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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Jacke is the biggest ape in America, and is now attracting Boston sight-seers. His strength is prodigious, and it was with the greatest difficulty that his captors succeeded in shipping him from the west coast of Africa. By-the-way, the weakness of human beings as compared with the strength of their apish progenitors, is evolutioned backwards, but perhaps the disciples of Darwin will undertake to prove that this is progress.

Mesmerism, as it is affirmed by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has been made practical use of in the town of Toissons. A young man who was mesmerized and forbidden to drink wine for the ensuing fortnight, found, on waking to consciousness, that he was unable to disregard the order. It was a few good mesmerists in Nova Scotia, they might employ their time usefully in preventing the chronic crooking of the elbow, which is known to be going on in Scott Act as well as non-Scott Act counties.

Ceylon appears to have been fortunate in having a Governor possessed of sufficient backbone to avert a serious crisis. Owing to an unfounded rumor of its probable failure, the creditors of the Oriental Bank made a run upon it, and the Governor, Sir Arthur Gordon, being aware of the circumstances, and taking in the gravity of the situation, quietly stepped to the front and guaranteed the notes issued by the Bank. This prompt action was saved from ruin the coffee and tea planters who transacted their business through the Bank, and now that the crop promise is greater than ever before, the planters are hopeful that Ceylon is once more to enjoy its long lost prosperity.

We confess a feeling of admiration for boys who have enough fun and mischief in their constitution to pluckily carry out a good joke. The other day two boys in Souris, P. E. I., sold the officials badly. They first, in the dead of the night, and with feigned secrecy, carried to the shore a number of barrels, which were supposed to contain pork, biscuit, etc., but which were really filled with sawdust. The suspicious officers, ever on the alert, followed the boys to the shore, and kept a sharp lookout for the boat of the American fisherman, which they felt certain would soon put in an appearance. Meantime the boys went away, dressed themselves as American sailors, and brought their boat round to the spot where they had left the supposed provisions. When they attempted to carry the latter on board, these were forfeited, and the boys, keeping at a respectful distance, stood near enough to see the chagrin of the officials on discovering the sawdust hoax.

The die from which was being struck the £5 Jubilee gold pieces has been broken, and the coins, of which but 3000 were issued, are now selling at a handsome premium. Speaking of the Jubilee coinage, we note that public opinion not only condemns the designs, but criticises the workmanship as being discreditable, even to a mediæval age. With art and artistic taste developed as it now is, we might have naturally concluded that the Jubilee coins would be in design and in mechanical finish more elegant, more perfect, and more artistic than any hitherto produced.

The sixty millions of Russian peasants are inspired by but two great ideas, love of country and love of the Orthodox Church, and as upon their hearty co-operation must depend the success of the Russian armies, it follows that unless the country is invaded or the church attacked, the great bulk of the people care little for what is going on elsewhere, hence a Russian invasion of India is but a gaseous bubble, and since, if attempted, the Russian peasantry would have to be heavily and directly taxed, while the Russian ports were blockaded by the British fleet, the attack would not be sustained for more than a few weeks, and must collapse for the want of a general Russian sentiment in favor of such a movement.

To cross the Atlantic in less than three days is the expectancy of Captain Jovis, the famous aeronaut. For the past three years the oceanic balloon has been under construction, and the captain anticipates making a start about October 10th. The steering gear of this balloon, it is said, is far superior to anything hitherto tried, and Capt. Jovis is strongly impressed with the belief that, by its use, balloon travelling will become the most popular and safe way for moving from one place to another. Since the advent of train-wreckers and dynamite fiends, travelling by land or water has become more perilous than of yore, and so far as these gentry are concerned, the balloon passengers would have a decided advantage.

The make-up of the new ministry in the Sandwich Islands is decidedly cosmopolitan, with Green, an Englishman, as Premier and Minister of Finance; Brown, an American, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ashford, a Canadian, as Attorney General, and Thurston, a Sandwich Islander by birth, as Minister of the Interior. The government hopes to conduct its affairs so as to retain the confidence of the people, and win the good-will of the great Anglo-Saxon communities in the old and new world. It is whispered, that the removal of Mr. Gibson from the position of Premier, which he has held for the past six years, and his subsequent flight to the United States, was the outcome of a decision upon the part of that gentleman to annex the Islands to the great American Republic.

English capitalists and manufacturers who are seeking new fields for enterprise should look to the colonies before establishing themselves in foreign countries. The Germans are now learning a bitter lesson from their experiences in Russia. When the latter country raised her tariff wall, German capital and skilled German mechanics crossed the boundary line and settled on the Vistula in order to retain the lucrative Russian trade, but now they are told that unless they swear allegiance to the Czar, they must recross into Germany and leave to Russians the control of the factories and mills which have been erected. Denationalization is as repugnant to a Britisher as it is to a full blooded German, and he should therefore note these facts, shun foreign countries, and establish himself in the Britains beyond the sea.

According to the *Indian Review*, *Serice Gazette*, there has been much excitement in Agra over the poisoning of seventy men in the Manchester Regiment. On investigation, it was found that arsenic had been put in the beer on tap, and further examination disclosed the fact that several hogs-heads of beer in store contained a large quantity of the same deadly poison. No explanation of this foul attempt to destroy human life can be offered since, had it been from political motives, the entire garrison would have been subjected to the same risk, but it is a puzzle to many what could have provoked this dastardly attempt on the Manchester Regiment in particular. The world, or a portion of its people, appears to be running riot and human life to be held as valueless as that of the insect creation. Some of these fine days we will have to call a halt, and ask ourselves whether hanging is not too humane a punishment for the inhuman brutes who are now preying upon society.

WESTERN NOVA SCOTIA.

The counties west and south-west of Halifax, including Hants, Kings, Annapolis, Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne, Digby and Yarmouth, are all noted for their agricultural products, the Annapolis Valley being celebrated for its large crops of apples, cherries, and small fruits, Digby for its cherries, and Hants for its apples, while hay and root crops, that are not excelled in quantity and quality, everywhere reward the husbandman for his toil. The cereals flourish, portions of all the counties named being traversed by belts of fertile soil capable of producing wheat, oats, rye and barley. Large forests still furnish the lumbermen with profitable occupation in many sections, but ship building, at one time the most flourishing

industry, for various reasons (the competition of iron and the growing scarcity of timber not the least amongst the number) has of late years been greatly curtailed. Yarmouth and Hants have contributed the lion's share of the shipping that has made this Province so famous, and great fortunes have been realized in the past in that line of business. The fisheries along the Atlantic coast, the Bay of Fundy, and Minas Basin, are great sources of wealth, and Yarmouth, Lunenburg, Shelburne and Queens, send out large fleets of fishing vessels to the northern fishing grounds. All these counties are known to contain valuable deposits of minerals. Gypsum has for years been a source of wealth and commerce to Hants, while great quarries of building stone have hardly been touched. Gold is now being extensively mined in Hants, Lunenburg, Queens and Yarmouth, and is reported as having been discovered in Shelburne, Annapolis and Digby. The North and South Mountains in Annapolis County, contain iron beds miles in extent, and copper deposits that promise to be valuable. The finest quality of manganese is mined at Tenny Cape in Hants. Coal and antimony also have been discovered, and the latter mineral quite extensively mined. With such great and varied natural resources, Western Nova Scotia holds out inducements to settlers that are unequalled, and which will eventually draw a great population within its borders. Railroads are sadly needed to open up direct communication with the Atlantic counties, and the missing link has to be completed between Annapolis and Digby before the beneficial results of a railway policy can be enjoyed. All the ports along the Atlantic coast in these counties are closed by ice in winter, and such flourishing seaport towns as Lunenburg, Bridgewater, Liverpool, Shelburne, Barrington and Yarmouth are, for at least three months out of the year, cut off from communication with the outside world. Yarmouth has an outlet for its business over the Western Counties Railway, but all the other places are without means of communication, other than by post roads, which are often impassable for a week at a time from snow. As a result there must be an almost total stagnation of trade during the winter months, which must militate greatly against the prosperity of these several communities. If the Nictaux and Atlantic Railway is ever completed, it will furnish Lunenburg and Bridgewater with a winter outlet and inlet for its trade, but if Halifax had been on the alert it would have agitated for a coast line direct to Shelburne, as such a route would not only secure for it the trade of the principal towns mentioned, but of the innumerable thriving fishing villages along the coast that it would pass through. This road must eventually be constructed, and the sooner the work is proceeded with the better.

The beautiful harbors and bays which indent this part of the coast of Nova Scotia, the romantic scenery, the delightful summer weather, make this region a favorite resort for tourists; each district and town having its votaries who, year after year, return to seek rest and enjoyment, and who never tire of dilating on the superior attractions of their particularly selected resort. The lakes and rivers afford good trouting, some sections are noted for their salmon fisheries, game is abundant, and pleasure excursions by rail and water, delightful drives and excellent roads for pedestrians, furnish the means of a great diversity of amusements. The Windsor and Annapolis Railway passes through the garden of Nova Scotia, and tourists who desire an inland climate, will find in the famed Annapolis Valley a dry, clear atmosphere, free from fog, and cold winds that should render it a fine recruiting ground for invalids. A delightful trip, on foot or by team, has Windsor for a starting point. A journey by short stages through Wolfville, Kentville, Aylesford, Middleton and Bridgetown to Annapolis, may be accomplished in a few days, but there is so much of interest to be seen en route, that a month could be well spent in its accomplishment with scarcely the possibility of an irksome moment, and without exhausting the many romantic views and interesting and historical spots to be visited. From Annapolis the tourist can either continue on to Digby and Yarmouth, or he can take the coach road to Liverpool and drive along the coast to Halifax. In the latter case he will find himself almost in a wilderness soon after leaving Annapolis, and if he be fond of sport, the streams and lakes at the head waters of the Liverpool River will furnish him abundant employment for his rod and line, while the extensive forests, the barrens and clearings, will be found to abound in all kinds of small game, as well as moose and cariboo. The road from Liverpool to Halifax, skirting as it does for miles the coast line, and leading around such beautiful sheets of water as Mahone Bay, Chester Basin and Margaret's Bay, affords glimpses of magnificent scenery, and pleasant stops may be made at the many thriving seaport towns that in themselves present many claims on the tourist's attention. At Liverpool stretches of sandy beach furnish delightful drives, where the refreshing ocean breezes can be enjoyed, and where the surf bathing is unexcelled. Bridgewater is on the picturesque LaHave, and a sail down the river to its mouth should certainly not be neglected. Lunenburg with its snug harbor, is the great centre of the fishing business, and near by are the Ovens and many interesting natural curiosities that are to be reached by water, adding additional enjoyment to the pleasures of a yachting excursion. If fond of the water, the tourist can embark at Halifax on the comfortable steamer City of St. John, and skirt the coast to Yarmouth, stopping at all the leading towns on the way, steaming up beautiful harbors, threading groups of islands and small inland passages, his eye being delighted at every turn by the diversified scenery. Yarmouth is one of the most thriving towns in the province, and from it many delightful drives can be made to points of interest in the surrounding country. Taking the Western Counties Railway, Digby is soon reached, and here the traveller will likely linger, as it is one of the most charming localities in the province. Bear River, so celebrated for its cherries and precipitous roads, is near by. Yachting, boating, and sea bathing may be enjoyed *ad libitum*, and there seems to be nothing wanting that can conduce to the health and pleasure of the fortunate individual who chooses Digby as a summer resort. In Wilmot, Annapolis County, is the Spa Spring, with its many healing qualities, and when the

benefits to be derived from drinking its waters become generally known, there is no reason why it should not become the Saratoga of the Dominion. Superior accommodations are everywhere provided for visitors, and Western Nova Scotia has deservedly become a well known and largely patronized resort during the summer months.

ALIEN HOLDERS OF AMERICAN REALTY.

While the French are adhering to, or resuscitating, the somewhat obsolete doctrine of compulsory nationality, the United States Congress indicates a tendency to something like retrogression from broad principles by the passage of an act forbidding the acquisition of land in the Territories by foreigners unless they become naturalized American citizens.

As large tracts of land have, within the last few years, been acquired by British subjects in Texas, Colorado, Tennessee, and other Western States, and as English knowledge of American constitutional technicalities is much more confused than it ought to be, some alarm was engendered among people who are unaware that while Congress can legislate on all points for the Territories, whose governments wield only a delegated power, it is "ultra vires" of that body to interfere with the laws by which the tenure of property is regulated in a State of the Union. Foreign investors in the States are therefore untouched by the recent act, although it was, no doubt, prompted by the foreign acquisitions made within them. But the indication of a new tendency of American public opinion should act as a warning, for there is no saying when the assemblies of any individual state may see fit to legislate in the same direction.

As regards the territories, foreigners will do well to study the Attorney-General's interpretation of the act, for though the opinion of that officer (who holds a more responsible ministerial rank than the English, Irish or Canadian officials similarly named,) cannot alter the letter of the law, or bind the courts in its interpretation, it is sure to have been formed with a deliberation which lends to it a high probability of conclusiveness.

From Mr. Garland's view of the construction of the act, the foreigner who may contemplate embarking in any speculation within the territories, may gather with considerable certainty what he may safely do, and what he may not.

It appears that, as aforesaid, he may not buy land in a territory unless he becomes a naturalized citizen. If it fall to him by inheritance, he must part with it. He cannot own a mine, nor can he enter into possession of one in satisfaction of a lien gained by the advance of money. He may, however, lawfully hold shares in an American corporation owning mines or (it would appear by parity of reasoning) other lands, stocks and shares being personally. But the total stock held by foreigners in any company must not exceed twenty per cent. of the whole. With a somewhat cynical permissiveness, foreign capitalists may lend as much as they like in furtherance of American undertakings, or even work mines themselves, but they may not foreclose, or take any action the result of which would be permanent appropriation of American soil. The act does not affect much that at present exists, but it is easy to see that it will bar the introduction of much foreign capital in the future, and with it any such benefits in the territories as may have resulted from freedom to foreign investment in the States.

American opinion is not to be upbraided on this score. The policy of a retrogression towards exclusiveness may be doubtful, and a jealousy of alien ownership does not seem to be a safe or desirable basis of legislation, but if America chooses to repress the latter, she has plenty of precedent (if she cared about it) in European jurisprudence. One is only a little surprised at the distrust evinced of the Republican powers of acclimatization and absorption.

THE BEDFORD ROAD.

We have been asked to call attention to the state of the Bedford Road, which is simply disgraceful as a suburban outlet of a city like Halifax. We suppose there is not much money to be put on it, but we fancy there is lack of judgment in what is expended. Here and there there is a tolerable hundred yards or so, which seem to bear evidence of a more energetic, more practical, and more competent supervision, but the greater stretch of the highway is simply abominable. The big rocks are bad enough, but they are not the worst part of it. More troublesome and more dangerous still are the countless loose stones from the size of the head to that of the fist, and smaller, down to that of a plum. The steadfast rocks it is sometimes possible to evade, but the most skillful driving will fail to dodge the stones. The wear and tear of vehicles on the road is very severe, but beyond that there is actual danger. About a month ago, a horse not very strong and active, and on that account, carefully driven, set his forefoot on a round loose stone, and came down, throwing out of the buggy to which he was attached, two persons who might have been more seriously injured than they were. They did not by any means escape scratchless as it was, and there was damage to vehicle, harness, and the horse's knees, though the latter were not so badly injured as might have been anticipated from the sudden crash with which he fell.

We are inclined to think that the local road tax is not high enough, and we are perfectly sure that it would be an economy to those assessed for it who happen to keep vehicles, if they were called upon to submit to a higher rate. But the matter seems to us to require county supervision. Cannot something be done? One very simple measure, which could not entail any heavy expenditure, would abate half the nuisance at once, i. e., the employment of a few men just to rake off the obnoxious loose stones from time to time. This subject materially concerns our friends and subscribers at Bedford and Rockingham. Will they not aid the publicity we desire to give to it, by bestirring themselves in the matter?

CHIT-CHAT AND CHUCKLES.

The man who "cannot tell one note from another" never need apply for a position as cashier of a bank.

Prince Ferdinand, whom the Bulgarians chose for their King, is a great dandy, and besides much other jewelry, wears a bracelet on each arm.

A correspondent asks:—"Is it wrong to cheat a lawyer?" First cheat the lawyer, and then we will answer the conundrum.—*Providence Telegraph*

The *Railroad Gazette* states that it is a well-known fact among railroad men that on railroads running north and south the west rails wear out the faster; that five rails will wear out on the west side of the track while three are doing service on the east side.

A few days ago Freiherr von Faber, the founder of the lead pencil firm of A. W. Faber, at Stein, in Germany, celebrated his 70th birthday. He has changed the village of Stein (near Nuremberg) into one of the finest in Germany, founded the famous Germanic museum in Nuremberg, and will be remembered for many other charitable bequests.

The New York police has broken out with a smallpox of zeal in good works, for which it may have to be vaccinated. A member of the force saw two little children in a hallway and carried them off as lost babies, to get the reward of the parents' gratitude. He was disappointed, next day, when the father and mother appeared with the information that the cherubs had been taken from the hallway of their own home.

WAS READY TO FIGHT.—First Gentleman, entering the apartment of second gentleman: About a year ago you challenged me to fight a duel!

Second Gentleman, sternly: I did, sir.

First G.: And I told you that I had just been married, and I did not care to risk my life at any such hazard.

Second G., haughtily: I remember, sir.

First G., bitterly: Well, my feelings have undergone a change; any time you want to fight let me know. *Bon jour.*

COMPRESSED FUEL MACHINE.—There has recently been patented a specially designed machine for making compressed fuel, stated to be twenty-five per cent. superior to ordinary coal. It differs from the patent fuel hitherto manufactured in this, that the blocks are only two inches square, and thus require no breaking even for household purposes. One ton consists of 4,800 blocks, and it can be sold at somewhat less than the household coals. Mr J. Laidler, of the Haswell Coal Landsale, Hendon, is the sole maker and patentee of the fuel, and also of the machine, which can make 120 blocks in a minute.—*Industries.*

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN OMNIBUSES.—The London Road Car Company is trying the experiment of lighting its omnibuses with the electric light. An "Eclipse" battery has been placed underneath the driver's seat of an omnibus running from Liverpool Street to Victoria Station, and supplies a current sufficiently strong to keep alight a small glow lamp of the Swan and Edison type. This gives a light far superior to anything usually seen in public conveyances, and it is said to cost only about one penny per working night, but of how many hours is not stated. When the light is burnt continuously, the cells have to be refilled with the chemicals once every 16 hours.—*Electrical Review.*

THE SAME AS THE MISTLETOE.—A new trick learned from the actresses is to tint the ears for evening occasions. The feminine mind has taken the notion that so long as men speak admiringly of pink ears, an auricular deep blush may be put on to stay while desired. Therefore when adorning themselves for ball, opera, or other places of personal display, they rouge their ears inside and out. As the adjacent portions of their heads and necks are white, either naturally or from powdering, the contrast is rather startling. Well, some of the girls at Jerome Park had painted ears on their frivolous heads. Leonard Jerome, boss committeeman, gazed for a moment at one of them, and then caught her in his arms, held her tight and kissed her. She was a distant relative and he a veteran, but she got angry just the same and asked him how he dared. "An old custom from the husking bees," he said. "When you see a red ear you can kiss the girl that shows it."

A QUESTION OF MORALS.—The French are discussing a question in morals. A Frenchman in London, from the frequent pawning of his watch, learned that pawnbrokers test the watch by touching an acid to the knob. He inherited 15,000 francs, and immediately went to Geneva, where he ordered 200 watches, the cases of copper (heavily gilt) and the knobs of pure gold. They cost him 40 francs each. He went to London, and in a few days pawned the 200 watches. The pawnbrokers tested the knobs, and advanced him 70 francs on each, a gain of 30 francs over the cost. Then he walked about the streets and dropped the pawn tickets here and there, and the persons who found them, all being dishonest, went next day and redeemed the watches. Thus the pawnbrokers lost nothing, and the dishonest finders of the tickets paid 70 francs for 40-franc watches. As only the dishonest persons who found the tickets were victimized, the French moralists are uncertain whether to condemn the shrewd operator as a swindler.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

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29. Shadows on the Snow. A Novel By B. L. Farjeon, author of "Bread-and-Cheese-and-Kisses," etc.
30. Leoline. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Brenda Verke."
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. Dolly Carleton. A Novel. By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Lady Audley's Secret," etc.
34. A Golden Dawn. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne," etc.
35. Valerie's Fate. A Novel By Mrs. Alexander, author of "The Wooing O't," 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. Pailor Magic and Chemical Experiments, a book which tells how to perform hundreds of amusing tricks or magic and instructive experiments with simple agents.
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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 included 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 tenders of Messrs. William Sutherland and H. Cochran have been accepted for constructing the water works of both Bridgetown and Kentville. Work will commence at once.

Large fat herring are plentiful on the coast near Shelburne, and some of the fishermen have been fortunate enough to make good catches. One man having secured thirty barrels in one day.

The output of oatmeal from Canadian mills during the past year was two hundred and thirty thousand barrels. Somebody must eat porridge and bannock in this country, or the mills would have to shut down.

Miss Fuller, of King's County, has obtained a verdict for damages in a breach of promise case against Alfred Harron, for seven hundred and fifty dollars. The delinquent lover not only deserted his sweetheart, but he also left the country. Home life had evidently no charm for him.

Messrs. A. & R. Loggie, of Dalhousie, N. B., are this season canning a large number of smelts. They are put up like sardines, after having been submitted to a frying process, which is said to be a secret. Be this as it may, canned smelts are a delicacy which must become popular.

John A. McDougall, the hammer-throwing champion of the world, was born in Blue Mountain, Pictou Co., N. S., and is about 27 years old. He is of fine personal appearance, stands five feet ten inches in height, and weighs about 180. He is a machinist by occupation, and has worked at his trade in Boston for the past two years.

The Manitoba Government are not to be thwarted in the building of the Red River Railway by the loop line which the Canadian Pacific Company has thrown across the proposed route. Despite an injunction, the Red River road is to be pushed on, and the track of the C. P. R. crossed. There will likely yet be trouble over this matter.

Very general were the expressions of sympathy and regret that were heard in Halifax on Friday last, at the death by drowning of Mr. F. H. Flinn, a promising young man of about twenty-five years of age. Mr. Flinn, who resided on the shores of the Northwest Arm, was making a trial trip with his boat, which had just been refitted, which, being struck by a squall, careened over and sank to the bottom. Flinn's companion was saved.

The attendance at the public schools, both in the city and country, is reported as small, and hot weather is assigned as the cause. Is the game worth the candle? Is it worth while cooking up our children in close schoolrooms during the hot weather for the sake of the little extra knowledge they may thus gain? Our summer is short enough in all conscience, and our boys and girls should have their holidays extended for several weeks.

The *Digby Courier* says "Last Sunday evening Mrs. Marshall, of Marshalltown, was aroused from her slumbers by a strange cat, which had somehow gained admission, leaping upon the bed. With the first motion she made the cat attacked her, planting its claws in her face and neck. It then sprang on a cradle where the child was sleeping, but was driven away by Mrs. Marshall, who called her husband, with whose assistance the animal was driven away, all the while fighting savagely."

Detective Power, with an assistant named John Smith, has been over in Prince Edward Island endeavoring to get at the facts of the Margate tragedy. Smith was purposely arrested for vagrancy, and was committed to jail by the Stipendiary Magistrate and locked in the same cell with Millman, who was supposed to be guilty of the crime. After four or five days of close companionship with the prisoner, Smith was released, having failed to induce Millman to criminate himself, in fact Millman says he has nothing to fear at the trial.

Insurance statistics for the past year in the Dominion show that a larger amount was paid for fire losses and a smaller amount on death losses than in the previous year. The British fire insurance companies do more business in Canada than the Canadians and Americans combined, and the Canadian Life Companies do a larger business than the British and American combined. If we were wide awake we could monopolize the life and fire insurance business in Canada, and not allow needed money to go out of the country.

During the absence of the volunteers in the Northwest a fund was raised by the Volunteer Aid Society towards assisting the wives and families of those who had shouldered their rifles and gone to do duty for their country. Three thousand and six hundred dollars was distributed during the absence of our boys, the balance has since been expended upon those who needed help. The committee, which, by the way, deserves the thanks of the public for the business-like manner in which they discharged their duties, now report the account to be closed out.

Messrs. Gordon & Keith, furniture manufacturers, sustained a heavy loss on Sunday morning last, when their factory, a brick structure, was totally destroyed by fire. The origin of the fire is a mystery, but as smoke had been observed in the neighborhood at nine o'clock the previous evening, it is presumable that the fire must have been smouldering for several hours before it broke out. The insurance on the building is but four thousand dollars, while the estimated value of the factory and its contents was twenty-five thousand dollars. Fifty skilled mechanics are thrown out of employment.

The enterprising town of Yarmouth is to have a new opera house, the seating capacity of which is to be 700.

Col. C. W. Robinson, who is a brother of the ex-Governor of Ontario, and Sergeant Major Herbert Taylor Reade, have been honored by Her Majesty with the titles of C. B., and Dr. Grant, a distinguished physician at Ottawa, has been made a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.

Charlottetown has a curiosity in the form of a flowing well. The following from the *Patriot* explains its discovery:—"The men employed by the Water Commissioners to conduct boring operations at the Three Mile Brook Valley, just below the upper Malpeque Road, at the place recommended by Mr. Engineer Tidd, struck a vein of water at a depth of 25 feet, which commenced flowing over the surface of the ground yesterday morning, and has up to noon to-day kept running at the rate of 23,000 gallons per 24 hours. The flowing well is quite a curiosity, and may, perhaps, prove a valuable find for the city. It has been visited with much interest by Hon. I. H. Davies, Mr. A. B. Warburton, S. W. Crabbe, C. C., and others."

The *Cape Sable Advertiser*, in some very pertinent remarks as to the advantages that would be derived if fishermen would but preserve the fish that they take, goes on to say—"One day last week Mr. Asa C. Atkinson caught in his net one of those fish never seen but once in a lifetime. To try to describe its color, shape or general make up, is simply impossible, as there was a sprinkling of several species combined. The principal attraction, however, was its head, as it seemed that nature had done its very best in beautifying it. On each side were what may be called wings, some an inch long and of very fine texture, resembling those of the flying fish, while underneath wore the regular fins. The whole length of the fish was about 10 inches."

It is a curious fact that the medical men of this city should have quietly winked at the unprofessional election which was held in connection with the Wanderers Bazaar. That the Wanderers wanted to make money goes without saying, but who ever heard of professional gentlemen allowing themselves to be candidates in a popular election of the kind referred to. Had the committee chosen to have the vote taken for the most popular member of either Parliament or for the favorite City, Provincial or Dominion official, nothing could have been said, but to ask the verdict of the people upon the most popular doctor, was simply a cheap form of unprofessional advertising, and, if the test is worth anything, it may next be tried with lawyers and ministers. Popularity is no guarantee of skill or ability.

We are glad to note that the plans for the new V. G. Hospital are now in the hands of the Provincial Secretary, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the work will be proceeded with at once. The public have been watching with interest the efforts that have been and are being made to reconcile the old and new Medical Boards, and regret to note that some sore heads still obstinately refuse to let by-gones be by-gones. Surely caring for the sick is a humane act, and those who practise it should consent to meet on the common ground of a broad charity. The old board had much to complain of, so have their successors; the old board thought themselves ill-treated, so might their successors; the old board rendered much valuable service to the public, so have their successors; then, let the lancet be used professionally, and not as it now is, to score and deface the records of brother professionals.

The yacht races which we were told were to draw a large fleet of American yachts and thousands of visitors to our city, were, in these respects, an entire failure. Some one evidently blundered: and as a result, one or two yachts had everything their own way, and valuable cups have been carried off with very little benefit to the city. It may prove a case of rather costly advertising, and, next year, (if citizens can be induced to subscribe for another cup) a regatta may draw the leading American and English yachts, but this is a problem that has yet to be solved. The weather was perfect, the course one of the best in the world, the cups to be competed for of great value, and yet the *Galatea*, the *Dauntless*, and the *Stranger*, were the only foreign yachts competing. The presence of the *Dauntless* was accidental, and she was not provided with her racing sails; the *Stranger* had been delayed by an accident at the Marblehead regatta, but her plucky owner, in his determination to enter his yacht at Halifax, was towed all the way from Boston. The famous *Galatea* had been cruising in this neighborhood for some time, and it may be that the owners of crack American yachts, knowing that she was to sail in the Halifax regatta, concluded that the *Galatea* would prove more than their match, and preferred to take a beating nearer home. At any rate, whatever the reason, they failed to put in an appearance. Friday, a strong wind, almost half a gale, was blowing, and the knowing ones predicted that the *Dauntless* would win. At half-past ten the *Dauntless* and *Galatea* crossed the line off Green Bank almost together, making a beautiful start, and then commenced one of the most exciting contests ever witnessed. The big schooner gradually forged ahead, and in this position the yachts disappeared from sight around the promontory at York Redoubt. The course was forty-one miles, and when the yachts again appeared on the home stretch, the *Dauntless* was leading, although the *Galatea* had at one time been ahead, being able to gain a minute a mile on the schooner when beating to windward. Thousands of spectators lined the wharves, and had taken up positions on the Citadel Hill, and they were rewarded by witnessing a struggle that roused the blood of even the most sluggish. Slowly, but steadily, the *Galatea* crept up on the *Dauntless*, and was only 30 seconds behind her when the line was crossed. Although the schooner came in slightly in the lead, the race was the *Galatea's*, with some ten minutes time allowance still to spare. The *Stranger* was to have raced with the *Guinevere*, but the latter did not turn up, and so the former had merely to sail over the course and secure the prize. The stiff breeze and rough water were rather too much for the smaller craft of the N. S. Yacht

Squadron, but promptly at eleven o'clock the starting gun was fired, and a number of yachts, including the *Wenonah*, *Lenore*, *Pastime*, *Hebe*, *Halicia*, *Phantom*, and *St. Kilda*, swept over the starting line. The course was some 21 miles, and the *Wenonah* came in first, followed by the *Pastime*, *Hebe* and *St. Kilda*. The *Halicia*, Capt. Trott at the helm, had the misfortune to lose her mast in a squall, but her gallant owner refused all offers of assistance, and rigging a jury mast sailed up the harbor amidst the cheers of the spectators. In the Saturday's race, the *Galatea*, *Dauntless* and *Stranger*, were the only foreign yachts to contend, the N. S. Squadron being represented by the *Halicia*, *Pastime*, *Wenonah*, *Lenore*, and *Gumwerc*. A light breeze and smooth water caused many to predict that the *Stranger* would win, but the loss of her topmast may have lost her the race, as she, in spite of the accident, came in third. The *Halicia* again lost her mast, and had to return, which accident deprived Captain Trott of all chance of the victory that his pluck entitled him to. It was after four when the first yacht was sighted from the Citadel on the return, and she proved to be the *Galatea*, which arrived at the lumber wharf an hour ahead of any of her competitors, thus winning the \$1000 cup. An hour later, the *Dauntless* crossed the line, securing the second place, followed still later by the *Stranger*. When the other yachts arrived is still uncertain, but report says at 3 a.m. on Sunday. On Monday, the prizes were presented at the Halifax Hotel, where a substantial luncheon was partaken of. Lieut. Henn, of the *Galatea*, in a neat speech, proclaimed that the Halifax course was one of the best he had ever sailed over, in which statement he was fully borne out by Mr. Colt, of the *Dauntless*, and Mr. Warren, of the *Stranger*. The visiting yachtsmen expressed themselves delighted with their visit, and Mr. Colt pledged himself to return next year in company with other American yachts.

The California orange crop this year was 900,000 boxes.

The new Directory of New York city contains 324,813 names, indicating a population of about 1,600,000.

Mr. P. T. Barnum has been in Vermont, and he offers \$20,000 to any man who will procure the Lake Champlain sea serpent for him, provided the monster is 50 feet in length.

Those who had the good fortune to listen to a lecture by Mr. C. S. Fowler, the eminent phrenologist, will regret to learn of that gentleman's sudden death at Sharon, Conn., after an illness of less than two days.

Out in the far West, in Wyoming and Colorado, the Indians are on the warpath, and the white settlers are deserting their ranches and farms, and driving their cattle into the settlements. When the allotment of land to individual Indians is carried out, there will be an end to these risings on the reservations.

The effectiveness of alliteration was very fully demonstrated in the last Presidential campaign when Dr. Burchard, a somewhat ardent Republican, undertook to denounce the Democratic leaders as supporters of "Rum, Pomanism and Rebellion." The doctor is now taking a holiday at Saratoga, and the witty American Paraphrast wires that he is enjoying "Rest, Refreshment and Recuperation."

The steamer *City of Montreal*, which left New York on the 6th inst., was burned at sea five days later, fire having broken out in her hold, in which were stored 2,000 bales of cotton. The passengers and crew lost all their effects, but succeeded in escaping in the boats. These, with the exception of one boat, containing thirteen men, were subsequently rescued by the German barque *Trabant*, and transferred to the steamer *York City*, which was on its way to Liverpool. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Two distinguished Americans have recently died. The first was Professor Baird, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, who was an able naturalist, and was a recognized authority in all matters pertaining to fishes and birds. His age at death was sixty-four years. The other was Mr. Alvin Clark, of the firm of Alvin Clark & Sons, the great telescope lens makers of Cambridge, Mass. This firm, it will be remembered, manufactured the lens for the great Lick telescope. Mr. Clark was a self-made man, and an astronomer of no mean type. He died at the age of eighty-four years.

The following account of a disgraceful transaction comes to us from New Jersey.—"The negro congregation of Chippey chapel held a camp meeting in the woods near Piscataway yesterday, that was broken up with a general fight. The congregation had proceeded on the idea that more money would be made if booths were kept, and George Stone, one of the booth proprietors, smuggled in several kegs of bad whiskey, and sold it. The majority of the negroes were soon drunk, and they began the disturbance. The white-haired minister, the Rev. Mr. King, was thrown out of the pulpit by his intoxicated brethren, the pulpit was torn down, the deacons were piled under a heap of benches, tables and chairs, and furniture was broken up and tossed in all directions. Razors were soon drawn and used with terrible effect. Men were cut, women were trampled on, and children were tossed about by the infuriated ruffians. Finally, they started to raid one of the neighboring farm-houses, and the police of this city were notified. They were soon on the ground, and the injured negroes were rescued. Three of the ringleaders of the disturbance were lodged in jail."

A German vessel named the *Mathild*, has picked up the missing boat of the S.S. *City of Montreal*. The seven passengers and six of the crew were all in good health.

It is said that Cook & Sons, of London, have undertaken to conduct personally a religious pilgrimage of Mahomedans from India to Mecca. These agents, doubtless, are just as willing to take charge of religious excursions as any others.

Cholera is fortunately on the decrease in Italy, Sicily and Malta and its ravages are now confined almost exclusively to the latter Island.

The southern part of France has been visited by a frightful hurricane, and many of the most fruitful vineyards in that balmy country have been literally torn from the ground. The loss of sheep upon the highlands is also reported as large.

The Emperor of Germany is just recovering from a severe attack of rheumatism, which, at one time, threatened to suddenly close his illustrious reign. The Emperor is the pride of the Germans the world over, and, although somewhat attached to autocratic ideas, has on more than one occasion proved himself to be a true liberal.

The Czar is angered because the Sultan of Turkey refuses to allow Russia to occupy Bulgaria and Turkey to occupy eastern Rometia. Such a sub-division of the Balcan provinces will probably well please the Czar, but the Sultan understands that it would simply bring the Russian enemy two days' march nearer Constantinople. Under those circumstances Prince Ferdinand can afford to be complacent and quietly proceed to reorganize the government of his new kingdom.

The total eclipse of the sun at Berlin is thus described by a correspondent of a New York exchange—"The sky was entirely overcast and the sun was invisible. The eclipse was preceded by the appearance of deeply colored clouds, and the color increased as the sun rose and gradually faded. A general darkness suddenly set in. Clouds of increased deep coloring returned after a few minutes, then daylight ensued. Thousands came to Berlin by railway and in carriages to observe the phenomenon.

The British Government has proclaimed the Irish National League, and in so doing has virtually sounded the death-knell of the Salisbury administration. The preservation of law and order is one thing, but the interference by the State with political associations never fails to react unfavorably upon those who have instigated it. Gladstone and the Liberal party are in favor of Home Rule for Ireland, and, according to the present course of the government, all liberal meetings should be proclaimed. The report that Chamberlain had deserted the Unionists is without foundation, but he has expressed himself as opposed to the proclaiming of the League.

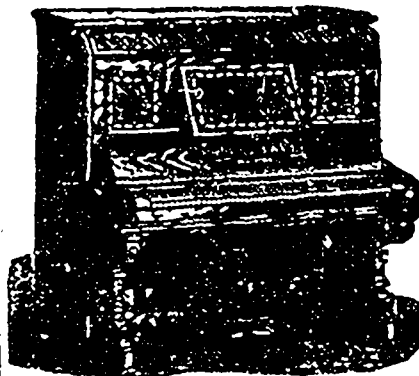
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RELIGIOUS.

BAPTIST.

The increase in the membership of the Baptist churches of the United States last year was 1 to every 18.

Rev. A. C. Clout, a Nova Scotian, at present pastor of a Baptist church in Illinois, occupied the pulpit of the First Baptist Church last Sunday.

Owing to ill-health, the Rev. J. Clark, of Nictaux, is about to take a trip to England.

Rev. S. W. Porter has received a call from the Baptist church at Parrboro, to become its pastor.

The Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces commenced its meetings on Saturday last, at Charlottetown. A large number of ministers and lay delegates were in attendance. At the conclusion of a very practical address by the retiring president, B. H. Eaton, on "The Duties of Pastors to their Churches," the election of officers was proceeded with, Prof. Jones, of Acadia College, being made president. Rev. C. Goodspeed presented the report on the state of the denomination, showing a net gain of 6 churches and 1778 members, the present membership being 41,230. All the Evangelical churches of the city and vicinity were occupied by members of the convention.

METHODIST.

Arrangements have been made with the Rev. David Savage and his band to hold special services in Halifax and Dartmouth churches next month.

Rev. T. Watson Smith has returned from England greatly improved in health.

A college for women is about to be erected in connection with the Methodist Syracuse University. It will be the handsomest college building in the State of New York.

CATHOLIC.

Reverend Father Phalen, of St. Louis, the eloquent preacher and orator has been visiting his brother, Consul General Phalen. On Sunday he preached in St. Mary's, and left on Tuesday morning for a trip through Cape Breton.

The site selected for the new St. Agnes church is one of the most beautiful in the city. It stands in a commanding position overlooking the Arm, and at the juncture of two or three roads.

A picnic in aid of the new St. Peter's church, Dartmouth, to Lawlor's Island on Wednesday, was largely attended and the receipts were large.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The United Presbyterian Church of Scotland has a membership of 182,052, being an increase of 917 on the preceding year. The amount contributed for all purposes during 1886 was £237,300. The missionary income was larger last year than ever before, amounting along with contributions for benevolent purposes to £86,300.

Rev. T. H. Murray has accepted the call to the Presbyterian church at Little River, and will be inducted on the 22nd of September.

Rev. John Moore, of the Presbytery of Boston, occupied the pulpit of Chalmers church on Sunday morning last. He is said to be a lecturer of repute, treating subjects of living interest in a popular and attractive style. It is his intention to deliver a number of lectures during his stay in the Province.

The Foreign Mission Committee, Eastern Division, are desirous of obtaining a successor to the Rev. J. K. Wright, of Couva, Trinidad.

In the Southern Presbyterian Church there are 13 Synods; 69 Presbyteries; 1,116 ministers; 2,236 churches; 150,398 communicants; 12,021 Sunday school teachers, and 98,806 scholars. The contributions for all purposes last year amounted to \$1,415,318.

Principal Grant is meeting with great success in his efforts to raise an endowment of \$250,000 for Queen's College, Kingston.

Rev. R. Geerside having offered himself for foreign mission work, the Foreign Mission Board of Ontario and Quebec have decided to send him to the Telegu mission.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Much interest has been evinced in England over the refusal of a clergyman to marry a woman to an unbaptized man, the court holding that the clergyman had no right to raise any such objection.

We understand that the Rev. George Maynard, of Herring Cove, is greatly beloved by his congregation, and that his knowledge of the sea and seafaring ways makes him an authority among his people. The clergyman who resides in a country parish always finds his influence strengthened when he understands something about agriculture, and so Mr. Maynard finds that his service in Her Majesty's Navy was the best preparatory school in which to be trained for his work among a seafaring people.

Mrs. Gregor, the organist of St. Luke's Cathedral, who is one of the most faithful church workers in the diocese, has at length consented to take a Sunday or two off duty. Her place will be filled by Mr. Boyle.

The appointment of the Rev. Foster Almon as curate of St. Paul's, and of the Rev. Mr. LeMoine as rector of St. Marks, meets with general approval in the respective congregations. Mr. Almon is a churchman of the Evangelical School, but his sincerity and devotion to duty have won him the respect of all his brethren.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

THE BELLS.

Ring out oh joyful bells,
Your song of thankful praise;
For many a drooping heart,
Your melody may raise.

Sweetly chime the bells,
Over the quiet sea,
In the calm of the sunset glow,
Oh! what could sweeter be.

Merrily chime the bells,
On the perfumed summer air,
Over the valleys and hills,
Waking sweet echoes there.

Softly chime the bells,
And drowsily hum the bees,
The sun sinks to his rest,
Behind the tall fir trees.

The bells have ceased to ring,
But still we faintly hear
The echo of their chime,
As it falls on the listening ear.

COLLEEN BAWN.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

BRICKS ON BRICKS.

In your last issue I noticed an article quoted from the *Windsor Tribune*, to which I would like to add a word. The *Tribune* man is evidently not a brickmaker. Three years ago stack brick were worth \$9 per 1000 in Halifax, to-day \$7 is considered by builders a good round price to pay. One of the largest and oldest brick yards on the I. C. R. line has been closed all summer, and not one of them is working to its full capacity. As for Avonport yards and brick, the former are working under very easy sail in spite of the acknowledged great superiority of the latter article. Mr. Walton has burned between 300 and 400,000, and with shortened days and a smaller gang, he may just possibly burn the remaining 2,700,000, but the chances are rather against it, as is quite evident. Mr. Shaw could quite easily double his output, as he has done in past years, but a limited market forbids. If these things indicate a "hum" in the business, the less of it we have the better; a little more would starve out the trade. Ten years ago, just after the St. John fire, brickmakers along this line had completed preparations to supply the St. John markets, but the beautiful foresight and kindly concern of our then highly Liberal Government, throw the duty of American brick, and in a very short time 20 millions of surplus bricks closed the St. John markets, ruining both builders and all N. S. brickmakers together. The result is, brick making is considered the last resort of a broken down manufacturer, and not much is attempted west of Avonport. The great trouble is, the country is not building of brick; in spite of high lumber, builders prefer it for no other reason apparently than that it has been used all along. Another drawback to brickmakers on this line is the unfair discrimination against the W. & A. R. at Halifax, by which our cars are charged \$1 and \$2 more per car for shunting than those of the I. C. R. Freight being excessive is bad enough, but when this additional burden is added it just about cleans profits up.

We have plenty of brick, Mr. Editor, but we don't claim the "hum" part at all, and, unless public opinion as to material changes much within a few years, do not expect to claim it.

BRICKS.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

WOODEN BRIDGES.

SIR,—I am informed that there still remain two (2) wooden bridges on the line of the Intercolonial railway.

I take leave to suggest that the most earnest representations should be made to the Government at Ottawa to have these bridges converted without delay to iron ones.

There may be confusion and mystery connected with certain railway disorganizations, but in this case we have a clear principle, of which we know beforehand the effects in action. We want no repetitions of the Chatsworth horror in Canada.

The United States Government is said to be troubled with a plethora of means. That money could surely be put to no better use than in making iron and steel railway bridges universal in those States.

I am, sir, yours faithfully,
Quebec, 15th August, 1887.

CANADIAN.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

PUBLIC RAILWAY ORGANIZATION.—THE TRUE REMEDY FOR A GREAT PUBLIC EVIL.

What will be considered the most unaccountable phenomenon in connection with the late fearful Railway catastrophe at Chatsworth, Illinois, by any person of common sense, who shall have given the needful reflection to the subject, is, that the tremendous shock sustained by the hearts and feelings of the people generally by the dreadful sacrifice of lives and appalling repetitions of the sight or the recital of wounds and maimings, and crushed extremities of valued fellow-citizens, or dear friends of both sexes and all ages; and the thought of the broken hearts and lives of near connections that must be the result in the immediate future; that this acute, bitter and tremendous blow to the general heart and conscience has led to an universal

cry for reforms of the kind needed, that is, for such reforms as a commission of civil engineers of the highest rank and skill would be certain to dictate as absolutely necessary under the circumstances.

And another aspect of the case that is nearly as strange, is, that the newspaper press, which is supposed to be always on the watch for the public welfare and protection—although one or two papers have made some short and sensible remarks—has done nothing in the direction of a thorough and complete reform of the Railway system.

To a visitor from the heart of an ancient civilization there is mystery enough here, and he would find himself greatly bewildered in his endeavors to get fair conceptions of the conditions of our North American society, and he might say:—"Here am I, from the interior of Asia, the citizen of a country not yet adopted into that great family of modern civilized nations which I have been led to regard with respect, and I ask: what are all the European communities about? These are the great feeders of the American continent, and have they no consideration for the safety of their own citizens? Is it so impossible to make international representations? What are their ambassadors supposed to be employing themselves about? Are travellers and envoys, once they have left the parent shores, of no account amongst these wonderful, intelligent and splendidly equipped races of men? The poor man is greatly puzzled and worried, and his perplexity increases the more he thinks the problem over, and but for his fine dark skin, we should see the blood mantling his cheeks with the excitement of the thought, for your oriental is both sensitive and humane. Neither can we attribute to him any general lack of judgment or discernment in the matter, for who, unacquainted with all the facts, would for an instant suppose that it is nothing but the idea conveyed by the talismanic words, "public company" that is at the root of all this mental paralysis, ovidencing itself in the paralysis of all practical activities?

"Public company" is the word! If "public company" decrees that bridges shall be built of wood, when iron or steel constructions, skilfully designed and carried out, would form a perfect protection against fire, as well as against collapse of material, the general public, the sovereign people in the States, or the free subjects in Canada, will humbly acquiesce and take their chances. It is true they have depleted their own purses, in many cases, for the establishment of these Railways,—that a burning desire of their lives has been to get the travelling connections to be provided by these Railway lines,—that they are by no means insensible to the horrors in all their breadth and length of such a calamity as the one before us,—that they are aware of the importance of their own lives to their dependant families, and sensible of the preciousness of each of those dear ones to themselves,—forming, as this does, the great motive power of all their battling with the forces of nature and society,—that they would feel offended if you told them they were not citizens, but serfs,—for freedom, hazy as the idea may be, is in truth the dearest notion of their lives, next to the family affections,—and so, bringing the case home to our own individual selves, and our own civic and national relations, all there is to say to those living men who may read these lines is—"Be citizens! Act as men! Act in effective combination! Act in the fear of God and love of your own land; and so let no aggregation of speculators calling themselves 'company' befool you in your most valued interests. You are the masters, and not they, if you did but know it; and if you know little of Railway construction, you can refer your case to the expert, the accomplished man and student of materials and forces called engineer, who knows what ought to be done, but at present is merely gagged by 'company' combinators, and made, for his broad's sake, to hold his peace about all their short comings and constantly accruing perpetrations of disasters." And here I will stop for the present, well knowing that it is not what we write, but the deliberate consideration on the part of the people that follows our representations, upon which the future serenity and immunities of the public must be based.

CANADIAN.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

THE TEMPORAL POWER.

A recent letter to the *Times* from its Paris correspondent gave rise to the belief that the Pope, while intimating his desire for reconciliation with Italy, had "virtually renounced territorial claims." This would have been good news if true, but unfortunately it was not. In the letter which His Holiness addressed to Cardinal Rampolla, when the latter assumed the functions of Secretary of State, he declares territorial sovereignty to be an indispensable condition of any settlement. Pope Leo has too much good sense to re-assert in distinct terms the absurd fiction of "captivity," but he still affirms the territorial sovereignty to "constitute the only effective guarantee of the liberty of the Papal See."

The impartial, or at least philosophical, student of history and observer of events can scarcely resist the conviction that the spiritual control of the Pontificate is enhanced rather than attenuated by its disembarassment of the temporal power. To the progressist of the latter half of the century clerical rule of temporalities cannot appear in a light other than reactionary towards the stagnation of mediævalism, and, as a matter of fact, the temporal government of the States of the Church did not redound to the credit of the Papacy, even when exercised by a Pontiff so amiable and, at heart, so well-meaning as Pius 9th.

Leo 13th, in no way his inferior in benevolence, is his superior in tact, moderation, diplomacy and grasp of statesmanship. It is, therefore, all the more to be regretted that so good and able a Pope should maintain a claim which no Italian Government could concede without promoting a popular outburst which might overwhelm alike the Quirinal and the Vatican. A great majority of Italians are, no doubt, loyal to the Papacy as a spiritual

power, but they would as soon think of handing back Venice to Austria as of handing back Rome to the Pope. The Papal Hierarchy in common with, but in even a more marked degree than other oligarchies, fails in clear-sightedness in one direction. Astute as it is in all others, it fails to see that an advancing world will never again submit its secular concerns to the control of ecclesiasticism. The pretensions of the Anglican Church fall far short of those of Rome, yet the action of even her bishops in the House of Lords has become a by-word for obstruction, and there cannot be a doubt that one of the steps in that reform of the Upper House, which is inevitable, will be their exclusion from it.

The gains of the Church in the United States, and the political influence she wields in Canada have been, and are, so great as to foster a belief, or at least a hope, that she may in course of time re-establish in the new world the absolute supremacy she has lost in the old. But we think those who cherish that belief or hope entirely underrate the inevitable advance of the forces of liberalism, with which it is impossible that clerical control of temporalities can, in the long run, exist.

There are many reasons why a reconciliation between the Pope and the Kingdom of Italy is much to be desired, but if it is to depend upon the restoration of Rome to the Papacy, it is to be feared that Europe must, however reluctantly, make up her mind to an indefinite delay.

FRANC-TREUR.

MUSICAL ECHOES.

IS MUSIC ARISTOCRATIC?—Chopin's frequently quoted remark to the effect that music is essentially an aristocratic art, which is now making its annual tour in the musical papers, only serves to show how nonsense will pass for wisdom, if only it has some great name to back it. All arts are "aristocratic," if by that be meant that they are debased when made to minister to what is low and immoral. In this respect, music stands on a level with its sister arts, neither higher or lower. In reality, music is the most democratic of all the fine arts, that which is most accessible to the masses, as well as that which they can best appreciate. An ordinary painting, not a dabbler costs hundreds of dollars, and masterpieces are worth fortunes. How many have, or can have, as their own, even a statue of the masters? It is not so with music: a few dollars buy the works of the masters, a little time and study will make them part and parcel of one's being, so that they can be recalled and enjoyed, even in the stillness of the night, or the solitude of the desert, by the humble as well as by the proud, by the poor as well as by the wealthy. Music's why it is the only one of the arts that ever makes its home among the lowly; that takes even the street Arab out of the filth, ignorance and degradation which he knows too well, to give his soul an occasional glimpse of the sunshine, an occasional breath of the pure air of song land. Music is not essentially aristocratic; it is universal, therefore essentially democratic, Chopin to the contrary notwithstanding.—*Kunke's Musical Review.*

Until now the greatest day at Drury Lane has been the debut of the new Swedish nightingale, Miss Sigrid Arnoldson, who is to follow in the footsteps of Madame Nilsson, and, it is reported, who seems certainly to have a very brilliant career before her. The opera selected for her was "Il Barbiere," and Miss Arnoldson's pretty face and figure, her natural grace and fresh voice, of remarkable compass, insure her a good reception always. The high register will even become fuller as the years roll on, for the Swedish songstress is now only twenty-two, the middle registry is even and well developed; her teaching, mostly by her father, the tenor, has been of the best, both as to the training of the voice and the acquisition of good taste, and her ear as to "tuno" is almost immaculate. Miss Arnoldson sang the music of Rossini with charming abandon, and the famous "Una voce poco fa," was never in better hands.—*American Musician.*

There is such an article as the "fitness of things," although song writers seem to be oblivious of the fact.

Mendelssohn exactly hit the nail on the head when he wrote those famous and most lovely "Songs without words." The exquisite melodies may mean to the hearer whatever is most in accordance with his or her mood, and one is not compelled to strain the ears in order to catch the meaning of the words. In plain language, music is itself a language, and cannot advantageously be used as the adjunct of some other sort of language. We do not, of course, refer to the musical drama, which is quite another affair.—*Musical Courier.*

"Kathleen Mavourneen" was sold by Crouch, the author, for twenty-five dollars, and brought in many thousands. Crouch was hopelessly improvident, and in his latter days he became a tramp. When Mme. Titiens was in America, a number of years ago, she sang "Kathleen Mavourneen" in New York, when a dirty tramp introduced himself as Crouch, was recognized, and thanked her for singing the song so well.

"Woodman, Spare That Tree," was the result of an accident that happened to George P. Morris. A friend's mother had owned a little place in the country which she was obliged, from poverty, to sell. On the property grew a large oak which had been planted by his grandfather. The purchaser of the house and land proposed to cut down the tree, and Morris' friend paid him ten dollars for a bond that the oak should be spared. Morris heard the story, saw the tree, and wrote the song.

A music stand is being made of foliage and flowers to surprise a young lady on her birthday. It is made of marguerites, cornflowers, and La France roses. The racks are floral harps with strings of bullion.

THE POSTAGE OF THE WORLD.

An inquiry has been instituted by the superintendent of the Foreign Mail Division of the American Post Office into the quantity of mail matter transported by post throughout the entire globe every year. It was estimated by a German statistician that in 1865 the inhabitants of the globe exchanged about 2,300,000,000 letters. In 1873 it was estimated that the number of letters so exchanged had risen to 3,300,000,000 letters. Eight years later an estimate was made which included post-cards as well as letters, and the total number of letters and cards was estimated at 6,257,000,000. The table now prepared by the American official above referred to is much more elaborate and comprehensive than any hitherto compiled. It shows that the total number of letters transported in 1885 in all quarters of the globe was 5,849,000,000, to which may be added about 1,077,000,000 post-cards, 1,610,000,000 articles of printed matter, and about 104,000,000 samples, making in all 11,640,000,000 pieces of mail matter handled by the 482,000 officers and employees in the 154,000 post offices of the world. To every human being there are thus about five letters and post-cards yearly. Australians receive more letters and post-cards than any other people, the average being twenty four for each person. Europeans come next with about fourteen each. An Asiatic gets only 10 100ths of a letter or post-card, and an African only 9-100ths. In Europe there were mailed in 1885 2,894,100,000 letters and 597,500,000 post-cards; in America, 1,596,800,000 letters and 398,000,000 post cards; in Asia, 246,000,000 letters and 80,000,000 post-cards; in Australia, 93,100,000 letters and 1,200,000 post-cards, and in Africa, 18,700,000 letters and 300,000 post-cards. The total number of pieces of matter mailed in Europe in 1885 was 7,249,300,000, in America, 3,819,000,000; in Asia, 389,600,000, in Australia, 151,400,000; and in Africa, 30,700,000.

COMMERCIAL.

There has been little, if any, alteration in the features of general trade since our last report, but a fairly active and healthy volume of business has been done, and there is a clearly manifest tendency towards further expansion as the season progresses.

The crop situation might be better in all the provinces east of Manitoba, as only a light yield is calculated upon in many quarters, but the highly remunerative prices that have been obtained and still hold for dairy products, will largely offset what deficiency there may be in other articles, so that the farmers' average will not be short of the usual amount. In the Maritime Provinces and the New England and Middle States, so far as heard from, potatoes promise well, the tubers being generally large, well-formed and dry. If too much rain does not follow the long drouth, from which the country has suffered, the crop will be an abundant and an excellent one.

There is no article which competes more with breadstuffs as food than the potato. Cable advices show that the yield of potatoes in the United Kingdom will probably be very small. If this should be confirmed at the gathering-in, it will unquestionably increase very largely the consumption of and demand for wheat and other grains and their products. It is now conceded that the supply in Ontario and the Western States will be far less than the average crop. As regards the yield in the Province of Quebec, it is alleged that while early potatoes promise a full average, the late varieties will turn out very short. People in the West are talking of potatoes probably being as high-priced as wheat on account of the shortage. Should there be a material shrinkage in the potato supply on both sides of the Atlantic, it will doubtless help the wheat and flour trade immensely. Few people have any adequate conception of the enormous quantity of potato food that is used as a substitute for bread.

The recent rains have helped the other root crops—turnips, carrots, etc.—and cabbages in this province very much, and the prospects are that the yield of these will be quite up to the average.

Negotiations were recently opened for the merging of the bank of London, Ontario, with that of Toronto, and the general impression was that the amalgamation was on the point of being effected. The officials of the Toronto bank, however, found, on examining the books of the London institution, that it was a financial wreck, and they withdrew from the proposed union. The result is, that the London bank has closed its doors and its president has "skipped," presumably, to the United States. Of the real position of the broken bank nothing whatever is as yet known, nor have any of the causes that led to the disaster been made public.

One thing is certain, that there is increasing urgency for the governments of Canada and the United States coming speedily to an understanding, to materially broaden the extradition treaty between them. The facility with which men holding important positions of trust can, on becoming defaulters, cross the line from either country to the other and then defy arrest, simply because they have not used force in committing their depredations, but have only broken faith and trust, is simply disgraceful to both countries. Mexico, Spain, Brazil, and some other countries, while refusing to make extradition treaties, still cheerfully and without allowing the intervention of any "red tape," give up any criminals that seek a refuge within their borders. Of course, persons charged with purely political offences are not surrendered by any country. We, who claim to be much more civilized than we think those other nations are, carefully devise all sorts of methods for protecting fugitives, whose crimes are known and acknowledged by all, and of preventing justice from being meted out to them. We hug these respectable scoundrels to our breasts and will not let them go if we can find any way to help it.

It is instances such as that of the Maritime Bank of St. John, and that of London, Ont., that give point and force to the contention that the government of each country should be the universal and only banker for its

people, for in such cases innocent individuals would not suffer from the defalcations of persons occupying positions of trust, the general treasury being obliged to make good any losses incurred through untrustworthiness on the part of its officials.

The following are the assignments and business changes in the Province during the past week.—F. W. Taylor, general store, Shelburne, sold out under bill of sale; Dawson, Gordon & Co., hardware, Pictou—Joseph A. Gordon sole partner; Poppard & McDonald, general store, Acadia Mines, sold out; Clarence Brownell, fancy goods, Amherst, assigned in trust to Winsfield Fowler; Frederick Johnson, books and stationery, Annapolis, sold out to B. C. Munroe; James D. McGregor, dry goods, New Glasgow, selling off and closing out business; Coleman & McNeil, blacksmiths, North Sydney, dissolved, Hector McNeil withdrawing, and Joseph P. Coleman continuing; C. M. Huxford, lobster packer, Chester, removed to Winthrop, Mo.

DRY GOODS. The market has shown a fair degree of animation on the whole, and the fall distribution has made fair progress, but there has been no special feature calling for notice.

IRON, HARDWARE AND METALS.—Trade in this department has continued to be satisfactory both in character and volume, but no fluctuation in prices has been observable. A larger movement has taken place in pig iron, and consumers have, in many cases, contracted for their future wants. Warrants are cabled at 42s. 4d.; No. 3 foundry in Middlesborough at 31s. 6d., and hematite pig at Workington at 44s. 6d. Finished iron has been fairly active and steady, as have also tinplates and Canada plates. Latest London cables are tin, spot, £103 17s. 6d.; G. O. B. Chili bars, £40 7s. 6d.; soft Spanish lead, £11 6s.; do English do, £12 5s.; best selected copper, £45. Owing to a fire in the Calumet and Hecla mines, copper in New York has stiffened, and a large business has been done. An Order in Council of the Ottawa Government has placed on the free list wire, iron or steel, galvanized, coppered or tinned or not, No. 12 gauge and smaller, when imported by manufacturers of wire cloth and wire works, to be used for manufacturing purposes. We object to the provision "when imported by manufacturers." Why take business out of the hands of regular importers of iron goods?

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour has been steady, with the expression inclined to firmness. A fair trade has been done all round, and in strong bakers' it has been active. In Montreal wheat was easy in tone, while coarse grains were steady. The British grain markets have continued to be easy and in buyers' favor. Chilian wheat off coasts declined 3d. to 30s. 9d. Cargoes off coast were slow, and on passage or for prompt shipment quiet. There was little demand for wheat in Liverpool, and corn ruled easier. French advices ruled easier. Beerholm reported damaging thunder storms in different parts of the continent. The grain option markets in Chicago were irregular, but fairly active. A weak feeling prevailed in wheat, which stood at about 69c. September, and 70½c. October. Corn, on the other hand, was strong, oats were firmer. At the seaboard wheat is weaker and declining. Corn strong and showing a tendency to advance. The future of wheat is an interesting but, at present, an insoluble problem. First, there is an apparent large deficiency in the visible and invisible supply in the United States, as compared with last year's estimates. Yet, in the face of this, values are 7c. to 7½c. lower per bushel than they were at this time last year, although they were then regarded as remarkably cheap. On the other hand, the deficiency on this side appears to be partially if not wholly offset by the increased yield in England and on this continent. However, the larger wheat crops of the United Kingdom, Russia, Italy, France and Austria, are not likely at present to receive that due consideration on this side, which they must eventually command in the problem of prices during the cereal year of 1887-8. The opinion appears to prevail both among traders and speculators, that bottom values have been reached, and that the future is bound to unfold a higher scale of cost.

PROVISIONS.—Hog products in this market have been steady and unchanged, with little doing. In Liverpool lard has declined to 31s. Pork is unchanged at 71s., bacon at 41s. to 41s. 6d., and tallow at 21s. 9d. In Chicago provisions have been quiet, and without any feature of interest. Pork was firm, January improving to \$12.35. Lard is easier, standing September, \$6.42½; October, \$6.55; and November, \$6.47½. The hog market was stronger and advancing.

BUTTER.—Although the market remains very firm, there are evidences of a somewhat quieter feeling. It is true that offerings are light, but there are plenty of goods in cold storage waiting for a rise. The cessation of the drouth will have the effect to increase the production, and will prevent any immediate rise in values.

CHEESE.—The market has, since our last report, continued to develop greater strength, rendering it easier to sell at full prices. The entire July and most of the August make in the Upper Provinces has been secured by dealers for shipment to England, where the call is as active as ever, private cable quotations thence being 60s. to 62s. per cwt. It is generally believed that, though stocks on this side are light, there are considerable accumulations in the hands of English dealers, and it is thought that the present high contracted price of cheese is dangerous fire to play with.

LIVE STOCK.—Shipping cattle to England has proved an unremunerative business this season, and raisers find that it pays them better just now to sell for home slaughter and consumption than to take the risks attendant upon shipping to an unwilling market abroad, consequently the supply of meat now offered by butchers to their patrons is larger in quantity, and better as to quality, than usual.

FRUIT.—The dried fruit market is quiet, as the season for old is about closed, and now should begin to be in receipt about the end of the current month. Stocks are well exhausted and business will not show any animation till the new crop is in hands.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The market for sugar has remained steady, under a moderate demand. We note that some of the Montreal grocers refused to enter into the sugar combination, and they appear to intend to push competition, as among the cargo of the *Norwegian* at that port from Glasgow last week was a lot of 177 bbls. of sugar. The result of this new departure will be watched with interest by the trade, but whether it can compete with the native refined article, which is protected by a duty of nearly 3c. per lb., remains to be seen. Molasses is very firm, and holders show no disposition to shade prices.

TEA AND COFFEE.—The tea trade is quiet with most houses, though one or two claim to have met an improved inquiry. An Amoy cable of the 16th inst., received at New York, says:—"Prices have declined to \$36 for superior, and \$38 for fully superior. The quality of teas is very desirable, and there is a good demand at quotations which we think is likely to continue." Coffee is quiet, and dealers only operate from hand to mouth, as lower prices are looked for.

FISH.—The local market has been very quiet, despite very small receipts, in consequence of discouraging reports from markets abroad. Shipments are merely nominal, and what has been sent away has been per steamer to New York. Owing to unfavorable weather few fish have been taken during the week. Two cargoes—1,000 bbls.—of fine, fat Labrador herrings, were received here in the early part of this week. The holders are asking \$1.25 to \$1.50 for them, but buyers refuse to pay more than \$1 to \$1.25, so that they have not changed hands. Our Montreal advices say:—"There appears to be a better demand for dry cod than for any other kind, and sales of the same have been at \$4.10. We quote \$4.00 to \$4.25 as to quantity and quality. Newfoundland shore herring are offered at \$1.25, and the sale of a lot is reported at \$4.00. A few Cape Breton have been sold at \$5.40. Green cod is steady at \$3.00 to \$3.50, last sales being reported at that figure. Our Boston correspondent, writing under date of the 20th inst., says:—"The important event of the mackerel market this week has been the appearance of a school of large, fat mackerel off Block Island, R. I. About forty vessels were there and they all took more or less fish. The first vessel to arrive was the *S. S. Norcity*. She came in yesterday with about 500 bbls. salt, and 100 bbls. fresh mackerel. The latter sold at 11c. to 16c. each, and the salt on private terms—thought to be \$14.00 for No. 2's, \$18.00 for No. 1's, and \$25.00 for extras. These fish are all of very superior quality. There is another arrival to-day with 285 bbls. Most of them were caught at night. The sales of P. E. I. unculled mackerel by last steamer were made principally at \$13.00 per bbl. Next arrivals will probably bring more. Plain N. S. large and medium, 3's, sold at \$10.50. The market is now bare, and they are very much wanted." The report from Gloucester, Mass., is as follows:—"A small lot of Block Island mackerel sold Saturday at \$11 per bbl., sea packed. Bays have sold at \$12.75 and \$13 per bbl., with balance of stock held at \$14 to \$15. Fresh halibut have been in light supply, with last sales 8 and 5½ cts. per lb. for white and gray. Last sales of split fish, cargo lots, George's codfish, \$2.75 per cwt.; Grand Bank do., \$2.38 and \$1.40 for large and small; hand-line Western Bank, \$2.50; hake 60 cts. We quote large George's codfish at \$4.37 to \$4.50; small George's \$3.50; Grand Bank \$3.37, hand-line Western Bank \$3.50, medium Bank \$3.25; dry-cured Bank \$4 to \$4.25; Shores \$3.25 for large and \$3 for medium; slack-salted do. \$2.50; Nova Scotia pickled do. \$3.75. Cusk \$3, pollock \$2.25, slack-salted do. \$3; haddock \$2.50, and hake \$2.00. Boneless and prepared fish 3½ to 4½ cts. per lb. for hake, haddock and cusk, and 4½ to 6 cts. for codfish, as to style and quality. Smoked halibut 6 to 8½ cts. per lb.; smoked salmon 15 cts. per lb. Medium herring 19 cts. per box; tucks 16 cts., lengthwise 14 cts.; No. 1's 13 cts. Smoked mackerel 11 cts. per lb. Canned do., fresh, \$1 to \$1.25 per doz.; canned trout \$1 to \$1.25; fresh halibut \$1.25; salmon \$1.75, lobsters \$1.65; clams \$1.65. Newfoundland herring \$4 per bbl.; Nova Scotia large split \$5; medium \$4; Labrador \$5.50; trout \$14.50 per bbl.; pickled codfish \$5; haddock \$4; halibut heads \$3.25; tongues \$6; sounds \$11.50; tongues and sounds \$8; alewives \$3.25; California salmon \$15; Halifax do., \$17. Clambait \$5 to \$5.50; slivers \$8. Demerara dates are to the 21st of July, and are as follows:—"The arrivals having again been large during the fortnight, our market is in a demoralized state. Among the arrivals are the *Davis*, *Siraco*, *Edith* and *Zingara*, from Halifax, and *Fruit Girl*, from Newfoundland. Besides this, Barbadoes has continued to send its surplus this way. Prices have therefore daily declined without any but retail transactions, as our dealers will only supply their daily wants. The *Zingara's* arrived heated, and the codfish was sold to the largest holders of fish, to be sent out of the market for their own protection, at \$11 per cask. We quote the retail price of best Halifax at \$14, large Newfoundland \$13, medium \$11, boxes \$3.50, haddock and hake \$12. Pickled fish has arrived in large quantities, and we quote for best mackerel \$6; split herring \$3.50, salmon \$18." Havana reports under date of the 13th inst.:—"The good demand expected from the south coast when we last wrote, has not appeared, and St. Jago letters of the 5th inst. report that market comfortably supplied through receipts by sail. The local demand has been only fair, and the selling price unchanged at \$5.75. Seal fish are very dull, and the diminished consumption as compared with other years is more marked as the season advances, confirming our remarks in that direction for several months past. Haddock can be quoted to-day at \$5 to \$5.25, and hake at \$4.75. American hake sell slowly at \$3.50." From Kingston, J., our dates are to the 8th inst., and are as follows:—"Our market for your exports has been very quiet during the past week or two. The *General Gordon* from your port has been the last arrival, and sales from her cargo and ex-previous receipts have been made in lots of 18s. to 19s.; tierces 20s. to 21s.; herrings 34s. to 35s. Good herrings are in demand at present, and dry fish are not saleable without a fair supply of them in the assortment."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

WHOLESALE RATES.

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

GROCERIES.

SUGAR.		
Cut Leaf	8	
Granulated	7 to 7½	
Circle A	6½	
White Extra	6	
Extra Yellow C	5½ to 6	
Yellow C	5½ to 5¾	
TEA		
Congou, Common	17 to 19	
" Fair	20 to 23	
" Good	25 to 27	
" Choice	31 to 33	
" Extra Choice	35 to 36	
OOLONG—Choice	37 to 39	
MOLASSES.		
Barbadoes	28 to 30	
Demerara	30 to 34	
Diamond N	35 to 40	
Porto Rico	28 to 30	
Centrifugal	27	
Trinidad	25 to 28	
Antigua	27 to 29	
Tobacco—Black	37 to 44	
" Bright	42 to 50	
BISCUITS		
Pilot Bread	2.60 to 2.90	
Boston and Thin Family	8½ to 9	
Soda	5½ to 5¾	
do in 1lb boxes, 50 to case	7½	
Fancy	8 to 15	

BREADSTUFFS.

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

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE.	
FLOUR.	
Graham	4.40 to 4.65
Patent high grades	4.90 to 5.00
" mediums	4.50 to 4.65
Superior Extra	4.30 to 4.40
Lower grades	3.80 to 3.90
Oatmeal, Standard	4.10 to 4.15
" Granulated	4.40 to 4.50
Corn Meal—Halifax ground	2.85 to 2.90
" Imported	2.90
Bran per ton—Wheat	19.00
" Corn	17.00
Shorts	20.00 to 21.00
Middlings	22.00 to 23.00
Cracked Corn	27.00 to 28.00
Oats	25.00 to 26.00
" Barley	nominal
Feed Flour	2.90 to 3.00
Oats per bushel of 34 lbs	34 to 35
Barley " of 48 "	85 to 90
" " of 60 "	1.00 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

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

PROVISIONS.

Beef, Am. Ex. Mess, duty paid	10.50 to 11.00
" Am. Plate	11.00 to 11.50
" Ex. Plate	12.00 to 12.50
Pork, Mess, American	17.50 to 18.00
" American, clear	19.00 to 20.00
" P. E. I. Mess	16.25 to 16.50
" P. E. I. Thin Mess	none
" Prime Mess	13.00 to 13.50
Lard, Tubs and Pails	11 to 12
" Cases	12.50 to 13.00
Hams, P. E. I.	none
Duty on Am. Pork and Beef \$2.20 per bbl	
Prices are for wholesale lots only, and are liable to change daily	

These quotations are prepared by a reliable wholesale house.

FISH FROM VESSELS.

MACKEREL—	
Extra	none
No. 1	1.00 to 1.25
" 2 large	1.50 to 1.75
" 3 large	1.00 to 1.25
" 3	1.00 to 1.25
HERKING	
No. 1 Shore, July	4.25
No. 1, August	none
" September	none
Round shore	none
Labrador, in cargo lots, per 4	4.00
Bay of Islands, from store	2.75
ALEWIVES, per bbl.	1.75 to 5.00
COVISH	
Hard Shore	3.25 to 3.50
New Bank	3.00 to 3.25
Bay	none
SALMON, No. 1	14.00
HADDOCK, per qt.	2.00 to 2.25
HAKE	2.25
CUSK	1.75
POLLOCK	1.75
HAKE SOUNDS, per lb.	.40 to .35c
COB OIL A	22 to 25

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

LOBSTERS.

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

The above quotations are corrected by a reliable dealer.

LUMBER.

Pine, clear, No. 1, per m.	25.00 to 28.00
" Merchantable, do do	14.00 to 17.00
" No 2 do	10.00 to 12.00
" Small, per m.	8.00 to 14.00
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.

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

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Nova Scotia Choice Fresh Prints	22 to 25
" " in Small Tubs	22 to 24
" Good, in large tubs	18 to 20
" Store Packed & oversalted new	12 to 15
Canadian Creamery, new	24 to 26
" Township	20 to 22
" Western	17 to 18
Cheese, Canadian	12 to 13

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

WOOL, WOOL SKINS & HIDES.

Wool—clean washed, per pound	15 to 22
" unwashed	12 to 15
Salted Hides, No 1	7
Ox Hides, over 60 lbs., No 1	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	25 to 30

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

HOME AND FOREIGN FRUITS.

APPLES	
No. 1 Varieties, new, per bbl.	2.75 to 3.00
Oranges, per bbl, Jamaica (new)	3.00 to 4.00
Lemons, per case	3.00 to 3.50
" boxes	4.50 to 5.00
Bananas, per bunch	3.00 to 4.50
Cocconuts, per 100	5.50
Onions, American, per lb.	3
" Malta	3
Kaisins, Val.	6 to 7
Figs, Eleme, 5 lb. boxes, per lb.	11
Prunes, Stewing, boxes	60 to 75
Dates, boxes, new	6½ to 7

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

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per pound	12 to 15
Geese, each	40 to 65
Ducks, per pair	60 to 75
Chickens	50 to 60

The above are corrected by a reliable victualer.

LIVE STOCK—at Richmond Depot.

Steers, best quality, per 100lbs. alive	5.00
Oxen	4.00
Fat Steers, Heifers light weights	3.50 to 3.75
Wethers, best quality, per 100lbs.	5.00 to 6.00
Lambs	2.50 to 3.00

These quotations are prepared by a reliable victualer.

HILDRED.

(Continued.)

CHAPTER XLII.

Greatly disturbed in his mind about his wife, and worried excessively by troublesome inquiries as to the accident which had happened to Lady Hamilton, Lord Caraven determined to seek refuge with his kinsman Sir Raoul Laureston.

"Let me stay with you, Raoul," said the earl on entering his room; "my guests tease me to death. One hears of nothing but Lady Hamilton and the poachers. I have had to tell the story over and over again, until I am fairly tired of it. Let me find rest here."

Sir Raoul looked at the earl's haggard face.

"Poor boy," he said; "it is rather hard for you certainly. I promise you that I will mention neither Lady Hamilton nor the poachers."

"Poachers!" repeated the earl contemptuously. "Surely you—" He paused; he had been on the brink of betraying the secret that he had sworn never to reveal.

Sir Raoul laughed.

"It seems to me," he said, "that you are just as bad as any one else. You cannot keep away from the topic."

"We will discuss the weather, the last new book, politics, the papers anything," proposed the earl, and then he added, "that reminds me—some version of this story is sure, I suppose, to get abroad. The papers will make a sensational affair of it."

"I thought we were to avoid the topic," said Sir Raoul quietly. "Now you have touched upon it again."

"And to make matters worse," remarked the earl, with a gesture of weary despair, "here comes the doctor."

Doctor Randall entered the room unannounced, and in great haste.

The earl sprang to his feet at the sound of his agitated voice, his face growing pale and anxious.

"Surely," he said, "Lady Hamilton is not worse?"

"No, she seems better. I was sent for the moment I left here in behalf of the man who used to act as your steward—John Blantyre."

"John Blantyre," said the earl vaguely. "Is he ill?" The subject did not interest him very much—indeed he thought it trivial amidst the excitement of his own affairs.

"No, not ill in the common acceptance of the term," answered the doctor. "He is dying, I fear."

"Dying, yet not ill! You speak in riddles, doctor."

"It is all a riddle to me," said the physician; "perhaps you can solve it. He has committed suicide—that is, he has made an attempt on his life, but he has not quite succeeded."

"He was very foolish," remarked the earl. Even the fact that his confidential steward had attempted to destroy his own life seemed to him a matter of less moment than the fact that his wife loved him.

Doctor Randall looked uneasily at the unconscious face.

"May I speak on a private matter?" he said.

"Certainly," was the quick reply. "I have no secrets from my relative, Sir Raoul."

"I cannot quite understand it," continued the doctor. "They sent for me, and when I reached the house I found that Blantyre had attempted to take his life. I will not tell you how—there is no need to add to a list of horrors. I found him dying, not dead: he is dying now. His only cry was for you, Lord Caraven: he wanted to see you."

"I do not in the least desire to see him," said the earl quickly. "Frankly speaking, doctor, repentant sinners and death-beds are not much in my line. I could do him no good."

"Perhaps not—yet he gave me no rest until I had promised to ask you to go and visit him—no rest at all. The strange part of the story has to come, Lord Caraven. It was not a poacher who fired the shot—it was himself. We have this time done the poachers an injustice."

The doctor was not prepared for the effect of his words. The earl sprang from his chair, rushed across the room, and seized him by the arm.

"Say that again!" he cried. "John Blantyre fired that shot?"

"So he says," replied the doctor. "He gasped the story out to me in broken words. 'I always hated her,' he said: 'hated her: and last night I shot her by the edge of the lake. I shot her through the heart, and I saw her fall, and—'

"It is impossible!" cried the earl. "The man must have been delirious! He never saw Lady Hamilton in his life—how could he hate her?"

"That is the strangest part of the story," said the doctor. "He persists in saying that he shot Lady Caraven. I cannot understand the matter."

"I do," put in Sir Raoul calmly. "Blantyre was dismissed at Lady Caraven's desire, and he swore to be revenged upon her. This is his revenge—he has shot Lady Hamilton, believing her to be the countess."

"It is impossible!" repeated the earl. "They are so different. Lady Hamilton is fair, the countess dark—he could not mistake them."

Suddenly he remembered that it was in the semi-darkness of the night that the occurrence had happened, and Lady Hamilton was wrapped in a silvery veil. Could he have mistaken them? The doctor shook his head.

"I do not understand—it is, as I have said, a riddle to me. I should certainly advise you, Lord Caraven, to see the man: that is the only way to clear up the mystery."

"There is no mystery," said Sir Raoul. "It is as I say, the man intended to murder Lady Caraven—by mistake he has shot Lady Hamilton."

How he mistook them is perhaps a mystery, and that you can solve by going to see him. Go, Ulric."

"Yes," responded Lord Caraven, "I will go—I will go with you, doctor, if you are ready. Raoul, it would be as well not to mention this."

"You may rely upon me," said his friend.

The doctor and the earl quitted the room together. The carriage was ordered, and they drove at once to Court Raven.

They were not long in finding Blantyre's house, and before long the earl stood by the death-bed of his late steward. The man's dying face was turned toward him, his dying eyes gleamed as they recognized him.

"My lord," he said, "you were always kind to me. Her ladyship ruined me—she turned me away—and I hated her. I would not harm one hair of your head; but I have killed her; and I am not sorry, I am glad."

"Whom have you killed?" asked the earl calmly.

The dying eyes glared.

"Whom? The Countess of Caraven, the beautiful, proud, imperious woman who, with one wave of her hand, sent me to ruin—I have killed her."

"How did you kill her?" inquired the earl.

A wild laugh came from the man's lips.

"How? I have watched and waited for many a long day, I have stood in the high road when she passed by, but never until the other night did I get one chance. I could have shot her dead a hundred times, but I would not, lest in taking her life, I took also the life of one who had never harmed me. I hated her because she ruined me. She drove me from my place, she left me branded as a thief amongst my fellow-men, she left me without character, without reputation; she was my ban and my curse, so I shot her. But I am not all bad, and I was sorry when I saw her fall dead. I came home, but she followed me; she has stood near me ever since—a woman with dead eyes, awful to look upon—awful to see."

"Tell me," said the earl quietly, "how did you know that it was my wife?"

An expression of cunning came over the dying face.

"I knew her by the scarf—her silver scarf—she wore it over her arms the first time I saw her."

"You tried to take a terrible revenge," said Lord Caraven.

"It has been worse for me," rejoined the dying man—"a thousand times worse for me. I went five times after five different situations, and on each occasion it was flung scornfully in my face that I had been dismissed from Ravensmere. When I found that I was ruined, I swore that I would kill her ladyship, and I have done it."

"Thank Heaven that you have not!" said the earl hastily. "I am thankful to say that your murderous shot never reached my wife. The lady you have injured is a stranger to you—Lady Hamilton; she had thrown Lady Caraven's scarf over her shoulders—hence the (for me) fortunate mistake."

The look on the dying man's face was terrible to see—the fiendish disappointment, the bitter hatred.

"Then I have not killed her after all," he cried.

"No; you have wounded an innocent lady, a stranger to you—that is all; my dear wife you have not injured."

"And I sent for you believing that she was dead, dreading lest an innocent man should suffer for my deed, longing also that you should know I had taken my revenge."

"I can only thank Heaven you have failed," said the earl.

John Blantyre raised himself, the hatred, the bad passions in the dying face were terrible to see.

"Tell her," he cried, "I am sorry I did not kill her; tell her that she ruined me and that I hate her for it, tell her that I sent her my curse, and that after I had cursed her I never opened my lips again!"

He fell back exhausted, and he kept his word. Never again were his lips opened in mortal speech. The earl tried, Sir Raoul left his sick-room to try to soften and persuade him, gentle, low-voiced women kuelled by his side, a grave minister pleaded with him—it was all in vain, after that terrible curse his lips were mute and dumb, whether so stricken by Heaven or whether the result of his anger and disappointment, no one ever knew. He died in obstinate, sullen silence.

When that last scene was over, the earl, who had remained with him to the end, returned to Ravensmere. John Blantyre's crime and suicidal sinned him inexpressibly. He was not without plenty of sense and reflection. He saw at once that this was the result of his own folly—inattention to his duties. He had implicitly and blindly trusted them simply because he was too idle to overlook him and his accounts. What was the result? He had grown reckless with long impunity, and, while quick, intelligent wife discovered the amount of his peculations, she had missed him at once. For what had happened there was only himself to blame.

"How I wish that I could live my life over again," he thought, "I would act differently; but, as that is impossible, I must make the most of the time that remains."

He was more saddened and unhappy than he ever remembered to have been in his life before. He sought Sir Raoul's room.

"I am quite out of spirits to day," he said—"let me talk to you, but this dreadful death of Blantyre has been a shock to me that I shall never get over. I feel as though I am to blame for it, all through my negligence and want of looking after people."

"You have been to blame," agreed Sir Raoul, "I do not deny it. But your indulgence ought not to have made him a thief."

The earl sat down, he laid his head back with a tired, wearied expression.

"How my life has changed, Raoul!" he said. "I seem suddenly"

have grown into a man, wiser, sadder than I had ever thought to be. One thing above all others puzzles me—how could I have been so blind or so foolish as to misjudge her?"

"Misjudge whom?" asked Sir Raoul.

"Hildred. Oh, I forgot I did not tell you that! You believed of course that she had been sent for?"

"Certainly I did," replied Sir Raoul in amazement. "Was it not so?"

"No—that is the worst part of my trouble. There is no truth in it. I sent her away myself."

"You sent Hildred away?" echoed Sir Raoul slowly. "What do you mean, Ulric?"

"I told her that she must never enter my doors again. Now I find that it is all a mistake."

Sir Raoul tried to be patient, but it was very difficult

"I do not in the least understand what you mean, Ulric. Why did you send Hildred away, and what was a mistake?"

"I shrink from telling you. Upon my honor I am ashamed of myself. Do you know, Raoul, I positively believed Hildred had done this deed—I believed she had shot Lady Hamilton."

An expression of deepest contempt came over Sir Raoul's face.

"I should never have imagined such a thought would enter your breast," he said indignantly. "I speak plainly to you, Ulric, as I have never done before—your wife is wasted on you—she is a thousand times too good for you. She is one of the noblest, truest, purest women under the sun. You—if you could so misjudge her—are to be pitied. Hildred capable of murder? Heaven give me patience! I could not have believed you would entertain such an idea. I could not have imagined that you were so utterly devoid of reason."

"Listen, Raoul—do not judge me quite so harshly. You do not know all. Let me tell you my story," and without further discussion the earl related the whole history.

Sir Raoul listened in silence.

"Great Heaven," he cried at last, "to think what a heart you have thrown away!"

"But Raoul," he rejoined, when I found her hiding behind the tree, and she owned that she was guilty, what was I to think?"

"Careless as you have been of her," said Sir Raoul, "you might have known her better. If I heard her say such a thing, I should, even in spite of her own words, believe in her innocence. Shame on you, Caraven, that I, a stranger to her, should have to take up her defence! Shame on you that you did not understand her better! She had learned to love you, poor child! I thought she would. You drove her mad with her slighted, wounded love and her jealousy, and she followed you; that was what she meant when she owned that she was guilty. She meant guilty of loving you when you have studiously neglected her—guilty of jealousy when there was love. I understand her words, even if you do not."

"I am very sorry," said the earl humbly—"doubly sorry, because, do you know, Raoul, I was really beginning to love and care for her."

"Beginning!" cried Sir Raoul. "I hope that I shall keep my patience. Beginning to love her! You will have to answer hereafter for all these long months of neglect and unkindness. To me your sin appears a terrible one. You had one of the noblest women in the world for your wife, and to gratify your foolish whims you have neglected her. Shame on you, Caraven—you are no man to treat such a wife in such a fashion!"

"What can I do?" asked the earl humbly.

"Whither have you sent her?" was the stern inquiry.

"To her father's house," replied the earl.

"Then I will tell you what to do. Go as fast as steam can take you, and ask her pardon. She is a noble woman, she may forgive, but," added the soldier frankly, with a flush on his honest face, "I declare that if I were in her place I never would."

The earl took the advice offered him, and went straight off to town.

CHAPTER XLIII.

Lady Caraven had refused to see any one; she had refused to quit her apartment. The horror of the charge made against her overpowered her. Her husband believed her guilty of intent to murder. At first that was the only idea her mind could grasp—a horrible, distorted idea. She could not think clearly. Her husband, whom she had saved from ruin, whom she had roused from indolence and self-indulgence, whose better nature she had called into life, whom she loved with a passionate love, had judged her guilty of murder. She could not realize it, she could not put her thoughts into words; they assumed no tangible form. Then slowly enough she returned to a clear memory of what had happened.

Some one had shot Lady Hamilton, who it was, or how it happened, she could not tell.

Then she remembered having heard the shot fired of which at the time she thought so little. She remembered how something had whizzed through the trees. By degrees all the events of that dreadful night returned to her clearly and forcibly—the startled cry, the sound that came from the borders of the lake, the tramp of many feet—and she wondered that all these things had had no significance for her when her husband had cried—"You guilty, cruel woman!" and she had owned herself guilty. Then she saw how the mistake had arisen. They had been playing at cross-purposes. He meant that she was guilty of murder; she had meant that she was guilty of jealousy and of following him.

She was in despair. Of what avail would it be now to defend herself, to tell him that she was not guilty, to try to clear herself? Her husband would never believe her, he would always suspect her because of her own words.

(To be continued.)


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

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

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

Don't worry if you are out of employment Write to Mr. Kowdy, 41 Wellington Street East, Toronto. Send stamps for reply.

MINING.

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

Owing to the unusually dry weather the returns at the Mines Office for the month of July were smaller than is usual at this time of the year. Want of water caused many mills to shut down entirely, and those that did run only to put in half time. Development work has been pushed in all the camps, and the results in many cases have proved most satisfactory. Our correspondents have responded liberally to our call, and this week we have letters from a number of camps. This is as we desire it, and we trust that our friends will continue to send in regular weekly reports.

We learn that Mr. Geo. W. Stuart has been at Killag District with a crew of men since the first day of May, and we hope soon to hear good reports from that place. Mr. Stuart has spent a deal of time and money in this district, and, no doubt, will be rewarded in time. Owing to the great depth of surface and flatness of land, it is a most difficult place to prospect. Some of the richest drift ever got in the Province was found here. Eighteen years ago, Mr. Leopold Burkner had a crew of men prospecting here for several months. One day he was showing a gentleman a very rich boulder he had just turned out. "Yes, it is splendid," said the gentleman, "but where did it come from?" "I cannot tell you the exact spot, but not from the clouds, sir," was that quiet gentleman's answer. We sincerely hope Mr. Stuart will soon prove that it not only belonged to this planet, but its parentage.

NEW BRUNSWICK MINING ITEMS.—Having been away my notes have not been as prompt in reaching you as I might wish. Mining matters in N. B. are seemingly quiet, yet considerable work is being done in a general way, both as to development of properties and negotiating for sale of same.

The interest in manganese mining is still on the increase, and steps are now in progress looking to the final sale of the Stockton gold mine on Smith's Creek road, at a handsome figure.

In the Dutch Valley, on what is known as the Glebe property, Mr. W. N. Gould is making an excellent showing, and the manganese is of a very superior quality. Shipments from the property will soon be made. The owners are well satisfied with the expenditure they have made in this locality.

Major Markham, of the Markhamville manganese mines, still continues to ship large lots of this material to the U. S. and English markets. The Major is well-known in mining circles, and takes a deep interest in all mining matters of a satisfactory nature.

Dr. A. H. Chandler, of Dorchester, N. B., in connection with several friends, is making very satisfactory developments on a gold property at Ronfrow. The specimens they have on exhibition are certainly of a very valuable nature, and bid fair for the opening of a remunerative mine.

At Springfield, in Kings County, N. B., developments are being made on an antimony property, which are of a very satisfactory nature. Several Philadelphia capitalists are interested. They have lately cut across a belt of slate showing promising quartz lodes, and giving evidence of being good bearing. Should such prove correct, there is hope that gold may yet be found in paying quantities in N. B.

A preliminary examination of the silver and lead mine at Elm Tree, in Gloucester County, N. B., has recently been made, with a view to placing it in the hands of capitalists. The chances are that this property will yet get out in good shape.

The company engaged in making developments for coal in vicinity of Weidford, are pushing forward their examinations. I have not yet had as to actual depth of seats, etc., of this, but will, when made known, inform your many readers.

The work on the New Ireland copper and silver mine in Albert County is still continuing. An examination of the property has recently been made by a competent expert connected with one of your prominent gold mines in Nova Scotia. The prospects are, it is said, good for a sale being effected.

A Mr. McLean, of Charlotte County, has lately acquired and partially developed a large body of iron pyrites in that county, said to be suitable for the manufacture of sulphuric acid. If this be correct, Mr. McLean should not have much difficulty in disposing of the same at a good figure.

There are several other matters on the carpet which shall have your attention in due season. Meantime, I am yours, etc.

EASTERN DEVELOPMENT CO.—The Boston Herald's financial article of Friday contains the following:—The Eastern Development company limited, has just received final deeds in purchase of the square mile of mining rights covering the western extension of the Coxheath mine. At a meeting of the directors yesterday it was voted to call the new purchase "Argyle Copper Mine," many of the workmen on the property being descendants of the tenantry of the Duke of Argyll. This company also owns the Little River coal mine, located near the Strait of Canso. The government railroad now being constructed passes within one mile of the shaft.

At Moose River, Mr. Touquay is proceeding with his work of damming, and as soon as the water mill is running, will, no doubt, be in from.

MINING.—Continued.

Richard Conroy, minor, of Wine Harbor, was killed on the 15th of August, by falling 30 feet down a pit.

VOGLER'S COVE.—*Editor Critic.*—**SIR.**—This gold mining property consists of 202 areas, and is situated about one and a half miles from the village of Vogler's Cove. It is divided into 520 shares, and owned by the following Liverpool parties:—

E. E. B. Nichol, D. D.....43 shares.	W. A. Kenney.....43 shares.
J. G. Pyke.....43 "	W. W. Bartling.....43 "
J. N. Bartling.....43 "	J. N. Chisholm.....43 "
James A. Kenney.....43 "	G. Hartshorne.....41 "
H. A. Flomming.....32 "	N. G. Marshall.....30 "
Capt. Jos. Ryan.....30 "	J. H. Garlott.....30 "
James L. Nash.....15 "	Colin Campbell.....15 "
S. T. N. Bell13 "	Isaiah Wharton.....13 "

A gang of men have been at work developing the property for some months past under the superintendence of Mr. Dimock, and a large quantity of quartz has been mined.

Work has been done on one of the leads only. This lead is about 8 feet in width, and the quartz mined shows much fine gold. The property, owing to the width of the lead and its richness, added to the splendid facilities afforded for working it, gives promise of proving one of the best properties yet discovered in Nova Scotia. Its close proximity to Liverpool and Bridgewater, and to the shipping port of Vogler's Cove, as well as the excellent water and wood supply available, are worthy of note. Experts from different parts of the Province have visited the property, and speak highly of it. Mr. John McGuire, of the Brookfield Mining Company, inspected it the other day, and, as a result, his bookkeeper, Mr. E. E. Skinner, came to Liverpool this week and made an offer to bond the mine for 90 days at a large sum. The shareholders declined the offer, but negotiations are still pending.

PROSPECTOR.

ANOTHER LETTER ON VOGLER'S COVE.—Gold in this western part of the Province, until recently, was not expected, and therefore not sought after, as eminent geologists had expressed the opinion that it was not to be found here. A number of leads have been discovered in Caledonia, some very rich; and at Vogler's Cove, in the County of Lunenburg, a very rich vein of quartz has been found, which exhibits to the eye the presence of the valuable mineral. A company from Liverpool are now at work, and the prospects are so encouraging that an American company is desirous of purchasing the mine. Not three miles from Vogler's Cove, it is thought there is gold in some quartz which has lately been found within four feet of the surface. More of this metal, as well as other minerals equally valuable, may be secured if diligently sought after.

Mill Village.

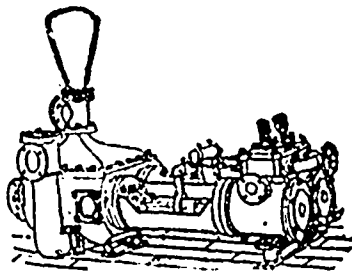
AMICAS.

CLEMENTSPORT, ANNAPOLIS Co.—Messrs. McCullum & Shaw have done considerable prospecting in this neighborhood, and have struck some valuable finds. They are testing a belt of gold at Cannon Rock, Bear River, which promises to be rich. Also, a lead of antimonial silver at the same place, which bids fair to be a bonanza. They have found indications of other valuable minerals, and this county will probably come to the front in mining matters in the near future.

I remain yours, etc.,

MICA.

RAWDON GOLD MINES.—*Old works flourishing and new ones begun.*—The Rawdon gold mines in this county are located about a quarter of a mile from the main road. The mines have been in operation about three years, and are classed among the most valuable in the Province. There is a good road leading to the mines, and there is an immense quantity of wood, cut and piled in sight, and within forty rods of the mill. The consumption of wood is about 30,000 cords per annum. Everything about the place looks flourishing. Where once was a howling wilderness there is now a thriving village. 31 dwelling houses are occupied by the employees engaged in McNaughton's works alone. There is also a post office, two stores doing a good business, a public hall, 30x40, used for religious services and temperance meetings. No liquor is sold nearer than the Gore, eight miles away, and they hope soon to have that stopped. Mr. McNaughton, the owner and manager of the gold mines, is very obliging and enterprising, and keeps everything moving along at a brisk pace. The mill has a battery of 25 stamps, but 15 only are running now, as they are not raising sufficient quantity of ore; but as soon as they get to work on No. 3 vein, they expect to run to their full capacity. The mill and large part of the machinery was designed by Mr. McNaughton, and manufactured for him by the Truro Foundry Company. The steam engine is 80 horse power, which does the hoisting, crushing, and pumping. Vein No. 1 is now down 450 feet, and is yielding very fine looking quartz, gold being visible all through it. Vein No. 2 is down 150 feet, and pays well. Vein No. 3 is three feet wide, and has only been lately opened, but promises very well. At present there are employed by this company 60 men and boys. Everything about the premises and works is carried on in a thorough business-like manner under the immediate supervision of the owner. There are other gold mines in the same locality, but work in them is suspended at present. Parties are prospecting for gold at Middle Rawdon, about three miles west, close to the new road. They are down about 20 feet through the surface of the earth, and have just struck the vein, which is about seven inches wide.—*Windsor Tribune.*



IMPORTANT

TO Gold Miners and other Users of Machinery and Supplies.

Austen Brothers,

HALIFAX, N. S.

Are prepared to furnish Estimates for every description of MACHINERY & SUPPLIES

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES!

Engines, Boilers, Stamp Mills, Rotary Saw Mills, Pumps, Heaters, Injectors, Wrought Iron Pipe and Fittings, Boiler Tubes, Copper Plates, Silvered or Plain; Beltings, Packing, Hose, Waste, Shovels, Picks, Wire Ropes, Dynamite, Powder, Fuse, Emery Wheels, Steel, Water Wheels, and Supplies of every description.

OILS.—In calling attention to our

LUBRICATING OILS,

We beg to say that we carry the largest and best assorted Stock in the Provinces; and if parties requiring Lubricants will inform us of the kind of work it is to do we will send an Oil, and GUARANTEE it satisfactory or no sale.

Remember, we have no fancy profit.

Our Motto—Quick Sales ON COMMISSION.

DON'T BE TOO ANXIOUS

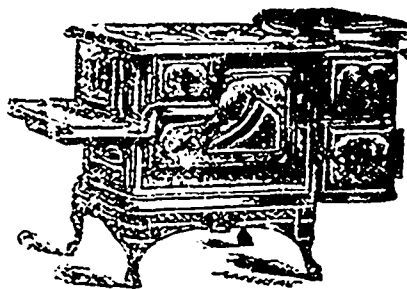
TO PLACE YOUR ORDERS FOR

STOVES, RANGES,

— AND —

HOLLOWWARE,

Until you have seen our Cuts and Prices.



OUR SPECIALTY: First-Class Goods

AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

WINDSOR FOUNDRY CO.

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Truro Foundry and Machine Co.

TRURO, N.S.,

ENGINEERS AND FOUNDERS.

Our SPECIALTIES are—

GOLD MINING MACHINERY

Of every kind, with latest Western Improvements.

ROTARY SAW MILLS,

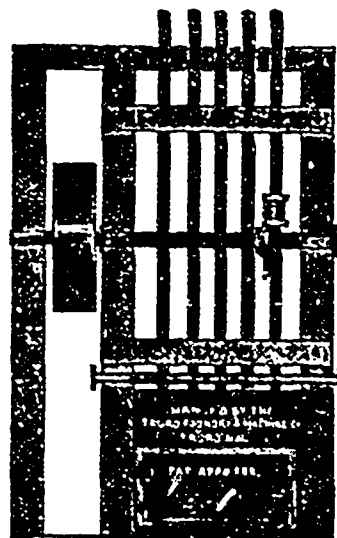
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HOT WATER BOILERS.

Estimates furnished for Heating Dwellings, Stores, Churches, &c., with Hot Water or Steam.

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Manufacturers of Boilers and Engines, Iron Bridges, Stoves, Ship, Mill and General Castings.



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.

We extract the following from the August Report of the Secretary of Agriculture:—

"HAY.—Not only agriculturists, but all who are interested in the welfare of the Province, have looked forward with more than wonted interest to the indications of our hay crop this year. Grass is our great field crop, upon which our dairy and beef-producing industries mainly depend, and the quantity of hay secured determines at once the number of cattle that can be wintered, and the surplus of hay for market. About six hundred thousand tons are annually made and housed in the barns. Last year the crop was reduced by about 20 per cent., but there was in the spring of 1886 enough old hay left in the barns from the previous winter to make up the deficiency. The case is quite different this year. The surplus hay was all used up during our late and prolonged spring season, and the comparative smallness of the crop with which we are now threatened cannot be contemplated without some concern. In the August Report of 1886 it was observed:—'The state of the crop in the principal hay-producing counties of the Province is sufficient to foreshadow the probability of higher prices for hay than have obtained for some time; owners of live stock will do well to make such provision for winter keep as circumstances suggest, in order to eke out the scant supply of hay.' This warning may well be repeated now, and emphasized by the reminder that the old hay has gone, and there is no present prospect of a vigorous growth of pastures and aftermath as there was at this time last year.

POTATOES.—The Root Crop principally reported upon is the Potato, roots grown from small seeds, such as turnips, mangels, parsnips, and carrots, not being far enough advanced to afford the means of judging of ultimate results. The dry, warm season has been very favorable for the potato, and will, no doubt, ensure a good quality of dry, mealy potatoes, as well as, at least, an average quantity."

Grain crops are reported to be, on the whole, satisfactory on good soils, though the prolonged drought has stunted the straw.

Dairy produce will be curtailed, partly from the same cause, and partly from the neglect of improvement of pasture lands, of which the Secretary complains.

The heavy orchard crop of 1886 will not be reported this year, but prices are likely to be higher. The crop promises to be poor in the States, and American merchants are already looking to Nova Scotia for their winter supplies, but the analysis of the crops of Annapolis and Kings County shows them to be remarkably under average.

The following seems a practical suggestion, easy to carry out.—"On any rich piece of ground fork in some fresh manure, pour soap-suds over it, and lay an old barn door upon the surface. In a short time the earth beneath will be full of earth worms, which will congregate under the cool protection of the covering. Call the hens, turn up the earth, and let them scratch. At night trample the earth down, replace the covering, and the mass of earth-worms may be repeated three or four times a week. If the earth is kept slightly damp so much the better."

Kind usage will do more than the whip to get work out of horses.

An old fashioned simple device is always advisable in outdoor walking in hot weather. Wear a cabbage leaf or something else green under the hat to prevent sunstroke.

About the most uncleanly thing we know of for a farmer to do is, after coming in from work at night and unharnessing his horses, to pick up a pail and go to milking before washing his hands.—Exchange.

The greatest enemy a plant can have is another plant of the same kind growing by its side, as both feed on the same material. Remove the weaker plants and leave the stronger. One good plant will yield more than two plants under unfavorable conditions.

John Brooks, of Princeton, Mass., has a small herd of dehorned Jerseys, all pedigree stock. The horns were removed from the calves when they were from four to eight weeks old, by cutting around them and then lifting from the skull. The operation is not as painful as castration. He says:—"There have been only good results from this practice. The cattle are far more gentle. They herd together better, and they will not use so much feed, for they take it peacefully, and do not have to pull hay out and trample it under foot. Dehorning pays me well."—New England Farmer.

"Do not let your wife be over-worked," says an agricultural exchange, and the advice is as far reaching as it is pithy.

The little kingdom of Bavaria, scarcely larger than Massachusetts, has twenty-six agricultural colleges, besides more than 200 agricultural associations. Wurttemberg, still smaller in area, has sixteen colleges and seventy-six associations. Baden, with a population of only a million, has fourteen

agricultural colleges, besides four schools for gardening and forestry. Saxony, with its dense population of two million, compacted into a space hardly larger than two American counties, has four higher and twenty agricultural schools, besides a veterinary college and a department of agriculture with twenty professors at the university of Leipsic. In connection with this it is stated that the average crop per acre in Germany is steadily growing more.

The supreme felicity of a complete agricultural education is that, unlike the others, it unites in one and the same person the thinker, the talker or writer, and the worker. Thus the farmer becomes a whole man in place of being only half a man—a theorist or a blind plodder. And our agricultural literature in consequence emerges from the morass of crudities and the forest of contradictions, and claims a place abreast of the other recognized literatures of the time. This of itself would furnish a standing refutation of the slander that manual labor and close thinking cannot live in constant relationship, and the work which costs the sweat of the brow is incompatible with the work which involves the activity of the brain.—New England Farmer.

Farm and Home, (Springfield, Mass.) has been asking its Canadian readers for their opinions on annexation, and honestly publishes the results, tabulated as follows:—

For Annexation.		Against Annexation.	
Ontario.....	132	Ontario.....	70
Quebec.....	18	Quebec.....	10
Nova Scotia.....	60	Nova Scotia.....	62
	210		70

We shall shortly have a few words to say on the curious proportion shown from Ontario.

OUR COSY CORNER.

FRUIT SHORT CAKE.—One pint of flour, measured before sifting; one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, half a tea spoonful of soda, one-fourth of a tea-spoonful of salt, two table spoonfuls of sugar, four of butter, one tea-cupful of milk. Mix the other dry ingredients with the flour, and rub through a sieve. Rub the butter into the mixture, and add the milk. Butter two tin squash pie plates, spread the mixture in them, and bake in a quick oven for eighteen or twenty minutes. Mash one quart of strawberries with three-fourths of a cupful of sugar, or take an equivalent amount of pitted cherries, sliced peaches, shredded pineapple, or sliced oranges, sprinkle the same amount of sugar over the fruit, and let it stand a short time. When the cakes are taken from the oven, split and butter them and put half of the fruit and sugar in each. Serve immediately.—Miss Parlow.

BROILED TOMATOES.—Cut ripe tomatoes in halves, and sprinkle the outside with salt, pepper, and cracker or fine bread-crumbs. Place in a double boiler and broil ten minutes over a clear fire, keeping the outside next the fire. Slip carefully on a dish, put a bit of butter on each piece, and place in the oven for ten minutes. Garnish with parsley, and serve.

The fashion of wearing loose sleeves is a delightful liberty to many people, and they are especially becoming and elegant for ladies with itchy arms and also for those whose arms are of more than average length. The broad or narrow cuffs are often of velvet, no matter whether the dress fabric be light muslin or thick wool goods, and these accessories add character and picturesqueness as well as practicality to most sleeves.

The full Bishop sleeve gathered at the top and bottom has a close wrappings which makes a lining unnecessary if the dress is for warm weather use, but permits it if required. The broad cuff has the appearance of an under-sleeve.

Open-wristed, half close-fitting coat sleeves will be added to dress already in use, and this opportunity for the display of pretty linings, or perhaps, the wearing of lace or mull under-sleeves that are closed about the wrists or are left open to display the arms, will not escape women with artistic tastes.

An old-fashioned towel rack can be so arranged as to serve the purpose of a work basket and a screen, and prove very convenient to a person who is confined to a chair. A writer in the Domestic Monthly describes the arrangement as follows:—"An old-fashioned towel-horse is needed; one with two rails at the top and two lower down. The space between the top rails is filled in by cardboard, forming a long, narrow box, sewed with coarse linen thread and covered with cretonne, then fitted into the rails and fastened to them. This holds thread, needles, scissors, and all the working implements. A lid is made to this box, sewed to one side and fastened down with ribbon ties on the other. Between the two lower rails are suspended a wide, shallow bag of cretonne, reaching almost to the floor. Over the whole falls a curtain of cretonne, suspended by brass curtain-rings from one of the upper rails. On the other side is a piece of Bolton sheeting or a Fayal crash, fastened to the upper and lower rails to keep it firm, and painted with a bold design of grasses, flowers, rushes, etc., forming an ornamental screen, with a band of velvet across the top to hide the rail and give it a finished appearance. If preferred, the screen side can be embroidered with suitable materials. Here on one side we have a pretty screen always a welcome ornament, and on the other everything that a needlewoman desires. Bows of ribbon are tied on the four corners. If the towel-horse is old and worn it should first be painted.

A CARD

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

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

YEARS OF STUDY.

Titian, whom Sir Joshua Reynolds valued so highly that he used to say, he would be content to ruin himself to possess one genuine production of his pencil, devoted no less than eighty years of his patriarchal term of life to the prosecution of the art. He was but ten years of age, when he became a scholar of Bellini, of whose style he was soon able to present imitations, which excited universal astonishment. Happening afterwards to see the works of Bellini's pupil, Giorgione, he found that he had been excelling in the imitation of a very inferior model; and for some time made it a rule to copy after the elegant, but gaudy, style of Giorgione. At length abandoning the trammels of example altogether, he gave himself to the study of nature alone, and thus arrived at that pitch of perfection, which has procured him so enviable an immortality.

This is the season of the year when diarrhoea and dysentery are prevalent. Children will eat green apples and unripe fruit, and then at night a wail of anguish rouses frightened parents, who strive in vain to soothe their little ones. A midnight call for the doctor is necessary, and yet a bottle of Abbott's Diarrhoea Cordial in the house would prevent all this trouble, and at once ease the pain of the little ones. Abbott's Diarrhoea Cordial was used largely in the hospitals and by the northern soldiers during the war in the United States, and was found most beneficial for the cure of Diarrhoea, etc. Never be without a bottle in the house.

PAINTING THE DEAD.—Bacici, a Genoese painter, who flourished in the seventeenth century, had a very peculiar talent of producing the exact resemblance of deceased persons whom he had never seen. He first drew a face at random, and afterwards altering it in every feature, by the advice and under the inspection of such as had known the party, he improved it to a striking likeness.

SCENE IN THE HORSE CARS.—Enter countryman with his arm full of parcels. The car starts ahead, and then suddenly stops, and the countryman, who has been unable to get a seat, is precipitated to the top of the car, trampling on the feet of its occupants. In an agony comes a chorus of "oh, my corns!" and little and big feet are grasped in the hands of sufferers, whose faces shows every sign of great anguish. There is nothing so irritating as a corn, and much quicker than a worm, its unfortunate possessor will turn upon the careless individual who has the bad luck to tramp upon it. If a look could annihilate, then the sufferer from corns would cause a rapid diminution of the population. Why continue to suffer when a bottle of Simson's Corn Killer is a certain remover of corns and warts.

FATAL RECOGNITION.—In 1599, two spaniards, brothers, who although they had for a long series of years always sought each other, were never able to meet, at last accidentally came in contact at the siege of Bommel, then the seat of war, where they served in two different companies. They were unknown to each other at first, but some little explanation made their relationship known, when they fell on each other's neck. While they were thus locked in an affectionate embrace, a cannon ball took off both their heads, without separating their bodies, which fell clasped together in the arms of death, who thus summoned them away in the happiest moment of their lives.

A gentleman who had become disgusted with city life, and longed for the simplicity to be found as he fondly imagined, in the country, was rather disgusted by an interview with the first rustic youth that he met. "What have you in your mouth?" he asked of the boy whose cheeks were puffed out almost to bursting. "Worms for bait," was the reply, and without waiting for more, the gentleman returned to the city quite cured of his love of the "sweet simplicity" of country life.

Worms are the most prevalent cause of disorder in children, and there are innumerable nostrums palmed off on an unsuspecting public, as sure eradicators of the pest. Many of these remedies contain mercury and other injurious substances, and parents should only purchase preparations put up by houses of well-known reputation. Abbott's Worm Tablets are a most effective remedy for worms. They are purely vegetable and pleasant to take. As they are put up by Brown, Brothers & Co., no further recommendation is necessary.

THE SWORD FOR THE GOWN.—A young law student was obliged, by lot, to inscribe his name among certain new levies of the Austrian Imperial army. He sent a petition to the emperor, stating, that as he was on the point of being called to the bar, he flattered himself he could be of more service to his country as a lawyer than as a soldier. "My good friend," said the emperor, "you are not ignorant that I am engaged in a very intricate suit against the French Convention, and that I want the assistance of men of such talent as you appear to be. Have the goodness to accept these decats. Do your duty, and I promise you promotion."

Many children, from the result of Scarlet Fever, Measles, etc., are left in a very serious condition of the eyes. The symptoms are a weakness or falling of the sight if the invalid looks too long at any particular object, inflammation of the lids, which irritates the child beyond endurance. In any case of this kind we would recommend the application of Simson's Golden Eye Water. Parents need have no timidity about using it on their children, as it is very mild in its action, and is perfectly harmless. For sale by all druggists, price 15 cents.



INTEMPERANCE.—Anachorus, the philosopher, being asked by what means a man might best guard against the vice of drunkenness, answered, "By bearing constantly in his view the loathsome, indecent behavior of such as are intoxicated." Upon this principle was founded the custom of the Lacedæmonians, of exposing their drunken slaves to their children, who by that means conceived an early aversion to a vice which makes men appear so monstrous and irrational.

Don't fail to use Brown Bros. & Co.'s Flavoring Extracts and Pure Spices if you wish to have good results from your cooking. They are the best an extensive market affords.

SERGEANT WIER.—Sergeant Weir, of the Scots Greys, was pay-serjeant of his troop, and as such might have excused himself from serving in action; but on such a day as the battle of Waterloo, he disdained to avail himself of his privilege, and requested to be allowed to join his regiment in the mortal fray. In one of the charges, he fell mortally wounded, and was left on the field. Corporal Scot, of the same regiment, who lost a leg, asserts, that when the field was searched for the wounded and slain, the body of Serjeant Weir was found with his name written on his forehead with his own hand, dipped in his own blood. This his comrade said he was supposed to have done, that his body might be found and recognized, and that it might not be imagined he disappeared with the money of his troop.

To make the Hair soft and glossy, to preserve its color and keep it from falling off, use Simson's Liniment. Many have tried it with marvellous success.

CHESS ON A GREAT SCALE.—Don John of Austria had a room in his palace, in which there was a chequered pavement of black and white marble. Upon this, living men, in varied costumes, moved under his directions, according to the laws of chess.

It is also related of a Duke of Weimar, that he had squares of black and white marble, on which he played at chess with real soldiers.

MESSRS. BROWN, BROS. & Co., CHEMISTS, HALIFAX.—Gentlemen,—This summer, I burnt my hand very badly, so that I could not work, by applying Simson's Liniment I received instant relief. It killed the pain and prevented the burn from blistering, so that I was able to go to work at once. I find Simson's Liniment the best for family use that I ever had in my house.

Bridgewater, Oct. 8th, 1886.

WILLIAM REEVES.
Blacksmith.

THE SCORPION.—The Algerines frequently amuse themselves by a curious kind of warfare, which is created by shutting up a scorpion and a rat together in a close cage, when a terrible contest ensues, which has been sometimes known to continue for about an hour. It generally ends by the death of the scorpion first, and that of the rat in violent convulsions soon after. It is also a favorite diversion with the Moors, to surround a scorpion with a circle of straw, to which fire is applied. After making several attempts to pass the flames, it turns on itself, and thus becomes its own executioner.

SIMPLE BUT EFFECTUAL.—Simson's Tolu and Aniseed can be taken by the most delicate female or smallest child. It seldom fails to relieve coughs, irritation of the throat, and all pulmonary complaints.

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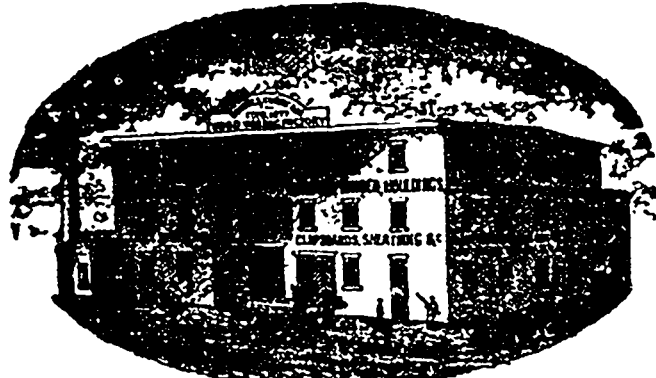
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