

thing like this may happen with the Nationalists; who can tell? The only sure way to get the information is to wait and see.

"The sentence of the Court is that you be confined in the Provincial Penitentiary at Kingston for a period of three years." Thus terminated the proceedings against W. R. Moffatt, ex-accountant in the Ontario Bank of this city. The severity of the sentence, which, however, is the lightest that could be inflicted under the act under which the offence was framed, was a surprise to many. But Moffatt's offence was not an ordinary one, and called for no ordinary punishment. As Mr. Justice McMahon remarked on sentencing the prisoner, "it was properly made a very severe offence much more severe than an ordinary larceny, because, when a person who had the control, as it were, of the funds of a bank as he had, who had the management of the whole business of the bank entrusted to him as he had, to whom the customers and stockholders and Directors of the bank were entitled to look as one who ought to be trusted, betrays these trusts, public confidence was lost in those who were placed in similar positions." A man in such a position suffers not alone in his iniquity. The whole fraternity of accountants throughout the land have to bear a burden which had not been theirs had Moffatt dealt honestly with his employers. Here as elsewhere, it is true that no man liveth unto himself. In this view of the matter the friends of the convicted man may congratulate themselves that the Court was so lenient in the case. It is to be hoped that the disgraceful fall of this young man, once trusted and respected, will prove a salutary lesson to those young men who show an inclination to live beyond their means. As the *Mail* properly remarks: "It is the first step which costs. Once a young fellow takes money that does not belong to him, with or without the intention of 'paying it back,' he usually persists in stealing until he is found out and sent to the penitentiary. There is no surer way of starting on the down grade than that which Moffatt seems to have adopted, namely, living beyond his means and trying to make something on the outside by speculating."

It will no doubt be a matter of surprise to any Canadians, whose feet have never trod other than Dominion soil, and who are thoroughly indigenous as to be Canadians second or third generation, to learn that there has yet been taken of this

of its inhabitants been raised. There are English, and French in the land. Evidently the force of

and the bill allowed to pass no one opposing. Surely such subordination of conscience to party dictation is sufficient to merit the disrespect and contempt of all right-minded men. To the independent, honest elector, the man who has felt the force of "I ought," it presents a problem most perplexing. Is it any wonder that the Montreal *Witness* should feel moved to express its indignation in the following strong terms at the supineness of men who can thus trifle with the convictions:

"This seems to be the history of the acquiescence of the English members in the passage of that notorious bill. Each and every man acted, or rather failed to act, because of partisan motives. Not one of them had sufficient independence of mind, or was conscientious enough, to oppose the bill without regard to party. * * * Three French members were willing to break away from their party leaders to oppose the Jesuits' bill, but no English member was willing to do so except Doctor Cameron, and he had not backbone enough to do so without apparent support."

Whatever may be said concerning the nature of the Jesuit Act, which is not now under discussion, the cowardice and subserviency of the men who swore to stand by what they conceived to be the best interests of the nation are deserving of the severest censure, the most unqualified condemnation. It is to be hoped that the independent electors of the constituencies concerned will show their disapprobation of such cowardice by relegating the recreants to the political oblivion they so richly deserve.

In the recent debate upon the School Bill, Mr. Meredith took the following positions in regard to the law which should regulate our Public and Separate Schools.

"That it is essential that the law of the province should expressly declare that every ratepayer is *prima facie* a Public school supporter, and that he can become a supporter of the Separate schools only by his own voluntary act; that there is no good reason why any citizen's religion should have aught to do with his appointment to a High school board; that no distinction should be made between the teachers of Public schools and those of Separate schools in the matter of their qualifications for their duties; and that Roman Catholic citizens should have the privilege, which Protestants enjoy, of electing their trustees. In short, that the law should recognize the fact that the Public school system is the system of the province; and while the constitution allows Roman Catholics to have a system of their own adapted in certain respects to meet their religious views, in all other respects that system should conform to the Public school system, and be in uniformity with it."

There can be no doubt that Mr. Meredith has correctly interpreted the intention of the framers of our constitution in the concessions made to our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens touching the question of Separate schools. It was never intended, for instance, that there should be one standard of qualification for the Public, and another for the Separate school, teachers. It may be all

some of the speakers contended, that the standard is as high as the other, that the work of the one set is as well qualified as the work of the other; that the one set is as well qualified as the other; that the one set is as well qualified as the other;

as a mere difference of standard, has no special means, let the

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strength of the popular affection for their late Chancellor, occurred in the streets of Berlin, one day last week. As the Prince was driving along the street on his way to visit the Emperor, one of the horses shied and became entangled in the traces. It was necessary to stop the carriage until the harness was rearranged. A crowd quickly gathered about the ex-Chancellor, and ladies threw him bouquets and kissed their hands to him. Prince Bismarck was so greatly affected that he shed tears. He shook hands with a number of those about his carriage, and his voice faltered as he thanked the people for their demonstration of affection. His passage through the streets was a veritable triumphal procession. The people wanted to unharness the horses and drag the carriage themselves. Those nearest the carriage thrust in their hands to grasp the hands of the Prince and it was with the utmost difficulty that a passage could be made through the crowd. Judging from the disposition which the great statesman has shown during his long term of office, it is safe to conclude that he finds in this manifestation of good will and tender feeling an immeasurably richer reward than the proffered dukedom, and an annuity which he does not need. To live in the affections of those whom one serves is a compensation which cannot be estimated in the currency of commerce. And such reward may be his, whoever serves.

There is a very general feeling at Ottawa that a more vigorous emigration policy should be adopted by the government. It is felt that a policy which has only given the North-West 12,000 English and foreign immigrants is altogether inadequate. Mr. Daly speaking from a Manitoba standpoint, declared that at least a million dollars should be expended annually in inducing immigrants to come here, while Mr. Davin, waxing eloquent and speaking with unusual frankness, pronounced the Ministers a cabinet of antiquaries, and demanded that they abandon the do-nothing policy in the matter of colonization, and adopt a reasonable and successful system. Mr. Davin says he has a fine immigration policy in his mind, but not being a responsible Minister he does not feel disposed to reveal it. How Mr. Davin can reconcile this hiding of his light under a bushel with the profession that he is laid upon the altar of his country's service is a conundrum which must be given up. Is he so ambitious for honor that he would not esteem the consciousness of having conferred an incalculable good upon his country reward sufficient for his great scheme? Come, Mr. Davin, show your public spirit, out with your policy, for do you not see that the man covetous of praise is twin brother to him who is covetous of self.

A new market for Canadian products and manufactures is within view. The Spanish Consul-General for Canada is now at Ottawa with instructions from his Government to endeavor to induce the Dominion Government to co-operate in establishing a direct trade between Spain and Canada. The Spanish Government has already taken steps to foster such a trade, and the Consul-General thinks if the Canadian Government would but reciprocate, a trade profitable to both countries could be at once secured. Among the Spanish products which the Consul-General thought it would be an advantage to obtain direct from Spain, were oranges, lemons, currants, raisins, olives, oil and preserves. There would also be a good market for the staple products of Canada in Spain, and he believed that with a fair share

of encouragement just now the Spanish Canadian trade could be so developed as to maintain a regular line of steamers between the two countries. Thus while our neighbors to the south are building high their tariff wall, with a view to preventing Canadians from placing their surplus products and manufactures upon the American markets, it is somewhat assuring that, however greatly they might desire it, they do not own the whole earth. Though Canadians may, and do regret, some of the tariff changes proposed at Washington, they are not disposed to grieve inordinately at the prospect. They are not dependent for their life upon the generosity of their cousins. If the United States will have no dealings with us others will not refuse. The fact is, that the excellence of our products, and the superior character of our manufactures are becoming so generally recognized, that Canada will not need to go abegging for customers to purchase her wares.

If the two meetings already held for the discussion of the Viaduct scheme can be relied upon as indications of the temper and feeling of the citizens touching the proposal, there can be no serious question that the preponderance of opinion throughout the city is in favor of the viaduct as the only means of securing to Toronto her expanded and valuable waterfront. With remarkable unanimity both the Shaftesbury Hall gathering which was decidedly representative, and the meeting of the electors of St. Paul's ward, have voted their approval of the scheme as the only solution yet offered that is consistent with the public requirements; have urged upon the municipal council the necessity for an early and explicit recognition of that fact, and a definite abandonment on their part of the only alternative solution presented to the public, viz., that of overhead bridges; and have protested against the expropriation for railway purposes of that important part of the water-front lying between York & Yonge Sts. That the matter will be settled without a struggle is too much to hope for. As the *Week* points out, the battle may have to be fought out at the foot of the Throne. But let the people show a determined and united front, unbroken by party or other influence, and the issue can hardly be doubtful.

The new government of Brazil is just now being confronted with a problem which will tax their ingenuity and resources to the utmost. Her freedmen long enslaved and never called upon to expend a thought upon the question of how to provide for their own sustenance having suddenly been set at liberty find themselves incapable of directing their energies so as to secure the necessities of life. The consequence is, that poverty amongst this class prevails to an alarming extent, and with the poverty there is associated no small amount of crime. Here is an extract from the letter of an intelligent Brazilian: "The freedmen are often in trouble from stealing the necessities of life. Many of them have been sent away from the coffee and sugar-cane plantations by their former owners, who were not in favor of emancipation, and Italians employed in their places. Naturally they congregate in the large cities, and not being well trained for the kind of labor that is required in the cities, many of them have a hard time. As pathetic a sight as ever I saw was a poor, old blind colored woman who was wandering about the streets, and when we asked her where she lived she said she was free, if she were a slave her master would take the pains to look her up, but now he did not care what became of her." Now it is evident that the task imposed