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THE CRITIC.

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The editor of THE CRITIC is responsible for the views expressed in Editorial Notes and elsewhere, 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 judging or disapproving of any part of an article or contents of the paper; and after reading due care as to what is to appear in our columns, we shall leave the rest to their intelligent judgment.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The California papers are strong against the abominable principle of clotting.

Canadian 3½s. stand at 103½, and 4s. at 109. There is no index surer in the money market.

The Sandwich Islands seem to be for sale, and the States perturbed Germany should purchase!

The St. John "Sun's" description of the elaborate military ceremony "Trooping the Colors" is as correct as, and more graphic than, the "old exercise" under that heading.

At a meeting of the Imperial federation league, held last week at Ottawa, Chas. Tupper and Mr. Freeman, M.P., stated that they intended forming such leagues in this Province.

Miss Machar, the well-known "Fidelis," has taken the \$100 prize offered by the "Week" for the best Jubilee poem. Readers of the old "Canadian Monthly" will remember much of her charming writing.

The Ottawa "Evening Journal" remarks with some justice that "it is fortunate that the Liberal papers of the country from Halifax to Winnipeg are not up to threats of rebellion whenever the Dominion Government, in guarding the interests of the country at large, happens to tread on the corns of one portion of it." We have expressed our regret at the exasperating conduct of the Canadian Pacific authorities; but it remains true that too much talk is inexpedient.

Is there nothing new under the sun? Sometimes it seems there may be. An interesting and decidedly novel incident marked the last trip of the "Flagship" to the tropics. This was nothing less than the meeting of the British Admirals of the Atlantic and Pacific at the central point of the city of Mexico, Admiral Lyons being at Vera Cruz, went up to Mexico by rail. Sir Michael Culme-Seymour happened to be in his flag-ship at Capulco, and travelled 250 miles over land (not by rail for there is none in that direction) to meet his brother commander-in-chief in Mexico. The Mexicans, of course, fancied there was some deep political significance in the meeting. Equally, of course, there was really none. But the occurrence was remarkable.

Toronto has an anti-street-car crusade. The "Week," while thinking that much may be said on both sides as regards taking folks to church, opposes the crusade on common sense and humane grounds, in the interests of hard-worked people who want to get out to the suburbs on Sunday.

The new universal language, Volapük, has found favor in the eyes of Count Von Moltke, and has been extensively taken up and studied. Two thousand pupils are said to have received instruction in Vienna alone. The name of the paper which is its organ, the *Volapükajased*, has, however, a rather daunting appearance.

The St. John "Globe" seems inclined to depreciate the Dominion expenditure on public works and buildings in that city, and desires permanent remunerative employment for surplus labor. "Confederation"—the "Globe" says—"was to develop our natural resources . . . and to build up our city." Well, the developing of natural resources is a large, and perhaps rather vague, subject; but surely, by the "Globe's" own shewing, something has been done towards building up the city, and the "Globe" admits that while works are in progress the spending of the money is "of some service."

The bad taste of the baser sort of American is becoming phenomenal. General Fairchild dishonors himself, his profession, and his great country by his blasphemous ravings about the southern flags. And now, one O'Reilly roars, "May my tongue cleave to my mouth if I ever speak a word for man or cause in Faneuil Hall again!" all because a few Englishmen met to shew their respect for a venerable lady who, as the "Herald" says, "has borne herself becomingly for fifty years in a position of stupendous cares and responsibilities." Undoubtedly there are men born into the world without capabilities of shame or decency! This gentry succeeded in breeding riots in Boston.

A Birmingham paper reports a novel experiment with the telephone. A letter was received by a firm of music dealers, asking them to send an organ to suit a pianoforte to a room where a concert was to take place that night. The firm was totally at a loss to know the precise tone of the piano, and consequently despaired of being able to comply with the demand in time. However, much to their surprise, they found that they could communicate through the telephone. Forthwith the firm asked that one of the notes of the piano should be struck. When this was done the sound could be heard in their store, and by reducing the pitch pipe the exact tone was obtained, and an instrument of the correct pitch was then easily selected.

We have to thank several contributors for articles for which it has lately been found impossible to find space—for poetry we had none at all last week, and, with all delicacy, we feel bound to tell kindly-intentioned poetical contributors, that we cannot insert verses of patently unscannable make. Mr. F. Blake Crofton has an article in the "Week" on "Some Striking Terms," characterized by his usual research, a good deal of his usual wit, and a pleasant spice of national assertion. The title is itself a play on meanings. Amongst many hard-hitting words Mr. Crofton gives us "b-sh," now dictionaryed, and illustrates it by the west-country version of a familiar proverb:

"A woman, a whelp, and a walnut-tree,
The more you bark them the better they be."

The article is well worth reading, as is also a recent one in the "Herald" on the future of Canada. We wonder if this latter will serve as another illustration of our opinion that the independent thinker is more or less muzzled?

It is very painful to those (whose name is legion) who have for years cherished the profound conviction that Mr. Gladstone was pre-eminent among politicians for lofty conscientiousness, to observe the growing distrust of the sincerity of his professions manifested by men of the highest rank. A recent weekly issue of the "Times" contains three letters from the Duke of Argyll, Mr. Bright, and Professor Tyndall respectively, which only too forcibly confirms the opinion which is inevitably forcing itself on impartial observers, that the venerable statesman's craving for power and popularity has really overbalanced his higher instincts. Mr. Bright's last letter is more severe than any which have preceded it, and none can doubt how painful to him, as a consistent friend of Ireland, it must be to differ so seriously with Mr. Gladstone as to the mode of redressing the grievances of that country. Mr. Gladstone's recent course of proceedings in Wales does not tend to reassure his well-wishers. We are inclined to believe that some kind of Home Rule might not be a bad thing even for that principality, but her population is only about 1,300,000, and there is no really strong sentiment among them on the subject. Mr. Gladstone, however, endeavors to create, not a moderate one, but one tinged with the bitterness which his demagogic appeals and perversions of history are well calculated to inspire. The predictions of some eminent men many years ago, as to the firebrand Mr. Gladstone would probably prove himself to be, are certainly in course of being justified.

THE CATHOLIC HERALD.

The New York *Catholic Herald* is an exceeding "live" paper. It champions Dr. McGlynn, pitches into Mr. Blaine for not keeping out of the "modern Babylon" while "Victoria's Jubilee was going on," and has a column and more of invitation to Canada to be annexed, mingled with the most energetic threats of what may happen to her if she doesn't see it. This is the beginning of it, and the continuation is like unto it:—

"This is about the proper time to issue words of warning to the Sir Johns and Sir Tappers who are sending forth their puiasant admirals, Scott and Quigley, conquerors of fishing schooners—on their mission of annoyance, and who look to England for countenance and assistance, if necessary. Let those officials be not mistaken. The American eagle is not asleep; he is only in that stato of repose given by the consciousness of his strength and a just cause, and will extend his wings at the right moment."

We are told—"Alas! what consolation would it be to you if, while England were bombarding New York and Baltimore, American armies were overrunning Canada, whose whole force it took to vanquish Gabriel Dumont and his band of half-armed savages."

Truth is unacceptable to spread-eagleism, but the frequent ignorance of some American journals renders it possible that the *Catholic Herald* may really believe what it says, and may not know that the whole force employed in the North-West in 1885, not only to operate against Dumont, but to keep in check the Indians over a vast territory, was under 5,000, General Middleton's own fighting strength at Batoche being only 775. But the United States are so eminently and completely successful in their Indian administration, that an American journal could not, of course, be supposed to imagine that the red man could even possibly be troublesome to us. We are perhaps, however, to blame in affronting American journalism by classing with it such a sheet as the *Catholic Herald*, to which the fact that a few Canadian gentlemen have been the recipients of Imperial honors, seems to act like a red rag to a bull, and to provoke very unpleasant roarings, pawing of the earth, and foaming at the mouth.

Vehement propagandism, ignorance and vulgarity generally form an intimate amalgam; and reason, decency and good-breeding have no appeal to them. You cannot appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober, when Philip is never sober—always "the same old drunk."

We ventured last week to hint at the soundness of the old common-sense piece of advice to people to "mind their own business;" we may now recall the old proverb, "threatened folks live long." But the annexationists and Monroe doctrinists are too rabid to pause and think whether their views might not be made more palatable by a tone of conciliation than by ill-disguised bullying.

ONE COLLEGE FOR NOVA SCOTIA.

The closing for the holidays of the last of our Nova Scotian colleges, suggests many thoughts concerning their present condition and their future prospects. The much-debated question of college consolidation naturally forces itself upon our attention. It may well be doubted whether any amount of sound argument could lead to an immediate adoption of the principle of University confederation. And yet no thoughtful person can close his eyes to the fact that multiplicity of small colleges is the bane of higher education in this province. The meagre resources of most of these institutions precludes the possibility of their ever having anything more than the equipment of secondary schools. And yet they go on from year to year, congratulating themselves on any trifling addition to their revenue; pointing triumphantly to a slightly increased graduating list; gathering small crumbs of comfort from a comparison with other little institutions, whose pulse is as feeble as their own; hoping that some day a sudden accession of wealth will place them a neck ahead of their neighbors.

But, granting the addition of this hoped-for money, will money make them real, grown-up universities? There is in this province, with its four hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, the material for only one university worthy of the name. By material we mean, above all things, students. Some people appear to think that the existence of efficient instruction and complete apparatus will give to a hundred students the advantages of a university course. No greater mistake could be made. The broadening, strengthening, correcting influence of real university life as it exists at the great seats of learning, cannot be enjoyed by a small number of students, especially if their vision is bounded by the social and intellectual horizon of a small community.

Two causes, it seems to us, have militated against the union of our struggling little colleges into one great provincial university—an institution to which Nova Scotians could point with pride and thankfulness—an institution which would send out men and scholars. One of these is sectarian prejudice. Now what can it be claimed that the tenets of any sect have to do with a liberal education? Is there a Presbyterian solution of the 47th proposition, an Episcopalian interpretation of Sophocles, a Baptist resolution of forces, a Methodist use for the binomial theorem? But perhaps there is a secret fear that free intercourse among students of different denominations will rub off the angularities of sectarian habits of thought and sentiment. Then we say by all that is liberal and human, let the students have such intercourse. We have met very few men who could not spare a little of their sectarianism.

The second cause of opposition to college consolidation may be called near-sightedness. People do not see past the nearest college. If they observed closely the movements of educational activity abroad, they would have clearer ideas as to the difference between a university and a school. Without looking beyond the borders of Canada herself, they would see Toronto University, an institution which the other day, after the usual

searching examination, conferred the degree of B. A. upon no fewer than 78 candidates. At the same time 79 passed the third year examination in Arts, 85 the second year, and 126 the first year; and now there are about 300 writing at the matriculation examination. That the non-sectarian character of that college is no promoter of irreligion is amply testified by the fact that the students' Y. M. C. A. has a membership of over two hundred, and a handsome building of their own.

Is it not time to awake to a sense of our great educational need, and a strong, liberal resolution to create one real university in Nova Scotia? So long as this petty inter-collegiate jealousy keeps alive (we mean in existence) four institutions where there is barely room for one, so long must our whole educational system feel the want of a head, and our ambitious students seek abroad the advantages which they cannot get at home.

HOW TO ABSORB THE UNITED STATES SURPLUS.

While most of the great nations of the world are exercising all their ingenuity to secure the means to meet their financial obligations, the government of the United States is anxious to know what to do with its rapidly accumulating surplus. The enormous war debt has been so reduced that on June 1st it was down to thirteen hundred million, after deducting the cash in the treasury at that date. Only eleven hundred millions of this sum bears interest, and the reduction, by the redemption of outstanding securities, of this remaining debt, is now impossible until the securities mature. The surplus revenues for the next fiscal year from present indications will not be less than one hundred millions of dollars, and after July first there will be no means of getting rid of this accumulation. The anticipation of interest would still leave a surplus of sixty millions, and objections would be likely to be made to the government going into the market and purchasing bonds. The decrease of the debt for eleven months of the fiscal year was \$93,000,000, and as no further reduction, at present, is possible, the question naturally arises as to what is to be done with this surplus. It is a matter that Congress will have to deal with at its coming session; and in the meantime the Secretary of the Treasury states that his sole concern is to preserve the equilibrium of the nation's finances, so that the business and industrial interests of the country shall not be disturbed until measures of relief are adopted."

The United States Congress has, in this surplus, a most serious question to deal with, one affecting the whole people; and whatever measures are adopted, must look well to the future. There is a demand for the greatest wisdom and financial ability, and whether Congress will be able to successfully meet the issue, is the burning question with our neighbors at the present moment. It will prove an important issue in the coming struggle for the Presidency, and the leaders of both the great political parties are even now preparing to outgeneral each other by introducing remedies in Congress that will meet the popular approval. It is most fortunate for the country, at the present juncture, that the President is a determined, prudent, and the roughly honest man. A man, who, from the first, has stuck to his motto that his office was "a public trust," and who has unflinchingly acted up to his duty, regardless whether his actions advanced the interests of his political party or not. He has vetoed all bills that had the slightest tinge of attempted raids on the surplus in the treasury, (notably the arrears of pensions' bill), and Congress, knowing what they have to expect from him, will now hardly attempt to pass any but beneficial measures. A surplus seems a dangerous thing for a government to have to deal with. Ultra patriotic Congressmen and Senators who believe in "the old flag and an appropriation," would, if they could, secure the passage of their pet schemes, which would rapidly transfer the surplus from the treasury to the pockets of their friends and selves. Give them full swing, and the surplus question would soon be settled to their entire satisfaction. Various plans have been prepared to reduce the surplus, and one of the most feasible and necessary emanated from the Hon. Saml. Tilden, the noted democratic leader, who was so shamefully defrauded out of the Presidency. Almost the last public letter that he wrote was an appeal to his countrymen to place the coast line of the country in a state of perfect defence. He also showed the necessity for a formidable navy, and urged that the surplus revenues could not be used to better advantage than in placing the country in such a state of defence that foreign powers would have no temptation to declare war. He wisely saw that the surest means of securing the blessings of peace was to be thoroughly prepared for war. His advice has had much weight, and Congress will likely vote large sums for these purposes; but even this will not prove an adequate remedy for the rapidly increasing surplus. It is further proposed to divide the surplus amongst the several States in the Union; to loan the money to the banks; to spend millions in river and harbor improvements, and in innumerable other ways; but still the surplus will not be downed, and no effectual remedy has yet been proposed. We think we know of a sure remedy to wipe out this surplus, and one that will doubtless commend itself to our neighbors, while it will at the same time gratify the longings and strivings of a very prominent man.

The Hon. James G. Blaine has just landed in England, bent it is said, on a crusade in Ireland, with the express object of capturing the Irish vote in the United States. It has been hinted that if he could contrive to get himself arrested in Ireland for making incendiary speeches, his chances of the Presidency in the next election would be assured; and if our neighbors should elect Mr. Blaine, it is probable that they would not find themselves long troubled with a surplus.

Lord Lorne was thrown from his horse on Constitution Hill, while attending the Queen on her way to the Abbey. The Marquis was not injured.

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

An honest man is the noblest work of God, and a balky horse is about the meanest.

A clothing merchant put out a sign, "Don't go elsewhere to be robbed. Just walk in here."

According to an eminent English authority a goose lives 50 years. It then becomes a boarding house delicacy.

In Garfield County, Colorado, there are 1,100 unmarried men and only twenty-eight unmarried women. Go West, young woman, go West.

Marrying is done at Camden, New Jersey, at very low rates—with a reduction for clubs. One minister sends out a map with plans of the shortest way to reach his house.

A London news agent says that the sales of the five American magazines re-issued in England exceed the sales of the twenty-five leading magazines of the United Kingdom.

Four hundred thousand dollars have thus far been subscribed for the new Episcopal cathedral at New York. Willis James, John Jacob Astor and Cornelius Vanderbilt have each given \$100,000.

IN THE AWKWARD SQUAD.—*Tidbits*.—Instructor—"That's hardly the position of a soldier. Do you know anything about drilling?" Recruit (confidently)—Oh, yes; it's marked down to nine cents a yard, double width.

When "Paradise Lost" was first published, in 1667, Edmund Waller, himself a poet and critic, said: "The old blind schoolmaster, John Milton, has published a tedious poem on the fall of man; if its length be not considered a merit, it has no other."

It is said to be a fact that after a couple of dogs had fought savagely for a little time in Belfast, Me., the other day, a cat that had been watching the combat suddenly jumped between the dogs, and by scratching and yowling vigorously separated them, and drove them away in a hurry.

AN EYE TO BUSINESS.—"There's a couple of nice cucumbers, doctor," said the green grocer, "all I've got left. I was going to send them over to the Smiths, but if you want 'em you can have 'em." "No," replied the doctor hastily, "let the Smiths have them. They are patients of mine."—*New York Sun*.

HIS IDEA.—A little boy was reading in Scottish history an account of the battle of Bannockburn. He read as follows: "And, when the English saw the new army on the hill behind, their spirits became damped." The teacher asked the boy what was meant by "damping their spirits." The boy, not comprehending the meaning, simply answered, "Pittin' water in the whuskey."

ON GIRLS.—Girls are very stuck up and dignified in their manner and behave your. They think more of dress than anything and like to play with daws and rags. They cry if they see a cow in a far distance and are afraid of guns. They stay at home all the time and go to church on Sunday. They are al-ways sick. They are al-ways funny and making fun of boy's hands and they say how dirty. They can't play marbels, I pity them poor things. They make fun of boys and then turn round and love. I don't believe they ever killed a cat or anything. They look out every nite and say oh, at the moon lovely. There is one thing I have not told and that is they always know their lessons bettern boys.

When Louis Philippe was staying at Richmond, near London, he walked one day by himself to Twickenham, for the purpose, he said, of seeing some of the old tradesmen who had served him when he resided there. As he passed along the road a man met him, pulled off his hat, and hoped His Royal Highness was well.

"What's your name?" inquired the King. "What wore you when I lived here?"

"Please your Royal Highness," replied the man, "I kept the Crown," the name of an ale house close to the entrance of Orleans House.

"Did you, indeed?" said Louis. "Why, my good fellow, you did what I was unable to do."

A BADLY SCARED DARKEY.—An elderly lady, Mrs. Samuelson, was rescued from a dreadful fate at the Austin depot of the International Iron Mountain and Great Northern Railroad. She was standing on the track, and did not perceive the approach of the 3.30 south bound train. At the risk of his life, Sam Johnson, a colored boy, dashed forward and rescued Mrs. Samuelson from being crushed to death by the ponderous locomotive. As soon as Mrs. Samuelson regained her composure, she said to her rescuer: "I'll tell my son-in-law to see that you are properly rewarded." The heroic negro turned as pale as ashes, and falling on his knees, said: "For de Lawd's sake, don't say nuffin' to de Kunnel about my savin' de life ob his murder-in-law—or he will war me out wid a stick."

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31. Gabriel's Marriage. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "No Name," etc.
32. Reaping the Whirlwind. A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Old Middleton's Money," etc.
33. Dudley Carleon. A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Lady Audley's Secret," etc.
34. A Golden Dawn. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne," etc.
35. Valerie's Fate. A Novel. By Mrs. Alexander, author of "The Wearing of the Crown," etc.
36. Sister Rose. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White," etc.
37. Anne. A Novel. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne."
38. The Laurel Bush. A Novel. By Miss Mulock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," etc.
39. Robinson Crusoe. A thrilling narrative by Daniel De Foe, describing the adventures of a castaway in the South Pacific Ocean.
40. How to Make Poultry Pay. A practical and instructive series of articles by Mr. P. H. Jacobs, Poultry Editor of "The Farm and Garden," Phila. Illustrated.
41. Parlor Magic and Chemical Experiments, a book which tells how to perform hundreds of amusing tricks in magic and instructive experiments with simple agents.
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43. Building Plans for Practical, Low-cost Houses, a full description and plans of eight modern houses, ranging in price from \$600 to \$4500. Illustrated.
44. Anecdotes of Public Men—Washington, Franklin, Webster, Clay, Tilden, Lincoln, Scott, Grant, Garfield, Gladstone, Butler, Hancock, Lee, and all the leading men of the century.
45. Aesop's Fables. The work of an ancient genius. Children have read them for centuries and grown people read them every day.

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A. M. FRASER,

MANAGER OF THE CRITIC, HALIFAX, N. S.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

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

The Encenia of Kings College was celebrated yesterday.

Yet another idiot has been walking across the Niagara on a rope.

Dr. McGlynn seems, as we anticipated, to have fairly got to loggerheads with his Church.

The exports at the Port of Montreal during May, amounted to \$2,174,011, and the imports to \$3,122,886.

A singular run of mortality seems to have set in among the members of parliament. The death is now announced of Mr. C. X. Cimon, M. P. for Charlevoix.

It is stated that the sentence of death passed upon Alex. McDonald, convicted of murder at Port Hood, C. B., will be commuted to imprisonment for life.

On Tuesday the Halifax sugar refinery at Woodside was sold at public auction to Geo. E. Francklyn, James C. Fraser and Palgrave Simpson, trustees, for \$190,000.

Much indignation is expressed at the inertness of the Quebec police force, in the matter of the recent disgraceful maltreatment of female members of the Salvation Army.

Mackerel are reported to be plentiful in the North Bay, and the American seiners are being closely watched by the Government steam cruiser *Acadia*, to prevent them from fishing within the limits.

The good people who think the running of Sunday cars wrong have been, at least temporarily, successful in obtaining a judgment in their favor from the Stipendiary, but it will be appealed against.

The Victoria Rifles of Montreal have built themselves an armory, which, from the descriptions of it, must be an approach to the perfect accommodations of the famous armory of the 7th New York.

The towns of Yarmouth and Windsor celebrated the Jubilee of Her Majesty, right royally. Parades, torchlight processions, fireworks and games were the order of the day, and visitors to those towns were more than pleased with the attractions offered.

The many friends of Lt.-Col. Chatfield, R. I. R., will be interested in knowing that he has retired with the rank of colonel. The R. I. R. is a regiment in which promotion would be very rapid but that there is a frequent importation of outsiders.

The subsidies to railways in the Maritime Provinces this year amount to \$486,400, of which sum \$108,800 is to be spent on the Nova Scotia Central; \$44,800 on the Cumberland railway; \$41,600 on the Cornwallis road, and \$4,000 per mile to complete the railway at the Joggins.

The Montreal *Daily Witness* has the following:—"The American system of popular election of judges has reached its climax in the election to the bench of a county court in Kentucky of a notorious murderer who has killed about fifteen people. The people were afraid not to vote for him, but the story now is that they have paid him in his own coin by assassinating him. Our system of political appointment is at least better than that."

Politics will be discussed in Digby County during the next fortnight to a considerable extent. The election of a member to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Campbell, its late representative, will be held on the 16th instant. It is also stated that Mr. Baird, who, although he received the smallest number of votes was declared elected by the returning officer of Queen's County, N. B., has tendered his resignation to the government and will contest the seat again.

The *Catholic Times*, with which we have no exchange, inserts in its issue of the 25th ultimo the graceful verses written by His Grace the Archbishop especially for the Jubilee number of THE CRITIC, without any acknowledgment whatever. It further publishes a letter taking exception to an article written therein by Mr. Fraser. Possibly "Zig-Zag" is not aware that Mr. Fraser is absent for a time. But "Z. Z." apparently lacks the discrimination which would preserve him from a somewhat shallow hypercriticism. Otherwise he would have been able to recognize the distinction between the editor of a paper and a gentleman writing an individual contribution to a special number. That Mr. Fraser "is not familiar with the writings of his contemporaries" is simply a gratuitous assumption.

"Arichat" writes:—"The bulk of the male portion of the population of this town are away seeking the finny tribe, and consequently the place seems almost deserted. To those, however, who desire a release from the noise, dust, and din of larger towns during the hot season, and are anxious to spend a few weeks of relaxation in the country, few better places than Arichat could be selected for the purpose. The refreshing breezes from the Atlantic keep the temperature in a most healthful and delightful condition, while the surrounding country is rich in all that attracts the eye or pleases the imagination. Fair accommodation can be had by the tourist at moderate rates, and opportunities are afforded to those who desire to go boating or trout fishing. The lobster and mackerel fisheries have so far proved comparatively unproductive, and an extension of the time limited for lobster fishing ought to be granted. Richmond at the present time enjoys the distinction of having two Sheriffs, the most recent appointment to that office being Mr. A. M. Neil, of D'Escousse."

Joseph Crosskill, Esq., was in the city reporting the Jubilee for the Moncton *Times*.

The latest New England claim is that her people spent their blood and treasure to win Canada from the French. It must have been in pursuit of this claim that they made two or three remarkably unsuccessful invasions of Canada.

Lt.-Col. F. C. Denison, C. M. G., of Toronto, is to receive the Khedive's medal for service in Egypt. He was in charge of voyagers. Col. Denison is in the Governor-General's Body Guards (Cavalry) of Toronto, and was Militia Aide to Col. Wolseley in the Red River Expedition, 1875.

The *St. John Globe* is authority for the following:—"Three elections in New Brunswick are in the distance. Kent will have to select a successor to Mr. Wheten, appointed sheriff; it is stated that W. A. Park, M. P. for Northumberland, will retire to accept the office of Collector of Customs at Newcastle, and rumor has it that Mr. Landry, M. P., will require to come before the electors of Kent again."

The lovers of the legitimate drama have a rare treat in store for them at the Academy of Music next week in the performances of Thos. W. Keene, America's great Tragedian, and his superb company of twenty-six people. They also use a host of supernumeraries in the productions, and the costuming and stage dressing are said to be exquisite. Halifax has never drawn so large a prize in theatricals as Mr. Keene before, and we like to see such attractions appreciated. His repertoire consists of the following plays:—Richard III., in which Keene is admitted to have no peer, Hamlet, Richelieu, Macbeth, Othello and the Fool's Revenge. A great list and hard to make a choice from, but no choice can be a bad one. In the Richard performance over sixty people are on the stage at one time. The box office opened on Thursday morning, and seats are selling very rapidly. Mr. Keene, although bringing such an expensive company with him, has made the prices cheap enough to allow all to see him, and we trust he will be rewarded by crowded houses nightly.

We were able to devote but half an hour to the Art Exhibition, and could therefore only take a very rapid survey of the many interesting objects it contained. The wealth of that peculiar style of miniature which is to be found only in old families of standing, was very noticeable. Of the bric-a-brac, much of it of high class and interest, it is impossible to speak. There were many good pictures. One's attention is naturally first attracted to old masters. Of these the Caravaggio (No. 1) proclaims its genuineness at a glance; as does also the Archbishop's Perugino (No. 24). The interior ascribed to Dominichino (No. 54) struck us as being somewhat harder than most of the pictures of that painter we have seen. We should have liked to know the painter of No. 60, Venice, Turner-esque in effect, but with a singular clearness in spite of the mist. Of native talent, Harvey's "In Annapolis Valley," is an excellent specimen; the calm, clear atmosphere is wonderfully true. Almost as good is his "Leafless," and, in somewhat the same style, a small picture owned by Miss Tremaine, "Resting" (No. 78) deserves mention. Visitors must have been much indebted to the courtesy and activity of the secretary, Mr. Crofton, whose exertions we believe were untiring throughout.

The chief of our typos, on a self-imposed mission to investigate the workings of the new Temperance Act in the rural districts (lural he called it), paid a visit to Upper Prospect. In a lucid interval he visited the lobster canning works of N. P. Christian, and was delighted with all he saw. Cleanliness is the order of the day at the works, and although the business is a decidedly fishy one, our would-be temperance missionary is rather disposed to grumble because he could not get even a "smell." The operations are carried on in a large neatly painted two story factory, and everything has been reduced to a perfect system. The lobsters are received from the schooners at the wharf and carried in hand barrows to two large cauldrons, which are always kept at the boiling point by furnaces underneath. The cooked lobsters are next passed to the breakers, then to the deft hands of girls who abstract the meat. The cans are then filled by other hands, the solderers seal them hermetically, and the cans are then sent upstairs to be painted, labelled, and packed in cases for market. The mackerel, only the best being selected, are delivered to the cleaners in hand barrows, are deprived of their "inards" in a jiffy and passed to the canners and sealers, and are then boiled in the cans, air holes being left which are neatly soldered up when the fish is cooked. Like the good Christian that he is the proprietor always insists in giving full weight, and the high reputation of his goods is attested by his inability to fill the large orders he is constantly receiving.

The revolt in Afghanistan is said to be collapsing.

Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales were well received in Dublin on the 27th ultimo.

An amnesty was granted to certain classes of naval and military offenders on the Jubilee day.

Hansom cabs, with india rubber tires, rendering their movement easier, have been introduced into London.

Nearly two hundred and fifty pilgrims have been drowned in the Danube, by the capsizing of their boat in a hurricane.

Orangemen and Socialists got to loggerheads and created a riot in Liverpool over the Jubilee celebration. No serious damage.

The Priests of Umritsir, Punjab, ceased to pray for Dhuleep Singh, when they heard he was intriguing with Russia against England in India.

Bismarck's plan of operations in Alsace-Lorraine reminds us strongly of Strafford's "Thorough;" only—if Bismarck lives—it will succeed.

Paper bottles are being manufactured in Chicago. They are lined with a fluid heated composition, which sets hard and will resist acids and spirits. Persecution of Jews continues to be lively. The Czar is down on them, and a mob in a Hungarian town burned down the Jewish quarter on the 19th June.

According to reports, a wholesale land purchase bill is being prepared by Messrs. Chamberlain and Goschen, and will be introduced near the close of the session.

A possibility is hinted that the Rev. Phillips Brooks may be desired to preach before the Queen, Her Majesty being desirous of hearing him on account of the eulogies of the late Dean Stanley.

Sir Ambrose Shea has been appointed to the Governorship of the Bahamas, and will probably, in due time, step thence to Newfoundland; meantime Governor Baker is moved thither from the Bahamas.

The trade of the United Kingdom has grown since 1837 from 115 millions to 686 millions sterling. That with the colonies from 34 millions in 1840, to 170 millions in 1885.

Some Russian papers, commenting on the loyalty of the Queen's subjects, and considering it well deserved, regret that the relations between the two countries are not more cordial.

A gentleman, recently deceased in England, who was one of the chief promoters of the Exhibition of 1851, also boasted the singular distinction of having witnessed every race for the Derby from 1821 to 1885.

The Bill to which we alluded the other day as wanting confirmation as to its passage through the House of Lords, is a Registration Bill of the Lord Chancellor's. It will effect primogeniture, if it does not get talked out in the Commons.

Great pressure has been put upon the Porte by France and Russia to prevent the ratification of the Egyptian Convention, and the Porte has urgently appealed to England to consent to a postponement, which has been conceded.

Mr. Gladstone is said to be about to raise the cry that the Empire is in danger by reason of neglect of foreign policy, owing to the insistence of Irish affairs. There is a great deal in the idea, and it will, no doubt, be cleverly handled. France is evidently acting on it.

News has been received of a terrible famine in Asia Minor, embracing the ancient cities of Tarsus and Adana. The harvest time is past, but no grain will be gathered, even on the plains, which are ordinarily so fertile. It is said, that unless help is soon given, 100,000 people will have to face starvation.

An American exchange, giving a list of women of humble origin who have achieved distinction, has the following:—"Mrs. Langtry is a daughter of a country farmer of small means, but the old proverb of her face being her fortune proved true in her case." This is incorrect. Mrs. Langtry is the daughter of a Church dignitary in Jersey.

Nationalists at Cork paraded black flags during the military review there, and got up a riot; and the same sombre color was hoisted in other towns. On the other hand, some Irish Home Rule gentlemen, of New York, amongst an immense assemblage, held at the Opera House, endorsed in emphatic terms a graceful tribute to Her Majesty.

A gigantic colonization scheme proposed by Sir Francis De Winton, and endorsed by the Marquis of Lorne, is being discussed in London. The plan is to raise half a million pounds capital with three per cent. guaranteed for four years, half of the interest to be borne by the Imperial Government, and the other half *pro rata* according to the number of families sent to each colony by the colonial governments. It is proposed that of the first thousand families, three hundred should be sent to Canada.

Great Britain and her colonies control nearly one-third of the commerce of the world.

Boyle, the Australian bowler, has been doing some extraordinary work. Against an Australian fifteen he recently took all their wickets for eleven runs. In the last over he secured four wickets with as many successive balls, and the sixth ball took another.

Italians emigrate in large numbers to South America. There is a settlement of three quarters of a million in the valley of the Plate, and the Italian Government contributes £50,000 yearly to the support of Italian schools in the Argentine Republic.

The Russian railway is completed, to within 125 miles of the Afghan frontier.

The side-wheel steamer "Prince of Wales," just launched on the Clyde for the Liverpool and Isle of Man line, made 24½ knots (28 miles) an hour on her trial trip. This is the fastest ever recorded on water.

Russia and France threaten Turkey with war if the Egyptian convention is ratified. Britain refuses to modify the terms. The situation is disquieting.

The Buddhists continue to make most vigorous efforts to counteract the spread of Christianity in Japan, and the Hongan ji sect was never so busy. One school in Kyoto alone is to be rebuilt at a cost of \$12,000, (Mexicans,) and other Buddhistic seminaries and colleges are being started in various parts of the country.

"Mr. Irving has hit on the happiest possible method of celebrating the jubilee," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*. "On the afternoon of June 21 he will throw open his theater to as many children of the Ragged School Union as can be squeezed into it, and he will perform for their benefit "The Merchant of Venice."

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Coal, Public Buildings," will be received until MONDAY, 11th July next, for Coal supply, for all or any of the Dominion Public Buildings.

Specification, form of tender and all necessary information can be obtained at this Department on and after Monday, the 20th inst.

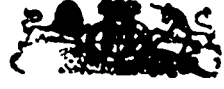
Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
A. GOBBEL,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 16th June, 1887.



POST OFFICE,
11TH JUNE, 1887.

NOTICE.

ON and after MONDAY next, 13th inst., Mails will close at this office, daily, as follows:

For the northern and eastern counties of Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, New Brunswick and the United States, at 6 o'clock, a. m.

Second Mails for Stellarton, New Glasgow and Pictou, at 12.40 o'clock, p. m.

Second Mails for Bedford, Shubenacadie and Truro, at 4.20 o'clock, p. m.

For the UPPER PROVINCES, and second mails for the United States, New Brunswick and principal offices on the line of the Intercolonial Railway at 3.30 o'clock, p. m.

The Mail for the UNITED KINGDOM per Canadian Packet via Rimouski will close at this office every WEDNESDAY at 5 o'clock, p. m.

H. W. BLACKADAR,
Postmaster.

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We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to \$5.00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

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CAPE BRETON RAILWAY.

SEAL.—STRAIT OF CANSO TO GRAND NARROWS,
TENDER FOR THE WORKS OF CONSTRUCTION.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Cape Breton Railway," will be received at this office up to noon on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1887, for certain works of construction.

Plans and profiles will be open for inspection at the Office of the Chief Engineer and General Manager of Government Railways at Ottawa, and also at the Office of the Cape Breton Railway, at Port Hawkesbury, C.B., on and after the 6th day of June, 1887, when the general specification and form of tender may be obtained upon application.

No tender will be entertained unless on one of the printed forms and all the conditions are complied with.

By order,
A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 27th May, 1887.

**City Foundry & Machine Works,
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MECHANICAL ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS**
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ON HAND—Several New and Second-hand Engines.

CANDY By Mail! A package containing a splendid assortment of different flavors and variegated colors, securely sealed up and sent by mail, postage paid, with 100 Pictures, and our big illustrated catalogue for 10c. and this slip. A. W. KINNEY, Yarmouth, N.S.

RELIGIOUS.

CATHOLIC.

There are 500 Convents of Mercy in the world, occupied by nearly 10,000 religious.

It was stated at the annual meeting of the Scottish Reformation Society in Edinburgh that the Catholic population in Scotland numbered 342,000, and that it is steadily on the increase, mainly through the immigration of Irish persons.

A chancel which has been built for the use of the Catholic soldiers at the Guards depot, Caterham, England, was opened recently. The building cost £8,000. The War Office contributed £3,000.

The Pope, on receiving the congratulations of the American Cardinals upon the happy result for the church of the organization of the Catholic hierarchy in British India, expressed the desire to do everything possible to establish diplomatic relations between England and the Vatican, and stated that his views in this matter had the support of some high personages.

Monsieur Taschereau, Archbishop of Quebec, on his elevation to the purple was granted a court of honor by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. Among its members are the following names: Right Revs. C. E. Legare and T. C. Hamel, Vicars General, made Prothonotaries Apostolic; the Right Rev. Mgrs. Bolduc, Method and Paquet, elevated to the dignity of Domestic Prelates; the Very Rev. Fathers Marois and Tetu are made Chamberlains, and Mr. Justice Jean Taschereau, brother of His Eminence, and L. G. Bailarge, Esq., Q. C., are made commanders of the Order of St. Gregory.

Collections are being made in all of the ecclesiastical colleges in Rome to aid in the construction of a grand monument of St. Thomas Aquinas. The monument will be erected in the Vatican palace, in honor of the sacerdotal jubilee of Leo XIII.

BAPTIST.

Rev. F. Beattie, who has for some time occupied the position of pastor of the Baptist Church at Parrsboro, is about to remove to Ontario to take charge of a church in that province.

The Nova Scotia Central Baptist Association met at New Germany, Lunenburg Co. ty, last Saturday. The reports from the different churches were very encouraging.

Mr. Spurgeon's College seems to be in a healthy condition, there being at present eighty-three students in attendance.

The Baptists of the Northern States held their annual meeting this month at Minneapolis, Minn. The Publication Society reported the gross receipts for the last year at \$624,140.43, and the issue of 194 new publications. In the missionary and colportage department 78 missionaries were employed. The Baptist Missionary Union report receipts at \$406,639.30. In the foreign field there are employed 182 male and 66 female missionaries. In all the missions there are 248 missionaries (including lay evangelists), 1,730 native preachers, 1,265 churches, and 123,530 members. The Home Mission Society report having received for all purposes the past year \$327,773.81.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The meeting of the Synod for the election of a Bishop draws near. The names of four bishops have been suggested, all of whom decline to be nominated. Canon Norman has also declined. The Rev. Canon Hole, Rev. W. Cogswell, Rev. J. J. Curling and some others have been named; but no one candidate has taken any hold of the mind of the church so far as can be judged. It is very unlikely that anyone can be elected who is not more or less known, and as things stand now it would be hazardous to venture a prediction.

What is most needed in the new Prelate is administrative capacity and power of Spiritual work. The latter is the peculiar need of the church to-day. A man who will visit his diocese regularly once a year, who will live among his people, who will go himself and help a struggling clergyman to build and strengthen, who will go through the length and breadth of the land, strong in faith, doing real apostolic missionary work, is the man this diocese desiderates at this critical period of its history. That such an one will be found can scarcely be doubted.

PRESBYTERIAN.

During the past six years the number of missions stations and congregations in the North-West has increased from 129 to 400.

In the Irish-Presbyterian Church there are 557 congregations. The total income from all sources last year was £159,550.

At the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland 261 ministers and 229 elders voted in favor of disestablishment.

METHODIST.

A biography of the late Dr. W. Morley Punshon, the great English preacher, is about completed and will shortly be given to the public.

The first British Columbia Conference was organized on May 11th by the Rev. Dr. Williams, General Superintendent.

The Methodists of the United States have 47,300 churches, 29,500 ministers and a membership of 4,500,000. During the past four years the number of ministers added was 5,000, and the membership increased by 588,000.

The Methodist Camp Meeting Association intends holding its annual gathering at Berwick from 27th July until 4th August.

FROM MORN TO EVE.

BY ONE OF THE QUEEN'S CONTEMPORARIES.

Oh! fair was the morning sky,
All cloudless and serene,
When our girlish hearts thrilled high,
As they crowned our Maiden Queen!

We smiled that gladsome day,
When her bridal wreath she wore;
For our Royal Rose—all say—
There is nought but joy in store.

We wept when the clouds of sorrow
Crushed heart and spirit down,
For we knew no future morrow
Could sever cross from crown.

We smile again at sunset,
For peaceful is the scene;
The evening's glow draws closer yet
To us, our dear loved Queen.

Her jubilee we welcome now,
Who've seen her life long story;
When Britain's crown falls from her brow
May she be crowned in glory!

Ode to the Queen, published in 1830, in "The Book of Royalty," edited by Mrs. S. C. Hall:—

VICTORIA.

God save the Queen! all Britain through,
One burst of joy repeats the prayer;
And all are loyal, firm, and true;
Subjects are lovers everywhere.
Our tributes are the hearts we bring,
The debt of loyal love we pay;
God save the Queen we gaily sing;
God bless the Queen, in fervour pray:—
We think of days our sires have seen:—
The brightest page of Britain's story
Records her wealth, and power, and glory,
When England's Sovereign was a Queen!
God save the Queen!

Great, glorious, peaceful, firm and free
God keep the reign of England's Queen,
Who rules the Isle that rules the sea;
Still proud as she hath ever been:
But should a foreign foe assail
Once more the land—once more in vain—
We'll show how hearts with hands prevail,
And turn our ploughs to swords again;
Her troops will be her chivalry:
There's something in the very name
To promise triumph, honour, fame—
Victoria must victorious be—
God save the Queen!

At home, God keep us sound at heart,
And bless us with domestic peace;
May loyal love, in every part,
Make rivals friends, bid discord cease;
May knowledge spread all Britain through
And bear its healthy fruit at length;
And that Religion, pure and true,
From which our land derives its strength;
Still! Freedom be the right of all,
And still the rich protect the poor,
And Justice stand with open door
To come at every Briton's call;
God save the Queen!

God save the Queen! God save and bless
A nation's hope, and joy, and trust—
The spring-head of its happiness,—
And keep her people brave and just:
So that a long and happy reign,
Great, glorious, peaceful, firm, and free,
May cheer our British homes again:
God bless the Queen! and may she be
Blessing and blest where'er she's seen
While subject-lovers all rejoice
To hail her name with heart and voice:
A heart-huzza for Britain's Queen!
God save the Queen!

OUR COSY CORNER.

We clip the following from the "Dorcas Magazine," a dainty little pamphlet, published at 22 Vesey St., New York. Price only 50 cents a year:—

A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT.—There have been pink teas, blue teas, and teas of all colors, but the ladies of the Brooklyn branch of the National Indian Association recently gave a novel entertainment under the name of a crazy tea. A large number of ladies and gentlemen, well-known in society, participated, and were attired in various twisted and wrong-sided looking costumes, well worthy of the unfortunates which they endeavored to persecute. Bread served on dust pans, butter in pitchers, tea in glasses, and strawberries in cups, carried out the design of having everything in accord with the idea of craziness.

Very pretty hairpin receivers are made of the little Japanese globe-shaped baskets, such as can be bought for five cents each. A mossy-looking filling is knit of navy-blue split zephyr by winding the worsted around the finger five times with each stitch in every other row. Before the worsted filling is fastened in the opening, five oblong pieces of navy-blue velvet pointed at the ends are arranged around it somewhat like the petals of a sunflower, only they are fastened to the basket; the edges are finished with tinsel and trimmed with Turkish coins.

Another way to arrange these baskets for the same use is to remove the

bottom, which is easily done, and this leaves an opening corresponding to that in the top of the basket. The zephyr filling is then placed in top and bottom, and the receiver is hung by ribbons corresponding in color to the forested filling.

The little oblong-shaped tin mustard boxes when covered snugly with satin, a little band of plush surrounding the top, the cover at the bottom extending far enough below to gather closely, forming a bag-shaped bottom finished by a plush ball tassel are neat little receivers for burnt matches, etc., hung by a little ribbon from a gas jet. The satin case can be decorated with embroidery or painting.

The "Frances Cleveland" style of cutting the hair is the most popular with the ladies now. It is cut short in front, just even with the ears and over the ears, and over the head. This cut is made in three layers. The two upper ones are curled backward, and the one in front is curled outward over the forehead. The back hair can be long or shingled. It doesn't matter. The shape of the face must be studied. For a full, round face, it is better not to curl the hair just over the ears, but let it remain shingled, just plain; but if the face is delicate, slender, then curl the hair or fluff it all over the front of the head.

A very reasonable number is *Demoreest's Monthly* for July. The beautifully illustrated trip on "The Lower St. Lawrence River" makes us wish we were of the jolly party. "Allan Quartermain, or a frowning City," by the author of "She," takes us to the cool uplands of Africa, and thrills us with a wonderful adventure, while the other stories lead us by pleasant paths to the ocean's shore, where we listen to what "the wild waves" are saying.

The articles on flowers are full of information, as are the other departments, for which this wonderful Magazine is noted, "Our Girls," "Home Art and Home Comfort," "Sanitarian," "What Women are Doing," "The World's Progress," "Chats," "Household," "Mirror of Fashions," "Correspondence Club," "Prohibition," etc., the whole profusely illustrated, and making up a Magazine that every lady should possess.

W. Jennings Demoreest, Publisher, 15 East Fourteenth Street, N. Y.

CURRENT JELLY.—The currants must be ripe or they will not form jelly. Look over them carefully, and then put them, stems and all, into a porcelain-lined kettle, crush a little so there may be some juice for cooking, but do not add any water. As they heat, mash thoroughly (a potato-masher is good for the purpose), and when hot through strain through a jelly-bag, allowing all the juice to run off that will before squeezing, and it will be clear. Boil the juice twenty-five minutes, and then add one pound of the best white sugar for every pint of the juice, and let it boil five minutes more.

Another excellent receipt requires three pounds of currants, four of sugar, and one quart of water. Pour part of the water over the currants, cook them soft, then add the rest of the water to cool it, and strain through a jelly-bag. Add the sugar to the juice, and boil ten minutes.

NEW GLASGOW JOTTINGS.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

Old, New Glasgow is renewing her youth, when the sound of the hammer and maul was heard in her shipyards, ringing from morning till night; the palmy days of wooden ships passing away—New Glasgow stood still. The increased output of coal, the erection of iron and glass works, increased railway facilities, the energy, enterprise and sterling ability of such men as Graham Fraser, Forrest McKay and others of her citizens, have pushed this little town ahead at a booming rate. A circle of famous coal mines employing some 1,700 or 1,800 men; steel works, forge, glass works and a number of other smaller factories and industries, employing nearly 1,000 more; a large farming country immediately surrounding, places New Glasgow in a solid condition financially. Without new projects in view a town soon comes to a standstill. The coming improvements are, a large building in the centre of the town to be erected by the Oddfellows, a large new station house, an iron bridge across the river, the construction of a system of water works for the town, and the building of the "Short Line Railway." The new post office and customs stone building adds greatly to the appearance of the main street and to the convenience of the citizens. It is built much after the plan of the one at Amherst, but of finer architectural design. With such a large trade you may expect many large well filled stores and shops—we can only mention a few. Sutherland & Thompson's stove and tinware establishment cannot be beaten in the province, Blanchard's in dry goods, Kent & Calhoun's in hardware, and R. A. Walker's in general goods, are a credit to the place. Vaux & Collishaw's grocery store cannot find an equal in appearance and variety of contents anywhere. McGregor, formerly of Granville Street, Halifax, is "up to the times" in ladies fine goods. A budding enterprise, "Stewart's plow works," should receive the encouragement that such a new industry should have. We hope to see it in time rival the famous plow works of Moline, Ill., employing hundreds of workmen—a factory that commenced as humbly as Mr. Stewart's. Only one livery stable in town, but that is kept by a Church, and as it is run at a reasonable rate there is little chance of a rival in that line. The travelling public are amply accommodated with three large well appointed modern hotels. The "Windsor" is as rapidly becoming known in the lower provinces as its famous namesake of Montreal. Tasting of its sweets I cannot speak too highly of its cuisine, large, elegantly furnished and well ventilated rooms, good attendance, and the kindness of its proprietor, Mr. Chas. McKenzie.

Mr. A. C. Bell, ex-leader of the Opposition of the local Assembly, has a number of beautiful and valuable thoroughbred cattle, as has also Mr. Townshend, who has a farm that should serve as a model to our farmers, in its thorough repair and perfect cultivation. Mr. Lindberg, a Swedish artist, has preserved in many beautiful portraits life-like pictures of our leading citizens, which will be more highly prized in the future history of the town and country than at present. The town possesses able divines, good doctors, Dr. Fraser being one of the best read physicians in science as well as medicine that we have in this country. A number of keen lawyers, D. C. Fraser and A. McGillivray, leading the van. Several little social excitements are at present stirring up the scandal-loving; but as THE CRITIC is not a rag-bag for gossip, I check my pen in this direction. Our Catholic friends are coming to the front in this good Presbyterian town. Father Shaw, who enjoys the respect and good feeling of all denominations, is busy in having built a large church upon a beautiful site at the north end of the town. With immense deposits of coal and iron in the vicinity, with unsurpassed railway facilities, and this being the age of coal and iron, I believe the coming manufacturing metropolis of the Maritime Provinces will be New Glasgow.

Yours,
Veni Vidi.

OUR JUBILEE NUMBER.

To those of our readers who have not already obtained one of our Jubilee numbers, we would say, purchase it at once. The sale so far has been tremendous, and orders are still pouring in. If you cannot obtain one from your local news-dealer, remit 10 cents (currency or stamps) to A. M. Fraser, Manager CRITIC, and one will be forwarded to you by return mail. Read what our contemporaries say of this special issue:—

The Jubilee number of the Halifax, N. S., CRITIC is one in every way worthy of the occasion. The table of contents embraces a great variety of seasonable topics, and the whole make-up of this number of THE CRITIC is good. Price, 10 cents. Address, A. M. Fraser, Manager, Halifax, N. S.—*Sentinel, Carleton, N. B.*

The Jubilee Number of the Halifax CRITIC is a creditable issue. It is replete with interesting articles from the pens of some of Canada's most distinguished writers.—*Port Hope Times.*

The special Jubilee number of the Halifax CRITIC is highly creditable to the literary activity of the Maritime Provinces. All the papers are original and specially prepared for THE CRITIC. Among the contributors are Principal Grant, Archbishop O'Brien, Sir Adams Archibald, Dr. Stewart, Prof. Roberts, Dr. Allen Jack, Hon. Attorney-General Longley, Mr. Edmund Collins, Mr. Sweet, Miss Alice Jones, Miss E. Roberts and Mrs. Lenowens. The letter press is exceedingly readable and altogether the number is quite notable.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

Among the many things which characterize this year of grace there comes to us the "Jubilee Number" of our very valuable contemporary, the Halifax CRITIC. Without any of the gaudy attractions of modern literature, the editor has brought together as his quota of Jubilee laudations, a first-rate collection of well written articles, historic, artistic and critical, eminently adapted to the occasion. The 25,000 copies printed ought to find 100,000 readers, and all who read will find several articles exceedingly useful and interesting. Prof. Roberts, now of Windsor, N. S., has a capital criticism entitled "The poetic outlook in Canada," and we are glad to find him associating the name of Mr. A. Lampman, of this city, with those of Bliss Carman and Charles Mair as among the rising poets of Canada.—*Ottawa Journal.*

The Halifax CRITIC is a literary weekly published at Halifax, N. S., and the Jubilee double number, price ten cents, has been issued. The editor says an edition of 25,000 copies has been issued. The table of contents is certainly a most attractive one, the least interesting paper being one entitled "Canada First," by Principal Grant. An essay by Dr. Geo. Stewart, upon "Fifty years of French-Canadian authorship," presents the topic in a pleasant, instructive manner. There is also a good humorous sketch by Sweet, editor of *Texas Sittings*. The publication is a credit to the editor.—*Kingston News.*

The Jubilee number of the Halifax CRITIC gives a very good impression of the literary ability of the Maritime Provinces. Bliss Carman's poem, "In the Tent Door," is a charming twilight dream. Miss Alice Jones contributes an excellent story of old Halifax, entitled "The Lost Cause." The other contributors are Messrs. N. C. James, C. F. Fraser, Alex. Sweet, Lieut.-Col. Wainwright, Geo. M. Grant, I. Allan Jack, Sir Adams Archibald, C. G. D. Roberts, F. Blake Crofton, George Stewart, Jun., E. Collins, J. W. Longley, Howard Clark, Most Rev. C. O'Brien, Miss E. G. Roberts and Mrs. A. H. Lenowens, all Halifaxians now or formerly, we believe.—*St. Thomas Evening Journal.*

The Jubilee number of the Halifax CRITIC gives a good impression of the literary ability of the Maritime provinces. Bliss Carman's poem, "In the Tent Door," is a charming twilight dream. Alice Jones contributes an excellent story of old Halifax, entitled "The Lost Cause." Principal Grant is one of the score of contributors also.—*Whig, Kingston.*

The Halifax CRITIC has issued a Jubilee number, which contains articles by Principal Grant and other well known writers. The issue is one of special interest and will well repay perusal.—*Brockville Recorder.*

The special Jubilee issue of the Halifax CRITIC has appeared. It contains a large number of excellent articles contributed by some of the best known literary men and women of the Dominion. Charles G. D. Roberts writes of "The Poetic Outlook in Canada." He speaks in high terms of the young Toronto poet, Mr. Phillips Stewart, whose book was recently

reviewed in *The Week*. Edmund Collins, now one of the editors of the *New York Epoch*, writes hopefully in the *CRITIC* of "Canadian Verse," and George Stewart, jun., of the *Quebec Chronicle*, reviews the course of French-Canadian authorship during the past fifty years. Principal Grant, the Hon. J. W. Longley, and Lieut. Colonel Wainwright contribute vigorous articles of a patriotic and national character. Besides these there are several interesting stories and articles from less known writers. Poems are contributed by Bliss, Carman, Elizabeth Gostwycko Roberts, F. Blake Crofton, and Archbishop O'Brien. The Jubilee number of the *CRITIC* is certainly a success, and the management are to be complimented on their enterprise in bringing it out.—*Toronto Week*.

MUSICAL ECHOES.

There are no less than four American artistes singing in London this season, with marked success. Madame Novada, Mesdemoiselle Marie Engle, and Gutri Lillian Modica, who has taken the principle part in Sir Arthur Sullivan's "Golden Legend."

When is Canada coming to the front? Albany has already shown what she can do; but are there not other fair songstresses to follow her brilliant example.

In England, just now, parties are divided upon the question of Union and Home Rule for Ireland. A composition scholar in the Royal College of Music, London, has been inspired by the prevailing English sentiment to write a part song for three voices entitled, "In Favor of Union," in which he has cleverly united three different airs of Scotland, Ireland and England, into one harmony."

A christian clergyman once went to an orthodox synagogue with a Jewish friend. He listened to a congregation chanting "Mismar L'David" with the usual congregational discord, and was told by his Jewish friend that it was sung to the same tune in the days of David. "Ah!" said the clergyman, with a sigh of relief, "that accounts for it. I have often wondered why Saul threw his javelin at David."

A recent transcription is entitled "I Love Thee so." This work shows that the composer not only loved her so, but *morcan*.

NATURAL GAS AS A DESTROYER OF INSECTS.—The following statement we take from the *American Manufacturer*:—"Natural gas is death to nearly all kinds of insects, bugs, etc., which make war on our trees and plants. We had an escape pipe burning near some peach trees which has been troubled with curculio. Either the gas was too strong for the little pests or they were attracted to the flame and got burned. The trees were soon completely ridden of the insects, and are looking much healthier ever since. This same fact has been commented on in many places where there are gas wells. One of the Philadelphia Company's wells is located in a large orchard near Murrsville, which has been completely ridden of insects of all kinds. The unwary destroyers flew to the gas flame in millions, and their carcasses covered the ground for several rods around the well. At Economy, where a hundred or more stand pipes for natural gas have been erected to illuminate the streets, the bugs and fruit tree vermin were slaughtered wholesale. In the mornings after the gas was lighted first there would be a fine carpet of bugs around every gas post. The chickens and turkeys would have a feast every morning, and a foot race from the roosts to see which would get to the already-cooked breakfast first. The trees in this fertile locality came out in bloom much healthier this spring than formerly, partly on account of the vermin being destroyed and partly from the fact that the frosts were kept from settling by the gas lights, which burn constantly. It was noticeable, too, that trees nearest the lights blossomed several days sooner than those some distance away."

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

Mr. Platt, Liberal member for Prince Edward county, gave notice of the following resolution on the commercial union question:

"That the admission of all products and manufactures of the Dominion of Canada into the markets of the United States free of import duty, and like concession by the Dominion of Canada to the products and manufactures of the United States, would afford an amicable settlement of the present controversies and existing commercial difficulties, benefit the most important industries of Canada, and promote harmony and cement the friendly relations existing between the governments and people of the two countries. That it is the duty of the government of Canada to anticipate the result of the agitation now going on in both countries by preparing, by the appointment of a commission or otherwise, for the negotiation of a treaty of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, based upon a broad and comprehensive principle and without prejudice to the political relationship existing between Canada and the British empire."

Sir Charles Tupper laid before the House of Commons an order-in-council fixing the remuneration of the revising barristers. Each revising barrister is to receive a salary of \$300, and furthermore an allowance of five cents per name for each name on his list up to ten thousand or over. The salary of \$300 is not to be repeated when a revising barrister has to revise the list of more than one constituency.

Sir Charles Tupper also submitted a statement showing that the earnings of the Intercolonial railway during the ten months ending 1st May last, were \$2,136,432, and the working expenses \$2,471,418, leaving a deficit of \$337,986:

On Thursday, the 23rd ultimo, the house met at 10.30 o'clock and took up the railway subsidy resolutions. The resolutions passed after some debate, in the course of which Mr. Jones complained that no provision was made for the Musquodoboit railway or the Sackville branch. He enquired whether it was true that the Short Line railway was being diverted from its proper route. Sir Chas. Tupper said the contractors were now engaged in building a connection with the Maine Central, but he believed the original contract would be ultimately carried out.

A bill, founded on the resolutions, was thereupon passed.

Concurrence in the supply resolutions was then proceeded with. Sir Chas. Tupper announced that the resolution to increase the salary of the clerk of the crown-in-chancery would be dropped. Concurrence was finished about half-past four.

At 8 o'clock of that evening the Governor-General went down to the Senate chamber, and prorogued Parliament with the usual speech.

COMMERCIAL.

This is in most lines of trade the quiet season of the year, but a fair volume of business has nevertheless been transacted, though in no branch has much activity been displayed. Farmers have their time fully occupied in attending to their growing crops, which continue to promise exceedingly well. Country orders have been chiefly of a sorting-up character. In some quarters complaints are made that remittances are not as prompt as might be desirable, but, on the whole, they appear to be fairly well made.

Building operations are being pushed with energy in every part of this peninsula, and workmen have full and paying employment. In fact, a tradesman in any line is now quite independent, and too often shows this by a manifest disposition to magnify his grievances, which are often purely imaginary, and to take advantage of his employer's assumed inability to replace him if he takes a fancy to "make a holiday" or to strike.

An erroneous report of the death of Jay Gould in New York last week, caused a tremendous decline in the values of stocks, and a corresponding advance in the price of money. The report was soon contradicted, but the markets have not yet recovered their normal tone, and prices on exchange continue greatly unsettled.

In reference to the scheme of the German Syndicate, represented by Herr Kamper, to which editorial allusion was made in our last issue, a telegram from Ottawa states that formal propositions have been presented to the government, and that the cabinet has promised to give them serious consideration. The outline of the scheme as given in the telegram, is that the syndicate take over the Intercolonial railway with all its existing branches, assuming all the responsibilities that the Dominion is under respecting it, that they give ample security for operating it under tariff rates to be fixed with the consent of the government, and that they build in addition the Cape Breton extension, the road from Oxford to New Glasgow, the Paspébiac branch, a number of promised short lines in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and connect, by means of a bridge across the St. Lawrence at or near Quebec, the whole railway system of the Maritime Provinces with those of Canada proper. The scheme is a large one, and one that promises to very materially aid in developing the eastern portion of the Dominion, and at the same time to relieve the government and the taxpayers of a very heavy load that they are now carrying, thus freeing a considerable portion of income to be applied to other useful purposes. Of course no one pretends or thinks that these Germans purpose doing this as a mere "labor of love." They are shrewd and thrifty, and evidently believe that they will "find their money" in the enterprise, by developing the possibilities, especially in minerals, that are acknowledged to exist in these Lower Provinces.

The following are the assignments and business changes in this province during the past two weeks:—A. A. Hill & Son, general store, Great Village, admitted Gordon Hill to partnership as Hill & Co.; R. & T. Young, general store, Roger's Hill, both partners continue individually; Lachlan McDougall, general store, Whycocomagh, sold out; W. J. St. Clair & Co., general store, Bridgetown, offer 50 cts. to the \$; Jos. R. Lyons, hotel, Kentville, sold out to Danl. McLeod; John H. Barnstead, leather, assigned in trust; W. G. Sims, trader, Yarmouth, assigned in trust; J. D. Payson & Son, general store and fishing, Westport, assigned in trust; Edmund C. Spencer, lumber, Parrsboro, assigned to N. H. Upham.

DRY GOODS.—There is little or no change to note in the general condition of the dry goods markets. The city retail shops are very busy. Cottons are steady and the mills are doing a fair business. The wool market is steady under a good enquiry for manufactured products. The only danger to be noted in this horizon is that of overstocking, to which we have several times alluded in recent issues. Drummers are busily engaged in making up their samples of fall goods, and some houses have already sent their salesmen out on the road.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—There has been a fair amount of activity in the general trade. In fact, in the main, a good business has been transacted in most descriptions, although very little has been done in the way of fresh orders to import under the new tariff, which went fully into operation to-day. Pig iron rules quiet in our markets. No new orders to import have been placed so far as is known, as the present demand is supplied from old stock at prices which, though below quotations for new importations, still yield a handsome profit to sellers. A steady distribution of finished iron has been made, while tin plates and Canada plates have experienced no change. Glasgow cables report warrants there to have advanced 5d.—to 42s. 5d. Ingot tin, copper, and lead, have remained steady and unchanged in English markets. In the United States the iron market is reported to be unsettled. Consumption requirements will, when they present them-

selves, strengthen out everything, and keep prices strong. The coke striking interest has a powerful and growing opposition to contend against. Crude iron quotations are firm, and merchant bar mills are quite busy. Merchant steel is active. Steel rails are quiet at full prices. Old material is dull. In Philadelphia the general trade conditions are favorable. Railroad companies will place on the market early in July orders for large additional requirements for rails, cars, motive power, machinery, etc. There is a feeling of confidence in the magnitude of the iron trade for the summer.

BREADSTUFFS.—This is a difficult subject to write of in the present position of affairs. Wheat in Chicago has slightly advanced and is strong. The rapid approach of the harvesting of the new crop will effectually prevent any return to the extravagant figures that were attained just before the recent break, in spite of the efforts of manipulators to exaggerate the small war cloud in the East. In Montreal the grain market is reported as fairly active with a better feeling prevailing all around. The flour market is easy but more active, and a fair local trade is doing at steady prices. In oats a better feeling has developed and some business has been done. English cable advices say: Cargoes off coast, dull; corn, nothing offering. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat neglected, nothing doing; corn inactive. French country markets quiet. Australian wheat off coast 35s. 9d.

PROVISIONS.—There has been a fair jobbing local trade in provisions at steady prices, but the market has been on the whole featureless. In Liverpool provisions are easy, quotations being: Pork 66s. 6d.; lard 33s. 9d.; bacon, 38s. 6d.; and tallow 22s. 6d. In Chicago lard was firmer and values improved 10c, quotations standing July \$6.40; August \$6.50, and September \$6.60. Meats have been unchanged. There has been a weaker feeling in the hog market and prices have declined 9c. to 10c. Latest quotations were: Light grades \$4.75 to \$5; mixed packing \$4.75 to 4.90; heavy shipping \$4.85 to \$5.05.

BUTTER.—Business remains much in the same position as reported last week, the principal trading being on local account. Many of our farmers continue to stick to the old custom of putting the product of the churn with its fresh, sweet and nutty flavor into the cellar instead of upon the market, rather than accept the market values every week or fortnight. Lots of this butter with the fragrance of the pastures about it, and the rich flavor and silky texture which is characteristic of the June make, will be cellared until it is almost unfit for food. If prices are then suitable they may be brought out in the fall, but, if not, they will in all probability be held over till the spring. In our opinion producers would be far better off by accepting present prices. It is surprising that so many farmers refuse to profit by experience, but insist on sticking to old ways apparently merely because they are old. Still, old butter will never be a favorite commodity with consumers.

CHEESE.—The cheese market is weak in the absence of any but a small consumptive demand. Prices have declined nearly 2c. per lb. on both sides of the Atlantic. The present prospect is for a continued reduction in values for some weeks to come, in view of the very large make this season that is now certain.

TEA AND COFFEE.—Teas are quiet in the market, though it is reported that at the recent decline there has been more active buying both in China and Japan on Canadian account. A late Yokohama cable says that that market is irregular, and purchases could probably be made below quotations. The second crop is coming in. A cable from Amoy says that buyers are in the market, and adds:—"We think considerable purchases of Amoy Oolong will shortly be made on the basis of 18½c. table cost, for fair to good by steamer, or 1½c. per lb. less by sail. Market dull, but firm. Fully superior Formosa 30½c. table cost per steamer, and fine do 33c." Coffee is steady and firm, but little is doing in any grade. Rio is reported scarce.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Refined sugar has met with fair enquiry, and prices are firmly held. Yellows have received more attention. No transactions in raw sugars to arrive are reported in this market. Well-informed dealers express the opinion that we are not going to experience the large importations of molasses from the West Indies that have been received in former seasons. The reason that they assign for this opinion is that more care is being given to the proper preparation of sugar for shipment, and, drainage being in consequence less, a much larger proportion of molasses is retained in the sugar. It is, therefore, evident that, if this new process of preparation continues, there will be a diminished production of molasses at the Islands. We have heard of cables being recently sent to three different points in the West Indies for molasses without finding any product. Prices are no higher, but the fact is there are no large lots of molasses to be had at the points of production. Those who purchased early in the season at the low values then ruling made fortunate investments.

LUMBER.—The lumber trade is active, with values in this market steady. Contractors are buying freely for building purposes. At the yards a brisk retail trade has been done, and the prospects for a good trade all through the season are favorable.

FISH.—There is no change to report in this staple. Both foreign and domestic markets continue dull, with nothing doing and no demand. At Montreal the chief business done is in dry cod, which is quoted at \$3.75 to \$4, as to quality per quintal. Fresh mackerel is quoted there at \$5.50 to \$6 per hundred fish, and fresh haddock at \$2.50 per 100 lbs.

FRUIT.—It is very rarely that a demand from the other side of the water comes for raisins, but such has been the case of late, and considerable quantities of Valentias have recently been shipped from Montreal and New York to England to supply the demand there. Cincinnati reports the receipt of new apples of good quality, but the crop in that region is said to be below the average. Tennessee and Kentucky will have a large yield of early apples. Strawberries of the native garden varieties continue to be in small receipt, but better things are hoped for in a few days. Wild or wood strawberries are beginning to be quite abundant.

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.....	4 to 8½
Granulated.....	6½ to 8½
Circle A.....	8½
White Extra C.....	5½ to 5¾
Extra Yellow C.....	5¾ to 5¾
Yellow C.....	5 to 5¾
TEA.	
Coucou, Common.....	17 to 19
Fair.....	20 to 23
Good.....	25 to 29
Choice.....	31 to 33
Extra Choice.....	35 to 38
Oolong—Choice.....	37 to 39
MOLASSES.	
Barbadoes.....	27 to 29
Demerara.....	30 to 34
Diamond N.....	39 to 40
Porto Rico.....	24 to 30
Cienfuegos.....	26 to 27
Trinidad.....	26 to 27
Antigua.....	26 to 27
Tobacco—Black.....	37 to 44
Bright.....	42 to 58
BISCUITS.	
Pilot Bread.....	2.00 to 2.00
Boston and Thin Family.....	8½ to 6
Soda.....	6½ to 5¾
do. in lb. boxes, 50 to case.....	7½
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 22
in Small Tubs.....	18 to 20
Good, in large tubs.....	16 to 18
Store Packed & oversalted new.....	7 to 10
Canadian, Creamery, new.....	19 to 20
Township, Fancy, new.....	17 to 19
Old.....	7 to 10
Cheese, N. S.....	12

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 50.....	none
Bay of Islands, from store.....	2.75
ALWIVAS, per bbl.....	4.50
CODFISH.	
Hard Shore.....	3.00 to 3.10
New Bank.....	3.00 to 3.25
Bay.....	none
SALMON, No. 1.....	none
HADDOCK, per qt.....	2.00 to 2.25
HAKE.....	2.10
CUSK.....	none
POLOCK.....	none
HAKE SOUND.....	45 to 50c per lb.
COU 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.....	4.00 to 5.00
Flat.....	6.00 to 6.50
Per case 4 doz. 11b 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 m.....	9.50 to 10.00
Merchantable, do do.....	8.00 to 9.00
Small, do do.....	6.50 to 7.00
Hemlock, merchantable.....	7.00
Shingles, No 1, sawed, pine.....	3.00 to 3.50
No 2, do do.....	1.00 to 1.25
spruce, No 1.....	1.10 to 1.30
Laths, per m.....	2.00
Hard wood, per cord.....	4.00 to 4.25
Soft wood.....	2.25 to 2.50

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

BREADSTUFFS.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.

Quotations below are our to-day's wholesale prices for car lots net cash. Jobbers' and Retailers' prices about 5 to 10 cents per bbl. higher than car lots. Markets quiet and weak. Breadstuffs are selling at current cost.

Flours.	
Graham.....	4.45 to 4.70
Patent high grades.....	4.25 to 5.00
mediums.....	4.55 to 4.85
Superior Extra.....	4.35 to 4.65
Lower grades.....	3.95 to 4.25
Oatmeal, Standard.....	4.10 to 4.15
Granulated.....	4.40 to 4.50
Corn Meal—Halifax ground.....	2.85 to 3.00
—Imported.....	2.20
Bran per ton—Wheat.....	19.00
—Corn.....	17.00
Shorts.....	30.00 to 31.00
Middlings.....	22.00 to 23.00
Cracked Corn.....	27.00 to 28.00
Oats.....	25.00 to 26.00
Barley.....	nominal
Feed Flour.....	2.90 to 3.00
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs.....	34 to 35
Barley " of 48 ".....	35 to 36
Peas " of 60 ".....	1.60 to 1.10
White Beans, per bushel.....	1.50 to 1.60
Pot Barley, per barrel.....	4.85 to 4.90
Corn " of 56 lbs.....	65 to 70
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.....	12 50 to 13 00
Ex. Plate.....	13 50 to 14 00
Pork, Mess, American.....	17 50 to 18 00
American, clear.....	19 00 to 20 00
P. E. I Mess.....	16 50 to 17 00
P. E. I Thin Mess.....	14 00 to 15 00
Prime Mess.....	12 00 to 12 50
Lard, Tubs and Pails.....	11 to 12
Cases.....	12 50 to 13 00
Hams, P. E. I.....	none
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$1.20 per bbl.	

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound.....	15 to 22
unwashed.....	12 to 18
Salted Hides, No 1.....	7
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1.....	7½
under 60 lbs., No 1.....	6½
over 60 lbs., No 2.....	6½
under 60 lbs., No 2.....	6
Cow Hides, No 1.....	6½
No 3 Hides.....	5
Calf Skins.....	7 to 8
Deacons, each.....	25
Lambskins.....	15 to 20

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

APPLS:	
No. 1 Varieties.....	4 00 to 5 00
Oranges, per bbl. Jamaica (new).....	9 00
case, Valencia, repacked.....	9 50
Lemons, per case.....	1 50 to 5 00
boxes.....	3 25 to 3 50
Bananas, per bunch.....	1 00 to 4 00
Cocoanuts, per 100.....	5 50
Onions, Bermuda, per lb.....	2½ to 3
Egyptian.....	2½
Pine Apples, per doz.....	2 00 to 3 00
Raisins, New Val.....	6 to 7
Figs, Elms, small boxes.....	13 to 16
Prunes, Stewing, boxes.....	6½
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 60
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.....	8 00
Oxen.....	4 00
Fat Steers, Heifers light weights.....	3 00 to 3 75
Wethers, best quality, per 100 lbs.....	5 00 to 6 00
Lambs.....	none

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

HILDRED.

(Continued.)

The view from the window was a beautiful one, extending over the pleasure grounds and the green undulating woods. The wind that came in so gently was laden with the breath of flowers. Hildred looked at her husband, and then, half kneeling, she took up her station by the side of his chair. What it cost her to make that advance no one but herself knew. Her face flushed, her heart beat. It seemed to her a bold step. If Lord Caraven felt any surprise, he was very careful not to show it.

"Your ancestors were such noble men," she said. "I had no ancestors, yet I would never do a mean action. Where do my instincts of nobility come from? And you, Lord Caraven—you call yourself an unworthy descendant of these great men. Why?"

"This is a troublesome question," he replied with a smile; "and the answer would have but little interest for you."

"Everything that concerns you interests me," she rejoined quickly. "Why should it not?"

"I have not been so kind to you, Hildred," he said, "that you should feel interested in me."

"Perhaps we have both made mistakes," she returned, "I think I can guess what you would say. You mean that you have done nothing great and glorious."

"It may be so," said the earl. She looked up at him, with all her heart in her eyes.

"There is one thing to be said," she remarked. "You may not have done any great or brilliant deeds, but you have never done a mean one."

"I hope not," he replied.

"Nor," she continued quickly, "would you allow a mean or unjust deed to be done in your name—would you?"

"No," he answered, so decidedly that she was filled with great content.

She ventured on a further liberty, one that touched him. She laid her hand on his.

"I knew it," she said, "I was sure of it. I knew that you might seem indolent, that you might be unfairly influenced, that you might perhaps at times be misled, but I feel quite sure that it was against your code of honor, against your wish and will, against your ideas of right."

"What is against them, Hildred?" he asked.

She was silent for a few minutes, and then she laid her hand more tenderly upon his.

"Thank you," she said, "for letting me speak to you. I was half afraid at first, but now you give me courage."

Her sweet humility disarmed him. If she had been proud, haughty or petulant, there would have been little chance to plead her case. Her gentleness touched him. For the first time in his life he took her hands and clasped them in his own.

"Do not be afraid of speaking to me, Hildred," he said.

She had so much at stake that she trembled. He saw her beautiful face grow pale and her lips tremble.

"Hildred," he said gently, "you pain me. What is it you would say? Speak to me without fear."

Then she took courage. She raised her eyes to his.

"I know of a great act of injustice that is being done in your name, Lord Caraven;" and, in her own forcible language, she told him the whole story. He listened in silence.

"Do you assure me, Hildred," he said at last, "that this is true?"

"It is perfectly true," she replied.

"That Blantyre has taken that bribe, and has refused in my name to renew Moore's lease?"

"Yes, he has done that."

"Then," said the earl, with unusual decision, "his reign will be a short one. He told me that Moore was letting the land go to ruin—that the farm was not bringing in half what it could be made to bring—that— Well, I have not patience to repeat all he said. If this be true, he has deceived me—and, by my earldom, I vow he shall not deceive me twice."

She had hardly dared to hope for such ready answer—such hopeful response.

"Will you listen to me," she said, "while I tell you more?"

"Yes, I will listen," replied the earl, with gloomy face.

She did not spare him. She told him how his estate was worse cared for and more mismanaged than any other in England—how the poor cried out for help and did not receive it, the sick and the sorrowful for relief and did not get it—how the wretched homes caused fever and rheumatism and a host of miseries—how the laborers on his estate were worse paid, worse lodged, and worse fed than on any other—how the tenants were more heavily burdened—how his name was spoken with curses not blessings.

He listened without reply, but she saw that his face had grown very pale and that his lips trembled. She spoke with passionate earnestness; there should be no mistake about the matter—he must thoroughly understand.

"All this," he said, "while I have been sleeping here: Hildred, I will see for myself what is the truth. I will trust to no one's opinion—I will go over to Bromhill. Will you ride over with me?"

She looked at the broad golden beams of the sun.

"It is so warm," she said, "you will not care to go out."

"Warm!" he repeated almost wrathfully. "What matters a little heat when so much is at stake?"

Then he looked quickly at her.

"If it is too warm for you," he said, "I will go alone."

She sprung to her feet with a glad light in her eyes.

"No," she replied, "it is never too warm for me. I love the sun. Let me go with you, Lord Caraven."

"Will you ride or drive?" he asked.

"I will ride," she replied, having heard him say that morning that he would rather ride ten miles than drive one.

He looked pleased.

"I will see for myself," he repeated. "Do they think that I am so blind as to be hoodwinked with false stories?"

"No, but they have believed you too indolent even to care whether the stories were true or not," said Hildred.

There were some little surprise even amongst the servants at seeing the young earl and countess ride off alone. What did it mean? Were better times really coming?

Sir Raoul watched them start; and he said to himself, as he looked after them—

"The greatest gift of Heaven to men is surely the noble influence of a noble woman."

The earl would see for himself—and he did see. It seemed to him that he must have been asleep for years. Where were the smiles of welcome that years ago used to greet him? Now laborers passed him with a sullen face, with a touch of the cap and a muttered curse. He saw the wretched tenements where disease reigned triumphant—he saw mothers whose children had died for want of nourishing food—he saw strong men whose just condemnation of him was written in their averted eyes and closed lips. He saw that for him there was no affection, little respect; yet he was lord of the soil—in some fashion master of the destinies of these people.

He rode in silence—silence that his young wife did not care to break, for she saw that he was aroused at last. They went to Bromhill, and there the earl saw matters for himself. There was little need for words to tell him how the prestige of the old name had sunk. Those honest yeomen, the Moores, whose forefathers had served his ancestors so gallantly and well, had no smiles, no welcome for him; they were sturdily respectful, they said little—the old man who had pleaded so passionately to Hildred least of all. But the young, indolent, pleasure-loving earl shrunk before the calm stern faces; he knew that he was in the wrong.

Nevertheless, if they were stern and cold in their reception of the earl, they had a warm welcome for his beautiful young wife. She had not ignored centuries of service; she had not broken the bonds between master and servant; she had not left the best interest of their lives to Blantyre. They crowded round her—even the little children came to give her the flowers they had gathered, and to look at the pleasant shining face. There was a court of inquiry held within the old farm walls; the earl listened attentively to the old man and his sons; then he looked gravely at them.

"You have done well to speak out boldly," he said. "I could as soon imagine Ravensmere without a Caraven as Bromhill without a Moore. You need not go to Blantyre again. I will sign the lease—and it shall be done at once."

He spoke only once on his way home, and then it was to say to his wife— "I have done justice there; and, if I can, I will do justice whenever it is needed." And, as they rode on through the sunlight, she told him Heaven would bless him for it.

CHAPTER XXXI.

Lady Caraven was pleased as she dressed for dinner. She recalled the happy faces, the grateful words that she had seen and heard but a few hours before at Bromhill; it was worth living for, this power of doing good. She had seen something in her husband's face that day which had surprised her, something that drove away the indolent, easy expression. Was the sleeping lion roused at last? Had her passionate words, her keen indignation, moved him? Had he grown ashamed of his indolence? Had he tired of his pleasures?

Sitting opposite to him at dinner-time, she looked at him attentively. Certainly there was a change in his face. It was brighter, keener, more on the alert; the eyes were full of light; he seemed interested in what was going on. Once during dinner she met Sir Raoul's glance, and it was full of pleased surprise.

"Now is my time," thought Hildred—"now I may secure what I want."

When the gentlemen came into the drawing-room she made herself most fascinating and charming. She sang, she talked; the whole party thought her exceedingly entertaining. It was when her husband was looking most pleased, and listening to her with real interest, that she went up to him.

"I have a little favor to ask of you," she said. "Will you give me five minutes of your time this evening."

His look was one of pleased, bright expectation.

"Assuredly, Hildred—as long as you like. I am beginning to think that my interviews with you are welcome ones."

So when the most of the visitors had gone to their respective rooms the earl lingered. It was something novel to him, this appointment with his own wife—something piquant. He waited for her in the drawing-room, where the blinds were still undrawn, and through the windows of which a lovely moon was shedding floods of silvery light.

He sat down thoughtfully, looking at the sky; he could hear the faint click of the billiard balls, he knew that many a merry jest was passing in the smoking-room. But in some vague fashion—he could hardly understand why—he felt tired of all such pastime. His wife's earnest face rose up before him; again he seemed to hear her pleading passionate words. Her own expression haunted him—"a wasted life." Was his life indeed wasted? Young, handsome, talented, did he live in vain?

One little circumstance had touched him to the very core of his heart. He had said that he would see for himself the state of Dromhill Farm, whether it was really in the desolate condition Blantyre had represented. He walked over the ground alone. Near a gate that led into a wheat-field he saw two little girls, evidently grandchildren of the old farmer, sitting under a hedge.

"Who is that man?" one asked the other.
The elder girl looked at him half shyly, but he affected not to see or hear them.

"Hush, Bessie," she said—"do not speak so loudly. That is the earl from the castle, who says that grandpa must leave the farm."

The younger one, with dire hatred in her face, stooped down and picked up a pebble.

"Shall I throw a stone at him?" she asked; and the elder sister, with a horrified expression, answered, "No."

It was but a slight circumstance, yet the earl had been deeply pained by it. He could just remember that when the late earl—his father—went amongst his tenants, it was with the air of one making a royal progress; that he was followed by blessings; that the little ones laughed aloud as he threw handfuls of small silver amongst them. How different was his own case! A child had taken up a stone to fling it at him! The contrast was great, almost pitiful. Did he deserve such a reception? He could see the childish face dark with anger, the pink dimpled hand grasping the stone. Something must be vitally wrong when even the children were ready to stone him.

He sighed uneasily. He had led a very pleasant life. Getting through a large fortune had been a pleasant occupation. He had enjoyed his gaming, his betting, his racing, his indolence. But now something else was stirring within him. Could it be regret or remorse, or was it simply that he was tired and out of spirits?

Presently the door opened and his wife came in. She had removed the jewels from her hair and her breast; her lovely face shone with a new light; her rich dress, her dark hair, made her a most attractive picture. She went up to him.

"You are very kind to wait, Lord Caraven," she said. "I could not get away before. Lady Damers insisted on my going to her room to see a new-fashioned head dress Worth has sent her. I could not get away. I am afraid you are tired."

"No," he replied; "I have been watching the moon, and thinking"—he did not tell her that his thoughts had been of the little child who wanted to stone him.

"I have come to ask a favor of you," said the young countess—"a favor on which the whole of my life depends. In granting it you will make me happy; if you refuse I shall be miserable."

"That shall not happen if I can prevent it," he answered.

His wife continued—
"I have never complained, because I saw no use in it; but I assure you that I have not been happy—far from it. Perhaps I am graver by nature than some women. I cannot fill my life with gaiety, visiting, luxury, and pleasure. I want something more. Other women have love to live for—I have none."

She stopped suddenly, looking terribly confused.

"I understand," he said, quietly. "Go on, Hildred."

"My time hangs heavily on my hands. I have nothing to do—no occupation. Oh, Lord Caraven, be patient with me! I want to ask you for something that will give me interest—that will occupy me—that will stand to me in the place of happiness and love."

"I will help you to it, if I can," he replied.

She looked so fair, standing there before him pleading her own cause. She drew a little nearer to him, as though her confidence in him were increasing.

"That is what I want you to do for me, Lord Caraven," she said. "I am not ignorant in such matters; you might sneer at me, and say my talent is hereditary; but you will not do that. I have some little experience, and I should improve day by day."

He looked at her, half wondering, half amused.

"What is it, Hildred?" he asked. "I do not in the least understand."

"It is this. I want you to let me be your steward—I mean, let me have charge of your estate. I could do the duties far better than Mr. Blantyre."

"I give him a large salary," said Lord Caraven, half laughing—"he ought to do them well."

"But you have seen for yourself that he does not," she returned, "he is not a just steward."

"No," was the grave admission, "he is not just. It is that which grieves me. He has abused my trust. I shall never believe in him again."

"Then let me take his place," she cried eagerly. "I do not mean in the mere keeping of accounts—you will always want some one for that—or even in the looking after little details; but let me be your head steward, Lord Caraven, and the welfare of your tenants and dependents, the well-being of your estate, the care of your property, shall be my one interest in life. I will be content to work early and late, to live without pleasure, if you will only grant my prayer."

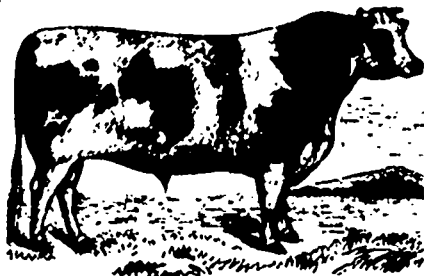
"But you are a lady, Hildred. How could you find time for it?"

In her eagerness she forgot her reserve—she laid her hand upon his arm, and looked into his face.

"I am not a fine lady; I am a lawyer's daughter. It may even be that I inherit my father's liking for business. I shall find time, believe me, if you will give your consent."

"What would you do, Hildred, supposing I gave you my consent?" he asked.

(To be continued.)



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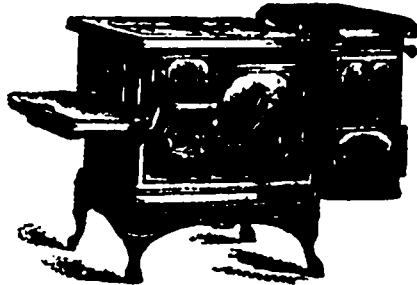
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Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time. Connections at Digby daily (with Steamer to and from Annapolis, Halifax, and Stations on the W. & A. Railway, with Steamer "Secret" from St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and for St. John every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, with steamer "New Brunswick" for Boston every Tuesday.
At Yarmouth, with Steamer "Yarmouth" for Boston every Wednesday and Saturday Evening, and from Boston every Wednesday and Saturday morning. With Stage daily (Sunday excepted), to and from Barrington, Shelburne and Liverpool. Through tickets may be obtained at 126 Hollis Street, Halifax, and the principal Stations on the Windsor & Annapolis Railway.
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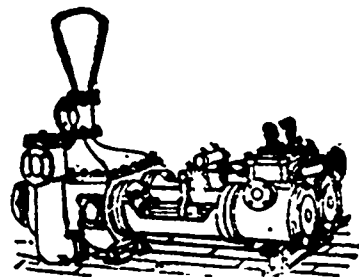
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MINING.

MINING OUTLOOK.—Gold mining is being vigorously pushed in all the
gold districts in the Province, and with most encouraging results. In
Yarmouth County, the Kempt Gold Mining Company are pushing operations
on a more scientific scale than before, and from all accounts the company
are likely to be richly rewarded for their determination. The Cowan
Mining Company has a splendidly equipped mine, and it is reported that
the property is about being sold at a good high figure. Prospecting is being
vigorously pushed, and new finds are likely to be reported at any moment.
The Times says: "They had a 'cleaning up' on Thursday, and 25 ounces
of gold were obtained from one ton of quartz from the new swamp lead, or
about \$500 as the product of six men's work for 8 days.

CARLETON DISTRICT.—The sad and sudden death of Captain Halo seems
to have paralyzed operations at the Carleton mine, and this promising
property is reported in difficulties owing to want of funds to carry on the
work of development.

QUEENS COUNTY.—In Queens County mining is fairly booming, and
thousands of miners are now working night and day in the several rich
districts, and new finds are daily reported.

In the Whiteburn district the wonderful Maguire mines still continues
its rich yield. The Hall-Owen mine adjoining is a very fine property, but
is not being worked, as its owners are negotiating its sale. The Annapolis
company are vigorously prospecting their areas, and, as the work is in the
hands of skilled miners, good results are likely to be achieved. Parker &
Douglas are pushing operations on their areas, and their mill is kept busy
forcing the quartz to yield its golden treasure. New finds are being made,
and the Whiteburn district is keeping up its record as a gold producer.

MALAGA LAKE.—This district is only a few miles from the Whiteburn
district, and is considered by mining men to give promise of great richness.
It is a favorite prospecting ground for the Maguires, Eatons, and Nelson,
and a number of suits have grown out of the desire of some noted jumpers
to deprive the rightful owners of their areas. Like carrion crows, these
jumpers haunt the mines office, and are always ready to flop down upon any
rich district. Where gold is, there is the inevitable law suit. A coat of
tar and feathers would be a fitting reward for these sneaking professionals.
They make no secret of their contemptible trade, but fairly gloat over their
legal trickery. Judge Lynch is needed to properly deal with these pests.

BROOKFIELD MINE.—This mine, which was a very difficult property to
work at first, owing to the "shook" condition of the formation, is now well
into the solid, and has lately been placed in splendid condition. The mine
is one of the best in the country, and operations are economically and
skillfully conducted under the management of Mr. McGuire.

LUNENBURG COUNTY.—Although a great deal of prospecting has been
done in this county, the property of the Duluth Gold Mining Company at
Millspigate Lake is the only one where mining operations are being
actively pushed. The lead is a large one, but the yield of gold is rather
small, not averaging more than from 6 to 10 pennyweights. Much trouble
has been experienced from surface water, as the mine is situated in a swamp,
and the company, so far, has spent a much larger sum than they have
received from the yield of the mine. In spite of great discouragement
they keep steadily at work, and now that the most serious obstacles have
been overcome, we trust that they are to be properly rewarded.

Mr. Fink and Mr. Haug, two Germans from Duluth, are connected with
the company, and their many friends in Bridgewater would be glad to see
them this summer. A new manager has lately taken charge of the works,
and money has not been spared in properly equipping the mine. The
Archibald-McDonald property at Indian Path, near Lunenburg, has
remained idle since the mill was erected, owing, we understand, to some
unfortunate dispute between the owners. Mining at the Owens is at a
standstill, and the properties at Gold Liver, near Chester, which were
boomed so heavily last year, seem to have been boomed out of sight.

HALIFAX COUNTY.—The Oxford mine at Lake Catcha has been yielding
very largely during the past year, in fact ever since the small but apparently
inexhaustible lead was discovered by tributors, just as the Oxford had
apparently sunk away below par. Now comes the news of a find that bids
fair to eclipse any yet made, and one that has been kept a strict secret, but
not strict enough to baffle the ever watchful Carric. From boulders that
had been discovered it was evident that a large and rich angular existed
somewhere on the company's areas, north of Lake Catcha. In Mr. DeCamp's
time great efforts were made to discover it, and John Anderson claimed that
he would have no difficulty in pointing it out. Still it baffled all efforts that
were made to discover it, and the attempt was finally given up. Lately, stim-
ulated by a promise of \$500 if they could discover it, John Vaughan and
Fraser, as good prospectors as there are in Nova Scotia, have been hard at
work, and their efforts have finally been crowned with success, and they
have earned the \$500 prize. The Oxford now has, from all accounts,
unearthed the richest strike yet made in the district, and the shareholders
in the company have brilliant prospects of very large dividends. This new
find will doubtless stimulate prospecting in the district, and cause a great
influx of miners into sleepy old Chezzetook.

TANGIER.—Mr. Wiswell and a large gang of men are engaged in
re-opening the Essex mine and putting up some Wiswell mills, but with this
exception we hear of no active mining being done in this, the oldest district.

MINING.—Continued.

in the Province. Mr. Stenshaw keeps busily at work on his areas at Mooseland, which really is a part of Tangier district, and as he has opened up a seven foot lead, carrying a heavy percentage of gold, the prospects are that he has secured a real bonanza. He has our congratulations. Other parties are prospecting in Mooseland, but with what success we have not heard.

Mr. Edmund Edwards and some Halifax capitalists are opening up a property near Preston, and are meeting with most encouraging indications of a large lead bearing the precious metal.

MONTAGUE.—Mr. Baker is still prospecting in this district, and will be heard from as soon as he finds anything worth reporting. Nothing, we understand, is now being done on the Symonds-Kaye property.

Waverly has been lost sight of lately, but the Oldham district makes a good showing. Mr. Hardman (to beat) has his mine in splendid working trim, and makes frequent visits to town with gold bricks. He is evidently thriving. E. C. McDonnell is at work in the same district, and has succeeded in making his mines pay him handsomely.

CARIBOU DISTRICT.—Mr. Touquoy is meeting with great success in mining at Moose River, and we expect to hear of his arrival in town any day with another of his pet gold babies. Sheriff Archibald owns some areas in this district, and Mr. Bruce has done some work on them, proving two leads. The areas are for sale, and investors would do well to look them over. At Caribou the Lake Lode Company keeps steadily at work, and make regular returns at the Mines Office.

DARS' HILL.—We need say nothing about the Dufferin Gold Mining Company, beyond the fact that it still continues to yield as steadily as ever.

FIFTEEN MILE STREAM.—Mr. Hudson has met with a serious loss in the destruction of his mill by fire, but his energy will soon surmount this difficulty. The Egerton Gold Mining Company have got the old Hall-Anderson property into good shape, and are now in successful operation.

SHERBROOKE.—A large amount of work is being done in this old district, and we have heard rumors of successful operations at Cochran's Hill and Crow's Nest. We understand that some sales have either been carried out or are about to be, and we would be thankful if some of our correspondents would post us up.

STORMONT.—We hear rumors of sales made in this district, but no particulars have been received.

BEAVER DAM.—William Yeaton is pushing operations in this district with every promise of success. He has opened a number of leads and has an eight stamp mill in full operation.

RENFREW DISTRICT.—*Editor Critic*,—The past week has been one of fate at Renfrew, the Jubilee disturbance being evidently too much for the machinery to stand. The Renfrew, consolidated with pumps changed and reset, and provided with new connections, is nearly ready for active work, which will be commenced on July 1st. Mr. Hayward's flume took a tumble, and obliged him to stop his mill, and he is now over-run with quartz, but expects to resume work Wednesday.

RAWDON.—Both the mines at Rawdon are being actively worked, and a rich find, before reported, has been made on the East Rawdon property. We glean from the *Hants Journal* that a new find has been made at Rawdon by James Cape, the persevering prospector, who has at last discovered gold in what is hoped will prove to be "paying quantities." He has just found a lead on the public road leading up the hill, between the Globe and Casey property, from which some very encouraging specimens of quartz have been taken.

MOUNT UNISCKE.—Operations on a most extensive scale are underway in this district, *vide* report in the last *CRITIC*. We have always maintained that the Mount Uniscke leads and slate belts might be profitably worked if sufficient stamps were employed, and we are glad to see that an English company with abundant capital has invested in the enterprise. May success attend them, as failure means the discrediting of all our gold mines in the London market.

The *Canadian Mining Review*, published at Ottawa, comes to us in a new dress and presents a most inviting appearance. The *Review* is one of our most valued exchanges, and its pages are replete with interesting and well written articles on the mining industries of the Dominion.

Nathan D. Hammett, John F. Seldon, and James C. Inness, visited their gold mining areas at Malaga last week, and put a few blasts in the leads on what is known as the figure 4 property. The result indicates leads of great richness, and the probabilities are that another valuable property has been opened up.

ANTIMONY.—Messrs. S. Crandall of Moncton and four Philadelphia gentlemen have become incorporated for the purpose of prospecting for antimony at Belleisle, Kings County. The capital of the company is \$50,000 in ten thousand shares.—*Moncton Times*.

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To be sold at Public Auction on the premises at Walton Hants County, Nova Scotia, on July 14, 1887, at 1 o'clock, p.m., the valuable Manganese Mines, owned by the late Robert J. Stephens. The lot of land contains about ninety acres, more or less. The said Mines have been prospected, and several tons of Ore of superior quality have been taken out. Terms cash. For further particulars apply to the executors.

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Member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

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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 Keeganville has proved that with refractory ore, such as abounds in the County, the *Wiswell Mill* will save 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 The Manager of The Essex Gold Mining Co., Tangier, N. S.

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Manager.

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EXPENSIVE JOKE.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Charles Cotton, the author of *Virgil Travestie*, inserted a joke in that poem which cost him dearly. His wit could not spare the sacred character of his grandmother's ruff, which he ridiculed in a couplet. A stroke of the old lady's pen, however, revenged her own wrongs and those of the Bard of Mantua at once, for she struck Cotton out of an estate of £400 a year, which she had bequeathed to him in her will.

Mt. Albion, P. E. I., June 5th, 1887.

Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co., Halifax.

Gentlemen,—I have applied *one bottle* of Simson's Liniment to a very valuable young horse that had an enlarged knee joint, with the greatest success. I consider it the best preparation in the market.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM BOLLINN.

FAMILY MEN.—Melancthon is reported to have frequently studied the gravest points of theology, with his book in one hand, and in the other the edge of a cradle which he incessantly rocked; and M. Esprit, a celebrated author and scholar, "has been caught by me," says M. Marville, "reading Plato with great attention; considering the interruptions which he met with from the necessity of sounding his little child's whistle."

Now is the season of the year when corns, at all times the greatest of pests, grow doubly troublesome. Why people will go limping around, enduring the most excruciating agony, when *Simson's Corn Killer*, a sure remedy for the removal of corns and warts without pain and inconvenience, is so cheaply purchased, is one of those things that "no fellow can understand." It is also an excellent remedy for toothache. Ask for *Simson's Corn Killer*, and take no other.

WITTY PERVERSION.—Dr. Williamson, vicar of Moulton, in Lincolnshire, had a violent quarrel with one of his parishioners of the name of Hardy, who showed considerable resentment. On the succeeding Sunday, the doctor preached from the following text, which he pronounced with much emphasis, and with a significant look at Mr. Hardy, who was present: "There is no fool like the fool HARDY."

Hampton, P. E. I., 31st May, 1887.

Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co.

Sir,—I have used *Simson's Liniment*, and find it very beneficial, especially for Neuralgia. I have not found anything else of so much benefit, and that will give relief so readily. I also refer you to Mr. Robt. Reid, carriage builder, of Frogmore, who will speak well of it as a cure for Neuralgia. Also, to Mrs. Farrell, who has found it a great relief for toothache.

Yours, &c.

EDWIN MCKINNON.

TRUTH WILL OUT.—Aubrey says that Dr. Babington, who was chaplain to the celebrated Robert, Earl of Leicester, being employed by that nobleman to preach the sermon at the funeral of his first wife, whose death it is now almost historically certain was foully accomplished by the earl's desire, in order to promote his ambitious hopes of an alliance with Queen Elizabeth, the honest parson tripped once or twice in his speech, by recommending to their memories that virtuous lady so pitifully—murdered, instead of saying, so pitifully slain.

CORNS MUST GO.—*Simson's Corn Killer* is a certain death to corns and warts.

TROPE FOR TROPE.—A clergyman preaching in the neighborhood of Wapping, observing that most part of his audience were in the sea-faring way, very naturally embellished his discourse with several nautical tropes and figures. Amongst other things, he advised them to be ever on the watch, so that, on whatsoever tack the evil one should bear down upon them, he might be crippled in action. "Aye, master," muttered a jolly son of Neptune; "but let me tell you, that will depend upon your having the weather gage of him." A just, though whimsical, remark.

This should be a Jubilee year for all who suffer from Corns or Warts. *Simson's Corn Killer* means eternal banishment to Corns and Warts.

REVERSE OF FORTUNE.—When Amer, who had conquered Persia and Tartary, was defeated by Ismail, and taken prisoner, he sat on the ground, and a soldier prepared a coarse meal to appease his hunger. As this was boiling in one of the pots used for the food of the horses, a dog put his head into it, but from the mouth of the vessel being too small, he could not draw it out again, and ran away with both the pot and the meat. The captive monarch burst into a fit of laughter; and on one of his guards demanding what cause upon earth could induce a person in his situation to laugh, he replied, "It was but this morning the steward of my household complained that three hundred camels were not enough to carry my kitchen furniture; how easily it is now borne by that dog, who hath carried away both my cooking instruments and dinner."

The Gift of Sight is considered the most important of the five senses. We should accordingly bear in mind that watery or inflamed eyelids is a very serious complaint. Whenever this presents itself it is requisite that a bottle of "*Simson's Golden Eye Water*" be immediately procured, as delay may result in serious consequences, in many cases partial or total blindness.

MILITARY MADNESS.—When George the Second proposed giving the command of the expedition against Quebec to General Wolfe, great objections were raised by the ministry; and the Duke of Newcastle, in particular, begged his majesty to consider that the man was actually mad. "Mad is he?" said the king; "well, if he be, I wish his madness was epidemic, and that every officer in my army was seized with it."

For Diarrhoea, Dysentry, Cholera Morbus, Pains in the Stomach, Abbott's Diarrhoea Cordial is a sure and speedy cure. Don't be without it in the house.

WORDS.—After the battle of Jena, Bonaparte dined with Wieland, commonly called the Voltaire of Germany; and gravely conversed with him concerning the horrors of war, and the folly of shedding blood; and mentioned various projects for the establishment of a perpetual peace.

NEVER DESPAIR.—"The salt of character is a good courage." Some, because they have once or twice met with rebuffs, sink into discouragement. This should not be so. Thousands of people have been led into spending their money for patent medicines by the reading of unreliable notices. When you are in search of a genuine remedy, ask your druggist for *Simson's Liniment*. It will be found a sure relief for Bruises, Sprains and Burns.

THE 42ND HIGHLANDERS.—It is a remarkable circumstance, that in the course of seventy-nine years' service, no soldier of the 42nd Highlanders was ever brought to a general court martial for theft, or for any crime showing moral turpitude or depravity; and it is equally worthy of remark, that in the short period of seventeen years, twenty-eight sergeants of this regiment were made officers.

FROM THE HON. N. BERNATCHEZ, M.P.P.—Montmagny, Que., March 12, 1887.—Having a bottle of *Simson's Liniment* and suffering from Rheumatism in the leg, I used it, and it gives me pleasure to state the good effect produced by the preparation. On applying it to the painful part in the evening, the next morning the soreness had entirely disappeared. If this testimonial will benefit you in any way, you are at liberty to publish it.

N. BERNATCHEZ, M.P.P.

FAIR PLAY.—A fox being hard run in the neighborhood of Imber, in Wiltshire, took shelter under the covering of a well, and by the endeavor used to extricate him from thence, he was precipitated to the bottom, a depth of one hundred feet. The bucket was let down; Reynard laid hold of it, and was drawn up some part of the way, when he again fell. The bucket was then let down a second time, when he secured his situation in it, and was drawn up safe. He was afterwards turned off, and fairly beat the hounds.

We take the following extract from a letter received from the proprietress of a large boarding school:—"My young ladies have used your *Fiske's Lavodent* for the last three years, and will not now be without it. They consider it the best tooth preparation in the market."

LEAPING FOR LIFE.—In the New Forest, is a celebrated spot called the deer leap, where a stag was once shot. In the agony of death, collecting all his strength, he gave a bound, which so surprised those that saw it, that it is commemorated by two posts at each extremity of the leap, the distance being rather more than eighteen yards.

Messrs. Brown, Bros. & Co., Chemists, Halifax, N.S.

Gentlemen,—In following my occupation of a commercial traveller, and being much exposed, I was occasionally troubled with Lumbago, so much so that sometimes it was with great pain that I could move. Last autumn I had a bad attack, and was advised to use *Simson's Liniment*. I applied it roughly on going to bed, and was astounded in the morning at the result,—the pain had nearly all left me, and after another application it disappeared altogether. I have also used it with entire success for cramps in the leg. I consider *Simson's Liniment* a valuable preparation.

January 22nd, 1887.

A. HART.

GENEROUS REVENGE.—When Admiral Keppel was in close engagement with a French ship, and the vessel appeared likely to sink, he gave orders for his men to cease firing. The French, in return for this act of generosity, poured in a smart fire. A broadside or two, however, from the English, put them in the most imminent danger, and they struck; upon which boats were sent to their relief by Admiral Keppel, who saved the ungrateful Frenchmen from perishing, while their ship sunk to the bottom.

CHEMICAL REPORT.—Chemical Laboratory, Dalhousie College, Halifax, N. S., Jan. 30, 1885.—I have made analyses of samples of the Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, prepared by the Puttner Emulsion Co., and they have explained to me the details of their process. The ingredients used, and the mechanical processes to which they are successively subjected, enabled the Company to prepare a permanent Emulsion without the use of acids or alkalis. This preparation has been known to me for many years, and when carefully prepared, is certainly a great improvement on Crude Cod Liver Oil, not only being milder in flavor, but having the more substantial advantage of being in the best form for digestion and assimilation.

GEORGE LAWSON, Ph. D., LL. D.,

Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland,
Professor of Chemistry

HOME AND FARM.

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

I. P. R.—We regret, and are answerable for, a slight error in our advice to you last week on a mode of treatment of incipient epizootic. Instead of "put it on the tar," we should have said "put a little tar on it"—the burning leather.

A consignment of horses of the famous Bouloguais breed is to be sent out to Quebec this summer by the French government in order to make their good qualities known in Canada. Now then! Let us hear of some public spirited step taken in Nova Scotia to improve her breeds.

THE DOMINION EXHIBITION—We have received a copy of the prize list, just issued, for the Dominion Exhibition, which is this year to be held at Toronto in conjunction with the Annual Industrial Fair, from the 5th to the 17th September next. Any of our readers who may desire a copy can obtain one by dropping a post card to Mr. H. J. Hill, the Secretary, Toronto.

The amount to be given in prizes in every department is very large; and with a view to assisting those from distant points in the Dominion of Canada to send their products to this exhibition, an allowance towards freightage will be made on the following basis: On exhibits coming from 400 to 600 miles, one-half freightage; over 600 miles and under 1,000 miles, three-fourths of freightage; and on all from over 1,000 miles, full freightage, conditional on the animals or articles being returned direct from the Dominion and Industrial Exhibition at Toronto to the original point of shipment, and that the exhibit has not been sold at the exhibition. All claims for allowances towards freightage must be submitted to and be approved of by the Exhibition Association before the goods are forwarded to the exhibition.

The facilities thus offered will, it is hoped, enable agriculturists and manufacturers from all parts of the Dominion to exhibit with equal advantage, and it may therefore safely be predicted that the Dominion and Industrial Exhibition for 1887 at Toronto will bring out the most magnificent display of the agricultural and industrial products of the country, and the largest attendance of visitors, that has ever been witnessed at any exhibition hitherto held in the Dominion of Canada.

Necessary attendants upon stock and machinery will be furnished with special passes at the Secretary's office on the grounds.

We will give further information from time to time.

MY DEAR CRITIC.—Now that the hurry of getting in the crop is over, I have no doubt you will like to hear how the farming is progressing.

A finer season for putting in a crop we have not had for many years. The month of May was very fine, enabling work to be carried on without delay, so that before June set in all the crops, with the exception of turnips, were in the ground.

The orchards were a fortnight earlier than usual in coming into bloom, although we have had some cold nights and in some places heavy frosts. Since the trees went out of blossom the fruit got well set, and if that great scourge—the caterpillar—does not return—(we have been free from it the past two years)—there is just now every appearance of a good yield.

The grass looks exceedingly well for this time of the year, promising an abundant crop. It is too early in the season to predict what grain and roots may do, although they are up and looking well. So far the outlook for the farmer is better this year than it has been for several years past.

Whether the articles on underdraining in yours and other papers have been read by the farmers in this section of the country or not, the fact is noticeable in the extent to which many of them are going into it this season, and as the effect comes to be observed by others, who are looking on, waiting to see the results before incurring the expense themselves, I have no doubt they will be perfectly satisfied, and the only regret will be that they have put it off so long. If perfectly carried out it will be the commencement of a better system of farming.

RUSTICUS.

We have erewhile deprecated the system of growing crops in orchards, on the simple ground that the nourishment absorbed by a portion of the crop is so much lost to the trees. In this connection we notice the following in the *New England Farmer*:

On my farm I consider the plow an enemy to the orchards. It has always been impossible to plow the orchards without damaging the trees. There is always more injury than can be seen. The trees are always more or less bruised or mangled, resulting in decay, or they are started loose and set back in growth. These injuries may be seen; but the breaking and barking of roots, and the wholesale destruction of the rootlets is unseen murder. Some argue that trees will bear better by having the roots reduced in number, but that is, at best, only a temporary benefit. It checks the growth to reduce the feeding capacity of the tree, and this tends to produce or bring forward the fruit spurs; but it is better to wait a little longer and have a healthy tree and a longer area for fruit development. The destruction of fruit trees, by cultivating the land, is enormous. Whole orchards are swept away in a few years, and the best of them are made short-lived.

The exigencies of the Jubilee week and other press of matter have pre-

vented the continuation of the article from the *Eastern Echo* on butter-making, which we partly reproduced in the CRITIC of the 3rd and 10th ultimo. We now resume it by publishing the "scheme" alluded to at the close of our issue of the latter date.

Establishment of Butter Factories in the Province of Nova Scotia on the Cream Gathering Principle.—1. In each of the counties of Antigonish, Annapolis, Cape Breton, Digby, Halifax, Inverness, Kings, Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne, Pictou, Richmond, Victoria and Yarmouth, a joint stock company, or creamery association, shall be formed for the manufacture of butter, consisting of not less than 30 persons, with \$3,000 paid-up capital, in shares of \$10 each. It will be left with each association, optional, as to whether it shall be incorporated or not. Each association shall have its own brand affixed to its goods, but all the associations must have the letters "N. S." affixed, besides the particular name.

2. These associations shall forthwith establish and erect suitable buildings, with proper equipments and appliances for the purpose named, at a central point, or desirable location within each of the said counties, provided always that such buildings shall be placed within easy and convenient distance of living water.

3. This incorporated body or association shall nominate, at each annual meeting, a president, vice-president, treasurer, secretary and directors. The associations shall provide themselves with a constitution and by-laws, open to government inspection. It is recommended that at the organization of the association the vice-presidents of the Dairymen's Association, presently acting, shall be president in each county.

4. The government shall enact a general law for the incorporation of these associations, which shall also contain provisions for the inspection of milk, determine its standard, and affix penalties for the adulteration of all dairy products.

4. The government of Nova Scotia shall subsidize each of the said associations to the extent of \$250 per annum, for five years, and provide a rebate of all duties for all imported implements for the factories at the time of their establishment. Returns must be made annually to the government, as to the price patrons receive for cream, the quantity of butter made and sold, and the amount realized therefrom, with the expense of running the factories.

6. The associations, with the concurrence of the managers, shall admit for instruction in the science and art of butter making, not less than five students, for six months in the year, extending over a period of three years, at the expiration of which said student shall receive a certificate from the manager countersigned by the president, as a butter maker.

7. The Dairymen's Association of Nova Scotia shall contribute annually three prizes, of \$10, \$7 and \$5, to the three best equipped and managed factories and for the best butter manufactured in the same. These prizes will be awarded on the recommendation of a committee, to be elected at each annual meeting of the Dairymen's Association.

8. The county of Colchester, having the School of Agriculture and the model farm, and the county of Cumberland, having the sub-experimental station, are not included in the scheme herein proposed.

The following advice from the *American Agriculturist* may involve methods perhaps not available to every Nova Scotian farmer, but there are points in it which may be valuably suggestive to many:

A few short and pithy rules for making the best of hay might just now be repeated, as follows: Get the mowers into good condition, without a day's avoidable delay; watch the grass closely, and cut it before the seed is formed—just when the blossom is fading. Cut it as soon as the dew is off, but not while it is damp. Before the evening dew falls upon it, rake it up and put it in cocks holding about three hundred pounds each. If rain threatens, cover the cocks safely with hay caps. Take in no hay until all has been cut and cocked. The hay will cure in the best manner in the cocks, and it may stay a week without harm, if covered with the caps. When ready to draw it to the barn, uncover the cocks and throw them over and open them. Have one person doing this, while the others are loading and drawing in. Do not stack it, but place it under a tight roof, if it is only a barrack, open at the sides. Uncover only what can be drawn in in one day. As soon as the field is clear, give it a top-dressing of compost or some artificial fertilizer; but do not turn the cows upon it—it would pay better to buy some hay from a neighbor. This last rule applies to the next year's crop, but it is rightly placed here, because next year would be too late to use it. It is of the greatest importance, and should by no means be omitted. Finally, gather the hay caps together; dry them, if necessary; lay them evenly one upon another; roll them up; bind them in the roll, and store them in a dry place where no mice can gnaw holes in them. It would be an excellent thing to steep them in a solution of alum and sugar of lead, to preserve and make them waterproof.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

A CARD

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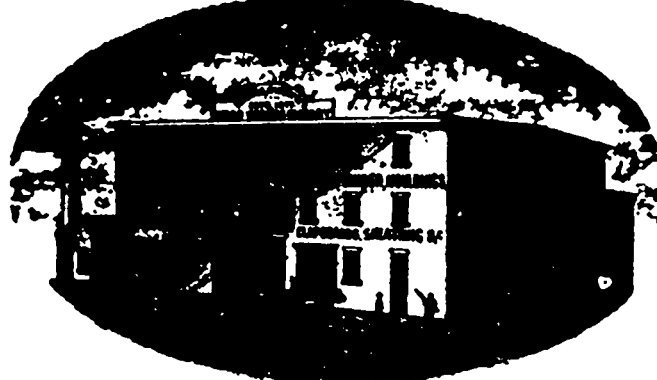
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