

where the dimple was desired. By sucking the air out of the tube he raised a slight protuberance and then deftly tied round it a bit of scarlet silk. With a "wicked-looking knife" he now sliced off this pimple he had raised. The wound was quickly bound up and an inverted silver cone was placed over it. The fair patient went to have it dressed on five successive days, and then the wound was found to be completely healed, and the silver cone was removed, and "there sure enough was the prettiest little dimple in the world." The perruquier can supply a good head of hair, and the dentist sound teeth, and there are all sorts of infallible recipes for a brilliant complexion. Now that beauty spots and youthful dimples can be had to order there really seems to be no good reason why ladies should ever grow old.—*Daily News*.

AMERICANS have a deep-rooted objection to any one's being better dressed, better mannered, or better equipped than themselves. It is from this spirit that the word "dude" has been coined. That term of reproach is usually a fling by an ill-dressed individual at a well-dressed person.—*Chicago Rambler*.

MR. FROUDE's chief claim for Carlyle now is that he was strictly honest and pure in his private life; but this is bringing him down a terribly long way from the old position of a guide and exemplar for all who longed for fields of noble and active usefulness. An apostle of the higher life ought surely to have something better to say for himself than that he cheated no man and was faithful to his wife.—*The Nation*.

THE WEEK, of Toronto, has already taken a well-earned position as one of the leading journals among our neighbours. From its start it has shown that spirit of enterprise and good practical judgment which is sure to bring success. Its management is wide-awake and independent without neutrality, and its contributions are most excellent, many of them being from popular and experienced writers.—*Boston Home Journal*.

ADVERTISEMENTS are like men, those with anything in them work to the front, and the weaklings go to the wall, though it not unfrequently happens that a good one in poor dress is slighted. To be thoroughly good, they should be good internally as well as sartorially. Let us see a man's advertisement and we will tell you what manner of man he is. Study this art—it is the highest and the most important part of every business.—*Ottawa Sun*.

CANADA has her duties and her grave responsibilities in connection with the extensive country which she has already undertaken to govern. We cannot neglect those duties or shirk those responsibilities; and yet by assuming new duties and responsibilities in a territory 2,500 miles distant from the seat of Government we shall certainly be weakening our strength and rendering ourselves less able to cope with the great work which lies before us in the Dominion as at present constituted.—*Montreal Herald*.

ALL this evidence as to Blaine, new and old, is cumulative. It illustrates the man and his methods. He does things under cover. In all his career this perpetual habit of intrigue is the distinguishing trait of his character. He has been in public life to grasp power and make money, to grow rich "on the quiet." His way of stabbing in the dark is elsewhere exhibited. These qualities and habits made him an unsafe secretary of State, and they disqualify him for the presidency.—*Springfield Republican*.

THE life of the Scott Act will probably be short, but it will extinguish the bar and treating, and this will be a great good accomplished. It will moreover be the means of strengthening the temperance sentiment, and though it may possibly lead to the more general use of opium and various stimulant and narcotic drugs, yet the general effects it will leave behind it will be wholesome rather than injurious. The whole temperance and prohibition question may be summed up in a few words—words often spoken in these columns—when Drunkenness becomes disgraceful it will cease, and not until then.—*Bobcaygeon Independent*.

THE passage of the divorce law promises to relieve France of one of the most odious features of its social life—a quasi-recognition of the half-world of vice, which has served as the background for most of the modern French novels, and the presence of which under implied recognition from decent society has corrupted the life of the nation. Under the old law the wife had no remedy against the husband even for the greatest offence; she was compelled to assent to a mode of living which was an insult to her, a degradation to him, a shame to her children, and a source of corruption in society. Under the new law which, as in the State of New York, gives the wife or the husband the right of divorce for the single cause which the New Testament specifies, the state of things has already almost disappeared. The law struck at its foundation by making a legal offence of that which heretofore has been only a social sin.—*N. Y. Christian Union*.

THE Marquis of Lansdowne follows up the traditions of the Canadian governors we have known. He congratulates all-comers on their loyalty. Lord Monck did the same: so did Lord Lisgar, Lord Dufferin and the Marquis of Lorne. It is horribly gratifying to hear from the lips that speak for royalty that we are not traitors, that we are not fit material for the gallows or the block or the hulk that waits on treason. Some additions might of course be made to the speeches which would increase the pleasure they now confer. The Marquis might felicitate the functionaries who way-lay him with addresses upon the fact that the majority of Canadians are Christians and civilized. He might refer to the truth that only a small part of the population is in prison. By so doing he would acknowledge the possession by Canadians of some few virtues besides "loyalty," and thus gladden the people who have begun to doubt whether they have any other or not.—*Halifax, N. S., Chronicle*.

WE must be permitted to entertain the belief the Mr. Beecher does not add to the moral influence of his calling by standing as he now does a distributing centre in the politics of his country.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

WE have had occasion of late to examine pretty closely into the actual state of our armaments, and matters have come to our knowledge, not as mere stories of the clubs, but on the authority of responsible officials, which convince us that in many important points, notably in the supply of guns and gunpowder, our condition is even worse than that of the luckless Napoleon when he set out for Sedan. The irrefragable evidence which accumulates in our hands daily justifies our making the deliberate assertion that if a great war were to overtake us to-morrow we should be exposed to disasters only comparable to those which hurled the Third Empire into ruin. There is not a man at the Admiralty or at the War Office who does not know that we have neither guns, nor powder, nor swift cruisers, nor torpedo boats, nor torpedoes, adequate for our immediate needs if a war broke out. We say nothing about the defences of our coaling stations and harbours; the report of the Royal Commission on that subject is suppressed lest the eyes of the public should be opened.—*Pall Mall Budget*.

IN fairness it must be admitted that the temptation to the Colonial Governments to raise money at present in the London market is strong. Owing to the state of foreign politics, Foreign Government stocks are discredited just now, and the ruinous losses that have been incurred by holders of American railroad securities have created distrust of everything American. At the present time, consequently, investors confine their purchases almost entirely to British railway stocks and to Colonial Government stocks. The proposals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for conversion of the debt have led, moreover, to sales of Consols on an enormous scale, and to investment in Colonial Government securities. The Colonial Governments, seeing the prices of their stocks steadily raising, and hearing reports of the eagerness of investors to buy them up, are naturally tempted to take advantage of the adventitious credit they enjoy, and, lest anything should occur, to borrow now whatever they may require. As the figures cited above show, even before the conversion proposals they had been increasing enormously their borrowings in this country; and it is to be regretted for their sake that a new inducement has been held out of them. If they go on at the present rate of borrowing, they will certainly before long land themselves in serious difficulties.—*Saturday Review*.

IT will hardly be credited in England, but in this present year of grace, 1884, no hotel-keeper in India dares receive a native guest into his house, not on account of any ill-will of his own, but through fear of losing his custom. When I was at Bombay in the winter I was treated with the greatest kindness and attention by various members of the native community, and by none more so than by Mohammed Ali Rogay, the leading Mohammedan of this city. He had travelled in Europe, dressed in European dress, and had even so far adopted our manners as to subscribe to all the public charities and to drive a four-in-hand. Yet, happening one day to ask him to dine with me at my hotel, it was explained to me that this could not be, at least not in the public room, "lest the English guests should take offence and leave the house." In Bengal and Northern India things are still worse, and I think it is not too much to say that no native gentleman, whatever his rank, age, or character may be, can visit a place of public resort frequented by Englishmen, especially if he be in native dress, without a certain risk of insult and rude treatment. Railway travelling is notoriously dangerous for them in this respect, and nearly all my native acquaintances had tales to tell of abuse from English fellow-passengers, and of having been turned out of their places by the guards to accommodate these, and now and then of having been personally ill-treated and knocked about. Men of high position, therefore, or self-respect, are obliged either to secure beforehand special compartments for their use, or to travel third class. The second class they are especially afraid of. I should not make this statement unless I had received it from unimpeachable sources. But I have been assured of its truth among others by two members of the Supreme Legislative Council at Calcutta, who separately related to me their experience. I know also that one of the principal reasons with certain of the leading natives of the Presidency towns who have adopted the European dress has been to escape thereby from chance ill-usage.—*Wilfred Scawen Blunt, in Fortnightly Review*.

### THE PERIODICALS.

So closely do Messrs. Leonard Scott's cheap reprints of the *Contemporary*, the *Fortnightly*, and the *Nineteenth Century* follow upon the heels of their great originals that all students of contemporary thought may now keep touch with the time at a comparatively small outlay. The October *Fortnightly* has nine papers; "Is England a Great European Power?" by the Editor; "The Second Duke of Wellington," by Rev. G. R. Gleig; "Ideas about India. 2. Race Hatred," by Wilfred Scawen Blunt; "Charles Reade's Novels," by W. L. Courtney; "The Lords as a Senate," by Percy Grey; "Diana of the Crossways," Chaps. XII.-XIV., by George Meredith; "European Cavalry," by Colonel Keith Fraser; "The Future of the Soudan," by Captain E. A. De Cosson; "Lord Salisbury as a Foreign Minister," by a Member of Parliament; "Bernal Osborne," by T. H. S. Escott, and "Home and Foreign Affairs." The *Contemporary* comes out with ten articles, those on "Reform of the House of Lords," by Mr. Freeman, "Socialism as Government," by Mr. Taine, "Americans as Painted by Themselves," and "Electoral Districts," by Mr. Forwood having attracted special attention in England. The other principal papers are "Goethe II.,"