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All articles, contributions, and letters on matters pertaining to the editorial department should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any other person who may be supposed to be connected with the paper.

THE Hon. Senator Schultz has been formally inducted as Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. The appointment is a good one, and the Lieutenant-Governor Schultz's regime will no doubt prove creditable to the Dominion Government and eminently satisfactory to the people of the Province. In addition to the prime requisites of character and ability the new Governor possesses other qualifications which are not always found in the appointees to similar positions. He is an old resident of the Province, and has been identified with its history from the very first, whereas each of his predecessors was sent up from one of the older Provinces. This in itself will be no small recommendation in the eyes of the people; moreover, Lieutenant-Governor Schultz is a man of unusual energy and force of character, and has always been a most devoted friend of Manitoba and an ardent advocate of its interests. Few men are better known throughout the Province, and none have striven more earnestly to promote its growth and welfare. The occasion of his installation must have recalled many interesting events to the memory of the man who was an actor in the memorable scenes of the first Half-breed Rebellion, and who has closely observed all the vicissitudes through which the Province has since passed. He has now the great satisfaction of finding himself occupying the highest position in the Province at a time when it has been finally set free from the chief remaining obstacle to its progress; and is, in all probability, just entering upon a period of unexampled prosperity.

THE Third-Party movement has received its quietus so far as the emphatic refusal of the Prohibitionists, at their Montreal meeting, to enter into the proposal, can settle the question. The attempt to found a great political party upon a single narrow question of policy is so chimerical that no wonder is it could even be seriously entertained by thoughtful men. Even if a majority of the people of Canada were persuaded that prohibition is the best means for curtailing the evils of intemperance, it would still by no means follow that they would be prepared to subordinate every other political question to this single consideration. It seems absurd to suppose that there would not be before the electors, in the event of a

general election, other issues of greater moment even in their eyes, than the doubtful difference between two modes of lessening intemperance. But when the question with the temperance reformers themselves is simply one between two or more different modes of accomplishing the end in view, and when probably but a minority of them are convinced that, under present circumstances, prohibition is practicable, or possible, the idea that a party taking that as its watchword could hope to compete with the existing parties seems eminently absurd. As a matter of morals or religion, we suppose, if a man is convinced that prohibition is the only and the eternally right thing, he may be bound to adopt and adhere to it, under all circumstances. But in politics wise men are surely bound to consider what is possible and feasible. It is well that so many of the ardent prohibitionists are coming to see that their neighbor has as good a right to an opinion on the question as themselves, and that the first indispensable step in pursuit of their only idea must be to convince a majority of their fellow electors that that idea is sound and statesmanlike. If one result of the Montreal convention should be to lead temperance reformers to fall back upon the moral and suasive weapons they have of late been so prone to discard, it will have accomplished a great good.

THE appointment of a Professor of Political Science in Toronto University is an event of considerable interest to the friends of that institution, especially to those who have long desired to see a development of this department of study and research more in keeping with the general reputation of the Provincial seat of learning. Mr. J. M. Ashley, M.A., who has been selected out of thirty-three applicants for the position, is, we are told, well recommended by high academic authorities in England. The subjects of modern history, political science, and political economy, on which he has been lecturing with success at Lincoln and Corpus Christi Colleges, Oxford, are quite in line with the course of teaching and investigation that will be required in the new position. Mr. Ashley's age, twenty-nine, is somewhat below that at which we are accustomed to expect the best fruits of the ripened scholarship and matured judgment which are needed for so responsible a chair; but that defect, if such it be, is one which every passing year will help to remedy. The testimonials to Mr. Ashley's ability as student and lecturer, leave, we are assured, nothing to be desired on that score. There seems good reason to hope, too, that he may prove himself possessed of other and still higher qualifications for the work of the interesting department over which he is called to preside. Something more, we venture to believe, is to be attempted than a mere study of standard text-books and a comparison of historical authorities. The novel conditions of life in this young western world afford tempting scope and material for original investigations in the new and fruitful field of sociology. Those portions of this wide field which may come within the purview of Professor Ashley's chair will no doubt well repay independent research. If he possesses the rare but happy faculty of setting aside preconceived opinions and theories, and following strictly those experimental and inductive methods which are now approved by the best educators, he cannot fail in earning for himself a valuable reputation, and making his department at once one of the most useful and the most popular in the University curriculum.

THE recent judgment of Mr. Justice Robertson on the application of Mr. Godson's counsel for a writ to prohibit the Judge of the County of York from taking certain proceedings in the pursuit of the investigation with which he has been charged in the matter of the Board of Works of the City of Toronto, covers a point of great interest to all municipal corporations. In these days when, unhappily, there is so much tendency to fraud and corruption in connection with municipal affairs, it seems eminently desirable that every proper facility should be given for investigations of the kind ordered by the City Council of Toronto. The gist of Judge Robertson's opinion, if we understand it, is that the judge or officer charged with such investigations may not pursue a general course of inquiry into the nature of business transactions implicating individual contractors, or others, unless specific charges of wrongdoing have first been formally made against such parties. It is understood that Judge Robertson's judgment is to be appealed from, and it would in any case be presumptuous for us to offer any opinion in regard to the soundness of a