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THE CRITIC.

The Welfare of the People is the Highest Law.

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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 approving or disapproving of any part of an article or contents of the paper; and after exercising due care as to what is to appear in our columns, we shall leave the rest to their intelligent judgment.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The outlook for the success of the Paris Exhibition of 1889 is not very promising, seeing that most of the monarchies of Europe have refused to participate in this celebration of the great revolution.

Doctoring may be a hard business, but it must be a paying one to judge from the army of physicians that is kept actively employed in the United States to keep down the rebel diseases and check the ravages of death. Eighty-five thousand six hundred and seventy-one registered physicians are detailed to keep the Americans up to the average health, and still dyspepsia baffles their skill. The ills of hot pastry outbalance the wells of drugs.

Tichbornes are now turning up in every country. The latest claimant is a Frenchman, who has been absent from his family for thirty-five years and now awkwardly turns up to claim the estates of his father, said to be worth \$4,000,000. It is surprising to note how many of these avowed sons of wealthy men have been proved to have been living for years in obscurity, if not in abject poverty. Messrs. Tichborne & Bogus are evidently first cousins.

As a rule we have many warm days in May, but this is no reason why the janitors of public buildings and the sextons in churches should imagine that summer has come, and that audiences and congregations can sit comfortably in halls or churches, the temperature of the air in which ranges between 40 and 50 above zero. Under such circumstances good music finds an unappreciative audience, and eloquent and impressive sermons, listless congregations. Perhaps, however, the janitors are not so much to blame, seeing that housekeepers, with few exceptions, choose this season to turn their homes inside out, thus adding additional discomforts to those consequent upon wretched weather.

The dangers of oil lamps are probably known to most of those who are obliged to use them, but it is time than an agitation was started in this country against the Molock of paraffine and petroleum lamps. Oil lamps with glass, china or breakable reservoirs, are a constant source of danger, and although their cheapness may recommend them to public favor, the destruction by fire and the loss of life which are occasioned by their use, are such as to warrant the prohibition of their sale. The Defries' lamp of sixty-two candle-power has a metal reservoir, and the light can be extinguished by blowing down the chimney. Surely such a lamp which reduces the chances of explosion and those of fire to nil, is cheap at three dollars as compared with the twenty-five or fifty cent glass lamp, which is the Molock of domestic life.

With the improvement in diet among the poorer classes, leprosy is gradually disappearing in the civilized world, but society still has an instinctive dread of this terrible scourge. The government of New Brunswick, with commendable forethought, has for many years maintained a lazaretto, or hospital, at Tracadie, in which those afflicted find a comfortable asylum. From the report of Dr. Smith, recently issued, it appears that nineteen persons, eleven males and eight females, are now in the lazaretto, five having died during the past year. Three Sisters of Charity, with characteristic self-sacrifice, volunteered a little more than a year ago to act as nurses, and for a time did good work, but Dr. Smith reports that all three have since died. The doctor pays a well merited tribute to these deserving women.

The Boston *Globe* says:—"Henry Ward Beecher's desire that his relatives should not wear mourning for him, which was faithfully carried out, has started a discussion as to whether the great preacher's view of the subject is not the most sensible. Dickens expressed himself strongly about it in his will, when he directed that those who attended his funeral 'wear no scarf, cloak, black bow, long hat-band, or other such revolting absurdity.' Those who remember his description of the funeral of Anthony Chuzzlewit, with its 'walking attendants dressed in the first style of funeral fashion,' or of Mrs. Joe Gargery's burial, in 'Great Expectations,' will see how thoroughly he disapproved not only of the black cloaks and the long black hat-bands, but also of the hired mutes, the wands, plumes and other trappings which were so long considered as a necessary part of an English funeral.

On the 15th April died Lt-Colonel Jas. Fynmore, Royal Marines, in his ninety-fourth year. Born in 1793, he entered the navy in 1803—so early in those days were boys sometimes sent to sea—and was signal-midshipman of the "Africa," 64, at Trafalgar. That ship was hotly engaged with the "Santissima Trinidad," and was so knocked about as to be in imminent danger of foundering in the gale which followed the great battle. Col. Fynmore was also present at Algiers, under Exmouth in 1816, and was the inventor of the "tubes" which have since been, in some form or other, adopted by all nations in gunnery. At Algiers they were found of great service. Col. Fynmore, who joined the Marines in 1808, retired in 1848, and amused himself in his retirement with sketching and painting up to about two years ago, his sight being wonderful and his health good to the last. At eighty-two he painted a picture of a Trafalgar episode, of which the *Graphic* published an engraving. Col. Fynmore had an aunt who died at the age of 104. He was the last surviving officer—perhaps the last survivor of any rank—of the great fight which cost England her greatest sea captain, and, incidentally, much besides: for the crowning victory begot a negligence and security, the Nemesis of which overtook her seven years later in the American War of 1812-13.

Mr. Ryder Haggard makes the following explanation as to the disputed poem, "If I Should Die To-night." "The history of these lines, so far as I am concerned, is as follows.—They were, as I believed, an original composition, written and sent me as such some years ago by a friend who wrote some very beautiful poetry, and as that friend's work I have at different times read and shown them to various people. That friend is now dead, but I believe that I still have the original copy of verses, with alternative endings, among my papers in England. I put the lines, or rather some of them, into the mouth of Jess, because I knew that my dead friend would have been pleased at my doing so. I have, however, never claimed the authorship of them, and I should have acknowledged it in the book, only to do so would have been to spoil the *raisonnableness* of the scene. Whether or no my friend was the true author of these lines, I do not now know. If not, I owe a most humble apology for my mistake to their unknown producer. Putting aside all higher considerations, it will be obvious even to those who are by nature, or from other causes, prone to put the worst interpretation on such matters, that I should not have resorted to so clumsy a device—for no object—as the bodily appropriation of lines which I knew to have been published elsewhere. To do so would have been to court certain detection."

WE ALL AIM AT SUCCESS.

We all have our place to fill in this world, and we are all working for a more or less definite object; but at the same time we are all too apt to regard the prosperity, the pleasures, the adversity or pains of to-day, as attributable to our good or ill fortune, whereas these are generally the result of our own actions, or our own want of action. In the man who is satisfied with mere existence, with the supplying of his body with that food which is required to nourish it, and with the participation in pleasures as a mere pastime, the candle of ambition has been extinguished, and he rests content with what has been and what is, and apparently careless of what is to come. But most of us have a higher ambition than the mere living the lives of dullards. Success is what we aim at, and whether it be in the accumulation of wealth, the attaining of an honorable name in the fields of letters or politics, or in the building up of a profitable business as merchants, manufacturers, miners or farmers, we keep our object steadily in view, and move forward upon the lines which we have laid down. Wealth may not bring

us health or happiness, but it may, in the hands of those who know how to use it aright, be made a power, for good. Literary fame or political prominence have in themselves no intrinsic value, but those who have reached these high plains stand on the vantage ground of power, which, when properly directed, tends to raise the intellectual and material status of the commonwealth, and advance the interest of the community at large. Commercial success, or success in farming, mining, or manufacturing, has its reflex influence upon the people among whom we dwell; and socially, morally, and materially, affects their well-being. Peabody's accumulated wealth has been a blessing to thousands of poor Londoners, as well as to many of his fellow-countrymen in the United States. John Milton's literary success has been a blessing to mankind for many generations. Grover Cleveland's political triumph has given to the neighboring Republic a President who knows how to use his power for the good of his fellow-citizens, be they Republican or Democrat; be they black, white, or red; and so it is with the thousands of honest men, who have by their intelligence, forethought, skill, and industry, raised themselves above the level of want, and in so doing, have aided in the elevation of their fellow-creatures. To the man who has an honest, fixed, and steady purpose, life with all its hardships, its trials, and its disappointments, possesses a charm which is seldom dispelled until the finger of care writes decrepitude upon his brow. The man without an honest ambition is little better than the savage who is satisfied to feed upon herbs and wild meats, and to clothe himself in the skins of beasts. Nova Scotians abroad struggle manfully after success; but Nova Scotians at home are too apt to think, that what is, ought to be, without ever making an endeavor to improve their condition, mentally or materially. This lethargy is not worthy the people that inhabit a Province which is destined one day to be the Britain of America.

THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.

Although a great deal has been written about Mexico, it is a strange fact that very little is known beyond its borders of its political and social life. We know that it is a Republic; that the federal constitution is a model one; that there is all the machinery of a Republican Government; two elected houses and a President popularly chosen for a term of six years, who is not eligible again until a term has intervened. Judging from these facts, we are apt to assume that the popular voice rules in Mexico as it does in the United States. But Charles Dudley Warner, in *Harper's Magazine*, shows that this is far from being the case. The city of Mexico is not only the capital, it is the centre of all the political life of the Republic. The President is in fact elected by an agreement among a knot of leaders, and the office is a matter of arrangement bargained for usually a long time in advance. Governors of the twenty-seven Mexican States, and even the Mayors of cities and minor officials, are practically appointed by this little junta at the capital. The elections are mere forms, the people seeming to be perfectly contented to allow a few leaders to rule the country so long as they, personally, remain unmolested. Their indolent natures induce them to avoid the worry and annoyance of political strife, and astute leaders, who do not bear too heavily on the guiding rein, manage public affairs to suit themselves. When President Diaz' first term expired, Gonzales came in by arrangement; when the latter retired, it was to a Governorship. Diaz has a predominance of Indian blood, Gonzales of Spanish.

Diaz invited capital into the country, and promoted railways by liberal subsidies. The railways are built, the subsidies have not been paid. Brigands of mixed Spanish race, who had possessions and took to the highways only on occasions, or when the country was politically disturbed, infested the land. Vigorous efforts were made to suppress them by the Government. Gonzales had the reputation of being the head of these quasi brigands. When he came into power, he suppressed them in the most original way. He gave them all good fat offices, making them governors, mayors and high district officials. The remedy worked like a charm. As officials, the brigands found that they could still plunder, and with little risk of detection. There is nothing like a Government office to take the energy and life out of men, and Gonzales, by his wise policy, soon had the turbulent horde reduced to perfect submission. These Mexican leaders are astute diplomats, "as wary and as supple and subtle as the Turks. Whoever makes a treaty with them is likely to be confused by the result. Whoever invests money in Mexico, either in public works, or in private enterprise, does so at his risk. Any basis of confidence is wanting in business. The Mexicans do not trust each other. They always seem surprised when a foreigner does as he said he would do. The moral condition is something like Egypt. The atmosphere of Egypt is one of universal lying." As if all this were not bad enough, the judiciary are far from spotless, and official corruption is universal. And yet travel is now safe, public order is maintained, and there is marked progress in education. Still, whatever the Government is, there is no public opinion, no general comprehension of political action, no really representative Government, or representative election. Mexico remains, in effect, a personal Government with no political public, a Republic only in name.

THE PUBLIC AND ART EXHIBITIONS.

The project of the committee of the Art School to bring together a large collection of works of art for public exhibition during the Jubilee celebration, is a most commendable one from more than a money-raising point of view. It is by studying the productions of fine art that the public tastes are elevated, the æsthetic side of man's nature cultivated, and his capacity for the highest earthly enjoyments increased. Mahaffy, the greatest authority on life among the ancient Greeks, assures us that the refinement of the masses at Athens in the palmiest days of Grecian art was many times

greater than that of the English public of to-day. How much the paintings and statuary in the Propylæa and the Parthenon, the marvellous architecture of all the public buildings, the musical contests in the Odeia, and the presentation of the masterpieces of Athenian dramatic art in the Theatre of Bacchus contributed to this condition of general culture, there can be only one opinion. And who can deny that, under the Roman Emperors, the corruption in high places brought on by other influences had a powerful offset in the generosity and public spirit of the many men who devoted their wealth to catering to the innocent enjoyment of their fellow-citizens.

Sir George Trevelyan, in the course of his address at the exhibition in progress in St. Jude's Schools, Whitechapel, says:—"If virtue is the crown of life, art is its brightest and rarest jewel—art, whether on the tongue of the orator, the pen of the poet, the gesture of the actor, the bow of the violinist, or the canvas of the painter. . . . It is right to do in our power to spread a familiarity with art through all classes and in all places, in order that as many of our countrymen as possible may appreciate what, during the last thirty years, some great Englishmen have done for art." In these days, this dissemination of art is being accomplished (1) by the writings of art critics, from Lessing to Ruskin, but chiefly (2) by art galleries and art exhibitions. The latter have become a permanent factor in European life and education.

The benefits of art exhibitions are not all on the side of the public. True, the latter acquire, with little expenditure of time or money, an insight into the nature of the beautiful and a knowledge of its principles. The caretaker of an art gallery soon becomes so well versed in the language of art and in the various excellencies or defects of art productions that he can pass an intelligent and valuable judgment upon a picture, though he cannot himself paint a stroke. So, in a less degree, is it with those who are in the habit of visiting and inspecting art collections. But if the art is valuable to the public, so is the judgment of the public valuable to art. The Dutch painter who represented Abraham as about to despatch Isaac with a horse-pistol, would soon discover his mistake if his picture were placed in an art gallery. The great French painter, David, had on exhibition in the Louvre a magnificent picture of a horse, which artists admired very much. A coachman put to the painter the startling question: "Who ever saw a horse foaming at the mouth when there was no bit in it;" that night the foam disappeared. And apart from the correction of such obvious mistakes as these, the public have a strong appreciation of the genuine. To no higher tribunal could an appeal be made. Ruskin says that all great artists of whatever kind, have worked for and in the age in which they lived. You cannot take Demosthenes from the Bema at Athens or Cicero from the Forum at Rome; withdraw Dante from the setting of thirteenth century Italy, or Shakespeare from Elizabethan England, or Hugo from the age and country of revolutions. This being true, it is to the interest of the artist as well as the public, that their relations should be of the most intimate character.

The effort which is being made by the committee of the Art School to provide this æsthetic treat for the citizens of Halifax deserves general support. The difficulties in the way are great, and can only be overcome by the co-operation of all who are in a position to further the scheme.

ASSYRIOLOGY AND EGYPTOLOGY.

Slowly, but as it seems, surely, these two branches of archaeological research are revealing to us reliable landmarks in that realm of the long past which has its supreme interest for us in its elucidation of the Bible records. The following, though not relating to an antiquity of the highest import, has yet its own interest. This, however, is far exceeded by the revelations embodied in Professor Sayce's "Hibbert Lectures," recently delivered in England, which we shall shortly have occasion to notice.—

"A series of very interesting excavations, conducted by Mr. Naville, on account of the Egypt Exploration Fund, has been in progress at Tell-el-Yahoodeyeh ('the Mound of the Jews,') a spot not far from the apex of the Delta, about 22 miles north-east of Cairo. Though well known by name, Tell-el-Yahoodeyeh is little visited. More than 40 years ago it was conjecturally identified by the late Sir Gardner Wilkinson with the city of Onias, founded by the Jewish hereditary high priest Onias, who fled from Syria at the time of the persecution of the Jews by Antiochus Epiphanes (167-3 B. C.) and took refuge in Egypt, where he was hospitably received by Ptolemy Philometor. Here, being ambitious to fulfil the words of Isaiah, who prophesied that there should be 'an altar to the Lord in the midst of the land of Egypt' (Isaiah xix, 19, &c.,) he asked permission to occupy the site of a deserted city and temple in the Heliopolitan Nome, there 'to build a temple to Almighty God, after the pattern of that in Jerusalem.' The letter in which Onias preferred this petition, and the gracious reply of King Ptolemy and Queen Cleopatra, his mother, are given by Josephus, after the manner of Livy, with somewhat suspicious circumstantiality. It is interesting, however, to note that the epistle of Onias describes this ruined temple as having been originally dedicated to Bast, whom Josephus, in Greek fashion, identifies with Artemis, and that he states how it contained abundance of building material, and was over-run with 'sacred animals.' We may therefore conclude that it was in the undisturbed possession of a colony of cats, these being the animals consecrated to the cat-headed goddess of the adjacent Bubastite Nome. Onias accordingly came thither with a large following of Jewish refugees, and built his temple, which is elaborately described by Josephus. That it long continued to be a place of considerable importance is evident from the fact that Ptolemy, the geographer, writing 100 years later, mentions it as the metropolis of the Heliopolitan Nome. There is good evidence that this temple of Bast had not yet fallen to ruin in the tenth century, B. C." These excavations have fully confirmed Sir G. Wilkinson's conjectures.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

Although not much talked about the postage stamp is on everybody's tongue.

A DISTINCTION.—A tourist without money is a tramp. A tramp who has money is a tourist.—*Texas Siftings*.

An Irishman caught a humble bee in his hand, supposing it to be a humming bird. "Och," he exclaimed, "how hot his little feet is!"

"Why don't you rise earlier? It is dreadful to be so lazy." "Alas, I have often tried. I can make my mind up to it, but I cannot make up my body."

Mrs. Wiggins.—"Why? Would you like to have me stay, my little boy?" Angel Child.—"Yes, I would. Nobody ain't stayed to dinner with me this week, and I'm dyin' for a square meal."

Judge: "Hullo, Mr. Brown! What are you doing up at this time o' mornin'?" "Oh, I'm trying to scare up an appetite for my breakfast. Why are you up so early?" "I'm trying to scare up a breakfast for my appetite."

A WONDERFUL NEW COLOR.—"Hortensia" is the name of a wonderful new color seen for the first time in London this season. It is unknown to artists of the brush, and has been introduced fresh from the looms of Lyons and the salons of Parisian modistes. The tint is surprisingly vivid, and yet has a soft fruit bloom upon it unlike any other known shade.

The manufacture of perfumeries from Florida-grown flowers bids fair to become an extensive industry in that State. One firm at Jacksonville is already at work. It is reported that a gentleman from South Florida has patented a process for the utilization of the bloom of the mangrove and Apodilla, and to extract the sweet fragrance from the cassava plant as well.

An Alabama committeeman writes to a Normal School that the town is very well satisfied with its teacher. He says: "She tries to make everything just as pleasant as she can. She don't mind work. She takes the axe and cuts wood—went to the woods one evening after school and helped to saw off two cuts after 4 o'clock. The people are very well satisfied with her."

A NEW INDUSTRY.—In Sweden, the stumps and roots of trees remaining after a wood has been cut down, are being used for the extraction of illuminating oil by dry distillation. Other products, such as turpentine, creosote, acetic acid, and tar, are also obtained. When mixed with benzine this oil can be advantageously burned in ordinary benzine lamps. It is reported that this industry promises to become very important.—*Industries*.

RAPID COUNTING.—In factories where pencils are made in numbers, a simple method of counting has been devised, with a view to saving time and trouble. Strips of woods are employed, having in each 144 grooves, and the workman, taking up a handful of pencils, rapidly rubs them along the board once and back, thus filling all the grooves in which the pencils lie, similarly to pens on a rack. In five seconds a gross may thus be counted, without the least likelihood of making a mistake, and much time and labor are saved.—*Industries*.

On the farm of J. P. Jenkins, in Lewis county, W. Va., is a large walnut tree which is four feet in diameter. About four or five feet above ground the tree is divided into two large branches which annually produce loads of walnuts, one branch producing a fine crop of black walnuts, while the other side or branch produces a heavy crop of butternuts or white walnuts. The bark of the tree from the root to the top has the appearance of a perfect commingling of both varieties. The tree is probably over 100 years old.—*Washington Star*.

FEW BEARDED ORATORS.—A gentleman who has paid considerable attention to the human voice contends that hair around the mouth tends to impair the utterance in song and speech. The sounds are broken or muffled as they are projected from the mouth. Most of the famous lawyers, ministers and parliamentary orators have been clean shaven. Among these may be mentioned Lord Mansfield, of whom Junius said that he considered him the most dangerous man in England, because the most talented; Wilkes, the noted demagogue; Lord Erskine, Lord Jeffrey, the reviewer; the Earl of Beaconsfield, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Macaulay, Richard Gordon, John Bright, Rev. Mr. Chalmers, Rev. Edward Irving, the friend of Mrs. Carlyle, and Rev. Mr. Spurgeon. Actors, as a general rule, are clean-faced, unless when representing historic characters, like King Lear. In our own country Patrick Henry, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Wendell Phillips, Edward Everett, Daniel Webster, Rufus Choate, William Lloyd Garrison and Charles Sumner did not have beards or mustaches. Now every other minister looks as fierce in the pulpit as a dragoon in a saddle ready to draw sabre for an onslaught. Foreign singers, to a man, are hairy about the mouth. Americans as well as British have copied the men of the continent of Europe in the matter of hair about the mouth during the past fifty years; before that a bearded American or Britisher was rarely seen. Now almost every one who can raise a beard has one. It is not known whether Demosthenes or Cicero wore beards, but we suppose Peter the Hermit, who preached the first crusade, and Walter the Penniless, were bearded, because they could not spare time to shave.—*Boston Globe*.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

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

Abbey's Uncle Tom's Cabin Company, with two bands, two Topsy's, and two Marks, plays at the Academy on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings, with a matinee on Tuesday.

The "Three Elms" cricket club, of King's College, Windsor, will play the annual Cogswell cricket match this year with the old graduates of King's College. The match will take place on the college grounds on June 29th.

The *Toronto Globe* publishes a rumor that Mayor Howland, President Wilson, of University College, ex Governor Robinson and Goldwin Smith will be knighted before Lord Lansdowne takes his departure.

Fifteen thousand people assembled in Toronto to protest against William O'Brien's agitation against Lord Lansdowne. Very few patriotic Irishmen sympathize with this movement, and hence it is likely to be barren in results.

A mill valued at \$2,000, owned by Messrs. Barnes & Blenkhorn, of Parrsboro', and deals valued at \$3,000, the property of Mr. Upham, were recently destroyed at Moose River, Cumberland County, while the employees were absent at dinner. Both mill and deals were uninsured.

Colonel Worsley has recently inspected the band of the 93rd battalion at Amherst, and has expressed himself as much pleased with its efficiency. The colonel is evidently alive to the importance of good military bands, and his efforts to bring those in this province up to the proper standard are most praiseworthy.

The Canadian fishermen seized by the United States authorities for alleged trespass in the waters of the Alaska seal fisheries, have been released and their vessels returned to their owners. The fishermen claim \$120,000 damages for losses sustained, and \$40,000 damages for arrest. Uncle Sam will probably haggle over paying this claim.

The new railway bridge crossing Pictou harbor, which is now finished, is one of the finest bridges in the Maritime Provinces, and is about half-a-mile in length. The water in the harbor at the deepest point is about thirty-six feet in depth. The piers are built upon piles seventy feet in length, which were cut off on a line with the bottom of the harbor.

There is a general feeling of satisfaction among all classes to learn that the strike of the Pictou coal miners, which has lasted fourteen weeks, has at length terminated, and that the differences which have existed between Manager Poole and the men have been amicably settled. Active work will now be commenced in three of the Pictou collieries, which it is hoped will not again be interrupted in the same manner.

A press excursion from Halifax to Boston will leave the city to-morrow (Saturday) morning and proceed to Boston via Yarmouth. The new steamer *Yarmouth* will convey the excursionists from Yarmouth to Boston and return. The managers of the Windsor & Annapolis and Western Counties Railways have combined with the steamship company to thus inaugurate the placing of a first-class steamship on this popular route. As a *CRITIC* representative will take advantage of the excursion, our readers will be fully informed as to the accommodation, etc., that will be afforded travellers by this route.

Having been refused a public hall in Toronto, O'Brien, the Irish leader, held a mass meeting in the open air in Queen's Park on Tuesday last. It is estimated that 15,000 people were in attendance. The appearance of O'Brien was the signal for tremendous cheering on the part of his sympathizers. The anti-leaguers, not to be outdone, shouted, hissed, and sang "God Save the Queen." The noise and shouts of the contending parties became so great that it was impossible for the speaker to be heard except by a few. He charged Orangemen with raising the disturbance, and said that he blamed the *London Times* for seeking to incite Canada against him. The uproar continued till 7 o'clock, when the speakers abandoned the attempt to obtain a hearing. Several encounters took place, but were fortunately not of a very serious character. The whole proceedings were disgraceful in the extreme, and we trust will never again be repeated in this country.

The following sent in the correct answer to riddle published last week: Wm. T. Rees, Liverpool, Queens Co.; James Rand, Canard, Cornwallis; Ira Forbes, Brooklyn, Queens Co.; Hattie Verge, Mill Cove, Lunenburg Co.; Mrs. Geo. Ward, Stellarton; Bessie M. Tupper, Mahone Bay; Fred. W. Harris, Annapolis; P. W. Harding, Bridgewater; Mrs. A. Wilson, Elmhurst, Pugwash; Jas. V. Purcell, Jr., Port Mulgrave; Grace Sutherland, Shubenacadie; Daniel Dill, Hubbard's Cove; Wm. Verge, Mill Cove, Lunenburg Co.; Mrs. Henry Mosely, Dartmouth; Olga F. Allen, do.; John D. Matheson, St. Peter's; John M. Kemp, do.; A. J. MacCuish, do.; J. G. Morton, Milton; F. C. S., Custom House, City; Chas. A. Curry, Lorne House, do.; A. H. Fraser, 55 South St., do.; Goth Bayley, 79 Birmingham St., do.; Mrs. Rucks, 154 Spring Garden Road, do.; W. I. Wills, Halifax Club, do.; Miss Smith, 57 Hollis St., do.; Blind Asylum, do.; F. Patten, 125 Pleasant St., do.; J. R. Saunders, 163 Barrington St., do.; Andrew W. Herdman, 11 Creighton St., do.; Mrs. Maynard Bowman, 55 South St., do.; Wm. F. O'Connor, 27 Maynard St., do.; Rebecca Murphy, 28 Victoria Road, do.; C. H. Bennett, 52 Birmingham St., do.; W. B., 179 Brunswick St., do.; J. Ball, District Pay Office, Bedford Row, do.; Qr.-Mr.-Sergt. C. L. Waugh, No. 30 Married Quarters, Pavilion, do.

The first Victoria Cross that has been awarded to a member of Canadian militia has been won by Mr. Arthur Hamilton, who is but twenty-four years of age. The deed for which the V.C. was awarded him is thus narrated by the *Canadian Military Gazette*: "In one of the conflicts in front of Candahar, Lieut. Patterson, of the 9th Lancers, fell off his horse badly wounded. Hamilton, among others, saw the officer fall; but the trumpeter was the only one that went to his assistance. When the rescuer got near enough, he dismounted and assisted the wounded officer to mount. As soon as the officer was safely seated, the ambulance started at full speed for the British camp. This left Hamilton alone on foot. When the Afghans observed him several hundreds rushed down upon the trumpeter. Taking to his heels, he soon got ahead of the main body; but the advance guard was nearing him. Suddenly wheeling round, he faced his opponents, sent one to his long home, seized one of their horses, mounted and rode to the woods, where he remained three days, when he joined reinforcements on their way to Cabul."

The Clara Louise Kellogg Concert and Opera Company, which came to Halifax highly recommended by the press of the United States, is well deserving of the encomiums which it has received. The large audience which filled the Academy on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evening prove that Halifaxians thoroughly appreciate first-class talent when they have the opportunity of listening to such successful singers as Miss Clara Louise Kellogg and Signor Spigaroli. Miss Kellogg has a pure, rich voice of great flexibility, and her execution is graceful, easy and charming. Her manner is winning, and she never fails to captivate her audience. Signor Spigaroli is a tenor of no mean type, his voice, while powerful and telling, is remarkably sweet in tone, and the impression which he leaves upon his hearers is that which a cultured artiste could alone produce. Miss Clara Morse has a pleasing voice and sings with much expression, but cannot be said to be a star of the first magnitude. Signor Greco can scarcely be ranked with the other members of the company. His style is unquestionably bad, and, although his singing shows signs of careful culture, he has evidently contracted some of the objectionable habits sometimes indulged in by opera singers. The piano accompaniments were performed in a charming manner, and were by no means the least enjoyable feature in the concerts. It is to be regretted that Halifax has not an opera organization, but until it has we will have to be content with such selections as can be performed by a few individuals. We trust that Manager Clarke's success will induce him to bring to Halifax such companies as the Kellogg Concert Company—for the more we can hear of such singing the more will our own singers desire to rise above mediocrity.

"Arichat" writes: "The harbor is at last free of ice, after being for the past two months 'everything by turns and nothing long' on account of the drift ice. There has been, on account of that visitation of the ice, no need here lately of a Dominion cruiser, as no Yankee skipper could risk the dangers of the coast for the sake of bait, and nature supplied the defensive protection required by the fish sojourning within a larger area of our coast waters than three marine miles. The coast trade vessels are beginning to make their first trips, and business generally has wakened up. The lobster factory, established here a couple of years ago, is, I believe, about resuming operations, which gives employment to quite a number of the young men and women of the county. New lobster factories are being started at L'Ardoise and River Bourgeois. Those industries, though their names may not sound very suggestive of profitable dividends, are not likely to result in the insolvency of their managers, who, I am informed, do comparatively well in the business, and only for the labor provided by them for many of the people of the place, the number that daily left the county for the States during the past few weeks would have been much larger. The License Act is bewildering the vendors of liquors here. They do not know whether to sell it by the pint, quart or glass, but wait for further developments, there being doubts as to whether the Act can apply to the county until after the January meeting, on account of the too recent appointment of the inspector of licenses. My own opinion is it does not, but it takes time to teach the people concerned that fact for nothing. Professor M. McKinnon, of the Academy, has been succeeded by a Mr. Patterson, a graduate of Dalhousie. No steps has been taken here to celebrate the Queen's Jubilee, although many of the residents will be glad to take part in celebrations elsewhere in honor of Her Gracious Majesty when the time comes."

Prairie fires have been raging in the far west, and the homes of many settlers have been destroyed.

The Cambridge University boat club will row a race with the Harvard club in America some time during September.

Masters of foreign fishing vessels are prohibited from landing tar for repairing seines at American ports, unless they pay customs duties.

The Americans have been feting the Queen of the Sandwich Islands; the United States desiring to secure a permanent naval station near Honolulu.

A thunder-storm in Ohio last week, which lasted forty minutes, destroyed \$20,000 worth of property. Six horses were killed and four men seriously crippled.

The earthquake in Arizona must have been one of great force. In one section a fissure several inches in width has been traced for twenty-five miles. The land on one side of it has sunk several inches.

Last evening the Hon. Benjamin Butterworth lectured before the Canadian Club in New York on "Commercial Union between Canada and the United States." Mr. Butterworth, it will be remembered, introduced at the last session of Congress resolutions favoring commercial union,

A vessel with a cargo of ostriches arrived recently at Galveston, Texas. This is the second cargo within twelve months. The birds are for ostrich farms in California, and came from Natal.

A wheat corner has been effected by the combined action of several American capitalists. The ring now controls forty million bushels of wheat, and a sharp advance in prices will of necessity follow.

Since the late railroad accidents the number of patents of car-heaters has become so large that a special department has been opened in the Patent Office at Washington for the examination of the new patents.

The American Standard Oil Company are reported to be about constructing for an iron vessel to carry oil in bulk for the coastwise trade. It will be built at one of the ship yards on the Delaware River. The new vessel will have a capacity of 250,000 gallons.

A citizen of Albany, Georgia, who has an ivy-mantled oak in his yard in which English sparrows nest, made a raid on it the other day and captured 200 eggs and two bushels of nests. The pestiferous birds had created such a nuisance in his garden that he determined to exterminate them, but they have gone to work repairing damages as if nothing had happened.

Forest fires in Hungary have destroyed upwards of four hundred houses and rendered two thousand persons homeless.

A despatch from Bucharest says that Roumania is fortifying rapidly under the superintendence of German officers.

Melinite, the new explosive, has been proved by experiments at Berlin to be unsuitable for purposes of war, as it decomposes if kept long.

The Italians rather enjoy warm weather, hence the proposed Italian campaign in Abyssinia during the coming summer, has caused no surprise.

Senor Macido, a member of the Portuguese Government, wishes to resign, because one of the deputies was rude enough to strike him in the face.

The troops of the Ameer of Afghanistan have so far defeated and been repulsed by the rebellious Ghilzais. At present both sides are acting on the defensive.

Nordenfeldt is about establishing a factory at Pesh for the manufacture of small arms. The Hungarian Government has given him an order for 100,000 rifles, to be delivered within ten years.

Spain is becoming alarmed at the growth of a sentiment in Cuba favoring annexation with the United States, and the Spanish Government is urged to counteract it by liberal appropriations.

In the General Hospital at Vienna it is stated that there is but one death, that the nurses are frequently intoxicated, and the patients half starved. The Vienna newspapers will now have a hospital scandal to air.

Enormous sums of money are being distributed throughout Germany for the purpose of propagating the Protestant faith. The recent concessions of Bismarck to the Vatican have greatly stimulated this work.

A naphtha fountain recently burst forth at Baku, rising to the height of 300 feet. A petroleum lake has been formed in the vicinity, but all efforts to regulate the gush of oil have so far been unsuccessful.

General Boulanger has asked the French Chamber of Deputies for a credit of \$1,000,000 in order to carry out a mobilization of the entire French army. The movement will take ten days in its carrying out.

Naples is to build a monument to Garibaldi, on the heights of St. Elmo, where it can be seen from far out on the Bay. By the way, Naples has strangely omitted monumental honors to her last Bourbon King, Bomba.

A strike of Belgian miners is rapidly extending. The miners on the Liege coal basin were to go out on Thursday. There are symptoms of disorder at Chatelet. The socialist Ansoelie has gone to the scene to urge the miners to preserve peace.

The American Exhibition has been formally opened. The Indian and Colonial Exhibition was styled by the Londoners the "Colinderies;" the American Exhibition, which is in reality a private enterprise, has been dubbed the "Yankeries."

Russia has adopted a vigorous protective policy, and Germany, in retaliation, is about to increase the duties upon cereals. In view of the latter change, the grain trade in the Black Sea ports is being actively pushed, in order that the German market may be captured before the new corn duties are imposed.

News from the Navigator's Islands has lately been received. From it we gather that a number of Melanesian laborers belonging to the Island of Malaita, in the Solomon Group, being on their way home, have eaten up the entire crew of the ship which was conveying them, and then plundered the vessel. All Apia is in the greatest excitement.

The Queen has expressed to M. Waddington, the French ambassador at London, her gratification at the manner in which she was everywhere received during her recent trip in France. Her Majesty has evidently renewed her youth, and is taking part in all the celebrations of the jubilee year. On the fourth of July next the Queen will lay the corner stone of the new Imperial Institute.

The Colonial Conference has finished its discussions, and the delegates will now return to their homes. No immediate results need be looked for, but indirectly the conference must prove of benefit to the British Empire. The fact that the London Chamber of Commerce convened a special meeting in order that the delegates might have an opportunity of expressing their views upon commercial questions, proves that London business men are wide awake to the importance of such representative conferences.

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RELIGIOUS.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. Dr. Pollock is on a visit to New York. He will attend the General Assembly at Winnipeg next month.

The Directors of the Halifax Ladies' College announce that the institution will be opened early in September. The course of instruction will include all branches proper to preparatory and collegiate departments. Those desiring information regarding the terms of admission may address the Rev. R. Laing, of this city.

The students of Queen's College, Kingston, are about to undertake the support of a Foreign Missionary, who will be associated with the missionary sent out by Knox College, Toronto.

The great Presbyterian Theological College, known as Union Seminary, in New York, has inaugurated a new departure in the introduction of practical missionary work as a part of the regular course of study. Sixty of the best students are admitted to carry on organized missionary work in New York, receiving sufficient remuneration to enable them to pay all necessary expenses.

The Presbytery of New York reports a membership of 21,195. Its contributions last year were over \$100,000 for Home Missions; \$69,555 for Foreign Missions; \$430,847 for congregational, and \$132,360 for miscellaneous purposes; besides a number of small amounts.

The Presbyterian Church of the United States raised \$780,000 last year for Foreign Missions. Of this amount the Woman's Board contributed about \$250,000. This is a magnificent sum considering the size of the church.

Rev. L. H. Jordan, B.D., of Erskine Church, Montreal, was in Halifax this week for the purpose of attending the funeral of his father, William Jordan, an old and respected merchant of this city, which took place on Tuesday last.

The congregation of the First Presbyterian church in Orange, N. J., of which the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Storrs is pastor, raised \$15,800 at a collection on a recent Sunday for needed improvements on the church edifice.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Synod of the Diocese has been called for the 6th July next for the purpose of electing the new Bishop. It is sincerely to be hoped that a good, hard-working and impartial man may be secured, though it is scarcely to be expected that the Diocese will be blessed with one of as strong mental calibre as the late occupant of the See.

A form of prayer has been issued by the Archdeacon, to be used in all the churches of the Diocese until the election.

Mrs. Binney and family have been the recipients of many addresses of sympathy and condolence. The Rev. W. H. Binney will be in Halifax in a few days, being now on his way.

Rev. S. Gibbons, of Lockport, has received leave of absence for six months.

The Rev. Canon Brock, M.A., President of King's College, will receive the degree of D.D. at the ensuing Encenia. This he has fairly won by his skill and success in the administration of the University at a very critical period in its history.

BAPTIST.

The Acadia College Anniversary takes place on Thursday, the 2nd of June.

Rev. Mr. Mellick, who has been engaged in mission work in Manitoba for the last two years, has returned to the Maritime Provinces, and will remain home about a year. It is his intention to bring the claims of the North-West before the next Convention.

From reports presented at the Yarmouth County Baptist S. S. Convention, which was held on the 3rd inst., we learn that the returns sent in by 18 out of the 21 schools in the county show that there are on the roll 161 teachers and 1679 scholars.

Rev. Dr. Clark, of McMaster Theological Hall, Toronto, has accepted a call to the Baptist church in Hamilton, New York. This will be a great loss to the institution with which he is connected, as he has by his ability won a high place in the esteem of both professors and students.

The next Convention of the Baptist Church of the Maritime Provinces will be held at Charlottetown in August.

METHODIST.

Since the Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States began its work in 1865, it has helped to build 5,805 churches. It has collected and dispensed about \$3,000,000.

The Methodist church at Sackville, N. B., has extended a unanimous invitation to the Rev. Ralph Brecken, of this city, to be its pastor next year. It is very probable that the reverend gentleman will accept the invitation.

From an address delivered at the educational meeting held last week in Brunswick St. Church, we learn that of the population of Canada, one million belonged to the Methodist Church. Last year \$100,000 were spent for educational purposes.

Rev. James Strothard, of Yarmouth, formerly pastor of Charles St. Methodist Church, is expected to succeed the Rev. Ralph Brecken in the pastorate of Grafton St. Church, and he will be succeeded at Yarmouth by the Rev. James Fisher, now at Granville Ferry.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

"THE SHADOW LAND."

How the wild birds sang, and the woodlands rang,
All those joyous days in June,
When we felt the breeze, "thru" the forest trees,
And walked "neath" the silver moon
How we sat at the door, when the day was o'er,
Like children hand in hand;
But now her feet, tread the golden street,
In the distant "Shadow Land."

Ah! yes we'll meet, in the golden street,
Where it's ever eternal day,
Where the spirits pass, o'er the sea of glass,
To the sound of melody,
Oh! my face is wet, with the salt tears yet,
For sorrow's a heavy hand;
And I'm sure she'll wait, at the golden gate,
In the distant "Shadow Land."

How I long to meet, in the golden street,
Where the crystal rivers flow;
By the emerald walls, and the jewel'd halls,
Where the angels come and go,
And again we'll rove, through the orange groves,
By scented zephyrs fanned;
And there she'll wait, at the golden gate,
In the distant "Shadow Land."

I could not cry, when I saw her die,
My eyes alone hard and bright;
I kept her side, till my darling died,
"Thru" that weary, awful night,
She raised her eyes, with a long drawn sigh,
As I kissed her cold white hand,
And said, I'll wait, at the golden gate,
In the distant "Shadow Land."

Oh! God above, how I loved my love,
How I whispered soft in her ear,
When her head I pressed, to my aching breast,
And called on her name so dear,
Oh! my eyelids burn, as to heaven I turn,
Yet I'm sure as that God's hills stand,
That for me she'll wait, at the golden gate,
In the distant "Shadow Land."

DRIAN O'LEIN.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

CAPTAIN KIDD AND LORD BELLAMONT.

An Irish peerage, which is unfortunately lacking title, and some nineteen pages, but evidently dating about the middle of last century, gives some interesting information on the history of Captain Kidd. To some of the readers of THE CRITIC it may be new; and it may be interesting to many who have dabbled in the fascinating but fruitless search of which we every now and then hear. Altogether it is a curious and suggestive picture of life, manners and government in 1695, both English and colonial.

RICHARD, EARL OF BELLAMONT.

Richard, the second Lord Coloony, was returned in 1688 member of parliament for Droitwich, in Worcestershire, for which place he served in several succeeding parliaments; but in 1689 was attained in that held at Dublin by King James II., having been 27th March preceding sworn Treasurer and Receiver-General to King William's Queen; about which time he was made Governor of the County of Leitrim, and, by patent dated 2nd November that year, advanced to the dignity of Earl of Bellamont; and 27th June, 1696, he took his seat as such in the House of Peers.

In the beginning of the year 1695 His Lordship was named Governor of New York by the King, a place then remarkably infected with the two dangerous diseases of an unlawful trade and the practice of piracy, of which employment he was chiefly induced to accept from His Majesty's expression when he first let him know his pleasure, which was "That he thought him a man of resolution and integrity, and with those qualifications more likely, than any other he could then think of, to put a stop to that illegal trade and to the growth of piracy, for which reason he made choice of him for that government, and for the same reason intended to put the government of New England into his hands."

The Earl after accepting the post, in a discourse with Colonel Robert Lovingsstone, a person of considerable estate and fair reputation, and who had several employments in that province, took occasion to mention the scandal that lay upon New York on those accounts, and expressing a zeal to put a stop to that piratical trade, the Colonel proposed the employing of Captain William Kidd, lately arrived thence in a trading sloop of his own, who knew the principal pirates and their usual resorts, and who would undertake to seize most of them in case he might be employed in one of the King's ships, a good sailer of about thirty guns, and about 150 men.

His Lordship acquainted the King with the proposal, and the King consulted the Admiralty, but the war employing all his ships, and the great want of seamen, together with the remoteness of the voyage and the uncertainty of meeting with or taking the pirates, occasioned the laying aside of this project as impracticable at that time.

Colonel Lovingsstone, finding no hope of succeeding this way, proposed to His Lordship that if persons of consideration might be induced to join in the expense of fitting out a proper ship, he had such an opinion of Kidd's capacity and integrity that himself and Kidd would be at a fifth part of the charge, offering to become bound with him for his faithful execution of the commission and safe bringing back of the vessel.

His Lordship imparted this second overture to the King, who approved highly of the design, and declared as an encouragement to the undertakers that they should have a grant of Kidd's captures, so far as they might belong to His Majesty, except a certain reservation, chiefly to show that he was a partner in the undertaking.

Upon this encouragement the Earl engaged the Lord Chancellor Somers, the Lords Shrewsbury, Romney and Orford, with others, to advance £6000 in fitting out the *Adventure* galley, and 10th December, 1695, Kidd had a commission from the Admiralty as a private man-of-war, and (that empowering him only to act against the French) another under the Great Seal 26th January, with full power to apprehend all pirates he should meet with and bring them to a legal trial in order to suffer the punishment of the law. He sailed from London in February, and the first news of him (contrary to the expectation and intention of the adventurers) was about August, 1698, that the East India Company informed the Lords Justices they had received intelligence from their Factors that Kidd had committed several acts of piracy, particularly in seizing a Moor's ship called the *Quedah Merchant*, and the first news of his return into the American seas was by a letter from the President and Council of Nevis to the Secretary of State, dated 18th May, 1699; after which he sailed to Rhode Island, and thence sent one Emmot to the Earl of Bellamont at Boston, who informed him that Kidd had left the *Quedah Merchant*, which he took in India, in a creek on the coast of Hispaniola, with goods in her to a great value; that he had come thither to make his terms in a sloop, which had on board goods to the value of £10,000, and was able to make his innocence appear by many witnesses. His Lordship, overjoyed at the news, considering himself as infinitely concerned to see him brought to justice, communicated his intention of seizing him to the council, and, with their approbation, wrote him a letter assuring him that if he would make his innocence appear he might safely come to Boston.

In a few days Kidd returned an answer filled with protestations of his innocence, and 1st June, 1699, landing at Boston, was examined before the Earl and the council of that province, when his answers being very trifling and evasive, and Lovingsstone demanding the delivery of the bond to him, wherein he stood engaged for Kidd's honor and performance of the expedition, His Lordship 6th June had Kidd and some of his crew committed close prisoners, and the cargo entrusted with persons appointed by the council, being determined to touch none of the effects himself, nor take one step but in concurrence with the council.

When this was done His Lordship, with great dexterity and diligence, regained a considerable part of the goods Kidd had concealed at several places, and by letters 8th July transmitted the whole transaction to the Secretary of State and Council of Trade, pressing that immediate care might be taken to send for them in order to their trial, as there was no law in New England to punish piracy with death.

Accordingly 12th April, 1700, he was brought to London, and on his examination before the Admiralty committed close prisoner to Newgate, where he remained till about the beginning of March following, when the House of Commons examined into the matter, and 28th March, 1701, after a very long debate upon the question "that a grant passed under the Great Seal of England to Richard, Earl of Bellamont, and others, of all the goods and other things which should be taken by Kidd from Thomas Too, John Ireland, and others in the said grant mentioned as pirates before their conviction, is illegal and void," it passed in the negative.

His Lordship departed this life in his government of New York, 5th March, 1700, and as soon as his death was known at Boston, where the General Assembly was then sitting, a proclamation was published by the Deputy Governor and Council, at the unanimous address of the Assembly, for a general fast to be observed throughout the province to bewail the loss of such a Governor as a public calamity, so much was his virtue known and esteemed. He married Catherine, daughter and heir to — Nansan, of Bridgeworton, in the County of Worcester, Esquire. A. G.

AMHERST JOTTINGS.

(From our Staff Correspondent.)

The scenery along the line of the Intercolonial between Truro and Amherst is quite picturesque, and in places, in crossing the mountain, is almost grand. I took the morning express from Truro, and was soon ensconced in the comfortable smoker, and while enjoying the pipe of peace had a momentary chat with bluff, jovial Bob Rutherford, who certainly is a most courteous, painstaking conductor. In fact, in the matter of conductors, the Intercolonial is most fortunate, all these officials seeming to vie with each other in looking after the comfort of the passengers. I have travelled with the veteran Bob Duncan, with John A'Hearn, and several others whose names have escaped me, and found them all equally obliging. At Truro the roads were dry and dusty, but the frost was just coming out of the ground at Amherst, and the roads were still deep with mud. Broad plank sidewalks keep the pedestrian out of the mud, but teaming was unpleasant, and, as the country roads were hardly passable, very few farmers were in town; and, as a consequence, trade was somewhat dull. Amherst is pleasantly situated on a kind of plateau, from the foot of which the rich marsh lands extend as far as the eye can reach to the waters of the bay. The view over the marshes, which are dotted with well-built barns, reminds one forcibly of prairie scenery, and I am informed that, like the prairies, these marsh lands yield enormous crops. Cumberland county is noted for its good land, and the farmers are reputed to be very well off. Great interest is taken in stock raising, and Cumberland beef is as good as the world can produce. Thorough-bred horses are numerous, and I saw a few Percheron and Clydesdale stallions, proving that the farmers are becoming interested in heavy draft and farm horses. The hotels and wholesale and retail shops, the court house, and new post office and custom house are all on the main street of the town, which starts from near the station. For half a mile it is a business street, then come comfortable homesteads, and then it straggles out as one of the main highways into the country. There are several dry goods

firms doing a large business, but no houses seem to do a trade that at all compares with that of Messrs. Blanchard & Cummings, of Truro. A fine new block of stores is being erected by Mr. Black opposite the post office, but I failed to note any further mercantile buildings in course of construction. The main street runs nearly through the centre of the town, and on either side of it, and crossing it at right angles, are a number of streets forming the residence portion of the town, although waggon and blacksmith shops and small manufactories are encountered every here and there. There are one or two handsomely fitted up dry goods shops on the main street, and a number of general stores, dealing in hardware, agricultural implements, and the assorted stocks required by farmers. These all do a good business, but what gives Amherst its fame abroad are the flourishing manufactories which are now pushed with work, and which give steady employment to numbers of mechanics. Perhaps the most noted establishment is that of Rhodes, Curry & Co., manufacturers and builders, whose extensive planing mill and factory is almost opposite the station. They always keep an immense stock of lumber on hand, and this, combined with the latest labor-saving machinery, gives them a great advantage in tendering for work. Mr. Curry showed me through the mill, which had lately been improved by the addition of a fire-proof boiler and engine room. The boilers are now fired by the shavings collected from the planing and other machines and carted into the engine room. A powerful fan is about being put in, which will be connected with the different machines by suitable air shafts, and all the shavings will thus be drawn directly into the engine room, minimizing the risks of fire, and feeding the furnaces almost automatically. The addition and the other improvements now going on will cost some three thousand dollars. All the latest improved wood-working machinery is to be seen in this establishment, the door planer and polisher being the only one of the kind in the Maritime Provinces. It is a great labor-saving machine. One man operates it, and puts through 70 doors in an hour. To show what advance is being made in the manufacture of wood-working machinery in the Dominion, Mr. Curry instanced the fact that a few years ago, when their factory was burned, they found the Canadian-made machinery so poor that they had to purchase in the States. Now he can purchase equally good, if not better, machinery from the manufacturers in Ontario. They have a lot of new Canadian machinery, and are perfectly satisfied with it. Rhodes, Curry & Co. are noted for their cabinet work, and I saw goods about being shipped to places as far apart in this province as Sydney and Yarmouth. Hard wood mantels are now all the fashion, and I saw some very handsomely carved and finished ones, as I passed through the finishing department to take a peep into the extensive dry rooms, where thousands of feet of pipe are used to hasten the seasoning of the lumber. A well equipped planing mill is an interesting place to visit, but the constant buzzing of saws, the roar of turning lathes, the jar of tenoning machines, and the fizz of the planers, grows decidedly monotonous, and it is a relief to escape into the open air. An extensive saw mill cuts the logs into boards, so that all the steps necessary to turn the log into the finished article are taken on the premises. Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co. are doing an immense business; orders for work are pouring in, and we gladly note that their energy and enterprise are being duly rewarded.

The Amherst Boot and Shoe Company are hardly a stone's throw from Rhodes, Curry & Co.'s. Their factory is the largest I have seen, and they also have a retail store on Main Street. I did not have time to go through the building, but was informed that business was good, and that steady employment was given to a whole host of employes.

Christie Brothers & Co. have extensive works on the outskirts of the town, where, as Pat had it, "coffins are made and repaired." They do a very lively business in a very dead article, and undertakers will here find a large stock of caskets of the newest and most sombre designs to supply the spring demand.

Near the Amherst Boot & Shoe Co.'s works are some extensive carriage and blacksmith shops, but as I was anxious to visit the Amherst Stove and Machine Works, I merely glanced in to see that business was brisk, and then continued on my journey along the railway track to my destination. I found that the Messrs. Robb were making an extensive addition to their premises to be used as a boiler shop. The Amherst Stove and Machine Works were established in 1848, and since then they have been going steadily ahead, until to-day it is one of the most widely-known concerns in the Maritime Provinces. Robb's stoves are in use everywhere; and as manufacturers of wood-working machinery, saw mills, grist mills, &c., &c., they have acquired a well deserved reputation for the superiority and durability of their wares. I met two of the firm, and found them pleasant, pushing young men. One of them accompanied me on a tour over the premises, and gave me a good insight into the manner of conducting a moulding and machinery business. We first visited the moulding and casting shop, where some five tons of iron are daily melted in the furnace and run into the moulds. The machine shop, finishing department, stove and pattern rooms were next visited, and then we entered the new wing of the building, where the "Monarch patent inclined Tubular Boiler and Hercules Engine" were being manufactured. The new boiler is simple in construction, and is inclined, so that there is plenty of water over the flues near the fire end, and a good space forward, so that a dome is not required. The fire box is an extension of the boiler shell, riveted to the boiler just outside the flues. This makes a most effective fire box, and in case of accident, or its getting burned out, it can be removed and another section riveted on. By this simple device the old-fashioned cast-iron fronts and brick setting are entirely done away with, and the expensive fire-t. x portable boilers are no longer necessary. The Hercules engine is connected with the boiler, and the whole mounted on wheels makes one of the simplest and most effective portable boilers and engines manufactured. It should prove just the thing for preliminary mining work, and we advise our mining friends to take a look at it.

Messrs. A. Robb & Sons also manufacture agricultural implements, and as a siding runs into their building, they have every facility to handle and ship goods at the lowest cost. They have also a large show room and shop on Main Street.

Amherst is already quite a manufacturing centre, but its go-ahead townsmen are preparing for many new undertakings. A woollen mill is talked of, and the stock has already been largely taken up. Mr. Curry, of Rhodes, Curry & Co., is interested, and the coming summer will likely see another manufacturing enterprise in Amherst. It is the birthplace of Sir Charles Tupper, and the people are naturally proud of their great leader. He seems to have infused some of his energy and determination into them, and results have proved that the National Policy, of which he was the father, is the correct policy to develop the great natural resources of this truly rich province.

I saw Amherst, like Truro, at its worst. Driving is almost the only pastime in country towns, and the roads were too bad for travel. Checkers is the great game, and in the sitting room of the Amherst hotel I witnessed some closely contested games. The players were surrounded by eager on-lookers, and moves were criticised and watched with as much interest as though the fate of nations depended on the game. Mr. Chase, an insurance agent, formerly of Halifax, was "cock of the walk" in most games, but occasionally an old granger would prove more than his match, and then the quaint "chaff" indulged in would draw out roars of the most exasperating laughter.

The Amherst Hotel, under the management of Mr. McFarlane and his pleasant son-in-law, is a well-kept, comfortable hotel. Clean, large rooms and good meals left nothing to be desired. The Lamy and Terrace Hotels are first-class houses, and the travelling public should have no difficulty in obtaining good accommodation for man and beast in Amherst. All the leading denominations have neat churches, and from what I could learn the Baptists far outnumber the other religious denominations. The County Councillors were in session, and this caused quite an influx of visitors. Public attention was divided between their deliberations and the preliminary examination of some parties charged with stealing fencing, the property of the Intercolonial.

The Scott Act is in force, and of course not a drop of liquor was being sold! Mr. Black, M.P.P., who was so anxious to legislate for Halifax, must now be able to point with pride to his own county, and say, "No teams are to be seen here on Sunday, no liquor is sold, work is not attempted, in fact, the millennium has arrived!" And it has, perhaps, in his vivid imagination.

AMOS AMIGO.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

In reply to a question by Hon. A. G. Jones respecting alleged applications by private parties to purchase certain lands around Port Ellis, at Annapolis "Royal," the "ancient capital" of Acadia, Hon. Mr. Caron stated that the government had no intention of alienating said historic lands from the Crown by their sale.

Hon. Mr. Jones moved for a statement showing the quantity of grain carried over the Intercolonial railway during the past two years. He complained that the rates on the Intercolonial were unequal, higher charges being made for west going than for east going freights. Mr. Pope said that the government had to carry east bound freights at the present rates in order to obtain traffic, and they had to compete with other carriers. Mr. Jones said that it was never intended that the Intercolonial railway was going to be made profitable as a speculation. Like the canals, that road was a great public work, designed to develop the commerce of the country. Mr. Pope considered that the Intercolonial should be made to pay working expenses. Mr. Kenny agreed with Mr. Jones that the rates charged on west-bound freights from Halifax were too high. Mr. Campbell, of Kent, said that his firm shipped annually thousands of barrels of flour for points in Nova Scotia and P. E. Island, but they had to send their freights via Boston, owing to the high rates charged on the Intercolonial. Traffic, which he thought ought to go over the Intercolonial, was captured by American railways and steamers.

In reply to Mr. Robertson, Shelburne, the minister of the interior said the officers of the geological survey would work this season in Halifax, Pictou and Guysboro Counties, and that it was not the intention of the government to have any special examination this season of the western gold fields of Nova Scotia.

In reply to the same member the minister of marine said tenders had been asked for the building of a new lightship for Barrington bay. Nineteen tenders had been received, but none had been accepted. Capt. Kenny, the light keeper, had been instructed to have the old lightship recaulked and otherwise repaired, and placed at the old berth as soon as possible.

Hon. A. G. Jones asked the government if it was true that the fishery cruisers were not to be sent out this year, and if any reply had been received from the American government to Lord Salisbury's communication in regard to the fisheries. Sir John A. McDonald said that if the question was deferred for a few days he would, perhaps, be able to give the information sought.

Mr. Kenny introduced a bill to incorporate Sir Geo. Stephen, Sir Charles Tennant, Senator McInnes, of Hamilton, and Messrs. T. A. Paterson and George Gillespie, of Montreal, as the Londonderry Iron company. The company are authorized to acquire the assets of the Steel company of Canada for \$300,000 of preferential shares. The capital stock of the new company is to be \$1,000,000, and the head office will be in Montreal.

Hon. Sir Charles Tupper made his budget speech, showing a deficit of over \$6,000,000 for the year ending 30th June last, but anticipating that current expenses would be met by the revenues this year. He proposed

nearly two hundred alterations in the tariff, almost all in the direction of increased duties. He was vigorously replied to, and his figures and logic assailed by the opposition. Northwest and Manitoba members had a lively discussion respecting the tariff on agricultural implements. Perley and Watson advocating lower duties, and permitting importation from the United States; Daly and Davin defended the present policy. A general discussion of the government policy followed. The evening session was devoted to the iron and steel tariff.

Mr. Tyrwhitt introduced a bill to legalize the sale of ale, wine and beer in counties which have adopted the Scott Act.

On motion, Thursday was made a government day for the rest of the session.

Mr. Putnam, M. P., and Mr. Leckie waited on the minister of railways in the interest of the Hants Central railway. Mr. Leckie's visit is also connected with the Musquodoboit railway.

In the senate Mr. Abbott, the new leader of that house, was sworn in and assumed the leadership, answering questions on behalf of the government.

COMMERCIAL.

The weather has been very propitious during the past week, and a very fair amount of distribution has taken place—chiefly in sorting-up lots.

The many changes in the tariff, coming as they do at such a late season of the year, have been a serious drawback to business, and must continue to have a disturbing effect for several weeks to come. The heavy duties which the government has imposed upon iron, scrap and other kinds, will be more immediately felt in the wholesale hardware business, and by those engaged in the manufacture of machinery. That it was necessary to give the manufacturers of pig iron greater protection than they have hitherto enjoyed, may be true, but it is to be regretted that in so doing the government has abandoned in part its protection of our coal mines. It may be true that with extensive smelting works, the home market for our bituminous coal would be enlarged, but it is evident that we cannot hope to obtain a foothold in Ontario. Now, as the coal and flour duties were always supposed to offset each other, the government having taken the duties off anthracite must either remit those upon flour, or still more largely increase the duty levied upon bituminous coal. This policy, we believe, will be one generally endorsed by the people of Nova Scotia, but as it now stands, it looks as if all the concessions were being made to Ontario, while the advantages that we derive from the tariff changes are at present but probabilities.

Wholesalers and jobbers move very cautiously till the full effect of the tariff changes is ascertained. It has been for some weeks all but impossible for buyers to effect purchasers of goods to arrive, except on condition that prices shall be subject to any changes that might be made in the tariff, and the probability that the proposed increase in duties will receive the sanction of Parliament adds to the difficulties of situation. Persons who have already made contracts for supplying goods or for doing work, in which imported articles are used, fear that they will be obliged to abandon their contracts or lose heavily.

The system or principle of making sudden and sweeping changes in the tariff we believe to be a wrong one. The tariff of any country should partake of a permanent character, as far as may be; as frequent changes tend to degrade business by giving it an air of pure speculation or gambling and by unsettling prices. When changes become evidently necessary, they should only be effected after full deliberation and discussion. The fairest way to all would, in our opinion, be for the government to propound such additions or reductions in the tariff to parliament at one session, and then to let the matter lie over till the next, so as to give the country—business men, the press and legislators—time to study the subject and to calculate the probable effect of the proposed alterations. It is a notorious fact that the large majority of members of parliament are not practical business men, and they cannot be expected to understand so profound a subject as the adjustment of taxation without more study than they are given an opportunity to give it under our present custom of rushing the propositions through in a few sittings.

We note that important delegations of business men in the ironmongery trade have gone to Ottawa to pray that the proposed new tariff, as regards goods in their line, may be not be enforced for some little time, till goods already purchased and sold have come in, so that heavy losses, otherwise threatened, may be averted.

We believe that a leaf in this respect could be profitably taken from the book of our cousins to the south. The American Congress deliberates over a new tariff at least two sessions, and in the interim, committees, supposed to be composed of men especially fitted, make enquiries and collect facts and opinions from all parts of that great country, which are laid before the assembled legislators, who are thus enabled to thoroughly understand the matter and to deal intelligently with it. Again, after a new tariff is adopted a further period of six months is allowed before it goes into active operation, so that trade may adjust itself to the new conditions. The argument that such a system would, in the case of an advance in duties, enable importers to bring in immense quantities of goods before the new rates came into force, is a specious one, but is not sound. It is easy to see that over large importations in any line would so glut the market that it would not readily respond to the new tariff prices. Besides doing so would be contrary to the true principles of trade by locking up capital that should be active. While it would be true—though to a limited extent—that if a few firms could do all the importing in a given leading line, this sort of speculation might be immensely profitable, the fact that no such monopoly could be secured would cut such experiments down to a very modest figure. Then again those who think in this way forget that such a stimulated

Demand would necessarily involve such an advance in the prices of goods at productive points as would kill the suggested enterprise almost at the outset.

The following are the assignments and business changes in this Province during the past week:—J. E. Newcomb, general store, Hantsport, assigned; H. H. Wetmore, dry goods, Mahono Bay, removed to Liverpool; P. J. Zwicker, shingle, grist and carding mill, Mahono Bay, burnt out; West & Harris, boots and shoes, Halifax, registered co-partnership; Wm. Poiddle, grocer, Halifax, assigned to Watson Eaton & Son; Oliver A. Soucie, trader, Belliveau's Cove, assigned to A. J. Crosby.

OUR GOODS.—With the general season's improvement in the different lines of dry goods, both in town and country, wholesale houses have been kept busy, and expect the present brisk enquiry to continue. Staple goods are strong, and woollen men are not pressing goods for sale, anticipating an early accomplishment of the combination which has been for some time under way.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—For causes given above, chiefly in relation to the tariff, the iron trade is quiet, and little is actually doing, though enquiry is brisk. The demand all over the continent promises to be unprecedentedly large, while stocks generally are reported to be lower than they have been at any time within the past ten years.

BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat, especially June delivery, has been very active, though prices have not materially advanced. It is reported that a powerful syndicate, comprising about a dozen millionaires, have secured and ordered the immediate shipment from Chicago, New York, Baltimore, and all other ports, of over forty millions of bushels to Europe. This fact causes considerable business, because the public and dealers outside this small ring fail to comprehend the meaning of the movement. British and European markets are remarkably firm and strong, though quotations generally are nominally unchanged. Business in flour has been, during the week, fairly active, and prices decidedly firm. In some cases, holders are asking somewhat higher prices. The demand for strong flour in Montreal and other Canadian centres was fair, and a good business is doing in filling orders from lower ports and Newfoundland.

APPLES.—Montreal reports are as follows:—"Stocks of choice are small. Jobbing lots of fine stock have been sold at \$4.50 to \$5 per bbl.; common stock, \$2.50 to \$3.50; choice selections, \$5.50.

PROVISIONS.—In Liverpool bacon was weaker, and declined 8d. Pork was steady at 67s., lard at 35s., and tallow at 22s. Pork in Chicago is weak, and has dropped one or two points, but a fair, reasonable business has been accomplished. There is a fair movement of smoked meats. We have now fairly entered upon the quiet season for provisions, and the markets will be inactive for some time to come, unless anything very unexpected should occur.

BUTTER.—The wind up of the present season has proved a most treacherous one for creamery, as well as dairy, in remarkable contrast to that of last year. Country dealers should cease sending in roll butter, as in the warm season it has a tendency to melt, and to look greasy and uninviting. We would point out to our country friends the great importance to their own interest of using the greatest care in making and putting up their butter product for the market. For instance, Cape Breton can, in some cases, does, market butter that is second to none, but the rule is, that butter from that section is so carelessly prepared and packed, that it has earned an unenviable reputation as to cleanliness, flavor, and appearance, and consequently, it never commands the figures that butter from other places does. It would be hundreds of dollars in the pockets of the Cape Breton farmers if they would learn this lesson and act upon it.

CHEESE.—The cheese market is quiet, and hardly anything is doing in this line, as there is no appreciable demand. Leading dealers predict a steady decline in prices from this time on for three or four months. Cable quotations are 62s. 6d.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Refined sugars continue to rule firm at the recent advances, but the demand is scarcely as active as it was a few weeks ago. Reports from Barbados and the West Indies show that the yield of molasses is quite small, and this fact, becoming assured, has caused a sharp advance of about two cents there. This has had a strengthening effect on holders here and elsewhere in Canada, who are not at all anxious to sell, anticipating handsome profits by keeping their stocks back for a short time.

TEA.—The market is quiet, pending the receipt of now early Japan teas, now nearly due. It is reported that several good sized orders have been cabled from Montreal to Japan recently. These teas are rapidly becoming favorites in our markets. The opening for black teas in China will be at least three weeks later this season.

COFFEE.—This article occupies a curious position just now. There is at present an absence of distributive trade, but holders have become so imbued with the confident feeling growing out of recent successes as to remain very indifferent to that fact, and are basing all action upon the assumption that each day's delay is just so much worse for the buyer.

FISH.—The United States southern mackerel catch has proved a comparative failure, and most of the fleet has returned home to re-fit for the season off the British American coasts. There is no change to note in the condition of the markets and prices here or in the United States or the West Indies. The Montreal Trade Bulletin understands "that arrangements have been made for the shipment of fresh haddock from the lower ports to this city." It observes: "Hitherto we have been dependent upon American sources for our supply of this favorite salt water fish. It is now stated, however, that through the arrangements above referred to, this market will be regularly supplied with Canadian haddock."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

Our Price Lists are corrected for us each week by reliable merchants, and can therefore be depended upon as accurate up to the time of going to press. We intend devoting special attention to our Commercial and Financial Articles, and to our Market Quotations, and to this end have secured the co-operation of several persons thoroughly conversant with questions of finance and commerce.

GROCERIES.

SUGAR	
Cut Leaf	8 to 10 1/2
Granulated	10 to 11 1/2
Circle A	6 1/2
Extra Yellow C	5 1/2 to 5 3/4
Yellow C	5 to 5 1/2
TEA	
Congou Common	17 to 19
" Fair	20 to 23
" Good	25 to 29
" Choice	31 to 33
" Extra Choice	35 to 38
OLSON'S—Choice	37 to 39
MOLASSES	
Barbados	29 to 30
Demerara	32 to 35
Distilled N	40
Porto Rico	29 to 30
Cienfuegos	24 to 27
Trinidad	27 to 28
Antigua	27 to 29
Tobacco—Black	37 to 44
" Bright	42 to 58
RYE FLUITS	
Pilot Bread	2.80 to 2.90
Hoston and Thin Family	5 1/2 to 6
Soda	5 1/4 to 5 1/2
do. in 1 lb. boxes, 50 to case	7 1/2
Fancy	8 to 15

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints	20 to 25
" " in Small Tubs	20 to 24
" Good, in large tubs	16 to 18
" Store Packed & over salted new	7 to 10
Canadian, Creamery, old	17
" Township, Fancy, new	20
" " Finest old	11 to 13
" " line	14 to 16
" Morrisburg and Brockville	10 to 12
" Western	7 to 10
Cheese, N. S.	12
" Canada, old	11 1/2
" New	13

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

FISH FROM VESSELS.

There are so few pickled or dry fish arriving from the coast that a quotation cannot be correctly given. The most of those that are arriving are consigned, and go into store.

MACKEREL—	
Extra	none
No. 1	none
" 2 large	none
" 3 large	none
" 3	none
HERRING.	
No. 1 Shore, July	none
No. 1, August	none
" September	none
Round Shore	none
Labrador, in cargo lots, per 'l	none
Bay of Islands, from store	2 1/2
ALASKA, per bbl.	none
COUPHIS	
Hard Shore	3 00 to 3 10
Hulk	none arriving
Bay	none
SALMON, No. 1	none
HADDOCK, per qt	2 00 to 2 25
HACK	2 10
FISH	none
POLOCK	none
HACK SQUIDS	45 to 50c per lb.
COOK OIL A	29 to 30

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

LOBSTERS.

Nova Scotia (Atlantic Coast Packing).	
Tall Cans	4.60 to 5 00
Flat	6.00 to 6 50
	Per case 4 doz. 1 lb cans.

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do	14.00 to 17.00
" " No 2 do.	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m	8.00 to 14.00
Spruce, dimension good, per in.	9 50 to 10.00
" Merchantable, do do	8.00 to 9 00
" Small, do do	6 50 to 7.05
Hemlock, merchantable	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine	3.00 to 3.50
" No 2, do do	1.00 to 1.25
" spruce, No 1	1.10 to 1 30
Laths, per m	2.00
Hard wood, per cord	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood	2.25 to 2.50

The above quotations are prepared by a reliable firm in this line.

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.
Quotations below are our to-day's wholesale prices for car lots not cash. Jobbers' and Retailers' prices about 5 to 10 cents per bbl. higher than car lots. Markets quiet. Breadstuffs are selling below current cost.

Flour	
Graham	4.40 to 4 50
Patent high grades	4.50 to 5.00
" mediums	4.40 to 4.50
Superior Extra	4 10 to 4.30
Lower grades	3 40 to 3.50
Oatmeal, Standard	4 10 to 4.15
" Granulated	4 40 to 4.50
Corn Meal—Halifax ground	2 85 to 2.90
" Imported	2 40
Bran per ton—Wheat	20.00
" Corn	18.00
Shorts	20.00 to 21.00
Middlings	22.00 to 23.00
Cracked Corn	27.00 to 28.00
" Oats	25 00 to 26.00
" Barley	nominal
Feed Flour	2.75 to 2 90
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs	35 to 36
Barley " of 48 "	55 to 60
" " of 60 "	nominal
Peas " "	1.70 to 1.10
White Beans, per bushel	1 50 to 1.60
Potatoes, per barrel	4.85 to 4.95
Corn " of 56 lbs	45 to 78
Hay per ton	14.00 to 15.50
Straw	10.00 to 12.00

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	12 00 to 12 50
" Am. Plate	13 00 to 13 50
" Ex. Plate	13 80 to 14 00
Pork, Mess, American	18 00 to 19 00
" " old	15 00 to 16 00
" American, clear	19 00 to 20 00
" P. E. I. Mess	17 00 to 18 00
" " old	14 00 to 15 00
" P. E. I. Thin Mess	12 00 to 12 50
" Prime Mess	11 to 12
Lard, Tubs and Pails	12 50 to 13 00
" Cases	none
Hams, P. E. I.	none
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef @ 20c per bbl.	

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound	15 to 22
" unwashed	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1	7
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1	7 1/2
" under 60 lbs., No 1	6 1/2
" over 60 lbs., No 2	6 1/2
" under 60 lbs., No 2	6
Cow Hides, No 1	6 1/2
No 3 Hides	5
Calf Skins	7 to 8
" Deacons, each	25
Lambskins	10 to 15

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

APPLES.	
No. 1 Varieties	3 50 to 4 00
Oranges, per bbl. Jamaica (new)	none
" Valencia	7 00
Lemons, per case	5.00 to 5 50
" boxes	3.25 to 3.50
Bananas, per bunch	3 50 to 4.00
Coconuts, per 100	5.50
Onions, Bermuda, per lb.	4 1/2 to 5
Grapes, Almeria, kegs	none
Raisins, New Val	6 to 7
Figs, Flems, small boxes	13 to 16
Prunes, Stewing, per lb.	6 1/2
Dates, boxes, new	6 to 7

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

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound	12 to 15
Geese, each	40 to 66
Ducks, per pair	60 to 75
Chickens	30 to 60

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Steers, best quality, per 100 lbs. alive	5 00
Oxen	4 00
Fat Steers, Heifers light weights	3 50 to 3.75
Wethers, best quality, per 100 lbs	3.00 to 6 00
Lambs	none

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

HILDRED.

(Continued.)

She read all the new books to him; no poem or story seemed quite satisfactory to her until she had read it to him. She loved him very dearly; a loyal friendship existed between Lady Caraven and the noble soldier whose very bravery had spoiled his life. She never wearied of asking him to tell the story of his battles over again; she never tired of listening to this great and noble man who had never been heard to boast of a brave deed—who estimated himself in so lowly a fashion.

But it was a good, pure love, born of the tenderness and purity of her own heart—a love that made her a better woman. She had not reached that "intellectual point" when a woman, because she does not like her own husband, sees no harm in liking another man; she was as true and loyal a wife as though her husband loved her most dearly. True, he did not like her; she knew that. But the idea that that could be any plea for a dishonorable love never entered her mind. She was his wife; that fact was unalterable. There might be coldness, dislike, neglect, and contempt, but she remained his wife, and, as such, even the thought of another love never came to her—she would have shrunk from it in horror. It was this noble earnestness, this loyal integrity that made her life seem hard to her. The love between the brave soldier and his young kinswoman was as pure and noble as they were themselves.

More than once, when she came to read to him, always bringing with her sweetest flowers and choicest fruits, he had noticed that her face was pale and her eyes were heavy with weeping. Once, as she bent over him to show him the lovely bloom on a peach, he said to her—

"Hildred, do you spend the whole night in tears?"

"Sometimes," she replied; "but, Raoul, do not talk to me about it—I would rather speak on any other subject than myself."

He respected her wish.

The quiet of Ravensmere was indeed broken up—the house was filled with guests. Many of them were people whom Hildred did not like; but she was compelled to be agreeable to all. There were men of the same stamp as her husband, whose whole lives seemed to be passed at the billiard table, who had no thought except for gambling and betting, whose lives were a round of self-indulgence, who had not a noble thought or idea.

Hildred knew that there were strange revels within the honored old walls. The party generally broke up about midnight—they were sometimes rather later when they had charades or dancing; but midnight was the usual hour. Then the ladies and the wiser and steadier of the gentlemen retired to their rooms. The others, with the earl at the head of them, adjourned to the billiard-room. Long after morning dawned Hildred heard the click of the billiard-balls, and she knew that all was not right. Still she was powerless to interfere; if she had said but one word, her husband would have been passionately angry. She remembered the night in London when he had half-suspected her of watching him. She would not interfere, and it was of no use telling Sir Raoul, he had enough to bear of physical pain. There was nothing for it but grim endurance.

She did not like some of the people whom the earl had invited. If not rude, they were neglectful of her—seemed to know her position by instinct—seemed to guess that she was an unloved wife, that she had been married for her money, and had a title instead of love. She must endure it; but there were things she could not tolerate. This was one:

One morning she was quite alone in the castle. The whole party had gone out riding and driving, some of them greatly disappointed at not having their beautiful young hostess with them; but she thought Sir Raoul looked worse that morning, so would not leave him. She was busily engaged in reading to him, when a servant came to say that a poor woman was waiting to see her.

"I tried to send her away, your ladyship," said the man, "but she begged so hard that I had not the heart."

"Tried to send her away! Why did you do that?" asked Lady Caraven.

"I think she is one of the tenants, your ladyship; and his lordship gave orders that they should never be attended to here—they were to be sent to Mr. Blantyre. If I have done wrong, I am sorry for it."

"You have done right," she said; "no blessing ever comes to a house where the poor and the sorrowful are sent from the door."

Not even to a servant would she utter one word in disparagement of her husband, although she thought the order a cruel one.

The woman was waiting to see her in one of the anterooms. Lady Caraven's generous heart was touched as she looked at her, she was so thin, so worn, with a face so white and so sad, and great despairing eyes; her clothes were a thin, shabby dress and a still thinner and shabbier shawl. As the young countess stood before her in all the pride of her youth and beauty, amid all the luxury of her surroundings, she felt, in some vague way, ashamed of the contrast.

"Did you want me?" she said, in a low, gentle voice. "I am Lady Caraven. Did you wish to see me?"

The thin worn hands were clasped tightly. The woman hardly seemed to have the power of speech.

"Do not be afraid," said the young countess; "tell me what you want."

"Oh, my lady, my lady," was the cry that seemed to come from a broken heart, "will you take pity on me?"

"I will, indeed, if I can. If I can help you, I promise that I will. What is the matter? You must not fear to tell me. I can understand the sorrows of others, and feel for them."

The woman looked up into the kindly, beautiful face.

"I hardly know how to tell you, my lady. It is not the earl's fault. None of us blame him; he does not know it. It is all Mr. Blantyre's doings."

"But what is it?" she asked, gently. "You forget that I do not know."

"My lady, it is this. My husband—a fine, strong, handsome young man—was killed here in the woods two years ago; he was a keeper, and there was a fight with the poachers—my husband, John Woodruff, was killed. He was a fine handsome young man, my lady, and we had three little children. I was fetched to him after he was hurt. He had been struck with the butt-end of a gun, and the doctor said that the moment he was moved he would die. So his companions fetched me to him, my lady—me with my three little children; and we saw him in the early dawn of the morning, lying in the clover dying—dying, my lady—the dear lad who had never given me an angry word. We knelt down beside him, and he tried to raise his head to look at the children for the last time; but he could not see them—his eyes were dim, he groped with his hand, as though he was in darkness. He neither saw them nor me, but he knew that I was there."

"Ellen," he said—and even in dying the words sounded quite clear—"Ellen, you have been a good wife to me. I am losing my life for a few birds of my lord's; but he will see to you. The earl will see to you—he will never let you want." And all the men standing round him said—

"That is right enough; the earl will never let you want."

But, my lady, it was the keepers who buried my husband—I think the earl forgot him. We lived then in a little cottage—one belonging to the earl; and, my lady, since my husband's death I have lived there—I do not know why—rent-free. Living there has been my livelihood. I have had no rent to pay; and every week I have earned a few shillings by taking in washing for the people at Court Haven. Some weeks I have made five shillings—sometimes more. People like to send things to me—I dry them on a hedge, my lady, near the trees, and they say the sweet smell of the firs hangs about them."

"Go on," said the young countess gently. "I am deeply interested."

"So, my lady, the little cottage has, after a fashion, kept me and my children. But now a paper has come to say that henceforth we must pay rent—four-and-sixpence each week—for the place; and, my lady, if I pay it I shall not be able to buy bread for my children to eat."

"But you shall not pay it," said the young countess.

"Oh, my lady, Heaven bless you! If you would but speak to the earl for me! He is young, and he does not think—he does not know. If you would but speak to him for me!"

Speak to her husband! Hildred had not thought of that—had not meant that. The woman went on—

"I have been to Mr. Blantyre, my lady, but he refused to hear me. He said I must pay the rent or go. Where can I go? My husband took me home to the cottage, and my little children were born there. Where can I go? What can I do? It seems hard, my lady. My poor husband died to keep a few birds alive—birds that my lord and his friends shot afterward—and now I must leave the home I love for my dear lad's sake. It is a hard world for the poor, my lady—hard and cold and cruel."

"There is another, better and brighter," said the young countess.

"Yes, my lady—I know it; but it seems hard to wait for that, hard to wait while the children are crying for bread, and there is no coal for the fire."

"I promise to help you," said Lady Caraven. "I will speak to the earl, my husband; he will let you stay without paying rent."

"I know he will—if he understands; but, my lady, Mr. Blantyre does as he likes with the poor, and the earl knows nothing about it. What could four shillings and sixpence a week matter to the earl? And my husband died to save his birds."

"I will do all I can," said the countess; "come and see me again in three days' time from now."

And Lady Caraven placed in the thin hand that which made the widow's heart beat fast for joy.

CHAPTER XXVI

On the day after the poor widow's visits Lady Caraven had no opportunity of speaking to her husband. He cared little enough, as a rule, for county business, but he was compelled to attend a political meeting at Court Raven, the town which belonged almost entirely to the Ravensmere estates. He did not return until late in the evening, and she did not see him. On the day following she determined to make an opportunity. As it happened, the earl was at the breakfast-table.

"It will be easy enough," she thought now. "When breakfast is over, I will ask him to spare a few minutes for me."

But, when breakfast was over, the earl went off with some gentlemen to the stables. There was a fear that his favorite horse was ill, so it was no time then to plead the widow's cause. She tried again at luncheon—it was equally in vain; and the young countess smiled to think that there should be so much difficulty in the way of speaking a word to her own husband. As a last resource she went to the Red Room.

"Raoul," she said, "Lord Caraven always comes when you want him. Will you make some excuse for sending for him? I want to speak to him very particularly, and I cannot find an opportunity."

Sir Raoul was only too pleased; he thought that the fact of her wishing to speak to him at all was a good sign. He sent for him, and in a few minutes the earl arrived, pleased, as he always was, to be of use to Sir Raoul.

The soldier talked to him for a few minutes about an imaginary war, and Lord Caraven was deeply interested. He had bowed to his wife on entering the room, but had not spoken to her; now she came up to him. "Lord Caraven," she said, "can you spare me ten minutes? I will not detain you longer."

An expression of impatience came over his face; she saw it, and her own blanched with anger.

"Have no fear," she said sarcastically; "it is not of myself that I wish to speak."

"I was just going out," he told her hastily.

Her first impulse was to sweep disdainfully from the room, and never speak to him again. For one half-minute she felt that she hated him; and then she remembered that she had promised to plead the widow's cause—the widow who loved her home for her "dear lad's" sake.

"Lord Caraven," she said gently. "I promise that I will not detain you long. Will you come with me to my room?"

The earl threw up his eyes with an expression of resignation. Only Sir Raoul saw it, and he felt annoyed.

"I will follow," he said to his wife; and she led the way to her *buodoir*. It was a pretty octagon shaped room; the ceiling was painted, the walls were beautifully decorated, the hangings were of rich rose silk and lace, a profusion of flowers perfumed the room.

"What a lady's bower!" said the earl—"flowers and lace and perfume! What a dainty little nest!"

Then it struck him that this was the first time since their marriage that he had entered any room belonging to his wife.

"I have not seen this little room before," he said; "how pretty it is!"

With proud humility, with touching grace, she bowed to him.

"I am happy to make you welcome to my pretty room," she said.

The earl laughed—he always did when he wanted to avoid any exhibition of feeling.

"Hildred," he said, "you have caught just a touch of Sir Raoul's manner."

"My manner is entirely my own," she replied proudly. "Lord Caraven, I have a favor to ask of you."

"I do not seem to know myself," declared the earl—"seated in a lady's *buodoir*, *tele-a-tele* with a charming woman."

"You are mocking me, my lord," she said, "if you will please to listen, I will soon release you from this *tele-a-tele*."

He laid his handsome head back on the luxurious chair, and she, looking at him, felt for half a moment a longing in her heart that all were different—that he was at home there—that she could kneel by his side, and draw the handsome face down to hers and whisper her requests. Then she felt angry with herself. What a day-dream—what a foolish day-dream about the husband who did not like her!

"Lord Caraven," she said, "I have a favor to ask from you—a great favor. Will you grant it?"

"I will hear first what it is," he replied.

Then she told him. Her heart sank as she saw his face grow dark and angry.

"Which of the servants told you that woman was here?"

"Will you tell me why you wish to know, Lord Caraven?"

"Yes: the moment I know I shall dismiss him without a character for disobedience."

"If he disobeyed," she said, "I am sorry for it. But pray do not allow that to influence you against my petition."

He turned round angrily.

"Plainly speaking, Hildred," he said, "I have quite enough annoyance with my tenants without interference from you, and I cannot allow—"

"Lord Caraven," she interrupted eagerly, "do believe me—I have not the least wish to interfere; but this poor woman—if you had seen her pale, hungry face and sad eyes."

"It is easy enough to look hungry," he said impatiently.

"You do not mean that. I know you have pity and compassion for the unfortunate—I have seen you kind and generous to them; and this poor woman's husband—and she loved him, mind—her husband, Lord Caraven, died to save your birds. Think—a man killed that a few birds may live!"

"That is your way of looking at the matter. Do you know that you are attacking the very base of society?"

"What am I attacking in this case?" she asked.

"The Game Laws—the most glorious part of the British Constitution. John Woodruff died in defense of the Game Laws, not for my birds."

"As you will," she said gently. "You unde and things of that kind better than I do. I only know how sorry I felt for the poor woman, who loved her husband—loved him and lost him."

The unconscious pathos, the sweet sadness in her voice, as she uttered these words, both touched and angered him. He meant to speak gently.

"Hildred, you must not ask me to interfere. It does not do to give way to one's feelings always. I cannot interfere with my tenants. They must pay their rents."

"But," she said pleadingly, "this is a matter of only four-and-sixpence a week—it cannot possibly hurt you."

"It is not a question of money, but of principle. As Blantyre says, if I let this woman live rent-free, every widow on my estate will want to do the same. If I excuse her, I may excuse all the rest. As Blantyre says, it is a bad precedent. I might go on until every tenant on the estate found some touching and pathetic reason why he should not pay any rent—then what would become of me?"

"But that is not probable; and I ask this as an especial favor. You will not refuse, I am sure."

"Blantyre especially warned me about this matter. He said she would be coming again and again. Do you know that we could get more for the cottage if we tried?"

It was with great difficulty that she controlled herself. To grow impatient would be to lose her cause.

"Will you let me pay the rent for her then?" she asked.

He laughed.

(To be continued.)

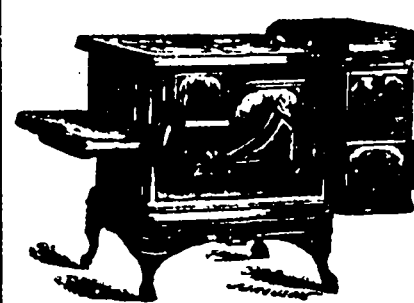
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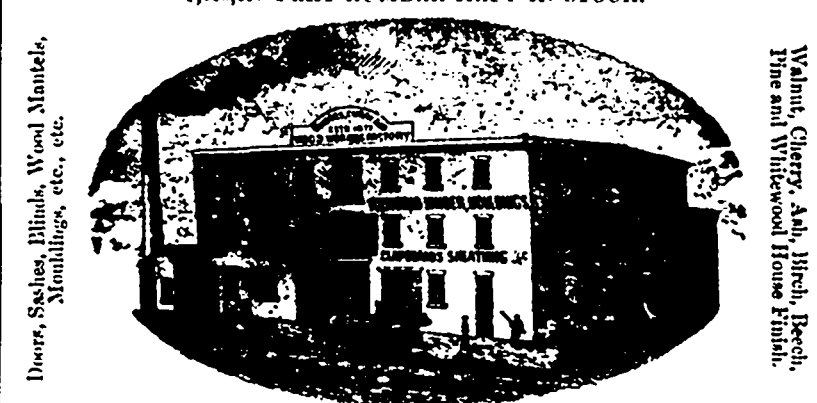


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On and after Monday, 21st February, 1887.
Trains will run daily (Sunday excepted), as follows:—
LEAVE YARMOUTH, daily at 7.15 a.m., Arrive at Digby, 10.45 a.m.
LEAVE DIGBY, daily at 5.30 p.m., Arrive at Yarmouth, 7.00 p.m.
Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time
Connections at Digby daily (with Steamer to and from Annapolis, Halifax, and Stations on the W. & A. Railway, with Steamer "Secret" from and for St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.
At Yarmouth, with Steamer "Dominion" for Boston every Saturday Evening, and from Boston every Thursday morning. With Stage daily (Sunday excepted), to and from Harrington, Shelburne and Liverpool.
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100 lbs. Bright Demetera,
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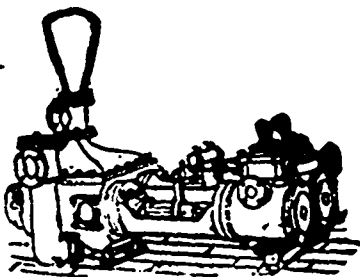
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OILS. In calling attention to our

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MINING.

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

The fine weather and improved roads have given renewed life to mining, and prospectors are already taking to the woods and barrens. The advent of the busy season seems to have had a disastrous effect on our many correspondents, the non-arrival of whose welcome budgets will be sadly missed by our readers. A postal card, weekly, with the latest news from the different camps is what we need, and we trust that our mining friends will bear this in mind and act accordingly.

The coal and iron industries have united in their demands on the government for increased protection on iron, and have won their case, a sufficient duty having been placed on pig, scrap, and manufactured iron and steel to warrant our capitalists in opening up the immense iron deposits to be found in Nova Scotia and some of the other provinces. Nova Scotia should profit largely by the increased duty, at once start up large smelting works, and our coal mines will be provided with valuable home markets. The early completion of the Short Line, the increased demand for our coal in Maine and some of the New England States, the large orders taken by the Sydney mines for coal to be delivered in Quebec and Montreal, all point to an unusually profitable season for our coal mines.

Mr. Editor.—I was surprised to notice, on perusing your issue of 29th ult., a communication signed "***" purporting to come from one sufficiently interested in mining to give advice for amending or radically changing the present mining laws, and yet showing in every way such gross ignorance of them as will, no doubt, call forth exclamations of astonishment from every miner or prospector of the smallest experience or intelligence: certainly he states he is new at the business, but then one should study the subject a little before exhibiting himself in print.

I will merely call his attention to the grossest errors. In re prospecting licenses he says: "A man pays \$27.50 for 100 areas for three months, for \$13.75 additional he gets three months more, or in all six months." This is entirely wrong as to time; the amounts are correct—for his \$27.50 a man gets 100 areas for six months, and for \$13.75 a renewal for six months longer. Certainly "***" never has taken out a "prospecting license" or he would know this much. Again, he says: "In proclaimed districts where it seems a certain number of areas can be taken up at 50 cts. per area." The law makes no distinction between proclaimed and unproclaimed districts, the same price for all, viz.: 50 cts. per area for and under 10 areas, and 25 cts. per area for all over 10 areas. Surely he can get a copy of laws relating to mines and minerals and see his further errors! I do not approve of his ideas that "holders of areas who do not feel able or willing to place the requisite number of days' labor on their respective areas" may have the privilege of paying a sum annually to avoid doing so. I think the wish and endeavor of the government, and all who are interested in the bona fide development of mining in Nova Scotia, is that the speculators and jobbers who never intend to expend time, means or labor in developing properties should be shut out from holding for indefinite periods large blocks for the purpose of profiting by the labor of others who may develop properties on same range, but this idea of his would be to give them a further foothold than under existing prospecting license laws, and his scale of prices bear harder upon actual developers than the present. I will not enter further into the errors of "***" merely observing he mixes prospecting licenses and leases promiscuously.

I would respectfully submit my ideas for the real development of mining properties in the interest of bona fide prospectors, miners and the province.

I do not think the present laws regarding prospecting licenses, leases and scale of prices bear heavily upon nor prevent development in any way; but what I complain of is, when a man makes a find, say in boulders that show rich, and being afraid or not wishing to venture too much until lodes are found, takes only a small block of areas, say 10 to 30, to endeavor to find the lode, goes to work, putting his money and labor on them; that, as soon as there is any prospect of his developing a paying lode he is closed in on every side by grabbers, who never intend developing or working, but holding merely with a view of selling through his work, and if his proves good, or after he has spent hundreds or perhaps thousands to find the lode requiring a few dollars only to open the same on their property, and as long as he continues work they remain waiting, giving no assistance, knowing that every dollar he expends is so much saved and information gained for them, and ready, should his prove valuable, to jump his claim on any defect, error in description, bounds, dates, &c.

I think that under existing law and terms all would work well were it enacted that for every area granted under prospecting license five days' work must be performed within the six months next ensuing issue of license, but any license holding 30 or more but less than 60 areas shall not be required to keep employed more than three fourths the number of days' labor required to be performed per area; in like manner, if holding 60 or more in same district, he shall be required to keep employed only one half the number of days' labor required per area; if complaint is made that the amount of labor required has not been performed then the renewal for six months to be refused; if it was shown that partial work had been performed, but from unavoidable causes the full time had not been completed, then a renewal might be granted; proof of labor to be same as under existing law for leases.

MINING.--Continued.

I would give every bona fide prospector all leniency, but bear down on those that lock up the mining districts and await the labor of others; so I would say also, enact a law that the licensee who had performed the requisite number of days' labor for his areas, should have the right to apply for and receive a license for any other block adjoining, or in some district of which the holders had not performed their required labor, the renewal to be granted, on application, to the licensee who had performed his labor in lieu of those in default. Should this be thought of sufficient interest to lay before the mining community, I may at some future time give you my ideas on leases and other mining matters. No doubt many would be opposed to a law embodying the above principles, but they would consist mainly of those who, the moment a new find is declared, run to the mines office and surround the take-up with applications on speculation, and this is a species of gambling the law should prevent. I feel that prospectors who have felt the evil influence of this grabbing, as I may say I have done, would give it their hearty approbation. These are my ideas, and if not suitable or to the point, let us hear of something better from those who have more experience.

Bridgewater, 4th May, 1887. G

Our esteemed correspondent "G," in his valuable letter, advances many good ideas, and we would like our mining friends to read his opinions carefully, and to discuss them through our columns. "G" is rather too hard on "****" as he calls our New Brunswick correspondent; but we publish his letter in full, knowing that "****" is well able to look after himself.

"In studying our Mining Act, "****" has evidently procured the original, and has failed to note the numerous amendments that have passed of late years. He is an unusually intelligent miner, and that it was possible for him to make the error he did, in regard to the time Prospecting Licenses run, proves, if it proves anything, that our mining laws need a thorough revision and consolidation. If "G" will refer to the letter of our New Brunswick correspondent, which appeared in our last issue, he will see that typographical errors had something to do with the inaccuracies of which he complains.

Mr. Sawyer, and not Mr. Spaulding, as printed in our last issue, was the Boston capitalist visiting our city.

Mr. John Grant owns many valuable leases for copper and iron, most of them covering valuable mineral deposits in the North Mountain. With rare pluck, he has quietly developed his claims without assistance from capitalists; and now that a duty has been placed on iron, is likely to be richly rewarded. His copper deposits at Margaretsville have attracted much attention, and he has recently received a handsome bronze medal for his mineral exhibit at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. He had previously received a testimonial from the Antwerp Exhibition.

Messrs. Carter and Archibald have made arrangements with St. John and Montreal capitalists, who will, or who have purchased their manganese mines at East Onslow. Their representatives are now at the mine, and work will be vigorously pushed. Sheriff Archibald has some promising gold claims in the Cariboo district, which he will dispose of on the most advantageous terms. Intending purchasers of gold claims should take a note of this, and give our worthy Sheriff a call.

Mr. Miner T. Foster was in town on Tuesday, and reports that all the difficulties in connection with the title to the mine which he is superintending at Whithorn have been removed, and that work will be resumed. The mine gives every promise of being a good one, and may yet rival the famous McGuire mine as a gold-producer.

At Brookfield, the McGuire property is being stoutly worked, and is yielding good returns. This is now one of the best equipped mines in the Province, and under Mr. McGuire's management, is bound to be a success.

CAPE BRETON MINING FINANCES.—In their report to be presented to the meeting on Friday next, the 6th inst., the directors of the General Mining Association, limited, propose a dividend of 5s. per share, out of an available balance of £9,173, including £2,178 brought forward. The dividend is the same as for 1885, and will absorb £6,867, leaving a balance to carry forward of £2,306. The sales of coal produced from the Sydney mine were 123,534 tons, being 17,424 tons in excess of the sales for 1885. From the mines worked by the Low Point, Barrasois and Lingan mining company there were sold 62,589 tons, as against 59,568 tons in the previous year, showing an increase of 3,021 tons. There was an increase of over 7,000 tons from the Victoria mine, but this was counterbalanced by a reduction of nearly 4,000 tons from the Lingan mine. Notwithstanding increased sales, there was no improvement in prices, and the competition among the various Cape Breton collieries is stated to have been as keen as hitherto. The operations of the Low Point, Barrasois, and Lingan mining company resulted in a slight deficit for the year.—*Canadian Gazette*

There are about 3,000 hands employed in the drift mines of California, the annual product of which amounts to about \$5,000,000.

George Middleton, an old Nova Scotian miner, has made a discovery two miles south of Golden City, in the White Oak mountains, that is creating considerable excitement. Sand carbonates carrying free gold, visible to the naked eye, is the find.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

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

One of the above Mills has been some months in operation on the mining property owned by Messrs. Hale and Ross, at Carleton, in this County, and is giving the most satisfactory results. Comparative tests made with this Mill and the Stamp Mill at Keppelville has proved that with refractory ore, such as abounds in the County, the *Wiswell Mill will give one third more gold than the Stamp Mill.* It will perform the work of a 15 stamp mill, and do it better.

For testimonials intending purchasers are referred to Messrs. Ross and Hale, Carleton Mines, Yarmouth Co., and Mr. J. A. Mannheim, Duluth Gold Mining Co., Bridgewater, N. S.; also, Mr. Theodore A. Hale and Mr. Chas. Annand, of Halifax.

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Any one desiring to learn the art of Cutting Gentlemen's Garments, I guarantee to Teach any one of ordinary ability in thirty days. Terms Moderate. For particulars apply to
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Attractive Suburban Residence,
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The House and Grounds near Northwest Arm, adjoining "Maplewood," "Belmont," and "The Oaks" properties, and in close vicinity of "Point Pleasant Park." "The Bower Property" comprises about seven acres of land, Porters' Lodge, Stables, Coach House, etc., and the dwelling contains ten rooms, besides kitchen, cellars and closets. Can be had either furnished or unfurnished for a term of one or more years. Apply at the office of
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Suitable for SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES, BIBLES, all styles, (from Pocket to Pocket.) Also, a fine Stock of
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Correspondence from the Trade solicited. Orders from the Country carefully attended to.
S. F. HUESTIS,
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[ADVERTISEMENT.]

RIDDLE AND ANSWER.

My first is seen in the month of June,—Ju
My next in the bill of a bird, —bi
My third is the shore the sailors shun,—lee.
And my whole is the popular word,—Jubilee.

For list of those answering correctly see page 4.

Goosey, Goosey, Gander!
Whither shall I wander,
Up stairs and down stairs
And in my lady's chamber.
There I found an old man
Who wouldn't say his prayers,
So I took him by the left leg
And threw him down the stairs.
He fell down to the bottom
With such an awful crash
That every bone and muscle
Went to everlasting smash.
When I saw the sad disaster
I quickly did repent,
And fixed him up as good as new
With Simson's Liniment.

The administration of medicinal preparations in the form of Lozenges is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, ANNOTT'S WORM TABLETS contain no mercury or other mineral poison. Children cry for them.

EGG RUSK.—Beat six eggs with a quarter pound sugar, melt three ounces butter in a pint of milk, mix these with flour enough for a batter. Add one gill of distillery yeast or a little more home brewed yeast and a half teaspoon salt; when light add flour to make stiff enough to mould, make them in small cakes and let them stand to rise a short time before baking.

A fashionable London doctor has startled folks by asserting that tight-lacing is a public benefit. He takes the unassailable ground that it causes the fools among women to die young.

Simson's Liniment should be kept in every house for immediate use in case of accident and emergency. For all outward pains such as rheumatism, neuralgia, burn, bruises and lameness in the back, bathe frequently with the Liniment. No remedy before the public is so beneficial.

BROTHER HENRY'S CIDER CAKE.—Two cups flour, three teacups sugar, one teacup butter, one teaspoon soda in two tablespoons water, one grated nutmeg and one half teacup milk, mix and add one teacup cider and four more teacups flour.

A correspondent writes to us as follows:—"It may interest your readers to hear that in a trame or a few days ago a gentleman said to a young lady of his acquaintance in her teens, on seeing that she had a deep scientific book in her hands, 'Why, you select very deep literature for your reading; I had no idea you were so studious.' She answered, 'Oh! is it a deep book? I did not know what to get at the library, so took this as the cover compared so beautifully with my hat. Did you ever see a more perfect match?'"—*Pull Mall Gazette*.

Price's Glycerine Cream will cure Chapped Hands and Lips, being much better for that purpose than the celebrated "two lip salve" It also removes Freckles, cures Sunburn, heals the flesh and makes it soft and smooth.

CREAM CAKE WITHOUT EGGS.—Three cups sugar, one cup butter, four cups flour, two cups sour cream, three teaspoons soda, dissolved in a little cold water, one half of a grated nutmeg, and a teaspoonful essence of lemon

The following occurred in a school near Paisley, whilst a geography class was under examination. Teacher: "Now tell me where Glasgow lies." First Promising Pupil: "Glesco lies in thinkin' she's the saccoint city o' the Empire." Teacher: "No, no! What is the situation of Glasgow?" Second Promising Pupil: "There is no situation in Glesco the noo, or there wouldna be sae many folk out o' wark." Teacher (excitedly): "Nonsense, boy! What river is it on?" Third Promising Pupil: "On the Clyde, generally; but about the New Year it's a gude deal on the "Spree." Teacher (throwing down book): "Go to your seats and 'stand' there till you've learned the lesson."

It affords me much pleasure to add my testimony to that already given in favor of "Puttner's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites" I have used it in my practice and with most excellent results, in the case of *Phthisis* and in children recovering from acute lung affections. Its agreeable character renders it particularly valuable among children and delicate persons. I remain yours, &c.

H. F. CUNNINGHAM, M. D.
Surgeon to the Dartmouth Dispensary.

YANKEE WAFFLES.—A large gill of yeast, one quarter pound of butter, six eggs, one quart milk, salt, flour to make a batter as thick as for griddle cake. Bake in waffle irons as long again as you would to bake them on a griddle.

Merchant Traveller: A detective is one of the most informal people in the world.

"By the people's verdict" Puttner's Emulsion is declared to be the very best preparation containing Cod Liver Oil, it being the product of many years laborious chemical investigation before reaching its present most perfect combination. Physicians prescribe and bear testimony to its wonderful properties for the cure of Pulmonary Consumption, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Wasting and Nervous diseases, &c. As a flesh and blood producer it is really marvellous. Sold by all druggists at 50 cents.

AUNT MARY'S SOFT POUND CAKE.—One pound flour, one pound sugar, half pound butter, one cup milk, four eggs, two teaspoonsful cream tartar, half teaspoon soda.

GOING HER ONE BETTER.—First little cherub—"My aunt has got false hair."

Second little cherub—"So has mine."

"But mine has got false teeth."

"I don't care, my aunt has false teeth, too, and yesterday I heard ma say that she had a false tongue."

AS A FAMILY MEDICINE.—From the Secretary Y. M. C. A. Halifax, N. S., Jan. 20, 1885. Dear Sirs,—I have used Puttner's Emulsion in my family for the simple cough, as well as for the more obstinate kind, also for general debility. In every case it has given the utmost satisfaction. I cheerfully recommend it as an excellent family medicine. Yours truly,
HENRY THEAKSTON.

QUEEN'S CAKE.—Beat one pound butter to a cream with some rosewater, one pound of flour dried, one pound sifted sugar, twelve eggs, add a few currants washed and dried, butter small pans of a size for the purpose, grate sugar over them. They are soon baked. They may be baked in a Dutch oven.

A Dakota woman who wanted a fur cloak began trapping mink and tanning the skins. These she sent to St. Paul, where they have been made into a beautiful cloak for which she was offered \$125. A Chicago woman, it may be added, wanted a beautiful fur cloak about the same time. She began trapping, caught a single animal, and now has a cloak worth \$500. It wasn't a quadruped she caught, though.—*Chicago Tribune*.

Puttner's Emulsion is used from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and it is conceded by all to be one of the finest preparations of its kind before the public.

SALLY LUNN.—One teaspoon soda, two teaspoons cream tartar, two eggs, three tablespoons sugar, two tea-cups milk, butter size of an egg, one quart flour, a little salt; stir cream tartar, salt and sugar into the flour, add the eggs without heating, one cup of the milk, and the butter melted, dissolve the soda in the other cup of milk, and stir together. Bake in three pans fifteen or twenty minutes—pans the size of a breakfast plate.

A CLOUD DISPELLED.—Alonzo: "Dearest Edith, candor compels me, on the eve of our wedding, to confess that I am a——" Edith (in consternation): "Not a married man?" Alonzo: "No; but a somnambulist." Edith: "And is that all; dearest? That should not separate us. Why, papa was brought up an old-fashioned Methodist and mamma has always been a close communion Baptist, and they've got along very well together."—*Harper's Bazar*.

H. A. Taylor, Esq., President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Nova Scotia, says, "I sell more Puttner's Emulsion than all others combined. I consider it the best cream emulsion in use. Being scientifically prepared it remains permanent and unchanged."

OUR BABY.

Figuratively described by his Little Sister.

Our baby is a 1der rare;
He's awful cunning 2,
And well his worth 3 pays the share
Of work 4 him I do.
I hope he will sur5 although
He's squeezed almost to death;
It makes him 6 sometimes, I know,
And takes away his breath.
Our home is 7 since there came
This angel from above;
He's so affection8, His name
Is "Tootsey-Wootsey-Love."
He makes our papa look be9
And feel a 10der joy;
I pray he never will incline
2 B A 0E boy.
When he's awake, his eyes are blue;
I lift him when I can;
He'll B 2 80 4 1 2
Lift up when he's a man.

—H. C. Dodge, in *Goodall's Sem.*

HOME AND FARM.

HERE AND THERE.—Active farming work must now be engaged in in right good earnest, and, until the crops are all in, we will have to take advantage of every fine day, working early and late. We must not leave our business for a half-holiday in town or a tramp up the fishing stream. These can be left for a more opportune period, and we should not allow anything to call us off from the work of planting, upon which so much depends.

The farmer who is up before daylight in these early spring days, and has to work until the sun sinks behind the western hills, is after all one of the happiest men in the world. His position is one of comparative independence. He is not called upon to work for the advantage of others exclusively; nor is he directed in his work by arbitrary managers and bosses, he is a free man, and hundreds of those who are pent up within factories or machine-shops, or engaged in the more confining occupations incident to city and town life, would gladly exchange their positions for one in which active outdoor exercise would give them an opportunity to inhale the sweet balmy air of a bright spring morning in the country.

Some of the fresh butter which is now exposed for sale in the Halifax markets is evidently of superior make, its flavor and color are all that could be wished for, while the price is large enough to please even a dairyman's heart. Speaking about butter reminds us that the oleomargarine manufacturers in the United States, having found that their business has been seriously interfered with by the law, which obliges them to stamp the product as oleomargarine, now propose to retaliate upon butter-makers by securing the passage of a law to prevent the use of coloring matter in dairy butter. We heartily wish them success, and could wish that the same law applied in Nova Scotia; for coloring butter is deceptive, and although we know it has come to be generally practised, it is quite unnecessary where the cream is rich; and it is certainly unfair to market butter thus colored, as equal in every respect to that made from the milk of Jersey cows.

A large wholesale dealer in Halifax in speaking a few days since about the Canadian butter which is sold in this market, said that our farmers' wives should see to it that more care was taken in the making and salting of butter, and that our country packers should not be so careless about the tubs in which it was put up. The farmers in Cape Breton could readily obtain remunerative prices for their butter in Halifax were it packed in proper tubs. With a few notable exceptions, Cape Breton butter was packed in tubs which, when it came to be used, had acquired a decidedly objectionable flavor from the new wood of the tub. This, he said, had frequently prevented sales being made, which could have otherwise been easily arranged.

POTATO CULTURE.—A letter on potato culture, written by Mr. P. D. Kinney to the *Yarmouth Times*, will no doubt be valuable to farmers in other sections. Mr. Kinney says:—

There appears to be no practical limit to the possibilities of research in the various fields of human knowledge, and in no direction is this more observable than in that of agriculture. Although it is the most primitive occupation of man, and has held, and must always continue to hold, the most important place of all occupations, it has not made that progress which would naturally be expected. But the present generation has witnessed a remarkable advance in this as in other departments of knowledge, and especially is this the case during the past few years. Every season some new practical truths are drawn from that great laboratory of nature, in response to the keen questioning of scientific investigation.

Only a few seasons since, the important fact, known here and there by a few agriculturists, was practically and widely circulated by a leading farm journal of the United States, that in the cultivation of the potato, it was a sound scientific principle to apply manures or fertilizers on top of the seed, instead of following the primitive and almost universal practice of putting the seed on top of the manure. The writer was struck with the apparent reasonableness of the plan, and after testing it in a small way was so fully convinced of its advantages that he contracted with a farmer of this country to raise several hundred bushels of potatoes, following out strictly the details given by the most successful growers. The result fully met his expectations, and dissipated the doubts of the farmer and his neighbors who incredulously watched the experiment. Last season we obtained equally satisfactory results on a still more extended scale, and with different kinds of fertilizers and manures. Other growers tried the new way of manuring, and in every instance reported were rewarded with good, and even extraordinary crops, the yield in some cases being from one quarter to one half greater than by the old system. Such great difference, however, must be regarded as exceptional, the average being say 10 to 15 per cent. Even this rate of increase is of very great importance, and when reckoned on the whole product of this country, represents a money value of many thousands of dollars. It is to be hoped, that as the potato crop is of such magnitude, this and other improvements in the methods of cultivation may be more generally adopted, thereby adding to the return for labor and money expended something to offset the dull sale and low prices of the present time.

Any inquiries as to details in regard to the above matter, which your agricultural subscribers may be disposed to make, will be promptly and cheerfully answered, either verbally or by letter.

SEEDS AND PLANTING.—A chapter on seed planting is never amiss. If there is one thing of paramount importance in vegetable gardening it is the thorough preparation of the seed-bed. It is even more important to garden than to field-crops that the soil be thoroughly cultivated before the seed is put in the ground, and if this fact was more generally recognized and

practised the frequent cause for complaint that seeds fail to germinate during long continued dry weather would be largely removed. The purity of the seed is taken for granted, as they can and ought to be tested, not only for their germinating qualities, but for their genuineness of kind, before planting. If this is done there will be little difficulty in distinguishing the different varieties when they come up, and in keeping plants that are of the same families a sufficient distance apart. As is well-known a plant gets all of its nourishment from the seed until the leaves reach the surface and expand in the open air. It then begins to draw its nourishment from the soil. If the seeds are planted too deep it will take a much longer time for them to reach the surface, and, consequently, their growth is considerably retarded. From a scientific and practical point of view shallow planting is the best. Potatoes and peas are often covered three inches or more, but in this case the seed is larger and contains more nutriment, which will not be exhausted before the plant reaches sunlight. The very small delicate seeds should hardly be covered from sight, and certainly not planted several inches in the ground.

The time for spring planting depends upon the weather, and not upon any fixed date of the month. The best rule is that as soon as the ground can be worked, the seed should be put in. One great fault of our northern climate is that the season of growth is of too short duration for many crops, and the earlier the seed can be put in the ground the better they will be off in the end. Corn, for instance, will be of the largest and finest growth that is planted early in the season and has a longer time to transform soil into stover and grain. After the frost is out of the ground, the land should be worked at once; but this is often made impossible owing to the accumulation of water on it, which must have time to settle down and leach through the soil. This often takes from a day or two to several weeks, according to the composition of the earth. But all this time the farmer is losing valuable time. The clear, early spring weather is proving of no value whatever to him, although the weeds and noxious vines are freely making use of it. To surmount this difficulty the field should be drained on the surface, and thus an earlier start obtained. Nearly every land requires surface draining in the spring, and the advantages derived from such work can never be over-estimated. Furrows may be drawn from the centre of the field to each side, and from thence through the sods of the fence-rows to lower ground off the cultivated field. If there are many steep slopes and low places, the need of surface draining is all the greater. Very shallow furrows should be drawn on the hillsides, as gullies will be formed by the running water if they are made too prominent. Gullies are always disagreeable things to have in a field, as water will naturally flow into them the whole summer long, and will often cause considerable damage to the plants. When ridges run round the hillsides, the water will be dammed up, and the fountain head of gullies formed. These should be carefully drained, and the water conducted off the field by a series of shallow drains.

Of course, early pasture is acknowledged by all to be desirable, and this can be obtained only by sowing the grass seeds very early. The sooner the land is prepared for these seeds the better chance will the plants have of outgrowing the weeds, and eventually of crowding them out of existence, but early pasture does not mean turning the stock on it as soon as it is high enough for the animals to eat it. In addition to trampling down the tender plants and stunting their growth, this practice would also prove of little benefit to the cattle so far as nutriment is concerned. The animals do not fatten off it, but quite frequently lose flesh. Young grass contains a greater proportion of water than anything else, and but little nutriment.

If the soil is well cultivated it is better to put in the seeds right after a rain. They will then be supplied with the necessary amount of moisture, and little risk will be run of having them washed out by another rain a day or two after planting. If considerable rain falls right after seeds are planted many of them will frequently rot in the wet soil. The practice of soaking seeds which is adopted by many farmers is little better than useless. Seeds thus soaked will be more liable to rot than those put in dry, and if seeds are planted right after a rainfall they will germinate as quickly as those that have been soaked.

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Government of Nova Scotia,
OFFICE FOR AGRICULTURE
Halifax, 9th May, 1891

NOTICE is hereby given that with a view
to promote the importation into the Province
Percheron and Clydesdale Horses, and especi-
ally the former for the improvement of horses,
encouragement of horser raising, applications to
Governor-in-Council will be received at the Of-
fice for Agriculture for bonuses at the rate of ten
cent on original cost of purchase (not includ-
ing expenses) on Percheron and Clydesdale Ho-
rse imported for service in the province.
All such applications must be made on the pre-
scribed printed forms, and in sufficient time to
allow of enquiry, consideration, and the grant-
ing of permission to import before the animals
actually imported. It is to be distinctly un-
derstood that no application for bonuses will be
considered where this requirement had not been
fulfilled.

Any animal imported under such permission
will be subject to approval after examination by
Provincial Veterinary Surgeon, or such other per-
son as may be appointed for that purpose.
Persons to whom bonuses may be granted will
be required to give bonds to retain the horses in
service for five years, under such conditions,
service fees and facilities for use to the public
may be sanctioned by the Governor-in-Council,
to report annually to the Secretary for Agricul-
ture during such period, the extent and nature of
services rendered.
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