

ture of education, etc., and set themselves to solve the practical problem: How can the few years in the public schools, which constitute for the masses of our people, their school education, be made most conducive to the usefulness and happiness of their future lives? Nothing can be more certain than that no system which fails to give the young some preparation for the industrial pursuits to which nine-tenths of all their waking hours will be given, can satisfy the conditions of this problem. Nor will any enlightened educator deny that a certain portion of the school hours devoted to a proper training in industrial pursuits may be made as effective for the development of the perceptive, intellectual and moral faculties, as any other; or that all the time needful for such training could be taken from the regulation school hours without any real loss of progress in the more purely intellectual studies. The subject demands more attention than it has yet received in Canada.

It is probable that the election of Mr. Martin in Winnipeg by a majority of 425 was scarcely less a surprise to the Liberal than to the Conservative leaders. Yet there was really no reason, apart from the traditional strength and persistence of the party spirit, why it should have been a surprise to either. We do not suppose that there can be any doubt in any well-informed mind that the one potent influence which transferred nearly 500 votes from the one side to the other was the desire for tariff reform. This was admitted in so many words by the late member himself, on hearing the result announced. Now, whatever honest differences of opinion may exist in the older Provinces in regard to the effects of the National Policy, it is not easy to see how anyone who is acquainted with the conditions of life in Manitoba and the North-West Territories can doubt that it imposes a very heavy burden upon the people there, with scarcely a compensating benefit. The great prairie industries are and must continue to be the cultivation of the soil and the raising of cattle. Facilities for the manufacture of agricultural implements, so large a factor in prairie farming, are wanting and must be wanting for long years to come. The prosperity, almost the very existence, of the people depends upon their being permitted to purchase such things as they must procure elsewhere in the best and cheapest market. To compel them to pay protection prices for such articles, in addition to the inevitably heavy freight expenses, is to handicap them most seriously in their hard struggle with pioneer difficulties. The wonder is that the people of the North-West could remain so long loyal to a Government and party whose policy was so manifestly injurious to their personal interests. But party ties were strong, and party feeling was intensified by what were deemed the serious blunders in speech and

policy made from time to time by the Opposition leaders. The great overturn now made in Winnipeg is but one of many evidences that throughout the whole Dominion this party feeling is giving way and the spirit of independence is gaining ground. The revolt against protection is one of the chief agencies in bringing about the change. The Winnipeg election sounds a note of warning to the Dominion Government which they will do well to heed. It is all the more significant because it follows so closely the visit of some of the Cabinet Ministers to Manitoba.

There is still a good deal of excitement in the United States on the Hawaiian question. This is probably increased rather than diminished by the persistent reticence in official circles in regard to what the Government really proposes to do, or what instructions the President has given to the newly appointed Minister, who has taken the place vacated by Mr. Stevens. The Nation and other papers friendly to the Administration do not hesitate to say plainly that the dethronement of the Queen was brought about by a conspiracy among the foreigners in the island, with Minister Stevens at its centre. This is in accordance with so much of Commissioner Blount's report as has been made public. It must be admitted, however, that the course pursued by President Cleveland in causing or permitting only portions of that report to be published, is calculated to arouse suspicion. The publication of the report in full is so clearly demanded to satisfy public sentiment that it cannot be much longer delayed, unless for some grave reasons of state. The unanimity with which the more influential religious and semi-religious papers sympathize with the view that the step gained towards the annexation of Hawaii should not be retraced, is remarkable. They seem strangely unable to perceive or to admit that, even granting that the dethronement of the Queen was brought about by the trickery of a United States Minister, acting under the instructions of Mr. Blaine, with a view to this very end, this fact carries with it any obligation on the part of the United States to undo the wrong. They dwell, rather, upon the alleged bad government of the deposed Queen and her alleged attempt to override the Constitution and establish an absolutism, as sufficient reason for accepting the present situation and making the best of it. While it is by no means clear that President Cleveland should go so far as to set aside the Provisional Government and reinstate the Queen by force, it is pretty clear that the least he can do, with proper regard to the honour of the nation, is to withdraw the protection hitherto given, at least by implication and in effect, to the Provisional Government, and leave the question to be settled between the two contending parties. Had this course

been followed within any short period after the revolution, the effect would have been no doubt immediate. The Provisional Government would have been forced to withdraw. Whether they have so well used the interval in forming and drilling a military force that they can now defy the Queen, remains to be seen, should President Cleveland take this course. On the other hand, it is argued that in view of the fact that the United States has established a protectorate over Hawaii, the law of justice and right demands that the Queen be restored to the position from which she was driven by a conspiracy organised, in part at least, by a United States Minister.

We have before us a copy of the Constitution and By-laws of the Canadian National League of Montreal, with a list of its officers and members. Both Constitution and By-laws are, as it is no doubt wise that they should be in such an organization, very simple and brief. The objects of the League are declared to be: To advance and maintain our national unity and integrity, to disseminate a spirit of patriotism, to promote an interest in citizenship, its duties and rights, to spread a knowledge of Canadian history and resources, and other like objects. At the ordinary meetings, which are to be held monthly from September to April of each year, the programme is to be of a literary, musical or social character, the national and patriotic aim of the League being apparently made prominent only at the regular annual meeting to be held in February in each year. At this meeting a programme of Canadian character is to be arranged, which shall include a patriotic address. The management of the League is to be in the hands of a Council of eight. This Council has, in addition to its other duties, the important one of electing to membership candidates who have been nominated in the prescribed form. This power of election logically implies, we suppose, the right of rejection, though we do not quite understand how the entrusting of this power to a small committee can be harmonized with the third article of the constitution, which reads: "The membership shall be open to all favoring the objects of the League." Ladies may become members of the League, though in Montreal but one or two seem to have as yet availed themselves of the privilege. Indeed the membership is but small—about one hundred. It comprises, however, some influential names. It must be borne in mind that the League is still in its infancy, the first or experimental entertainment having been held only last February. There is unquestionably much need of such organizations in Canada, and a large work for them to do. Were it the purpose of this paragraph to be critical, and not as it is simply to call the attention of our readers to the existence and objects of this Society, we might point out the indefiniteness of the word "Na-