

evident that the same thing will happen in Hawaii which has so often taken place among feeble and barbarous peoples when their country has been invaded by civilized foreigners for commercial purposes. The foreign element will sooner or later rule. The natives must accept their civilization or go to the wall. Even should President Cleveland replace the deposed Queen by force—which would be, to say the least, a very doubtful procedure—it is evident that the same force would have to be permanently employed to keep her on the throne. Its withdrawal would be the signal for another revolution, which would probably be quickly effected without the aid of United States marines. It is probable, therefore, that President Cleveland, having openly disavowed the act which was permitted by his predecessor—an usual and brave thing to do—will be obliged to leave the results of that act to be wrought out by the Islanders themselves, even though that means the continued dominance of the Americans and other foreigners.

The largeness of Mr. Kennedy's majority on Monday must have been scarcely less a surprise to his supporters than to his opponents. Wisely or unwisely, the citizens of Toronto evidently disapprove on general principles of third terms for mayors, and he will be a rare man indeed who shall be able in the future to overcome this popular feeling. Mayor Fleming was ill-advised when he set aside his own previous expression of opinion and challenged the popular sentiment in this respect. It would have been more pleasing as well as more dignified to have firmly declined a third nomination and have retired quietly to private life. He and his friends might then have always retained the pleasing conviction that his fellow-citizens would gladly have re-elected him had opportunity been given. This conviction would have produced a much happier sensation than the present certainty that it was far otherwise with them. But we are not of the number of those who have bitter things to say of the defeated Mayor. In many respects he rendered the city good and faithful service. We are glad to know that Mr. Kennedy possesses some qualities very desirable in the First Magistrate of a city like Toronto, which were unfortunately lacking in his predecessor. The citizens were evidently captivated by Mr. Kennedy's personality as well as satisfied with his spotless character and record. Yet it is not for the friends of the new champion to boast when he is putting on his armour. The better time to do that will be two years hence when he will be putting it off. There is reason to hope that some improvement has been made in the personnel of the Council. But many of the old, self-seeking elements are still there and no doubt they will often vex the righteous soul of the new mayor in proportion to its righteous-

ness. We can only hope that he may have the keenness of insight and the firmness of will that are necessary in order to understand and to withstand the sinister influences which will be brought to bear from many points of the compass.

The *Canadian Gazette* refers to the presentment made by the Grand Jury of Manitoba, recommending that action be taken to curtail "pernicious foreign immigration," more particularly that of "the class of youths brought to the Barnardo Home in the Province," as illustrating "the ill-informed prejudice with which some Canadians regard and seek to decry a form of emigration probably more beneficial to Canada than any other." "The Canadian people," says the *Gazette*, "spend each year hundreds and thousands of pounds to attract adult emigrants from the United Kingdom, Europe, and the United States. And they do well; for a substantial increase in her population is Canada's great need. But who will say, in the light of facts and figures within reach of all, that the failures among such adult emigrants do not far exceed two per cent., which is the record of British child emigration to Canada. Indeed, we have it on the indisputable evidence of the Minister until recently responsible for the immigration arrangements, that the percentage of failure is in Dr. Barnardo's case less than one per cent. That is to say, less than one per cent. has been added to the vicious or criminal population of Canada, and, where possible, even this one per cent. has been promptly returned to England, while the thousands that remain are growing into self-supporting and self-respecting citizens, well suited to bring Canada's waste lands into cultivation. This is no mere guess-work. Anyone who takes the trouble may, with the aid of Dr. Barnardo's records, test the figures for himself." This is, we believe, putting the subject in the right light. There can be no doubt whatever that as between the child carefully trained for months or years in a good institution and the adult picked up at random, the chances are very largely in favour of the former becoming a good and useful citizen. But so much has been and is being said in some of the papers and elsewhere derogatory to the Barnardo boys, that the *Gazette's* suggestion that the Dominion Government should institute a careful inquiry into the facts, is worthy of consideration.

The appalling dimensions of the commercial disaster which has befallen the United States are presented very vividly in some figures quoted by David A. Wells, the great American economist, in *The Forum* for January. Mr. Wells says that "probably no other country has ever incurred in so short a time such an amount of financial and industrial disturbance and disaster." Some of the particulars mentioned are the

following: The National Treasury, which but a little ago had so large a surplus that millions of dollars were given for the privilege of simply anticipating the payment of debts funded at a low rate of interest, now faces the certainty, independent of any change in the rates or methods of taxation, of an annual deficit of necessary revenue, of something like \$30,000,000. Strangely, however, Mr. Wells says nothing of the drafts made on this surplus by the Pension and Rivers and Harbours appropriations, which surely account in a large measure for the deficiency, but, being self-inflicted, can scarcely be described as due to industrial disturbance or disaster. The falling off of at least \$30,000,000 in the gross earnings of railroads, from May to October inclusive, is a less questionable proof of the magnitude of the disaster. The withdrawal between the 4th of May and the 12th of July of \$194,000,000 from the national banks alone is another striking proof of the tremendous reach of the business depression, though under the dread inspired by the operation of the Sherman Silver Bill, much of this was, no doubt, withdrawn for hoarding purposes. Mr. Wells goes on to cite other statistics, almost equally astounding, to show the extent of the calamity which has befallen the Great Republic. His argument goes on to show that these losses were due largely to the distrust inspired by the Sherman Bill itself. The one great lesson he draws from the history is that of the necessity of having the young instructed in the principles of political economy in the schools. To the widespread ignorance of these principles he attributes mainly the terrible experience through which the nation is passing.

A less imposing picture of nineteenth, almost twentieth century, royalty than that presented by recent cablegrams, of the Emperor of Germany standing on the threshold of his mansion, with his wife and family looking on from the windows, and slaughtering hundreds of almost tame partridges as they were driven before him by a detachment of soldiers, it would be hard to imagine. The gentle-souled Cowper embodied in song a noble sentiment when he declared,

"I would not enter on my list of friends,
Though graced with polished manners and fine
sense,
Yet wanting sensibility, the man
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm."

One of the most unamiable of the Englishman's characteristics has been keenly satirized by the writer who makes his typical Englishman say to his friend, when in want of recreation, "Come, let's go out and kill something." The Englishman's fondness for killing is, however, to some extent redeemed by the fact that his shooting and hunting excursions are generally associated with active exertion in walking or riding long distances over rough ground, where the