majority.

Mr. Browne taxes Sir John with hoodwinking a meeting of manufacturers just before the last general election, and sneers at their facility of belief.

It scarcely presents itself to us in this light. On the contrary, it seems to us the plainest common sense that a body of gentlemen, who, collectively, have sunk millions in native manufactures, should by every means in their power fight against ruin in the shape of American competition, abetted at home by those who are too faint-hearted, or too sullenly discontented, to stand by their own nationality.

In the eyes of this class, the following passage will, doubtless, have weight. In the matter of the increase of duty on pig iron—"The iron miners," says Mr. Browne, "and those directly connected with them, will join in temporary advantage. But at least 400,000 of *our* 450,000 of population cannot hope for anything save severe hardships without compensation."

Well, if one-ninth of a population is benefited by a fiscal measure, it is a population not to be sneezed at. And what is the extent of the "*severe* hardship," (elsewhere, we have seen it is "*cruel* hardship"), foreshadowed to the rest? Will it amount to more than a cent or two enhanced price on any individual tool, or a few cents on any machine? Truly, a heart-breaking tyranny.

We also fail to see that the amount of \$380,000, *our* "income from the Dominion treasury," is not worth describing. It may be convenient to evade the description of it, as it is only natural to suppose that some small, but still worthy, portion of it finds its way into Mr. Browne's pocket, in the shape of honorarium for his advocacy of annexationism.

But iron is not the only mining in Nova Scotia. There is coal, and let us see what is the amount of "*cruel* hardship" which has been inflicted upon the Province by the diminution of the export of that article to the States, and whether or no that diminution is not compensated by inter-Provincial consumption.

The "Report of the Department of Mines" of Nova Scotia, for 1886, gives (p. 50) a table of export to the United States from 1850 to 1886, inclusive, 37 years. The largest export to the States in any of these years was 465,194 tons in 1865; the next largest, 404,252, in 1866. Following these figures in gradation, are 347,594 in 1864; 338,492 in 1867; 282,775 in 1863; and so on, in diminishing quantities in various years, down to 34,483 in 1885, and 60,646 in 1886.

On the other hand, the sales to the Province of Quebec (p. 46) amounted, in 1885 to 493,917 tons; and in 1886 to 538,762 tons.

Again, we have reached our limit of space, but we have yet some instances to cite of the progress of the manufactures of down-trodden and deplorable Nova Scotia under the regime of protection from American slaughter.

PRIMOGENITURE ABOLISHED BY THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Irish Question has so absorbed public attention that little heed has been given to other important legislation that has been passed by the British Parliament. The House of Lords, composed as it is, of the great titled landlords of the Kingdom and the Bishops, (the latter influenced, perhaps, by the fear of disestablishment, being more opposed to reforms than the temporal lords), has earned for itself the reputation of blocking, until forced to yield to the irresistible demand of the public, all legislation tending to weaken the powers or privileges of the landed classes. It was with genuine surprise, then, that it was learned that this most unprogressive branch of the British Parliament had passed a bill abolishing the law of primogeniture in Great Britain. This, as we understand it, does not directly interfere with the law of entail, but it strikes at the root of the principle of that law, and effects a radical improvement outside of it.

Hitherto, with one or two notable exceptions, as in the County of Kent, where the ancient gavelkind tenure, of which a principle branch was the joint inheritance of all the sons, has been zealously preserved, the law of the United Kingdom declared that when any person died intestate—that is without leaving a will otherwise regulating the succession—then the eldest son or his heir should be entitled to all the heritable or real estate, however valuable, and that the personal property should be divided among the other representatives. Where the heir considered it to his interest, he had the option of collating with his brothers and sisters, or other representatives, in other words, to throw the real and personal property into one lot, and have it divided equally among them. Briefly stated, this was the much decried law of primogeniture, and the effect practically of its abolition now will be, that collation will take place in all cases of intestacy.

The new law will not interfere with the power of any testator devising his property to such persons as he may desire, but in striking at the principle that mere precedence of birth gives rights of itself without the express sanction of the parents, the bill is a significant democratic victory.

The general press has contained repeated accounts of the remarkable case reported by Dr. M. H. Lockerstein, of Chicago, in the effects of nitro-glycerine in resuscitating life. His patient was a woman, who sank rapidly and was apparently dead. An action of the heart was imperceptible, the temperature of the body had fallen to 92 deg. F., and every indication of death was present. A solution of nitro-glycerine was administered hypodermically, when there was a gasp, followed by three others within a minute. During the second minute six respirations were noted, with a faint fluttering of the heart, but no wrist-pulse was discernible. During the third minute eighteen respirations were evident and a feeble pulse. During the fourth minute the pulse rose to 180 and above, the face was flushed, the eyes rolled, the muscles slowly relaxed, and the patient became comfortable. These data are quite unique in character, and, if substantiated by later researches by Dr. Lockerstein and others, may lead to most important and valuable applications of the drug.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

The Governor of a Western State is noted for his bland method of public speaking during an electioneering tour.

He assumes the ingratiating familiarity of knowing every one, and usually the result is most successful.

On one occasion he visited a town at some distance from his home for the purpose of making a speech. When he arose to address the audience his face was wreathed in smiles, and he began: "Ladies and gentlemen, it affords me great pleasure to meet the old friends here whom I have known so long."

At this point a shrill voice from the audience shouted: "Name 'em! name 'em, Governor!"

The Governor was so disconcerted by the pertinent request that he did not recover his composure during the entire evening.—*Kansas City Star.*

Senor Peral, a Spanish naval officer, has designed a new submarine torpedo boat, which as yet exists merely upon paper, but of which something more will be heard shortly, as the government has granted the inventor a credit of £10,000 on the recommendation of a select committee of admirals and naval engineers, who inquired into the inventor's theories.

The boat, which will be ready in about four months, is to carry a crew of four, and is to be able to remain for four days beneath the surface if required.

When the address to the Queen at the opening of the English royal courts was under consideration by the judges, one very eminent judge of appeal objected to the phrase "conscious as we are of our shortcomings," "I am not conscious of shortcomings," he said, "and if I were I should not be so foolish as to say so;" whereupon a learned lord justice blandly observed, "Suppose we say 'conscious as we are of each other's shortcomings.'"

A man will carry twenty sovereigns in his waistcoat pocket, but a woman needs a morocco purse as large as one's fist, and too heavy to be carried in the pocket, to escort five shillings, a couple of postage stamps, a recipe for making curry-powder, and two patterns of dress goods.

The question has been propounded, can a gentleman escorting a lady on a street car or railroad car give up his seat to another lady who is standing without rudeness to the one he is escorting?

It seems impossible that any lady should object under any circumstances to such an attention to one of her own sex. No man is bound to give up his seat to a lady in any public conveyance. It is simply a courtesy. But should he do so it should not be construed as a want of respect to a lady he may be escorting. A woman who would feel slighted at such action does not deserve a similar attention when she is herself in need of a seat.

A PRINCIPLE IN BINDING.—It is not generally known that the books in the British Museum are bound on a principle, historical works being in red, theological in blue, poetical in yellow, natural history in green. Besides this, each part of a volume is stamped with a mark by which it can be distinguished as their property and of different colors; thus, red indicates that a book was purchased, blue that it came by copyright, and yellow that it was presented. This principle of binding might be followed out in private libraries.

HOW TO GET RID OF AN ORGAN-GRINDER.—Call everybody in the house to hear the music, smile, applause, ask for more. When the performance is over send out and thank the artist. He won't trouble you again—so says a man who has tried it.

The manguy plant of Mexico has many uses. It is eaten cut up and preserved like melon rinds. Its long tough fibre is extensively used in making ropes and cordage. The end of each leaf terminates in a hard, sharp black thorn. Break off this thorn and strip down the fibres attached to it and you have a capital needle and thread for coarse sewing. This the mulattoes use to mend their saddles and broken harness straps. The juice of the plant fermented is the famous pulque. The pulque is best in these high regions. It is a visous, milk-white fluid, very wholesome and sustaining, and would be a most agreeable drink if it "tasted good." In fact, it tastes, when it has been a few days fermented, like a mixture of buttermilk and sour cider. Many strangers become very fond of it. The older it grows the more intoxicating it is.

An Irishman being convicted for an offence, was asked if he had anything to say for himself. "Never a single word," was Pat's reply; "and it's my real opinion, yer honor, there's a great deal too much said as it is."

A WONDERFUL EASTER WATCH.—During the reign of Catherine II of Russia an ingenious Russian peasant, named Kulbuin, constructed a musical repeating watch to perform a single chant. The machine was about the size of an egg, within which was a representation of the tomb of Christ, with the Roman Sentinels on watch. On pressing a spring the stone would be rolled away from the tomb, the sentinels fall down, the angels appear, the holy women enter the sepulchre, and the same chant which is sung in the Greek Church on Easter eve be accurately performed. This watch is now in the Academy of Science at St. Petersburg.

HOW TO GAIN FLESH AND STRENGTH.—Use after each meal Scott's Emulsion; it is as palatable as milk. Delicate people improve rapidly upon its use. For Consumption, Throat affections and Bronchitis it is unequalled. Dr. Thos. Prim, Ala., says: "I used Scott's Emulsion on a child eight months old; he gained four pounds in a month." Put up in 80c. and \$1 size.

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31. Gabriel's Marriage. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "No Name," etc.
32. Reaping the Whirlwind. A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Old Middleton's Money," etc.
33. Dudley Carleton. A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Lady Audley's Secret," etc.
34. A Golden Dawn. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne," etc.
35. Valerie's Fate. A Novel. By Mrs. Alexander, author of "The Woolin' O'it," etc.
36. Sister Rose. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White," etc.
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A. M. FRASER,
MANAGER OF THE CRITIC, HALIFAX, N. S.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Subscribers remitting Money, either direct to the office, or through Agents, will find a receipt for the amount enclosed in their next paper. All remittances should be made payable to A. M. Fraser.

Those who wish to secure pleasant and profitable reading matter for the winter evenings should note our exceptional offer which appears on page three. For \$2.00 in cash we undertake to send *The Critic* to any subscriber for one year, supplying him in addition with forty-five of the most readable of readable books. Those who are renewing their subscriptions, as well as new subscribers, should take advantage of this offer.

The estate of the late Sir William Young, the benefactor of Halifax, has been appraised at \$278,000.

A subscriber writes:—"Truro is going ahead at a remarkable pace, new buildings on all sides. Business is on a safe basis, and the volume of trade in this inland town would open your eyes if you saw the figures."

The pipes for the water works at New Glasgow have arrived, and the contract for the construction has been let. Charlottetown, Kentville, Bridgetown and Springhill, are now agitating the question of a water supply.

The absence of rain, which has prevailed all over this Province, more or less, for the last six or eight weeks, occasions much uneasiness to our farmers, who fear that their growing crops—lately very promising—may be seriously injured for lack of moisture.

The Grand Trunk railway authorities evidently think there is money to be made in the Canadian Northwest, and do not intend that the C. P. R. shall hold the monopoly of the trade. The Grand Trunk purpose building a railway from Vancouver eastward to connect with one of the existing systems and with the G. T. railway.

Have you read the Jubilee Number of *THE CRITIC*? If not, send for it at once. It is essentially a home production, and home talent should be encouraged. Fourteen hundred copies still remain on hand, and can be obtained as follows:—Single copy, ten cents; three copies, twenty-five cents; fifteen copies, one dollar. Address, A. M. FRASER, Business Manager, *CRITIC* Office, Halifax

The many friends of the Very Rev. Canon Carmody are much pleased to note that the Rev. gentleman has been elevated to the position of Vicar-General in the diocese of Halifax, made vacant by the death of the Very Rev. Monsignor Power. Canon Carmody is a priest of upwards of forty years' standing, and has labored most faithfully in many parts of the Province. In Windsor Canon Carmody made a host of friends, all of whom will join with us in congratulating him upon his elevation to the present position.

The American fishermen are again getting into hot water. The *Annie W. Hodgson*, of Gloucester, has been seized at Shelburne for violation of the Customs Laws, and a fine of \$400 imposed upon her owners. The cruiser *Critic* has captured two American seineboats off Souris, P. E. I., which belonged to the American schooners *Col. J. H. French* and *Argonaut*, which were within two miles of the shore, with the bait and schools of mackerel, both within our three mile limit. The Americans will be forced to acknowledge that our fisheries are not worthless.

While fishing off the south side of Cape Sable Island, Mr. Prince W. Penney and his son discovered a huge fish some distance away, which, on closer inspection, they found to be over ten feet in length, exclusive of the tail, which was long and tapering. Mr. Penney had intended to attack it, but it looked so formidable that he thought it best to retire without offering battle. The Cape Sable *Advertiser*, on the authority of veteran fishermen, says that the great fish was a "thrasher." Had the *Advertiser* wished to be sensational, it might have trumped up a summer sea-serpent in a penny edition.

John Perley MacDonald, of Toronto, aged 17, son of the manager of the Confederation Life Association, was accidentally shot while taking a row on the lake near Toronto. The volunteers were practising on the rifle ranges on shore, and a bullet from one of the rifles, which was wide of its mark, passed through the side of the boat and entered the young man's thigh, death followed within a few hours, and the inconsolable relatives have the heartfelt sympathy of community. The authorities should see to it that rifle practice is carried on where there can be no danger of such unfortunate accidents happening.

An unfortunate murder, the outcome of a family quarrel, was committed in Beaver Harbor on Saturday last. A young man named George Currie undertook to force an entrance into the house of his uncle, Henry Hawbolt. Currie had followed the latter along the road for three-quarters of a mile, and his uncle, on seeing that the young man was bent on a quarrel, had taken down his loaded gun and threatened to shoot him if he came inside the door. Currie endeavored to seize the weapon, and in so doing it was discharged, whether by accident or purposely remains to be proved. The buckshot, with which it was loaded, entered his left side, and death resulted in a few hours. Hawbolt is now in custody, and expresses great grief over the death of his young nephew.

The Executive of the Dominion Artillery Association has been notified that the National Artillery Association cannot send over a team from England this year to take part in the Canadian artillery competitions, which commence on the Isle of Orleans, below Quebec, on Sept. 5th. The jubilee celebrations in the Mother Country appear to have knocked on the head the project of sending out an English team this year. No response is to hand in respect to the invitation forwarded from Canada, through Col. Oswald, to the Scottish Artillery Association, but Captain Donaldson, Secretary of the D. A. A., has received a communication from a friend in Forfarshire, intimating that a team of artillery from that country may possibly visit Canada if satisfactory arrangements can be made. The prospects for the meet at Quebec are, on the whole, very satisfactory.

It is probable that Mr. Sol Smith Russell, the distinguished comedian, who appears at the Academy of Music next week in "Edgewood Folks," will attract a large audience. Those who enjoy a laugh, and who does not? should not fail to attend.

The Kermesse which took place at Bloomingdale, the private grounds of the Hon. A. G. Jones, was a grand success, \$600 having been realized. The costumes of the young ladies who waited upon the tables in the booths were picturesque and effective. One little Miss, who was dressed as a German peasant girl, was very much admired. Miss Alice Jones, to whom is due the credit of having pushed the Kermesse to a successful issue, deserves the thanks of all those interested in the building of the Cathedral at Halifax.

Owing to the poor houses that have patronized their performances, the Redmund-Barry Company have brought their Halifax engagement to an abrupt close. Mr. Redmund and Mrs. Barry were tendered a benefit on Wednesday and the play selected was "Lady Audley's Secret." Those who attended enjoyed a rare treat in Mrs. Barry's impersonation of Lady Audley. The character fully brought into play her thorough mastery of elocution, and in some of the scenes she was almost sublime. Miss Amelia Watts made a spirited Alice Audley, Wm. Redmund acted the part of Robert Audley with his usual care and fidelity, and Luke Marks (Wm. M. Fairbanks), was a capitally acted character.

In the course of his career as a showman, Barnum says he has taken \$80,000,000 "at the door."

Mrs. Cleveland has been invited to write a short story, at her own price, for one of the leading magazines.

The light on the Bartholdi Liberty Statue, it is stated officially, is visible twenty-three miles beyond Sandy Hook on a clear evening.

A temple and hospital, to be used exclusively for the benefit of the Chinese inhabitants of New York and suburbs, will be opened shortly in that city.

The Hudson County, N. J., Board of Freeholders are preparing for the construction of a great boulevard from one end of the county to the other, to cost \$1,000,000 or more.

Provision has been made, through the generosity of Simon B. Chittenden, of Brooklyn, for the erection on the Yale University grounds, of a library building, which will cost \$100,000.

The Government of the United States has collected since 1863, a period of twenty-three fiscal years, a tax on the production, manufacture, and sale of tobacco, amounting to \$720,000,000.

Since 1876 the exact locality of the resting place of President Lincoln was a secret known only to a few gentlemen. April 14th the body was removed and placed in the vault where it cannot be reached by grave robbers.

In a communication to the American Academy of Sciences, Captain C. E. Dutton gives a calculation of the depth of the Charleston earthquake centrum, which puts it at the enormous distance of twelve miles below the earth's surface.

The generator in a soda water fountain, in Bridgetown, Connecticut, exploded, crippling for life the clerk in attendance. The proprietors of soda water fountains should warn their employees not to meddle with the generators unless they understand their management.

Four young women with gilded spades broke the sod for the excavation for the foundation of the new art museum at Princeton. The Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke, Jun., D. D., delivered the oration. Dr. William C. Prime's \$60,000 collection of porcelain and pottery will be the chief attraction.

A committee of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has drawn up a petition requesting Secretary Whitney not to sign the death warrant of the old flagship *Hartford*, but to keep her, as the English preserved Nelson's flagship *Victory*, as a constant reminder of the achievement of the U. S. navy.

A statement prepared at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows that there are thirty-seven factories engaged in the manufacture of artificial butter now in operation in the United States. Chicago has eleven. The amount consumed yearly in that country is about 40,000,000 lbs.

Rev. Andrew Gray, Rector of St. Luke's Church, Chelsea, Mass., who is well and favorably known by several Church of England congregations in this Province, has resigned his rectorship in Chelsea. The Rev. gentleman, before leaving, was the recipient of several handsome gifts, among others was a gold headed cane from the colored citizens of Chelsea.

There is going to be another total eclipse on August 18, and a company of astronomers has been organized to go to Japan and observe it. The expedition will be under the auspices of the National Academy of Sciences, which body also furnishes the required funds. It will be under the charge of Prof. David P. Todd, Director of the Observatory at Amherst.

Sir John Thurston, Lieut.-Governor of the Fiji Islands, is now in Washington. It has leaked out that his object is to attend an important meeting regarding Western Pacific affairs, in which the United States is taking a friendly interest. Exactly what the meeting will be cannot be said, but it is known that representatives of Great Britain, the United States and Germany will be present, and it is believed that Samoan matters will be talked over, and that some kind of a triple alliance of these Governments will be arranged. Although the Samoan Islands possess a King, the Government of the Islands is in a most unsatisfactory state, the condition being not unlike that of the Sandwich Islands.

The fact has just come to light that soon after her marriage Mrs. Cleveland was tendered by the Sultan of Turkey the Order of the Caliphate. The Sultan made the offer in a graceful way, but Mrs. Cleveland, through the President and the State Department, declined the proffered honor. "Caliphate" means "Commander of the Faithful," and the order is frequently bestowed on the wives of distinguished men. Its insignia is a sash.

One hundred homes of miners in Streator, Ill., have been utterly demolished by the concussion from the powder and dynamite magazine, which was fired by lightning. The stock was felt for a distance of thirteen miles, and scarce a pane of glass in the town remains unbroken. Beneath the magazine a hole has been driven by the explosives, which is fifteen feet deep and forty feet in diameter. Fortunately only one man was killed in the disaster.

A circular has been received at the Navy Department at Washington from a Chicago man announcing that he has solved the problem of aerial navigation and is about to build a great airship which will start on a voyage the first of the new year and voyage to the North Pole. He estimated that a month's time will suffice for the voyage, allowing ten days or two weeks for scientific observations. The phenomenal ship will carry two hundred persons and travel at a speed of seventy miles an hour.

During the year 1886 thirty-six telegraph offices were opened in China.

Queen Victoria's expenses for entertaining her royal guests during the jubilee amounted to £100,000.

The Emperor of China will be married in a few days and an appropriation of \$5,000,000 has been made to cover the expenses of the ceremony and jubilee.

Lord Dufferin, replying to a petition from his tenants for a reduction of rents, promises to consider the petition favorably if they experience another bad season.

On Monday last a fatal explosion took place in Frieden Shutte, Silesia, killing two men and wounding twenty others. After the explosion fire broke out, which consumed six houses and a shop.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, formerly chief secretary for Ireland, who was compelled to resign through loss of sight, is improving, and expects to resume his Parliamentary duties at the next session.

Russian agents who have arrived at Bucharest from Bulgaria, reaffirm the report that M. Rodoslaor, the ex-Premier, is a prisoner at Verne. They say that Bulgaria is over-run by armed bandits.

The Suez Canal cost less than \$100,000,000. Two hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars have been expended upon the Panama Canal, and the prospect is that the project will have to be abandoned.

The Turkish Commissioners in Crete have proclaimed the concessions the Porte has decided to make to the Cretans. One half of the customs revenues is ceded to the Cretans. The resolutions of the Cretan Assembly are to be sanctioned by the Porte within three months after they are passed, and an enlarged share in the local government.

The Prison Commissioners of England state that in 1885 there was a decrease of twenty-three per cent in the number of persons sent to penal servitude, though 1884 had been lower than any previous year. This gratifying fact, and the corresponding saving of public money, is largely owing to the labors of Christian philanthropists in the poorer districts of London.

The London Times announces that a copy of one of its issues has made the circuit of the globe in sixty-nine days, its journey was made via the Suez Canal route to Yokohama, and thence to London via the Canadian Pacific line and Atlantic connections. This is the shortest time in which the circuit has been made under the British flag. Influential metropolitan and provincial journals continue to urge the importance of the recognition of the Canadian route to the East. The press is practically unanimous in favor of a subsidy to the Canadian service.

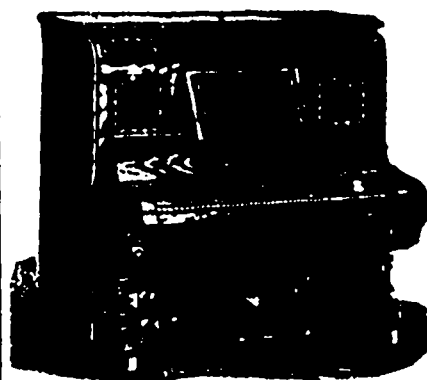
The Chinese are to have a new coinage, and ninety coining presses and all necessary machinery for fitting up a mint in China will be ready by next April. The presses, which are being prepared in England, are noiseless and automatic, and are capable of producing 2,700,000 coins per day of ten hours. The coins are to be dollar pieces and three subdivisions, a half, a fifth and a tenth in silver, as well as the "cash" or "mils," equal to one-thousandth part of a dollar in rolled brass. The silver dollar is equal to 5s. English money. Of the 2,700,000 coins which are to be struck per day, 100,000 are to be (if required) silver dollars. The extent of the order may be estimated from the fact that the Royal Mint in London is only furnished with sixteen presses. The value of the daily coinage in English money is £25,650.

One of the grandest naval reviews that has ever been held in the world took place near Spit Head on Saturday last. Aside from troopships and smaller craft, one hundred and twenty-eight warships were arranged in four lines; these being placed in double column on either side of the channel four miles in length. The Queen and her royal party in the yacht Victoria and Albert, with an escort of small steam frigates, sailed down the channel, the tars, who manned every available spot on the ships of war, lustily cheering Her Majesty. After the Queen's return, a royal salute was fired from the entire fleet, which was one of the grandest salutes that has ever yet been given to a human being. In the evening the ships were brilliantly illuminated with lanterns and other lights, and the sky was resplendent with the varied effects produced by hundreds of rockets and Roman candles being discharged simultaneously.

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RELIGIOUS.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. Dr. Burns arrived home last week from British Columbia, whither he went at the close of the General Assembly at Winnipeg.

The Foreign Mission Committee (Eastern Division) met in New Glasgow on Tuesday.

Rev. Dr. Somerville, the well-known Scotch evangelist, was presented, at the close of the last Free Church Assembly, with his portrait. Sir Wm. Collins, in making the presentation, declared that there was no missionary in modern times who had travelled over so large an extent of country as Dr. Somerville.

Preparations for the meeting of the Presbyterian Alliance in London next year are actively in progress.

METHODIST.

The Methodist Local Preacher's Mutual Aid Association, of Great Britain, has memorialized the several Methodist bodies in favor of union.

According to the Methodist Year Book the number connected with the several branches of Methodism in the United States is 4,322,763.

Last year the membership of the Methodist Church of Canada was increased by 15,106. Of this number 745 were added in this Province.

Rev. Dr. Savage, a well-known Methodist preacher of Ontario, has been engaged during the past two years in organizing Bands of Christian Workers throughout Canada. With a number of assistants he opened a mission in St. John a couple of weeks ago, which bids fair to be very successful. It is hoped that he will see his way clear to visit Halifax.

The opening of an indoor camp meeting took place at June St. church, New York, on the 1st instant.

The Methodist Camp Meetings are being held this week at Berwick.

Dr. J. C. Hartzell, assistant-secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in a paper read recently before the Cincinnati Methodist Preachers' meeting, is reported to have said: "The spirit of caste, which socially, educationally, and religiously ostracizes the Negro in the Southern States, must be met by the constant and decisive protest of the Methodist Episcopal Church in its Southern work. Slavery was an incident, a mere matter of method in the subordination of the blacks to the white. The real thing is the subordination. Before the war it was slavery; just after the war it was modified peonage; now it is by limited citizenship an ostracism. No matter what the method, the thing insisted upon is enforced subordination. Against that, both civilization and Christianity protest, and manhood rebels. The Chattanooga incident in which colored students were rejected from a Freedmen's school, and afterward the decision reversed by the Freedmen's Aid Society, is the providential broaching of the most important issue now before not only the Church, but also the Nation."

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Rev. Mr. Harley, Curate of Christ Church, Windsor, is taking a two months' holiday. The Rev. gentleman is not enjoying the best of health, and it is hoped that the rest may quite restore him.

Rev. W. C. Wilson, of Springhill, has succeeded in building up a splendid congregation in that growing town, and the miners thoroughly appreciate his kindly sympathy, as well as that of Mrs. Wilson, who ever brings the sunshine into the homes of the sick and suffering.

We regret to learn that the Rev. Dr. Nicholls, of Liverpool, is sick. Dr. Nicholls is one of the oldest and most revered of the Church of England clergymen in this Province, and churchmen of all shades of opinion have learned to respect him for his calm and unbiassed judgment and his intellectual attainments.

The great question which is now agitating the minds of the clergy and laity throughout the diocese, is the election of the bishop, Dr. Edgehill having positively declined to accept the position. The Bishop of Algoma would unquestionably be elected, were the election left in the hands of the laity, and we fear that a dead-lock will result if the clergy persist in the support of a candidate, who, notwithstanding his many personal virtues, is known to hold extreme views. What the church wants and what churchmen desire, is a bishop capable of overtaking the work of a large diocese, a man intellectually and physically vigorous, one who is capable of harmonizing the several shades of opinion within the Church, and, above all, one who can appreciate the self-sacrificing work of the clergy, and, at the same time, realize the difficulties with which the laity have to contend, especially in small parishes.

The missions of the Church Missionary Society, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the Episcopal Board of Missions in Japan, have been organized into a native Church, with constitution and canons. It is to be known as "Japan Church." Bishop Bickerstoth says: "In regard to the name of the church, contrary to my expectation, by an overwhelming majority, the Japanese decided in favor of Nippon Sei-Kokwai, which means Japan Church, that is, a church which is suited to the Japanese.

BAPTIST.

The three young evangelists who conducted special services in the Free Baptist church for about a fortnight, are engaged, this week, in holding services in the Baptist Vestry, Spring Garden Road.

Rev. Mr. Cline, of the First Baptist church, is enjoying a well-earned rest in the upper provinces.

"TILL THE SEA GIVES UP ITS DEAD."

Written for THE CRITIC on the death of the three young midshipmen of H. M. S. *Canada*, who were drowned in Bedford Basin on Sunday, 10th July, 1887.

The wild waves sing their requiem,
The sobbing sea makes moan
Above the three poor sailor lads,
The storm has made its own
The false winds wail their death song,
But the seagulls shriek their woe;
From many hearts in a distant land
Soft tears of sorrow flow.
No mother's kiss their dead lips press,
No last hushed words are said,
No tears bedew their lowly brows,
But the sea weeps o'er its dead.
Think of the tender mothers' hearts,
Broken and bowed with grief;
Think of the sudden, awful close,
Of the young lives, ah! how brief.
The yearning hearts across the sea,
Where many dear ones dwell—
The eyes that long to look their last,
On the face they love so well.
But the sad sea holds them close and fast,
Entombed in its ocean bed;
There peacefully they lie asleep,
"Till the sea gives up its dead."
Even tears, a distant offering,
Reach not the watery graves,
Of those three hapless midshipmen,
Who lie beneath the waves.

F. W. S. K.

UNDERGROUND AT MIDNIGHT.

'Twas on a damp and somewhat chilly evening during the present month, that, in company with several of the young students of the School for the Blind, the Rev. W. C. Wilson, Wm. Reese, the foreman of the Springhill mines, and Alexander Robbins, I took my first railway trip underground, and, as many of my readers have never enjoyed a similar experience, I will briefly note some of my impressions of this midnight pleasure trip.

When our party gathered in the engine house, at the mouth of the great western slope, we found everything in readiness for our descent. Down the slope, which is about fourteen hundred feet in length, are two narrow-gauge railway tracks; the cars, which are coal-boxes, four feet long, three wide, and three feet deep, being drawn up the track by a strong wire cable, which is wound on a great reel by a powerful link engine of three hundred horse power. Getting into the cars and squatting ourselves on the floor, foreman Reese gave the order to start, with the precaution for us to lie low, as the beams over our heads were within easy reach. Tobogganing is said to be pleasurable on account of the spice of danger with which it is associated in most minds, but it is anything but a pleasurable sensation to be one of a party in a train of three coal cars, freighted with human beings, which is gradually being lowered into a pit at an angle of thirty degrees, and to know that the safety of the party depended upon the strength of a cable not more than an inch and a quarter in diameter. It, however, stood the test, and in due time we arrived at the bottom of the slope, with eight hundred feet of mother earth or mother rock above our heads. The seam of coal into which we had descended, lies at the same angle as the slope down which we had come, and is fourteen feet in thickness. From the bottom of the slope a level or tunnel, about nine feet high and seven or eight feet in width, extends on either side. In one direction a railway track has been carried for nearly three quarters of a mile, while, in the opposite direction, the track is over a mile in length. The level during the daytime presents a busy scene of activity—coal-laden cars drawn by horses, driven by sturdy lads of from twelve to fifteen years of age, are constantly being drawn to the bottom of the slope, whence they are dragged up the inclined plane to the surface, and at the same time empty coal cars are being constantly lowered and carried off in either direction to be re-filled. At night-time the coal cars cease to run, and the horses, thirty-one in number, are comfortably stabled in their underground stalls, munching their oats as contentedly as horses are wont to do in stables on the surface. One of the animals in the stable has been in the pit for eight years continuously, and it was noticeable that his coat, like that of all horses not exposed to the weather, was beautifully soft and smooth. Foreman Reese informed us that the mine was overrun with rats, which lived upon the fodder which dropped from the horses' mangers. They had endeavored to get rid of these pests by bringing into the mine a colony of cats, but the proverbial nine lives of these animals did not hold good in a coal mine, as they seldom lived more than a few months after being brought from the surface. Walking along the track in the level we came to the foot of one of the balances; these are tunnels driven up from the level parallel to the main slope; on either side of these balances excavations are made, called boards, and as soon as the coal from the balances, boards and cross tunnels, have been carried away, the pillars, which have been left as supports, are cut down and the coal secured. We ascertained that, as a rule, the coal was left standing within a hundred feet of either side of the slope, but that the coal from all other parts of the mine was removed. Having been shown a rock bearing the perfect impression of a fern leaf, Mr. Reese took the party to the place where such fossils were procured. In mining phraseology, these layers of rock, with are over and underlaid with coal, are known as "faults," and they sometimes cause considerable trouble in mining operations. Inquiring how the mine was drained, we found that a great hole, or well, forty feet in depth, had been dug below the level, and from this the water was carried to the surface by a steam pump. At the Springhill mines three seams of coal are being worked, and, in order to save time and expense, these are connected by tunnels driven through the solid rock, through which the coal

in the adjoining seams is carried by cars to the bottom of the western slope. Noticing that the air was remarkably fresh, one of the young men enquired where the breeze was coming from, whereupon the foreman took us to the air shaft, at the top of which was a fan driven by steam. Here we found a current of air as fresh and cool as a sea breeze, and this, we understood, was kept up day and night without cessation. Parson Wilson, realizing that most novices at mining have a natural curiosity to know how the coal is cut, obtained a pick for us, and, with the foreman's leave, I began trying my hand as a cutter, and from the way the coal came tumbling down, and from the evident anxiety of the foreman not to have me repeat the experiment, I have come to the conclusion that, under favorable circumstances, I could earn a pretty fair living as a coal cutter. Having regained the bottom of the shaft and deposited ourselves in our cars, we were slowly drawn up to the surface, the sensation of going up hill backwards being anything but pleasant. Parson Wilson and Messrs. Reeso and Robbins, did their utmost to make this underground jaunt enjoyable to the young men from the School for the Blind, and for many a day to come the story of the midnight trip will be rehearsed within the walls of the Institution at Halifax. At the present time twelve hundred men and boys are engaged in and about the coal mines of Springhill, and forty thousand tons are shipped to various parts of the Dominion each month. The manager, Mr. Leckie, appears to be the right man in the right place. He is able, industrious and enterprising, and, under his superintendence, the mine has gained a continental fame.

C. F. F.

THE FRENCH SHORE OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

DEAR CRITIC,—Imagine five or six weeks of bitterly cold gales, during which nothing grew and fishermen caught little or no fish, and you will have a pretty correct idea of this shore up to Sunday, June 19th. Since then we have had a decided change, the mercury being oftener up in the eighties than down in the twenties.

The fisheries are now looking up, and fishermen feel hopeful of a fairly prosperous summer.

If one could judge of the profitability of the lobster business by the number of factories established in Newfoundland, then one would feel inclined to say that there are fortunes in it. If I am rightly informed, there are at least twenty factories on this shore, but, so far, the majority of them do not pack two thousand lobsters a day, and this is considered by packers to be a very small number.

When we learned that the Nova Scotian and Canadian Governments had each granted a subsidy of \$2000 to a steamboat, which was to make fortnightly trips between this coast and Halifax, we felt as if we were making one step towards civilization. But alas! it is now the first week in July, and the steamboat has not put in an appearance as yet.

But we are thankful for what we have got, and that is steam communication with St. Johns once a fortnight instead of once a month.

This coast has been visited this season by the steamships *Clorinde*, *Drac* and *Emerald*. What the *Emerald* did we do not know, but we do know that the commander of the S. S. *Drac* forced a man, who was fishing a cod, to take up the trap. Now, had this man been interfering with the French in any way, one could make some excuse for such an action, but the truth is, the man was not interfering with the French. I might mention other acts of injustice committed on this coast, but I think one instance is quite enough.

How patriotic Newfoundlanders can be content to allow the French any sovereignty over the best portion of their island, is a puzzle to me.

The commander of a French cutter, which visited St. George's Bay this spring, indulged in a great deal of loud talking. Among other things, he said the French intend to burn the settlers out of the Bay, and that next spring none but Frenchmen would be allowed to fish in the Bay. As the commander of the S. S. *Clorinde* did not say anything about the matter, the inhabitants, as a rule, consider that it was all talk.

There has been a great deal said and written about Confederation this spring, and it seems as if Newfoundland is surely and steadily drifting towards Confederation with Canada. To many it is clear that Newfoundland has nothing to lose and all to gain by entering the Dominion. But what advantage Canada will gain by such a union, we must leave for her statesmen to discover.

But I must intrude upon your space no longer. You see, reclining in the deepest shade one can find upon a hot summer's day, listening to the melodious (!) notes of an accordeon, is not conducive to very clear ideas on any subject.

Yours, etc.,

M. A.

MUSICAL ECHOES.

Many have a mistaken idea about conservatory system. It is spoken of frequently as a "class system," implying that the pupil, necessarily, is obliged to study in "classes." This is not so. Private instruction is given, and any one desiring private lessons can readily be accommodated. The great advantages of the "class system" are these: cheapness and the benefits derived from reciting before others. If four pupils arrange to divide the hour's lesson between them, each one pays in proportion; whereas, if one engages the entire time, the expense comes on that one only. This is the principal difference as regards the financial question, and any one can readily see whether class or private lessons would be arranged for, in case one cost the same as the other. Therefore, it is safe to state, while class lessons are about four times as cheap as private lessons from the same instructor, the mass of people are going to be educated in music. This being the fact, many pupils in moderate circumstances who begin the study in this "class system" are going to be found possessing qualifications

superior to others of the wealthier families, thus giving opportunities to the deserving ones in the humbler walks of life to distinguish themselves. If the class lessons could be lengthened so as to give each pupil the same time for personal supervision the private lesson consumes, then the full benefits of reciting before others would be received. There is no doubt mind voracious mind sharpens and broadens the intellect.

It is a well-established fact that institutions can accomplish more than individuals. A combination of capital enables provision for much better facilities than can possibly be made by single individuals. Music schools afford free advantages in proportion to their magnitude. Lectures, concerts, recitals, etc., form some of the strongest links in the chain of Home Study. Take away from foreign institutions these features, and what remains to induce Americans to study abroad? Have not our metropolitan cities already these features?—*Etude*.

Dr. B. W. Richardson, the eminent health authority, says:—"It is one of the points in life to get music into the home. If a doctor visits a sick child, and is told that it has been singing, he knows that an advance has been made in the health of that child. We associate the idea of singing with mirth and with health, and whenever there is a family that cultivates music, and that is fond in the evening of passing the time away by the singing of delightful songs and hymns, that family is a happy and a good family. Let all the nation be a singing nation, and we have direct evidence of a happy nation."—*American Musician*.

Patti declined to sing in Baltimore one night for \$3,000. We should be willing to sing three nights for that amount. It is quite probable that in less than ten minutes the audience would be willing to pay us more than \$3,000 to stop, if there was no other way to put a quietus on our vocal efforts.—*Norristown Herald*.

ORIGIN OF "THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME."—Once over the bar at its entrance from the Gulf the Swano River holds its way with a deep current, in places of forty feet, far up through the forests of the best hard pine in the State. It is the Penobscot of Florida. It has some good land upon it where plantations have heretofore been made, but after a while generally abandoned. The dark river has, too, its romance as being the place which gave rise to a melody which, like "Home Sweet Home," the affection of the heart will never let go. For it was here that a French family in the time of Louis XIV. came over and settled upon the Swano and made a plantation. After a while the father and mother and all died, save one daughter, who, disheartened and desolate, returned to France, and there wrote, adopting in part that negro dialect which she had been familiar with on the plantation in her girlhood, a feeling tribute to "the old folks at Home" in their graves in the far-off country.—*Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle*.

PATTI—Adolina Patti has a penchant for autographs, of which she has a fine collection. At present the diva prefers Henry Abbey's autograph to all others. She likes it on a check before she goes on the stage every night.—*Indicator*.

The Russian opera, "A Life for the Czar," is not popular with the Nihilists. What the latter desire is a something quite the contrary for the "autocrat of all the Russias."

THE NEW TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Telephones have now become such invaluable means of rapid communication between business men, and are such great labor savers to the household, that the public hails with delight any extensions of the system, and demand the best and most accurate service. It was with the determination to meet this demand that the Nova Scotia Telephone Company was organized, and their first endeavor has been to perfect telephonic exchanges in the thriving towns in the Province and connect them with Halifax, thus providing our business men with one of the most invaluable mediums of extending their commercial relations. They have first turned their attention to Truro, Londonderry, Amherst, Pictou, and New Glasgow, and the poles are now placed between Halifax and Truro, and in a very short time all the places mentioned will be in direct telephonic connection with the city. They have introduced a new telephone, which has many points of superiority over the Bell telephones now in use, and by its aid stations 250 miles apart are clearly and distinctly communicated with. Believing in the old adage that "competition is the life of trade," the company are now about opening an exchange in Halifax, and, as a result, the Bell Telephone Co. are already awakening from the lethargy their long monopoly has given them, and are stirring themselves by unusual exertions to hold their old subscribers. That the mere mention by the new company of their intention should have such beneficial results, proves the necessity of a competing line, and as their subscribers will have the benefit of their country lines, we predict that their Halifax business will be very extensive.

Wishing to give the public the most authentic information about the new company, our reporter waited upon Mr. John R. Bothwell, one of the directors, at his office on Prince Street. Mr. Bothwell was out, and while awaiting his return, a gentleman in the office explained the points of superiority in the new instrument, one of which was on view. One great improvement lies in the fact that the vexatious ringing up of the central office, necessary in the use of the Bell telephone, is entirely done away with. The operator at the central office has the telephone always at his ear, the tube being attached to a sort of head gear, which the operator dons, thus holding it in position. The number system only is used, each subscriber being given a number, which is placed opposite his name in the company's

catalogue. Say for example that number 10 wishes to connect with 15. By simply pressing down a lever the operator at the central is notified and then directed to connect 10 with 15. One ring notifies him that 15 is ready, four that he is away. If the former, 10 raises the lever and is at once switched into direct connection with 15, then having the full advantage of a private wire. So complete is the privacy that the central office has no way of knowing that the conversation has ceased until notified to discontinue. Users of the Bell telephone will see the superiority of the new instrument, its particular claims lying in its simplicity, accuracy and secrecy.

Mr. Bothwell now made his appearance, and, after a few minutes' chat about the success of the horse railway and the bid of the electric light company to light the city, gave the reporter the following information in regard to the telephone company, prefacing his remarks by the statement that it was the only company in the Maritime Provinces not using the Bell telephone.

"The works are well underway, and, at present, the poles have been erected to Truro, and will be extended to New Glasgow, Pictou, Amherst, Londonderry, and intermediate places. The wire for the line will be out in the next steamer, and will be immediately strung to the poles. The exchange at Truro will be opened this week, thirty subscribers having already been obtained, and it is the first telephone line erected in the town. At Amherst, Pictou and New Glasgow, it comes in contact with the Bell, and is rapidly surpassing it. As soon as the wire arrives all these places will be connected with Halifax. All the money needed to carry on the work has been provided, and is on hand. At the last meeting the company resolved to extend its exchange in Halifax, and the necessary capital was at once subscribed. The directors then sent circulars to the business men of the community, notifying them of the action taken, and soliciting their patronage on the grounds of the superiority of the instruments, and that subscribers here would have the benefit of using the trunk lines. In regard to the superiority of the telephone, it is a fact that in New York and Philadelphia the companies using this instrument receive \$500 per month more than those using the Bell. All the practical work of the company is under the management of Mr. A. A. Nelson, of New York, who is a well-known telephone expert. A notable feature of the company is the fact that it is composed entirely of Nova Scotians, and quite a number of young merchants and professional men of this city are members. They have taken hold of the work with a great deal of zeal, and are all confident that the venture will prove a great success. The president is B. W. Chipman, the secretary, B. F. Pearson.

In conclusion I might say that the telephone business has been a great success everywhere without any conception. American telephone stocks pay regular dividends and stand high in the market, in spite of being, in too many cases, liberally watered."

Mr. Bothwell is evidently a deep thinker, as well as an active business man, and, as the reporter bade him good day, he could not help thinking that it was a fortunate day for Nova Scotia when Mr. Bothwell turned his attention this way.

Mr. B. W. Chipman, the president, was then called upon, and fully bore out all the statements made by Mr. Bothwell. He seemed sanguine of the great success of the enterprise, and stated that he had made a trial of the new instrument and found it all that it was represented to be.

The company present strong claims for public patronage, and, doubtless, in time will number Yarmouth, Windsor, and Annapolis, and all the principal towns of the Province, as parts of this trunk line.

COMMERCIAL.

The condition and prospects of trade have undergone no change since our last report. The movement for the month just closing has been a full one, and the present situation has a healthy tone. It is satisfactory to note that the indications continue to favor a good, steady fall distribution. The country at large is in probably as good a condition as it ever was before, and it is evidently capable of and prepared for a full measure of consumption. Yet that fact may in itself offer an inducement for over-trading with its attendant evil consequences, against which we have taken occasion frequently of late to give warning.

The wholesale trade of the past week has generally been quiet. Stocks, as a rule, show full assortments, which are believed to be in some instances in excess of immediate demand. When we consider, however, the large quantity of goods, the importation of which was hurried, so that they might come in before the 1st inst. under the old tariff, and thus evade the operations of the new, it is not surprising that there should be for a time an apparent overstock in some leading lines. Take, for instance, the heavy imports of iron and dry goods which arrived prior to July 1st., and which amounted to more than are generally received up to the last of August. Orders have not, of course, kept pace with these forced imports, because consumers have no inducement to hasten their purchases. Consequently, merchants are just now carrying larger stocks than is usual at this season of the year. It must be remembered, however, that imports for the next few months will doubtless be of smaller volume than if the smooth tenor of trade had not been interfered with by the tariff changes, and it will be evident that natural consumptive necessities will soon restore the regular balance between supply and demand.

It has always been a stock complaint among volunteer correspondents to the city daily papers that "Halifax wants painting." This complaint has in the past, doubtless, been well founded, and is unquestionably so to some considerable extent, but signs of improvement in this respect are not wanting. We are gratified to note that scores of stone and brick business buildings and residences are being pointed and otherwise externally put in order,

while paint is not stinted in improving the appearance of wooden structures within the city limits. There is also much activity in building operations, and skilled stone-masons, bricklayers and carpenters are in demand.

The following was the only business change in this Province during the past week:—L. W. Drew, Genl. Store, Petite Riviere, has sold out.

DRY GOODS.—Little is doing either in wholesale or retail departments of dry goods. Travellers on the road send in a fair volume of orders for fall goods, and their advices are encouraging for future business. Prices are steady, and holders express confidence in a full autumn trade. Some of the new patterns of dress goods are specially tasty and attractive, especially in all wool and merino lines.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—No new features of importance have developed in iron and hardware during the week, but the trade has continued fairly active and steady. Prices have undergone no noteworthy change. In Canadian markets pig iron has ruled quiet, and finished iron rather active. Glasgow warrants have suffered a further decline of 3d., being cabled at 41s. 11d. No. 3 foundry is at 34s. 4½d. in Middlesborough, and hematite pig at Workington at 44s. 3d. Canada plates continue very firm. Advices from Pittsburgh, Pa., report iron scarce, but unchanged as to prices. Buyers there show a unanimous determination to hold off as long as possible. Muck bars have sold at \$32. Merchant bars are in active demand at 2 cents. Nails are at 2 cents, with moderate demand. All kinds of merchant steel are moving well. Steel rails are quoted at \$39.00 to \$40.00, and billets at \$31.50. Bridge and plate iron are in active demand. Mills of all kinds are increasing their orders. The entire western iron trade outlook is good. In Philadelphia, business in iron and steel is light, but plenty of business hangs fire. Prices are firm.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for flour has been steady and moderately active. Fresh-ground lots are most sought after—the old-ground article being harder to sell. European cables have continued dull and weak with values tending lower. Wheat in Liverpool is dull and lower, having declined ½d. to 1d. per cent. Fair average red winter was at 67s; white Michigan at 6s. 10½d.; and red American spring at 6s. 5d. Corn has also been weaker. Cargoes of wheat off coast are slow, and on passage or for shipment neglected. Minnesota first bakers' flour was 24s. In Paris wheat is steady, and flour a shade dearer. The total quantity of wheat in sight on this continent and afloat to Europe is 53,140,000 bushels, an increase of 826,000 as compared with the same date one year ago. There has been no essential change in the Chicago grain markets, trading being limited and fluctuations comparatively small. Corn is weak there, and oats are steady. At the seaboard, both wheat and corn have fallen off somewhat. In Montreal, the *Trade Bulletin* says, that—"Allowing for the improved export enquiry (for flour) for Quebec, Newfoundland, and Great Britain, the market has been unsatisfactory, for the reason that unprofitable prices have to be accepted in order to do business. The continuance of hot weather has had an adverse effect upon the market, as holders have, of course, had in view the tendency of their flour to sour, and this, in some instances, has induced them to shade prices. Advices from Ontario state that a number of mills have shut down, and that receipts may, in consequence, be expected to fall off. Stocks in store here are also lighter than at this time last year; but, making allowance for those facts, we do not anticipate any difficulty to arise on the score of short supplies. Flour is now about as low as it was ever known to be, and that fact should cause buyers to operate with greater confidence."

PROVISIONS.—There has been a fair trade in provisions at steady prices in Canadian markets, and lard has been in moderate request. In Liverpool, G. B., provisions were firm and unchanged, though the volume of trade has been quite limited. Cables quote pork at 68s.; lard at 35s.; bacon 40s. 6d. to 41s.; and tallow at 22s. 6d. In Chicago pork was unchanged. Lard was weaker, and again declined 5c. to 10c., standing August, \$6.55; September, \$6.65; October, \$6.70. Meats were weaker and declined 10c. The hog market was very weak and declined 10c. to 20c. The cattle market was dull.

BUTTER.—The local butter market has remained quiet, and without appreciable change in either prices or demand. In Montreal a fair business is reported to be developing, which appears to have resulted from actual orders from the other side. This demand indicates the existence of some speculative spirit which proceeds from the long-continued drought in Europe, which, it is beginning to be believed, may have an injurious effect on the production, and so create a larger demand for butter from this side. At all events, the article has been receiving more attention, and the market has developed a firmer spirit.

CHEESE.—Contrary to all reasonable expectations, based on the facts of the situation as far as they were known, cheese has taken a sudden upward turn both in England and on this side of the water during the past ten days. The cable has gone up to 50s. and 50s. 6d., being an advance of about 5s., and in Canada a feverish buoyancy has set in, which has forced the price of July cheese up to an altitude which it is not remembered to have ever reached at this particular season of the year, though it has sold higher at a later time. Whether the merits of the situation warrant such a sharp advance as has taken place, is certainly a very open question. The bull opinion appears to be based on an alleged heavy shortage in the European production, and a considerable falling off in the make here, both being attributed to dry weather. But, even if it be granted that the supply will suffer serious diminution from drought (which is not as yet fully established), it may be that the advance is being forced too far, and the further it is pushed the more room there will be for a reaction, which in this season of surprises may prove more sweeping than desirable. Yet, so far, the cheese shipped appears to be well absorbed on the other side, where the market is evidently strong. The quality of the July make is described

in several instances as not fully up to the mark, but that makes no difference to buyers in a strong market, although a loud outcry may be expected should the market receive a set back.

FRUIT.—Owing to the limited supplies available, the market for dried fruit has continued firm, and all offerings are made with indifference. Still it is thought that prices for new fruit at Donia will open much lower than those of 1886, and they will need to, in order to make up for last year's losses to importers on the high rates which then ruled. Currants are firm, and sellers are unwilling to shade. Prunes and almonds have remained steady. Nuts are firm, with a tendency to advance. There has been a good demand for green fruit. Oranges and lemons have advanced somewhat under an active demand. Respecting apples, Chicago advices are as follows:—"Apples are in big supply, and selling low and on forced sales, and still the fruit is riper each day, and getting to be quite a favorite with the trade. The quantity used will be large."

TEA AND COFFEE.—Little, if any, improvement has been made in the tea movement as yet, but the impression prevails that a good fall trade will be done, as stocks in the country are known to be quite low, and will, therefore, have to be replenished before long. We have heard it stated that tea is being sold in some Canadian markets below the cost of importation, which pressure to sell has an adverse effect upon the market. It only affects the middlemen or jobbers favorably, for the result does not reach the consumers. A late cable from Amoy says:—"No immediate prospect of much lower prices. Superior cargo Formosa is still nominally quoted at \$37 per picul, duty paid. Some desirable teas are being taken at 37c. table cost *via* Suez for finest, and 43c. do. for choice. Other quotations unchanged. The present unsold stock of Formosa Oolong is about 100,000 half chests." Coffee has remained steady, in fact firm, with stocks in first hands very light. Rio cables are firm and Havre steady.

SUGAR.—There has been an active demand for sugar, and a large business has been done under the advance noted last week. Nothing has been made public of the intentions for the future of the St. Lawrence Company, the burning of whose refinery at Montreal was announced in the columns of our last issue. It is said, however, that St. John is preparing to offer them special inducements to settle and rebuild there.

MOLASSES.—The firm market that we have reported for some time past, has developed into one of great strength, and the outlook certainly points to still higher figures than even now obtain. The total average advance in the past few weeks has been 4 and 5c. Of course if prices continue to advance it will soon be found that curtailed consumption will cause supplies to accumulate. Certainly there is everything at the moment to inspire confidence in the maintenance of present prices, and a still further advance is not at all unlikely to be experienced, but now appears to us to be the time for holders to make profits, as the future is very uncertain.

FISH.—In this market little is doing in fish for the reason that stocks are extremely low, and scarcely any new is received. Still, despite these facts and the small hopes that this year's catch will reach even a low average in quantity, pickled fish, herring and mackerel are dull. Dry cod will probably always hold their own, but scarcely one sane person out of a hundred would eat a pickled fish from choice, if a fresh one was obtainable. Our greatest and best market for pickled fish has always been the United States. But there the people have learned to preserve all kinds of fish in refrigerators, so that dealers can supply consumers all the year round with the fresh article. For this reason that market for fish in pickle is rapidly becoming extinct, and promises ere long to cease to exist. If our people are to continue to make the fisheries profitable, we mean those that we claim are exclusively our own, we must learn or devise some method of preserving them in a fresh state instead of as we now do. We also have the additional incentive for so doing, if possible, in that fresh fish are admitted to the American markets free of duty. A few barrels of new Cape Breton herrings have been received in Montreal, and were sold at \$5 and \$5.50 per bbl. Dry codfish is reported to be in good demand in that city, with transactions at \$4 to \$4.25 per quintal. Our advices from Gloucester, Mass., are to the 22nd inst., and quote as follows:—Bank halibut, 3c. through cargo lots; George's codfish, \$2.75 per cwt.; Grand and Western Banks, do., \$2.87 1/2; shore do., \$2.25; hake, 85c.; haddock, \$1; new George's codfish, \$4 and \$4.25 per qtl. for large, and \$3.87 1/2 for medium; Grand and Western Bank do., \$3.50 for large and \$3 for medium; dry cured do., \$4 and \$4.25; shores, \$3.75 for large, and \$3.25 for medium; slack-salted do., \$4.50; Nova Scotia pickled do., \$3.75; cusk, \$3; pollock, \$2; slack-salted do., \$2.50; haddock, \$2.25, and hake, \$1.87 1/2. Herrings—Newfoundland, \$4 per bbl.; N. S. large split, \$5; medium, \$4; Labrador, \$5.50; trout, \$12; Halifax salmon, \$17; clam bait, \$5 and \$5.50.

Havana advices are to the 16th inst. Quotations are as follows:—"Codfish have fallen to \$6.25; haddock have been selling quite freely at \$5.75, but the demand appears to be temporarily filled, and there is but little enquiry at the close; hake were sought after, as none had come in for some time, and the receipts were placed at \$5; smoked herrings, in boxes, 4c. All fish are firm at above quotations."

A few barrels of Cape Breton mackerel were sold in this city on Wednesday last, from vessel, for \$6.50, but it would not be fair to regard this as any indication of the true market value of mackerel. This particular lot was an exceptionally nice one. The fish were large, carefully cleaned, and attractively put up. A fish dealer standing by when they were opened, remarked that they were "fit for the New York market." It is well-known that New York demands cleanliness in the putting up of mackerel more than any other market does. The people are more particular on this point than on the size or fatness of the fish. It is a curious fact also, that in Cape Breton packers are more careful, as a rule, in this respect than they are in Nova Scotia proper, and that their fish, therefore, command the readiest sale and the best prices.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

Our Price Lists are corrected for us each week by reliable merchants, and can therefore be depended upon as accurate up to the time of going to press.

GROCERIES.

SUGAR.		
Cut Leaf	.....	7 to 7 1/2
Granulated	.....	6 1/2
Circle A	.....	6 1/2
White Extra C	.....	5 1/2 to 6 1/2
Katra Yellow C	.....	5 1/2 to 6 1/2
Yellow C	.....	5 1/2 to 6 1/2
TEA.		
Coucou, Common	.....	17 to 19
" Fair	.....	20 to 23
" Good	.....	25 to 29
" Choice	.....	31 to 33
" Extra Choice	.....	35 to 36
Oolong—Choice	.....	37 to 39
MOLASSES.		
Barbados	.....	27 to 29
Demerara	.....	30 to 31
Diamond N	.....	34 to 40
Porto Rico	.....	29 to 30
Cienfuegos	.....	27
Trinidad	.....	27 to 28
Antigua	.....	27 to 28
Tobacco—Black	.....	37 to 44
" Bright	.....	42 to 55
PREPARED.		
Pilot Bread	.....	2.60 to 2.90
Boston and Thin Family	.....	8 1/2 to 8
Soda	.....	5 1/2 to 5 1/2
do. in lb. boxes, 50 to case	.....	7 1/2
Fancy	.....	8 to 15

The above quotations are carefully prepared by a reliable Wholesale House, and can be depended upon as correct.

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	.....	11.50 to 12.00
" Am. Plate	.....	12.00 to 12.50
" Ex. Plate	.....	13.00 to 13.50
Pork, Mess, American	.....	17.50 to 18.00
" American, clear	.....	10.00 to 20.00
" P. E. I. Mess, new	.....	16.50 to 17.00
" P. K. I. This Mess	.....	14.00 to 15.00
" Prime Mess	.....	12.00 to 12.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails	.....	11 to 12
" Cases	.....	12.50 to 13.00
Hams, P. E. I.	.....	none
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef	.....	\$2.50 per bbl.

Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily. These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL—		
Extra	.....	none
No. 1	.....	"
" 2 large	.....	"
" 3 large	.....	5.30
" 3	.....	5.00
HERRING.		
No. 1 Shore, July	.....	1.50
No. 1, August	.....	none
" September	.....	none
Round Shore	.....	none
Labrador, in cargo lots, per 5l	.....	none
Hay of Islands, from store	.....	2.75
ALBIVINS, per bbl	.....	1.75 to 5.00
COUSH.		
Hard Shore	.....	3.25 to 3.50
New Bank	.....	3.00 to 3.50
Bay	.....	none
SALMON, No. 1	.....	none
HADDOCK, per qtl	.....	2.00 to 2.25
HAKE	.....	2.10
CUSK	.....	none
POLLOCK	.....	none
HAKE SOUNUS, per lb.	.....	30 to 35c
COD OIL A	.....	22 to 25

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

LOBSTERS.

Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing).		
Tall Cans	.....	4.60 to 5.00
Flat	.....	6.00 to 6.50
	Per case 4 doz. 1lb cans.	

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m.	.....	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do.	.....	14.00 to 17.00
" No 2 do.	.....	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m.	.....	8.00 to 14.00
Spuce, dimension good, per m.	.....	9.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do.	.....	8.00 to 9.00
" Small, do do.	.....	6.50 to 7.05
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.	.....	2.00
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.

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE. Quotations below are our to-day's wholesale prices for car lots net cash. Jobbers' and Retailers' prices about 5 to 10 cents (3 or 4%) higher than car lots. Markets quiet and weak. Breadstuffs are selling at current cost.

Flour.		
Graham	.....	4.40 to 4.65
Patent high grades	.....	4.90 to 5.00
" medium	.....	4.50 to 4.65
Superior Extra	.....	4.70 to 4.85
Lower grades	.....	3.90 to 3.95
Oatmeal, Standard	.....	1.10 to 1.15
" Granulated	.....	4.40 to 4.50
Corn Meal—Halifax ground	.....	2.85 to 2.90
" Imported	.....	2.90
Iran per ton—Wheat	.....	18.00
" —Corn	.....	17.00
Shorts	.....	20.00 to 21.00
Middlings	.....	22.00 to 23.00
Cracked Corn	.....	27.00 to 28.00
" Oats	.....	25.00 to 26.00
" Barley	.....	nominal
Feed Flour	.....	2.00 to 3.00
Oats per bushel of 3 lbs.	.....	34 to 35
Barley " of 48 "	.....	55 to 60
Peas " of 60 "	.....	1.00 to 1.10
White Beans, per bushel	.....	1.50 to 1.60
Red Beans, per bushel	.....	4.85 to 4.90
Corn " of 56 lbs.	.....	65 to 70
Hay per ton	.....	14.00 to 15.00
Straw	.....	10.00 to 12.00

J. A. CHIPMAN & Co., Liverpool Wharf, Halifax, N. S.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints	.....	22 to 25
" in Small Tubs	.....	20 to 22
" Good, in large tubs	.....	18 to 19
" Store Packed & overmalted new	.....	7 to 8
Canadian, Creamery, new	.....	21 to 22
" Township	.....	18 to 19
" Western	.....	18 to 17
Cheese, Canadian	.....	11

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer in Butter and Cheese.

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound	.....	15 to 22
" unwashed	.....	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1	.....	7
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1	.....	7 1/2
" under 60 lbs., No 1	.....	6 1/2
" over 60 lbs., No 2	.....	6 1/2
" under 60 lbs., No 2	.....	6
Cow Hides, No 1	.....	6 1/2
No 3 Hides	.....	5
Calf Skins	.....	7 to 8
" Deacons, each	.....	25
Lambskins	.....	15 to 25

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

Apples.		
No. 1 Varieties, new, per box	.....	2.50
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new)	.....	11.00 to 11.50
" case, Valencia, repacked	.....	11.00
Lemons, per case	.....	4.80 to 5.75
" boxes	.....	4.00 to 6.75
Bananas, per bunch	.....	3.00 to 3.50
Cocoanuts, per 100	.....	5.50
Onions, Bermuda, per lb.	.....	2
" Egyptian	.....	1 1/2 to 2
Pine Apples, per doz.	.....	2.00 to 3.00
Raisins, New Val.	.....	6 to 7
Figs, Elme, small boxes	.....	13 to 16
Prunes, Stewing, boxes	.....	6 1/2
Dates, boxes, new	.....	6 to 7

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

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound	.....	12 to 15
Geese, each	.....	40 to 65
Ducks, per pair	.....	60 to 75
Chickens	.....	30 to 60

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Steers, best quality, per 100lbs. alive	.....	5.00
Oxen	.....	4.00
Fat Steers, Heifers light weights	.....	3.90 to 3.75
Wethers, best quality, per 100lbs.	.....	5.00 to 6.00
Lambs	.....	2.50 to 3.00

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

HILDRED.

(Continued.)

There must be no encroaching on her privileges. No one must monopolize distinguished men like Sir Raoul when she was present. She must give the dark-eyed young countess a lesson, and the best way in which to achieve her end would be to monopolize the attention of the handsome earl.

"Jealousy is as bitter as death!" The words haunted Lady Caraven. Was she jealous? She could hardly tell. Her life seemed to pass in a fever of watching—to be filled with a brooding sense of something wrong, of something hanging over her, of foreboding she knew not why. She only knew that the presence of the beautiful blonde Lady Hamilton was a source of vague torment to her.

She was always apprehensive—she could hardly tell of what. She was of too noble a disposition willfully to encourage suspicions of any one, but she was ever thinking and surmising as to whether her husband admired Lady Hamilton or not. There were times when she roused herself and said to herself that it was unworthy of her—that all jealousy and suspicion was miserable—that she would rise above it and trample it under foot. Then she would find herself watching her husband's face to see how it lightened and brightened as he talked to Lady Hamilton.

She read a very sensible story one day—a story of married life—written to show how foolishly wrong and wicked it was of wives ever to begin to be jealous—showing how, if a woman once gave her mind to it, she could turn almost every incident in her husband's life to her own torment—how she could be miserable over every word he spoke, every look, every glance; and Lady Caraven took the lesson to heart. She said to herself that suspicion and jealousy were miserable failings—that it was far nobler to give entire and perfect trust, to rise above ignoble suspicions, to despise wretched, paltry jealousies. She said to herself that she would take warning by the story she had read.

But her case was different from that of other wives. There was perhaps in all the wide world no parallel to it. Lord Caraven and she had married without the least pretense of love, he detesting the marriage, yet forced into it, she honestly believing that it was quite possible to live without love; then after marriage she had been as he was now—profoundly, coldly indifferent. She at first had been inclined to love him—his handsome face and the prestige of his name had won her girlish fancy; then slowly, as her woman's soul and better nature awoke, she discovered his faults—faults that filled her with something like despair. Then came the turning-point of her life—the time when she felt sorely inclined to leave Ravensmere—the time when the noble advice of a noble man had saved her, had roused her to action, had influenced her so as to completely change her life, had elevated her, had given her an almost sublime idea of her duties and responsibilities. She had risen to the call; she had devoted herself to the welfare of her husband; she had used all her truest womanly tact, all her rare grace, all her intellect and talent, to rouse him from his evil habits, from his self-indulgence, from his neglect of every duty. She had succeeded even beyond her hopes; he was above the average now, whereas before he had been below it. The consequence was that she loved him. After passing through every phase of feeling, after being filled with admiration that grew into dislike, indifference, contempt, she had found herself at last in love with him.

It was the consciousness of that which made her more sensitively jealous. He was her husband. She loved him, but he did not love her. She asked herself, "Will he ever love me?" And the answer that her own heart gave her was a very despairing one. She was not the style of woman that he admired. He liked blonde beauty; and here, under their very roof, was a queen of blondes—a queen of coquettes. She would look sometimes at Lady Hamilton and think, "How he must wish that our marriage had been delayed! If Lady Hamilton had returned a little earlier, her money would have done just as well as mine, and he would have loved her."

It was a very natural thought, but one that made her exceedingly unhappy. To Lord Caraven himself the idea never occurred. He had his faults—they were not on the score of immorality or impropriety. He did not love the wife fate had given to him, but he respected her; and in some fashion of his own he respected the vague kind of tie that there was between them. At all events he then had no idea of outraging her feelings or insulting her by falling in love with any one else.

While the earl enjoyed the presence of his beautiful guest—enjoyed her coquetries, laughed and was amused at her flirtations, all in sheer idleness and good-humor—his dark-eyed beautiful wife was building up a theory of her own, and it was that her husband loved Lady Hamilton.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

The grand ball in honor of Lady Hamilton was to be given at Ravensmere on the last day of September. The summer weather still lingered; flowers that should have died before were still living, birds that should long since have sought a sunnier clime were still singing. On the evening of the ball a bright moon was shining in a clear sky, and the wind was sweet as in summer. There had been royal entertainments at Ravensmere, but none had ever been on a grander or more magnificent scale than this ball. All that flowers, lights, and superb decorations could effect was effected. There was tier after tier of brilliant bloom; the light of a thousand tapers made a brightness greater than that of day; tiny scented fountains rippled amongst the flowers. It was a superb spectacle; and of that magnificent scene were two queens.

At the opening of the ball they stood for a few moments side by side;

and then opinion varied as to which was the more beautiful. The Countess Caraven was a woman of stately loveliness, Lady Hamilton of fairy-like beauty.

The countess, who had some vague idea that this night would be the turning-point in her destiny, had devoted much time and thought to her toilet. Her dress was of some shining material that resembled cloth of gold; the rounded arms were bare to the shoulder, the white neck and throat rising like a stately flower from its calyx. The golden hue of the dress enhanced the beauty of the dark eyes and hair; there was a slight flush on the splendid face, a deeper light in the dark eyes. She wore a suite of superb rubies; they lay in the coils of dark hair, and sparkled like points of flame on the white breast; as she moved the light scintillated and gleamed, it shone and played in the rich dress and jewels.

By her side stood her rival and perfect contrast, fair, blonde Lady Hamilton, in a dress of pure white—white, with green leaves and flowers—and with flowers in her golden hair—the perfect ideal of a fair, graceful, lovely woman. As they stood for a few minutes side by side all eyes were upon them.

The ball was a marvelous success. Lord Damers, who had come to Ravensmere purposely for it, said that he had never seen anything like it. He went up to the earl, who, looking very handsome in his evening dress, was watching the dancers.

"Do you know, Caraven," he asked, "who is the handsomest woman here?"

The earl looked round with a smile.

"Amidst so many how can I decide?"

"The decision does not require a minute's hesitation," said Lord Damers. "Look round and you will see that there is no one to compare with your own wife. She is by far the most beautiful woman I have ever seen in my life."

The earl looked up wonderingly.

"Is she? Do you know that I have never thought much of her appearance?"

"Then you have been blind. Look at her now."

Lord Caraven looked up. He saw a tall beautiful figure and a magnificent face with dark, proud, brilliant eye and a lovely mouth, round which played a half-grave, sweet timorous smile. He seemed to be impressed.

"You are right," he said; "she is very beautiful."

"I should imagine so," returned Lord Damers emphatically. "Why, by her side even the brilliant Lady Hamilton looks faded. Every one is talking about your wife; you do not know how many envy you."

Lord Caraven laughed aloud. Perhaps if the world knew all, he told himself, there would be little cause for envy.

"She is beautiful," he repeated to himself. He had suddenly awoke to the knowledge of the fact. He said to himself that he must have been blind. Had this woman been any other than his wife, he would have thought her perfection. As he looked at her he wondered that he had ever boasted of his preference for blondes. What could compare with the splendor of those dark eyes, the exquisite coloring of that noble Southern face? He must have been blind. He crossed the room to where the young countess stood talking to Lady Hamilton.

"Hildred," he said simply, "will you save one dance for me?"

She looked at the pretty tablets, and then smiled at him.

"I am not engaged for the next waltz," she said.

"Then give it to me," requested the earl, and the dark eyes were raised to his.

"If I had been engaged, I should have felt inclined to break my engagement," she said.

Lady Hamilton was not quite pleased. Two suns could not shine on one hemisphere; and, if Lady Caraven had any idea of outshining her, the sooner that idea was abandoned the better.

"It is rather odd," she said, with one of her brightest smiles, "to see husband and wife waltz together—one would imagine you were still lovers."

Hildred was on the point of retorting that they had never yet been that, but prudence restrained her.

"You will not forget your promise?" said the earl.

"For the waltz—no," she replied.

"Let me see you write my name," said the earl.

And Lady Caraven took up the pretty tablets again.

They held many names. Against the waltz she wrote—"My husband"

He was watching her intently, and when she had finished writing he took the tablets from her hand. How strange the words looked! There were noble names above them, noble names below them. "My husband!" He wondered why she had not written "Lord Caraven," or his initials. As he returned the tablets to her, their eyes met in a long lingering glance. Suddenly she turned from him with her face on fire; and Lord Caraven, with a strange sensation at his heart, began talking to Lady Hamilton.

"This is my waltz," said Lord Caraven shortly afterward, as he came up to his wife. She did not raise her eyes to his; she was afraid to do so. What if they should tell him her secret? What if he should read letters of himself shining in their depths?

The earl half smiled, half sighed at the piquant strangeness of the situation. This noble woman, to the knowledge of whose beauty he had suddenly awoke, was his own wife. They had spent much time together, both sung and worked together, yet he never remembered to have embraced her; now his arm was round the supple graceful figure—the lovely face close to his own. He saw before him the whole time, standing out clear and distinct from the others, the two words "My husband."

Lord Damers had told him that he was a subject of envy. They had all been a sorry mistake. How beautifully this neglected, unknown wife of his danced! It was the very poetry of motion. But—how

it was—she never looked at him; she did not talk or laugh; she seemed rather to avoid him, as it were.

"She does not like me," thought the earl; "and she has no little reason." He was frank enough to own that.

The dance ended, he led his wife to a seat, and then left her with a bow. She was never quite the same again. As it needs but a small match to fire a train of gunpowder, so it needed but little to awaken her love into keen, quick, passionate life. That one dance with him had done it. She loved him with her whole heart, and the suddenness with which that conviction flashed over her bewildered her. She sat quite still, the soft sweet music, the ripple of the little fountain, the subdued murmur, all mingling in her ears—flowers, lights, jewels, fair faces all dazzling her eyes—and she said to herself, "I love my husband." The whole world seemed changed to her. Shyly, timidly she looked at him. He was talking to a group of ladies, his handsome face all animation, his tall, well-built figure all grace. He was a man to be proud of—a man to love. But he must never know about this love of hers—this newly-found precious treasure. He despised her for her want of noble birth; she must keep her love as secret as the grave.

That increased the distance between them. She was so fearful that he should discover her secret, so fearful that he should think her unwomanly, so afraid that he should imagine she wanted his love, that she took refuge in cold, shy, proud avoidance. There were no more rides or drives to see the buildings and improvements; there was no more quiet letter-writing in the library. When Lord Caraven wanted Hildred, she had some gentle ready excuse, and with a house full of visitors it was difficult to determine whether those excuses were genuine or not. But from the night of the ball everything was altered between them; Hildred was no longer the devoted unselfish wife, who studied him and his interests above everything else—she was the proud, passionate, tender woman, who would rather have died than let him know that she loved him in spite of his neglect.

In consequence of this the earl was thrown more and more into the society of Lady Hamilton. His wife declined to ride with him; Lady Hamilton assured him that she could live in the open air. His wife had no time to discuss his letters; Lady Hamilton assured him there was nothing she liked better than overlooking another person's correspondence. His wife never asked him to sing; Lady Hamilton did so, and sat listening, and looking unutterable things. Lady Caraven's shyness was her opportunity. Not that she for a moment intended to make any mischief between husband and wife, or that she was in love with Lord Caraven; but she acted as she did simply because it was her practice to absorb the attention and engross the interest of every man that came within the sphere of her attractions. The deeper nature of the nobler woman did not recognize this. The young countess hid her love as she had hidden her jealousy. But it was hard to bear.

One trait more than any other convinced her that she was jealous of Lady Hamilton. She had until now been quite indifferent; all the world might know the terms on which she and her husband lived; she had not cared in the least. But now she grew morbidly anxious that this golden-haired beauty should never know them. She could not tell why, but she would fain have made Lady Hamilton believe that she was happy, that her husband loved her, that they were united and agreed as other husbands and wives. She tormented herself by wondering what Lady Hamilton would say if she knew the true state of the case; how the sunny blue eyes would gleam with laughter, how the fair face would flash with scorn! Lady Caraven said to herself that she would suffer death rather than permit the story of her unhappy married life to be known to her rival. Whenever she saw her husband talking to Lady Hamilton she wondered if she herself were the topic of conversation. Instinctively the two ladies were rivals—they hardly knew why—instinctively one developed a dislike of the other.

There was no one to warn the beautiful young countess that she was yielding to a terrible fault that would bring with it a terrible punishment. Sir Raoul was not well—the old wound pained him terribly, and there were days together when he could not leave his room, so that Hildred was left to the pain of her love and her sorrow.

Anything rather than that her husband should find out her secret. How he would laugh at her! The money-lender's daughter to love the earl—the neglected wife to give her heart all unasked, all unsought for, to her husband! She felt that she could not survive the sneer. He should not know it. He might think her capricious, he should think her anything but infatuated with himself. He said to her one morning, laughingly—

"Hildred, the days of our pleasant meetings seem to be passed."

She made him some evasive answer, and quitted the room. He looked thoughtfully after her. What had come over his wife? Had she grown tired of her devotion to him, or was it that her time was fully occupied with visitors? It was not a matter of much moment to him; he did not spend much time in thinking about her; but her manner slightly puzzled him.

No one else saw anything strange in her. Sir Raoul, who would have read her thoughts like an open book, was not present. To the others Lady Caraven was simply a calm, well-bred, graceful hostess. No one guessed what a storm of anger and love, of jealousy, and pain, warred under the calm, proud exterior. The love would have been easy to bear if the jealousy had not been there to poison it.

There was no real cause for it. Lady Hamilton intended some day or other to make a grand coup—to marry one of the wealthiest and noblest of her admirers. She was not one of those who would consider the world well lost for love. As for falling in love with a married man, she would never have dreamed of such a thing—not merely because it was wrong, but from the simple fact that it was a waste of time.

(To be continued.)

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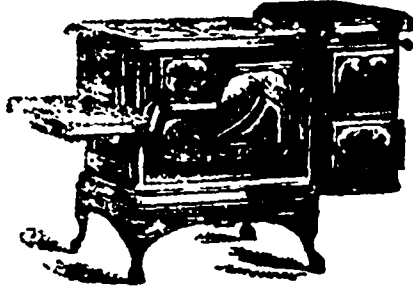
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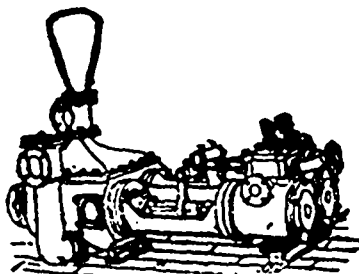
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if parties requiring Lubricants will inform us of the kind of work it is to do, we will
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Remember, we have no fancy profits.

Our Motto—Quick Sales on COMMISSION.

MINING.

ANALYTICAL DEPARTMENT.—To meet a long felt want THE CRITIC has made arrangements with a competent Analyst, who will determine the quality of all specimens sent to be tested. The fee charged will be from two to eight dollars, according to the difficulty and expense incurred by the analyst in making the analysis. The strictest secrecy will be observed, and the result of the analysis will only be known to the operator and the sender of the sample. Send samples by parcel-post or otherwise, with a fee of two dollars to "Analyst," care A. M. Fraser, Business Manager of THE CRITIC. Should a larger fee be required, the sender will be notified.

PROSPECTING FOR GOLD.—It is demonstrated every day that but a very small area of the great gold belt of this Province has been properly or systematically prospected, and that there are great inducements and rich rewards in store for those prospectors who will honestly and conscientiously perform their work. In some few instances miners of means do their own prospecting, but in the majority of cases a number of men club together and furnish the money to fit out a prospector or prospectors, it being understood that their men will report any finds that they may make to the company. There are charms about the life of a prospector that are known only to the initiated. Having carried their provisions into the wilderness, they generally locate their camp on some rushing stream, where trout and salmon abound, and where they are always sure of an abundant supply of fresh fish. In season the barrens supply strawberries and blueberries in profusion, and these delicacies, coupled with an abundance of coarse but wholesome food, leave little to be grumbled at in the way of table hardships. If they are industrious, the day is fully employed in exploring the surrounding country, and at night, what citizen would not envy their refreshing sleep on beds of fragrant spruce? The delights of the successful sportsman are well known, but can they be compared with the exultation of the prospector when he discovers a rich boulder, placing him on the scent of a valuable lead? If he is honest, he will think of the welcome news he is to carry to his company, but alas! in too many cases the lead is located, but carefully concealed, until the finder shall have severed his connection with the company and secure the find for himself. Then there are lazy prospectors, who spend all their time fishing and sleeping, until, having devoured their stores, they appear before their outfitters with fabulous stories of work done and brilliant prospects to be still followed up, and, having thus secured renewed supplies, they again return to the woods to repeat the former discreditable tactics. Unfortunately, the lazy and dishonest prospectors are numerous, and these deceivers have well nigh ruined the occupation of the balance. Capitalists tire of throwing their money away, and, year by year, the prospector finds his backers falling away, and the business no longer self-sustaining.

Hardworking and reliable prospectors are needed, and when they are found there is little doubt but what many new and valuable discoveries will be reported, but at present most of the new discoveries are accidentally made by farmers or sportsmen. During vacation college students often take long walking tours, with no very definite object, beyond the scenery *en route*. How would it do for some of these young men to form a prospecting club and thus work off their superfluous energy in a pleasant, healthy occupation, which might turn out profitably. We believe that if the fashion was once started the woods would soon be full of amateur prospectors, who, while they could do no harm, might accomplish some good. Geology and botany are both fascinating studies, and where could they be demonstrated more practically than in the wilds frequented by prospectors. We make the suggestion for what it is worth, but for ourselves nothing could suit us better than a month's camping in the backwoods prospecting for gold.

WHITEBURN DISTRICT.—The McGuire mine still continues to yield large returns, and is fast becoming noted as one of the best paying properties in the Province. The great secret of the success of this mine lies in the fact that it is so well managed. Mr. McLeod, the foreman, understands his business thoroughly, and puts the owners to no unnecessary expense. Everything is worked on the most economical scale, and, although they are fast accumulating wealth, the proprietors are not led to increase their small but complete plant of machinery. The five stamp mill still continues to meet all their requirements, and the proprietors are doubtless wise in refusing to put up more stamps, thus increasing the necessity for more miners and hurried working of the mine. Their motto seems to be to "let well-enough alone," and their success proves it to be a good one.

The Hall-Anderson mine adjoining having been sold, we hope to be able to report before long that steps are being taken to work it, and that a quartz mill is underway.

A report is current that one of the quartz mills now working in the district is to be removed to Malaga Lake District, but it still lacks confirmation.

MALAGA LAKE DISTRICT.—A sale of one of the properties in this district at a good high figure is reported, but the particulars have not as yet been received. Developments in all directions maintain the belief that this is destined to turn out a most valuable district.

BROOKFIELD MINE.—At Brookfield mining operations are being vigorously pushed, the property owned by Mr. McGuire and other Minnesota capitalists, yielding regular and paying returns.

A new property has been opened at Voglers Cove, near Mill Village, Queens County, and is reported as very valuable.

The Duluth Gold Mining Company, at Millisigato Lake, has been put in good working order, and we trust that dividends may now gladden the hearts of the patient and persevering shareholders.

MINING.—Continued.

CARLETON, YARMOUTH Co.—Mr. Ross, the manager of the Carleton mine, was in town last week and reports that everything is progressing favorably.

At Kemptville the Cowan Mining Company is meeting with fair success, but we hear nothing from the Kempt Mining Company.

RAWDON.—The Rawdon and East Rawdon mines are being worked as usual, and are making regular returns at the Mines' Office.

Mr. Fisk, the manager of the Renfrew Consolidated, was in town last week. He is rapidly putting his property into working shape, but has been delayed, owing to his inability to rapidly secure lumber for the water-wheel which was carried away.

Mr. Hayward has the Empress mine in A 1 condition, and is reaping the reward of his careful management in steady returns.

OLDHAM.—Mr. Hardman is pursuing the even tenor of his ways, and getting good returns from his mine. Mr. MacDonnell is in very much the same position, as may be verified by the reports in the Mines' Office.

No news has been received from the Cariboo district, and this may be accounted for by low water in the river, preventing the running of the water mill. Mr. Touquoy will soon have a mill of his own running, which will cause some little stir in the district.

Salmon River, Beaver Bank, the Oxford mine, and other properties in Halifax County, are being steadily worked with good results, but there is nothing to report.

A Liverpool correspondent telegraphs: "We were shown this morning a quartz rock weighing about ninety pounds, containing over two ounces of gold, taken off the lead at Vogler's Cove mine. Also several small specimens broken off with a pick. This lead is eight feet wide; having been tested a short distance, shows gold all through. A company has been formed, and is now in working order. They are now opening up the mine. J. W. Chisholm, B. Kenney and others interested, who have worked on this property so diligently and perseveringly, will now be rewarded handsomely for their trouble, as it bids fair to be the richest find yet."—*Herald.*

MANGANESE MINE.—The manganese mines belonging to the estate of the late William Stephens, of Walton, were sold at auction on Thursday last for \$2,000. Mr. Stephens, Jr., was the purchaser.—*Windsor Tribune.*

RICHEST LEAD DISCOVERY.—"The richest lead discovery of modern times" has been made in Franklin county, Missouri, according to a statement in the *St. Louis Republican*. A landslide revealed a solid vein of lead eight feet high, and at least six feet broad, with various branches terminating in pockets yielding massive nuggets. Three men took out 60,000 pounds in a few days, and the product sold readily at the mines for \$22 per 1,000 pounds to the smelting works at St. Clair. Machinery and smelting works are to be erected without delay.

SCIENTIFIC TRAINING IN MINING.—There is no department in human labor in which there is greater need of scientific training than in mining. Its prosperity is largely dependent upon metallurgical methods and skill, and these things are taught in the mining schools; and while a considerable knowledge of these sciences is not an absolute necessity to the miner, they are valuable aids, which sometimes lead men to avoid costly blunders.

The best miner is the man who is trained to observe little things; who sees in a crystal or a seam in the rock a fact of value; who knows enough of geology to understand its relations to faults and deposits of various kinds, and who can group together a set of facts and read their language; who knows enough of engineering to avoid costly mistakes, and understand when great skill and accurate work are required; who knows enough of mechanical principles of labor to understand the value of labor-saving machinery, and when it can be properly introduced; who has been trained in studying and assaying ores until he knows how to prevent wasting his valuable ore in the mine, or throwing it over the dump when it is raised to the surface; who knows enough about gases and ventilation and the chemistry of explosives to protect the health and life of himself and his men. These are things which men are taught in schools.

Mining is something more than handling a hammer, pick and gad, or putting in sets of timbers. It is an art and a science combined, which is worthy the employment of the best thought and the best skill of which men are possessed. And it is just because it requires intellect and thought and study the occupation is more honorable and dignified than the labor of the shoveller on the railway grade.—*Denver Tribune Republican.*

NOVEL MINING EXPLORATIONS.—Interesting and novel mining explorations have been carried on by the Cleveland Mining Co. near Ishpeming, Michigan. During the severe frost of last winter 24 feet of ice was formed on the surface of Lake Angeline. A diamond drill was taken out upon it, and several holes were bored in the bottom of the lake, which resulted in finding an extension of the Lake Superior hematite running along on its northern shore. The lake is surrounded on all sides but the west by high, precipitous bluffs of diorite and mixed ores. Along its southern shore the Lake Angeline Mine is situated; very near the north-west end is the Superior Hematite Mine, and the basin of the lake was always supposed to contain large quantities of iron ore. The drill holes put down have showed that supposition to be correct. This is, as far as we know, the first time that a diamond drill has been taken on the ice to explore the bottom of a lake.—*Iron.*

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Are prepared to furnish the above MILLS at short notice and on reasonable terms.

These Mills have been tested with all the other mills now in use, and are superior in their operation to any other, especially as regards refractory ores. Several tests made with this Mill at Yarmouth show a great saving over the Stamp Mill. Also, in cleaning up, which can be done in from Twenty-five to Thirty Minutes. It will perform the work of a 15 Stamp Mill, and do it better.

For testimonials intending purchasers are referred to The Manager of The Essex Gold Mining Co., Tangier, N. S.

J. E. GAMMON, Manager. Address, P. O. Box 113, Yarmouth, N. S.

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has had over thirty years' experience in and has made a special study of, all kinds of Furnace Work, so as to reduce to a minimum the expenditure of coal and time, and to make the process of "firing up" as expeditious as possible. "Expert" advice given, and all kinds of Jobbing promptly executed in a thorough, mechanical style at lowest possible rates.
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HOME AND FARM.

This department of THE CRITIC is devoted exclusively to the interests of the Farmers in the Maritime Provinces. Contributions upon Agricultural topics, or that in any way relate to Farm life, are cordially invited. Newsworthy notes of Farmers' gatherings or Grange meetings will be promptly inserted. Farmers' wives and daughters should make this department in THE CRITIC a medium for the exchange of ideas on such matters as more directly affect them.

TUBERCULOSIS.—Consumption in cattle, which is scientifically termed tuberculosis, is, as yet, little understood by farmers, and the fact that even in the New England States the nature of the disease is not comprehended, proves that we all have much to learn with respect to it. Consumption in cattle does not always attack the lungs, although it most frequently attacks these organs. No preventive measures have yet been discovered by which the disease can be stamped out, but its causes are very well known, and farmers should bear these in mind. To allow cattle to stand for days in ill-ventilated barns, is certainly unnatural treatment, but were the want of exercise and the inhaling of foul air without results, we would not require to call attention to them. Consumption in cattle is attributable to the careless way in which they are housed, and farmers should see to it that barns are well ventilated, and that the animals, even in the winter months, are given an opportunity to take exercise.

The meat and milk of animals affected with this disease are positively injurious to the human system, and there can be no doubt that many a death has resulted from eating the flesh or drinking the milk of cattle which had been attacked by tuberculosis.

Fresh air and exercise are the only preventives, and these can be secured without cost by anyone who is not too lazy to let out his animals and air the barns.

It is always dangerous to express an adverse opinion about a dog in the presence of its owner, and yet there is scarce anything in which people are so indifferent to quality as they are in dogs. Scarce a farmer in the country owns a good Newfoundland or St. Bernard dog, and we might search for a day before finding a thoroughbred Scotch Collie or Shepherd dog. In their stead we would find undecipherable dogs of all sizes and of varied colors, from the black and white cross-grained half-bred bull dog to the yellow yelping cur, whose unmusical bark never fails to grate on the ear of a visitor.

The young men on the farms should make an endeavor to get hold of some thoroughbred dogs that could be of some use on the farm, and rid the country of the sheep thieves and curs, which are becoming a pest in the land.

Many methods have been suggested as to how eggs can best be kept, but the old-fashioned salt method has stood the test of time, and is, after all, one of the most simple and successful methods we know of. A correspondent of the *New England Farmer*, in writing upon this subject, says:—

"At certain times of the year it becomes desirable to pack away eggs and keep them until they may be sold at an advanced price. As to the best method of preserving eggs the most reliable authorities disagree, but the one which has stood the most thorough tests and has become most universally established is called the salt method. In this method fine dry salt is used exclusively. Kegs or half barrels should be procured and thoroughly cleaned. A layer of salt is first placed in this and eggs set closely with small ends upwards. Layers of salt and eggs should then be put in alternately until the barrel is full, always taking care that a layer of salt is uppermost, and place the cover on tightly. A dry cellar is always preferable in preserving eggs. By this method eggs may be kept for six months, which secures them for use during an entire winter and carries them from a dull to a high market."

The afternoon is the proper time in which to cut hay. If it is cut in the morning it will take longer to make, and will be more difficult to mow than later in the day. Experienced farmers seldom cut hay before noon, knowing that they can make it quite as soon as if cut several hours earlier in the day.

In a study of pigs the American Consul at Copenhagen has added thirty pounds to the weight of some animals by having them daily washed. Besides cleanliness easily masticated food gave striking results. When whole corn is fed them, only half of it is available as food, the other half passing away in an undigested form.

A farmer should keep account of all the money he receives and spends. He ought also to keep account of each crop, and know what it costs him. There ought to be system in farming as well as in other things.

The *New England Farmer* advises its farmer readers to "look out for little wastes." Lucky he didn't say waists; if he had a turmoil would have been created in the household of the honest tiller of the soil that many issues of the *Farmer* couldn't quench.

Never set a lantern down on a barn floor. Have several places in the barn where you can hang it up. A cord or small chain suspended from a beam with a hook on the end is very handy for hanging it up.

THE UPS AND DOWNS OF CRANBERRY CULTURE.—From statistics gathered by the American Cranberry Growers' Association it is learned that in 1883 Wisconsin produced 135,507 bushels; in 1884, 24,783; in 1885, 264,432 bushels; and in 1886, 70,686 bushels of this fruit. By these figures it will be seen that the yield is very irregular. This is owing, prin-

cipally, to the fact that many of the marshes are not yet provided with the means of flooding, and, of course, suffer from worms, droughts, late spring or early autumn frosts, and extensive fires started by sparks from the engines on railroads running through the marshes. These and various other evils are averted on the more improved farms. So that while handsome fortunes have in many cases been made in cranberry growing, many thousands of dollars have, on the other hand, been sunk in the same industry. Only the wealthier owners, who have expended vast sums of money in improving and equipping their property, can calculate with any degree of certainty on a paying crop of fruit every year.—*G. O. Shields, in the American Magazine.*

Horses put to hard work will almost surely show puffy spots under the harness, which will soon make bad galls if neglected. Lift the harness and bathe the spots with cold water when the teams rest, and at evening. Make sure that collars, especially, fit well, and are smooth and hard.

OUR COSY CORNER.

DRIFT FROM "THE DELINEATOR."—Gaily striped vests of Algerine cloths cut crosswise of the colors are fashionable with every sort of open jacket, and so are white and buff pique vests.

Basket cloths in pale mouse colors are again fashionable for dressing jackets, and also for breakfast basques and blouses. They wear and wash well and do not require trimming if gracefully shaped.

Organdies, bishop's lawns, India mulls, batistes and other cotton tissues of delicate qualities, wrought, printed or plain, are daintily made up for inland wear, and gauze ribbons in intermingled colors and sometimes combined with velvet or satin ribbons ornament them. *Elamines* and other woollen textures are nice for wear at the seaside, where the salt air will soon ruin, at least for the time, a cotton or silk tissue.

The stylish parasol has a rich handle and a fanciful border or lining. Lace-covered parasols are as popular as ever, but are seldom seen except on the drive or when paying ceremonious visits. Frilled nettings, beaded laces, wrought mulls, painted gauzes with gilded ribs and satin or silk parasols striped vertically are among the caprices of the moment. Dresden porcelain, amber, gold and silver enamelled and jewelled handles, are for those women who have capricious tastes and full purses.

The navy-blue and Roman red combination is still in favor, but cream-white is crowding the red very closely to the advantage of the blue.

Tuscan and Neapolitan straws are welcome sights to eyes that recall their former vogue. Their plittings are novel, and so are their shapes; but their fibres are the same as long ago.

One of the most attractive of summer dinner and ball toilettes is made of cream-white China silk, with draperies and bodices of China crape the same shade. Silk netted fringe will trim the drapery, unless it be embroidered in pattern or piqued with satin.

Real East-Indian Chudah-cloth woven in fine herring-bone pattern is one of the most refined and elegant of woollen fabrics, and in white is selected for dinner and evening attire.

Pearl and crystal embroidered slippers of the gown material are the latest novelty in bridal outfits, and are fast superseding the bow and Rhinestone buckle.

Filagree, gold and enamelled necklaces are again in vogue. Gems in the clasps of necklaces are preferred to unnoticeable clasps with pendants.

Small cords of two colors or mixed with tinsel make a stylish finish for the edges of jackets, basques, wraps, etc. Frequently these cords are the only ornaments upon an elegant suit. They are overhanded to place after the garment is completed.

Black lace webbing dresses and polonaises are finished with velvet cuffs, collars and bretelles and without lace edgings. Jet buckles or clasps fasten the garments and are also set upon their draping plaits.

The latest Suede gloves are without openings and buttons on the fronts of their wrists, but slashes are cut in them and through these ribbons are laced to tie at the backs of the hands in a bow knot.

The broad dog-collar is fashionable. It is worn detached from the dress with a low-necked toilette, and may be encircled by a necklace or be clasped by a jewel.

Silk-warp serges are being made up into travelling suits, and as they do not retain the dust and are light in weight, they will prove very popular. They may be purchased in plain and striped, plaided and checked designs and in mixtures. Sometimes two varieties of the same texture are chosen; sometimes only a single fabric is used.

Corn yellow under Chantilly lace is becoming to every face and is suitable to all ages. It may be worn with Jacqueminot roses or cardinal tufts of ostrich feathers, with fine effect.

A CARD

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

EXAGGERATION.

A man was brought before Lord Mansfield, when on the home circuit, charged with stealing a silver ladle; and in the course of the evidence, the counsel for the Crown was rather severe upon the prisoner for being an attorney. "Come, come," said his lordship, in a whisper to the counsel, "don't exaggerate matters; if the fellow had been an attorney you may depend on it he would have stolen the bowl as well as the ladle."

FROM THE REV. MR. HART.

Bridgetown, N. S., March 16, 1887.

Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co., Halifax:

GENTLEMEN,—I have reason to speak well of Simson's Chemical Food. I have had a child who has never been well. No one of the many physicians I have consulted appeared to be able to say what was the matter with him; but he seemed to lack the vigor which belongs to childhood. At times—say every four weeks—he would be completely prostrated, becoming insensible for a few minutes, and then taking a day or two to get back to his ordinary state. Last September, after a more than unusually severe attack, I was advised to try the use of Simson's Chemical Food, and very soon found an improvement in his general health. I still continue to give him the food, and am happy to say that he is very much stronger than he has ever been. He has had but one of his severe attacks since commencing the use of the medicine, and he recovered from that very speedily. I confidently expect that he will grow quite robust during the present year.

I am, Gentlemen, yours gratefully,

JAS. R. HART.

HUMANE JURYMAN.—"Look at the jurymen in the blue coat," said one of the Old Bailey Judges, to Justice Nares: "do you see him?" "Yes." "Well, we shall not have a single conviction to-day for any capital offence." The observation was verified. This fact was related by Mr. Justice Nares himself, to a magistrate of London.

Many persons are troubled with indigestion, Colic, and kindred complaints. It is interesting to know that a few drops of Simson's Liniment will give almost instant relief; and also that a few applications to the scalp will prevent the hair falling off, remove dandruff, and produce a fine growth of hair. Sold everywhere for 25 cents.

PLEASANT PRACTICE.—Mr. Clute, a lawyer who lived in the reign of Charles the Second, would sometimes quit the fatigues of business, and pass his time in pleasure for many months. He would say to his clerk, "tell the people I will not practice this term." He was as good as his word, and would not see any person on business. But when his clerk intimated that his master was ready to resume practice, briefs would flow in upon him, in as great abundance as ever. It is rare to see a genius thus superior to the slavery of a lucrative profession.

We would not dare to recommend a medicine for infants which we did not know to be good, but we publish below the certificate of a lady who has had to do with hundreds of children, and in every case has Puttner's Emulsion proved to be what we assert:—

(Testimonial Matron Infants' Home.)

INTERESTING TO MOTHERS.

PUTTNER EMULSION CO.

Gentlemen,—I again have to ask you to send us some more of your excellent Emulsion. It has proved such a valuable remedy in all cases of Pulmonary complaints, and for building up the constitution of our little ones, many of whom come to us in a very weak and debilitated state, we have come to think that we cannot do without a supply of Puttner's Emulsion in our Home. We have no trouble in getting the children to take it, in fact they often ask and sometimes cry for it.

Halifax, Dec. 28th, 1886.

Mrs. L. E. SNOW,
Matron Infants' Home.

THOMSON.—The author of the "Castle of Indolence," paid homage in that admirable poem to the master passion of his own easy nature. Thomson was so excessively lazy, that he is recorded to have been seen standing at a peach tree, with both his hands in his pockets, eating the fruit as it grew. At another time, being discovered in bed at a very late hour in the day, when he was asked why he did not rise his answer was, "troth, mon, I see nae motive for rising."

CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

PUTTNER EMULSION CO.

My little girl, aged 7 years, was left in a very delicate state of health after an attack of Diphtheria; her system was greatly reduced, her appetite gone, and her spirits dejected. She also had a troublesome cough. We commenced to give her your Emulsion when she had been in this state about three months; she slowly but steadily improved from the first, until now, although whooping cough intervened, she is completely restored to her usual health and buoyant spirits.

O. M. HILL,
Business Manager, Notman & Co.

279 Brunswick St., Halifax, N. S.



SWIFT.—Dean Swift always performed the duties of religion with punctuality and devotion; but he could not forbear indulging the peculiarity of his humor when an opportunity offered, whatever might be the impropriety of the time and place. Upon his being appointed to the living of Laracor, in the diocese of Meath, he gave public notice that he would read prayers Wednesdays and Fridays, which had not been the custom; and, accordingly, the bell was rung, and he went to church. On the first day he remained some time with no other auditor than his clerk, Roger, when he at length began:—"Dearly beloved Roger, the scripture moveth you and me in sundry places," and so proceeded to the end of the service.

A REMARKABLE CURE.—A man, in the town of Dartmouth, having heard that Neuralgia could be cured by crawling head first down stairs when the symptoms first appear, tried it on Friday. He felt the twinge of pain in his face, and dropping on his hands and knees started down the front stair. Just as he started two old ladies came up the stoop to consult his wife in regard to shipping a gross of Simson's Jamaica Ginger to relieve the suffering of the destitute inhabitants of the Labrador Coast, and it so happened the moment they opened the door he lost his balance and came down upon them like an avalanche with spokes in it, and before they could even think of saving themselves the enemy was among them, and the next instant a horrible mixture of humanity and clothes went revolving across the sidewalk into the street. Terribly mangled he was borne into the house, and after his bruises were nicely bandaged with Simson's Liniment and flannel, he received the following advice:—"On the first appearance of Neuralgia, or any other outward pain bathe thoroughly with Simson's Liniment, it will be found safe, reliable, and effective."

COUNSEL AND WITNESS.—A gentleman who was severely cross-examined by Mr. Dunning, was repeatedly asked if he did not lodge in the verge of the court; at length he answered, that he did. "And pray, sir," said the counsel, "for what reason did you take up your residence in that place?" "To avoid the rascally impertinence of *dunning*," answered the witness.

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The Puttner Emulsion Company have shown me the composition of the preparation sold under the name of "PUTTNER'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES." I believe the combination to be good, and well suited for persons suffering from some of the diseases of the lungs and digestive organs.

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A SEASONABLE HINT.—Dean Cowper, of Durham, who was very economical of his wine, descending one day on the extraordinary performance of a man who was blind, he remarked, that the poor fellow could see no more than "that bottle." "I do not wonder at it at all, sir," replied Mr. Drake, a minor canon, "for we have seen no more than 'that bottle,' all the afternoon."

The remarkable properties of Simson's Liniment have been thoroughly tested since first introduced. The demand for it has steadily increased and purely upon its own merits. For Sore Throat gargle the throat well with a spoonful of the Liniment in warm water.

COLORS SAVED.—In a Scottish regiment at the battle of Waterloo, the standard bearer was killed, and clasped the colors so fast in death, that a sergeant in trying to no purpose to rescue them, on the near approach of the enemy, made a violent effort; and throwing the dead corpse, colors and all, over his shoulders, carried them off together. The French seeing this, were charmed with the heroism of the action, and hailed it with clapping and repeated shouts of applause.

At the Grand Central depot, the other day, a young man helped a pretty girl with a good many parcels to alight from a train; as she was about to walk away, he stopped her by saying, "I beg your pardon." She looked surprised, but answered, "I did not speak." He: "Oh, I thought you said 'Thank you.'"

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