

THE CRITIC:

A Maritime Provincial Journal.

DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Manufacturing, Mining and Agriculture.

1.50 PER ANNUM. }
SINGLE COPY 5 CTS. }

HALIFAX, N. S., SEPTEMBER 14, 1888.

{ VOL. 5.
No. 37. }

CONTENTS OF CURRENT NUMBER.

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| EDITORIAL. | |
| International Relations | 1, 2 |
| Fabry Seizures | 1 |
| The Worshipful The City Council | 1 |
| High Buildings | 1 |
| Notes | 1 |
| CONTRIBUTED. | |
| Pen and Ink Sketches of Jamaica | F. W. Mosgrave. 6, 7 |
| Imperial Federation and Home Rule | F. Blake Crofton 6, 7 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | |
| Chat and Chuckles | 3 |
| News of the Week | 4, 5 |
| Poetry—The Caves of Bellanar | W. F. F. 7, 8 |
| Industrial Notes | 6 |
| Commercial | 8, 9 |
| Market Quotations | 9 |
| Serial—At Cross Purposes | 10, 11 |
| Mining | 12, 13 |
| Home and Farm | 14 |
| Chess | 16 |
| Drugs—Checkers | 16 |

The action of the Cork band, which declined to play "God Save the Queen," seems unpleasant, but there is force in the justification. They allege of coldness and neglect, at least there is doubtless sincerity. The Queen's neglect of Ireland has been simply co-eval with her long reign, and if almost the only, is a murky spot on the scutcheon of her sovereignty.

A study of the Coroner's inquest in the Ridley case makes it pretty plain that the suicide of that unfortunate person was in reality due, not to fear of the censure of the authorities, but to the persecution of the League. As Mandeville was engaged in political agitation for several months after his release, and eventually died, his death can scarcely be attributed to his prison treatment, the prison rules of administration remaining exactly as they were fixed by a Royal Commission, and approved by a Liberal Chief Secretary.

It is a little singular, and scarcely in accordance with the Pope's usual perspicacity, that he should have elected specially to address England on the subject of slavery. Surely England—who honestly purchased the freedom of her own slaves, whose cruisers have for fifty years waged the only war that has been waged against the traffic, and whose anti-slavery feeling did more than any other sentiment to check sympathy for the South in the American Civil War—may be safely trusted to lift up both arm and voice against the iniquity wherever possible.

The redoubtable General Butler recommends the tumbling of Quebec into the St. Lawrence, and the figure of Mr. Cleveland has been suggested for illustration, grasping the tail of the British Lion and whirling that effete animal in space. It might be hinted that Quebec has not hitherto been a favorable arena for American arms, but that braggadocio on our part is misplaced and even criminal. The bombast of Americans is less mischievous than that of the London *Standard*, and the cause of Canada is only to be served by dignity, moderation and absence from bluster. It is by no means certain that we have not ourselves been betrayed into some pettinesses in the matter of duties on packages, if not in that of the canal tolls.

There is some little truth in the remark made by the *Chronicle* that, in reference to Riel and Dumont, either justice was exacting in the one case, or weak in the other; but the *Chronicle* puts the question—"Where is the difference between these two worthies?" Well, there is a difference. The one was a scheming coward, and by no means irresponsible for his actions, as is implied. Moreover, he had his warning in 1870, and without him there would have been no rebellion in 1885. The other is at all events, we fancy, a brave man, and on that account alone has some appeal to respect. Besides, the one was captured, and the other escaped, which, though no logical argument, would render severity after this lapse of time somewhat invidious.

The following appeared in a contemporary of Saturday evening last:—"Somebody writes in the *Presbyterian Witness*.—'We understand an arrangement is being made that the names of all persons seen going into houses in this city, suspected of selling liquor, are to be taken down, and in the course of a few weeks proceedings will be taken, and those persons, whether from town or country, will be called on to give an account.' It is possible that such an idea may have occurred to some low cur with a natural instinct for the blackguard role of the spy and informer, but we are surprised that such a proposition should be admitted to the columns of so respectable a paper as the *Witness*; and we feel quite sure the *Presbyterian Body*, which has done itself credit by very sound utterances on the subject of prohibition, would repudiate with disgust any connection with, or endorsement of, the spy and informer system.

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.

"Without liberty of human reason there can be no religion," was one of the great propositions defended by Dr. Samuel Clarke, a divine almost as great as Butler, and certainly as great as Priestley, Paley, or Lightfoot. A similar proposition thesis might be maintained in reference to Prohibition. Without free will there can be no temperance.

The League has added another to its long list of cowardly persecutions of women. Two young women, dressmakers, at Labashceda, Clare, have been for some time boycotted for continuing intimacy with a police sergeant and his family. Being literally starved out, they went to Kildysart, where it was found that they had become insane by their protracted persecution. How is it possible to blame any Government for sternly suppressing so vicious and contemptible a tyranny.

The invention of a new motive power is claimed by one William Timmis, an English mechanic, living at Pittsburg, Pa. He claims to be able to create a pressure of 20,000 lbs. per square inch (sufficient to propel the largest steamer or move the heaviest train) by an apparently simple air compressor. Among its machinery are bars containing eleven different minerals, the magnetic influence of which is the secret. If proved to be successful, it will utterly revolutionize motive power.

The *Montreal Witness* has the following pregnant suggestion:—"How could it do to encourage the Hudson's Bay route by the same methods that Russia adopts to encourage the development of a trade route to Siberia by way of the Polar Sea and the Yenesei? Russia, which carried protection rather than has the United States, has given to an English trading company the right of free entry for all goods it manages to land in Siberia by the northern route. If the Canadian Government were to pledge itself to give the right of free entry to all goods landed at the terminal port of the Hudson's Bay Railway, the inducement to complete that road and send steamers through Hudson's Straits to connect with it, would, during the continuance of the present tariff, be strong enough to secure the completion of that enter-

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

It is quite worth while, at a time when it is of some consequence that every one should understand the rights of the position of Canada with regard to the forced contentions of the United States, to give the sense of what the *Toronto Globe* says on the subject of Canadian action in the matter of the Fisheries. The *Globe*, it appears, is not so blinded by party spirit as to blink the fact that Mr. Laurier "is wrong in alleging that the Fisheries policy of Canada has been unfriendly to the States." No doubt—we are throughout giving the exact sense of an editorial of the *Globe*—it was vexatious to Americans, but they had left her no option except strict protection of her full rights.

The United States refused to negotiate, though we gave them in 1885