



# THE CRITIC.

The Welfare of the People is the Highest Law.

100 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY 3 CTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., JULY 23, 1886.

{ VOL. 3.  
No. 30 }

## CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

<b>EDITORIAL.</b>	
Attack on Father Time.....	1, 2
Delasseps' Triumph.....	2
The World's Population - Press upon Subsistence.....	2
Misconceptions Regarding Ireland.....	2
The Teutonic Queen of a Latin Nation.....	2
Notes.....	1
<b>CONTRIBUTED.</b>	
Poetry--The Plum Duff.....	P. D. 6
Of Interest to All.....	C. D. R. 6
The Irish Question.....	"Franc Tireur" 7
Mining--Westward Ho!.....	"Adios Amigo." 13
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>	
Til-Bits.....	3
News of the Week.....	4
Religious.....	5
Colonial and Indian Exhibition.....	6, 7
How Fireworks are made.....	8
Commercial.....	8, 9
Market Quotations.....	9
Serial.....	10, 11
The Maritime Patron.....	12
Mining.....	14

## THE CRITIC,

Published every Friday, at 161 Hollis Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia,

BY

CRITIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Edited by C. F. FRASER.

Subscription \$1.50 per annum in advance. Single copies 3 cents.

SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE.

Remittances should be made to C. F. FRASER, MANAGER.

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

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

The British Government has decided to dismantle and level to the ground several of the martello or round towers in Ireland. There are in the Emerald Isle 118 of these towers, the origin of which has always been a puzzle to antiquarians.

At the late international convention, held in Vienna, Austria, the necessity for improving the water communications in Central Europe were most intelligently discussed. A canal to connect the Rhine with the Elbe has been proposed, and Bismarck has declared his determination to assist the project.

The aggregate of the national debts in Europe is twenty two and a quarter billion dollars, or \$75 dollars per head of the population. This is without taking into account the funded debts of cities, municipalities, and city states. The productive power of the people must indeed be great, otherwise the burden would be intolerable.

It is found difficult to obtain recruits for the British native West Indian regiments, owing to the demand for laborers to work upon the Panama canal. Caesar and Sambo can stand the unhealthy climate of the Isthmus better than their white contemporaries, and they emulate the white in being ready to sell their labor in the dearest market.

In most people's minds there is a certain mistiness about the millenium, especially as to the time at which it is to commence, but how can we expect persons to have any clear ideas on a subject upon which one hundred authors have disagreed. If one accepts the theories laid down by any individual author he will have to be prepared to refute those of ninety-nine others.

A recent cablegram announces that a band of 100 gypsies is now on its way to New York, and that there is a widespread inclination among the population of Europe to emigrate to America. Here is a chance for tariff wall-builders. We have already numberless tramps and bands of rascals, to say nothing of the horse thieves styling themselves gypsies; if this continent is to be made the dumping ground for the 700,000 European gypsies, we had better at once lock our stable doors. A race, the language of which contains no words to express God, immortality, or soul, and the members of which live by their wits, shunning honest work, would find the air of this work a day continent far from congenial.

King Milan is evidently a carpet Knight. He crossed swords with Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, and was worsted, but in awarding medals to the Servian troops, he did not overlook the heroic nurses who had cared for the suffering and smoothed the pillows of the dying. Servian ladies now display their medals with ribbons and clasps similar to those worn by the regular troops.

The present age has been somewhat aptly styled the water-shed in British history. For many centuries the British Empire has been growing greater and stronger, and we have now reached a time when federation or disintegration is to mark its future. Nova Scotians should study well the policies of the constructive and destructive statesmen, so as to be able to give their support to the party best deserving of it.

It is to one of Wurtemberg's savants that we owe the utilization of the electric light for the night ambulance. Heretofore, the ambulance corps have, during darkness, labored under great disadvantages, and the wounded have not infrequently been overlooked and left to suffer until the dawn of day. With the new electric-lighted ambulance much needless suffering will be avoided among those who fall wounded in future battles.

Very many complaints are being made as to the manner in which the health officer at Rimouski discharges his responsible duties. According to the Quebec Chronicle, many annoying delays have been occasioned by the carelessness of this official, who, it seems, does not always deem it necessary to inspect steamers arriving at the port. Neglect or indifference upon the part of a health officer is unpardonable, as it opens wide the door for cholera and other unpleasant epidemics.

Colonial authors have until recently stood at a disadvantage as compared with authors in the mother land. The copyright of any work published in the British Isles held good in all parts of the empire, while that obtained by a colonial publisher only protected him within the colony in which the publication was made. By a recent Act of the British Parliament, any work now published under the British flag is fully protected throughout the British Empire. This is the first step towards Federation.

Boundary commissions are at present an epidemic in Asia. A Russo-Chinese commission has been appointed to settle the north-east boundary of China; a Franco-Chinese commission to settle the boundary of Annam; a British-Chinese commission to lay down the boundary of Burmah; an Indo-Russian commission to fix the Afghan boundary; and a Russo-Persian commission to define the northern limit of the Shah's possessions. By the time these boundaries are amicably settled, and the new map of Asia published, a second batch of commissions will have their work cut out for them.

About a year since, the news was flashed around the world that the white people, resident in the Upper Congo, had been seized and devoured by a cannibal tribe. Mr Westmark, who has just returned to Europe, after having dwelt for 15 months among the Bangallas declares the rumor to have been unfounded, although the tribe with which he lived are in the habit of holding periodical feasts, at which from ten to twenty slaves are served up to their cannibal masters. Mr Westmark declares the natives themselves are ashamed of the custom, and that cannibalism disappears with the advent of the missionary.

Railway experts have called in question the utility of the headlight upon locomotives. It is quite evident that so far as the engine driver is concerned, the head light is a positive disadvantage, as its glare prevents him from distinguishing clearly the signal lights, and so far as enabling him to guard against immediate danger, it is practically useless. The chief advantage of the headlight appears to be the warning it gives to those who are on or near the track at the time of the locomotive's approach; but since the introduction of the new railway alarm bell, its continued use seems improbable. Alarm bells are now placed at regular distances along the track, and by an ingenious but simple contrivance, the locomotive, in passing over the rails, depresses one of them so as to complete the circuit in an electric line, whereupon the alarm is at once sounded.

## ATTACK ON FATHER TIME.

When "Gilder" said, "I count my times by times," he was speaking of the good old-fashioned days before competition, rush, and worry, had come to be regarded as the major part of our existence, but had he lived in this age of radical changes, he would have hesitated to give utterance to an expression that would forever have crystalized his thought. Our old-fashioned method of dividing the day into two equal parts of 12 hours each has been assailed by the advocates of the 24 hour system, who, while they leave the first 12 hours without change, alter the designations of the 12 hours p.m., by carrying on the hours numbering from 13 to 24; thus upsetting our ideas of tea and bedtime, and obliging us to teach our young people that the Curfew Bell rang out at 20 o'clock. But this system,

objectionable as it is to the ordinary mind, proposes a far less radical change than Prof. Loudon's time division. This system, which is on the decimal plan, provides that the present day of twenty four hours be divided into ten divisions, so that each hour would correspond to two hours and twenty-four minutes, this hour would be again divided into a hundred divisions, called minutes if necessary, each minute on the new system thus corresponding to 1.44 minutes, again, this new minute division to be subdivided for accurate measurements into one hundred divisions, called seconds. The advantages arising from such a system, as enumerated, are, the abolition of the so-called A.M. and P.M., as has already been accomplished by the 24-hour system; all the advantages derivable from the adoption of any system based on the scale of 10—namely, the inconveniences arising from the continual use of vulgar fractions and the use of symbols for each unit in the ordinary affairs of life; and, finally, the fact that the time in hours and minutes, which for all practical purposes is sufficient, is indicated immediately by the clock—this latter being considered a specially important advantage.

But while these advantages are manifest, it is quite evident, that to change the duration of time denoted by a minute or a second, as well as that denoted by an hour would be more than the people would tolerate, as it would take more than a generation for them to accustom themselves to the substitution of three o'clock for 12 minutes past 7 a.m., 6 o'clock for 24 minutes past 2, and 9 o'clock for 24 minutes to 10. There is such a thing as carrying decimals too far, and this is one of the instances.

### DELESSEPS' TRIUMPH.

It was Napoleon Bonaparte who first conceived the idea of connecting the waters of the Red Sea and the Mediterranean by a canal across the Isthmus of Suez; but owing to the unfavorable report of the engineers appointed to survey the route, in which it was stated that the waters of the Red Sea were 30 feet above those in the Mediterranean, the scheme was indefinitely postponed, and it was not until an English officer proved this statement to be erroneous, that any attempt was made to push forward the project. Although the British and Austrian Governments undertook, in conjunction with France, the construction of the canal, it is to the Government of the latter country that the credit of prosecuting the work is principally due. But this may be accounted for from the fact that M. De Lesseps, the chief engineer in charge, was himself a Frenchman, and when funds were required, found it more easy to raise them in France than in either of the other countries interested. The pessimists who predicted that the Suez Canal would prove a magnificent failure, have in this, as in many like undertakings, been obliged to bow before the logic of facts, but even the most optimistic of De Lesseps' admirers could scarce have believed that since the first opening of the canal, on the 17th of November, 1869, the traffic would have developed to its present proportions. According to the report recently read by M. De Lesseps the receipts of 1885 appear to have been 65,049,945 francs, and the expenses 31,021,178 francs, leaving a profit of 34,028,767 francs, which allowed a dividend of 60 francs 40 centimes. The return of traffic—3624 ships, of 6,335,753 tons—exceeded by 340 ships and 464,253 tons that of the previous year. The passengers numbered 205,951, against 151,916 in 1884, and 43,813 of them were English. The average time of transit was forty three hours, and though the twelve days' interruption caused by a dredger being run down led to an assemblage of 123 ships, all these got through in three days. Liberty of travelling by night with the electric light had been taken advantage of by several of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers, one of which thus made the transit in seventeen hours fifty minutes. Traffic has not suffered from the economic depression, because the reduced dues have allowed the creation of fresh enterprises or the extension of existing ones.

### THE WORLD'S POPULATION—PRESS UPON SUBSISTENCE.

People as a rule may be classified under three heads, the Antiquarians—or those specially interested in the past—the Moderns—or those who display a lively interest in the affairs of their own day and generation—and the Futureans—or those who have a keen desire to throw aside the veil of nature and discover if possible that which is to transpire in the future. Of these classes the latter, though small, has, through the prognostications of its devotees created a wide spread interest in the future of the human race. There will come a time, says Malthus, when the increase in the world's population will be checked by the limit of subsistence. This writer claimed that while population increased geometrically, the increase in subsistence was arithmetical, and that sooner or later, the press of population upon subsistence would check a further growth in the world's population. This theory, however logical it may appear, should not be accepted without limitations. During the past century the increase in subsistence has proportionally been greater than that of population; while this may be due to the fact that immense areas of new country have been opened up to cultivation, the relative increase in population has failed to keep up to the Malthusean standard. At the present time the world's population of 1,400,000,000 people could stand comfortably within the confines of the district of Columbia, which is ten miles square, and this district is only one five hundred thousandth part of the land surface of the globe, so that at the present time we have an average of twenty-three acres for each man, woman, and child in the human race. Now it has been proved in many parts of Europe that a man and his family—say of five persons—can subsist comfortably upon the products of one and a half acres of land, and as with the introduction of improved machinery and the use of suitable fertilizers the products of the soil can be almost indefinitely multiplied; it appears to us that Malthus and his

Futurean disciples will have to make a very close calculation in order to discover at just what epoch in the world's history this press of population upon subsistence is likely to occur. Scarcely a month passes by without the announcement of some scientific discovery by which subsistence is increased in far greater proportion than the growth of population, and as thousands of years must even—according to Malthus—elapse before the critical period is reached, we have every reason to believe that the scientific discoveries will revolutionize agricultural methods. If this be true we may safely leave to posterity the solution of the question.

### MISCONCEPTIONS REGARDING IRELAND.

It is painful to observe how much of the current writings about the affairs of Ireland is not only misleading, but grossly inaccurate. It is at best difficult, no doubt, for a Canadian to view fully, honestly, and justly, the various aspects of the great Irish Question, but we question whether there would be so many misconceptions respecting it if an honest attempt were made by every writer to get at the truth, and publish it. Even the *Toronto Week* has more than once referred to Ulster and the other Provinces of Ireland in such a way as might convey to some minds the idea that Ulster is essentially loyal, enlightened, wealthy, Protestant and opposed to Home Rule; and that Munster, Leinster and Connaught, are each and all, the very reverse. Other journals that we could name have repeatedly asserted, even during the past few months, that Ulster is entirely Protestant, when the fact is that Roman Catholics there are far more numerous than any other one denomination, and very nearly equal in number all the other denominations. We have been told that Ulster is altogether anti-National, when the fact is, that not only a handsome majority of the people of that Province, but 17 out of 33 representatives profess themselves in perfect accord with the Home Rule movement.

We have seen the statement made and made again *ad nauseam* that Ulster is the wealthy Province of Ireland. A fair test of wealth is the income tax—and to some extent it may be also a test of enlightenment. From the income tax, it appears that Leinster is nearly twice as wealthy as Ulster, according to population. Here are the figures.—

	Population.	Income Tax Assessment	Income Tax per Head of Population.
Ulster .....	1,789,542	£ 9,952,289	£ 5 14 5
Leinster.....	1,282,881	13,272,202	10 6 9
Connaught .....	813,506	2,995,438	3 13 7
Munster .....	1,323,910	7,980,278	6 0 0

Now, compare Belfast and Londonderry, two chief towns of Ulster, with Dublin in Leinster and Waterford in Munster:—

	Population.	Income Tax Assessment	Income Tax per Head of Population.
Belfast .....	207,671	£2,200,842	£15 12 0
Dublin .....	273,064	5,368,758	19 13 3
Londonderry .....	28,947	223,775	7 14 8
Waterford .....	28,952	336,272	11 12 4

As to enlightenment, there is no good reason for believing that there is on that score any marked difference between Ulster, Leinster, and Munster, in Connaught, indeed, the people are educationally backward, owing to extreme poverty, from which that Province has been suffering ever since the great Irish famine. It may be said, however, that the most brilliant Irish Members of Parliament come from Leinster, and that the best sustained institutions of higher learning are there too.

### THE TEUTONIC QUEEN OF A LATIN NATION.

The old Castilian spirit is dead in Spain, and while the country is frequently disturbed by petty, and sometimes even serious insurrections, the people appear to have settled down into a state of apathy, having little or no desire to improve their political institutions, or radically change their habits and customs. While King Alfonso lived, a comparatively strong government was insured, but his early demise has aroused the ambition of Don Carlos, and although it is not probable that the present Pretender will ever grasp the Spanish sceptre, it is quite possible that his opposition may cause the Queen Regent much trouble. The mother of the baby King of Spain, who is an Austrian by birth, and through whose veins the blood of the Teuton flows, has been called upon, at the age of 28 years, to discharge the sovereign powers of a Spanish Monarch during a long term of regency, and upon the wisdom and firmness of her government hangs the fate of her youngest child. From the Republicans, who strongly oppose the Absolutists and their leader, Don Carlos, the Queen Regent may expect some support, and although, as we have said, Don Carlos will endeavor to overthrow the ruling house, he cannot successfully cope with the Loyalists and Republicans combined. Don Carlos, although styled a Pretender, has good ground upon which to base his claim to the throne, to which he would have ascended, had it not been that his grandfather, Ferdinand 7th, revoked the Salic law, in order that his daughter Queen Isabella and, mother of King Alfonso, might succeed him. Carlos claimed that Ferdinand 7th had no right to abandon this law, and regards the present reigning house as usurpers. Don Carlos has recently fallen heir to immense estates, which, it is thought, will furnish him with means to support his claim, but during the past ten years he has lost touch with the people, and his cause to-day is weaker than it was at the close of the civil war in 1876. The spectacle of a Teutonic Queen Regent governing a Latin Kingdom, during the longest possible term of regency, will be watched with interest by the civilized world.

TTT-BITS.

A couple of visitors from a rural district in the House gallery were trying to pick out their Congressman on the floor. "I can't distinguish him," said one, after a hopeless visual observation. "Of course not," was the honest reply, "he can't even distinguish himself."

**A PLEASANT RECEPTION.**—Employer (to collector): "See Mr. Smith?"  
Collector: "Oh, yes."  
Employer: "Was he annoyed at your calling upon him?"  
Collector: "Not a bit. He asked me to call again."

**THE RED FLAG.**—"Yes," said a husband sadly, "my wife is a devotee of the red flag. The very sight of one arouses her to the very highest pitch of excitement."

"Surely she cannot have any sympathy in common with such cut-throats."

"Yes, she has."

"What, Anarchists and Socialists?"

"No, auctioneers."

Little brother (whose sister is playing cards with a gentleman): "Mr. Smiler, does Minnie play cards well?" Mr. Smiler: "Yes, very well, indeed." Little brother: "Then you had better look out, mamma said if she played her cards well she would catch you."

"Love, think of me when lilacs bloom," sings Alice Stone Blackwell in the New Orleans *Times Democrat*. Alice seems to be easily satisfied. Lilacs bloom but once a year, and then only for a few days.—*Lowell Courier*.

**PURE GRIT.**—I was one of the first men who signed papers with the much-vaunted Confederate cruiser, the *Alabama*, and my service in her did not end until she sailed in an English port with the Confederate flag flying. You will thus realize that I participated in the capture of several dozen Federal merchantmen and whalers. There was a sameness about our manner of making captures which we were glad to have broken now and then. It was but rarely that a vessel was overhauled during the night. If we were in chase of her we simply kept her in sight, or tried to, until daylight came. While we could not anticipate any stubborn resistance, the right sort of a skipper might fire a volley into a boat's crew or go to some other uncomfortable extreme. As a rule we had only to close in on our victim, fire a solid shot across his course, and he would heave to and put the best face possible on a bad matter. The first lieutenant would be sent off to sea with a boat and half a dozen marines, and in the course of half an hour his fate would be decided. If it was thought best to bond him the papers were made out and signed and he was permitted to go his way. If his craft was to be destroyed, the men were allowed to bring up their clothing and knickknacks, the officers to pack up their personal effects, and inside of an hour the craft would be ablaze and we would be sailing away in search of another victim.

When we ran around in search of whalers we came upon a Yankee skipper who didn't know what surrender meant. We were just well to the west of the stormy cape, when, one morning after breakfast, we raised a whaler. He was headed up the coast, and about noon we overhauled him. He paid no attention to the first shot, and it was only when the second one hulled him that he came into the wind. It was then seen that he had fifteen or sixteen men aboard, and that all were armed with muskets, and meant to defend the ship. The lieutenant was sent off with his boat, but no sooner was he within fair musket range than the whaler opened on him, killing one man and wounding two at the first volley. The officer pushed ahead and demanded surrender, but he got another volley and the reply that the whaler "would go to the bottom before he would surrender to a d— rebel."

The boat was recalled, and our gunners were instructed to hull the whaler with solid shot. We approached him within rifle range and opened fire. Every one of the balls plumped through his side at and above the water line, and he answered with his muskets, severely wounding two men. He was repeatedly hailed to surrender, but in reply he encouraged his men to maintain their fire. We soon had the sea pouring into his starboard side through a dozen holes, and when it was seen that he would soon go down we ceased firing and again demanded his surrender. I can remember just how he looked as he sprang upon the rail—tall, gaunt, hair flying and eyes blazing, and shouted in reply:

"The Ben Scott don't surrender! Come and take us—if you can!"

Five minutes later his craft settled down bow first. We lowered the boats to save his crew, and strangely enough not a man was lost. When we brought them aboard, the Yankee skipper walked up to Semmes, bareheaded, barefooted and coatless, and said:

"If I'd only have had one old cannon aboard we'd have licked ye out of yer butes! Here we are, and what are ye going to do with us?"

He was voted a jolly good fellow, and the crew were treated better than any other ever forced aboard. In order to give them their liberty, the very next capture we made was bonded and they were put aboard to sail for home.—*Detroit Free Press*.

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

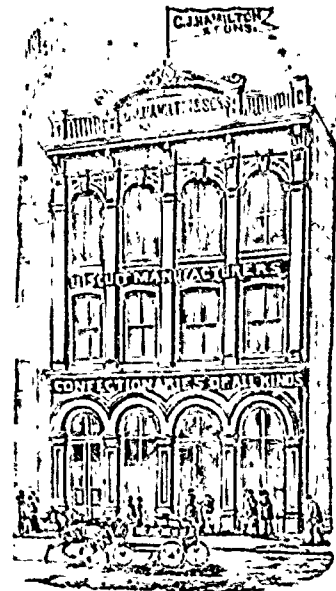
**GIRTON HOUSE,**

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,

163 PLEASANT STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

F. C. SUMICHRAST, Principal.

Circulars and Terms on application.



PICTOU, N. S.

HALIFAX PRINTING CO.

161 HOLLIS STREET.

HALIFAX, N. S.

EVERYTHING

IN THE

PRINTING BUSINESS

**B. A. SMITH, Refined Sugars!**

33 to 37 GEORGE ST.

HALIFAX.

**WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.**

Spring Stock now Complete.

NEW GOODS OPENING EVERY WEEK.

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods Sold at Very Close Prices.

LARGE STOCK TO CHOOSE FROM.

Special attention called to a Large Stock of Scotch Tweeds, Worsteds, Meltons.

**TO LET.**

**HOTELS HOTELS.**

THE CLAIRMONT HOTEL, Bedford, containing 33 rooms, embracing Dining Room, Pantry, Store-room, Linen Room, Bar Room, Bedrooms, etc., besides annexe, containing Skittle Alley, and Bath room—50 feet square. Bars and Stables with accommodations for forty horses. Wharf, &c. THE MANSION HOUSE and Shop, Barrington St., contains 35 Beds, us, with large Parlor, Dining Room, Kitchens, &c.

A Small Cottage, No. 78 Pleasant St., contains five rooms, besides Kitchen. Frost-proof Cellar. A stable could be had with this house if required. All of the above properties would be let at a low rental to reliable tenants.

Apply to

FRANK W. CUNNINGHAM

Duke & Water Sts.

**TEAS.**

EX SCOTLAND:

**683 Half Chests.**

EX YORK CITY:

**1,195 Half Chests.**

AT LOWEST RATES.

J. E. MORSE & CO.,

Tea Importers.

77 Upper Water Street, Halifax, N.S.

THE Halifax Sugar Refining Co. (Limited.)

This REFINERY situated at Woodside Dartmouth, Halifax Co., is prepared to supply the Wholesale Trade throughout the Country with the best Refined Sugars at lowest market prices. For terms and prices apply to

S. CUNARD & CO.,  
Upper Water Street, Halifax.

**SMALL FRUITS**

**W. EATON & SON**

Are ready to receive consignments of all kinds of

**SMALL FRUITS.**

STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLUEBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, CURRANTS, CHERRIES, PLUMS.

Our personal attention given to all Consignments.

The best of satisfaction guaranteed.

PROMPT RETURNS MADE.

Correspondence Solicited.

W. EATON & SON,  
259 & 261 BARRINGTON ST., HALIFAX.

WILLIAM WHISTON,  
VICTUALLER,  
62 1/2 BARRINGTON STREET,  
Next Door North Cook's Pork Shop.

Personal attention given to the selection of MEATS.

CORNER BEEF, for family use, a specialty.

WILLIAM WHISTON.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Exhibition Number of THE CRITIC will be on sale at city bookstores and at this office on and after to day, price five cents. Persons residing in the country who desire a copy will please forward a five cent stamp with the order. A discount will be made to booksellers purchasing lots of fifty.

The fashionable boarding houses in Halifax are crowded with the *élite* of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other American cities, but the accommodation is so limited that visitors cannot make any prolonged stay.

Among our numerous exchanges we regard the *Arkansas Traveler* as one of the wittiest and most original newspapers of the day. Mr. Opie P. Read, the editor, does not confine his labors exclusively to journalistic work, having already won recognition as a writer in the field of fiction. A new serial story, called "The Back-log" which is to appear in the *Traveler* of the 31st inst., is said to be the most finished in literary construction, and altogether the most fascinating of any of Mr. Read's stories.

The large number of day scholars, as well as boarders, attending the Girton House School during its last session, proves that the efforts of Mr. F. C. Sumichrast to carry on a first class educational establishment have met with encouraging success. Mr. Sumichrast has surrounded himself with an able staff of assistants, and under his supervision the studies of the pupils are most carefully directed.

"Shelburne" says:—"The yacht *Wenonah*, launched at Lockport last week, is a handsome little craft, and reflects great credit upon her designer and builder, Mr. Stephen Harlow. She is a new departure in the products of Mr. Harlow's ship-yard; but his skill in his art is comprehensive, and his work in every department is executed in a superior manner. The *Wenonah* is of some 15 tons burthen, built of oak, with hard pine deck, and schooner rigged. Her owners, a number of Halifaxians, express themselves as highly pleased with her. She promises to be very fast, and will doubtless prove a distinguished acquisition to the Halifax squadron. Herring, halibut, and codfish, have been very plenty for the past week, and the inshore fishermen are making good catches. The quotations for fish still run very low in our regular markets, and the outlook for the fall is not at all promising. Since the recent seizures here, American fishermen have given Shelburne harbor a wide berth. The port being so easily accessible and offering such safe anchorage, it has for years been a regular stopping-place for vessels bound from home to the Banks, it being called by the fishermen their "half-way house" on the trip. The *Terror* is still cruising around the Western shore."

From the reports of the meetings of ship-owners in Great Britain, we learn that stocks have never before been so depressed. Even the Cunard and other large steamship companies find it impossible to meet current expenses with the present low rate of freights. Many stocks, the par value of which was ten pounds, formerly quoted at fourteen and fifteen pounds per share, now find the stock unsaleable at three and four pounds per share.

The impressive statement is made, that if the 1,400,000,000 inhabitants of our globe were divided into families of five each, the State of Texas could furnish each family half an acre of land.

The *Canadian Critic*, the exhibition number of THE CRITIC, published at Halifax, is worthy of great praise. Its object is to lay before the British public a condensed description of the many advantages which these Maritime Provinces offer to emigrants who are mechanics or farmers, especially the latter.—*Digby Courier*.

The Halifax, N. S., Critic has issued a special number for circulation at the great Indian and Colonial exhibition now in progress in London. It teems with valuable and interesting data regarding commercial, financial, agricultural, mining, manufacturing, and other interests of Eastern Canada. It is a veritable magazine, and its publication is a notable stroke of enterprise on the part of those who have issued it.—*Boston Traveler*.

A second edition of the *Canadian Critic* of Halifax, exhibition number, has reached us. It is an excellent and important issue of a most interesting and readable newspaper. It is full of special articles on commerce, finance, agriculture, the mining and geological interests of the country, fishing, manufacturing and shipping interests, etc., etc. We have already availed ourselves of extracts from its columns. THE CRITIC is edited by Mr. C. F. Fraser, M.A., of Halifax, Nova Scotia. Any number of THE CRITIC is a good paper, but this exhibition number is unusually good, and ought to help the country very much.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

The adjournment of the United States Congress will take place on the 28th inst.

The placing of the Baretta upon the head of Cardinal Taschereau by Archbishop Lynch was witnessed by thousands of persons. The ceremony, which took place in Quebec, on Wednesday last, was of a most impressive character, and the citizens of the ancient capital celebrated the event by making the day a general holiday, and illuminating the city in the evening.

Gladstone's resignation has been accepted by Her Majesty, and Lord Salisbury will be called upon to form a new Ministry. The Conservative and Unionist majority over the Liberals and Parnellites in the new Parliament will be 121, the respective parties standing as follows:—Conservatives 320, Unionist Liberals 75, Parnellites 85, Gladstone Liberals 190. Speaker Peel will probably be re-elected.

Sir John MacDonald, who is now visiting the chief points of interest west of Winnipeg, has been enthusiastically received by the prairie settlers.

The Canadian team at Wimbledon did fairly good shooting; but it is quite evident, from the daily improvement in the scores of those composing it, that our marksmen labored under disadvantages from want of practice. The total value of the Wimbledon prize list is \$60,000.

The joint meeting of the British and Colonial Chambers of Commerce, which is shortly to be held in London, will be of advantage to inter-Britanic trade. Montreal, Toronto, and Quebec, have sent their representatives but Halifax has taken no action in the matter. Our Chamber of Commerce should be up and doing—sleepy indifference never improves business.

Everyone who has had occasion to drive any distance in a carriage must be aware of the inconveniences arising from the binding of the wheels, when insufficient oil has been used. By the use of the "adjustable sand box," all such trouble can be readily avoided, and we especially recommend our readers to peruse the advertisement of Mr. A. F. Miles, which appears in another column.

The report that Vancouver is again in ashes is unfounded. The rumor was probably occasioned by the heavy bush fires which have been for many days burning in the vicinity of the town.

The big raft near the Joggins, Cumberland Co., previously referred to in our columns, is half as large again as the *Great Eastern*, and weighs three times as much. The process of binding such timber rafts has been patented.

Mexico is the land of volcanoes and revolutions. A serious rebellion is now in progress in one of the northern divisions, but owing to the improved railway facilities the government will be able to stamp it out without delay.

A movement is now on foot to confederate the British Colonies in South Africa, and the British Government is doing its best to encourage it. The confederation of the British Provinces in North America is to be taken as a model.

A gang of counterfeiters, with their ingenious contrivances for carrying on the business, were recently taken into custody at Kingston. Dominion one dollar notes, and ten dollar notes of the Merchants Bank of Canada, have been successfully counterfeited, and it is thought a large sum of money was realized by the rascals before their discovery.

The Royalists in Marselles have been rioting, and the Military were called out to suppress the uprising.

The reception of the aged Kaiser by the Bivarians has been most enthusiastic. Augsburg was illuminated with 60,000 Chinese lanterns in honor of the Emperor.

Brindisi, in Italy, which is the terminus of the overland route to India, is now suffering from the scourge of cholera. Scores of new cases have been reported, but as the city compared with Naples or Venice is comparatively in a good sanitary condition, the authorities hope to soon get the epidemic under control.

The new extradition treaty between Great Britain and the United States will be of advantage to both the contracting parties. The Republic will no longer shelter the dynamite fiends who appear to have no regard for life or property, and British territory will no longer offer a shelter to light-fingered Americans who, after having robbed their employers, seek a home on this side of the line.

This is a glorious season in Cape Breton. Hundreds of tourists are going to the Island to enjoy the cool, fresh breezes off its miniature inland sea. The steamers of the Bras d'Or Steam Navigation Company have been crowded with passengers, and the proverbial courtesy of their officers has been taxed to its utmost. Captain Burchell of the *Marion* appears to be as popular as ever, and why should he not, seeing that he does his best to make the trip pleasant.

"Windsor" says: "The members of our fire brigade are actively preparing for the coming firemen's tournament in Halifax, and if we mistake not our boys will give a good account of themselves. A new policeman has been selected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Policeman Anthony. New potatoes have been selling for the past week at good figures. The test matches upon the grounds of the Windsor Tennis Club are creating much interest among its privileged members. It is a pity that the public in general could not be allowed to witness the playing of these interesting games."

The tradition that rain on St. Swithin's day means rain on each day for forty successive days may not always be borne out by facts, but this year St. Swithin certainly had the honor of first opening the flood gates of the heavens after the long and trying drouth. To judge from the down-pour on Saturday morning last, the old Saint is this time in through earnest; the rainfall in the five hours between 3 and 8 o'clock, a.m., having been  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches in Halifax.

When the epidemic of small pox broke out in Montreal the city was practically without any adequate accommodation for the isolation of those attacked by the disease. But Montreal is not again to be caught napping, a somewhat dear experience has taught her a sad lesson which she intends to heed. A 45,000 dollar small-pox hospital is at once to be erected.

The unfortunate burning of the first eastern bound train on the C. P. Railway, will be regarded by the croakers as an ill omen, but the fact that the first through train westward from Montreal to Vancouver, accomplished the journey of 2,901 miles in 136 hours, may be taken as an offset. Twenty-one miles in an hour, including stoppages, is not slow travelling.

RELIGIOUS.

CATHOLIC.

Montreal has been elevated to an Archdiocese.

Augustus Fulton, the only colored student ever sent from the United States to the Propaganda in Rome, has been ordained, and will return to this country to take charge of a colored Catholic church in New Orleans.—

The Empress Augusta of Russia has presented Mgr. Kopp, Bishop of Fulda, with a very precious pectoral cross, as a token of her particular esteem for this worthy prelate.

A volume entitled "The Clothes of Religion; a Reply to Popular Positivism," being an answer to Herbert Spencer and others of his school, by Mr. Wilfrid Ward, has lately been issued in London. Cardinal Newman has written to the author complimenting him on his unanswerable refutation of "theories so hollow and absurd," put forward by men that he "does not know how to believe are in earnest."

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Rev. Chas. Holo, L.L.D., was inducted Rector of St Paul's, Halifax, on Sunday last, with the usual ceremonies, by Ven. the Archdeacon of Nova Scotia, by mandate from the Bishop. The institutions of the Parish are receiving a vigorous impulse from the energy of the new Rector.

The reception tendered the Rev Dr. Holo by the members of St Paul's congregation, at Argyle Hall, on Tuesday evening last, was a brilliant success; and we should judge, from the affability of the new Rector, and the cordial feeling of his parishioners, that St. Paul's has a bright future opened up for Christian work.

Rev. W. C. Wilson took temporary duty only at Port Medway, and has now removed to Spring Hill.

Rev. H. How, Rector of Newport, has been elected to the Vicarage of Shelburne, in succession to Rev. Geo. G. D. Peters.

METHODIST.

The Rev. W. C. Brown, appointed by the late conference to the pastorate of the Dartmouth Methodist church, has entered upon his duties.

Brunswick Street Church, of this city, is at present undergoing extensive repairs, which, when finished, will render it very attractive and convenient.

The Berwick camp meetings will commence on the 4th of August, and continue till Monday following. The remainder of the week will be occupied by Holiness camp meetings.

PRESBYTERIAN.

At the bazaar held last week in St. Peter's, C. B. the handsome sum of \$500 was realized. Mr. W. B. Reynolds, of Halifax, won golden opinions from the ladies, by the manner in which he discharged his duties as auctioneer.

The Rev. Mr. Murray, of Sydney, having declined the call from the Presbyterian Church at Summerside, that congregation is now seeking to obtain the Rev. Mr. McGregor, of Amherst, as pastor.

The Foreign Mission committee, Eastern Division of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, has decided to appoint a lady teacher at Conva, Trinidad, and asks for applications for that position.

At the meeting of the Presbytery of Halifax, held last week, a call from the Presbyterian Church at Kentville, to the Rev. Dr. Archibald, was sustained, and arrangements were made for his induction.

The Rev. L. G. MacNeill, of St. John's, Nfld., has received a call from St. Andrew's Church, St. John, N. B.

BAPTIST.

The several Associations in connection with the Baptist Church of the Maritime Provinces have held their annual meetings. From the reports presented, we learn that the work of the year has been fairly satisfactory.

The Rev. Mr. Shaw has been inducted into the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Cow Bay, C. B.

The Rev. J. E. Bill, D.D., has resigned his position as pastor of the Baptist Church at St. Martin's, N. B. He has been in the ministry for sixty years, and has proved to be one of the most faithful pastors in the denomination. He is the author of the history of the Baptist Church of the Maritime Provinces.

The total receipts last year of the Home Mission Society in connection with the American Baptist Church, were \$382,000. 676 laborers were employed during the year.

The Baptists of Great Britain and Ireland held their annual gathering last month. From a report of the proceedings, we gather that at the 31st of December there were 3,654 churches. The reported membership in 2,713 churches was 315,940, being an increase of 3,470 upon the registered number last year. The number of Sunday school teachers was 49,440, and scholars 472,000, being an increase of 700 teachers and 4,000 scholars. The amount expended on new chapels was \$50,000. In 1821, the Baptist denomination numbered about 40,000 members and 120,000 adherents in Great Britain and Ireland. In 1885, the number of members is 315,000. During this period, the population of the country has increased 75 per cent, while the denominational increase has been equal to nearly 600 per cent.

THE AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA.

FACTS SHOWN BY FIGURES.

- OVER \$500,000 expended by D. Appleton & Co. in the preparation of this GREAT WORK before a page was printed.
- OVER \$50,000 annually expended by them to secure to their subscribers a continuance of these advantages.
- OVER 7000 ILLUSTRATIONS AND MAPS, giving the latest and most correct representations of the subjects.
- OVER 22,000 pages of the concentrated wisdom of the world.
- OVER 600 Editors and Contributors, among the ablest writers and specialists of Europe and America.
- OVER 2,500,000 volumes now in daily use.
- OVER \$15,000,000 has been already invested in this great work by the English speaking people.

For terms and information, address

SOUTHWORTH BROS., Carlton House, Halifax.



MAC URQUARHT'S  
Worcestershire Sauce,  
MANUFACTURED AND BOTTLED IN ENGLAND.

This Worcestershire Sauce is as far superior, not only for its peculiarly piquant and appetizing flavor, but all its other properties, to that put up by Lea & Perrin, as the latter's is to all its other competitors. Experts have unanimously arrived at this decision.

It possesses more body and it is at least twenty-five per cent. cheaper.

Do not be deceived by other brands, you can always tell "Mac Urquarht's," of which above is a facsimile. This Sauce can be obtained from any reliable dealer

L'EMULSION PUTTNER!

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

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

- D. A. CAMPBELL, M. D., traitement des maladies des femmes et des enfants.
- J. VERNIER, M. D., clinicien.
- H. P. CLAY, M. D., chirurgien.

- THOS. TREMAYAN, clinicien.
- CHAS. D. RIGBY, M. D., chirurgien.
- ARCHD. LAWSON, M. D., etc., chirurgien.

COMPAGNIE D'EMULSION PUTTNER, HALIFAX.

JOHN BOWES,  
General Job Printer,

QUEEN BUILDINGS, HOLLIS ST., CORNER PRINCE,  
HALIFAX, N. S.

My facilities are the best in the city for turning out first-class work at very low rates. Bill Heads, Letter and Note Heads, Letter and Note Circulars, Statements, Memoranda, Business and Address Cards, Wedding and Visiting Cards, Envelopes, Tags, &c., &c., printed at prices as low as can be obtained anywhere in the city.

I have a large stock of BILL HEAD PAPER in different qualities, which I am prepared to print up at prices sufficiently low to please all.

I keep constantly in stock a large supply of Tags of all sizes, which I can furnish, printed, at PRICES THAT CANNOT BE BEATEN.

To all in want of Printing of any kind, I extend a cordial invitation to pay me a visit I will spare no pains to please you both as regards style of work and price.

JOHN BOWES,

QUEEN BUILDINGS, CORNER PRINCE & HOLLIS STREETS.

N. B. - I have no time for soliciting. I prefer giving my customers the benefit of my time by attending to my business. All who are desirous of patronizing me will find it to their advantage to give me a call.

Summer Clothing WHAT HAVE WE FOUND?

- AT -

FREEMAN ELLIOT'S

163 HOLLIS STREET,

Opposite Halifax Club.

Men's Black, Brown and Drab Alpaca Coats.

Black Russell Cord Coats.

Long Black Alpaca Coats for Clergymen.

Blue Sergo Jackets.

Light and White Marseilles Vests.

All the above suitable for hot weather.

THE PAUL E. WIRT FOUNTAIN PEN.

A Fountain Pen that does the business.

A 14 karat Gold Pen, simple and durable, never wears out, does not corrode or get out of order, will write fine or coarse, hard or soft points, diamond faced.

Call and see samples at

JOHN W. GABRIEL'S,

17 Buckingham St., Halifax.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

## THE PLUM DUFF.

(Done into verse from the original prose.)

Its Christmas, steward, quoth Captain John,  
 "Put plums in the duff," said he;  
 "But only a few, and those you do  
 May be all in one end for me;  
 "For I can't afford to give the mate plum duff, ye see.

"Plums in the duff, steward?" asked the mate  
 "That day of his humble friend;  
 "Yes sir, there be, but you'll get none  
 "For they're all in the 'old man's' end."

"The duff came up, and the captain's spoon  
 Was raised between the pair.  
 When the mate remarked as he turned the dish,  
 "That's a curious piece of ware,  
 "And judging its unique device, it seems uncommon rare."

"It's old?" said the skipper, as he restored  
 The dish to its first position.  
 Said the mate, as he once more turned it round,  
 "It's really in fine condition;  
 "May I ask where it came from, Captain John?  
 "It is a peculiar plate."  
 "Got in Spain," said the captain turning  
 The blank end next the mate.

"I thought," observed the mate, while slowing  
 The plum end toward himself;  
 "I thought if the dish was anything,  
 'Twas a Spanish bit of duff."

"That'll do, that'll do, Mr. Jones—all right—"  
 And the captain grimly laughed;  
 "Let the dish and the duff alone, sir,  
 And I'll cut it fore and aft."

P. D.

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

## OF INTEREST TO ALL.

(Continued.)

ACCIDENTS. — *Hemorrhage*. — In the course of certain arteries, special points present themselves with which it is necessary that we should be acquainted in the treatment of hemorrhage. In those cases where the bleeding is arterial, it may be readily checked by making firm pressure between the wounds and the heart. This may be easily understood, when it is remembered, that the arterial blood flows from the heart to the trunk and extremities. The pressure thus applied between the heart and the wound cuts off the supply. One pressure point is between the *Mastoid process* and the *Occipital protuberance*. I have already, in my second letter, described the former as being that bony prominence which lies behind the lower part of the ear, and the latter as being situated at the lowest part of the back of the head, *second*, behind the ear, *third*, about an inch in front of the angle of the lower jaw, over the facial artery; *fourth*, behind the collar bone, at its inner third (*i. e.*, nearer the breast bone) pressing down upon the first rib, which lies directly behind and beneath it, *fifth*, upon the upper bone of the arm, inside the belly of the *biceps* muscle; *sixth*, at the wrist, in front of the lower part of the outer bone, just above where the pulso is felt; *seventh*, at a corresponding point on the other side of wrist, *eighth*, upon the hip bone, midway between the spine of the hip, and the spine of the pubis; *ninth*, behind the knee, by placing a pad in the hollow, and strongly bending the joint, *tenth*, about a finger's breadth behind the inner ankle.

Hemorrhage may be *arterial*, *venous*, or *capillary*, according to that portion of the circulatory system from which the blood proceeds. We have already seen that arterial blood is that which has undergone the process of aeration in the lungs, and which is now conveying new material to the tissues, that the capillaries permit the new material to pass through their walls into the surrounding parts, while they, at the same time take up the waste material, and that the *venous* blood holds in solution the waste material of the tissues, which it carries back to the heart, and thence to the lungs for aeration. Arterial blood is of a bright scarlet color, and when the bleeding takes place from a wounded artery, it is ejected in distinct jets. When, therefore, you see bright scarlet blood coming in distinct jets from a wound, you will know at once that it proceeds from one of the branches of that great vessel which conveys the blood from the heart, and you will understand why it is necessary, in order that you may stop the flow, to make pressure between that part of the body from which the blood is brought, and the wound, in order to cut off the supply. Thus in a wound of a branch of the facial artery, which we have seen supplies the side of the face, the pressure should be made over the angle of the lower jaw, where the facial artery crosses that bone. When the bleeding proceeds from the axillary artery, which lies just behind the anterior fleshy fold of the armpit, pressure should be made behind the inner third of the collar bone, and down upon the first rib. When the Brachial artery, which extends from the anterior fleshy fold of the arm-pit to the bend of the elbow, is wounded, the pressure should be made inside the belly of the Biceps, above the seat of injury. Bleeding from the radial or ulnar artery should be made just above the wound, and if the hemorrhage continue in spite of this, pressure should likewise be made *below* the wound. In hemorrhage from the palmar arch pressure should be made directly *upon* the wound.

The femoral artery passes down the front of the thigh, therefore, in wounds of that vessel pressure should be made between the spine of the hip-bone and the spine of the pubis. When the wound occurs below the knee, a pad should be placed in the hollow of the knee joint, and the leg should then be bent, so as to bring the heel up against the thigh. The same plan is to be pursued when the injury is in the hollow of the knee. When

the artery below the ankle is injured, pressure should be made in the groove behind the ankle bone of the corresponding side of the leg.

Three points should always be distinctly remembered: — Pressure should never be employed, except where the artery is passing over a bone. Compression, if it be too long continued, will cause mortification of the parts below the part compressed; a tourniquet should never be applied over the head or neck.

*Venous* blood is to be recognized by its dark red color, and by its manner of leaving the vessel, which is in a full, steady stream. I have already stated that arterial blood is bright red, and that it leaves the vessel in jets. Hemorrhage from a vein is also to be treated with pressure; but, whereas, bleeding from an artery is to be checked by making the pressure between the wound and the heart, in the present instance it is to be made on the side of the wound which is farthest from the heart, the object being to cut off the supply of blood which is being conveyed from the trunk and extremities back to the heart.

Compression may be made by the application of various materials, such as linen, cotton, lint, woolen material, etc.; and the compresses which are employed for the purpose, may be made of various forms. They should combine the necessary qualities of convenience, neatness, and accuracy of application. For the purpose now under consideration, that is for checking hemorrhage, the square and the graduated compresses will answer all requirements. The square compress consists simply of a piece of linen, or of any other material which may be employed, folded neatly upon itself, until it forms a pad of the desired degree of thickness. The graduated compress is made by folding a strip of the material upon itself, so that each fold will be shorter than the preceding. Besides the foregoing, there are the pyramidal, which may be square, oblong, or circular, and which may be formed by placing pieces of the material upon each other, so that each succeeding piece will be slightly smaller than the former. The simple oblong and triangular compresses differ only in shape from the square.

*Varicose veins* are caused by a thickening and dilatation of the walls of the vessels, chiefly of the legs. They present the appearance of purple, twisted, and knotted veins, passing up the leg. Bleeding to a dangerous degree sometimes occurs when rupture of one of these dilated veins takes place, and treatment, to be effective, must be prompt. Take a cent and tie it up in a piece of rag, and lay it upon the wound, with a pad of cottonwool or rag upon it, then apply a bandage firmly round the part.

*Varicose veins* are frequently caused by pressure upon a large vein above them, by which the blood is prevented from returning to the heart in the usual quantity. It also sometime occurs in persons who stand a great deal, which causes the blood to gravitate towards the feet, and thus the veins become over full, and the walls are dilated and weakened in consequence. In treating cases of this disease, it is therefore necessary to direct the patient to keep the affected parts elevated to a higher position than that of the body.

The blood which is contained in the capillaries is of a purplish color, not so bright as that of the arteries, nor so dark as that of the veins. Capillary hemorrhage is characterized by a general oozing; treatment consists in compressing the part, and applying certain astringent remedies, such as the solutions of perchlorid of iron, alum, etc. Cobwebs, when applied to the part, will be found very efficient.

C. D. R.

## COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

## THE CANADIAN ART GALLERY.

Not without misgivings in certain quarters in Canada, it was, some time since, decided to send a collection of about 130 pictures to form part of the Colonial Art Gallery in the Albert Hall. It was felt by some timid spirits that Canada was as yet so young a country, and its native art talent so little developed, that it would be imprudent, to say the least, to place beside the masterpieces found in the metropolis what in modesty were termed the "puny beginnings" of Canadian artists. Excessive modesty is not, however, one of the leading qualities of Canadian character; and happily so in this instance, for otherwise the Exhibition would have lacked an interesting and promising addition to its higher artistic features. And Canadians have no possible reason for hesitation as to the opinion of competent critics. To Canadian art the works, covering as many as ten bays in the Albert Hall, are a distinct credit. And this too in a peculiar sense; for while a saunter round the building may reveal in some cases equal, or perhaps greater, artistic merit, yet an enquiry as to the artist will more often than not show the work to be of other than native origin, the outcome of talent developed elsewhere than in his adopted country. With Canada it is different. Most of its leading artists are born and bred Canadians, while such Academicians as are represented by Homer Watson and Bell Smith have found material and possibilities of development enough and to spare, without crossing the Atlantic, and even in their own immediate neighborhood. Hence the Canadian collection has as distinctly an educational effect upon the British mind as other parts of Canada's display at the Exhibition. To the man of commerce, to the farmer, the sportsman, and the tourist, these graphic representations must convey some ideas hitherto lacking as to the character and features of the different parts of the Dominion. As Lord Lansdowne some time since truly said, "Glass cases full of specimens and samples are well and good, but they leave in the mind a void only to be filled by pictures showing something of the outward appearance of the districts in which these commodities are produced."

The collection, with but few exceptions, was made at Ottawa, from the annual Exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy, Lord Lansdowne himself acting as Chairman of the Selection Committee, formed of presidents of the several local art associations and of representative artists. But while from the present Governor-General Canadian art happily receives support and

practical encouragement, it is to the efforts and influence of the Princess Louise and Lord Lorne when in Canada that its establishment on a sound basis is due. The National Gallery of Canada and the Royal Canadian Academy were both founded by them some six years ago, while since that time, thanks in some measure to Viceregal influence, the Canadian Government have realized the importance of a National Art Gallery, so that a permanent gallery will, it is hoped, soon be built under the administration of the present Canadian Minister of Public Works. The Royal Canadian Academy, in spite of cynical scollings and initial difficulties, has happily met with much practical success, and as one outcome, art study is so cultivated that Canadian artists are now represented in the leading galleries of Europe.

Prominent among water colorists represented in the collection is the President of the Royal Canadian Academy, Mr. L. R. O'Brien, of Toronto. His faithful cause of the picturesque and his ready power of expression have already revealed to Canadians many previously hidden beauties of their northern scenery. To him the grandeur of the Upper St. Lawrence seems especially attractive. "September on the Saguenay," lent by Lord Lansdowne, "Quatchowin Falls, Lake St. John," "The Maligne, River Saguenay," with several others, are vigorous but true interpretations of some of the primeval grandeur of that part of Eastern Canada. To Mr. O'Brien Canada is indebted for drawing aside the veil of obscurity covering some of those remote forest and rivers with their many streams and rapids. When will he journey further west and show some of the wonders of the western regions? Some oil paintings shown are also by Mr. O'Brien. One, "View of the St. Lawrence from Quebec Terrace," is from the gallery of the Queen, and in its wide range of view down the river, somewhat resembles the painting by the Princess Louise. Mr. J. A. Fraser is represented by seven bold water-colors. "A Showery Day," suggested seemingly by some district of the Adirondacks, is vigorous, perhaps excessively so. "At Pore" in the Eastern Townships, and "Seaside Idyll" are homely fishing scenes of considerable excellence. Mr. Fraser has also pushed his way westwards, and has three representations of scenes in that part of the Rocky Mountains traversed by the Canadian Pacific Railway. "Mount Stephen," towering majestically to the clouds, "Hermit Mountain" and "Summit Lake" are all vigorously treated, and are not without merit, though the coloring is perhaps exaggerated, especially in the case of "Hermit Mountain." This is, indeed, from some cause or other, a characteristic of the works of other artists represented in the gallery. Mr. D. Fowler, of Amherst Island, Ontario, has several paintings of game and flowers. His "Canadian Dead Game" shows truthful outline, though perhaps hardly the same faithfulness in coloring. The flowers are well painted, and have a pleasing freshness of color. Mr. Allan Edson depicts some of Canada's winter scenery so full of interest to English eyes. His "Landscape in the Eastern Townships," lent by the Queen, is an effective piece of work; while "The River St. Lawrence, Winter," and "The Ice Palace, Montreal," depict well-known scenes.

Near at hand is the only contribution by the Princess Louise, a painting of Niagara Falls, from the Canadian side. This is a favorite artists' theme, and yet how seldom is anything like justice done to the grand flow and fall. Look, for instance, at the treatment of the same subject by Mr. Washington Friend, who, though not a Canadian, has found in Eastern Canada the subject of many water-colors, of which six are comprised in the present collection. Mr. Friend too often, in his aim at unswerving accuracy of detail, becomes too fine, and even, at times, finikin. Compare, for instance, his painting of the rush of the vast volume of water at the Falls with the breadth of treatment in the Princess's picture, and the full distinction will be obvious. The forte of Mr. F. A. Verner consists of paintings of Indians and buffaloes, and here he is quite at home. His "Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, from the River," is on the other hand peculiar, and even crude. The outline and perspective are far from successful; the height of the buildings from the river would seem but trivial, and the immense terrace of trees little more than a mere grouping of foliage. The atmosphere, also, is made hazy and unnatural, unless a Canadian city such as Ottawa is accustomed to such an air as Londoners are used to on the beginning of a true November day.

Mr. H. Perré, of Toronto, has three effective river and tree scenes, some what after the English school. The collection might with advantage have more from this painter's studio. Mr. William Brymner, son of Mr. Douglas Brymner, the well-known Dominion Archivist of Ottawa, is evidently a rising young artist, one who does not fail to appreciate in their fulness some of the varied lessons of nature. His "Wreath of Flowers" is a pleasing study in child-life. The scene is amid the Yorkshire moors, where three little rustic maidens are waving the garland from the wild flowers covering the grassy slopes on every side. "Baie St Paul" seems a trifle cold, but herein perhaps lies part of its faithful rendering of this portion of the St. Lawrence. "Crazy Patchwork," lent by the Canadian Government, shows skillful work, though it is in treading Nature's paths that Mr. Brymner will probably find his greatest success. Another promising associate is Mr. Paul Peel, of London, Ontario. His "Return of the Harvesters" is a large canvas—perhaps too large—and yet the incident in French peasant life is rendered so happily in many respects as at once to attract attention. The harvester, sickle in hand, plodding homewards, leads wife and child, seated on horseback, through some shallow stream; and over all there rests a quiet contentment and repose. In "Admiration" Mr. Peel treats, not without considerable vigor, the well-worn subject of a youthful bubble-blower.

Among Canadian landscape painters a prominent place must be reserved for Mr. Homer Watson, who evidently still retains unlimited affection for his little native place of Doon. And well he may, for it must indeed abound with bits well calculated to delight an artist's soul. In "The Saw Mill," the rushing stream and gathering clouds are treated admirably. "Frosty Morning in October," lent by Mr. John W. H. Watts, and "River

Torrent," lent by Lord Lorne, are other excellent samples of native Canadian art by the same artist, full of vigor and with a certain stamp of originality. Mr. Harris's "Meeting of School Trustees of a Back Settlement School, Canada," is dramatic enough, and represents a familiar incident in backwood life. One cannot but hope, when gazing upon the picture, that all the persuasive arguments will not be in vain, and that the one stubborn trustee may at last join his colleagues in succumbing to the "talking over" of the energetic teacher in favor of some desired reform. "By the Shores of Gaspe" is another effort by the same artist, but in the love making of the fisherman and his sweetheart, Mr. Harris hardly seems so effective. Mr. J. C. Forbes, of Toronto, has, of Canadian subjects, an interesting picture of Mount Stephen, showing skillful work. Mr. P. F. Woodcock, of Brockville, is very natural in "The Abandoned Nest." "Returning from the Well," is his diploma picture. Of the work of Mr. T. M. Martin, of Toronto, a study in "Fir Trees" is lent by the Queen. Near by are some of Mr. Bell Smith's attractive coast scenes, of which "Last Rays" is the best. "Bay of Fundy" is characteristic of the scenery of that part of the Atlantic shores of Canada to which Mr. Smith seems not unnaturally attached. Bierstadt is but poorly represented, and would be absent but for the courtesy of the Princess Louise and Marquis of Lorne, who lend three of his paintings of "Montmorency Falls," "Quebec Citadel," and "View from Government House, Ottawa." Of deceased artists, Kroghoff and Vogt—pioneers of Canadian art—have a few paintings. Mr. Thomas Cross, joint-secretary to the Canadian Commission, lends two by the former, and two pastoral scenes represent the latter's talent.

With so good a representation of Canadian art—and space forbids mention of many other painters and paintings to be found in the collection, while many leading artists have made no contributions—it is to be regretted that its proper appreciation should have been hampered by defective light and accommodation. In truth, the Albert Hall never was and never will be a good picture gallery, though it was doubtless the best that could be arranged, to say nothing of its distance from the body of the Exhibition. With these difficulties and the awkward division of the gallery into bays to contend with, Mr. John W. H. Watts, who came from Ottawa in charge of the art section, has, nevertheless, succeeded in arranging the paintings with every possible effect. Mr. Watts is the Curator of the National Gallery of Canada, and he has here been able, with the assistance of Mr. Wilson, to use his experience to good effect. They must both be congratulated on the outcome of their efforts.—*Canadian Gazette.*

[FOR THE CRITIC.]

## THE IRISH QUESTION.

(Concluded.)

The defeat of Gladstone will give the British public ample time for the consideration of the Irish question, and allow full opportunity for its discussion.

At present its true scope is not nearly grasped. Economically Ireland would be found worse off if this degree of separation inseparable from the working of Mr. Gladstone's Bill had come to pass. It will, I think, be found that Irish representation in the Imperial Parliament must continue, and that the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament must be unquestionable, unless England is to descend, as her enemies of course wish to see her descend, to the level of a third rate power. That this is the desire of the Leaguers no one can doubt, but in what sort of chaos of anarchy could Ireland be in that event?

Safety may possibly lie in confederation, with a certain autonomy for Scotland and Wales, and, had it not been for Mr. Gladstone's precipitancy, a measure to that end which had been some time in contemplation might have come to birth.

The mention of Wales brings to mind a fairly pure Celtic race, as purity of race goes, which has been for ages honorably undistinguished by any tendency to sanguinary violence, but which has yet evinced so much Race-Conservatism as to have retained its language in general use to an extent unknown in Ireland. The great majority of the Welsh are, as is well known, Methodists.

Meanwhile the existing wrongs of Ireland are enormously exaggerated by the agitators, the very breath of whose life is sedition, and the false presentments which sustain it—the "vitriol press," as it has been well-called, which is the sad and only mental food of the masses. Ireland has now really no great oppression to complain of. Her popular religion is absolutely free. The church the majority of her people disliked has been disestablished. The tenant stands in a position towards his landlord to which there is nothing parallel for its favorableness to him (the tenant) in the polity of any other country, certainly not England, Scotland, or Wales. It were perhaps to be wished there were no English or Noble landlords in Ireland, but it is rather too much to saddle the English taxpayer with another £150,000,000 of debt to buy them out. Even if that were done the National League would turn round and laugh England to scorn.

Let us hope all things may in the end be reasonably accommodated, but they will not be settled by anything but patience and unflinching firmness.

FRANC-TIREUR.

Husband: "That fence wants painting badly. I think I'll do it myself."  
Wife: "Yes, do it yourself, if you think it wants to be done badly."

Physician (with his ear to patient's chest): "There is a curious swelling over the region of the heart, sir, which must be reduced at once."  
Patient (anxiously): "That 'swelling' is my pocket-book, doctor, please don't reduce it too much."



## HOW FIREWORKS ARE MADE.

The firecrackers in use in this country are all imported. They cannot be manufactured so cheap here as in Europe. But the fireworks which are now so extensively used are all made here. There are more than eighteen large factories in the Northern States, which turn out many millions worth of pyrotechnics annually. The chief seat of this class of industry is in East New York and Williamsburg. There is one factory in Rochester, one in Cincinnati and Chicago, and one in San Francisco, besides a number of smaller establishments of this kind which are scattered all over the country.

Fireworks have become very popular within the last ten years. The owners of hotels and the managers of watering places, and other pleasure resorts, as well as of county and State fairs, picnics, etc., all bear witness that fireworks draw larger crowds, entertain a larger number of people, and pay better in comparison to the cost of the display than any other attractions can. Aside from their uses on the national holiday, they have become the proper thing for lawn parties, serenades, receptions, political parades and mass meetings, centennials, and other celebrations of important events.

Gunpowder is still the principal ingredient of fireworks, and as is well known three materials enter into the composition of gunpowder, saltpetre, sulphur and charcoal. These ingredients are first separately ground into fine powder, then mixed in the proper proportions, and afterward committed to the mill for the purpose of incorporating their component parts in the special body to be produced. The latter process is generally carried on in a number of little wooden huts with light roofs, so that in case of accidental explosions the roof may fly off without difficulty, and in the least injurious direction. When the powder has been dusted and glazed it is dried in the stonehouse, where great care is taken to avoid explosion.

## ANOTHER IMPORTANT INGREDIENT

in fireworks is steel dust. Being mixed with mealed powder of some other composition, and the mixture inflamed in a proper tube, a jet of fire is produced with a most brilliant effect. Iron filings, when free from dust, are also often used. But firework makers generally prefer cast iron reduced to powder.

There are many other substances occasionally employed in the composition of fireworks which can be procured from all chemists and druggists. They are chiefly camphor, antimony, which gives to the fire different and particular shades of color, benzoic acid, which imparts to the fire an agreeable odor, and spirits of wine or camphorated spirits, used for mixing up the ingredients into a paste.

The goodness of the article to be produced depends as much on the construction of the molds that are used as on the purity of the ingredients. The molds consist chiefly of solid and hollow cylinders, made either of wood or metal. Both are used in the construction of rockets. Then there is a machine for contracting the aperture of the cases, the operation of which is called choking, another for boring them after they are filled, and a simple apparatus for grinding the materials previous to their being filled into the cases.

Rockets have ever held the first place among single fireworks since the invention of the art, to which they are justly entitled, both for the pleasing appearance they produce when fired by themselves, and the extensive application of them to increase the beauty of the other exhibitions. The parachute rocket discharges at great height a floating car of heavy calibre, suspended from a parachute, which is set free, expanded and illuminated by the bursting of the rocket when it reaches its elevation. These parachutes float a long distance and change colors several times before disappearing. Another rocket is called the "comet." It ascends to a great height, and discharges a single star of large size and great brilliancy, which changes colors several times, while floating slowly away, then suddenly revolves itself into a revolving wheel of brilliant fire, ending with

## A BURST OF TINTEL METEORS.

Colored fires, for theatrical use, tableaux and outdoor illuminations, are now made free from disagreeable smell while burning. They consist of a dry powder, which is spread in a metallic dish. A brilliant and dazzling illumination is produced by Bengal lights, which are slow burning. A novelty are the colored Bengal light books, which consist of a book of six leaves, with three strips to each leaf. A strip or leaf is torn from the book and then lighted. It burns with a brilliant red or green illumination.

Pieces of fireworks, which are harmless and can be used by ladies and children, are the flower pots. They are shower cases, throwing out while burning remarkable streams of beautiful spar fire and spangles, presenting the appearance of a fountain of brilliant fire. Flower pots are held in the hand by the handle. There are a number of wheels, which, in their revolutions, throw out circles of beautiful and dazzling spangles. These wheels are attached to a smooth, upright post by a round nail through the centre hub. The finest of these wheels are composed of six cases of brilliant fire, each one, after firing, changing in the form and appearance of their scintillations, and exhibiting, at the same time, variegated colored centre rings, changing to the most brilliant colors known to the pyrotechnist.

One of the finest effects produced last season at Coney Island were the "Colored Saucissons." A shower of fire rises with intermediate stars of variegated colored fires, which finally explode with a heavy report and discharge high in the air a mass of contortions of fire, hissing and squirming in every direction, and resembling fiery snakes. Floral bombshells show in burning all the choice colors known to the art, consisting of gold, crimson, red, blue and variegated stars of all shades. They project a bombshell in the air to the distance of about 300 feet, which then explodes and throws out stars of every hue, mingled with

## SHOWERS OF GOLDEN RAIN.

A very amusing and beautiful display is made by the "colored flying pigeons." These pyrotechnic curiosities fly a distance through the air of 100 to 300 feet, and return back to the starting point. They require a line of wire fastened to posts or trees upon which the pigeons fly.

One of the grandest exhibits in pyrotechny, which will be remembered by all who visited Coney Island last summer, are the aerial bouquets. A large quantity of rockets are grouped together in a mass at one time, unfolding high in the air a beautiful pyrotechnic bouquet sparkling with the richest colored gems.

Within the last few years a new kind of firework has become very popular, which is used upon the water only. The fuses are lighted and the pieces are then thrown from the shore or the boat into the water, with the lighted end uppermost. They are called diving devils, flying fishes, Roman fountains, spray fountains, water wheels, etc., and exhibit many pleasing and wonderful effects, diving into the water and arising again.

Nearly all the fireworks come into the market in assorted cases, which range in price from \$10 to \$200. A case that can be bought for \$50 contains 336 colored Roman candles, 114 sky rockets, 24 flower pots with handles, 10 Bengal lights, 16 colored triangle wheels, 21 mines of colored stars, 21 colored vertical wheels, six dozen pon wheels, 12 dozen colored lights, 21 sticks of Chinese punk, and one unexcelled colored show bill. Extra large pieces are sold single. A girandole costs about \$125, and a flight of rockets from \$85 to \$100.—*New York Star.*

## COMMERCIAL.

Notwithstanding the fact that July is always a quiet business month, a satisfactory volume of trade has transpired—fully equal to expectations and the promise of a large fall business continues good.

The severe drouth which has continued for nearly two months was broken this week by heavy and continued showers, covering several days, refreshing the thirsty earth, and reviving the drooping crops. Fortunately, the storm was not accompanied by violent winds, so that little or no damage was inflicted on the fruit crops. Hay, cereal, and root crops, are now very promising, and a large yield is confidently looked for.

Chicago reports the receipt during the past week of the first cargoes of this season of new wheat, barley, oats, and rye. All are reported to be of remarkably good quality. Despite rumors to the contrary that have circulated for some weeks past, the supply of grain from India this season will probably considerably surpass that of 1885.

The fact that the Cunard line of steamers, which have for many years maintained the mail and freight services between Halifax and Bermuda and West Indian ports, has been withdrawn from the route, may operate to stimulate the transportation of goods in sailing vessels between Halifax and the West Indies. It is, however, as yet too soon to venture a confident prediction to the extent that this will benefit our ship-owners. It is probable that a larger proportion than ever of the smaller shipments of fish will go hence to New York, but early vegetables and fruits—from Bermuda especially—cannot bear the transshipments entailed by that route, and will have to be imported, if at all, direct.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES are unchanged. The demand is inactive, but holders exhibit no anxiety to sell. No sales of large round lots have been reported during the week.

CHEESE maintains the firm position that it has occupied during the past three weeks, and shows no symptoms of weakening as yet, despite the assertions that continue to be made that its strength is but ephemeral. Still the market in Montreal and other centres has become quiet again.

BUTTER.—Extra nice Butter is in good demand, and commands firm prices, but inferior qualities are weak at quotations, and holders find difficulty in working them off at figures named.

FRUIT.—Reports from all semi-tropical countries point to a large yield of raisins, figs, etc., this year. Still, old stock is quite low, and new dried fruits will meet a nearly bare market, and prices will be fully maintained.

LAMBS.—The supply during the past week has been small as to quantity and poor in quality. This is ascribed to the poor grass on which they have been forced to feed, owing to the drouth. As the recent rains have improved the succulency of the grass, the condition of the animals will become better, and good lamb and mutton may be expected henceforward.

WOOL.—The markets for wool are advancing all over the world. Wool dealers and manufacturers show a disposition to "kick" against the advance, but the fact is, that a tremendous shortage in the clip is already assured. As compared with last year, Canada gives a shortage of not less than ten millions of pounds; Ohio and Texas nearly the same; South America fifteen millions, while the emaciated and unhealthy condition of the Australian sheep, owing to the severe drouth in that country, has caused a great shortage in quantity, and a decided deterioration in quality of this season's production.

HOPS.—Though hops are not an important crop with us, our brewers and the consumers of their products will be interested in knowing that the product in the great hop-yards of the United States has been severely attacked by the aphid, and the crop will prove almost a total failure. Prices have advanced nearly 100 per cent in the past week or two, and large quantities of American hops, that were sent last year to England, are being shipped to New York at a handsome advance over consignor's figures.

DRY GOODS.—Importers will be off to Great Britain and Europe very soon to secure their winter's stock. Fall goods are beginning to arrive slowly, but will not be offered for a few weeks. Salesmen and collectors report doing a good business this summer, and that they find their clients in good spirits and hopeful.



## A BUNCH OF VIOLETS.

(Continued)

"My dear, I have spent the last hour and a half over your toilet—do you think it likely I would have ceased my efforts unless I had been satisfied with the result?"

She smiles a little at this—her infantine innocent smile.

"You look like a white rose," I say, tenderly stroking the pretty white arm. "You must have more color in your cheeks than that, Lily, or else your husband will think I have been starving you!"

There is color enough in her cheeks for a minute after that; but it fades away again; the deep pearly-blue eyes look darker than ever, the childish lips tremble, even the little gloved hand shakes as I clasp it closely in my own. I shall be glad when this interview is over. My own heart is beating—my own color comes and goes at every sound without—I am almost sorry I told Digges to light up the drawing-room; but I wanted Gerard to see his wife in a full blaze of light, to be dazzled by her beauty, as I know his artistic imagination will be dazzled by it, surrounded by every adventitious aid that I can think of or devise.

It is a quarter to eight o'clock—at eight he may be here; I have sent a carriage to meet him at the railway-station; he is to stay at Woodhay to-night. Ronald has been out all day shooting; it is scarcely five minutes since he ran up stairs to dress. He too seems rather excited—I cannot think what has come over him. He does not seem jealous of my expected visitor—he seems rather in a hurry to have him come. His manner puzzles me a little, because he is generally so grave and self-contained, so impervious apparently to the mere outward influences which have such power to raise or to depress me.

Old Digges has certainly done his best to illuminate the drawing-room. The wood fire crackles and sparkles on the hearth, reflected in every painted tile; the chandelier scintillates with row after row of softly luminous wax candles, reflected in every mirror about the room. It is a pretty room, though I say it, to whom it belongs, quaint and rich and old-fashioned, and it never looks so well as when it is lighted up at night. And its warm red tones throw out that white figure so purely, standing in 'the full blaze of the wax lights, as a niche of ruddy velvet throws out some fair white statue, rendering the whiteflesh more purely white by contrast. I have drawn Lily into the best light the room affords, unconsciously to herself, and there I keep her standing while I listen for the wheels which seem to my impatience to tarry so long.

"You must stay here if I go out to meet him, Lily; remember that."

"Here—alone?" she asks, with frightened eyes searching my face.

"My darling, it will only be for a moment. But you must promise me not to stir."

"Not even to run to the door, Rosalie?"

"Not to move from where I leave you, dear—it is I who should welcome him to Woodhay, you know—"

"Oh, yes! but might I not come with you?"

"No. I wish to see him first—for a moment—alone."

"You won't keep me too long waiting?" she pleads, with a tremulous smile.

"Indeed I will not, darling—not a minute, probably, if so much."

Ronald seems to be a long time over his toilet this evening, or can it be that he does not wish to be present at the meeting of husband and wife? Aunt Rosa never makes her appearance till the gong sounds—I do not think there is much danger of her veering out of her groove to-night.

Ten minutes to eight—five—three. I fancy I hear wheels in the distance; but the clock ticks so loudly that I cannot be certain.

"Here he is!" Lily says, putting her hand to her heart.

"Are you sure?"

"Oh, quite sure!"

"Then, do not stir—remember what you have promised me!" I say, and cross the room quietly, looking back at her over my shoulder.

The picture is perfect; all the light seems concentrated about the exquisite figure standing in the middle of the floor—she looks more like a vision than a human being, so pale is she, with all that glory of light falling full on her golden head.

With a long breath, which is almost a sigh, I open the door and walk into the hall just as Gerard Baxter steps into it out of the starry darkness of the September night.

He catches sight of me in a moment, and comes forward quickly, his hat in one hand, the other stretched out to meet mine.

"Welcome to Woodhay," I say, smiling. And the dreaded meeting is over.

"Thank you," he answers, in the voice I remember so well, and stands there looking down at me, while I look up at him with eyes which seem to have suddenly grown dim.

This is not my boy, this stalwart man, black-haired and bearded like a pard! This is not the lad I remember, the lad whom my imagination had clothed with every fair attribute under the sun: Surely I must have forgotten him, or else he must have changed mysteriously, if this pallid handsome man is the boy I loved long ago—the Gerard Baxter whom my god-like fancy had endowed with perpetual youth! This man looks old for his age, is inclined to be stout, is splendidly handsome certainly, with a kind of foreign perfection of feature and coloring; but he is not the lad with whom I fell in love three years and a half ago—the slender poverty-stricken artist who "did win my heart from me" in Mrs. Wauchop's shabby house in Carleton Street, and broke it, here at Woodhay, the day I came of age!

"Will you go in there?" I say, loosening my hand from his close grasp, and nodding my head toward the drawing-room door. "I promised not to detain you for more than a minute."

"Is she there?" he asks, in a sort of breathless fashion.

"Yes."

He hesitates for a moment, looking down at me. I wonder what he thinks of me in the ugly mouse-colored velvet which my friends wish somebody would steal or destroy.

"I suppose you have forgotten me?" he says, a little wistfully.

"Quite," I answer, with a cheerful smile—"as you have forgotten me."

He shakes his head at that; but I put my hand lightly on his arm and impel him toward the open door. I can see that he is eager to go in, and yet he hesitates—can it be out of compassion for me?

"Go in," I say smilingly, and usher him into the softly illuminated room, waiting just long enough—unperceived by either—to see the look of bewilderment on his face change suddenly into passionate admiration, and to hear her low cry of delight as she rushes forward into his outstretched arms.

\* \* \* \* \*

Dinner is over—such a merry dinner as had not taken place at Woodhay for many a long day. Not even the grim portraits of my ancestors or my old butler's solemn visage could damp our mirth—I do not believe anyone gave a single thought to either. Even Aunt Rosa laughed till the tears ran down her cheeks at Gerard's adventures abroad, which he related with a quiet humor that somehow reminded me of Mark Twain and the irresistible "Mr. Harris." He has traveled a good deal, and some of his experiences in foreign cities and galleries were most amusing, or he amused us by relating them in his droll unsmiling way. As for Ronald Scott I never saw him looking so happy before as he has looked ever since Gerard Baxter came into the house.

After dinner, we three ladies betake ourselves to the drawing-room. Aunt Rosa disposes herself for a nap on the sofa, and Lily kneels on a rug beside my favorite low chair, and rests her elbow on my knee and her cheek in her hand, looking into the fire with serenely happy eyes.

"Well, Lily," I ask at last, "is your silly little heart at rest?"

"I think so," she answers, drawing a long breath. "Oh, Rosalie, I am so happy!"

"Long may your happiness continue, darling," I say, and bend down to kiss the downy forehead.

"Rosalie," she says presently, taking my hand and leaning her cheek upon it, "I wish you were as happy as I am to-night."

"Dear, I am very happy," I answer, a little startled by the unexpected aspiration.

"Are you?"—looking up at me with soft questioning eyes.

"Indeed I am."

She sighs a sigh of the most complete content.

"I want you to be happy, Rosalie; you have been so good to me—and to him."

"And I am rewarded now by seeing your happiness, Lily—and his."

"I think he is happy," she says dreamily, looking into the fire.

"I am sure he is. I do not know anybody who looks happier than he looked to-night."

"Sir Ronald looked very happy," Lily observes demurely, but this time she does not look up at me.

"Yes; I thought he looked in rather better humor than usual."

I have just been thinking how well he looked in his plain evening dress, with his grave face and drooping brown mustache and that laughing look in his brown eyes. It is certainly very becoming to people to look happy. I wonder if I too look happier than usual to-night?

"I wish you hadn't worn this ugly dress," Lily says, laughing as she smooths my mouse-colored velvet with her delicate hand.

"Do I look such a show, Lily?"

"Well, you don't look as you would have looked in your white dress, or in the blue flowered one, or in your pink silk."

"Never mind. I can wear my pink silk to-morrow night."

"But Gerard won't be here to-morrow night."

Somebody else will, though—I think so, with a strange glad thrill at my heart. While I smile to myself, wondering why I ever felt like this before, Lily turns her head, listening to some sound in the hall.

"You think you will never see him again," I laugh pulling her lute pink ear.

"He is coming," she says, rising from her place on the hearthrug to stand with her eyes fixed upon the door.

And he does come a moment later; but when I look for Ronald to follow him into the room, I am disappointed—Ronald has gone out to solace himself with a cigar.

\* \* \* \* \*

The terrace is steeped in moonlight as bright as day, all the flowers in my garden stand up like the ghost of flowers—white in the white light of the moon. I have come out on to the terrace ostensibly to breathe the cool delicious night-air, but in reality to give the lovers in the drawing-room a few moments together before Digges comes in with tea. But I am glad I came out, the night is so serene, so heavenly in its quiet, so soft, so unclouded; the air is so delicious with the perfume of my beds of night-scented stock and mignonette. I lean over the terrace balcony watching the moon slip from branch to branch of my dark sleeping trees, a white knitted "cloud" wrapped round my head and shoulders—a shadowy figure "gay against the gray." So Ronald finds me when he saunters round from the dining-room a moment later, finishing his cigar.

"Do I sleep--do I dream,  
Or are visions about?"

he laughs, throwing away the cigar to lean over the balcony beside me. "What lucky chance induced you to take an airing here to night, cousin?"

"No chance at all, but perfect good nature," I answered, smiling. "I did to others what I would have them do unto me in the same circumstances—that 's all."

"I bless the kindly thought," Ronald says, looking at my smiling face by the light of the moon. "We must leave them a long time together, Allie, mustn't we?"

I do not think he has ever called me Allie, before; if he has, I do not remember it; but I like to hear him say it in that grave tender voice of his.

"I must give them some tea presently."

"Tea! Do you think they will want tea—or anything else—while they have each other?"

"But Aunt Rosa will wake up like clock-work and call out for hers—you know she always does."

"I hope her jollity at dinner will have a soporific effect," Ronald laughs, shrugging his shoulders. "Allie, what a night it is. I was just wishing I could persuade you to come out when I turned the corner of the house and found you here."

"Were you indeed?" I say, watching the moon glide across from one tufted tree-top to another. "It is seldom one's wishes are so quickly granted—so far, at least, as my experience goes."

"One would think you had need to wish for very little, Allie."

"How so?" I ask, turning my head to look at him.

"Why, most people would say you had all you could desire."

"Has anybody that, I wonder?"

I have gone back to my contemplation of the moon; and I speak the words dreamily, not so much a question as an assertion, yet Ronald answers them as if they had been a question.

"Do you mean, is there anybody perfectly happy in the world?"

"If having all the heart could desire would make one happy—yes."

"I only desire one thing at this moment," Ronald says, in a lower tone.

"To make you happy?"

"To make me so intolerably happy that I would count one hour of such happiness worth the pain and toil of a lifetime if by that only could I attain it."

He is not looking at me now, but at my dusky belt of woodland rising densely black against the fair moonlit sky. But I glance at his grave face—almost stern it looks as he stands there erect in the moonlight—and wonder why my heart beats so loudly, and what new glory has come to the soft splendor of the September night.

"Allie," he says, turning to me suddenly, "you told me once that you cared so much for—somebody else—that, though I might be a thousand times better—a thousand times more worthy—these are your own words—I could never be to you what that man was."

"Yes," I answer vaguely, remembering the day and the hour when I had said it, standing in the drawing room window at Woodhay—the very window which is glimmering behind us now in the light of the moon.

"I did not ask you his name then, and I am not going to ask it now," Ronald goes on, in the same quick passionate way. "But I am going to ask you if you will reconsider your answer to me that day, Allie—if you can find it in your heart to love me a little now—I, who have loved you so long."

My heart! What heart! My heart lies buried under those night-black trees in the hollow yonder! How can I give him—or any one—that dead loathsome thing!

"But I have no heart to give you, Ronald."

"Have you not?" he says, smiling a little. "Allie, I am wiser than you, and I think you have."

In a moment—in a second of time, it seems to me—my spirit flies away to that shadowy combe down by the rushing river, where the moonlight glimpses so mysteriously through the moving branches, and searches till it finds that lonely grave—finds it, and tears away the mosses, the long trailing grasses, the dead leaves of three sorrowful winters, and discovers—nothing. It is not there, the heart that I buried there three years ago—that shallow grave had no power to hold it—it is free!

"Allie, have you no heart to give me—now?"

He is watching my face, he has drawn nearer to me—he holds out his arms. And with a rapture that is too deep for utterance, I cast away that haunting memory and suffer myself to be folded in the strong arms of the man whom I believe I have really loved since the very day that he ceased to make love to me!

THE END.

Not long since in a pretty town not far from Halifax, an intoxicated man wandered aimlessly into a church and proceeding up the aisle took a seat in the front pew facing the minister. After an eloquent sermon, during which the inebriated man fell asleep, the minister asked the congregation to remain, and requested all those who desired to go to heaven to stand up. All at once stood on their feet, saving the sleeper. After the congregation had sat down, the minister requested that all those who wished to go to hell should stand up. The inebriated man, not comprehending the full import of the request, at once seized the rail in front of him, and by its aid drew himself to his feet. The situation was so ludicrous that the congregation could scarce suppress a titter, then the stranger said, "Mr. Minister, I don't know what we're voting on, but whatever it is you and I seem to be in a hopeless minority."

# RHODES, CURRY & CO.

AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA,

Manufacturers and Builders,



## PROPRIETORS AMHERST WOOD-WORKING FACTORY,

Where we keep in stock and made to order, Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Window and Door Frames, Stair Rails, Posts and Balusters; Brackets and Mouldings of all descriptions; Kiln-dried Walnut, Ash, Birch, Pine and Spruce Lumber. Also, Flooring and Sheathing, Shingles, Laths and Pickets.

## BRICKS, LIME, PLASTER AND HAIR ALWAYS ON HAND.

Planing, Sawing and Turning done at short notice.

Wood Mantels and School Furniture a specialty.

All orders promptly attended to and shipped free of charge.

N. A. RHODES,  
Builder.

NAT. CURRY,  
Factory and Business Manager.

MARK CURRY,  
Lumber Yard.

OPPOSITE DEPOT, AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA.

# ANTIQUUE FURNITURE

We have pleasure in announcing to our numerous friends and the public generally, that we are the first to introduce here

## CHERRY AND MAHOGANY DRAWING ROOM SUITES!

IN PURE ITALIAN RENAISSANCE STYLE.

The Frames are Artistic in Design, Richly Carved, Highly Polished, and Beautifully Upholstered in SILK PLUSH of various Shades.

ELEGANT CABINETS, Side, Centre and FANCY TABLES, in Mahogany, with Brass Trimmings to match Suites. Without doubt the RICHEST GOODS for the least money ever made.

## OAK BEDROOM SETS!

Antique Style and Finish, New and Taking Patterns—Nothing like them in the Market.

## DINING ROOM SUITES!

In Oak, Cherry and Walnut; Hand-some SIDEBOARDS, with LEPONTO Marble Tops, Antique Styles of exceedingly desirable patterns.

While taking THE LEAD this season on HIGH CLASS GOODS, we beg to remind our Customers that we still make a specialty of FIRST-CLASS CHEAP FURNITURE and BEDDING, of which we are the Largest Manufacturers and Dealers in the Maritime Provinces.

Our \$24.00 ASH CHAMBER SET, Trimm'd with Walnut, and our \$18.00 PAINTED SUIT, with Landscape Mirror, are MARVELS OF CHEAPNESS, and take it right. Our SOLID WALNUT (remember not imitation) PARLOR SUIT, in Haircloth or Tapestry Coverings, at \$35.00, surpasses anything in the Dominion.

## IRON BEDSTEADS!

We are Large Importers, and have just completed our Stock, ex S. S. Parisian and Sarnia. Price from \$2.50 upwards.

## PERAMBULATORS!

We are still Agents for Whitney's Carriages, the best in the World, and have a large Stock to select from. Send for Catalogue and Price List. We invite inspection of our Stock by prospective buyers before they place their orders.

# A. STEPHEN & SON,

101 and 103 Barrington St., Corner Prince.

**THE MARITIME PATRON,**

AND ORGAN OF THE

**Maritime Provincial Grange—Patrons of Husbandry.**

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

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

We have briefly described the system of experimental farms which the Dominion Government purposes establishing. We have presumed to question the wisdom of establishing these stations while leaving "the important subject of agricultural education for future consideration." We have felt constrained to admit that not only has the expenditure in connection with agricultural colleges and experiment stations been excessive in proportion to the benefit derived from that expenditure, but that these instrumentalities have as yet had scarcely an appreciable influence upon practical agriculture. We have seen that in these lower provinces where the only educational instrumentality have been agricultural literature and agricultural societies, the farming of to day is not on a par with that which has been practised in older countries for generations, and what improvement is noticeable is due to the general use of improved tools, implements, and stock. We have, while showing how great is the need of and room for improvement in our system of farming, endeavored to prove that comparatively trifling improvement would effect a very great increase of production and consequent national wealth. We have also endeavored to point out some of the more intimate and obvious relations of science to agriculture, and in what ways the former should benefit the latter.

These relations we believe, as we have already intimated, are of such a nature that paying practical results can be hoped for only from a system of education which has its class-rooms in the fields, stables, and in the dairy—which gives to the practical operations of husbandry the first place—the second place to that science which directs or suggests how and when those operations should be performed, which explains agricultural phenomena, and instructs the farmer concerning the feathered reptile and insect tribes that swarm around him, tells him which are his friends and which are his enemies, and how to resist the encroachment of the latter.

The rudiments of such an education should be obtained in youth on the home farm, in the district school, from agricultural literature, and at juvenile granges. As has been suggested in this column, each county should have its model farm accessible to all, where the teachings of the agricultural college and experiment stations are practically exemplified.

Were the experiment stations or farms equipped with teaching facilities, and open to students, not only would the provinces be provided with efficient agricultural colleges, but the very best means would be adopted for utilizing the work, and of disseminating a knowledge of the practical results obtained thereat. The proposed experiment stations cannot fail to obtain a great deal of accurate and valuable information, much of which should be of peculiar value to the districts in which they are located—but the same difficulty will be experienced, as has been elsewhere, of getting the farmers of the country to apply the knowledge and suggestions gained at these stations, and emanating from them only in the reports that will be published. Knowledge is said to be power, but knowledge is power only when applied. The knowledge stored in agricultural literature is latent or unapplied power, like that which sleeps placidly in the mill pond or tumbles noisily but uselessly over the dam. The age that has been successful in transmitting at will and to great distances, the power of water seeking to find its own level, or the expansive power of steam, or the gentler force of the human voice in speech, by converting these forces into the more subtle form of electricity, has failed in transmitting the knowledge generated at agricultural colleges and agricultural experiment stations, through minds to the hands of farmers, so as not merely to return to the nation its contributions employed in acquiring that knowledge, but also to increase many fold the products of the soil and pay cent per cent. interest on borrowed capital.

Can we suggest such a means of transmission and application?

Facilitate the admission to our agricultural colleges and experiment stations of farmers' sons, whose hands are already skilled to do the bidding of active intelligent minds—instead of young gentlemen whose fair soft palms have never grasped plow, dung fork, or hoe handles, and whose minds may perhaps thirst for theoretical knowledge, but not that it may move their arms more intelligently in the labors of the field. These farmers' sons will, we are convinced, prove to be the efficient medium for transmitting to the farms of the land, and of turning into agricultural wealth the knowledge they acquire at the nation's expense, as farmers who will not be induced to try new methods or to put theories into practice that are merely recommended in point, but will readily imitate now methods, the practical advantages of which are exemplified under their observation.

We hope that the governments of the Maritime Provinces will cooperate with the Dominion Government in the establishment of an efficient agricultural college and model and experimental farm, the practical advantages of which, through judicious management, shall be exemplified in economy and increase of agricultural production.

It is almost always the best economy to buy the best, but there is no greater folly than for the farmer to buy or to use poor or any but the very best seed obtainable, to save a few cents or even dollars per pound or bushel. Poor seed, poor implements, poor stock, or poor land, are dear at any price.

**IMPORTANT TO CARRIAGE DEALERS AND USERS.**

**The Adjustable Sand Box.**

Can be applied to any vehicle in 20 minutes time by any ordinary mechanic. They are *ORNA-MENTAL* as well as useful, and no carriage is complete without them. It is economy for everyone to have them applied to their carriages, for the following reasons—

- 1st. You can save the wear of your axles 50 per cent.; they are practical and are fast coming into general use.
- 2nd. You can run your carriage 200 miles with one oiling.
- 3rd. Water, sand, mud and dirt cannot get in upon the bearing of the axle, hence the necessity of frequent oiling and the continual wearing is avoided.
- 4th. Grease and dirt are not continually oozing from the axle bearing.
- 5th. They are cheap and durable. One set will last a life time; but if necessary can be easily replaced with little expense.
- 6th. The first and only Sand Box ever invented to go on over a solid collar.

Livery-stable keepers generally are adopting them as a matter of economy. Every mail brings unsolicited testimonials from parties using these valuable improvements. Write for inducements, description, and cuts of the Adjustable Sand Box and Improved Concord Axle, if your dealer does not have these goods in stock send your order direct to me and I will forward promptly. **DON'T BUY A VEHICLE WITHOUT THE ABOVE ATTACHMENTS.** Address

A. F. MILES, STANSTEAD, QUE

**QUEEN HOTEL,**

HALIFAX, N. S.

A. B. SHERATON, Manager.

THE QUEEN HOTEL (formerly the International), will be open to the Public on

**Thursday, July 15th,**

And we herewith desire to inform our friends, the Travelling Public, Commercial Men and Tourists, that the hotel has had a most thorough overhauling in every part, has been renovated and furnished throughout, with New and Handsome Furniture. It has been fitted with a new "Hramhall Dean French Range," New W. C.'s and Copper Baths.

SAMPLE ROOMS will be a Specialty, PRIVATE and PUBLIC PARLORS, GENT'S WRITING and READING ROOMS.

A Special Feature will be the most COMPLETE CUISINE in the Maritime Provinces

**Army and Navy Depot.**

- 100 chests superior Teas, from 30c. to 70c. per lb.
- 1000 lbs. Java, Mocha and Jamaica Coffee, roast ground and green.
- 50 bbls. Granulated and Loaf Sugar.
- 40 hlds. Porto Rico and Jamaica Sugar.
- 200 doz. Lazenby's and Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces.
- 100 doz. Jams and Marmalade.
- 50 doz. Potted Meats.
- 50 doz. Soups.
- 100 boxes Extra Raisins.
- 75 tins English Biscuits.
- 50 tins Bent Crackers.
- 5000 Havana Cigars.

—ALSO—

- 200 cases Brandy, \* \*\*\*, VO.
- 100 cases Old Scotch and Irish Whisky.
- 300 doz. Port and Sherry Wine.
- 50 cases Champagne.
- 300 cases Claret.
- 350 doz. English Ale and Porter.
- 25 cases Liqueurs.

All for sale at lowest prices.

**JAMES SCOTT & CO.**



**MAIL CONTRACT.**

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on FRIDAY, 6th Aug., for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mail, once per week each way, between AFTON AND GUYSBORO INTERVALE.

Under a proposed contract for four years from the 1st October next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Afton and Guysboro Intervale, and at this office.

CHARLES J. MACDONALD,  
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,  
Halifax, 18th June, 1886.

**GOLD!**

Chief Depot in Nova Scotia

—FOR—

**GOLD MINING SUPPLIES.**

**H. H. FULLER & CO.**

GENERAL HARDWARE,

45 to 49 Upper Water Street,

HALIFAX, N. S.

**MINING.**

Surveys and Plans of Mining Properties, Underground Surveys and Plans, Levelling Surveys for Mill Power, Drainage, Tramways, Flumes, &c. Mining Properties Examined and Prospects Reports written.

Address by letter or telegram—

F. W. CHRISTIE,  
Bedford Station, Halifax Co., N.S.

**KING'S HOTEL,**

Pelham Street, Lunenburg,

J. W. KING, Proprietor.

The above Hotel is thoroughly fitted for the accommodation of permanent and transient boarders. Good Sample Rooms. Good Stable.

**THE CRITIC**

**EXHIBITION NUMBER**

Send 5c. Stamp

FOR AN

**EXHIBITION NUMBER**

OF

**THE CRITIC.**

For Sale at City Bookstores and The Critic Office.

## MINING.

## WESTWARD HO!

## BRIDGEWATER AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!

*(Special from the Staff Correspondent of THE CRITIC.)*

Bridgewater is noted for the extent of its lumber business; and the large mills and fine private residences of Mr. Davidson and his sons on the Eastern side of the carrying Lallavo River are proofs that those most prominently connected with the business have not toiled in vain. Now that the most available timber has been cut, and the volume of the lumber business is likely to be greatly curtailed, it seems most providential that the barren wastes, which are unfit for cultivation, should prove certain rich stores of gold.

Some years ago, Mr. W. J. Nelson, whose name is so prominently connected with the gold mines in Lunenburg County, had the Lake Milipic gold district examined by a mining expert whose report was so unfavorable that for the time being all prospecting was stopped. Mr. Nelson never lost faith in the district, and it is largely owing to his energy and enterprise that mining for the precious metal is now being so vigorously pushed. The Owens and the Hall's (combining capital and great mining experience) were also early in the field and divide with Mr. Nelson the honors of opening up and proving the value of several districts in Lunenburg and Queens Counties. The Lake Milipic district is the nearest to Bridgewater, and was first visited by your correspondent. He was accompanied by Mr. Caldwell, of Duluth, (a gentleman of large experience in mining) who is engaged in prospecting portions of the Milipic district, on behalf of himself and Minnesota capitalists. The Lake is about nine miles from Bridgewater by the present circuitous road, but by a direct route, which has been laid out, and should be opened at once, the distance is only from four to five miles. From the top of the hill where we left our team we had a fine bird's eye view of the district, which embraces the lowland surrounding the lake. In the distance we could see the Owen crusher and its various buildings, but as the crusher and mine are at present shut down we did not pay them a visit. The object of our drive, the Nelson areas purchased by Mr. M. Fink and associates (of Duluth, Minnesota), lay a short distance below us and a walk of a few minutes brought us to a scene of bustling activity. The majority of your readers have a very faint idea of the obstacles to be overcome in opening up a mine. Outside of the work of opening up the lead, heavy machinery, lumber, and supplies have to be hauled in over rough roads, roads and bridges have generally to be built and swamps drained, in fact the number of obstacles to be overcome are innumerable. Taking this into consideration, the amount of work done, under the superintendence of Mr. Fink and his partner, Mr. Haug, in the six weeks since they commenced operations, is really astonishing. A boarding house, blacksmith shop, shaft house, and sheds to cover the machinery have been erected, and rock and earth were being hoisted by steam power from two shafts, one to the East and one to the West of the hoisting engine.

The lead, which is increasing in width as it is being sunk upon, is now thirty inches wide, and the quartz is filled with finely distributed gold. A quantity of quartz is now ready for the crusher, and assays made lead to the opinion that the ore is good for at least two ounces to the ton.

Twenty-five men are now on the pay roll, and a number of them were busy in preparing the foundation for a Wiswell crusher, the first to be erected in the Province. Mr. Rolands, who has just finished a ten stamp mill for Mr. McGuire at Pleasant River, has charge of the construction of the mill, and he will be ably assisted by Mr. Fink who is an unusually clever machinist. Every indication points to this property as a most valuable one, and if results are realized the question of obtaining capital to develop our gold mines will be largely settled. A great number of wealthy Germans in Minnesota are watching this speculation, and if it proves successful will invest very heavy sums in Nova Scotia gold mines. Mr. Fink is deservedly popular in Bridgewater, where his energy, geniality, and sterling worth are fully appreciated. He has purchased other properties at Milipic and Brookfield, and Mr. Wild is now engaged in opening up the latter property. Hon. Mr. Owen has promised detailed descriptions of his property at Milipic, which will be incorporated in the next letter. Leaving the mine in company with Mr. Fink we drove rapidly back to town, our road in some places passing through a fair farming country, in others through wild and rugged barrens. From the hills back of the town we had a fine view of Bridgewater which shows signs of growth and prosperity. Several extensive warehouses are being erected on its main street, while handsome churches and fine private residences abound in all directions. Those of the Hon. Mr. Owen, Capt. Wade, and F. B. Wade, being most conspicuous for fine architectural proportions and pleasant situation.

## PLEASANT RIVER MINE.

Mr. Nelson kindly drove your correspondent out to Pleasant River. The morning had threatened rain but the sun finally shone out, and we bowled pleasantly along the rather rough roads, my companion, beguiling the tedium of the way by anecdotes of the obstacles he had to overcome in placing mining properties on the market. The mine is fifteen miles from Bridgewater, and we had accomplished less than half the distance when we overtook two boys on their road to the mines. One of them, in an attempt to blast a large boulder on the road side, had burned his hands badly and singed his eyebrows. He was wringing his hand in evident pain, and my companion, who knew both boys, invited them to jump on board and have a drive. Boylike, they had started out with great ideas of what they were

going to accomplish, but by the time we met them their courage had oozed out, and it was amusing to see with what alacrity the offer was accepted. Boy or man it is the same old story. How seldom do we succeed in accomplishing the task we set for ourselves, and how necessary is a helping hand along life's rough road.

On arriving at the mine your correspondent was introduced to the owner, Mr. McGuire, of St. Paul, Minnesota, who with his wife and a sweet little daughter of some three years had preceded us on the road. Mr. McGuire is a quiet, but determined gentleman, and presents a striking contrast to the noisy blustering men who too often infest Halifax and claim to represent United States capital. He is a thorough, practical business man, and the mine is conducted on strict business principles. It lies along the main road, and the large boarding house, the mill buildings, blacksmith shop, stables, etc., are well constructed and conveniently fitted up. Two shafts are sunk on the lead which is about seven inches in width, but at the time of our visit work was discontinued in the shafts awaiting the fitting up of steam pumps. The mill, however, was in full operation, and an inspection showed that it was complete in all particulars. Good results are certain from the crushing, but the quantity of gold to the ton of quartz could not be determined at the time of our visit. Rain began to fall heavily, but this did not prevent Mr. Nelson making a trip to some men he had prospecting in the locality. During his absence your correspondent was entertained by the captain of the mine, Mr. O. B. Browne, who is almost an old forty niner, having gone to California in 1850. He has been connected with most of the great mines in the West and Mexico, and is thoroughly posted in all the details of his business. In time Mr. Nelson returned drenched to the skin, but elated with the success that had rewarded his prospectors. Captain Browne furnished a change of garments, and at six o'clock we started on our return. The rain fortunately ceased and we had a pleasant drive back to Bridgewater. Mr. McGuire is carrying on extensive operations at Brookfield, and the prospects are reported to be most promising. Ore from the mine is being crushed at the McGuire and Eston mill, and judging from the ore on the dump and the appearance of the plates in the mill, it will yield largely. The Wade mine in the Pleasant River district is being worked and continues to improve as the work is prosecuted. Mr. Nelson is developing a property at Fox Lake in the same district which looks well.

New gangs are out searching for the precious metals, and there is now but little doubt that the counties of Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne and Yarmouth, will ere long become the Colorado of Nova Scotia.

Mr. John Menchou has made a rich find in the Whitburn district, Queen's County, and Mr. Nelson has arranged to develop the property and place it on the market.

A new find has also been made at Fifteen Mile Brook, Liverpool Road, Queen's Co., and a large number of areas have been taken up.

Bridgewater is so hemmed in with hills, and so far removed from the cool breezes of the Atlantic, that the heat of the last few days has been most oppressive. Still we have so little really warm weather in Nova Scotia that it is almost a luxury to bask in the warm sunshine and feel one's self slowly melting away. The accommodations for visitors are ample; the citizens rival those of Lunenburg in hospitality; the scenery is fine, and the gently flowing waters of the Lallavo invite the yachtsman and the bather; the drive along the river's bank is unrivalled for quiet beauty, and this with many other advantages should make Bridgewater a favorite resort for the tourist. The Eureka Hotel, under the kindly management of Mr. and Mrs. Foshay, provides a pleasant home, and your correspondent will long remember the favors granted him. Two or three other hotels are well spoken of, amongst them the Strat House, Mrs. Thompson's, and the Lunenburg Hotel.

Brookfield and Caledonia remain to be visited, and then your correspondent will turn his course to Yarmouth.

Mrs. M. B. Almon, of Halifax, is stopping at Thompson's. Mr. Wade and wife have returned from a trip up the St. John River, and Mr. Cook, the popular member for Queens, passed through here on Friday.

The Critic is spoken highly of here, and should secure a largely increased circulation. The Exhibition Number was fully appreciated, and the enterprise of the management duly applauded.

Mr. Uniacke, C. E., is here on government business, and seems to be a general favorite.

It is raining, and the band will not turn out to-night. In fact we seem destined to have a period of wet weather. Mr. Fink says that the farmers have got the best of him. They wanted rain and he did not. To many men rain is not a blessing.

ADIOS AMIGO.

MONTAGUE.—A new issue of preferential redeemable stock has just been floated in London by the New Albion Company. This will enable Mr. Baker and his associates to further develop the mine, and from the good record it has maintained in the past, we feel confident that the managers will be rewarded for their enterprise.

MALAGA DISTRICT.—Three surface leads all showing gold have just been discovered in Malaga district, near the Ponoke Lakes, and within a short distance of the Medway River. No authentic account has yet reached us concerning the new find, but a rumor to the effect that four pounds of gold were taken from twenty-five pounds of quartz is current in the neighborhood.

The other day a block of auriferous quartz of the estimated value of \$360,000 was taken out in the galleries of the Oscar gold mine, Bonnel island, on the west coast of Norway.

## MINING—Continued.

AUSTRALIA—Confirmatory news has been received, says the *Sydney Herald*, which shows that a considerable amount of payable gold has already been obtained, including nuggets averaging in weight from half an ounce to 190 ounces. Specimens have already reached Sydney. The gold appears to be but slightly water-worn, and can not have traveled far from the matrix. It is good color, resembling that from the Palmer and Northern Queensland fields, and it brings a high market price. A rush has already set in from Western Australia and from New South Wales. Large numbers of diggers, storekeepers, and others, have found passage around westward, while others from Victoria, New Zealand, etc., have arrived in Sydney, whence steamers are specially laid on, most of which will call at the Queensland ports en route to pick up additional miners. The two places of debarkation are Port Derby (King's Sound) and Cambridge Gulf.

Mr. Derby, a merchant, writing on March 30th, says:—"About eight men have made their way in from the gold-fields. They report about forty men up there. They have come in to buy rations. It is going to be the largest field in Australia. All the men who are in have gold with them, but they are keeping it dark, and have only brought in enough for their wants. I bought eighty-four ounces from two men yesterday, twenty two ounces from another, eleven ounces from another, and seven ounces from another. We hear of another party close to here that has 240 ounces with it, one piece weighing nineteen ounces. It is a beautiful sample of gold, quite as good as the Palmer gold. What we have purchased runs from five ounces to one ounce, the pieces being all water-worn, except one parcel, which was evidently got on the surface from a rough leader. All I am afraid of is a big rush of men with no money."

The laboring white men demand 15s. a day for ordinary work, and it is very difficult to obtain the services of blacks. Chinese labor is also scarce at present. A few miles from Derby, Mr. Derby saw a number of alligators in a river, and he has seen snakes also very frequently, some of them being very long. He says that 150 miles of the 300 that divide Derby from the diggings is over a boggy track. The belief that the field will prove one of the most permanent and paying that has yet been discovered in any part of the world grows daily; and as it has been estimated by Mr. Hardman, the government geologist of Western Australia, that an auriferous area of country extending over some 3500 or 4000 miles exists, there appears to be ground for the opinion. Mobs of horses are got together for dispatch, and milch cows and cattle will be sent to the landing ports. Several hundred sheep are also sent to provide for temporary requirements. The latest information is a telegram from Perth, which states that a miner named Morgan has returned to Port Derby with a large quantity of gold, including a nugget weighing two and a half pounds of solid gold.

COMPETITION IN PETROLEUM.—In all probability, the oil-fields of Burmah, which country was recently annexed to the English Indian possessions, will be explored so soon as that country becomes settled, which, with the force that the English can put into the field, ought to be within a very few months. These fields, says the *Stockholder*, have been only very crudely and partially explored, but have been of importance for hundreds of years, and the only thing that has delayed their development has been the wretched system of government of the native kings. This district is located in the geographical center of the case trade, and on all oil produced there a saving of from 3 to 4 cents a gallon would be made in the cost of transportation, as against shipments from America. The route to and from the fields is all water, and labor, cheap, reasonably intelligent, and fairly trustworthy, can easily be obtained. It is not at all likely that English enterprise will permit this valuable deposit to remain in the hands of natives, when very large profits can be obtained at a comparatively small outlay, and it is reasonably certain that, within a year or two at the utmost, the American exporter can count on another foreign competitor. What the outcome of the Suakim District will be is another matter; but if there be any considerable deposit of oil there, the English may be depended upon to utilize it. The nearest refinery to Suakim is at Fiume, at the head of the Adriatic, in Austria, and distant from Suakim from 2,300 to 2,500 miles. It is about 800 miles from Suakim to Port Said at the Mediterranean. Accounts from Europe all agree that the Russians are pushing their preparations to land their oil in Europe most energetically, and the cable has announced that an Austria-Hungarian company has obtained a monopoly of shipping the oil westward by the Black Sea route. Tank steamers are building to supply the Baltic and English markets, while those interested in the Russian article are now doing their best to get it to market. It must be admitted that their operations have been very slow, and the English may be expected to do more in the way of developing and marketing the products of Egypt and Burmah in three years than the Russians have succeeded in doing in the last twenty. At present prices of refined oil, the importers of Western Europe do not fear any close competition with the American article; but it is hardly longer a question with refiners and exporters here how much prices can be advanced this year, but the more important one is, how much longer America's foreign trade can be held.

Among the more valuable and interesting provincial blue books are the reports for the department of mines of Nova Scotia. The Province has an active, effective and learned official, in the person of Edwin Gilpin, the inspector of mines. Mr. Gilpin is an accomplished geologist, a careful statistician, can turn his hand effectively to any sort of manual and engineering work about a mine, and is able to prepare an official report with information in it.

## JOHN P. GRIFFIN, Bookseller, Stationer, Newsdealer, &c. 17 JACOB STREET, HALIFAX.

Cheap Reading, Seaside, Sixpenny and Shilling Books, &c.  
Cheap Office Stationery, Foolscap, Bill Cap,  
Envelopes, Pens, Ink, etc., etc.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Send for Samples and Prices.

Subscriptions taken for all the Magazines and Story Papers.

MACDONALD & CO.  
BRASS FOUNDERS,  
STEAM & HOT WATER ENGINEERS  
—MANUFACTURERS OF—  
STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.  
MINING MACHINERY PROMPTLY PROVIDED.

WM. STAIRS, SON & MORROW,  
HALIFAX, N. S.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

MOUNT VERNON COTTON DUCKS,  
YARMOUTH COTTON DUCKS.

JOSEPH GUNDRY & CO'S

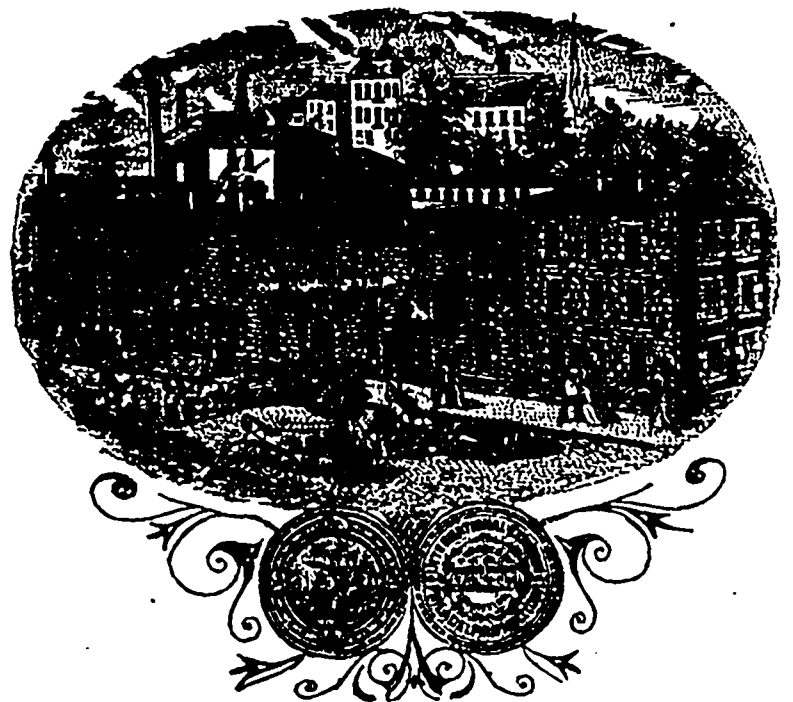
Best Salmon Twine,  
Patent Top'd Salmon Twine,  
Salmon Trawl Twine  
Trawl Twine,  
Mullet Twines,  
Net Nossels,  
Cotton Nets,

Seal Twine, twisted,  
Seal Srawl, do  
Mackerel Twine,  
Caplin Twines,  
Herring Twines,  
Net Marline,  
Hemp Nets.

MULLET SEINE NETTING; ENGLISH SEINE NETTING.

BUCHANAN'S Hand Line and Trawl Hooks  
THE DARTMOUTH ROPE WORK CO'S Pure Manilla Rope, Sisal Rope, MM  
Manilla Rope, Hemp Rope, Lobster Marline, etc, etc

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.



ALEX. KEITH & SON,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

India Pale Ale and Porter,  
ENGLISH ALE & BROWN STOUT.

LOWER WATER STREET, HALIFAX.

**W. F. FOSTER,**  
DEALER IN

Wool & Wool Skins, Ox & Cow  
Hides, Calf Skins, &c.

**CONNORS' WHARF,**  
HALIFAX, N. S.

Post Office Box 172.

**CAPE BRETON HOUSE**

163 Lower Water Street,  
HALIFAX, N.S.

Constantly on hand, a selected Stock, comprising  
Family FLOUR, Fine, Superfine and Extra Corn  
Meal, Oatmeal, Pork, Beef, Beans, Peas, Rice,  
Barley, Soap, Tobacco, Tea, Molasses, Sugar,  
etc., for Family and Ships' Use.

Also,—A choice stock of

**ALES, WINES, and LIQUORS.**

Orders Promptly filled. City Goods delivered  
Free of Charge.

JOHN LAHEY, Proprietor.

**MOIR, SON & CO.**

**MAMMOTH WORKS**  
MANUFACTURERS OF

Bread,  
Biscuit,  
Confectionery,  
Fruit Syrups, etc., etc.

Salesroom --128, 130 and 132 Argyle Street  
HALIFAX, N. S.

**TO FARMERS.**  
**LOBSTER GUANO.**

This concentrated, powerful and valuable  
fertilizer is now shipped, unscreened, at \$25,  
and fine screened, \$30 per ton of 2000 lbs., ex  
barrels or bags f. o. b. from wharf at Cape  
Canso. Orders for next season are booked  
from this date at Halifax, No. 67 Hollis  
Street. One ton of this Guano spread broad-  
cast on a field with a sowing drill or other-  
wise, is equal in effect to fifty tons of common  
lobster waste as now used, but has no perni-  
cious emanation nor unpleasant odor. It  
being a fine, dry and soluble powder, its  
action and assimilation are immediate.

For further particulars apply to above  
address or P.O. Box 33.

**PORK, PORK**

200 bbls. P. E. Island Brands

**LARD, LARD.**

300 Pails Pure Leaf Lard

**BUTTER, BUTTER.**

190 Tubs P. E. I. New Butter.

**CHEESE, CHEESE.**

40 boxes New Canadian Cheese.

**TEA, TEA.**

25 half chests Choice New Tea.

**SUGAR, SUGAR.**

50 bbls. Woodside C and Extra Yellow.

**FLOUR, FLOUR.**

300 bbls. Howard and Kent Mills.

For sale by

**W. WHEATLEY,**  
269 Barrington Street.

**H. F. WORRALL,**

Shipping & Commission Merchant

500 bbls Canada Roller Patent Flour, various  
brands

120 bbls "Pillsbury's best" Flour

200 bags (49 lbs) do do

250 bbls American K. D. C. Meal

6 bbls Shoulder Hams

100 pieces Rolled and Breakfast Bacon

1500 hds. Liverpool Salt

500 full bound Mackerel Barrels

5000 boxes tall and flat Lobster Box Shook

General Fishing Supplies.

POWER'S WHARF.

**W. H. HART**

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE

TO

Corner of Sackville St. and Bedford Row.

Non-Sectarian! Non-Partizan!

# THE CRITIC

Has now achieved a position in the Maritime Provinces  
as a First-Class

Family <sup>AND</sup> Commercial Journal.

ITS HIGH

LITERARY CHARACTER

Is acknowledged on all sides. Special attention is paid to  
making known the value of the

MINERAL RESOURCES

Of Nova Scotia. Special columns are devoted to the  
chronicling of

RELIGIOUS NEWS,

And the discussion of questions affecting

AGRICULTURISTS.

THE MARKET QUOTATIONS

Which appear in THE CRITIC are corrected each week by  
leading Merchants resident in Halifax, and a brief Sum-  
mary of Commercial Matters is given in each issue.

THE SERIAL

Now running is first-class in every respect.

SUBSCRIBE NOW!

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.50 PER ANNUM.

When possible, send a Money Order, which only costs 2  
Cents. Where Money Orders are not obtainable, Sub-  
scribers should remit a \$1.00 Bill with the balance in  
Stamps. Address CRITIC PUBLISHING Co, C. F. FRASER,  
Manager, Halifax, N. S.

**J. S. MACLEAN & CO.**

Jerusalem Warehouse,  
251 and 253 HOLLIS STREET.

WHOLESALE GROCERS  
AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Importers and Dealers in  
Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco,  
PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES of all kinds.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the  
Postmaster-General, will be received at  
Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 20th August,  
for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails,  
once per week each way, between

MIDDLE MUSQUODOBOIT AND  
NEWCOMB'S CORNER,  
under a proposed contract for four years from  
the 1st October next.

Printed notices containing further informa-  
tion as to conditions of proposed Contract  
may be seen and blank forms of Tender may  
be obtained at Post Offices of Middle Mus-  
quodoboit and Newcomb's Corner, and at  
this Office.

CHARLES J. MACDONALD,  
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,  
Halifax, 9th July, 1886.

PRICES REDUCED  
AT THE  
Nova Scotia Steam Laundry,  
No. 9 Blowers Street,  
HALIFAX, N. S.

JOHN A. POND --- Proprietor.

Shirts, 10 Cents.  
Shirts, with Collars, 12 Cents.  
Cuffs, 4 Cents.  
Collars, 2 Cents.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the under-  
signed, and endorsed "Tender for Coal, Public  
Buildings," will be received until MONDAY, 2nd  
August next, for Coal supply, for all or any of the  
Dominion Public Buildings.

Specification, form of tender and all necessary  
information can be obtained at this Department on  
and after the 8th instant.

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

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

The Department does not bind itself to accept  
the lowest or any tender.

By order,  
A. GOHEIL,  
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, 5th July, 1886.

**MILLICAN & CO.**  
CUSTOM  
SHIRT MAKERS,  
156 HOLLIS ST., HALIFAX.

Shirts of every description made to  
order from measurement, and a per-  
fect fit guaranteed.  
Blanks for Self-measurement, and Samples,  
sent to any address on application.



**HALIFAX & DARTMOUTH  
Steam Ferry Co.,  
(LIMITED.)**

Incorporated under Provincial Act, which limits the liability of subscribers to the amount of their shares.

**Capital Stock, \$100,000,**

with power, under Act of Incorporation, to increase to \$200,000, if deemed necessary by the Company.

**Shares, Ten Dollars Each,**

Payable \$5 on allotment, and the balance as and when required by calls, of which thirty days' notice will be given.

**PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:**

- J. C. MACKINTOSH, Esq., Mayor of the City of Halifax, Banker.
- Ald. H. F. WORBALL, Merchant.
- B. W. CHIPMAN, Esq., Warden County of Halifax, Merchant.
- GEO. A. PYKE, Esq., Merchant.
- DR. A. G. COGSWELL
- ROBIE UNIACKS, Esq., President Halifax Banking Co.
- CHARLES ANNAND, Esq., Publisher.
- C. F. FRASER, Esq., Journalist.
- F. C. ELLIOT, Esq., Merchant.

**BANKERS:**

The Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax, N. S.

This Company has arranged to secure the property, business and good will of the Old Ferry Company on most favorable terms, thus avoiding competition and enabling the company to extend and improve the Ferry Service and immediately reap the full benefits of the same. As soon as the balance of the stock to be placed is subscribed and paid in, the transfer will take place, and arrangements will immediately be made for the purchase or building of Two First Class Modern Ferry Steamers.

Such portion of the property of the Old Company as is not required will be disposed of to advantage.

Nearly two-thirds of the needed capital is subscribed: the balance is now offered for a limited time at par.

The successful operations of the Halifax Steamboat Company for the past quarter of a century and the profitable results of its winding up, and the fact that a number of its shareholders are subscribing for stock in the Halifax and Dartmouth Steam Ferry Company, (limited), are sufficient guarantees for the success of the new enterprise.

No ordinary stocks in any country pay as well as Ferry stock. Whenever men are separated by unbridged water they must use the ferry, and hence its revenue is never affected by trade depression.

In view of the fact that the Green Markets of the City are now, and must continue to be, mainly supplied from the Eastern section of the County—that the population on both sides of Halifax harbor is increasing—that the industries of Dartmouth are multiplying and extending—that the traffic between the City and Dartmouth is becoming heavier and must continue to grow—there is no doubt that the enterprise will yield a certain and ample return upon the capital invested.

Applications for shares should be made to J. C. Mackintosh, Esq., Banker, 166 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S., or to A. C. Ross, Esq., Agent of Halifax and Dartmouth Steam Ferry Co (Limited), Halifax Hotel, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

**N. Washington, M.D., L.C.P., L.O.**

EMINENT

**THROAT AND LUNG SURGEON,**

Having Removed from the PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA, TEMPORARILY, owing to the fact of litigation pending, regarding his right to practice in the Province. The M. B. after a while, will learn to treat a Medical CONFRERE as Medical ETHICS fully demand in a civilized country.

With the above EXPLANATION, Dr. Washington asks all who may desire to consult him, to correspond, when a full list of QUESTIONS, ESSENTIAL to the case, will be forwarded to fill out, and treatment expressed, as the case requires

**DISEASES TREATED.**

Catarrh, Nose, Head and Throat, Chronic Bronchitis, Loss of Voice, Sore Throat, Asthma, Consumption, etc., etc.

215 Yonge Street, TORONTO.

Inhalation of Cold Medicated Vapor the principle of Treatment.

**Established 1826.**

**Anderson, Billing & Co.**

**WHOLESALE DEALERS,**

— AND —

**IMPORTERS**

— OF —

**British & Foreign**

**DRY GOODS,**

**WOOLENS,**

**Tailors' Trimmings, &c.**

**AUTUMN, 1886.**

We beg to inform our friends and the trade generally, that our well-known representatives,

- C. E. HAMILTON,**
- W. C. NORTHUP, and**
- F. J. HORNEMAN,**

will leave for their respective routes shortly, with a full range of samples for the coming season.

**WAREHOUSES:**

**111 & 113 Granville Street,  
HALIFAX, N. S.**

**ANDERSON, BILLING & CO.**

**Boston, Halifax & P. E  
Island S. S. Co.**

**Halifax to Boston**

The First-class Iron S. S.

**"MERRIMACK," 2,200 TONS**  
**"CARROLL," 1,400 TONS**  
**"WORCESTER," 2,400 TONS**

Leave Esso's Wharf, Halifax, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 4 p.m., for Boston.

**RATES.**

HALIFAX TO BOSTON.....\$6.00  
EXCURSION.....11.00  
STATEROOM BERTH FROM HALIFAX.....1.00

"MERRIMACK" sails July 10, 21, 31,  
August 11, 21, September 1.

"CARROLL" sails July 14, 24, August 4, 14, 25, September 4.

"WORCESTER" sails July 7, 17, 28,  
August 7, 18, 28, September 8

The "MERRIMACK" being the largest ship, has more staterooms and berths than the others.

Send for passage circulars and rates of freight to

**JAS. F. PHELAN & SON,**

Agents,

ESSON'S WHARF, HALIFAX.

**NICKERSON & CROSBY,**  
General Agents, Boston.

**A Boom in Life Insurance!**

**THE CANADA**

**Mutual Aid Association.**

Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1880.

**INSURANCE FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS CLASSES,**  
The People who most need it—now within their reach.

Insurance according to age, from \$1000 to \$3000.  
Paid in 1885—\$30,000 to widows and orphans of members.

Cost to each member of the Association \$14 in 1885.

Head Office, 87 King Street West, Toronto.

WM. RENNIE, Esq., Pres. W. P. PAGE, Esq., Sec.

General Agent for Nova Scotia & New Brunswick,  
WM. CROSS.

Local Agents wanted in City, Town and Country.

Applicants for Agencies address—  
WM. CROSS, Albion Hotel, Halifax.

If your Children are suffering with Whooping Cough, use

**SMITH'S 'ANTIPERTUSSENT,'**  
or Cure for Whooping Cough. It is a safe, reliable and effectual remedy. Sold at the

London Drug Store, 147 Hollis St.

J. GODFREY SMITH, Proprietor.



Agent for Laurence's Glasses and Spectacles

- Rheumatics
- Diphtheria
- Neuralgi
- Erysipelas
- Hoarseness
- Removes
- Dandruff
- and restores
- Hair on Bald
- Heads, and
- Cures all
- Acnes and
- Pain.

Printed by Halifax Printing Co's,  
161 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.