

AN outline of the proposed new extradition treaty between Great Britain and the United States has been published, which, though not coming from official sources, is generally accepted as pretty accurate in its details. According to what has been made known, it would appear that but four additional offences will be added to the extraditable list, and these are manslaughter, burglary, embezzlement or larceny, of the value of \$50 or upward, and malicious injuries to property, whereby the life of any person shall be endangered. The last crime of "malicious injury to property" is guarded by the restriction that such injury shall "constitute a crime, according to the laws of the contracting parties." This last named crime would probably include dynamiters and bomb-throwers, though the provisions of the proposed treaty have not yet been defined. The addition of embezzlement to the list of extraditable offences, would prevent further additions to the large colony of this class of gentry now in Canada. As Congress adjourned without taking action on the proposed treaty, it will be some time before the matter will again come up.

THE Minnesota Dairy Commissioners propose to make it warm for vendors of impure and adulterated milk. A move in this direction would be popular with consumers of milk in Winnipeg. It is well known that watered milk is freely sold in this city, yet nothing has been done to prevent such imposition upon the people. There must also be a good deal of impure and unwholesome milk vended in Winnipeg, if all reports are true as to the unhealthy condition in which some dairy cows are kept. The consumption of impure milk is a most serious matter to the community, and one which should receive strict attention from the proper authorities. In cases where milk is watered in the hotels and boarding houses after it has been purchased from the vendor, an act for the prevention of fraud upon travelers and guests at such places, similar to that adopted by the Minnesota Legislature in regard to imitation butter, might be enforced to advantage. Hotel-keepers in that state are obliged to give notice to guests of the use of artificial butter. How would it do to compel hotel and boarding house keepers, under a similar penalty of fine and imprisonment, to notify guests when adulterated milk is used. Were such a law in force here, most hotels and boarding houses in Winnipeg would be obliged to keep a standing notice something like the following: "We add a small portion of milk to our water."

FROM the action of the Catholic Church regarding the Knights of Labor, it would appear that the edicts of the Church are not like the laws of the Medes and Persians, which could not be changed nor abrogated. Cardinal Taschereau, of Quebec, in obedience to the orders of the Holy See, condemned the Knights under pain of grievous sin, and forbid his subjects from connecting themselves with the order. The bishops of the United States, however, took a favorable view of the organization, and the American Cardinal urged a very strong defence of the Knights before the authorities of the Church at Rome, going so far as to declare

that the Church would be powerless to compel obedience to any action against the Knights in the United States, and stating that a condemnation of the Knights "would turn into doubt and hostility the marked devotion of our people toward the Holy See." The defence of the Knights by the American bishops has led to a withdrawal of the mandate against the order in Canada, pending a final consideration of the question by the Holy See. The removal of Cardinal Taschereau's order against the Knights in Canada, is looked upon as paving the way to a complete withdrawal of objections against the organization. The wisdom of the action of the Church is generally recognized, in that it will maintain for the present the unity of the Church in the United States, whilst to condone the order in the States and not in Canada would have too much the appearance of inconsistency.

At the opening of the Dominion Parliament last week, several matters were referred to in the speech from the throne of special interest to the commercial community. One clause indicated a movement in the direction of establishing a department of trade and commerce, under the supervision of a minister. Changes in the administration of the customs and inland revenue departments were also hinted at, with a view to facilitate the despatch of business in those departments. Another matter of importance, especially to the Northwest, was the announcement that an appropriation would be asked for for the construction, on Canadian territory, of a canal to connect the waters of Lakes Huron and Superior, to overcome the Sault Ste. Marie rapids. The conclusion to build this canal, which has evidently been come to hurriedly, from the fact that no previous intimation was given regarding the project, has no doubt been brought about on account of the hostile attitude of the United States in passing the fishery retaliation bill. The only canal at the Sault is in United States territory, and should that Government refuse to permit Canadian vessels to pass through it, the result would be to paralyze our trade on the upper lakes. The appointment of a minister of trade and commerce would indicate a lively interest on the part of the Government in the extension of our commercial interests, no doubt prompted by the completion of the C.P.R. and the additional facilities which the country now enjoys for carrying on trade intercourse with other nations. The department could undoubtedly be made of great benefit to the commerce of the country, though with the usual amount of red tape to retard its operations, its usefulness would be greatly curtailed.

THE Montreal ministerial association has fallen foul of the newly organized French board of trade of the same place, in its agitation for a stricter observance of Sunday. The ministerial association protested against Sunday excursions by boat and railways; against Sunday military parades; and memorialized the Government to discontinue the public delivery at the Montreal post office on Sunday. The French board characterized the movers in the matter as "believers in exaggerated Sunday observance." It was declared in a resolution introduced at a meeting

of the board that "Sundays and other holidays are properly days of rest, which the people of Montreal, after attending to their religious duties, have the right to enjoy in legitimate amusements, so as to recuperate from their weekly labors." Excursions, parades, games, amusements, etc., were declared essential to the health, and can only be enjoyed on Sunday by many. Sunday parades were said to be beneficial in leading many to church who otherwise would not go; in answer to which it might be said that those who go to church through the attraction of a military parade, might as well remain away. The railroad and steamboat companies were thanked for providing cheap Sunday excursions, and the Government was requested to continue the postal delivery, regardless of the memorial of those who wished to see it stopped. The question of Sunday observance is one upon which a great deal may be said on both sides. From a humanitarian standpoint strong arguments can undoubtedly be presented in favor of the holiday aspect of the day, whilst those who believe in strict Sunday observance, can point to the baneful effects upon society of the Sunday holiday. The latter can show that in the most moral communities Sunday is generally well observed, whilst in communities where the day is looked upon mainly as a public holiday, dissipation and disturbances are more common. That there is any relationship between these features and Sunday observance, the reader may be left to form his own conclusion. On one point, however, those in favor of the strict observance of Sunday have a good argument against their opponents, and that is, that the running of trains, steamboats, street-cars, and the keeping open of public places, compel many to work on Sunday who would otherwise have the day to themselves.

THE Manitoba Legislature opened with the usual formalities on Thursday last, and immediately after the reading of the speech, proceeded with the most important business before the House—the chartering of railways. In order to facilitate this the rules were suspended and two charters were at once introduced—one entitled the Manitoba Central and the other the Winnipeg and Southern Railway—both for the construction of a railway from Winnipeg to the United States boundary. The charters were given a first reading at once, and hurried on to the second reading. The parties seeking incorporation as the Manitoba Central Railway Co. are D. MacArthur, G. F. Carruthers, R. J. Whitla and Chester Glass, all of Winnipeg. This company is to build from the city of Winnipeg to the boundary at a point in or near township one, range two, east of the first principal meridian, with branches extending from a point or points on the said line of railway not more than twelve miles northerly from the said boundary to Gretna or Emerson, and also for a line extending from Winnipeg to Portage la Prairie. The capital stock is placed at \$500,000, divided into 5,000 shares of \$100 each. Work must be commenced on the portion of the road from Winnipeg to the boundary before July 1st next (at least \$25,000 each month being expended thereafter) and operated before the first day of January next. The portion between Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie shall be commenced in