

ties. One school corporation, for the purpose of raising a test case, refused to admit one of these non-residents, in whose interest the authority of the law was involved with the above result. If Dr. Barnardo will import boys and educate them, he should not try to make them burdensome to the very poorest districts in the Province, when there are plenty of wealthier ones to which he might send them.

The
"Canada."

The Dominion Steamship Company is to be congratulated on the safe and speedy voyage of their last new steamer, the "Canada," from Liverpool to Quebec. On her first voyage she behaved admirably, and there can be little doubt that her advent marks an era in the development of Canadian steamship enterprise. So far as the St. Lawrence route is concerned, the future seems well assured for summer traffic; a much more difficult matter to settle is the winter port problem. All that need be said about it just now is that it should be approached from a strictly national, and not a local or sectional, point of view. If this is done, then the question will be found to be mainly a scientific one, involving questions of climate, distance, speed, and other matters which ought to be dealt with by experts.

General Weyler's
Methods

If Captain-General Weyler of Cuba is not the most belied man in the world, he is a demon incarnate. He came over to succeed General Campos, who was noted for his humanity, but was unsuccessful in suppressing the rebellion. Now the talk is of sending the latter over again to replace Weyler, but with authority to negotiate with the revolutionists for the establishment of some form of autonomy as the basis of a lasting peace. It cannot be said that Weyler's policy of bloodshed and torture has been successful. The Spanish troops are still hemmed in by the rebel forces. The latter lose ground temporarily whenever they are forced to a pitched battle, but they manage to retreat and reappear with unflinching certainty. It is apparently only a question of time when the United States will recognize the revolted Cubans as entitled to "belligerent" rights, and if after that Gen. Weyler continues his butcheries he will find himself liable to martial interference from a quarter which has heretofore supplied only money and filibusters. As Spain has a formidable rebellion on hand in the Philippine Islands it would be wise on her part to grant such a measure of home rule to Cuba as might afford a chance to the people of that afflicted country to regain a measure of prosperity.

Lord
Rosebery.

The resignation of the Liberal leadership by Lord Rosebery cannot be described as a "bolt out of the blue." Every careful observer of current politics has foreseen for some time past that it must come sooner or later, because Lord Rosebery was obviously out of touch with English Radicalism. The occasion of the resignation was Mr. Gladstone's Liverpool speech, on the Armenian massacres, but that was clearly factitious. The difference between the attitudes of the two men was not so great as to make necessary this method of calling attention to it, and then Mr. Gladstone is not in public life. The real cause of Lord Rosebery's retirement is probably his failure when success was impossible. It remains to be seen how his place is to be filled. Possibly the leadership of the party in the House of Commons will remain in the hands of Sir William Harcourt, and that no other leader will for the present be chosen until the near approach of the next general election renders it necessary to select a candidate for the position of Prime Minister. Mean-

while the incident removes one obstacle to the closer *rap-prochement* of Great Britain and Russia over the Eastern question, as to which Sir William is very outspoken. He advises, practically, co-operation with Russia, even to the extent of a virtual alliance in relation to all matters in which both nations are interested. The present inclination of France is to fall in with this trend, and a few months may witness the completion of one of the great ironies of history—Great Britain and France, who fought for Turkey against Russia forty years ago, co-operating with Russia for the ultimate and not-very distant expulsion of the Turk from Europe, and his suppression in western Asia. What a change from the time when John Bright was mobbed for protesting against the Russophobia of Lord Palmerston

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Queen Victoria.

THE present monarch of Great Britain and Ireland has now occupied the throne for a period longer than the longest previous reign in British annals. This interesting event has been widely noticed and made the subject of many congratulations. Her dominions are enormously extensive; she rules over an extremely large population; she is personally connected with several of the crowned heads of Europe; but her greatest distinction is that secured for her by her own personal qualities.

It is natural, almost inevitable, that comparisons should be made between Queen Victoria and those of her predecessors who most nearly approached her in the duration of their sovereignties—George III., Elizabeth, Edward III., and Henry III. In each of these cases, however, the comparison speedily becomes a contrast. Henry III. was clever but weak and vacillating; Edward III. was able but aggressive, even to inhumanity; Elizabeth was a curious compound of statesmanlike views and old maid's whims; George III. was always stubbornly narrow-minded, and was a good part of his time little better than insane when he was not actually out of his mind. Her Majesty came to the throne as she entered adult womanhood, and during the almost sixty years of her reign her intellect has never undergone eclipse, her physical powers have never failed, the course she has marked out for herself has been steadily followed, and her tolerant catholicity has never broken down under any strain. To the world and to her own people alike she has pursued the even tenor of her royal way, keenly vigilant, constantly self-reliant, and uniformly successful in avoiding the numerous pitfalls which have beset her way.

About Queen Victoria's personal popularity there can be no question. It dates from her advent to the throne, and it shows a tendency to increase rather than diminish towards the inevitable close of her long reign. It has been due partly to those womanly qualities with which her subjects have always believed her to be endowed, and partly to those rarer gifts which have fitted her so pre-eminently for playing a queenly part. For over thirty years she has been a widow, and during that period she must have been compelled to rely mainly on her own judgment in the many grave crises through which she has passed; in the earlier part of her public career she was fortunate in the close companionship of a consort with the good sense, practical ability, and serene temperament of Prince Albert.

It would be a great mistake to regard the Queen as a mere figurehead, simply because she is a constitutional sovereign. She has an important personal part to play in the administration of affairs of State, and Queen Victoria has