

better results. The time will come by-and-by when the United States may be willing to make concessions instead of demanding them, but that time is not now. We see the glimmer of a light that may soon illuminate the whole horizon in the proposition that has already been made in the British parliament to revise its fiscal relations so as to discriminate in favour of the colonies. Great Britain has the power in that way to strengthen and develop her colonies without injuring herself, and so to bind them more closely together in one great federation of mutual sympathy and common interest. Canada has more to expect a great deal from across the Atlantic than from the overshadowing Republic alongside.

It is a great thing to live in a free country, where men may express their opinions publicly as well as privately without fear of being transported to Siberia; where the press is really an educator and leader of the people, not the mere mouth-piece of a despotism. But true freedom must always have limitations; without them it becomes license and loses altogether its beneficent character. A time of intellectual bondage is bad enough; but a time of intellectual license and anarchy may be much worse. The censorship of the press is an evil; but to permit the press to teach infidelity, immorality or treason is a much greater evil.

No private or journalistic right should protect the man who uses his eloquence, his influence, his opportunities, to demoralise and corrupt the people. We cannot see why the law should not prevent a journal from publishing disgusting details of divorce and immorality cases and the most revolting parts of the evidence given in cases of murder. While the Government is elected by the people and represents the people, it is supposed to be composed of the wisest and ablest of the nation, and the paternal element should never be eliminated from its character. It should be the guardian of the public morals and welfare. Such a censorship of the press and of public addresses as would forbid immoral, infidel, and treasonable doctrine should not only give no cause for complaint, but is an essential part of the highest freedom, freedom by the truth.

The prohibition of the liquor traffic, definitely and absolutely, would be no infringement of private rights; for no society can exist without individuals being compelled to surrender something for the benefit of all. If the Government has licensed the traffic, made it a lawful business, encouraged men to take it up, it is a matter of simple justice that those driven out of the business should receive some compensation for the loss they may sustain, if incapable of earning a competence in any other way; but not many cases would require assistance. It would be a wise exercise of the paternal prerogative on the Government's part, and in Canada it would express the ardent desire of a large majority of the electors, if our Government should during this winter's session enact a thorough, stringent prohibitory law.

We have not been able to find any name for the man who preaches Annexation to Canadians except the unvarnished one of "traitor". What shall we call the man who leagues himself with a foreign government against his own people and counsels the stranger how to sever the tie of allegiance which binds that people to its sovereign? "Traitor" is too mild a word to apply to him. Everlasting shame upon all such! If the preaching of Annexation is not treason in a land which owes allegiance to Great Britain's Queen, will some one learned in such matters tell us what treason is? We think that a freedom of the press which permits such doctrine to be sown in the minds of our people is a little too free.

MEN AND MATTERS CANADIAN.

HON. ROBERT DUNCAN WILMOT, an ex-Senator of the Dominion and an ex-Governor of New Brunswick, died at his residence in Sunbury County on the 12th ult., aged 81 years.

THE Canadian Parliament has been dissolved, and probably the election for a new House, which has been fixed for the 5th inst., will be over before this number reaches our subscribers.

On the 12th ult., there was an explosion at the Quebec Worsted Mills, just outside the city of Quebec, by which 25 persons lost their lives and a number of others were more or less seriously injured.

GREAT BRITAIN imported from Canada in 1890 products to the value of about \$60,000,000; but her imports from Australia were worth \$145,000,000 and those from the East Indies were worth \$205,000,000. If we were true to our opportunities, our trade with Great Britain might be quadrupled.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in Quebec to erect a monument to the memory of Champlain, the founder of that city. The leading spirit in the matter is our esteemed friend, J. M. Lemoine, F.R.S.C. On the 1st ult. \$4,000 had been subscribed. There is a similar movement in Montreal to erect a monument to De Maisonneuve.

A TERRIBLE explosion occurred on the 21st ult. at the Spring Hill Mines, Nova Scotia. About 125 men and boys were killed. Generous contributions have been forwarded from near and far for the families, to the number of 60 or more, left destitute by the disaster. This is the largest colliery in Canada, employing 2000 hands and turning out half a million tons a year.

WE offer "Stories of New France", to our subscribers who have paid for one year in advance at \$1.00. It makes no difference whether they have taken advantage of other premium offers or not.