

emergency of the kind, whenever intervention becomes necessary in the interests of the people. This is a long step in a new direction and a farther departure from the old *laissez faire* doctrine.

The lottery iniquity always dies hard. It now appears that notwithstanding the triumph of the better public sentiment of the people of the United States in the struggle with the Louisiana Lottery Company, that gigantic evil has been but scotched, not killed. That company is now publishing the following advertisement:—

"After January 1, 1894, our drawings will take place in Puerto Cortez, Honduras, Central America, under and by virtue of a contract for twenty-five years with that Government. These drawings will take place monthly, as heretofore. There will be no change in the management and no interruption in the business."

It is to the credit of the various States of the Union that the public sentiment in all is such that, with all its enormous wealth, the Louisiana Company has been unable to bribe any one of their legislatures into giving it a charter. The responsibility for further action is now thrown upon the National Congress. It is in consequence of the failure of Washington to forbid interstate traffic in lotteries that the Company has hitherto been enabled to carry on extensively by express the business which is forbidden to the mails. There is little doubt that the publication of this bold advertisement, which has between its lines such an undertone of defiance, will lead to a powerful agitation for drastic measures to prevent the proposed outrages. The Outlook has set the ball in motion by urging that the people at once demand from Congress an enactment prohibiting under the heaviest penalties the bringing of lottery matter within the territory of the Republic; also that the influence of the Government be brought to bear upon Honduras to prevent its harbouring criminals openly engaged in violating United States laws. The first measure is surely feasible and ought to be sufficient for the purpose. The obligation of Honduras, as a friendly nation, to comply with the proposed requirement would depend, we suppose, upon its willingness or otherwise to recognize the offence of the agents of the company as a crime. But in any case it is pretty certain that the feeling in the United States against the lottery business will prove strong enough to find means for preventing its laws from being evaded in this cool fashion.

At the present writing a peculiar mystery envelopes the intentions of the United States Government with regard to Hawaii. The remarkable letter addressed a week or two since to the President by Secretary of State Gresham has created quite a commotion in political and newspaper circles. That letter was founded on the report of

Commissioner Blount, who was sent to Hawaii to investigate the facts, and whose report has not yet been made public. The purport of Secretary Gresham's letter was wholly favourable to the view that the revolution in Hawaii, by which the Queen was deposed and the Provisional Government set up, was effected chiefly by aliens; that its success was secured by the landing of United States troops, whose presence in a hall just opposite the Government building effectually intimidated the Queen's Government; and that the Provisional Government was immediately recognized by Minister Stevens. Secretary Gresham's letter further clearly declares that certain statements in the official report of Minister Stevens are "utterly at variance with the evidence, documentary and otherwise, contained in Mr. Blount's reports." Mr. Stevens has promptly reaffirmed the truth of his statements, thus leaving a broad question of fact at issue between Secretary Gresham, or Commissioner Blount, or both, and himself. Meanwhile, it was reported and generally believed that the Government had despatched a representative to Hawaii to act on Secretary Gresham's recommendations, depose the Provisional Government and reinstate the deposed Queen. The arrival of a vessel from Hawaii at San Francisco, which it was confidently expected would bring news of the change, with the information that all was quiet at Hawaii, and nothing known of the alleged proposed counter-revolution, has still further mystified those who were confidently expecting a sensation. It is quite possible that the whole affair may be explained and the intentions of President Cleveland made known, before this paragraph meets the eye of the reader. Meanwhile the incident goes to show that the Chief Magistrate of a Republic can, on occasion, shroud his operations in as much official darkness as the Executive of any monarchical government, and that the people submit to being kept in the dark quite as readily as the subjects of a constitutional monarchy.

The recent Anarchist outrages in Spain are very unpleasant reminders to other nations as well, of the existence and activity of a singularly diabolical element in the complex social structure of our modern civilization. The world has in every age been familiar with atrocious crimes committed by men who, for the advancement of political or personal ends, have not hesitated to resort to secret assassination or open massacre as a means of ridding themselves of powerful men whom they hated or feared. The Nihilists in Russia, or the Clan-na-Gael nearer home, may do dastardly deeds, but their crimes are, in a certain sense rational, in that they are, to some extent at least, the outcome of a more or less clearly defined idea and a persistent purpose. But when the Anarch-

ists explode a dynamite bomb in a crowded theatre, the act is made unique in its downright fiendishness by the fact that the deed seems utterly unrelated to any definite end, unless it be to arouse the terror of the timid. The only intelligible explanation is that the perpetrators have brooded over real or imaginary wrongs until they have lost all power of discerning between good and evil. No sane man could suppose that the great body of the people would be the more disposed to abolish law and government in consequence of the evidence afforded by so diabolical an act, of the need of better laws more rigidly executed. A writer in the Outlook, who has made a study of the Anarchists of New York, is of opinion that their leaders are to all intents and purposes madmen, and proposes that the State should protect itself by treating them as such. But, until the prevalent ideas as to what constitutes sanity and insanity are greatly changed, it is not likely that the insane asylums will be largely reinforced from the ranks of the Anarchists. Nor does a longer or shorter term of imprisonment appear adequate for the protection of society. Considered as a punishment for the extravagant utterances of a female enthusiast, the sentencing of Emma Goldman, of New York, to some years of imprisonment may seem sufficiently severe. But, seeing that the almost certain effect of a few years of prison life will be to intensify the prisoner's hatred of organized society, and the law and order it enforces, it is clear that as a means of prevention, this mode of dealing with criminals of this peculiar class will prove utterly ineffective. Nor would much better security in the United States, at least, result from a sentence of imprisonment for life, as is evident from the fact that the Chicago Anarchists are now at large. In short, how to deal with the Anarchists is one of the hardest problems our modern civilization has just now to solve.

More requires more. The street-car service in this city has been so improved within the last year or two that it is hard now to realize that but a year or two ago we were content to be dragged slowly along by a pair of overloaded horses, with our feet buried in straw in winter in the ineffectual effort to keep them warm. Those who have the misfortune to be located in the trailer after dark still know by painful experience how effective is the struggle of two dingy oil lamps in making the darkness visible and dreary. Cannot the energetic managers contrive some means by which the trailer can get the benefit of the electric light and heat? Whether this can be done or not, there can be no good reason why they should not carry into effect the suggestion given by one of our contemporaries the other day, by doubling the number of incandescent lights in the motor cars, thus making it possible for passengers to read