

Nov. 10th, 1893.]

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of Canadians and Canadianism? Their Excellencies have been welcomed in the name of Scotchmen, of Englishmen, and of Irishmen, but scarcely, unless our memory is at fault, in the name of Canadians. Indeed, a foreign listener might naturally infer that Canada must still be literally an infant colony, peopled by emigrants from various parts of the Mother Country, and quite too young to have a native population worth taking into account. The rose, the thistle, and the shamrock, which, as Lord Aberdeen said in a recent address in Montreal, should flourish side by side with the maple leaf, seemed quite to overlay it and hide it from view. Of course, the representatives of those various sections of the Mother Land are not to blame for any undue prominence which circumstances may seem to have given them in the case. Nothing is more natural, and within reasonable limits, proper, than that those who are united by the close and strong ties which bind together men of the same country and race, who have become fellow-citizens in another land than that of their birth, should turn themselves into societies to foster common sympathies and recall old memories. No true Canadian would be narrow-minded enough to be jealous of such societies or to take exception to their acting together on public occasions, especially in welcoming distinguished visitors from the home land. The fault, if there be one, is with the native born Canadians in not themselves coming more promptly to the front in the name of their own land. The fact that the Governor-General has no doubt seen and heard much more of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen, than of those who know no country but Canada, since he came amongst us, is but another illustration of that slowness of growth of Canadian national sentiment, which we have so often had occasion to deplore.

The edict issued by the Emperor of Germany against gambling in the army reminds us that the passion for gambling, like that for strong drink, is well-nigh universal. It is possible, too, that the producing causes of the two vices are more nearly akin than might at first thought be supposed. Both have their strongest incentive in the craving for excitement, and it is not clear that it is quite correct to regard the one excitement as purely physical and the other mental, as one is at first disposed to do. Apart from the difficulty of conceiving of a purely physical excitement, the phenomena of drunkenness seem to make it at least questionable whether it is not rather an ecstatic mental experience than a mere stimulation of sense-organs, which is the gratification so eagerly sought by the victim of the alcohol habit. The fact that the sensuous organism is dulled rather than quickened by the intoxicant, and that it is so often the most generous and impetuous natures which become slaves

to the drinking habit, go to confirm this view. In fact it can hardly be doubted that both vices spring from the same source. Both are the outcome of a dissatisfaction with commonplace sensations and emotions. The ruling motive in both is a craving for some mental experience keener and more intense than ordinary life affords. It is probably as great a mistake to regard the gambling mania as the product simply of a love of money, combined with a desire to obtain that of others without labour, and without an equivalent of any kind, as to regard the passion for intoxicants as the product of a mere desire for the gratification of the sense of taste.

The similarity in kind between these two great vices of the age indicates, as the physicians say of the results of a diagnosis, similar modes of treatment. Difficulty arises from the fact that the instances of excess in both cases, however numerous, are after all exceptional. Just as a score of persons use liquors in moderation and without obvious injury, where one indulges to ruinous excess, so the number of confirmed gamblers is no doubt small in comparison with that of the habitual players whose moderation saves them from public criticism or censure. If it be said that the cases are not parallel, inasmuch as gaming even on the smallest scale involves the effort to obtain the property of another without giving an equivalent and is therefore morally wrong, it may be plausibly replied that the pleasurable excitement is the equivalent, or that the consent of the other party makes the equivalent unnecessary. Even if this be not admitted, the sweeping condemnation of gambling as immoral *per se* may be offset by the fact that, as many contend, the use of alcoholic liquor even so moderately is an injury to the physical system, a substitution of an unnatural stimulant for the will-power which is the motive-force provided by nature to drive the mental machinery, and so a violation of natural law and detrimental to the highest well-being, both physical and mental. Emperor William's inconsistency in prohibiting gambling in the army and licensing it in the State is strictly in keeping with the illogical course which is almost universally pursued in reference to intoxicants. In logic and in justice the same measure should be meted out to all classes of law-abiding citizens. Either gambling and drinking should be prohibited for all alike as detrimental to the best interests of the commonwealth, or they should be permitted alike to all who can avoid excess, the law's prohibitions and penalties being reserved for those who transgress the limits of moderation and morality. To permit either under high license is virtually to grant to the rich a freedom which is refused to the poor; hence to make unjust and invidious distinctions between good citizens. Unless legislation and government be ad-

mitted to be wholly matters of expediency, and based upon no broad general principles, high license, in the case of either lotteries or liquor-selling, can hardly escape the odium of being a species of class legislation, if indeed it does not incur the greater odium of being a shrewd scheme for making the weaknesses and vices of the people a source of revenue to the State.

THE CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR.

The World's Columbian Exhibition is closed. On all hands it is pronounced "a great success." In order to estimate fairly the validity of the claim and the measure of the success, it would be necessary to form a clear idea of the ends aimed at in the conception and plan of the Exhibition, and to compare carefully with these the results so far as those can be now estimated. Without attempting anything so exhaustive as this, it would not be difficult to set down several particulars in which the Fair has realized or surpassed the expectations of its promoters. Without being at all cynical, we may venture to say that one prominent object was undoubtedly to impress the world more deeply than ever before with the material greatness and unbounded enterprise of the United States. That it has accomplished this purpose goes without saying. It is doubtful whether the resources of any other nation on earth, available for such a purpose, would have sufficed for carrying out the project on the magnificent and unique scale on which this has been conducted throughout. Not that other nations may not possess both the wealth and the organizing ability, but that in no other, probably, would the necessary enterprise and energy have been brought, to the accomplishment of the scheme on so stupendous a scale, and so absolutely "regardless of expense." Seeing that this has been accomplished not only without loss, but with an actual balance of cash in hand, it is impossible to deny the right of promoters managers, and all concerned to write the word success in the largest possible capitals over every gateway into Jackson Park.

But it would be very uncharitable to suppose that those who were chiefly concerned in planning and accomplishing this unique enterprise had no higher aim than the national glorification, however legitimate that aim may have been within proper bounds. To give a great impetus to trade, invention, art and business enterprise of every kind was no doubt an important factor in the sum of mixed and complicated motives which have resulted in so brilliant an achievement. There may be some room for doubt as to whether this praiseworthy object has been gained to the fullest possible extent. It is conceivable that under different conditions in some respects other nations might have been induced to contribute much more largely to the exhibi-