

THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

1.50 PER ANNUM. }
SINGLE COPY 5 CTS. }

HALIFAX, N. S., FEBRUARY 20, 1891.

VOL. 8
No. 8

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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 5 cents.

SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE.

Remittances should be made to A. M. FRASER, BUSINESS MANAGER.

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

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is profoundly gratifying to observe the manner in which Canadians do more than hold their own when brought in competition with their fellow-citizens of the Old Country or of Sister colonies. Application has been made to the Canadian Government by the British East Africa Company for volunteers from the Military College at Kingston to enter their service. In the Mother Country, in India and in Africa Canadian officers have met with very marked success, and everywhere there seems to be a growing demand for their services.

A feature of the programme for the future treatment of the United States' Indians is to enlist a number of young bucks for service in the ranks of the army. In some respects this plan is not altogether free from danger, but as the first proposition to form a separate regiment composed entirely of Indians is not to be acted upon, the element of danger in bringing such a large number of uncivilized and treacherous people together under arms will be avoided. It is proposed to enlist 2,000, including 600 or 700 scouts, and attach them in companies to each of the infantry and cavalry regiments serving in the West. The companies will be officered by officers specially fitted for the post by their knowledge and experience of Indians and their habits. General Miles strongly approves of this plan, which on the face of it looks very sensible. Giving young bucks employment and in fact making subjects—if the Americans will allow the term—of them, should go far towards keeping them out of mischief.

The lines of Jews in Russia have certainly not fallen to them in pleasant places. Ground down as they were, the love of fair play inherent in Britishers was aroused to the pitch of interceding with the Czar, who, the framers of the Guildhall Memorial thought must be unaware of the severities practiced upon so many of his subjects. This memorial has had, as we foresaw, an effect totally at variance with that wished for and expected by the friends of the Jews. We have before commented on the suffering state of the Hebrews in Russia, so there is no necessity for us to recapitulate the details of their persecution; suffer it to say that since the British Memorial in their behalf greater severities are being practiced, and their last state is worse than their first. It is superfluous to speculate as to the tenor of the

Lord Mayor's petition, of course it was respectful in tone and would not so much as hint that the autocrat of all the Russians was personally to blame for the abuses complained of, and yet the only reply elicited consists of a secret circular ordering Russian officials to rigorously administer the anti Semitic Laws and to supply any legal deficiencies by their own decision, harmonious with the intolerant spirit. From long ill-treatment the Jews have become physically degenerate, which fact aggravates the burdens they have to bear. And it is made plain enough by recent events that foreign interference, expressed either in the form of indignation meetings or memorials to the Czar, will do no good, and as for the Russian conscience it is well nigh quenched. In proof of the fact that the Czar is cognizant of the enormities committed in his name we give the following instance: A number of eminent Russian literary men recently addressed a declaration to the public journalists, asking them to remember that the Jews were human beings. The Government refused to allow the declaration to be published. Thereupon people exclaimed that if the Czar knew it he would rescind the order. A personal friend of the Czar recently laid the document before him with humble letters from the authors asking permission to publish it. The Czar read both papers and flung them away. There is no apparent reason, justifiable or unjustifiable, for this persecution. The Jews when well treated appear to be as good subjects as any. The conduct of Prince Dolgoroukoff, Governor of Moscow, the Czar intimated to a confidential friend, which is in flat contradiction with the anti-Jewish current, emphasizes this. Dolgoroukoff has always represented the Czar with pomp and pageantry, giving brilliant balls and dinners requiring a Fortunatus' purse. Moscow has always treated the Jews better than any other place in Russia. To them Dolgoroukoff turned for money, and the Jews embodied their gratitude in rubles, free gifts were succeeded by loans, and now the Vice-Regal Court of Moscow is overwhelmed with debt to wealthy Jews. Instead of exercising severity, Dolgoroukoff allowed the Jews to construct a bath near the cathedral. The Czar's indignation at this was boundless, which goes to show that there is little hope for the Jews while he lives.

We believe in party government, with all its defects, as the most convenient and practical means of attaining that prime desideratum—a government by the people, for the people. The system, however, not being of divine origin exactly, has its defects, and at certain crises these become apparent. It requires, for its effective working, two parties, neither so greatly the superior in strength that it can afford to ignore the other. It further requires that these two parties meet on a common ground of patriotism and devotion to their country's honor. Here they must stand united against all alien conspiracy or assault, and differ from each other only as to such considerations as do not touch the nation's autonomy. When the exigencies of political warfare carry either party beyond these safe limits, and patriotism is driven to take refuge in one of the opposing camps, then is the country in peril, and if there be yet any such thing as a loyalty not measurable in terms of dollars and cents, its flame will prove not enough for the quick sundering of party ties.

Some Boston merchants who take an interest in the Maritime Provinces intend holding a "reciprocity exposition" in Tremont Temple during five days of the second week in May next, and have issued a circular to merchants, manufacturers, miners and others announcing the fact. Messrs. Robert J. Long, 7 Broomfield Street, and Thomas F. Anderson, Globe Building, Boston, are prime movers in the project, and they hope to arouse the people of New England to a sense of the benefits to be derived by them from unrestricted reciprocity between Canada and the United States, could it be secured. The plan, as set out in the circular, is to divide the immense hall into seventy-five squares of eight feet each, fitted with tables and other conveniences for the untrammelled exhibition of the natural and artificial products of the Provinces. In addition to these squares will be general tables for exhibitors who do not wish as much space as is contained in the squares. Parties interested are invited to send specimens of the products of gold mines, copper mines, iron, gypsum, marble, granite, freestone and other mineral productions, wood products, consisting of ships' models, novelties in wood and other products of the forest; preserved fish of various kinds, fruits and vegetables, natural history collections, books, paintings, photographs, etc., etc. While not believing unrestricted reciprocity to be a workable idea we are in favor of greater improved trade relations between the two countries, and agree with the promoters of the scheme that the exposition will be fruitful of good in enlightening the people of New England as to the extent and variety of our resources and products. Viewing the matter in this light we would urge upon the class of people interested to take advantage of the opportunity offering to exhibit their wares in Boston.