



BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.
Within Two Minutes Walk of Post Office.
DUNCAN BROUSSARD, - Proprietor
HALIFAX, N. S.
ICI ON PARIE FRANCAISE.

CASH
FOR
CALFSKINS,
and **HIDES.**

Hide Buyers,
Butchers,
Dairymen,

Can always obtain highest prices and promptest returns by shipping direct to us. We are the largest dealers in Hides and Calfskins in Boston. Prompt replies to correspondence. Deal with Headquarters. Always address

J. T. MEADER & CO.,
281 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

Ungar's Steam Laundry,
62 & 64 GRANVILLE ST.

We have been in the Laundry Business over twenty years in New York and St. John, and have always given satisfaction. All parties entrusting their work to our care will be sure to be satisfied.

Goods called for and delivered free of extra charge. TELEPHONE 653.

MAX UNGAR,
PROPRIETOR

JAS. A. GRAY,

Undertaker & Embalmer,

239-241 GRAFTON ST.

(Corner Jacob)

HALIFAX.

TELEPHONE 619.

Fresh and Salted Beef, Vegetables,
Mutton, Pork, Bread, &c.

J. A. LEAMAN & CO.
Wholesale & Retail Victuallers.

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

CANNED GOODS, BOLOGNAS, &c.

6 to 10 Bedford Row,

ESTABLISHED 1864.

HALIFAX, N. S.

CANADA ATLANTIC LINE

Fastest Route to BOSTON.

ONLY ONE NIGHT AT SEA.

THE FAVORITE

S. S. Halifax,

S. ROWLAND HILL, Commander,

Sails from HALIFAX TO BOSTON,
EVERY WEDNESDAY.

At 8 o'clock, a.m. Returning FROM BOSTON every SATURDAY at Noon.
Passengers arriving by train Tuesday evening can go directly on board steamer.
Through tickets for sale at all Stations on Inter-colonial Railway.
For further particulars, apply to

H. L. CHIPMAN, Agent,
Noble's Wharf.

Halifax, N. S.

Or **RICHARDSON & BARNARD,**
Savannah Pier, 20 Atlantic Avenue,
Boston, Mass.

WATERPROOF CAPE COATS.

NEW STOCK, NEW PATTERNS:

Fancy Checked Tweed Waterproof Cape Coats, 52 to 58 inches long

Black Cashmere Cape Coats, Black "W. Chesters".

Boys' and Youths' Black Cape Waterproof Coats.

BEST ENGLISH MAKES.

JUST OPENED AT

FREEMAN ELLIOT'S,

Opposite Halifax Club

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY.

BI-MONTHLY DRAWINGS IN 1892

7 and 20 January	6 and 20 July
3 and 17 February	3 and 17 August
2 and 16 March	7 and 21 September
6 and 20 April	5 and 19 October
4 and 18 May	2 and 16 November
1 and 15 June	7 and 21 December

3134 Prizes Worth \$52,740.
Capital Prize worth \$15,000.

TICKETS, - - - - \$1.00
DO. - - - - 25c.

ASK FOR CIRCULARS

List of Prizes.

1 Prize worth 15,000.....	\$15,000 00
1 " " 5,000.....	5,000 00
1 " " 2,500.....	2,500 00
1 " " 1,250.....	1,250 00
2 Prizes " 500.....	1,000 00
5 " " 250.....	1,250 00
25 " " 50.....	1,250 00
100 " " 25.....	2,500 00
200 " " 15.....	3,000 00
500 " " 10.....	5,000 00
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
100 " " 25.....	2,500 00
100 " " 15.....	1,500 00
100 " " 10.....	1,000 00
999 " " 5.....	4,995 00
999 " " 5.....	4,995 00

3134 Prizes worth.....\$52,740 000
S. E. IFFREY, Manager,
81 St. James St., Montreal, Canada.

LOVE, DEATH, AND SORROW.

Upon a day of fierce and blinding rain,
One day they called Love was well with one called Death:
She lovely as the rose, its breath her breath;
He swart as night, and duly of these twain
A child was born called Sorrow: and with pain
Like unto theirs whom nothing comforteth
Love clove to him: "My all in all," she saith,
"And if he die, for what can I be fain?"

Then wisdom came and said, "O foolish one,
Why dost thou fear? for Death is passing strong;
And thou, O Love, art yet more strong than he,
For all his brawn. Wherefore thou needs't not shun
Hurt for thy Sorrow; he shall live as long
As thou canst wish; yea, only die with thee."

- John White Chaddock in May New England Magazine.

THE FIRST DANDELION.

Simple and fresh and fair from Winter's close emerging,
As if no artifice of fashion, business, politics, had even seen,
Forth from its sunny nook of shelter'd grass innocent, golden, calm as the dawn.
The spring's first dandelion shows its trustful face

- Walt Whitman.

HALIBURTON AND IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

Haliburton fretted under the cramping influence of belonging to an unrepresented dependency of the British Empire. He has compared the colonies to ponds which rear frogs, but want only outlets and outlets to become lakes and produce fine fish. He observed that the stanzas of Gray's Elegy beginning, "Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid," might be aptly inscribed over the gate of any colonial cemetery; for to those who rested there, as completely as to the peasants who slept in the churchyard at Stoke Poges, "their lot forbade," either to "sway the rod of empire," or to "read their history in a nation's eyes."

It is a strange coincidence that his ablest depreciator, Professor Felton, of Harvard College, shared Haliburton's views on this subject. In his review of The Attache, in the North American Review for January, 1844, Felton attributed what he terms "the antiquated political absurdities" of the judge to "the belittling effects of the colonial system on the intellects of colonists. A full and complete national existence," added the Harvard professor, "is requisite to the formation of a manly, intellectual character. What great work of literature or art has the colonial mind ever produced? What free, creative action of genius can take place under the withering sense of inferiority that a distant dependency of a great empire can never escape from? Any consciousness of nationality, however humble the nation may be, is preferable to the second-hand nationality of a colony of the mightiest empire that ever flourished. The intense national pride which acts so forcibly in the United States is something vastly better than the intellectual paralysis that deadens the energies of men in the British North American provinces."

To give Canadians full national life, with its wider horizon and more stimulating intellectual environment, Haliburton proposed an imperial federation, in which his country should be a full partner. The words "colonies" and "dependencies," he urged, should be disused; all the "British possessions" should be integral parts of one great whole. He thought the time was already at hand when "the treatment of adults should supersede that of children," in the case of colonies possessing responsible government. But he was not of those who want to obtain all the privileges of manhood, and to shirk its obligations and responsibilities. He did not clamor for the right to make treaties and have them enforced by the imperial services without offering something in return. He did not desire representation without taxation, as some parasitic colonists do to-day. He wanted to see Britons and colonists "united as one people, having the same rights and privileges, each bearing a share of the public burdens, and all having a voice in the general government." Professor Drummond has strikingly described the deterioration of the hermit crab resulting from its habitually evading the natural responsibility of self-defense. Haliburton evidently feared an analogous fate for a nation permanently evading the same responsibility, and he tried sarcasm as well as argument to rouse his countrymen from their ignoble content. "Don't use that word 'our' till you are entitled to it," said the clockmaker. "Be formal and everlastingly polite. Say 'your' empire, 'your' army, etc., and never strut under borrowed plumes."

But Haliburton advocated imperial federation not only to improve the status of the colonies, but also to strengthen the empire, which, in its present state, he aptly likened to a barrel without hoops, and to a bundle of sticks, which must either be bound together more securely or else fall apart. He was a little too sanguine in expecting an early change. "Things can't and won't remain long as they are," said Mr. Stick in Nature and Human Nature, which was published in 1855. "England has three things among which to choose for her North American colonies; first, incorporation with herself, and representation in Parliament. Secondly, independence. Thirdly, annexation with the States." There are, however, some quiet observers in England, and one or two even in Canada, who hold that the prophecy hazarded by Senator Sherman in 1887, that within ten years Canada would be represented at Westminster or Washington, may yet prove true; but that the longer she defers choosing her path, the more likely she is to decide upon independence.

If Haliburton hoped to see the British Empire federated, and made what Professor James K. Hosmer gracefully calls "a great world-Venice, through which indeed the seas shall flow,—to unite, however, not to di-