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# THE CRITIC.

The Welfare of the People is the Highest Law.

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The potato war introduced into France as an article of food by the philanthropist Parmentier against popular prejudice. The centennial of this event was celebrated this month at his native place, Montdidier.

The mortality among the British troops in Egypt is, during this season of the year, very great, and yet at the present juncture to withdraw even a portion of the army of occupation would lead to disastrous consequences. The Mahdi's successor is ever on the watch to take advantage of any movement that indicates an evacuation by the British; and it is evident that the positions now held will have to be retained until the restless inhabitants of the Upper Nile grow tired of the land blockade.

The present Mikado of Japan, who is as yet but 34 years of age, having secured through a peaceful revolution the abolition of the Feudal System throughout his extensive island domain, is now engaged in establishing a representative parliament, with a responsible government. Count Ito, well known in the United States, is to be President of the new cabinet, which is to consist of eleven ministers. The young Mikado, who claims to be the 123rd Sovereign in a continuous dynasty, will, if nothing unforeseen occurs, be a greater benefactor to the Japanese people than any of his predecessors.

We have received from the publishers, Messrs Clarke & Co., of Cincinnati, a copy of Quick's "Essays on Educational Reformers," (cloth, \$1.00). The essayist has presented the public with a dozen chapters on the great writers on Education, from Ascham to Spencer, and the growth of those theories of education which are so rapidly gaining ground. The book, besides being a condensation of a small library of the best known educational works that have appeared during the last four centuries, contains the author's own opinions on many of the theories treated of. It will be found both interesting and instructive to any teacher whose aim is to keep abreast of the age.

In *Lippincott's* for June the Labor Question is fairly treated, from the optimist's standpoint, by Mr. F. Perry Powers. Perhaps it is as well for everyone having only an outsider's interest in this question to entertain the optimistic view, so long as that does not hinder possible reforms. The worst enemies of the laborer are, first, the adviser of strikes, second, the influential outsiders that condemn without trial all organizations of labor. Persons of the second class think they have the right to settle all questions as to the claims and deserts of those whom we call on Sundays our brethren, on week days the masses. It is now clear that Martin Irons is no friend to Powderly. Mr. Irons poses as a man who earnestly desires the lower classes to be helped; but he is clearly of opinion that the said Mr. Irons ought to be appointed to do the helping, and that the said Mr. Irons, tho' by no means indigent, is more deserving of help than anybody else. There is a great deal of human nature about this Mr. Irons.

Unlike the *Pall-Mall Gazette* which, in the settlement of the fishery dispute would have Canada unrepresented, the *London Globe* fully appreciates the intensity of our interest in this question, and is evidently well informed as to the value of our great fisheries. The *Globe* says: "No doubt the good sense of the nations will amicably arrange the difficulty regarding Canadian fisheries now perplexing us, but when we remember what gigantic consequences sometimes grow from small beginnings, such, for instance, as that contemptible little stamp tax we insisted upon 'our colonies in America' accepting, all must view with dread this squabble over a bucket of mackerel sounds insignificant in its bare facts, this outbreak marks the painful truth that there is hardly any question of which nations are so jealous as that of their fishery rights, and Canada especially, in her ocean banks, owns a deep sea harvest field that she would fain keep to herself. Nor can any patriotic Englishman mistake the reason of her earnestness. It is more than simple cupidity. As a Canadian observes, 'when we consider the thousands of miles of coast open to the fishermen of the Dominion, the 60,000 hardy men who now devote time and labor to the development of their salt water breeding grounds, the millions of dollars which these fisheries produce annually, and the ever-increasing number of emigrants that the Old Continent sends every year to the land of timber and big lakes, - our kinsmen naturally feel that a naval greatness is possibly also in store for them, and look to their fisheries as the cradle of their future naval strength.' How effectively a wonderful coast and vast inland seas nourish sea-roving instincts may be estimated when we reflect that Canada, though in her 'long robes' compared to other countries, is yet the fourth maritime nation of the globe."

## MILE STONES OF PROGRESS.

The mile-stones of the progress of our civilization during the past century, which are indicated by the great National and International Exhibitions which have followed each other in quick succession, will show to posterity the immense strides in advance made by mankind in this comparatively short period. In the earlier part of the eighteenth century small district agricultural and industrial exhibitions or fairs were held in both

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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 his journal. Our readers are capable of forming or disapproving of any part of an article or contents of the paper, and after giving due care as to what is to appear in our columns, we shall leave the rest to their intelligent judgment.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

There can be no doubt that Britain was stimulated to take immediate action with regard to Burmah, by the knowledge that the French were fighting for its possession, and it is therefore not surprising that the announcement that the exceptional monopoly held by the French of the valuable ruby mines in Upper Burmah has created a sensation. These mines cover an area of about 50 square miles, and under King Theebaw, for a small tribute, leased to a French Syndicate, the company having the power of taxing the inhabitants.

The Canadian Pacific Company have positively decided to give the twenty-four hour system a fair trial within the Western division of the railway. The first through train from Montreal to the Pacific will, according to the time-table, arrive in Winnipeg at eight p. m., and Regina at half-past one p. m. the following day. These, according to the new arrangement, read twenty o'clock and thirteen thirty, such a radical change in our count may suit the railway authorities, but will certainly be inconvenient to the general public.

The officers of the German cruiser "Albatross" recently exacted from the native chiefs of the Gazelle Peninsula an indemnity for their discourteous conduct towards German traders. The Captain of the "Albatross" succeeded in obtaining as an indemnity 900 fathoms of shell money, which the chief reluctantly paid. With this mile of string shells the Germans will be able to purchase an unlimited supply of coconuts, bananas and other tropical fruits; but the native chiefs will feel sore at the imperative summons which compelled them to shell out.

When Lord Dufferin, by proclamation, announced to the subjects of the King Theebaw, that the confirmation of the annexation of Burmah by British India would probably reach Mandalay by the end of June, he little thought that his words would be interpreted by the ignorant Dacoits to mean that the British would not enter into actual possession of the country until that time. But this is the construction of his proclamation as taken by the natives, and hence the plundering, incendiarism and general disorder which has marked the past few months in Burmah. Evidently the Burmese were in literal translations, thinking that until a staple government was established they had license to conduct themselves as they chose.

England and France, but to the Society of Arts of London is due the credit of inaugurating and carrying out the first exhibition of a truly national character. The effects of the annual exhibitions, held under the auspices of the Society, were so manifest and so important that in 1798 the French government decided on holding a grand national exhibition at which a special prize of a gold medal was offered to the exhibitor who could deal the heaviest blow at British trade. This exhibition, which was regarded as a national triumph, boasted of only 110 exhibitors, but during the succeeding 50 years the interest in these national fairs steadily increased, culminating in 1849 in the last of the purely national exhibitions, in which 449,4 exhibitors took part. Similar exhibitions to those held in France were held in other European countries prior to 1851, when the Prince Consort had the satisfaction of seeing successfully carried out his grand conception of a world's international exhibition. During the months in which the exhibition was held 6,000,000 persons visited Crystal Palace and viewed with amazement the panorama of the world's industry and products as displayed in the 17,000 exhibits there collected together, but if the success of this exhibition was indicative of the progress of civilization, how much more was that of the centennial exhibition held in Philadelphia in 1876 to commemorate the independence of the United States. In addition to the main building, which was upward of a third of a mile in length and between four and five hundred feet in breadth, 189 halls were erected in which the products of every country, in every clime, manufactures of all peoples, including all branches of industry, were admirably displayed. During its progress 9,000,000 persons visited the exhibition, and though it is probable that but few of them inspected more than one of the 60,000 exhibits displayed, the great majority must have gained new ideas respecting the civilization of other lands.

As a factor in civilization, exhibitions may be counted as one of the most important; through them men are taken out of the narrow groove of localism, they learn to recognize the defects in their own agricultural industries, or other methods, and to appropriate to themselves the fruits of a riper civilization.

#### DEATH OF A GREAT GERMAN.

Professor Von Ranke, who died at Berlin last month, in the 91st year of his age, was born in Thuringia, December 21st, 1795. On March 31st, 1885, he completed the sixtieth year of his own professional career in the University of Berlin. The work that gave him his continental reputation was "The History of the Popes," and this was really a continuation of his "Princes and People of Southern Europe." It appeared in 1834, and the review of it by Lord Macaulay in the *Edinburgh* would alone have made Von Ranke's name familiar to the English-speaking world. The greatest work undertaken by this wonderful German was a history of the world in nine volumes. Of this he had completed only six volumes, but it is understood he has left notes and documents from which at least one more volume can, without difficulty, be compiled. He was a man of great mental power, but some of his works exhibit prejudices, both national and religious, that are hardly consistent with the character of an impartial historian.

It is not, we believe, generally known in this country that Dr. Von Ranke's wife was an Irish lady, whose maiden name had been Miss Greaves.

#### AN INTERESTING FORECAST.

The air is so full of politics and political rumors that one can scarce breathe in or think of anything in which politics are not concerned. With the adjournment of the Dominion Parliament, after a long session in which the railway interests of the Eastern Provinces received full consideration, comes the rumor of a dissolution, and an appeal to the electors throughout the country. The *Ottawa Journal* has obtained, from what it considers reliable sources, two estimates of the probable result of a general election. By these conjectures it will be seen that both Liberals and Conservatives are hopeful, scanning the prospects of their respective parties through rose-tinted glasses. According to the Liberal estimate, the returns will be as follows:—

	Liberals.	Conservatives.
New Brunswick.....	11	5
Nova Scotia.....	10	11
Prince Edward Island.....	4	2
Ontario.....	52	40
Quebec.....	40	25
Manitoba.....	3	2
British Columbia.....	0	6
North West Territories.....	1	3
Totals.....	121	94

The above figures, according to the Conservative estimate, are wide of the mark, the following being the correct estimate:—

	Conservatives.	Liberals.
Ontario.....	57	35
Quebec.....	33	32
Nova Scotia.....	13	8
New Brunswick.....	9	7
Prince Edward Island.....	2	4
Manitoba.....	2	3
British Columbia.....	6	6
North West Territories.....	3	1
Totals.....	125	90

These prognostications are interesting. According to the Liberal estimate, the Conservatives will carry Nova Scotia by a majority of 1, the North West Territories by 2, all Conservative members in British Columbia, while the Liberals will carry New Brunswick by a majority of 6, P. E. Island 2, Quebec 15, Ontario 12, and Manitoba 1, making the Liberal majority in Parliament 27. The estimates of both parties agree as to the result in Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, British Columbia, and the North-West Territories; but according to the Conservative prediction, that party will have in Nova Scotia a majority of 5 members, New Brunswick 2, Quebec 1, and Ontario 22, giving the Conservatives a majority of 35 in the next Parliament. These estimates, if closely studied by our readers, will be found both interesting and amusing.

#### SUMMER RESORTS IN ACADIA.

Tourists are already beginning to fly from the heat of the American cities, and while not a few of them will bend their steps to fashionable resorts, such as Newport and Orchard Beach, thousands will prefer to seek the quiet and the cool refreshing breezes which can alone be obtained in our pretty Acadian resorts. True, the hotel accommodation, both in Halifax and other provincial watering places, is not calculated to inspire the American visitors with any great degree of wonder at our progressiveness as a people; but as the hotels are, generally speaking, clean and comfortable, and the charges moderate, they will, perhaps, suit a much larger class of visitors than would patronize more pretentious establishments. It is a curious fact, but nevertheless true, that this Province is better known to American tourists than it is to our own people. How few Nova Scotians there are who have strown enthusiastic over the beauties of the Bras d'Or Lake, and enjoyed a week of Nature's sight-seeing, such as is to be had in the pretty village of Baddeck. How many have visited Parrsboro', clambered up the winding road leading to the summit of Partridge Island, or wandered on the Minas shore, enjoying the fresh, cool breezes of Fundy Bay? To how many are known the charms which year after year attract an ever-increasing number of tourists to the sloping hills of Digby, overlooking the historical Annapolis Basin; and in fruit season, have revelled in the unlimited supply of cherries, purchasable for a song, in Bear River and neighborhood? To the citizens of Baltimore, Chester has become a well-known summer resort, but how few of our people have ever sailed upon the peaceful waters of its Bay, and viewed from Aspotogan's height, the glorious panorama spreading to east and west? In all of these places, boating, bathing, fishing, and picnicking can be obtained and indulged in without interminable requests for dollars, such as a tourist at Orchard Beach has to endure? We are glad to have the American tourists visit us periodically; but we think it is time Nova Scotians began likewise to appreciate the attractiveness of some of our summer resorts. There are many of them, besides those named by us, in any one of which our business men and wearied housekeepers might enjoy a week or more of those pleasures which quiet, freedom from care, and change of scene alone can secure.

#### DANGER IN INDIA.

The present time will be considered by posterity as a period of general social discontent. All over the civilized or half-civilized world, subterranean rumblings are heard, breaking out here and there into dangerous volcanoes, and elsewhere threatening more general destruction. The laboring masses in the English-speaking countries have caught the socialistic infection from their disaffected European neighbors. The Czar of all the Russians moves cautiously about his palace, devising plans for foreign aggression which will turn the course of nihilistic violence from his devoted head. All central Europe is a hot-bed of socialism, while the extreme poverty of the Italian peasant will soon make him a ready convert to any revolutionary theory.

Looking outside of the European and civilized American nations, we find British India on the high-way to a general uprising, the horrors of which we can only estimate by the terrible experiences of the past thirty years. The greatest distress prevails among the *ryots*, or farmers, who are now forced to seek any other employment that offers, and to accept the paltry remuneration of five or six rupees (\$2.50 or \$3.00) per month. Again, the vast gulf created between the Europeans and the native tribes by difference of race and religion, is still further widened by the existence of two systems of criminal laws, the one for Europeans, the other for native Hindoos. Even in the laws which both races have in common, a most irritating distinction is recognized between the governing race and the governed. A third cause of disturbance is found in the retention of some native customs and laws such as infant marriage, and the forced abstinence of widows from re-marriage. These customs have always been a prolific source of violence and murder.

The native press in India is not behindhand in discussing these social questions, and no doubt does its full share towards fomenting discord. Nevertheless, recent occurrences would seem to indicate that the masses were being acted upon by some mischievous influence from without. The glance of suspicion is at once directed towards Russia by a remembrance of the events of 1857, and a consideration of her own peculiar methods of diplomacy. Already mass meetings, at some of which as many as 15,000 were present, have been held at various points; and it is said that the proceedings had a thoroughly European ring about them. However this may be, the government which next takes the helm of state in Britain will have many difficulties to meet; and among the greatest and most urgent is the agrarian discontent in India.

TIT-BITS.

Hard luck—A big ice-crop.  
 A tight place—The ballet girl's dressing room.  
 A last farewell—A shoemaker giving up his business.  
 The saloons are never closed so tight as some men get.  
 The blacksmith secures prosperity by being always on the strike.  
 Capital punishment—Making the bad boys sit with the good girls.  
 Orthography for Americans—Dyspopsia with three letters: "P-I-E."  
 "God bless our boarding-house," has never been worked in worsted.  
 An hour glass is made smallest in the middle. It shows the waste of time.  
 "You hired me," said the laboring man. "and now I want you to higher my wages."  
 There is no immortality for Spring chickens. They have their necks twisted on earth.  
 There are two reasons why we don't trust a man. One because we don't know him, and the other because we do.  
 Although your doctor may say you owe your life to him, he will not take it in settlement of his bill.  
 Baseball is taking the place of bull fighting in Cuba. Thus does civilization advance step by step.  
 A hen can only lay on a nest, but a ship can lay both on and off.  
 The Boston Herald heads the market specials, "Some Movement in Flannels." We should say so. They are coming off with a rush.  
 The proper question to ask a young woman who is about to elope is, "Does your mother know your route?"  
 It is not in good taste for a young physician when writing to a patient to sign himself, "Yours, till death."  
 Miss Brown, who is no longer young, was chiding Miss Moire for her foolishness in carrying a parasol, which Miss Brown said was useless and a piece of affectation. "I never carry a parasol," she said. "No," replied Miss Moire, "people on the shady side of life have no use for them."  
 Pat was no such donkey.—"If you only had a tricycle, Pat," said a cyclist to an Irish laborer, "you could ride to and from your employment." "Ride?" said Pat, with a contemptuous look at the combination of man and wheels. "Do you think I came from the old country to drive a donkey-cart, and be my own horse?"—*Boston Record.*  
 Wales' sister, the Crown Princess of Germany, learned from the late Mrs. Bancroft, when her husband was United States Minister at Berlin, some American culinary curiosities in the way of pumpkin pie and doughnuts, which she delights to display on her table. It is remarked that Bismarck is shy of the hospitalities of the Crown Princess.  
 The belle of the South to-day, according to a correspondent, is Miss Gordon, the daughter of Gen. Gordon. She is described as a dream of feminine loveliness, and for an idea of her appearance the reader is referred to the description of Lady Brankmore, by "The Duchess," and is advised to help out his imagination with Tenney-or's "Clara Vere de Vere."  
 An Austrian District Court recently published a curious list of twenty-seven persons whose whereabouts are "unknown," and for whom it appointed a guardian. The list included twelve counts, four countesses, three barons and three baronesses of well-known noble Austrian families, and, what is most singular, some army officers in active service, whose whereabouts the Court alleges it does not know.  
 This story is told of a Boston doctor. In a crowded church the deacon with the contribution box made his difficult way up the aisle and held that receptacle for the cash of the charitable suggestively before the young man. "I am very sorry, sir," the doctor said, to the infinite scandal and astonishment of all about him, "but the woman with a pink feather in her bonnet has taken my purse, and I can't have her arrested until after service, so you'll have to wait."  
 Sir John Lubbock the other day declared at the Mansion House that an epitaph in a Norfolk, Eng., churchyard expressed the feelings of the great majority of English shopkeepers:  
 Here lies a poor woman who always was tired,  
 For she lived in a world were too much were required.  
 Weep not for me, friends," she said, "for I'm going  
 Where there'll neither be work, nor reading, nor sewing.  
 Then weep not for me, friends, if death us do sever,  
 For I'm going to do nothing for ever and ever."  
 In the Eastern carpet mills the dyers are on strike and refuse to give in. Their motto is, "We dye, but never surrender."  
 There is mourning in Bokhara. The Ameer is dead and 280 widows survive him, and jaw each other about who looks best in black.  
 New York has over a hundred pawnbrokers. All being uncles, their relationship to the business world is limited.

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**WILLIAM WHISTON.**

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Subscribers remitting Money, either direct to the Office, or through Agents, will find receipt in next paper.

Subscribers who have received their bills may not always find it convenient to remit the amount of subscription by Post Office Order. Send a one dollar bill with fifty cents in stamps when you cannot get a Post Office Order. The CRITIC is mailed to subscribers each week regularly and promptly, and subscribers will confer a favor by being similarly regular and prompt in making their remittances.

Had Lord Cornwallace revisited Halifax on Monday last, he might have thought that the city had not made phenomenal progress during the 137 years since its foundation; but he would have had no reason to question the appreciation of the City's Natal Day by Halifaxians. True, a majority of the citizens forgot to display their flags upon the occasion, but the military and naval authorities compensated for this oversight by an elaborate show of flags and bunting. But Halifaxians enjoyed the holiday each and every man in his own way; and all business was suspended.

The closing exercises of the School for the Blind, which took place on Friday evening last, went off well, bringing to a close a profitable and satisfactory term's work. The pupils have now scattered to their respective homes in different parts of the Maritime Provinces.

In respect to steel rails, to which we referred last week, a friend informs us that the great wear and tear upon modern rails is caused principally by the increase in weight of locomotives and rolling stock. He says, twenty years ago, the rails were made to support locomotives of from 25 to 30 tons in weight; those now frequently weigh from 45 to 50 tons, without any corresponding increase in the size of the rails. When it is remembered that in addition to this enormous increase in weight the speed upon most lines has been increased from 40 to 50 per cent, no reasonable man can wonder that the rails wear out quickly. Upon the modern steel rail, George Stevens' engine ("Rockei") would have to run for years without there being any perceptible wear.

Owing to the destruction of Vancouver by fire, the dispatch of the first through train upon the Canada Pacific Railway from Montreal has been postponed for a few days. The *Montreal Star* suggests that Dominion Day will be the most appropriate date on which to commemorate the completion of this great national work, Canada's triumph.

The United States cannot complain that Canada has dealt with American fishermen in a discourteous manner. We first extended the privileges held by the Americans under the Washington Treaty six months beyond the date at which that treaty lapsed; and now, in order to prevent undue friction, the Canadian Government is prepared to give the American trespassers 24 hours to quit before carrying out the letter of the law.

Twenty-five years ago, a trip to New York or London was an event in a man's life time, but with the advances in steam communication, a journey to San Francisco or Rome is considered nothing out of the ordinary. With the opening of the Canada Pacific, and the establishment of steam communication with the East, we expect to hear that our neighbor is off to Japan, and see in our newspapers letters from our correspondent in Yokohama and elsewhere.

The young members of St. Luke's congregation, Halifax, have for the past few months been engaged in practising George F. Root's popular Cantata "The Flower Queen, or the Coronation of the Rose," and intend giving the same at St. Luke's Hall, on the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday next. The performances will doubtless draw large houses, the performers being well known in the city, and the Cantata well worth hearing.

The "Mikado" will be produced at the Academy of Music by the Bangor Opera Co., on the evenings of Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday next; a matinee will likewise be given on Wednesday afternoon. As this is the first time this popular play has been put on the boards here, bumper houses are assured.

A firm near Sheffield, G. B., has undertaken the manufacture of aluminum goods. This new metal, which is non-corrosive and ornamental, will displace for table wear the nickel silver goods, which always feel greasy, no matter how bright they may look.

The Canadian organs are famous all over America. Messrs. Bell & Co. send a number, the mellow softness of whose tones are much admired, and there is also a fine exhibit of the "king of instruments," made by Mr. Gates, of the Gates Organ and Piano Company, Halifax, which contain many improvements, one of which affects the Anglican and Aeolian reeds in a most agreeable manner.—*London Morning Post*.

The following per-centages of increase in the railway system of Canada during the last ten years indicate very clearly the development of the country during that period. The miles of completed railway have in ten years increased 118 per cent., the amount of capital invested has increased 48 per cent., the gross earnings show an increase of 96 per cent., and the net earnings an increase of 130 per cent. The number of passengers carried increased 76 per cent., the amount of freight 130 per cent., and the train mileage 70 per cent.

The representative of Lyon Silverman, of Montreal, is in the city with a full line of samples of Essential Oils, Essences, etc.

The numerous friends of Dr. McLean will be pleased to hear that he has returned to Halifax, and will resume his practice at once.

Winnipeg is a go-ahead town, but in some things it is somewhat behind the times. The first parlor concert, similar to those so popular in Halifax during the past winter, took place last week in the home of a Nova Scotia lady, who for several years has resided in the prairie city.

Baddock writes: The only cause tried at the June term of the Supreme Court was a criminal case, in which two boys were sentenced to six months imprisonment in the jail made famous by Dudley Warner in his "Baddock and that sort of thing." After adjourning the court the judge left for Margaree on a piscatorial excursion. Judging from the above we would be led to suppose that the people were all of a very mild disposition, yet if we consider that an investigation has just been held into an affair in which one man stabbed another we feel inclined to say "things are not what they seem." All the oldest inhabitants agree in saying that the season is at least ten days earlier than usual, and judging from appearances fruit will be very abundant this year.

The recent outbreak of the old volcano of Momotombs, and the terrible earthquakes which preceded it, have caused great damage in Nicaragua, a town of 9000 inhabitants, lies in ruins, the ground having sunk three feet below its ordinary level. Many villages in the vicinity of the volcano have been literally buried beneath the falling ashes, and it is not improbable that the histories of Herculaneum and Pompeii will be repeated in the Nicaraguan State.

When an attempt was made to move cars on the Rock Island Road loaded with nails made by the new men at the Cummings Nail Works at Chicago, some 2,000 women and children took possession of the tracks, believing that the police would not club them nor the engineers run over them, and the engines backed into the yards. The mothers grouped their little ones along the track some distance ahead of the first freight car, and packed them according to age on the rails, the youngest toward the approaching engines, the mothers and grown-up daughters taking position in the rear. An engine and two of the mail cars at Cummings, near Chicago, were got out after various interruptions by a mob of several hundred women.

The Czar of Russia, at the urgent solicitation of a former citizen of San Antonio, Texas, is about to introduce the cultivation of American cotton in Asiatic Russia. It is believed that it can be raised there at much less expense than in the South, as labor is so cheap.

The closing exercises of Girton House, and the Boy's Academy in connection with it, were held on Tuesday afternoon. The rooms were well filled with friends of the Institution and of its talented head, Mr. Sumner Christ. About eighty pupils were ranged on gallery seats fronting the audience. After a most creditable programme of music and dialogues, and a short address by the Principal on the necessity of private schools, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor distributed a large number of prizes. They followed speeches by his lordship Bishop Binney, and the Hon. S. L. Shannon. The appearance and demeanor of the pupils, and the highly creditable manner in which they acquitted themselves were the admiration of those who were fortunate enough to be present.

At last the official counting of the ballots in Annapolis county has been completed, the missing ballot-box having been found. It now turns out that Messrs. Longley and Andrews are the successful men. The poll stood as follows.—Longley, 1556; Andrews, 1540; Munro, 1535; Ellison, 1531. A very close contest, indeed.

Forest fires are raging in different parts of New Brunswick, especially about St. John, Sackville, Moncton and Dorchester. The unusually dry season in the forest province has made fires as easy to start as scandals usually are.

The well-known Scottish vocalists, the Kennedys, are giving a series of six concerts in Mason Hall. Their established reputation for spirited rendering of the songs of Auld Scotland, added, no doubt, to the fact that they are making their farewell tour, is securing for them a very liberal patronage.

Cambridge House, Mrs. Dashwood's school for young ladies, has closed for the summer vacation. The closing exercises, at which numerous prizes were awarded, and an interesting programme was gone through, took place on Tuesday last. A pleasing feature of the programme was the excellent rendering of the English and French recitations.

A report of the Public Lands Committee of Congress shows that twenty-nine foreign companies or individuals own land in America to the extent of 20,747,000 acres—doubtless most or all in the States and Territories where large blocks of unoccupied land could be bought cheap. It is added that this is not by any means all the land held by foreigners. The greatest number of acres is owned by the Holland Company in New Mexico, being 4,500,000. The next is English Syndicate No. 3, in Texas—3,000,000 acres. The next Sir Edward Reed Syndicate, in Florida—2,000,000. The next an English Syndicate in Mississippi—1,800,000. The committee recommends examination into the methods by which these lands were acquired, some of which are said to be unlawful; and propose to prevent aliens from acquiring any in the United States in future.

The Indians on the Yankton reservation in Dakota celebrated Arbor Day by planting 1,000 forest trees on the campus of the Government Industrial School, and the boys at St. Paul's Mission School planted a fruit orchard.

RELIGIOUS.

METHODIST.

The ministers and laymen composing the Methodist Conference, numbering nearly two hundred, met in Amherst, on the 16th June. More than three-fourths of the preachers were present, but less than one-third of the laymen.

The Rev. Cranwick Jost was elected President by a very large vote. The Rev. A. D. Morton, Secretary, and Rev. J. G. Angwin, Journal Secretary.

The reports from Circuits and Missions indicate great prosperity during the past year. The membership of the church has an increase of over eleven hundred.

An increase of nearly twelve hundred dollars in the Missionary Society is a good proof that the Spiritual work has been genuine.

Fraternal greetings, followed by a personal interview with the New Brunswick and P. E. Island Conference, now in Session at Sackville, have been interchanged.

Amherst is highly favored in having so many more praying men in its midst than usual. This convocation of Christian workers has been warmly welcomed, but does not awaken so much excitement as we found here when we arrived on the 15th.

A large audience was present on the occasion of the education anniversary. The Rev. Dr. Williams, one of the general superintendents, occupied the chair, and delivered a practical opening address. We are pleased to learn, that up to the present time, 115 students have graduated at Mount Allison. In the male academy, 70 students are enrolled, and in the ladies' academy, 110.

ALPHA.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Rev. Canon Liddon has been elected Bishop of Edinburgh by a very large majority of clergy and laity in that diocese, only four clergy voting against him, and they doing so on the ground that there were clergymen in the diocese who deserved and would adorn the position. The Rev. Canon is now in Palestine recruiting his health, and it is not known whether he will accept. No priest of the Church of England occupies a more prominent position, both as theologian and preacher of the highest order of pulpit eloquence, than Dr. Liddon, and the Diocese of Edinburgh has done itself honor by electing him.

The Trinity Ordination of the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia took place in the Parish Church at Windsor.

The degree of D.C.L., in course, was conferred upon J. Johnston Hunt, barrister, of this city, at the Encenia of King's College, on Thursday last. The same degree was given to Geo. Stewart, jr., F.R.S.C., *honoris causa*.

It is understood that Rev. Dr. Partridge, of St. George's, will not remove from Halifax to Philadelphia.

PRESBYTERIAN.

At the General Assembly, at Hamilton, the question of colloquio consolidation was discussed at length, and it was decided to take no action, as no practicable scheme could be devised. Principal McVicar presented the report of French Evangelization, which shows that the work has been very prosperous, notwithstanding the difficulties encountered. The revenue for the year was \$32,000. Twenty trained missionaries are now at work among the French-Canadians of the United States. The report of the committee on statistics is full and encouraging. The Assembly of the Presbyterian Church embraces five Synods, thirty-nine Presbyteries, and seven hundred and seventy-three congregations, and nearly four hundred mission stations. Ten thousand five hundred persons were added during the past year to the church by public profession. The number in the Sabbath schools is over 100,000. The total income of the Synod of the Maritime Provinces is \$296,600, and the total income throughout the Dominion \$1,546,000. The building committee of the North-West reported twenty-one churches and manse built last year. Encouraging reports were read of the state of religion and temperance. The Foreign Mission Boards ask for \$71,000 this year, of which sum \$19,000 is expected from the Maritime Provinces. Rumors of the French occupation of the New Hebrides delayed action in regard to a second missionary to South.

CATHOLIC.

The Right Rev. E. H. Hendrickon, Bishop of Providence, R. I., died on June 11th. His Lordship was a native of Ossory, and a graduate of Maynooth College.

The illustrious family of Vouillot has lost a promising member in Bernard, second son of Eugene Vouillot, who died recently at the Jesuit College in Canterbury.

Rev. Angus Chisholm, D.D., was ordained at Laval, a few days ago, after a course, which our Quebec exchanges say, was one of the most successful in the record of the University. He has been highly complimented on the manner in which he conducted a disputation at the close of the Provincial Synod. Doctor Chisholm is a native of Antigonish, and a graduate in Arts of St. Francis Xavier's College, to which he returns to occupy the Chair of Mathematics.

BAPTIST.

The American Baptist Missionary Union employs 221 missionaries and 1,731 native helpers. The number of members in the foreign field connected with the Union is 118,163. The receipts for the year amounted to \$384,996.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGAR.	
Cut Leaf	5 to 8 1/2
Granulated	6 1/2 to 7
Circle A	6 1/2 to 6 3/4
Extra C	5 1/2 to 6
Yellow C	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
TEA.	
Congou, Common	17 to 19
" Fair	20 to 23
" Good	25 to 29
" Choice	31 to 33
" Extra Choice	35 to 38
Oolong—Choice	37 to 59
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes	30 to 32
Demerara	30 to 35
Diamond N	43
Porto Rico	33
SOAPS.	
Ivory bar, 1 lb, 2 lb and 3 lb	6 1/2
Canada	4
No 1 Family	3
Brand	3
Toilet 15 to 60c. per doz.	
CANDLES, Cs and 8s.	
Do., Paraffine	19 to 20c
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread	2 60 to 2 90
Boston and Thin Family	6 1/2 to 7 1/2
Soda	0 to 7
do. in lb. boxes, 50 to case	7 1/2
Fancy	8 to 15
CONFECTIONERY.	
Assorted in 30 lb Pails	12
Royal Mixture	11 to 20
Lozenges	12 to 15
1 cent goods, 144 in a box	95 to 110
Toys per hundred	65 to 75
Clear Candy Toys	18
Irooms	2.00 to 4.00
Starch, Blue and White	6
" Lilly White	8
Prepared Corn	9
BUTTER.	
Canadian	19 to 20
N. S.	17 to 19
Cheese, new	9 to 10
Eggs	10 to 11
Tobacco—Black	37 to 46
" Bright	42 to 58
Blacking, per gross	3.00 to 4.00
Blacklead	2.00 to 10.00
Pearl Blue	2.50 to 3.00

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL.	
Extra	none
No 1	none
No. 2 large	none
No. 3	none
No. 3 large—Catch 1885	2.00
No. 1	2.00
Small	1.00
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore, July	none
August and Sept.	none
No. 1 Round Shore	none
No. 1, Labrador	none
ALSAWIKS—Catch, 1886, per bbl	2 25
COURTIN.	
Hard Shore tolqual, catch, 1885, per qtl	2 25
And some parcel of 1886, per qtl.	2 40 to 2 50
Some parcels of new coming in from the shore and selling at \$2.40 per qtl.	
Bank	none
Bay	none
SALMON, No. 1	
No. 2	none
No. 3	none
HADDOCK	1.50 to 1.90
HAKE	none
CUSK	none
POLLOCK	none
FISH OILS.	
Cod A.	33 to 36
Dog A.	25 to 29
Pale Seal	none
HAKE SOUNDS	45 to 56c per lb.

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

LOBSTERS.

Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing).	
Tall Cans	4.75 to 5.25
Flat	6.00 to 6.50
Per case 4 doz. 1 lb cans.	

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

APPLES, No. 1, per bbl	
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new)	8 50 to 4 00
" case, Valencia	9.00 to 10.00
Lemons, per box	5 00 to 6.00
" case, Palermo	7.00 to 8.00
Cocoanuts, per 100	none
Onions, Bermuda, per lb.	4 to 4 1/2
" Mediterranean, per lb.	2 1/2 to 3
Foxberries, per bbl	3 00 to 3 75
Figs, 1 lb box (fresh)	10 to 15c
Dates, layer (new)	7 to 8c
Bananas	2 50 to 3 00

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

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

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

FLOUR.	
Graham	5 25 to 5.50
Patent high grades	5.85 to 6.00
" mediums	4.75 to 5.00
Superior Extra	4.50 to 4.80
Lower grades	3.50 to 4.45
Oatmeal, Standard	4.50 to 4.75
" Granulated	5.00 to 5.50
Rolled Oats	5.00 to 6.00
Corn Meal—Halifax ground	2.00 to 3.15
" Imported	2 80 to 2 85
Wheat per ton	18.00 to 20.00
" Corn	16.00 to 17.00
Shorts	20.00 to 22.00
Middlings	21.00 to 23.00
Cracked Corn	19.00 to 30.00
" Oats	15.00 to 30.00
" Barley	31.00
Pea Meal per bbl	3.75
Feed Flour	3.25 to 3.50
" From Frozen Wheat	2 75
Oats per bushel of 35 lbs	42 to 45
Barley " of 48 "	75 to 80
" " of 60 "	1.10
Corn " of 60 "	88 to 85
Hay per ton	13.00 to 15.00
Straw	10.00 to 12.00

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

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	new 13.00 to 13.50
" "	old 12.00 to 12.50
" American, clear	15.00 to 15.50
" P. E. I. Mess	new 13.00 to 13.50
" "	old 12.50 to 13.00
" P. E. I. Thin Mess	11.50 to 12.00
" Prime Mess	10.50 to 11.00
ard. Tubs and Pails	10 to 11
" Cases	12 to 12 1/2
Hams, P. E. I.	13 to 15c
Duty on Am Pork and Beef \$2 20 per bbl.	

Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily.

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound	15 to 20
" unwashed	12 to 15
Green Hides—Ox, inspected, No 4	7 1/2
" Cow	7
Salted Hides—Ox in Lots, No 1	7 1/2
" Cow	7 1/2
Calf Skin	8 to 10
" Deacons, each	25 to 35
Woolskins	25 to 1.00
Lambskins	15 to 20

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

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No 1, per m.	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do	14.00 to 17.00
" No 2 do	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m.	8.00 to 14.00
Spruce, dimension good, per m.	3.50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do	8.00 to 9 0
" 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.

POULTRY.

Fowls, per pair	50 to 75
Turkeys, per pound	14 to 16
Geese, each	none
Ducks, per pair	60 to 90

The above are corrected by a reliable victualler.

LIVE STOCK.

Steers, best quality, per lb.	4.50 to 5.00
Oxen	4 to 4.50
Fat Steers, Heflers, light weights	4 00
Wethers, best quality, per lb.	6 00
Lambs, (70lbs. and upwards)	6.00

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualler.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

## BE CALM.

The human mind, region mysterious,  
Where thoughts in troops flow in and out;  
Seryllo and base, yet oft imperious,  
Now glad with truth, now pained with doubt.

Tossed strangely like the restless ocean,  
Currents and arteries all aglow;  
O why this marvellous commotion?  
Can we no calmer region know?

Why should the atmospheric pressure  
With all its molten touch the soul?  
Is there from mental toll no leisure?  
No power, soul-currents to control?

Is not the citadel quite hidden  
And barred against human approach?  
Then guests of soul come not unbidden,  
Why let these mental tramps encroach?

This power surely belongs to mortals,  
To keep with lock and key the heart;  
Guard well thy soul's five wondrous portals,  
And restless guests will soon depart.

In quietude thou may'st slumber,  
And often sing a cheerful psalm;  
Where anxious cares cease to encumber,  
O find that region and be calm.

ALPHA.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

## OF INTEREST TO ALL.

*To the Editor of the Critic:—*

In these days, when the education of the young takes such a prominent position in the deliberations of our legislators, and when each civilized community vies with the rest in its efforts to elevate the standard of education among the masses of its people, I often marvel how it happens that, while our children are instructed in so many subjects which may almost be regarded in the light of mere accomplishments, not the slightest attempt is being made to teach them the means by which, in cases of emergency, they may be enabled to save life, or, at least, to relieve suffering. Take, at random, any number of our young men or young women, and how many of them can explain the method which should be adopted, in order to check the hemorrhage consequent upon an injury, caused by the bursting of a fowl-ing-piece, or a severe cut, or stab of a knife? Take even a simple case of fainting, and how many persons can be relied upon to treat the sufferer rationally? It is in such cases as these that one most fully realizes how deficient has been his education, as he views the sad results of his own ignorance! The few axioms which he may have managed to pick up here and there slip entirely from his memory, and become about as valuable as the well-known advice to those in danger of drowning—"keep cool!" Now, this is just the last thing an onlooker is capable of doing in cases of emergency; every one present has different advice to offer, so that the proverb is reversed, which says—"In the multitude of counsels is safety." It must be a terrible thing to see a human life slowly, but certainly, obbing away, and to feel that we are powerless to prevent, knowing, at the same time, that a very little knowledge would suffice to turn the tide in favor of the sufferer! I say it must be a terrible experience, and one never to be forgotten. The poet says:—

"A little learning is a dangerous thing!"

And in a vast majority of cases, the poet is right. All rules have, however, their exceptions, and a "little knowledge" of surgery and medicine should be acquired by every one. For want of a little practical knowledge of these two subjects, how many valuable lives have been lost in the past, and will be lost in the future!

Now, let us turn for a moment from this subject, and consider the kindred one of *home-nursing*—it may well be said of the nurse as of the poet, *nascitur non fit*, and yet by proper training one may become a very efficient nurse. Here and there we meet with one whose special mission seems to be to take care of the sick. She has the soft voice, "gentle and low, an excellent thing in woman"; the gentle touch; the silent motion; and, above all, and before all, the tender patience, which are all so necessary in the sick room, and which serve to inspire the patient with that confidence which is so necessary for his welfare. But on the other hand, how much more often do we meet with those whose very efforts to do well tend only to defeat the object for which they are striving? There is that peculiar lowering of the voice which excites the curiosity of the patient, and which causes him to strain every nerve to catch the words which are whispered; the solemn creaking of the boots, as with an excess of caution the nurse moves about on tiptoe; the too urgent kindness which would continually interfere with the position of the patient for the purpose of "making him more comfortable"; and, worse than all, the impatient word or hasty motion, which reacts upon the sick man and hinders his recovery.

These are all points which, as a rule, require teaching, and which should be taught. It by no means unfrequently happens that the mother is the worst nurse who can be chosen to attend upon her own child; for, in addition to the requirements just enumerated, a certain degree of firmness and decision are necessary on the part of those who have to do with the sick, but which a mother can seldom be prevailed upon to exercise.

Another point which should be considered is the feeding of infants, great numbers of whom perish annually from improper feeding. It is a peculiar circumstance that most mothers judge of the digestive powers of their infants by their own, apparently forgetting, that when the Almighty pro-

vided those little ones with the means of digesting and assimilating their food, he also provided that form of nourishment which could be most easily digested and assimilated by them. A little knowledge, combined with a little practical common sense on the part of the mothers (and grandmothers), would, in the next generation, do away with much of the dyspepsia and indigestion with the multitude of their attendant ills, so that many physicians would find a great part of their occupation gone.

Now, as institutions of learning, public as well as private, fail to give us even the most rudimentary instruction upon subjects of such vital importance, I propose, if you will allow me to make use of the columns of *The Critic* for the purpose, to write several brief articles, for the benefit of those whom education or training has not supplied, or will not supply with the requisite information; and while so doing, it shall be my endeavor to avoid all technical expressions, and to put my thoughts into language adapted to the comprehension of the unprofessional public for whom I write.

Yours,

C. D. R.

## WHAT ONE WOMAN DID FOR JAPAN.

In 1880 the prisons of Kioto held an unusual number of political prisoners, taken during the rebellion of the island of Kurehu. Many of these were high in rank and honor among their countrymen. A few had been paroled, many had been executed, while a large number were held as prisoners for a term of years. Much of the public work of the city then was and is still, accomplished by gangs of prisoners under overseers.

In a remote part of Kioto an earnest, gifted woman had gathered a girls' school at home. Eager of heart, alert, wise but wary, her noble presence had won its way with the men and women of Japan in quarters that were inaccessible to others. "More work for Jesus" was her watchword; and this is what happened to her. One day at morning worship, a gang of prisoners filed into the yard, and began cutting the grass in the enclosure. The girls were just singing their sweet hymns, "Jesus, I my cross have taken," and "I'm glad I'm in this army"; and the unusual words and arrested the prisoners' ears, all unaccustomed to such sounds in their own language. Cautiously they crept nearer and nearer to the piazza, till the teacher stepped forward, and asked them all to enter. Eagerly they climbed the steps, and are soon within the walls. It was a strange sight for a girls' school—the overseer with the lash and sword, and these sad-faced men with their clanking chains. But the songs ring out their glad welcome, and the organ peals forth its sweet tones; then the old, old story is read from the Gospel of Mark. "That is strange talk. We would like to hear more of it," they say, slowly filing out.

"Come again! come again! You are welcome," responds the bright-eyed woman, with a silent prayer. So, as the men were brought for two or three days in the same vicinity, the scene was repeated with increasing interest.

After a few weeks, a request was sent from the prison for a Christian teacher, and this strong, brave woman went fearlessly, under guard of an officer of the law, if not to preach, at least to speak to those souls in prison. Once only, but mark the result. Months after, when some of these men were released and returned to their homes in Kishu, they carried the precious seeds dropped into their hearts in the girls' school; and by-and-by there came a pleading call for a missionary to be sent, one responding to their call, found a church in all but name—a waiting company of believers hanging to be taught of the Lord.—*Leaflet.*

## FRUIT INSPECTION.

READ BEFORE THE FRUITGROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

*Mr. President and Gentlemen,*—Feeling deeply interested in the welfare and prosperity of this Association, I consider it incumbent upon me, as a member, to assist in such a way as will tend to the benefit of all concerned. Permit me, therefore, to present a few ideas upon a subject of vast importance to every person interested in the growing or shipment of fruit. I allude to the necessity of a radical change in the methods of sorting and packing fruit for exportation. I have been engaged in the growing of, and dealing in fruit, for a number of years, and can therefore speak from experience.

I contend there must be something done to protect the dealer from impositions at the hands of a certain class of packers. While I do not deny there are some honest packers, there seems to be a large majority that cannot be classed under this head, and unless the strong arm of the law can be brought down upon dishonest packers, the latter class is likely to increase more rapidly than the former.

In view of the constantly increasing orchards of Nova Scotia, I consider it is of paramount importance to the orchardist and the dealer alike, that some system be adopted at once that will put a stop to the fraud and deception practiced by some men in packing apples both for local and foreign markets.

I know of no better way to affect this most desirable change than the appointment of competent men, who will do their duty when called upon to act as inspectors, in every ward throughout the fruit growing sections of the country.

I would therefore recommend that petitions from this Association be sent to the Municipal Councils requesting them at their next meetings to appoint such officers, said Inspectors to be paid either from the County treasury or by a stated fee per barrel, to be paid by the owner of the apples.

I would further recommend that we petition the Local Parliament to enact a law prohibiting the shipment of apples to either local or foreign markets until they have received the Inspector's brand, and also imposing a penalty upon Inspectors who refuse to do their duty.

Now, Mr. President, if this plan is adopted and carried out I believe it will advance the price of our apples twenty-five per cent.

The question is asked, "Are we warranted by the present demand in increasing our apple orchards?"

I would answer in the affirmative, on the following conditions, viz: That we plant only the best varieties, grow those well, and pack decently. The European markets must be our main dependence in the future, but to secure those we must look to the quality rather than the quantity.

There can be no doubt but that the reputation of the Nova Scotia fruit growers has been seriously injured during the two last seasons by the very inferior quality of many of the apples sent to the English markets. I believe, in many cases, if shippers had taken only the best of the fruit, put it up in good shape, and sent it to the right men, they would have received more money in return. It must be remembered that the expenses are a very large item, and are quite as much on a barrel of inferior stuff as on that which sells for a much larger price; hence the importance of shipping only first-class fruit. My opinion is, if we can establish and maintain a reputation for first-class apples in London, the quantity we can grow in Nova Scotia will not seriously affect prices. "Experience is an old school-master," and I am surprised that many lots bring the prices that they do, knowing something of the way they were packed.

It is generally believed there has been an improvement during the past few years in packing apples; but, I am sorry to say, my experience has not confirmed this belief, but has convinced me that quite the reverse would be nearer the truth. However, it is only fair to say, I have found some worthy exceptions.

In conclusion, Mr. President, I would ask for a full discussion of this matter, which, I think, should take precedence of subjects of minor importance; and if anything I have written will help to bring about the much required reform, I shall feel amply paid.

A. W. WHITMAN.

## COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

### THE WOODS OF THE PACIFIC PROVINCE.

In the very middle of the Central Gallery stands the already famous trophy of British Columbian pines. Erected to a height of some 10 to 12 feet, the trophy consists of highly polished sections of the noted Douglas fir or Oregon pine of British Columbia. A fine collection of this same wood, the king of all trees, is to be found, in the annex to the south of the Central Gallery, leading from the game trophy. Here the immense polished sections average from 4 to 10 feet in length, and as much as 6 feet in diameter. The finish of these samples serves admirably to show the beautiful grain and color of the wood. They also permit of illustration of the facility with which the wood may be worked and of its inherent strength. So tough, indeed, is this Douglas pine, that it was chosen for the structure of all the high bridges of the Canadian Pacific Railway through the mountains. In the Machinery-in-Motion Court may be found an unpolished perpendicular section of this same wood, 15 feet high, which, though not taken from the centre of the tree, measures some 7 feet in diameter, and this section is reported to have been taken from a tree twenty feet from the ground. The palm must, however, be accorded to a truly immense horizontal section, in five parts, which is shortly to form the principal feature in a wood and coal trophy, in the outside space partly occupied by the Ontario windmills. It exceeds in size even the famous section on the Parliament grounds at Ottawa, for while that measures 3 foot 4 inches in diameter, these five sections when put together represent a total diameter of over 10 feet, the bark alone measuring 10 inches in depth. In the Agricultural Court the woods of the Pacific Province are also well represented. As we have already seen, the base of the centre pillar of the agricultural trophy is faced with polished slabs of no less than twenty-five of the species found in British Columbia, among which the beautifully grained red cedar must claim special admiration. Here a new feature adds much to the interest of the collection. On each polished panel a photograph shows the tree as it is met with in the forest, while the frame in which the photograph is incased is itself of the variety depicted, to indicate the wood in one of its manufactured stages. These species are not, it must be remembered, intended to show the full size, or, indeed, the entire beauties of the mighty trees of the Pacific Province, growing as they do in unhindered grandeur to twelve or thirteen feet in diameter, and nearly 300 feet in height. They merely illustrate the various species as near their natural state as possible, and this, it must be admitted, they do most admirably.

### THE NEW BRUNSWICK TROPHY.

One of the most attractive features of the whole Canadian display is the New Brunswick wood trophy, occupying a prominent position on the south side of the Central Gallery. In other of the Colonial sections—in the New Zealand and Australian for instance—will be seen larger wood collections, but it is doubtful if one equally compact and yet so completely representative is to be found in the whole Exhibition. The main portion of the trophy is divided into three perpendicular sections. Along the base of the three sections is arranged a series of fifteen uniform logs of commercial or large woods, each log being 37 inches in height, and 20 inches in diameter. The right wing is devoted to the coniferous woods; to the hemlock—one of the most important trees of the Province in connection with the tanning industry—the white and red pine, and the black and white spruce, representing the varieties chiefly used in ship-building. The centre and left sections are given up to the other large woods; in the centre, the white and black birch, the scrub or rock and swamp maple, and the beech; and in the left wing, the red and grey oak, the elm, black ash, and bass wood. Above

this series of logs, in each of the three sections, an ash-wood case, resting on an inclined plane, contains as many as thirty small panels of the lesser woods, and also some of the larger woods, that are not abundant enough to be used for commercial purposes, or not sufficiently important to be represented in the principal parts of the trophy. The smaller woods thus represented include, in the right wing, the swamp and black alder, the mountain ash, bilberry, wild red and wild black cherry, wild thorn, scrub-pine; in the centre section, the dwarf and grey birch, the mountain and white and striped maple, and the mooseberry and other duplicated varieties; and in the left wing, the ironwood, dogwood, witch-hazel, willow, white ash, balsam, poplar, aspen poplar, and sumach. Each small panel bears a life-like painting of the foliage, the flower, and often the fruit of its variety, and is framed with strips of its own wood showing the bark and growth. The beauty of these smaller woods is thus fully depicted, while a careful inspection will show how their usefulness may be extended for chemical and medicinal purposes, and also for ornamental trees.

Above the sloping case large upright panels indicate the large woods in polished sections, the principal varieties being the same as those shown in logs at the base. The sides of these large panels are formed of saplings of the respective woods, resting upon turned bases, and capped by capitals carved to represent the leaf, fruit, and flowers of each variety. In these large panels the slash and rift of the grain, as well as its density, annual growth, depth of sap and bark, are well shown, thus conveying, by the aid of the logs below, a complete idea of the natural growth of each of the larger woods. Their higher commercial use is also shown by oblique bars stained to show in turn the effect of ebony, walnut, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, and other stains. The fruit, foliage, and flower are also beautifully painted upon many of the large panels, as upon the smaller ones, and above is carved some fancy work in each class of wood. The cornice surmounting the whole is composed principally of bark and specimens of each variety in mouldings. Above this main part of the trophy the principal animal life of the Province is depicted in heads of the moose, caribou, and deer, as well as specimens of the porcupine, fox, raccoon, mink, musk-rat, ermine, the smallest species of American owl, flying and common red squirrel, raven, woodpecker, partridge, and other small game. To those it was intended to add specimens of the destroying insects of the forests, but time forbade. Indeed, though originally designed for the International Forestry Exhibition held in Edinburgh in 1884, the trophy was itself prepared in comparatively but a short time. Yet it shows few, if any, traces of hasty work, and must be admitted to be in every respect highly creditable to the New Brunswick Government, under whose auspices it has been erected, to the originators, Messrs Howe of St. John, New Brunswick, to Mr. Ira Cornwall, jun., agent for the Province at the Exhibition, and those other New Brunswick gentlemen who have actively interested themselves in the matter.

### THE EAST AND CENTRAL FOREST ZONES.

The next feature of the forest display of Canada is the small trophy met with on the south portion of the Agricultural Court. It consists mainly of three shelves. On the two lower are arranged perpendicular slabs of the woods of Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and all Eastern Canada. These are, in a large measure, specimens in a different form of the varieties composing the New Brunswick trophy, for what applies to that Province will also apply to the whole forest zone of the Dominion except that Western Quebec and Ontario possess many species not found in the other provinces. On the upper shelf are arranged the slabs from a large number of the finest trees of the Rocky Mountain district, not, however, selected or intended to do more than show the ordinary product. Above this shelf is a horizontal section of the British Columbia oak (*Quercus Garryana*), and above that again a roofing of Canadian shingle and a Canadian hawk. The small size of this trophy has not, unfortunately, permitted the display upon it of the photograph of each variety, as is being done in the case of the British Columbia samples, and the photographs of the growth of Eastern Canada must, therefore, be placed elsewhere, though an interesting feature will be added in the specimens of the fruit to be shown in glass jars beside each variety. Close at hand, in the south annex to the Agricultural Court, the woods of Quebec and the Lake Superior region are adequately represented. On the one side of the annex, large logs of the trees are shown, while on the other side the cut wood is represented. And here activity prevails, for it is largely from the deals of Eastern Canada that rustic seats are now being made for the use of visitors to the Canadian section. The seats will bear inscriptions, showing the places of growth, and thus form an excellent exhibit in themselves. From Thunder Bay eleven species of woods are shown as specimens of the timber used in connection with the gold and silver mining industries. These include the white, Norway, and jack pines, spruce, tamarac, white birch, and white poplar.

The central forest district of Canada is also represented in connection with the agricultural exhibits. Here may be seen the ash-leaved maple from the heart of the prairie, the close-grained red fir peculiar to the eastern side of the mountains, white spruce of the best quality, clear of knots, and capable of excellent seasoning without warping; cypress pine, with, in some respects, the appearance of birds-eye maple; as well as white and black birch, red and white pine, spruce, poplar, tamarac, oak, balsam, and balm of Gilead. The woods of the country north of the prairie—that is in the forest regions of the North-West—are of the first quality. The black and white spruce are found in abundance, as well as the two species of poplar and scrub pine. In the mountain section of the North-West there are eleven species of timber trees, most of which are of large size, producing the best of timber. These same varieties are also represented on the British Columbia side of the mountains, and many of them reach even to the coast.—*Canadian Gazette*.



[FOR THE CRITIC.]

## THE IRISH QUESTION.

(Continued).

There is nothing invidious in recapitulating raco-traits which the long course of history has shown to be broad truths. It is only in the light of broad truths that I present them. As in all generalizations, there are large exceptions, and, taking the Irish as the representatives of the Celtic race, Macaulay's "every school-boy" knows how fair a type of humanity is the higher Irishman. But extremes meet. The race which can produce the highest is very capable of also producing the lowest, and it is vain to affect ignorance or disbelief that Ireland is prolific of both. Speaking for myself, I have too high a regard for many Celtic qualities, too intimate and too friendly a knowledge of hundreds who are representatives of the Celtic idea, to have an invidious thought in discussing the question of raco idiosyncracies. But I am a student of history, and I study it because I believe the study of it is the surest guide to truth at present permitted to our limited conceptions. All efforts of the human mind are futile unless we can, by means of them, attain a rational balance—unless, by practice, we can attain to something like an intuition as to what is intrinsically true.

If I am asked what kind of thing is intrinsically true, I will answer that the type of Sarisfield, Giratan, Burke, and D'Arcy McGee, is not the type of Tyrconnell and O'Donovan Rossa, and that if Sarisfield or Burke were to appear in Ottawa to-morrow, they would be assassinated, like D'Arcy McGee, by bad Irishmen of the Tyrconnell and Rossa type. "Tis true 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true!"

Now let us see what the Celtic, and what the Teutonic ideas, in the broad are. Speaking of the recent ebullition of French raco-feeling in Quebec, the writer from whom I quote, so far as his thoughts are my thoughts, says: "Apart from the Jews, who constitute one of the few existing races which can lay claim to purity of descent, there are only two races which enter largely into the composition of the people which now occupy the greater part of the continent of Europe, and the British Colonies in the East and West. The one is the Scandinavian—Teutonic or Indo-German, and the other is the Celtic." That these "are remotely connected is no doubt true, but Latham points out that the Celts must have diverged previous to the evolution of the declension of nouns, and this throws us back to such a remote period that practically we may look upon the races as distinct." True enough: yet one touch of human nature makes us all akin; we find those touches everywhere; we all profess Christianity; why cannot we agree to differ and remain friends in spite of differing opinions? Hardly so long as there is aggressiveness; never, perhaps, so long as the aggressiveness is on the side of ignorance and superstition, and—the pessimist may say—that will be till the day when the power of the sun fails, and the human race is gradually contracted to the tropics, and ultimately frozen out of existence.

The Scandinavian-Teutonic race still exists on the shores of the Baltic, the Celtic on the west coast of Ireland, where "they preserve not only their race but its traditions in such purity that they probably differ but slightly from their ancestors of a thousand years ago. But the rest of Europe has been the battle ground of the races for centuries, and they have now become so mixed up that it is almost impossible to unravel the tangled skein. That the early settlers in France were Celtic is, of course, beyond doubt, but the very name of France is German, and the population had already received a strong infusion of the German element from their Frankish conquerors, when Rollo and his Normans took peaceable possession of the city of Rouen."

The writer from whom I quote proceeds to show that the early French settlers in Canada were principally Norman, that the Gaspé district derives its population largely from the Channel Islands, and that there has been a Scotch infusion along the shores of the St. Lawrence. "How then," he says, "can the French-Canadian claim to belong to a distinct race?" This, however, is but a side issue, but there is truth in a sentence which follows: "The Englishman, like himself, is a mixture of Scandinavian, Teuton, and Celt, and although considerably less Celtic than the Frenchman, it is merely a question of degree." The degree, however, is masked. The Frenchman unquestionably retains very much more of the Celtic, and less of the Teutonic, tone of mind than the Scotchman or the Englishman, and the reasons are, I think, to be found in the circumstances of the Roman Empire during the first four or five centuries of our era, and the different nature of barbaric conquest on the continent and on the British Isles.

"No race," says Mr. Green, speaking of the Celts, "has shown a greater power of absorbing all the nobler characteristics of the people with whom they come in contact." "But," as the writer I have referred to before, adds, "they have done more than this. They have absorbed the Goth as a sponge absorbs water, and all the 'nobler characteristics' of the Goth have gone to strengthen a race which always has been, and always must be, his most bitter enemy." To this proposition I do not assent. There is, unhappily, much bitterness existing, but the Celt has too many noble qualities to permit the belief that it is unappeasable by the ultimate redress of wrongs; especially as it may safely be said there is no corresponding bitterness in the Teuton.

A glance at the map of Europe during the sixth century shows us, it is truly observed, the Gothic conquest so complete that the Celt might be supposed to have been altogether suppressed. But the outcome has been very different, the Goth has vanished, and the mixed races which have resulted from the graft of the conquerors on the conquered have remained Celtic in thought, feeling, and method, and have only taken on from the Teutonic admixture enough of the Teutonic steadfastness to render them more formidable than the unmixed blood. It is this mixed race, the descendants of the Norman and Saxon-Irish, who are to-day the backbone of the Irish contention.

"That the mental characteristics of the two races have strong points of difference is unquestionable, but we would fain hope that they are not as 'absolutely antagonistic' as the writer I have before me affirms. He indeed lays such stress upon the opinion as to put the words in italics. 'But if,' as he goes on to say, it might 'appear that Providence had deliberately sent two races on the continent of Europe (the one with a constructive, the other with a destructive intellect) for the express purpose of keeping up a sort of perpetual political motion, and preventing Europe from settling down into a torpor like that of China'; it would be bold to affirm that there is not some good in that. Terrible as was the French Revolution, Europe is indebted to it for the shock, rude though it was, which arrested the crystallization of despotic tendencies. It may be said that the results of American independence would have done the same thing in the long run in a steadier, if milder, manner. But the run would have been much longer as affected Europe, while the French Revolution demonstrated at once the danger of treading down a people as the French nation was down-trodden by her royalty, her nobles, and her priesthood. In the middle ages neither thought nor force (except the force of the mail-clad barons) were ripe, or the *Jacquerie* might have taught the lesson five hundred years earlier. So today the resolute attitude of Irish national feeling, albeit disfigured by lamentable features, will really do England service by startling her out of the stolid selfishness which is her characteristic shortcoming, and which, in these latter days, seems to be sapping the foundations of patriotism itself.

So dead, indeed, does that noblesse of passions seem, so rare now a patriotic utterance instinct with the true ring, that a passage taken from the "Cruise of the Buccianto," a diary—and something more—kept by the young Princes of Wales during their voyage in that vessel, comes upon us as a surprise as well as a pleasure. In the West Indies it was perhaps natural that the shades of Rodney, Boscawen, Drake, Preston, and a score of other naval heroes, should have risen before the mind's eye of the young Princes, who seem to have kept their perceptions alive to every association as well as to every duty, but one is scarcely prepared for such a passage as this.—

"Truly here

"The spirits of our fathers

"Might start from every wave;

"For the deck it was their field of fame,

"And ocean was their grave—"

start and ask us, their sons—'What have you done with those islands which we won for you with precious blood?' And what could we answer? We have misused them, neglected them, till, at the present moment, ashamed of the slavery of the past, and too ignorant and helpless to govern them as a dependency of an over-burdened colonial bureau in London, now slavery is gone, we are half-minded to throw them away again and 'give them up' no matter much to whom. But was it for this that those islands were taken and retaken, till every gully and every foot of the ocean bed holds the skeleton of an Englishman? Was it for this that those seas were reddened with the blood of our own forefathers year after year? Did all those gallant souls go down to Hades in vain, and leave nothing for the Englishman but the sad and proud memory of their useless valour?

This is the Princes' own, not Mr. Dalton's, their governor and editor."

FRANC-TIRER.

P. S.—Permit me to make two corrections in my first article on this question. I alluded to a *sedulous*, not a *scditionous* cultivation of revenge, and to *noble*, not *notable* traits of Celtic character.

F. T.

(To be Continued.)

## GEORGE WASHINGTON'S COURTSHIP.

Near the end of May, 1758, Washington was ordered by the Quarter-master-General of the British forces to leave Winchester and make all haste to Williamsburg, there to explain to the Governor and Council in what a desperate condition the Virginia troops were as regarded clothing and equipments. Accordingly he set out on horseback, accompanied by his servant Billy Bishop.

The two men had reached Williams Ferry, on the Pamunkey river, and had crossed on the boat, when they met Mr. Chamberlayne, a Virginia gentleman, living in the neighborhood. The hospitable planter insisted that Washington should at once go to his house. It was forenoon, and dinner would be served as usual, early, and after that Colonel Washington could go forward to Williamsburg, if he must. Besides all that, there was a charming young widow at his house—Colonel Washington must have known her, the daughter of John Dandridge, and the wife of John Parke Custis. Virginia hospitality was hard to resist. Washington would stay to dinner if his host would let him hurry off immediately after.

Bishop was bidden to bring his master's horse around after dinner in good season, and Washington surrendered himself to his host. Dinner followed, and the afternoon went by, and Mr. Chamberlayne was in excellent humor, as he kept one eye on the restless horses at the door, and the other on his guests, the tall, Indian-like officer, and the graceful, hazel-eyed, animated young widow. Sunset came, and still Washington lingered. Then Mr. Chamberlayne stoutly declared that no guest was ever permitted to leave his house after sunset. Mrs. Martha Curtis was not the one to drive the soldier away, and so Bishop was bidden to take the horses back to the stable. Not till the next morning did the young Colonel take his leave. Then he dispatched his business promptly at Williamsburg, and whenever he could get an hour dashed over to White House, where Mr. Custis lived. So prompt was he about this business, also, that when he returned to Winchester he had the promise of the young widow that she would marry him as soon as the campaign was over.—From "George Washington" by Horace E. Scudder, in *St. Nicholas* for April.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]  
LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

Correspondents desiring questions answered, must address all communications to "Legal Department, Critic Office, 161 Hollis Street." Our correspondents must observe the following rules:—

1. Begin your enquiry by stating your full name and address.
2. State the fact first, and then put your questions in regular order, marked 1, 2, 3, etc.
3. It would be advisable to put initials, or a non des plume.
4. If you require a private answer, enclose \$1.00.

*American Fisherman*—(1) Will you please state the exact law in regard to the Fishery question?

(2) When a vessel has been seized, under what conditions may she be released before trial?

(1) At a convention between his late Majesty George the Third, King of England, and the United States of America, held in London, on the 20th of October, 1818, to settle differences that had arisen respecting the liberty claimed by the United States to take fish on certain coasts of his Majesty's Dominion in America, it was agreed that the inhabitants of the United States should have liberty to take fish on certain parts of the Southern, Western, and Northern coasts of Newfoundland, and also on the Labrador coast: and to have liberty to cure fish on unsettled portions of these coasts. And the United States renounced for ever any liberty or right to take, dry, or cure fish on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors of His Majesty's Dominion in America, not included in the above mentioned limits, provided, however, that the American fishermen should be permitted to enter such bays or harbors for the purpose of shelter and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood, and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever; and this is still the law. There are other minor Customs' Acts.

(2) She may be released by depositing \$600 under the Customs' Act, in the name of the Receiver General of Canada—\$100 as penalty, and \$200 as security for costs.

*Brother*.—My sister was married, and held real and personal property in her own name. She died without making a will, and leaving no children. Her husband claims all the property.

(1). Has he a right to all? (2). Have I right to any? (3). What is my share?

*Ans.*—(1). One half goes to her husband.

(2). If her father is alive, then the other half goes to him.

(3). If father is not living, then the property should be divided equally among the brothers, sisters and mother, or survivors of them.

For example.—If she left \$1,000, and her father is alive, \$2,000 goes to her husband, \$2,000 to father. If father is dead, and mother alive, and two brothers and one sister, then same to husband, \$500 to mother, \$500 to each of the brothers, and \$500 to sister.

*A. B.*—I am a farmer. One night last week, one of my neighbor's cows got into my wheat, and nearly destroyed two acres of it. Now, will you please inform me how to proceed to recover damages for the crops destroyed?

Have a fence-viewer examine the fences around the field, and if in his judgment they are sufficient, then have the damage ascertained by an appraisement of three persons living in the neighborhood, who shall first be sworn before a Justice truly to value the same. If the owner of the cattle refuses to pay the damages, you may maintain an action as for any other debt.

*Elector*.—What are the qualifications required by a person capable of being elected a member of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, and also of New Brunswick?

In Nova Scotia any male British subject of the age of 21 years and upwards, may be elected a member of the Assembly.

In New Brunswick, a person must be a male British subject of the age of 21 years and upwards, and for six months previous to the issue of the writ of election, have been legally seized of land in the Province of the value of twelve hundred dollars above all encumbrances thereon.

*Widow*.—Are females allowed to vote at school meetings? Yes, provided they are ratepayers and have paid their rates.

OUR FISHERIES.

We have still a dull fish market. Some new fish are coming in, but prices are very low, and the fishermen have some difficulty in selling. Since our last issue about 1600 qtls. codfish have arrived from Cape Breton. These fish were caught last season and made this spring, and we learn were placed at about \$2.25 per qtl. Some small parcels of new codfish are arriving, and are being placed as they come along at about \$2.37 to \$2.50 per qtl.

We notice an arrival of about 200 bbls. No. 3 Large mackerel from the Eastward, which are now on the market. Some other small lots of new mackerel have also been coming to market the past few days, but a quotation cannot be given as the quantities are small and most of them are taken by the regular dealers at a price to settle their outfit account. As soon as any quantity arrives for sale, no doubt a price will be made. As far as we can learn as to the shore catch of mackerel, the catch in Cape Breton is about the same as last year up to this time, but about Canso and up Chedabucto Bay the catch is only about half of last season up to this time.

Alewives are now coming in from day to day, and find buyers at about \$2.25 per bbl.

We do not yet learn of any pickled salmon being in market. While salmon from the adjacent harbors can be sold fresh none will be pickled.

From appearances we think there will be a slight advance in mackerel for the next four or six weeks. There is generally a run of mackerel in August, and until the catch of that month is ascertained no very large advance can take place.

Late advices from the Boston fish markets state that new mackerel are still arriving slowly, and we notice that many of the American seiners have taken very small fares. Should it so happen that there are no quantity of mackerel on the American coast during the next four to six weeks, we ought to see a sharp advance in the United States fish markets.

The West India markets are still very low. Late advices from Porto Rico state that codfish were sold at \$3.75 to \$3.87, which is next to ruinous to shippers. We had hoped when the crop was being shipped that the price of fish would advance, but it is not so, and the trouble is partly from the low price of sugar last season that consumers have got very poor and look for cheaper food.

Advices from the Jamaica markets up to 9th inst., are about as follows: Since the 1st inst., there has been nothing doing, the weather being very rainy. The last four days the fall of water has been so excessive that nearly all places of business have been closed. Communication outside being almost impossible. The state of the weather not only seriously affects the condition of the fish, but prevents buyers from making purchases, they being unwilling to take any risk they can avoid, and coupled with the fact that nearly all receipts per *Ita* being still unsold, we have had no opportunity of moving a single package of our present holdings from Halifax. The steamer's being detained in Halifax one week on her last voyage has had no effect in making sales or keeping the market up, the weather being so very bad.

THE WEALTH OF THE OLD ROMANS.

A recent writer has made modern fortunes look sick by proving up the personal estate of a lot of noble Romans. Caligula spent one hundred and eighteen millions, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars in twelve months, and gave all Rome a carnivorous time. Appian squandered twenty millions, and finding only four hundred thousand dollars left to his credit, poisoned himself to escape poverty. Vitellius, whose name pronounced "Victualus" by Wegg, impressed Mr. Boffin with the idea that it related to his enormous appetite, was a gross feeder and a high water spoudthrift.

The financial history of Julius Cæsar impresses one with the conviction that he crossed the Rubicon to prevent a levy by the sheriff, for at that moment he was in debt eleven millions of dollars. No wonder he had such wonderful luck in politics, for his creditors must have all boomed him to get their money. His friend Anthony was in debt fifteen millions when he delivered that celebrated funeral sermon by which Shakespeare makes Rome to howl. And yet Anthony must have got on the right side of the market, for he paid all that vast sum between the ides of March and the kalends of April, and before he died squandered a hundred and fifty millions more. When the dinner-table of Lucullus was cleared up every day it represented an expenditure of eighty thousand dollars, for Lu set out a free lunch that had no superior in Rome. In the face of these figures it seems that we have not begun to get rich yet in this country, and our American bob and nabob cannot show fortunes much larger than the debts which the Romans were able to owe.

ASPARAGUS WITHOUT TRANSPLANTING.

In the fall, prepare the land by manuring, deep ploughing, and harrowing, making it as level and smooth as possible for the reception of the seed. Strike out lines three feet apart and about two to three inches deep, in which sow the seed, using from five to seven pounds to each acre. After sowing, and before covering, tread down the seed in the rows with the feet evenly; then draw the back of a rake lengthwise over the rows, after which roll the whole surface. As soon as the land is dry and fit to work in the spring, the young plants of asparagus will start through the ground, sufficient to define the rows. At once begin to cultivate with hand or horse cultivator, and stir the ground so as to destroy the embryo weeds, breaking the soil in the rows between the plants with the fingers or hand weeder for the same purpose. This must be repeated at intervals of two or three weeks during the summer, as the success of this plant is entirely dependent on keeping down the weeds, which, if allowed to grow, would soon smother the asparagus plants, that, for the first season of their growth, are weaker than most weeds. In two or three months after starting, the asparagus will have attained ten or twelve inches in height, and it must now be thinned out, so that the plants stand nine inches apart in the rows. By fall they will be from two to three feet in height and, if the directions for culture have been faithfully followed, strong and vigorous. When the stems die down (but not before) cut them off close to the ground, and cover the lines for five or six inches on each side with two or three inches of rough manure. The following spring renew cultivation, and keep down the weeds the second year exactly as was done during the first, and so on to the spring of the fourth year, when a crop will be produced that will well reward all the labor that has been expended.—PETER HENDERSON, in *American Agriculturist* for July.

A London scientist says that the highest velocity that has been imparted to shot is given as 1,626 feet per second, being equal to a mile in 3.2 seconds. The velocity of the earth at the equator, due to rotation on its axis, is 1,000 miles per hour, or a mile in 3.6 seconds; and thus, if a cannon ball was fired due west, and could maintain its initial velocity, it would beat the sun in its apparent journey around the earth.

## A BUNCH OF VIOLETS.

(Continued.)

I reach Slator's Buildings after much driving through devious streets and lanes of whose existence even I had not been cognizant—wretched places the mere sight of which makes me wonder how any human being could live and breathe their loathsome airs. But Slator's Buildings are not so bad as some of these, nor is the tenement-house I am in search of in such lamentable want of repair and ventilation as some I have passed in my journey to it.

A woman, minding a little toddling child on the doorstep, tells me that Mrs. Haag does live there, eyeing me at the same time with a cunningly suspicious look. Desiring the cabman to wait for me, and rather glad to see a policeman at the corner of the street, I follow the woman's directions, and a minute later find myself in the presence of the German violinist's wife.

She is a Gorman too—I know it before she speaks—a stolid, good humored-looking woman with round blue eyes and flaxen hair smoothly drawn back under a white cap. Her room is quite neat and clean; she was working a sewing machine when I tapped at the door; but she has left her work to speak to me, politely offering me a chair. But I do not sit down; I tell her that I am in a hurry, but would be glad if she could tell me anything she knew about the people who had lodged in the house in the summer—the Baxters—and if she thought it possible that I could see the room they occupied.

She shakes her head; she does not think it possible that I could see the room—the landlord had the key—it had not been let since—people did not seem to care about taking it—nobody cares to take a place which has a bad name, and people will always give a bad name to a place where such a thing happens—it is silly; but people always do it. She speaks in quaint German-English. I rather like her, and her honest round blue eyes. She tells me all she knows about the Baxters, with hesitation. I can see that it has never dawned upon her but that Lily Baxter is dead; no doubt of the body having been her body has ever entered her head. That she did not recognize the brooch is nothing—she might have had twenty brooches without Mrs. Haag seeing them—and she was not observant—she could not even swear to the dress she had on—it was the red hair she recognized, she said, and the black-cloth jacket. That almost everybody wears a black-cloth jacket did not seem to have struck her—she took it for granted that the girl found had been the girl lost, and, when the girl's own mother swore to her identity, it was not for her to doubt. I could see all this plainly in every word she said—she had taken it for granted that the drowned woman had been her neighbor; and there, with true German phlegm, she had let the matter rest.

I do not rouse any suspicion to the contrary in her mind now—it is not for that I came to Slator's Buildings. Afterward we may take this woman into our confidence; but what I want to find out now is whether Lily Baxter had any friends—any girl of her own age, any comrade, as most girls have. Mrs. Haag does not know—she thinks Mrs. Baxter was very childish—silly rather—and very vain. The painter gentlemen had spoiled her—not that she was bad either, only silly and childish; it used to vex her husband. And he did not allow her to associate much with her neighbors, he was a gentleman once, and kept himself to himself, and would have her do the same—only she was so childish, she would not be said nay by him.

"But had she no friend at all, no companion, no old school-fellow?" I ask, looking hard into the woman's comely unexpressive face. "Did you never hear her speak of any comrade—of any acquaintance even—it seems so strange for a girl to have no friend of her own age, doesn't it?"

"The Herr painter would not allow her to have any friends," Mrs. Haag repeats stolidly. "It was one reason they quarreled, it was one thing which made us dislike him; he was cold, cruel—he was too proud. There were some people lodging here—a German and his family—the father played the 'cello' in the orchestra with my husband. They were not fortunate—the father drank too much beer—the mother was dead—of the children, two played parts in the theater—juvenile parts—and one was a cripple. Mrs. Baxter took a fancy to the little cripple, or the child took a fancy to her—one or the other. But the Herr soon put a stop to it; and soon the Raffs went away to some other theater—I know not where. They were to be pitied, those children!"

"Do you know where they are now?" I ask eagerly.

"I do not know. The father was a poor wretch always besotted with beer. How he kept his situation in any orchestra I do not know. But he was a good musician—he had talent—it was a thousand pities he could not keep himself steady."

"The crippled child—how old was she?"

"Ten or eleven, perhaps; but she looked like an old woman. She fell through a trap on the stage and hurt her back—she was playing in a Christmas pantomime—and she never recovered from it. She was like a witch or a monkey. But she loved Mrs. Baxter, that child! She loved her with her whole heart and soul."

"I must find that child!"

"Can you not give me any clue by which I might find that family? I do not mind spending money—I have plenty of money. And I would give anything to see that child!"

Mrs. Haag stares at me. My excitement puzzles her.

"Wait a moment," she says, and, leaving me in possession of her trim little room, she goes down-stairs.

She is gone about five minutes, which time I spend gazing out between the geraniums on the window-sill at my cabman, who stands beside his vehicle in the narrow street, rubbing his hands together and gancing impatiently from time to time at the open door below.

Mrs. Haag comes back at last.

"I thought my neighbor in the next house might know the Raffs' address—she too is a Gorman—she can hardly speak any English. She says it is a place called Frigate Lane—a very low place—she happens to know, because about two months ago she heard from one of the children, and she still had the letter by good chance, intending some day to answer it."

"Thank you very much," I say hurriedly, slipping a note into the woman's hand—I say it is for the baby whom I see asleep in the cradle, and turning to leave the room, "with all hope's torches lit in both my eyes."

"I hope madame does not intend to go to that place," the woman says, detaining me. "It would be no place for madame."

"Oh, I am not afraid—I must go!" I exclaim, thinking of Ronald and Aunt Rosa, but feeling very much as a fox-hunter must feel when he hears the "view halloo." "I dare not waste a moment; it may be a matter of life and death; but I thank you all the same for your kindness; perhaps it may be in my power some day to return it in kind."

The cabman closes the door upon me with a clap which speaks volume.

"Where to, miss?"

"To Number Nine, Frigate Lane."

I give the address as unflinchingly as I can. It is almost at the other end of the city—so, at least, I judge from the man's face. But he climbs to his box without entering any complaint, tucks his rug about him leisurely, and starts off at a pace which promises to bring us there about dusk.

I have ample time during my drive to take in the whole situation. It does seem rather unconventional that I should be acting the part of a private detective in such a wretchedly discreditable business as this Baxter case. I can quite sympathize with my cousin Ronald's disapprobation—this day's work will bring his displeasure to a climax; but if he had shown ten times more disapproval, nay, a hundred times, it would not have made any difference to me. What I can do to save the man I loved—the man whom, though all my grief and loneliness and desperation, I feel that I love still in every fibre of my undisciplined heart—I will do, if it costs me not only Ronald Scott, but every friend I have in the world.

## CHAPTER XII.

When, in the course of time, and after some more or less tedious stoppages for the purpose of inquiring the way, the cab finally comes to a standstill, and I let down the window, I am positively startled by the extreme wretchedness of the locality in which I find myself. So squalid is it that I shrink from the idea of stopping out into the mud and dirt, among the swarms of ragged children who look as if fresh air and soap and water were alike unknown luxuries. The air is horrible to breathe, ragged clothes, hung high overhead on lines stretching across the narrow street, drip with moisture, the sidewalks are strewn with refuse of fish and vegetables. In all my life before I have never been in such a place, and my first impulse is to turn my back upon it then and there. But I think of an evening not very long ago, of a faint, clear, gold-green sky, of a boy who had promised to love me, holding me to his heart in the starlight; and, drawing a long breath, which is almost a sob, I step out of the cab, desiring the man to wait for me as before, and cross the muddy pavement with my silk skirt held tightly in my hand.

"Do the Raffs live here?" I ask of one of the wretched-looking children who have crowded round me.

"Yes," the girl answers not uncivilly; "they live at No. 9—right at the top of the house."

Standing in the narrow entry, I eye the broken dirt-begrimed staircase dubiously, winding upward between walls the idea of coming into contact with which sends a shudder through my veins, so wainscoted are they by the grimy hands and shoulders of I know not how many generations of ragged passers up and down. But it is for Gerard; the thought nerve me to encounter even the nameless horrors of that ill-lighted staircase and I know not what further dens of foul air and wretchedness to which it leads. And, with the further assurance that in a few minutes I shall have left Frigate Lane and all its horrors behind me, I set out on my adventurous quest.

It is a long way to the top of the house. The later half of the ascent is made in almost total darkness; but at last I reach a narrow landing: three low doors opening upon it. I knock at the nearest, but receive no answer; my tap upon the next is followed by a sharp "Come in!"

I go in, and am agreeably surprised at the neatness, not to say brightness of the garret-room. There are plants in the window, creeping-plants hanging from little wire-baskets, common ferns in boxes covered with peat-moss, a geranium, a pot of musk. Two beds covered with clean patchwork quilts stand at one end of the room; there are some unframed pictures on the wall—prints from the "Graphic" and the "Illustrated News." But the only one thing when I open the door—a little girl pausing in the middle of the floor, leaning on crutches—a child with a quaint old-fashioned face with sharp black eyes, with short, thick, black hair tied back from her face with a piece of scarlet woollen éraid, with a blue check pinafore over a very poor, well-patched, brown stuff frock.

"Is your name Raff?" I ask, shrinking from the gaze of those comprehensive black eyes.

"Yes," the child answers warily.

"I have come from a friend of yours—Mrs. Haag."

"Yes!"

"I wanted to see you, because you know a person once in whom I am greatly interested."

"What person?"

"Mrs. Baxter. Do you remember her?"

"Yes."

"Do you know where she is now?"  
 "She is dead."  
 My heart sinks. The child's face looks blank, impassive, stupid almost.  
 "You are quite sure she is dead?"  
 "Oh, quite sure! Everybody knows she is dead."  
 "But I happen to know that she is alive."  
 It is a bold stroke. The girl looks hard at me, without a change of countenance.  
 "Nobody knows that," she says deliberately. "How could they know it?"  
 "Because when a person is not known to be dead it is generally taken for granted that he or she is alive."  
 "But doesn't everybody know that Mrs. Baxter is dead?"  
 "Do you know it?"  
 The sudden sharp question seems to stagger her.  
 "I know nothing about it," she says, after a moment.  
 "You were fond of her—were you not?" The black eyes glisten a little—whether with tears or not I cannot say. "You would be glad to do her a service?"  
 "You won't bribe me," the girl says stoutly. "I wouldn't tell you anything, even if I knew."  
 "Has anybody ever asked you anything about her?"  
 "No—never! Why should they ask me?"  
 "Because you and she were friends; you might know more than other people."  
 "I wasn't there when it happened," the girl says, her eyes travelling to the window, and resting there.  
 "I am aware of that. But if she wanted you, she knew where to find you."  
 The black eyes come back to me for an instant, then go to the window again.  
 "What would she want with me?"  
 "You might be able to help her. What is your name—your Christian name?"  
 "Lottie."  
 "Lottie, if you cared for any one, wouldn't you like to do something that would benefit them very much?"  
 She glances round the poor room, leaning heavily on her crutches. But she makes no answer—does not attempt to make any answer.  
 "I am Lily Baxter's friend. I want you to believe that."  
 The child turns her black bright eyes upon me, scrutinizing me from head to foot. Leaning on one crutch, she stretches out her hand, and softly strokes the fur on my jacket, as if it were a living thing, and could feel pleasure at the touch. Then she takes hold of my dress.  
 "Lottie," I exclaim impatiently, "you are keeping me waiting all this time! Is there nothing you want—nothing I could do for you? I am very rich—I have a great deal of money. If you will tell me where to find Lily Baxter, I will give you money—more than you ever had in your life!"  
 It is an ungrateful task to me to offer bribes to the little creature whose loyalty I cannot help admiring, though it puts my own patience to so severe a test. But I have a powerful incentive, a desperate object in view—the saving of a life which is more dear to me a thousand times than my own.  
 "Well, Lottie?"  
 Suddenly, without any preamble, she bursts into a passion of tears.  
 "Go away," she sobs vehemently—"go away out of this! I don't want your money—I don't want you here—I hate the sight of you!"  
 "I will not go away till you tell me where Lily Baxter is hiding," I say, with determination. "I came here to find out, and I will not go away till you tell me, if you know."  
 "I don't know."  
 "I think you do."  
 "I tell you she is dead."  
 "She is not dead. You are telling a falsehood, Lottie. I don't want to hurt her—if she knew how much I wanted her, she would not thank you for not telling me—you are doing her harm and mischief, and telling a very wicked falsehood besides."  
 The child eyes me her small pale face very troubled, the tears hanging thickly on her long eyelashes. I am sorry to be obliged to drag her secret from her; but there is no other way to come at the truth—that is my only excuse.  
 "You may trust me, Lottie. I am Lily Baxter's friend."  
 I have taken one of the small hard hands in mine; the upward glance of the black eyes has both cunning and hardness in it, doubtless born of the ill-usage of the world.  
 "You won't hurt her if I tell you?" she says, at last.  
 "No; but I will do her a great deal of good."  
 Still she hesitates, while I hold my breath in an agony of suspense.  
 "You have a nice face," she observes deliberately. "I don't think you would do her any harm. I don't know where she is now; she wouldn't tell me, because I might be asked, you know—but she isn't dead."  
 "Have you no idea where she is?" I ask, my heart sinking a little.  
 "I know where you could find her if you went there to-night."  
 "Where?"  
 The child names a theatre unknown to me.  
 "She dances—in the ballet. She has another name you know—I don't know it—she didn't tell me—and she looks different—her hair isn't red now, nor bright. She comes to see me sometimes. Oh, I hope she won't be angry with me for telling—if she never forgave me for telling on her, what should I do?"

(To be Continued)

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## THE MARITIME PATRON,

AND ORGAN OF THE

### Maritime Provincial Grange—Patrons of Husbandry.

"In Essentials Unity—In Non-essentials Liberty—In All Things Charity."

[All communications intended for this column should be sent to the editor of the Maritime Patron, EDWIN S. CREED, M. D., Newport.]

During the next two weeks our Division Granges will hold their Mid-summer Sessions. There are almost always pleasant and profitable occasions. So much so indeed, that Patrons can only wonder that so comparatively small a number of those who are eligible for membership in our Order have availed themselves of the inestimable privileges which it affords for mutual improvement, by discussion of professional subjects, for social intercourse and enjoyment, and for combination, concentration, and exercise of that influence and power which is inherent in "brothers of the plow."

That Division Grange Sessions should be made the most and the best of, need not be said here. This, we are sure, is always fully realized. The only trouble is, that there is never half time enough at these quarterly reunions for the work and the enjoyment that avails our choice. There is, however, great diversity of opinion as to what the choice should be. Many of our best Patrons and farmers think that their valuable time and these precious opportunities are almost wasted, if not devoted to discussions on "stock-raising," "farm management," or other strictly professional subjects. Others like to listen to or engage in such discussions, but also like to have a varied programme of agricultural discussions, music, readings, recitations, reports and discussions on "Temperance," "House and Home," "Ladies' Duties in the Grange," "Agricultural Education," etc., etc., and a good exemplification of the unwritten work.

Within the scope of our "SPECIFIC OBJECTS" the Grange, we think, should be "all things to all men." "We should constantly strive to secure entire harmony, good will, vital brotherhood among ourselves," and "earnestly endeavor to suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry, all selfish ambition." Happily, there are very few who are not "moved with concord of sweet sounds," and so music forms one of the chief attractions of Grange Sessions. Let our imposing Grange odes and songs, mingling with the pealing organ notes, fill our halls with harmony that shall echo through and enliven many a sultry day's toil.

Happily, too, for the realization of the good time coming, when our land shall no more be cursed by a traffic that saps the foundations of natural prosperity, the prohibition sentiment is almost unanimous in our Grange gatherings. Temperance songs, speeches, recitations, and resolutions, are always well received. These are all good, and tend to foster enthusiasm, but has not the time yet arrived for action? We talk about and bemoan hard times and excessive taxation. We look for the cause among the rubbish of political prejudices, and seek a remedy from politicians who offer a political panacea, instead of looking for the cause in the accursed liquor traffic, and seeking the remedy from politicians pledged to the repeal of that traffic.

The special function of Division Granges in our scheme of organization is to effect a union of Patrons of a county for county purposes. We have heard many and bitter complaints of the way in which the business of counties is transacted or neglected by county councils. Many are in favor of a repeal of our Municipalities Act, and a return to the old system. That system had certainly this much to recommend it, that the Magistrates were irresponsible, and the people were irresponsible, whereas, under the existing system, the councils are responsible to the people, and the people are responsible for a judicious or injudicious selection of councillors, and for that pressure of opinion which must be mainly relied on to direct and control legislation.

A people who have a system of elective representative responsible government should never complain of the way they are governed, or about legislative enactments. The people have the power and the remedy in their own hands, and if they do not exercise that power aright, 'tis their own fault.

Fence and cattle laws come very properly within the range of subjects that should be discussed at our Division Grange Sessions. We think the principle is generally admitted that every owner of cattle should take care of them, or be responsible for and chargeable with all damage done by them while running at large. Fence in, not fence out, should be our law, as it is the law of equity and justice.

We trust that a place will be assigned in the programme of every Division Grange Session for careful consideration of proposals for alterations to the Constitution of the Order, notice of which has been duly published, and which will come before the Dominion Grange at its Session to be held in the Fall.

It is proposed to extend the eligibility for membership to physicians, teachers, clergymen, and editors so situated as to render membership desirable, and if having no conflicting interest. The adoption or rejection of this proposal may have an important influence, for good or ill, upon the future of our Order. The Dominion Grange expends a good deal of money to very little purpose. The work to be done by that body might, it is thought, be done at least as efficiently by a much smaller body composed of the Executive Committees of Provincial Granges.

It is also proposed to amend the constitution so as to permit of business being done in any degree not higher than a Grange may be entitled to meet in, and provided that none but fourth degree members be entitled to vote.

Those and other proposed amendments are published in full, with comments, in the Toronto Grange Bulletin, and if the Division Granges do

not fully discuss their merits, and make known the result, they cannot complain of lack of opportunity or of due notification.

We would particularly urge Masters of Division Granges in the Maritime jurisdiction to bring before their several Divisions the claims of THE CRITIC, as the chosen organ of the Maritime Provincial Grange. Unless at least one copy is taken by each Subordinate Grange in the jurisdiction, the Maritime Patron cannot possibly fulfill its purpose as the organ of the Order. The columns of THE CRITIC are freely open to reports of Sessions, and to contributions on Agricultural or Grange subjects; and the Grange column is absolutely at the disposal of the Order for the advocacy of its interests, for official notices and communications, etc., etc.

If objection is made to the present editorial management of this column, that is an objection which need but be made known to be remedied.

ERRATA.—For the word "received," 11th line last Maritime Patron, read *viewed*, and for "description," on 6th line, 3rd paragraph, read *disruption*.

## THE AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA.

From REV. FRANCIS PARTRIDGE, D.D., Clerical Sec'y of the Diocese of Nova Scotia.

"This is to certify that I have examined Appleton's American Encyclopædia in several of its topics, and find it containing the latest and most accurate information upon them. The articles, both for fulness and range, fully sustain the high reputation already secured for the work in the past.

The exceeding clearness of the type, as well as the perfection of the index, particularly recommend this edition to the busy student; and the usefulness of the Encyclopædia is further enhanced by the publication of a year book, bringing the very latest facts before the mind. I trust that many copies may be sold in Halifax."

From REV. JOHN CURRY, D.D., Professor of Oriental Languages in the Presbyterian College, Halifax, N. S.

"Appleton's American Encyclopædia occupies a happy medium between Chambers's Encyclopædia and the Encyclopædia Britannica. Chambers's, while reliable so far as it goes, is necessarily somewhat sketchy and the Encyclopædia Britannica contains many treatises which, however excellent, are too elaborate for the average reader. In Appleton's both extremes are avoided, as the claims of conciseness and fulness have been duly considered.

The articles have been prepared by specialists, and may be regarded as reliable and fully abreast of the times. I have had occasion to consult this Encyclopædia (including the supplementary annual volumes), and can confidently recommend it as a most valuable work."



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Des medecins du Dispensaire d'Halifax, N. E.

Nous, soussignés, medecins attachés au Dispensaire d'Halifax, ayant eu souvent l'occasion de prescrire l'Emulsion d'huile de foie de morue de Puttner, Hypophosphites, et sommes heureux de déclarer que nos sommes très satisfait du résultat que nous avons obtenu ayant constaté que c'était non seulement un remède sûr et efficace, mais en outre qu'on pouvait le prendre sans éprouver les effets désagréables qui accompagnent si souvent l'usage de l'huile de foie de morue.

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EAST CHEZZETCOOK, June 19th, 1886.

To the Editor of the Critic:

Sir,—Having passed a few days in this neighborhood I have determined to drop you a line as to mining prospects in this locality. The Oxford mine, with its complete crusher, the latest improvements in mining machinery, and its valuable property, will repay a visit. It is keeping up its old record as a steady producer, and under able management is being fully developed. A considerable amount of exploratory work is being done, and it is likely that as the old leads are exhausted new ones will be struck, and that this most successful mining venture will continue to reward its shareholders with good dividends.

A rich strike has been made on the Cogswell Briand property, which immediately adjoins the Oxford, and it is now certain that these gentlemen and their associates (who have been most persevering in their efforts to develop our mines) will reap the reward their energy and enterprise deserve.

The veteran John Anderson, the discoverer of this district, still keeps at work, but with his usual caution has little to say about his prospects. John is a great hand at elections, and in the late contest rather stole a march on the Liberal-Conservative canvassers. Finding that the district was likely to go against him, he made a house to house canvass accompanied by a pretty girl. Whether the English rule of a kiss for a vote was adopted, I cannot say, but it was a curious anomaly to find a young woman willing to work against the union cause. May she live to be converted and to see her efforts rewarded as they were at the polls—by a tie.

The Fielding Government having built a good road into the mine, the miners were a unit for repeal, and proved by their votes, that while others may be ungrateful, a favor to a miner is never forgotten.

Considerable work is being done at the head of the harbor, and I was given to understand the prospects were so good that a leading Halifax capitalist is negotiating for the purchase of the property.

Mr. Geo. Rolands, who built the Oxford crusher, and who stands unrivalled in his business, has been secured to put up a crusher on a new district in the West, and leaves in a few days to commence work.

The outlook for this district is most encouraging, and good returns may be looked for at the Mines' Office the coming season. P.

A rich strike was made in the Kearsago the other day at a depth of about seventy feet. An eight-inch vein was uncovered which has widened to 18 inches. The ore taken from this place is very rich.—*Calico Print.*

**COAL**—The vegetable origin of coal has, for many years, been accepted as correct, but under the broad light of chemical science the accuracy of this supposed truth is now questioned.

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## MINING—Continued.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT  
INSPECTOR OF MINES.

## THE GOLD FIELDS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The auriferous district of Nova Scotia stretches in an irregular band along its southern shore. Its area is estimated at about 3,000 square miles. The gold mines are scattered irregularly through this band, the greater number being to the eastward of Halifax. The auriferous districts are found to contain numerous veins of quartz from one inch to six feet in thickness, running continuously in many cases for several miles. Nearly all these veins contain gold, but, as elsewhere, only a certain percentage are rich enough to work. They carry the gold in visible grains embedded in the quartz, and in the various sulphides of copper, lead, iron, etc., invariably found in them. The width of the veins usually worked varies from four to twenty inches, but in some cases they are found to be highly auriferous when much wider.

These veins carry gold in amounts varying from a trace up to several ounces, and in common with auriferous veins of other countries, frequently present it in the form of "pay streaks" or rich zones in the vein. These pay streaks are of varied width and depth, and are frequently very rich. In the Sherbrooke district one of these rich deposits was followed to a depth of 600 feet. The quartz surrounding these richer portions of the veins varies in value from three to ten dollars a ton. Other veins again show a uniform yield, not exceeding one-half to three quarters of an ounce to the ton for long distances.

Among the more prominent districts at the present time may be mentioned the Salmon River Mines. Here work has been carried on for several years on a vein of quartz from three to six feet wide. Several shafts have been sunk to a depth of about 150 feet, and ore has been extracted from a portion of the vein about 900 feet long. The quartz is crushed in a stamp mill driven by water power, and placed about a quarter of a mile from the mine. There are eight batteries, each holding five stamps, weighing about 700 lbs. each complete. The average yield from the quartz has varied between 7 dwts. and one ounce to the ton. Owing to the size of the vein and the cheapness of the water power crushing, this ore could be profitably treated even if the value of the gold yield fell to five dollars, or say twenty shillings to the ton. Since the opening of the mine 33,253 tons of quartz have been crushed and yielded 18,047 ounces of gold. This mine can be taken as a sample of others now working in the Province; but it will be understood that the narrower the vein the richer its contents must prove, as the expense of mining increases rapidly with the amount of dead work. At Montagu, Rawdon, Oldham, Stormont, and Lake Catcha, profitable mining has been carried on during the past year.

However tempting the prospects of the rich quartz veins may prove to the miner, the great future of gold mining in Nova Scotia, in my opinion, lies in the so called "low grade" ores. In many of the districts are met wide belts of slate and quartzite, intersected by quartz veins, both the veins and the rocks being more or less auriferous. Experience in the Western States has shown that ore such as this, mined in large quantities and crushed and amalgamated in large mills of 75 to 100 stamps, pays well even when worth not more than \$5 a ton. Trials on a working scale have been made of such ores as they occur in this Province, and the field appears even more promising here than in any other gold mining country.

At Sherbrooke and Mount Uniacke large lots of this ore have been quarried and crushed in small mills, and the results have shown that such operations, if conducted on a large scale, with approved appliances, would pay well. The values of these crushings have averaged from 3 to 7 dwts. to the ton, and it can be safely asserted that nowhere can labor and the usual supplies of mining camps be procured more cheaply than in Nova Scotia.

**ALLUVIAL GOLD.**—In Nova Scotia, contrary to the history of most gold mining countries, alluvial work has played an insignificant part. It is generally believed that the causes, which have contributed to the present contour of the country, have swept all detritus away into the Atlantic. This is a mistake. Australian miners assert that bare rock surfaces are not more abundant in the district under consideration than in the gold districts of Australia. Small amounts of gold have been procured by alluvial work at Tangier, Waverley, and Moose River, but no systematic attempts have been made to test the old river courses, or the still waters, etc., of the present drainage systems which run for the most part transversely to the strike of the veins. Many of the districts have a surface apparently rich enough to treat by sluicing and crushing, and several of the rivers are reported to give good tests.

At Gay's River, an ancient indurated sea beach or river bed lying on the auriferous measures, carries gold at the junction of the slates and conglomerate, and has been worked to some extent.

A big clean-up was made at the Lane mine in this place last Monday. Twenty-one pounds of pure gold was the net yield of a two week's run. Immensely rich rock has just been struck, and an unprecedented yield is looked for at the next clean up.—*Angels Echo.*

The Fancher Creek mine, located by M. V. Ashbrook and others, is prospering well. The quartz vein has increased from four inches in thickness at the surface to over twenty inches at a depth of thirty feet. Specimen rock assays from \$80 to \$100 per ton. This is the nearest mine to this city, being less than thirty miles distant.—*Fresno Republican.*

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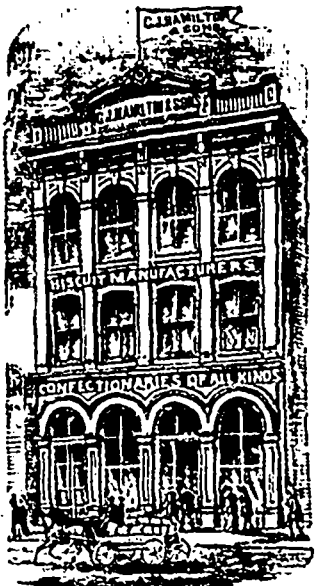
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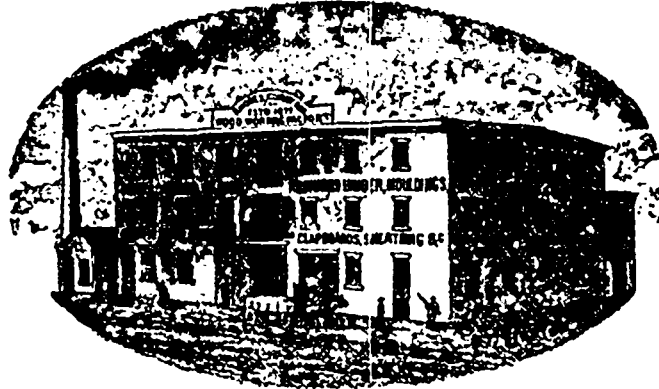
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