

Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain appreciate this! Perhaps this may account for some of the asperity which is proceeding from Downing Street! It is always interesting to know what is thought at the centre of things, and just now South Africa appears to be the observed of all observers as well as the centre of Imperial action.

A German View.

President Kruger's refusal to accept Mr. Chamberlain's invitation to visit England is thus regarded by the Berlin National Zeitung, one of the representative papers of Germany: "It was quite clear from the first that the answer could only be negative. As chief of an independent State, President Kruger can only accept an invitation addressed to him from the Sovereign or head of another State. In the present case it was much less an invitation than a citation to the President to appear and justify himself before the tribunal of the English Government, and that, too, after an English attack upon the Republic for which some blame must still attach to the English Government. The latter ought, on the contrary, to have cleared itself before the Court of the South African Republic. If President Kruger had obeyed the citation and visited London he would thereby have acknowledged the supremacy of England. A little reflection would have been enough to convince Mr. Chamberlain at the first that his proposal would be refused. Time after time has the unparalleled want of tact, ineptitude, and shortsightedness displayed by Mr. Chamberlain in guiding the South African policy of England led the Secretary of State for the Colonies from defeat to defeat and from disappointment to disappointment. If no change is made a situation must inevitably ensue which will only leave England the choice between humiliation and an attempt to have recourse to violence. Can anything more stupid be imagined than to cite President Kruger like an accused person to London, while the whole of England was snorting (sic) wrath against the South African Republic, and while Mr. Chamberlain himself, both in and out of Parliament, did his utmost in the delivery of arrogant, threatening, and inflammatory speeches. To the whole world, except Mr. Chamberlain, it was plain that, in contradistinction to the ridiculous comedy played in Bow Street, the Court in Pretoria had every reason to take a more serious view of the proceedings against the English traitors in the hands of the Republic. No sooner does Mr. Chamberlain receive the news of the verdict than he commits a new piece of tactlessness in using in his message the tone of the predominant power towards the vassal. If the condemned were to be put to death it would be in no small measure due to Mr. Chamberlain. He is evidently intellectually incapable of considering and treating the South African Republic as a co-equal state, or as one which has to be taken in earnest."

Germans as Colonists.

We are glad to note that the London Spectator has made a strong protest against the unreasonable prejudices entertained in some quarters against the emigration of Germans to South Africa. Our contemporary says: "We have taken the strongest possible line against the interference of the German Emperor in South African affairs, but we can see no common-sense in the suspicious jealousy just now manifested as to German emigration there. Germans are excellent emigrants in all our colonies. In no case have they shown the smallest symptom of disloyalty, nor do we believe that anywhere they are intriguing against the British Government. In truth they greatly prefer it to their own. The strongest motive of German emigration is the desire to escape from

German officialdom and German conscription, and even if they possessed the power they would not replace themselves beneath them. The stories of armed companies sent out as emigrants are denied by the steam companies, and are excessively improbable, if only because the German Staff could not retain control of the men after they have landed. It is a great pity to create a prejudice against a most valuable class of emigrants who bring to any Colony they enter much industry, a habit of obedience to law, and a special knowledge of many cultures, particularly that of the vine. There are forty or fifty thousand Germans in London, and we have reason to believe that at least half of them refuse to teach their children German, and see their children becoming entirely English with the utmost pleasure." We wish the French in Canada would follow this fine example. What a blessing it would be

Historic Scarborough.

The Township of Scarborough has appointed a committee to collect material for a history of the township. It is a most laudable enterprise, and it is to be hoped that other townships will follow the example of Scarborough. A well-considered circular has been issued setting forth the chief heads on which information is required. Old residents of the township, or any persons with a knowledge of its history, are requested "to note in writing any well-attested fact or incident in connection with township life," and forward such notes to Mr. J. C. Clark, Secretary of the Committee.

The Late Sir John Schultz

Mr. Roderick Campbell, formerly of the Hudson Bay Company and now living in England, contributes an interesting note to the London Canadian Gazette on the late Sir John Schultz, whom Mr. Campbell knew for many years. Mr. Campbell says that he agrees with Emerson in believing that you can get anything you want in this world provided your work for it, pray for it, hope for it, and believe you will get it. Sir John Schultz was animated by the same conviction. Mr. Campbell goes on to say: "I was in that land of bliss and rum-drinking—under, perhaps, climatic coercion—that land of many silent crimes, that land loaded with fish, flesh, and fowl; and that land which groaned in silent weeping, to be admitted into the list of the wheat-growing countries of the world, the old Red River settlement—three years before the advent of that enterprising and then young man of whom we now speak. My Company, by right of Charter, were, of course, absolute rulers. I need hardly say that, in this young man of Scandinavian appearance, of splendid physique over six feet, powerful and active, yet with the coolness and caution of a canny Scot, my Company found one, if not the worst, opponent that had ever up to then entered the sacred realms of the Charter of James II. He was an earnest exponent of free trade and of free government. He told me shortly after he came to the settlement that 'the charter my Company held was not worth the paper it was written upon. I, for one, shall never recognize it.' The country being too healthy, he found no scope for his professional ability, so he turned first to merchandise, building the first brick house in the town that is now Winnipeg. Then it followed that he started the Nor'-Wester, and became a journalist. In every page he poured vituperations over the head and ears of my worthy Company—some of which were conversation to order, some of which promised to lend themselves to philosophic aphorism, others to epigrammatic brilliance, and all more or less, I may say with truth, somewhat excessive. In time, the Council of Assiniboine thought it right, in the interest of the Company, to appoint as sheriff this young intruder's half-brother, Mr. H. McKenny,