

Chapleau's desire was "to stave off the vote until after Dominion Day with the hope that on the House assembling all the members might not be in their places," and a division snapped which might compel a change of Government. That is not very sound reasoning to come from a *Star*. M. Chapleau kept the debate going for forty-eight hours, his friends spoke against time and several others, and M. Chapleau had a purpose in doing that. What was it? The *Gazette* did not know; the *Star* did not know; I do not know, and M. Chapleau does not know.

THE Reformed Episcopal Church is sadly in need of reforming, if we may judge by appearances. Those who are acquainted with ecclesiastical life, and the common working of what is called brotherhood, will not be surprised to find this new adventure in church-making a failure, on account of internal dissension. The founders of the R. E. Church were undoubted men of pure motives, but—speaking of the clergy among them, it is safe to say that a good deal of the personal element was put into the scheme. With a very few exceptions they were members of denominations which are not called Episcopal, and what could have put it into their heads to try and *reform* Episcopacy I do not understand. A work of reformation can only be done by the members of a communion, and they can only do it by bringing about internal changes. It is of no use to anoint the skin with holy oil when the heart is diseased. And if the Episcopal Church in England and America and Canada is in need of a reformation, it is quite certain that the work must be done by Episcopalians themselves. One or two discontented "ex-beneficed clergy of the Church of England," joined to a few discontented Methodists setting up a new institution under the name of "Reformed"—helping each other to rejoice in high-sounding ecclesiastical titles, such as Bishop, Right Reverend, Rector, &c., entering upon a general scramble for "primacy," and then a general public quarrel, is by no means an edifying spectacle, and not at all calculated to soften the sneer of the scornful.

THE Reformed Episcopal outlook is not cheering to the Canadian portion of the Reformers. They are happy in England, for Dr. Gregg is "Primate" by his own act, and of his own will, and there is nothing in English law to prevent his wearing the title; Mr. Richardson is Right Reverend and also a Bishop—we never expected at Cheshunt College that one of our alumni would reach such altitudes, but it is in some men to climb—and the Americans have their Bishops many linking them on to the Apostles. But poor Canada is out in the cold. The Reformed Episcopalians of this favoured Dominion can only reach the Apostles by way of the United States or England. Why should they suffer such disadvantages, and have to cross the border or the Atlantic for consecration? That is to say, why not have a Bishop all to themselves, and let the reformers of England and the United States do all the quarrelling? I am sure that there must be some Rectors amongst them willing to sacrifice themselves to fill the humble office of Bishop.

THERE seems to be no end to the miserable blunders at the Cape. To begin with, Sir Bartle Frere, by a process of reasoning the most peculiar known to this latter part of the nineteenth century, came to the conclusion that war would teach King Cetewayo to cultivate better manners and morals,—meaning thereby a more deferential attitude toward the authorities from Great Britain; then Lord Chelmsford went to work just as if he had merely to find and break up a few Gipsy encampments. He was outnumbered and outmanœuvred, of course, for the Zulu King had been expecting and preparing for just what happened.

AS a matter of course Cetewayo will be conquered; but, if the telegrams of the last few days can be relied upon, Lord Chelmsford is doing all he can to prolong the war. Cetewayo has offered terms of peace, but they are not accepted, and not even listened to in good faith. Lord Chelmsford palavers in a high and mighty fashion, as if all his battles had been short and ended in victory. What if the war should be renewed in earnest? Cetewayo can bring two hundred thousand men into the field, all of them brave, and many of them skilled soldiers. The Zulu assegai is of no use to the European; but every rifle captured by the enemy helps to make that enemy more

formidable. The hundreds of miles to be covered before Cetewayo can be effectually reached, the scarcity of provisions, and the cost of transit, make the whole a gigantic and dangerous undertaking, and the sooner honourable peace terms can be made with the Zulus the better.

THAT Sir Garnet Wolseley will make things easy for Cetewayo there can be no manner of doubt. For that purpose he has been sent to the Cape. The time is rapidly approaching when the appeal to the voters must be made, and if Ministers have not the opportunity of talking of the practical success of the foreign policy, what will they find to charm with? The eyes of the Government have wandered to the ends of the earth, and needs at home were overlooked. In truth, Beaconsfield has become a sort of political Whistler. "Arrangements" have been made with Afghanistan; with Russia in the Balkan Peninsula; with France to hold a Conference for the settlement of the Greek question; with France and Germany so far as Egypt is concerned; and now Sir Garnet Wolseley is to try and compose another with Cetewayo. But this political Whistlerism is not likely to pass for Statesmanship much longer. The people are beginning to see how thoroughly hollow the foreign policy has all along been, and when they have the opportunity will probably speak of it in a manner that will astonish the Earl.

EVEN the death of the poor Prince Imperial is put down to the score of bungling. He was sent on a dangerous reconnoitring expedition with a body of men altogether insufficient, considering the number of the enemies whom they were watching, and that the nature of the ground favoured surprise on the part of the Zulus. It will be a relief to know that the conduct of the war is in competent hands.

ENGLISH home difficulties are daily growing more serious. The agricultural interest is dissatisfied with the Ministerial policy, and the agricultural distress has got to be formidable. Financial troubles are thickening in the way of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and before long those liabilities which awhile ago were so jauntily postponed will have to be met. Poor Sir Stafford is a man to be pitied just now.

BUT the Government have found friends in most unexpected quarters, for the Irish Obstructionists promise to give them a pretext for postponing the appeal to the country. It is the first service the Irish have rendered to either of the parties, and this is a questionable good so far as the country is concerned.

TURKEY is at her old game once more. The Sultan was requested to send representatives to the conference on the Greek boundary question, but has declined to do so. He thinks that if the delimitation of the Greek frontier is left to the Powers they are sure to disagree over it, and Turkey will reap the benefit. The Sultan is probably correct in his judgment.

ISMAIL PASHA, having enriched himself at the expense of Egypt, has decided to spend the remainder of his sojourn on earth in Naples. He will have time, and most of us hope grace, to repent of the sins he has done.

THE Grand Trunk traffic shows a decrease in merchandise, of almost eight thousand dollars for the last week in the half-year; nearly all, I am assured, of that amount is lost to the Company by the embargo which the Government maintains upon the passage of American cattle—from one point in the United States to another—*through Canada*. It must have been very acceptable to Mr. Vanderbilt to have had this traffic forced upon him by the Grand Trunk not being allowed to carry it at the very time he was throwing every obstacle he could invent in the way of the Grand Trunk getting any other profitable traffic. If it is a loss to the Company, it is a still greater loss to the public of the Dominion, who would receive the money—minus the small profit—so that if the policy is for protection to the farmer, without an urgent necessity to prevent the spread of infection, it is a public issue which should attract attention, apart from the injury our greatest public institution suffers. I think the Company would have a fair claim for a drawback on the coal duty, which the National Policy imposes, in consequence of the serious loss they have sustained through