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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.

WEDDING CHIMES.—We cannot pass over the Royal Wedding without some reference to the important event. May every good fortune attend Prince George and his fair bride, and may the cordial feeling which exists between the public and the young couple be intensified. To our venerated and fast aging Queen the marriage must give signal pleasure, reviving as it does the story of her own happy courtship and her peaceful wedded life. To many of us it may seem but a short time since Albert Edward Prince of Wales brought to an English home the "Sea King's daughter from over the seas," who has won from all love and esteem, but the years have passed swiftly and the second son of that union is already in the ranks of the Benedicts. The Princess May has shown herself to be a loving, kind-hearted and active woman. If she but follows the lines laid down by the Queen and by the Princess of Wales she will of a certainty be one of the most popular and most useful women in the world.

A HIGH-HANDED GOVERNOR.—Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, has placed himself in a curious position by his recent action in granting pardons to three famous anarchists, who for the past five years have been paying the penalty of imprisonment for their part in the famous Chicago riots. The trial of the Chicago anarchists will long be remembered. A desperate war was waged by the lawyers for the defence, and the suit was carried to the highest tribunal in the State and finally to the Supreme Court of the United States. At each new trial the early conviction was confirmed. Yet Governor Altgeld now declares in an official document that he discharges these prisoners because they were the victims of a prejudiced judge and a packed jury, and that there has never been any adequate proof of guilt against them. When it is remembered that several anarchists were tried before the same judge and jury, and were condemned to death, the Governor's action appears in a far more serious light. Is he accusing the courts of his country of perpetrating official murder, is he libelling the honor and justice of the legal authorities of the land, or is he simply expressing a private opinion? He has certainly a right to a private opinion on the matter, but as a Government official he had no right to incorporate his opinion in his proclamation of release, and it is more than probable that he may have to make reparation to the maligned authorities.

CHEROKEES IN BUSINESS LIFE.—Chief Harris of the Cherokee is a prominent party in a recent financial transaction with the U. S. Government. The tribe, who are hard up for money, recently sold \$8,200,000 worth of land to the Government, and in payment have been allowed to issue some \$6,640,000 worth of bonds bearing interest at 4 per cent. These bonds are endorsed by the Government. The chief is now in Wall Street, New York, negotiating for their sale, after which he will return to his tribe and divide the spoils *per capita* among his people.

CHEAP STEEL.—There is a probability that before long a radical change will be made in the manufacture of steel tools. The high price of the good qualities of steel has long been a stumbling stone to the impecunious workman, who yet found it to his advantage to purchase implements of the best and consequently of the most costly quality. An American inventor, however, claims that he has discovered a process by which the cheap grades of steel may be transformed into as good steel as is now in the market. The process is based on the fact that steel is a carbide of iron, and that the quality of the metal is decided by the amount of carbon of which it is possessed. He claims that poor steel can be baked by means of a special furnace in a carbonaceous mixture, and that the result will be that the lowest class steel or that which has the least carbon in its composition, will be transformed into the most enduring and valuable metal. We trust to hear of the practical application of the invention at an early date.

AFFAIRS IN INDIA.—General Lord Roberts has been addressing a British military audience on the interesting subject of Anglo-Indian affairs. His Lordship has certainly had opportunity to form careful and concise opinions on the matter, and many recent reforms in military matters in the East are purely his own work. He contends that one of the chief needs of India is that the military force should be thoroughly organized, as it now is, and that constant attention should be given to obtaining internal and external security. The 70,000 British soldiers now resident in India, supplemented by the Imperial service troops raised in the native provinces, are quite capable of maintaining order, except in the event of a Russian invasion when further aid would be needed from Great Britain. A great point has been gained with the Amerr of Afghanistan, who has been accorded British protection on the condition that the foreign relations of his country shall be under British control. The move will strengthen the power of the British Army, and will do much to prevent Russian intrigue.

VOICES FROM THE PAST.—An interesting ceremony took place in Toronto last week at which a monument erected to the memory of two Canadian patriots was unveiled. A half century ago Samuel Lount and Peter Matthews were hung as a penalty for their supposed treason. They were stern advocates of political freedom, and resenting the "family compact" system which then prevailed, they had attempted to overawe the Governor, Sir Francis Head, into granting those rights and privileges to which they were entitled as British citizens. The uprising was checked at its inception and the two leaders paid with their lives for their temerity, although instructions were received from England that clemency was to be exercised. Even to this day we feel the effect of the vigorous action of the ill-fated men, for owing to the popular remonstrance caused by their tragic end, many investigations were made, the system of "family compact" government was broken up, and the foundations for a more equitable system was laid. It is fitting indeed that recognition, even at this late day, should be made of these far-away patriots, of whom it may be said that their deeds live after them even to redound to their honor.

TURKISH CENSORSHIP.—Christian missionaries in Turkey are having a hard time of it with the press censors, who have lately turned their attention to the circulation of the Bible. The Sublime Porte has views which are not in accordance with those recorded in holy writ, and he does not mean that views contrary to his own shall be widely known, although he does not intend to stamp himself as being behind the times by banishing the Bible from his dominions. Accordingly many changes have been made in the text. Expressions such as "Thy Kingdom Come" have been expunged lest they should foster discontent among the subjects of the Empire. All passages relating to the restoration of the Jews to Palestine and of the second coming of Christ are omitted. Such expressions as "the liberty of the Gospel" are not permissible, for it is feared that they may suggest the thought that "liberty" does not exist in Turkey. The frequent exhortations to charity and good works are to be omitted unless the nature of the charitable work is defined and is deemed desirable by the censors. Sir Charles Ford, the British Ambassador, is making a vigorous fight to obtain redress for these interferences, and the Sultan is also looking into the matter. The result of the struggle cannot fail to be of deep interest to the religious world,