policy of the Government-which refuses to take any steps looking towards obtaining for Canadian products free entry to the market of 64;000,000 people at our doors, the attempt to extend our trade relations with the West Indies is, upon its own merits, a commendable undertaking. At present-these islands receive large supplies from the United States, and of such products as could be equally well if not better supplied by Canada. For instance, during the fiscal year of 1889, Jameica alone imported from the United States of bread and biscuits, \$63,500; butter, \$103,000; cheese, \$39,000; dried and salted fish, \$\$2,000; herring, mackerel and salmon, smoked or pickled, \$35,000; wheat flour, \$785,000; boots and shoes, \$46,000; peas and beans, \$10,600; soap, \$14,000; white pine, \$78,000; shingles, \$29,000; shooks, staves and headings, \$50,000. The exports from Jamaica to the States during the same period amounted to \$3,860,000. The principal items were:-Cocoanuts, \$63,000; coffee, \$810,000; bananas, \$1,226,000; oranges, \$242,000; ginger, \$30,000; pimento, \$124,-000; rum, \$18,000; logwood, \$430,000; and sugar, \$858,000. These facts and figures should have sufficient elequence to induce Canadian manufacturers and producers to avail themselves of the opportunity offering to advertise their wares in that part of the world, by sending a large and representative exhibit to the Jamaica Exhibition, which is to meet next summer, and to which Mr. Adam Brown, of Hamilton, has been appointed trade Commissioner of Canada. Mr. Brown is at present visiting varions centres throughout Ontario, and is seeking to impress upon the people a sense of the greatnes, of the present opportunity. It is to be hoped that those principally cen. cerned in the establishment of trade with these islands will not allow the chance to pass improved.

The faith of her representative citizens in the future prosperity of Toronto does not appear to have suffered any weakening by the full that has come over the building op. crations this season. Questioned as to what Toronto is likely to be twenty five years hence, such men as President Davidson, of the Board of Trade, Ex-President Matthews, Ald. Boustcad, Ald. Frankland, and others of equal prominence and judgment have expressed the opinion that by 1915 the city will at least have diabled in population, if indeed it does not reach the half million line. Nor is this estimate inreasonable considering the past history of the city, and the relation which it sustains to the rest of the Dominion. During the last twenty-five cars the population has grown from 45,000 200,000, that is, it has more than quadin Luc from \$25,000,000 in 1865 to \$150,. 30 in 1800. Besides, it is the centre of or regimess of the province, and is tien are destined to gather intions, the products of to all parts of the the globe.

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question offree trade vs. protection, or the agement of civic affairs. Economy in Government must be practised lest intending investors be turned aside. At present the burden of taxation is heavier than is convonient to bear. This is owing in considerable degree, no doubt, to the policy of opening up now streets and enlarging the area of the city. Some idea of what has been done in this respect may be gathered by comparing Toronto with Chicago. Though the latter city has a population of over 1,250,-000, it does not cover one hundred acres mere than Toronto. Now it goes without uispute that the cost of the municipal government of a city so extended is greater than where compactness is a characteristic. Here there should be retrenchment, and further enlargement dolayed until the present area is fully populated. Then, too, the health and morals of the city must be guarded with a vigilance which knows no cessa. tion. For these things after all will constitute our chief glory and not our material wealth or the fact that we can number our citizens by hundreds of thousands instead of tens. Deficient in honesty, truth and righteousness, no matter what the city records may show, we shall be poor indeed.

> News has been received from Buffalo that "the Provincial Natural Gas Company of Toronto. with large properties in natural gas in Welland county has entered into a contract with the Buffair Natural Gas Fucl Company and the papers have been signed and approved bythe various parties thereto. How this arrangement will be regarded by those who feel themselves responsible for the efficiency and sufficiency of the "protection wall" it is not easy to say. No provision seems to have been made for levying duty on gas itself though gas coke, fixtures, meters, pipes, etc., have not been overlooked. Hitherto the only commodity known by the na na been confined to animated vessels which have come and .. ne across the frontier without aucstion, and have given of the supplygratis or for a consideration as the case might be. That this abundant article was not assessed is probably owing to the difficulty in finding some means of appraisment, seeing that it cannot be measured, weighed, or estimated ad valorem.

The history of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition is one of continual progress. Each year has witnessed a finer display and more varied than its predecessor. So rapid have been the strides towards completeness and perfection that for soveral years past the beholder has on each occasion felt constrained to ask, "Is it possible for the managers to sustain the institution at the point it has already reached?" And yet the next year has forced the candid confession, "This is better then any that have gone before." Now, while the directors would be the first to concede that such marked improvement cannot go on indefinitely, they are pleased to be able to announce that the forthcoming exhibition, which will be held in this city on September 1 to 20, will be superior to any that have preceded it. Already they announce (and the entries are not all in) that "in all important departments the com ing fair will much exceed in point of number and quality of exhibits, all previous dis-A feature of special interest will be Yest Indian exhibit which is described rery fine and comprehensive collection ming the staple productions of the is-Deinterest in this exhibit will be the recumstant that at press taking steps to estabgle relations with these dirrangements for the display of Canadian ica Exhibition, which er. And while the the fail will exliw will things con-

sidered, it may be confidently predicted that the show of 1800 will, from the managera' and exhibitors' side, be a great and grand

John Chinaman who dwell: in our midst has apparently encountered the shade of Josh Billings or at least has come under the spell of the famous advice, "Go wes., young man." The other evening a dozen almondoyed Colostials, delegates from various strongholds of the Chinese in Canada, were amongst the passengers leaving the Union Station on the Colonist train. They have gone to spy out the land, and should they report favorably a large exit of Celestials may be expected. Possibly some of Ontario's bachelors will sigh for poor John when they come to don their linens, otherwise it is probable that no great jar will be occasioned in the social machinery by the exit of men difficult to assimilate.

The equality, not to say superiority of the female intellect has again been demonstrated in connection with the census count in the United States. Superintendent Porter, under whose supervision the count was conducted, testifies that the female counters were superior to the male. One young woman he mentioned counted in a single day within a few hundred of twice the daily average. If this kind of a thing continues a little longer, no notice will soon be taken of the fact that women excel the men in spheres for which they were once thought to have no fitness. It will soon be looked upon as a matter of course and will cease to excite surprise.

An interesting case, which turns upon the right of a railroad company under the Inter-State Commerce Act, to grant free passes, especially to persons whose influence would naturally tend to induce others to patronize the company's road, has just been instituted in the Ohio courts. The facts in the case are these: In July, 1889, the National Educational Society held its annual gathering in San Francisco. About thirty teachers in Ohio went out to California to attend it. Most of them paid the full fare; but it is charged that free passes were issued to the superintendent of the public schools at Cleveland, and to another gentleman and his wife. Now the law provides among other things, that, except in certain specified cases, which are not involved in this trial, it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to its provisions to give any undue or unlawful preference or advantage to any particular person in any respect whatsoever, or to subject any particular person to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage in any respect whatsoever. The act also declares that it shall be unlawful for such common carrier to charge, demand, collect, er receive from any person or persons a greater or loss compensation for the transportation of passengers or property, or for any services in connection therewith, than is specified in its published schedule of rates. The question, therefore, to be decided is, "Has the company in question, by granting the passes aforesaid, violated the spirit and intent of the act." Many will watch the case with deep interest.

The revolutionary spirit, which has been seactive in South America during the last few months, and has wrought such great changes in Brazil and the Argentine Republie, is reported to be stirring in Chili where a serious conflict has arisen between the Executive and the Legislature. For refusing to give them a Cabinet enjoying their confidence the National Congress has retaliated upon the President and has absolutely refused to vote any supplies. Consequently, everything is in a state of confusion : trado is paralyzed; while thousands of workmen are thrown out of work and are on the verge of starvation. Mobs, rendered

desperate by want, are forming in many places, and the insurrection bids fair to spread throughout the country. Unless the acadlock is speedily relieved the country will be given over to anarchy and ruin.

In his parting address to Canadians, Sir Fred. Middleton, who sailed for England last week, took occasion to state some facts which, had they been given at the time his case was before the committee would doubtless have tended to lesson his offence in the popular estimation and would probably have materially altered the character of the committee's report. The General points out that the responsibility for the offence (for he frankly admits the act was illegal, though at the time he considered himself justified in doing as he did) was not his alone, for that Mr. Hayter Reed, the officer appointed by Lieuthant Governor Dewdney to represent the civil anthority in the disturbed district, at least concurred in, if he did not order the confiscation. Then, too, the General claims that he felt justified in seizing the furs by the fact that he had been asked by Sir Adolpho Caron "to bring back some souvenirs of your campaign for Sir John, Sir Hector, and myself," a request which he very naturally interpreted to mean that the ministers wanted to get something that had been captured from the rebels. It is a pity these facts were not brought to light at a time when they might have been of more service to the gallant soldier, and when they might have saved him much of the mortification he has felt and will continue to feel. The wisdom of his course in withholding information bearing so directly on his case is not above question, and indicates the weak point in his character, viz., a lack of discretion. That he did not disclose them at that time is zerobably owing to a desire to shield his friends. If this was his reason he has paid dearly for his generosity.

Besides showing where the blame for the confiscation of Bremner's furs belongs the address of General Middleton disposes of ine charge that he neglected to recommend for promotion and henors those of his companions-in-arms who had distinguished themselves during the uprising. This imputation he shows to be entirely void of truth, and that so far from "neglecting" he really "exceeded military official etiquette" in his anxiety to obtain rewards for the deserving. He specifies particularly severa communications which he addressed to the Minister of Militia in one of which he took the liberty to name the decorations and promotions that he would favor. Besides, he recalls an interview with Sir John Macdonald and Sir Adolph Caron in which he plead ed for rewards for his officers, His request he tells us, was denied for two reasons; one being that as only two or three C. M. G's would be granted jealousy would be created among those who did not receive them; the other, that the inability to include in the list for honors the names of the two officers commanding the French-Canadian regiments would occasion trouble, which these Ministers didnotthink it advisable to incur. Thusit will be seen that "political exigencies," and not the selfishness of their commanding officer is the reason why those of our citizer-soldiers who should have been promoted have been allowed to go unrewarded. As to how this refusal will affect the political fortunes of the ministers chiefly concerned, opinion is divided. According to a prominent colonel at Ottawn, "it will hart Caron and the Government in two ways. The English speaking officers now know that Sir Aolphe Caron, breked by Sir John Macdonald, vetoed the bestowal of honors on them, and the French-Canadian officers know very well that the Minister of Militia could by a simple request have had Gen. Middleton add the names of the two French-Canadian commanders. Sir Adolphe took care, however, that he was