

lishman is received by them without the slightest prejudice on the ground of nationality and made heartily welcome to everything to which he is eligible by law. Canadians, while they profess and no doubt feel great love of England, are disposed in an increasing degree to look upon the English immigrant as an interloper. The appointment of an Englishman to any office or place, even in a bank, excites jealousy, and it appears to be easier for Americans than for Englishmen to make their way here in public life. The true explanation no doubt is, not that Canadians are unkind, but that in the last generation immigrants from the Imperial country enjoyed a preference approaching to a monopoly, of which the memory lingers in the minds of the natives who are now determined to have Canada to themselves. With this perhaps is combined a suspicion that natives of an Imperial country imagine themselves superior to colonists, so that the jealousy may be looked upon as one of the moral incidents of Colonial dependence. It is only in Old Canada that the English immigrant has this adverse feeling to encounter : in the North-West there can be no nativism, because there are no natives.

—The Harvey case raises once more the solemn question as to the conditions of capital punishment. For our part we incline to the stern opinion that, if a man takes human life knowingly and under no hallucination or misconception, his life ought to be taken. No one would propose to hang a lunatic who did not know what he was doing or a man who imagined he was defending himself against a robber and assassin. But the plea of criminal propensity, we think, ought not to be heard. It is to compel men to restrain their criminal propensities that the law is made. If criminal propensity were to be a ground of acquittal a man by indulging his evil passions till they became his masters might qualify himself for cutting our throats with impunity. It is very likely that the criminal propensity of "Jack the Ripper" has become uncontrollable.