

NO MORE CORNER LOAFERS.—The new Criminal Code of Canada has a section which is extremely satisfactory to the police and to all peaceable citizens. The corner loafer is at last brought within the reach of the law, and the old Act of 1861 which left a loop-hole for the escape of the offender will fall into disuse. The loafer is now defined as "any loose, idle or disorderly person who loiters on any street, road, or highway," and in order to secure the conviction of any offender, it is only necessary to prove that he has been in the habit of frequenting any resort for loafers. This law, if enforced, will tend to improve every town and city in the Dominion, and will not only result in orderly streets, but in the improved condition of the morals of the young men and lads of the country.

AN EDUCATOR AND PHILANTHROPIST.—Many of the leading educators of this country are deploring the death of Prof. Benjamin Jowett, the well known master of Balliol College, and Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University. Prof. Jowett has been a prominent man in many ways, and has done perhaps more than any man of his generation to popularize education among the young men of England. His pupils have been greatly influenced by him in all philanthropic as well as in educational work, and much of the labor among the poorer classes of London has been the outcome of his personal magnetism. Scores of his students have taken up their residence in Whitechapel, that they might enter more fully into the life and needs of their chosen people, and the famous Toynbee Hall in the centre of the worst district of the metropolis was built by one of his most earnest followers.

THE ANGLO-ISRAELITE IN CANADA.—The Rev. Dr. Wild, of Toronto, is anxious to obtain a seat in the Dominion Parliament, and he is already at work endeavoring to popularize himself and his doctrines among the people of Haldimand. Should the Reverend doctor secure his election, he would undoubtedly be one of the most original men in the House, and his eloquence, combined with his erratic way would at once be the admiration and the regret of his friends. Dr. Wild is best known as a preacher in both the Methodist and Congregational Churches, and as an authority on the subject of Oriental languages. His main object in life is to convince all men of British descent that they are descended from the ten lost tribes of Israel. So strong is the Dr.'s feeling on this point that he means, if he can, to establish a third party in Canadian politics, which he is to lead as an Anglo-Israelite. It is probable that Canadians will not look upon him with favor, as there are more urgent matters to be attended to than the deportation of Jews to the Holy Land.

PLAYING WITH FIRE.—For sometime the directors of the World's Fair have been debating as to the best method of disposing of the buildings of the White City. The labor and expense connected with the work of removing the buildings will undoubtedly be great, and it is not probable that buyers will be found to purchase the material of the wrecks. Mr. Burnham, the chief director of the work of removal, has, however, evolved a scheme by which he claims the destruction of the buildings might be made to contribute largely towards the financial success of the Fair. He proposes that the building shall be well sprinkled with oil, and that the World's Fair conflagration shall be widely advertised. One or two buildings, he suggests, shall be burned nightly, and the attraction will prove so great that the vast throng of sight-seers will be quite willing to pay a double entrance fee. The seats in the Ferris wheel will be widely clamored for, and only the possessors of plethoric pocket-books will be able to view the changing scene from that giddy round. The idea of the conflagration is eminently an American one, and though amusing, it is by no means impracticable. The flames could only destroy the perishable portions of the buildings, and the steel framework will be as valuable after as before the fire. In many ways the idea commends itself to us, and we shall not be surprised to hear that the White City has been given over to the flaming element.

WORSE THAN COWARDICE.—Some individual who is apparently afraid, for reasons best known to himself, to give his name, has had the audacity to make a serious charge against the Duke of Connaught. Were it not that the charge has been widely circulated, it would undoubtedly be best to ignore the whole matter, but since so much has been written and said on the matter, we deem it best to lay the facts of the case before our readers. Eleven years ago, the battle of Tel-el-Kebir was fought. The Duke of Connaught was second in command during the entire Egyptian campaign, and until the last few days there have been no reports abroad concerning his unfitness for that important position. Shortly before the engagement General Wolseley, on the receipt of a despatch from England, ordered a change in the line of attack. Prince Arthur, with his regiment, was ordered to the rear, where they remained until the termination of the battle. It is quite possible that the order from England may have been ill-advised, and that General Wolseley's first plans should have been carried out, but in the face of an imperative despatch neither the General nor the Prince had any option in the matter. It is strange indeed that any man, especially one who admits that personally he knew nothing about the Egyptian campaign, should at this late time set such a report afloat concerning Prince Arthur, and we trust that the consideration of the facts of the case will arouse not only a spirit of sympathy with a man whose courage has frequently been tested, but also a spirit of contempt for the man who, in safe ambush himself, has attacked an honorable member of the Royal family of Great Britain.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.—The body of English reformers known as the anti-Opium League is being hardly treated by the press at large. It is certainly to the financial interest of Great Britain that the opium traffic should be protected and developed, but it is hardly expedient in this enlightened age to argue that the promotion of the opium trade is not productive of wide-spread evil. The *Standard* and the *Daily Graphic*, of London, should be more sure of the facts of the case than they now are, when they attempt to prove that opium is not a curse, but on the contrary it is the means of a harmless indulgence to the poorer classes. Another argument advanced is that should the use of opium be restricted, the capabilities of the soldiers of the Indian army would be speedily diminished—that in point of fact opium is a source of strength to the army. Such sophistries as these should not weigh with sober-minded people. The effects of the opium habit are too well known and understood to be lightly disguised by such garbled statements, and it is to be deplored that the action of the British press in so important a matter, has been the result of a financial pressure which has obscured all questions of moral right.

IRRIGATION IN THE NORTH-WEST.—There is a lesson for our Canadian North-West in the papers on Irrigation, prepared by the Agricultural Department of the World's Fair in connection with the exhibits from Colorado. Irrigation has worked wonders in the American North-West. The Mormons at Utah were the first to demonstrate its value, and the results of their work is that the barren land for which they paid \$1 25 per acre is now considered a bargain at \$84 00 per acre. In Colorado irrigation has been most beneficial. Foot hills and mountains have alike been brought under cultivation, and the artificially-watered portions of the State now exceed in value the naturally watered sections. In the State of Washington irrigated land brings \$40 00 per acre, while unwatered land in the same sections is worth only from \$2 00 to \$3 00. In Canada irrigation has been introduced with marked success, in Southern Alberta and in Western Assiniboia. There are many other portions of our North-West which would be benefitted by irrigation, and although the people are not in a position to assume the initial indebtedness, there is no reason why the Government should not arrange to construct and maintain the works. The increased value of the land and the excellent crops raised, would soon enable the farmers to discharge the debt, and the whole Western country would be benefitted.

CHURCH ARCHITECTURE.—The action of Mr. Louis Papineau in accusing the modern church-builders of impiety as well as ill-taste has been and should be widely commended. He complains that the typical Canadian church building is vanishing from the Dominion, and that the energies of the people are directed, not to the preservation of the old and historic buildings, but to the erection of new and inartistic buildings. The old Canadian style of church-building is familiar to the people of our Province. The old-time rural church was a long building of boulder masonry, steep-roofed, triangular-fronted, and surmounted by a long sharp steeple, on whose apex could be seen either the cross or the gallic cock. Churches such as these have a character which is lacking in the modern gingerbreaded edifices, and while it may not be advisable to perpetuate this style of architecture, it is certainly desirable to preserve such old landmarks. Throughout Nova Scotia there are many ancient churches of this description, and there is a still larger number of dilapidated framed meeting houses. It is greatly to be regretted that such hallowed places should be given over to decay, and we trust that Mr. Papineau's appeal will not only ward off destruction from the churches of the diocese of Ottawa, but will also tend to awaken our people to a sense of appreciation of the relics of their forefathers, of which they are still possessed.

POOR OLD ROBINSON CRUSOE.—Although this is the age for new ideas, it is certainly a little singular that from conservative England should come an appeal of the most novel kind for help for a man who is already earning a comfortable livelihood. It appears that there are still two surviving descendants of Daniel Defoe, the author of Robinson Crusoe. These are James Defoe, Sr., a pauper of Chelmsford Union, and his son, an able-bodied seaman. An effort is now being made to raise a fund for the benefit of the aged recipient of alms, and it is pleasant to know that the wants of his old age will probably be attended to. The amusing thing is that the cause of the young Defoe is being vigorously taken up, and an effort is being made to secure a sum sufficient to maintain him in ease during his life. It is contended that the young man is leading a dangerous life, and that at any time he may meet with the death of a seaman, and that as he has not yet given any hostages to fortune in the shape of a wife and babies, he should be induced to remain on shore and marry, so that there may be a chance of the famous name being handed down to posterity. The sentimental considerations upon which this appeal is based are—first, that the far away ancestor did much to benefit the nation by inspiring among the people the desire for exploring and colonizing; and secondly, that it is a pity that a family which has produced one great man should be permitted to die out. For our part we cannot sufficiently admire the young fellow who, with a common sense which is uncommon even in our part of the world, declined to make new ties for himself until he had some prospect of supporting his aged father. As to the fund which is to promote his marriage, it seems to us nothing but the most arrant stuff and nonsense that has ever been brought before the public.

The Worst Disease—Dyspepsia
The Best Cure K. D. C.

K. D. C. Relieves
Distress after eating.

K. D. C. Cures
Midnight Dyspepsia.

K. D. C. Restores
the Stomach to Healthy Action.

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