

payers, nineteen twentieths of whom, whatever be their beliefs, disapprove of everything calculated to cause irritation to their neighbors, are severely mulcted owing to the enthusiasm of a small minority, that we shall copy at some length the parting advice of one who has had peculiar opportunities of forming a sound opinion on the subject, and with this extract we shall close our present notice of what all will acknowledge to be a sad parting with our distinguished Governor General:

"No one can have watched the recent course of events without having observed, almost with feelings of terror, the unaccountable exacerbation and re-eruption of those party feuds and religious animosities from which for many a long day we have been comparatively free. Now, gentlemen, this is a most serious matter. (Hear, hear.) Its import cannot be exaggerated; and I would beseech you and every Canadian in the land who exercises any influence amid the circle of his acquaintance—nay, every Canadian woman, whether mother, wife, sister, or daughter, to strain every nerve, to exert every faculty they possess, to stifle and eradicate this hateful and abominable 'root of bitterness' from amongst us. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, I have had a terrible experience in these matters. I have seen one of the greatest and most prosperous towns of Ireland—the city of Belfast—helplessly given over for an entire week into the hands of two contending religious factions. I have gone into the streets and beheld the dead bodies of young men in the prime of life lying stark and cold upon the hospital floor; the delicate forms of innocent women writhing in agony upon the hospital beds; and everyone of these struck down by an unknown bullet—by those with whom they had no personal quarrel, towards whom they felt no animosity, and to whom, probably, had they encountered them in the intercourse of ordinary life, they would have desired to show every kindness and good-will. (Hear, hear.) But where these tragedies occurred, senseless and wicked as were the occasions which produced them, there had long existed between the contending parties traditions of animosity and ill-will, and the memory of ancient grievances. But what can be more Cain-like, more insane, than to import into this country—unsullied as it is by any evil record of civil strife—a stainless Paradise fresh and bright from the hands of its maker, where all have been freely admitted upon equal terms—the bloodthirsty strife and brutal quarrels of the Old World. (Hear, hear.) Divided as you are into various powerful religious communities, none of whom are entitled to claim pre-eminence or ascendancy over the other, but each of which reckons amongst its adherents enormous masses of the population, what hope can you have except in mutual forbearance and a generous liberality of sentiment. (Hear, hear.) Why, your very existence depends upon the disappearance of these ancient feuds. Be wise, therefore, in time, I say, while it is still time, for it is the property of these hateful quarrels to feed on their own excesses.

If once engendered they widen their bloody circuit from year to year, till they engulf the entire community in internecine strife. Unhappily, it is not by legislation or statutory restrictions, or even by the interference of the armed Executive, that the evil can be effectually and radically remedied. Such alternatives, even when successful at the time—I am not alluding to anything that has taken place in Canada, but to my Irish experiences—are apt to leave a sense of injustice and of a partial administration of the law rankling in the minds of one or other of the parties, but surely, when re-inforced by such obvious considerations of self-preservation as those I have indicated, the public opinion of the community at large ought to be sufficient to repress the evil. Believe me,

if you desire to avert an impending calamity it is the duty of every human being amongst you—Protestant and Catholic—Orangean and Unionman—to consider with regard to all these matters which is the real duty they owe to God, their country, and each other. (Applause.) And now, gentlemen, I have done. I trust that nothing I have said has wounded the susceptibilities of any of those who have listened to me. God knows I have had but one thought in addressing these observations to you, and that is to make the most of this exceptional occasion, and to take the utmost advantage of the good will with which I know you regard me, in order to effect an object upon which your own happiness, and the happiness of future generations so greatly depends."

KID GLOVES.

The importers and manufacturers of kid gloves in the United States seem at the present moment to be subjected to the most serious trouble by the action of the custom house officers of New York. A general re-appraisal of leather gloves has been ordered, and a great deal of wrangling is the consequence of the measure.

In the case of the Alexandre Glove, in that of the Périnet, as well as in the case of the Tréousse glove, the merchant appraisers have given their decision sustaining the importers on the original invoice, on the basis of 42 francs for two button ladies' gloves. They have not written a report, but have contented themselves with stating most emphatically that, with the evidence brought before them, no other course was possible. The general appraiser persists in adhering to his former decision, and raises the invoices from 42 francs to 52 francs. A long report on the subject from the general appraiser has been placed in the hands of the collector, whose decision is anxiously awaited by the importers. The kind of gloves (two button ladies') invoiced at 42 francs (\$8.20) per dozen, is quoted in prices current in New York \$18 per dozen for Alexander's and Tréousse's, and though the duty may be high, custom house officers, not aware of the perishableness of the article, have been unable to reconcile the invoice with the selling price, wholesale.

Perhaps the best way to arrive at either the correctness of the invoices or the appraisement of the officer would have been to find out at what price gloves of the same description and marks, their consumption being quite large, were entered into the Dominion. Unfortunately gloves do not appear in the Government statistics as a separate article. They are likely included (a mere supposition on our part) in the group of manufactures of leather or imitation of. If the value of the goods entered under that heading is given, the quantities are not specified, and it is to be regretted that, for lack of extend-

ed information, Canadian reports cannot be instrumental in settling the little unpleasantness in the United States dividing the importers of gloves and the customs.

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH.

We have received the following letter from Mr. Goldwin Smith:

To the Editor of the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Sir,—In your current number, criticizing my address at Brockton, you speak of me as having "publicly recanted" the opinion which I formerly expressed on the subject of the Pacific Railway Scandal. Allow me to assure you that I have done nothing of the kind.

There seems reason to believe that the blame rested more than was at the time supposed on Sir George Cartier, and less than was supposed on Sir John Macdonald. This I have admitted. And I have admitted that, in commenting on a transaction the phases of which changed from day to day, as discussion proceeded and new evidence came to light, I may have used language which would now require qualification, though no specific instance of this has been brought under my notice. But in all substantial respects, far from recanting my opinion I emphatically re-affirm it. I hold the judgment of the nation by which Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues were dismissed from power to have been just, and their removal to have been indispensable. I will even say that I cannot conceive how a different opinion can be held by any man in whose breast regard for public morality resides.

But our subsequent experience has taught me to ascribe this and other misdeeds of the same kind which have been committed on both sides not so much to a special want of probity in any individual statesman as to the general influence of party strife; and it seemed to me that our best chance, on the whole, of a respite from party strife and its effects was the restoration to power of Sir John Macdonald, whose good qualities I never failed to acknowledge even while I was condemning his bad acts. This I said and nothing more.

As to my having recently written in the *British Quarterly* on the subject of the Pacific Railway Scandal, you have been entirely misinformed. The article was not mine, nor had I anything to do with it.

Your obedient servant,

GOLDWIN SMITH.

September 30.

We have to express our regret that, owing to the wholly unauthorized use of Mr. Goldwin Smith's name by the New York *Eclectic Magazine* we have been led to attribute to him an article which was published anonymously in the *British Quarterly Review*, and which was copied by the *Eclectic* as from the pen of Mr. Goldwin Smith. Our notice of that article led us to comment on Mr. Smith's speech at Brockton which we should not otherwise have criticized. We may state with regard to Mr. Goldwin Smith, that we feel assured that he has given expression to his conscientious opinions on the subject, and that his views are entitled to all possible respect. We have no desire under the circumstances to continue the controversy, indeed we have not the means of judging whether what Mr. Goldwin Smith wrote long since on the subject of the Pacific Railway is at variance with