

perance of language will only lead to lamentable estrangements. If the minority must not be importunate, the majority must gracefully bend to circumstances. We have no Establishment, no State religion here, and the only way to good understanding and fellowship lies in reciprocal forbearance. An example worthy of imitation in this respect is set us by the United States. There, whenever a private institution is opened by any religious society, whether male or female, the State is always willing to give it assistance out of the public funds. Thus lately, the ladies of the Good Shepherd, at New York, having founded a home for Magdalens, discovered that they needed \$75,000 to go on with the work. They applied to the Legislature, and at once the money was sent down to them from Albany. But apart from these private establishments, every State has its own Reformatory, Asylums for the Blind, the Deaf and Dumb, and Lunatics, its own Penitentiary and other institutions, which are entirely supported by the State and conducted exclusively under State control. To these institutions persons of every creed are admitted and the largest facilities are afforded clergymen of every denomination to exercise their ministrations therein. This is precisely what we ask for in Canada, and nothing more. We cannot have double institutions—Protestant and Catholic—for all the varied wants of sinful or sorrowing people, because that would be too expensive and the service would necessarily be inefficient. It will quite suffice to have one good institution for each of these needs, entirely unsectarian in its government, and open to all clergymen for members of all churches. Surely there can be no serious objection to so fair a demand and surely Protestants should not be wantonly accused of fanaticism for venturing to lay it before the proper authorities.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the papers which dealt in the language referred to will not continue their attacks, but content themselves with discussing the whole subject in a spirit of manly accommodation. The harmony which has hitherto obtained in the Province between men of all creeds—a harmony attained only after years of bickering—is certainly worth preserving in the interests of all parties, and those writers assume a terrible responsibility who lead to its disturbance by charges founded on utter misapprehension.

With the departure of the glories of summer, with the first fall of the leaf, and the return of the calm autumnal days, the glorious long vacation is over and children go back to school. There is, perhaps, no date so impressed upon the memory, coupled with mingled joy and regret, as the first of September. Some exceptional characters are found who hail the reopening of the school term with pleasure, but the great majority of boys and girls see it approach with shrinking of the heart valves, and when the dread day at length arrives it is like a separation as for the dead to exchange the easy unrestrained freedom of home, for the seclusion and formal discipline of the classroom. Especially is the separation a doleful one for those poor children who are obliged to go to school in a distant town, or to be locked up in a boarding institution, far from the sight of parents and the companionship of brothers and sisters. There is no use moralizing about it. Schooling is one of the hardships of young life, the effects of which are felt far on in the maturity of age. We have no royal road to learning. The fruits of instruction, like the fruits of the earth, may be gathered only after patient sowing, patient husbandry, and patient harvesting. Children know this by instinct, and hence the feeling of burden with which they always enter each scholastic year. The law of compensation applies in their case, however, as it does in all the difficult passes of life. Within a few weeks, especially if the studies are congenial, if the tutors are gentle and generous, and if the set of companions happens to be of the right sort, the school yoke becomes less irksome, and at intervals, under the stimulant of prizes, or under the charm of a favourite author, reading becomes a delight. There is also a soothing resignation in habit. A boy gets used to his daily grind, and after a while does not appear to mind it.

The travelling public in England, after having suffered for a long time from the carelessness and neglect of the railway companies, have finally inaugurated a movement for the protection of their persons and their interests. A "Railway Travellers' Protection Society" has been formed, the objects of which are to endeavour to promote the safety of the public in the use of the railways; to diminish the risk to life and limb, now incurred in railway travelling through causes within the control of the railway companies, such as unpunctuality, insufficiency of permanent way, inadequacy of establishments, and neglect to adopt the various means of safety constantly recom-

mended by the Board of Trade; to obtain the correction of various minor defects, which cause much discomfort and inconvenience to travellers; to enforce more humane arrangements for the conveyance of cattle, and for the better regulation of the minerals and goods traffic. There is scope enough, goodness knows, in Canada for an association of this kind. Where are the public-spirited men who will start the thing?

Just as our last issue was printed we learnt that the Hon. GEORGE BROWN had commenced criminal proceedings against the proprietors of the *National*. His action in the matter, though somewhat tardy, will be generally approved. To those who discredit the statements of the *National*, and these we believe are in a large majority, the course adopted by the managing editor of the *Globe* will be eminently satisfactory, as they look forward to a triumphant vindication of the character of the accused. Those against whom the proceedings are directed seem, on the other hand, in no wise cast down at the prospect before them, and appear to be equally confident of being able to prove their assertions to the satisfaction of justice and of the public. In the mean time we trust that matters will be pushed forward as fast as possible, and that there will be none of that shameful delay which has characterized the investigation of the BRECHER-TILTON affair. The public is sick of dirty scandals, and the sooner the *National* business is disposed of and put out of sight the better.

A change of some importance in the constitution of the House of Lords, as affecting the representation of Scotland and Ireland in that body, has been under discussion in England. At present Scotland and Ireland send respectively sixteen and twenty-eight Peers to Westminster. The select Committee of the Lords appointed to consider the matter sent in a report, in which they recommend that the Scotch representative peers should be increased to twenty, and that the other Scotch peers should be allowed to come forward as candidates for the House of Commons. They recommend that the Queen should renounce her prerogative of creating new Irish peers, and that the number of Irish representative peers should be increased by four, in place of the four bishops of the Irish Church, who were excluded from the House of Lords when the Church was disestablished. Some of the papers suggest that the best compensation Ireland could have for the loss of the four spiritual peerages would be to give four of the Roman Catholic bishops seats in the House.

From a careful perusal of our European exchanges, we have come to the conclusion that ex-Marshal Bazaine did not give his word of honour to remain in the Island of Ste. Marguerite, and that he there underwent the close confinement of prison life. Such being the fact, he incurred no disgrace in escaping. Some papers pretend that it was beneath his character thus to flee like a common criminal. This is absurd. Liberty is dear and life is sweet to a French Marshal as well as to the lowest hind. M. Bazaine has a charming young wife, three interesting children, and the rehabilitation of his military fame to live for. He was therefore perfectly justified in taking the means to secure that consummation. As to the probable influence of his escape on the prospects of the Bonapartist party, we adhere to what we said last week—that it will exert no influence toward strengthening that party in France. Perhaps the ex-Marshal will understand that his proper course will be to live quietly with his family, free altogether from political factions or partisan plottings.

In a sermon recently delivered at Newcastle Mgr. CAPEL, in referring to the Public Worship Bill, made a telling hit at the legislation against the Ritualists. The House of Commons, he said, was composed of Jews, Non-conformists, Roman Catholics, professed Churchmen, and many of them, in all probability, would not deem it an honour to be numbered among either one or the other of what they were pleased to call sects. Yet this was the body which was to decide for the Established Church whether they were to wear vestments or not, whether there were to be means at the jurisdiction of the bishops for passing summary judgment upon those who evaded the ecclesiastical law. If the question were not so sacred, it really had an aspect too ridiculous to be contemplated. It was comical, living in the nineteenth century, to think that a mixed body like that had to decide how far ritual and how far doctrine was to be observed.

The recent fatal accident in Toronto, by which a young lady lost her life at the hands of her own brother, once more brings up a matter which calls loudly for legislative interference. On every occasion on which a fatal accident has occurred by the careless use of firearms the press

has pointed out the necessity of an Act making such an offence a misdemeanour punishable by imprisonment. Session after session has passed by without any effort being made to put an end to an insane and perilous amusement. We trust that at the ensuing session honourable gentlemen at Ottawa will give this matter their attention, and that the result may be a large decrease in the cases of "Fatal Accidents With Firearms." Those who, by leaving loaded firearms within the reach of children or fools, are the indirect causes of such accidents, should also come in for their share of the penalty.

From some statistics collected by the National Agricultural Labourers' Union as to the recent lock-out in the Eastern Counties, it appears that the struggle lasted about eighteen weeks, and cost the union in money expended for lock-out pay, migration, and emigration, nearly £25,000. Originally 2,400 men were locked out, of whom 870 have returned to work without surrendering their tickets, 400 have migrated, 440 emigrated, and 350 have returned to work since the lock-out pay was stopped, several of these last having abandoned the union. There are still 350 unemployed. The secretary attributes the failure of the struggle to want of union and cohesion amongst the men, the refusal of labourers to migrate to districts where work and better wages could be obtained, and the injudicious admission into the union of old men, who expected life annuities from its funds.

The Tichborne trial, productive as it has been of much evil, has at least had one good result. During the recent session of the Imperial Parliament the subject of false and fraudulent personation was brought up, and a Bill passed providing that any person falsely and deceitfully personating the heir, executor, or administrator, wife, widow, next of kin, or relation of any person, with intent fraudulently to obtain any land, estate, chattel, money, valuable security, or property, shall be guilty of felony, and liable to penal servitude for life, or to not less than five years, or to imprisonment not exceeding two years with or without hard labour, and with or without solitary confinement.

The truth of the apothegm, "Curses come home to roost," has been singularly illustrated in the case of Mr. RYKERT in what is known as the 'Little Mrs. ——— scandal.' (This word 'scandal' is, in one connection or another, in everyone's mouth just now.) The statement of the member for Lincoln respecting the now celebrated portrait, has at last been finally set at rest by a letter, published in the *Globe*, from R. D. EWING—of the Toronto firm of photographers, EWING & Co,—who proves that the picture in question was purchased in 1871 by Mr. SANDFIELD MACDONALD, and Mr. SCOTT, then Speaker. The Conservatives of Ontario will doubtless fully appreciate Mr. RYKERT's "little joke." For the future they will do well to take his statements with a big pinch of salt.

A case of the utmost importance to newspaper proprietors, and of no little interest to newspaper readers, was decided at Liverpool the other day. The editor of the *Liverpool Leader* had been summoned to answer questions as to the sources whence he derived the information for certain articles published in his journal. He refused to disclose the names of his informants, taking the responsibility of the articles upon himself. After many adjournments and long arguments Vice-Chancellor LITTLE decided that the editor was not bound to answer the questions. If we remember right a decision in a similar case was not very long ago given in a New York court in exactly a contrary sense.

We have it on the authority of a well-informed English journal that Major-General SELBY SMYTH will shortly proceed to Canada in command of the auxiliary forces of the Dominion.

The *Hamilton Spectator* is in dudgeon because the second city in the Province was overlooked in the Vice-Regal tour. The omission it cannot but regard as significant of something; and the something finally resolves itself into a studied affront put upon the city by Mr. Mackenzie. "The Premier," we are told, "is a Toronto man in sympathy, and Mr. Brown is of opinion that it would make very little difference in the affairs of the Province if Hamilton were burnt up." This is somewhat hysterical, but none the less amusing. Again we are informed that "the Premier received rather a bolsterous reception here in the heat of an election campaign, and we cannot doubt that he has been annoyed by remonstrances from his own friends on certain parts of the Government policy and conduct." Poor Hamilton! Can't it possibly manage to exist without the light of His Excellency's countenance?