

# THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal,

DEVOTED TO

Commercial, Manufacturing, Mining and General News.

1.50 PER ANNUM. }  
SINGLE COPY 5 CTS. }

HALIFAX, N. S., SEPTEMBER 22, 1893.

{ VOL. 10  
{ No. 38

## CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

EDITORIAL NOTES .....	3, 4
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Oh! Oh! and Chukles.....	5
Here and Elsewhere .....	6, 7
Poetry—Where Have They Gone To .....	8
Miss Mason's Atonement .....	8
Women As Street Car Conductors.....	8
No Secrets in China .....	8, 9
He Was Hopeful.....	9
Practical French .....	9
Industrial Notes.....	9
Commercial .....	10, 11
Market Quotations .....	11
A Wild Proxy.....	12, 13
Chess .....	14
Mining .....	14, 15, 16
Draughts—Checkers .....	17
City Chimes .....	18

## 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.

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

SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE.

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.

**WORLD'S FAIR.**—There is a great rush of travel to the World's Fair, and the daily attendance is now well up in the hundreds of thousands. If the present average keeps up the fair will prove a financial as well as an artistic success.

**THE MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION.**—In his address at Montreal Sir John Thompson defined the attitude of the Government on the much debated Manitoban school question, and set at rest many false and misleading statements in regard to his own opinions thereon. There was no attempt on Sir John's part to shirk the issue, which he met in a statesmanlike way. It was a matter for judicial decision, and had been submitted to the proper tribunal for settlement. Whatever the decision might be it would be binding and final no matter whether it was personally pleasing to him or not. While the matter was pending before the court nothing could be done, but when the decision was given the Government would be guided by it.

**DIPHTHERIA OUR DEADLIEST Foe.**—While we have been anxiously watching the westwardly spread of cholera through Europe until now it seems to have found a lodgment in England, and dreading with an unspeakable dread its introduction to our shores, our old enemy, diphtheria, which seems almost always with us, has, by its familiarity, perhaps, been treated with an indifference bordering on contempt. And yet of all our scourges, consumption alone excepted, it is the most deadly and loathsome, frequently sweeping away who's neighborhoods of children with numerous adults as well. Halifax at present is, we believe, free from the disease, but from various parts of the Province come reports of its ravages, in many cases sections of the country, presumably healthy, reporting numerous cases. As from all accounts the disease may be prevented by proper sanitary precautions, and its spread checked by isolation of patients, the prevalence of the disease in summer and autumn can only be accounted for by neglect of proper precautions. Its present mild form with the advent of cold, damp weather, may turn to a virulent type, and we may have this winter a repetition of the horrors of former years, when so many homes, even in the supposed best drained portions of Halifax, were made desolate by its ravages. Now is the time to prepare to drive back the deadly disease, and our sanitary authorities should exert themselves to have every rumored case investigated.

**FRANCE SHOWING HER TEETH.**—The French Republic is in an ugly mood and is evidently spoiling for a fight. Its alliance with Russia has made it quite insolent, but if hostilities are commenced poor misguided France with her love of military glory may find to her sorrow that "whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad." Russia and France pitted against England, Germany, Italy, and probably Austria, will find that they have undertaken too much, and the end will be humiliation and perhaps further loss of territory. Russia is always a menace to the peace of Europe, and if its great power were once broken good would certainly result.

**BRAZILIAN REBELLION.**—The bombardment of Rio de Janeiro by the revolted fleet has resulted in driving the president, and such of his forces as remain faithful to him, to evacuate the city and take refuge at Santa Anna, where he will make a final stand. The damage done to the city by the bombardment was very serious, but the rebels are now in control and quiet is restored. The fall of Rio is generally considered a death-blow to the chances of the president and his party, and desertions of his followers are of daily occurrence. What the rebels will do, now that they have succeeded, is not definitely known, but it is rumored that the rebellion is in the interests of the re-establishment of the empire.

**THE SILVER QUESTION IN THE SENATE.**—The advocates of silver in the Senate, although it is now generally understood that they are the minority, are fast wearing out the public patience with their long winded speeches simply to kill time and prevent a vote on the question of the abolition of the purchasing clause of the Sherman Act. A few of the Senators are undoubtedly disinterested in their opposition to repeal, but the leaders of the opposition are largely interested in silver mines, and are disgracefully allowing their private speculations to stand in the way of the public weal. They are fast wearing out the courtesy of the Senate, where, heretofore, there has been no necessity of arbitrary measures to curtail purely obstructive debate, and we should not be surprised if the majority should now make itself felt and force the issue to a speedy vote.

**OUR NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.**—The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen arrived at Quebec early on Sunday morning, and on Monday the Earl was sworn in as Governor-General with most impressive ceremonies. The new Governor-General is well known in Canada and already stands high in the esteem of our people, so he enters upon his new duties with every prospect of giving full satisfaction. The duties of the Governor-General are not so easy as many suppose, and it requires great tact to steer clear of the many dangers that suddenly crop up. In no country is there more intense political feeling, and the Governor-General will find no small difficulty in so guiding his official acts as to not offend either of the two great political parties which are always warring for ascendancy. His speeches in England before his departure show that he fully understands the necessity of complete neutrality in politics, and if nothing happens to force him from this attitude his success is assured.

**TARIFF REFORM IN THE UNITED STATES.**—Evidence is now being taken in Washington to guide Congress in proposed reforms in the tariff, and, as was to be expected, much diversity of opinion is discovered. The steel and iron manufacturers, as was to be expected, desire the retention of the present McKinley Act, and state that their only fear is that changes unsettling their business may be made. A great effort has been made to induce the unemployed mechanics and metal workers to denounce tariff reductions, but this has failed, the feeling being that free raw materials will give continual and profitable work to the mills and steady employment to the wage earners. In fact it seems almost settled that the new tariff act will admit raw materials free of duty. The iron and coal men will make a bitter fight against this but the victory of the tariff reformers has already been won at the polls, and Congress must give effect to their demands.

**INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE.**—As the time draws near for the sailing of the great International Yacht Race at New York the interest heightens, and a grand contest is expected. The *Vigilant*, the yacht selected by the committee to represent the United States, is of the most approved American type with centre board, while her opponent, the *Valkyrie*, is a keel boat built on the lines and with all the improvements that English yachtsmen claim mark her as superior to the type of yacht in greatest favor on this side of the water. The contest will therefore demonstrate which style of yacht is the speedier, and will go a long way towards settling the difference of opinion that exists between the advocates of the centre board and its opponents. Lord Duntoven, the owner of the *Valkyrie*, has sailed for New York with a distinguished company, and the yacht itself has been spoken for by the *Spain* within short sail of the same port.