

Gen. Barrundia, who had incurred the mortal displeasure of the Guatemalan authorities had taken refuge in the Acapulco, whose captain and crew refused to deliver him up to his enemies, until commanded to do so by an order from Mr. Mizner. But until the exact nature of the order is disclosed, or until it shall have been determined whether it was an order to surrender the "leaving General, or merely a caution to the captain and crew not to endanger the lives of themselves and passengers by resisting too far the demands of the Guatemalan authorities the question of Mr. Mizner's innocence or guilt must be left undecided. Certain it is that had he interposed any difficulties or advised the captain of the Acapulco to resist, the law of contraband would have supported the officers in demanding and seizing the person of Gen. Barrundia, a known enemy of their government, even from a neutral vessel while within their jurisdiction. The crime of the Minister, if crime he has committed, is that he facilitated the capture of a political refugee, who had sought asylum in a ship carrying his country's flag. The law of nations, in such cases, is to show favor to the pursued.

The generous confidence placed in the management of McGill University by those friends who during the past year so greatly strengthened the financial position of the institution appears not to have been abused. Already the University authorities have taken steps to enlarge the sphere of their influence and have engaged the services of two new professors, Prof. John Cox, and Prof. Chris Wilson, both distinguished graduates of Cambridge University. The former is to fill the chair of experimental physics, founded by Mr. W. C. McDonald, while the latter will occupy the chair of mechanical engineering. Professor Cox has for some time proved himself a most successful lecturer on the subject of experimental physics, and Professor Chris Wilson has been for some years engaged in installing some of the largest electrical plants in Europe. McGill University is to be congratulated on securing two such able men whose past record has been very distinguished.

The reformers within the State of New York have set themselves to put down smoking among the boys of that State. On the 1st inst. there came into force a law providing that no person under sixteen years of age shall be allowed to smoke in any street or other public place. That this prohibition is founded on reason and the best interests of society will be admitted by all who have any confidence in the findings of modern medical science. No reputable physician can be found to-day who will contend that smoking is good for a growing boy. On the contrary the opinion is universal among medical men that not until the body is mature can smoking be indulged in without harm; while many go so far as to say that no man is it absolutely harmless. Be the testimony of physicians experienced and demonstrated its injurious effects. Germany has a habit which had a very high mortality among the boys

which it adds, "Some of the cigars commonly current at our tobacconists' counters would scarcely need any preparation for the purpose."

M. DeGiers, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, is said to be completely satisfied with the result of the recent interview between the Czar and Emperor William. The meeting, he said, constituted a fresh and solemn affirmation of the good relations existing between Russia and Germany and would certainly contribute toward the maintenance of the peace of Europe. So it appears that the trip of the "gadabout Emperor" has not been altogether fruitless of good.

Toronto University and McGill College are to be congratulated upon their good fortune in being included in the list of colonial universities, which have been chosen to share in the annual grant of £3,000 which the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1881 propose to spend upon the educational institutions of the Empire. The object of the Commissioners is to foster the study of those branches of science (such as physics, mechanics and chemistry), which are especially important in extending the industries of the nation. The money is to be divided into scholarships of £150 each, tenable for two years, (and in instances recommended by the Commissioners to three), provided that the work done in the previous year is satisfactory to the scientific appointed by the Commissioners. A scholarship when awarded shall be tenable in any university either at home or abroad, or in some other institution to be approved of by the Commissioners. The holder of a scholarship must give an undertaking that he will wholly devote himself to the object of the scholarship, and that he will not hold any position of emolument during its continuance. Of the twenty-five provincial and colonial universities embraced in the choice of the commissioners, two are in Canada and four in Australia. The present allotment gives one scholarship each year to Canada, McGill College and Toronto University to take it alternately. It is the desire of the Committee that the scholarships shall be of a higher order than those now existing, and that their functions shall begin where the ordinary educational curriculum ends.

On Monday morning 1st inst., the Toronto *World* presented its readers with a list of one hundred and twenty-two names of sheriffs, registrars, county attorneys and county clerks whose annual income according to the official records amounts to \$2000 and over, with the respective amounts received by each. An analysis of this list gives the following significant results:

|                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 122 received..... | \$2000 and over. |
| 91.....           | 2500 "           |
| 65.....           | 3000 "           |
| 43.....           | 4000 "           |
| 21.....           | 5000 "           |
| 14.....           | 6000 "           |
| 9.....            | 7000 "           |
| 7.....            | 8000 "           |
| 4.....            | 9000 "           |
| 3.....            | 10000 "          |
| 2.....            | 17000 "          |
| 1.....            | 18000 "          |

Taking the whole list the average amount received is a little over \$1000. Now, it will require considerable effort on the part of the "inf feeders" themselves or of their friends to convince the general public that the services of these 122 officers are worth on an average \$1000 per year. And it is difficult to believe that the intelligent electors of Ontario, having their attention directed to the matter, will continue much longer to support a system which takes out of the pockets at least \$150,000 every year for the support of a system which stands hopelessly

last twenty five years. The struggle for life and position has been more intense than ever, and attended by higher nervous excitement. Now in many cases cancer is caused by mental distress, indeed this authority claims that where there is no mechanical exciting cause the disease is always of nervous origin, hence with increased nervous pressure cancer must increase; and he adds, "until society emerges into some calmer sea, -or until the conditions under which men and women now commence their voyage are materially improved—a progressive increase in the prevalence of cancer duly proportionate to the growing severity of the struggle for existence, may be predicted as a matter of course." In the light of fact the wisdom of Matt. vi. 34, is apparently manifest: "Be not therefore anxious for the morrow."

At last a champion has appeared for the cucumber, that despised fruit, which more than any other used by civilized man has had to bear the popular condemnation. This opinion the *London Hospital* contends is merely a prejudice, for that the cucumber is very digestible, if eaten properly, that is in thin slices and masticated thoroughly.

Dr. Joseph Parker, of City Temple, London, is at present wrestling with what he calls a question of consistency and which is whether it would be any more inconsistent for him, a Trinitarian, to invite a Unitarian to preach in his pulpit, than for Calvinists and Arminians to preach for one another. He quotes Mr. Spurgeon as declaring that "it is nowhere said in the Scripture that Christ died as a substitute for all men," and points out that the distinguishing, vital doctrine of the Arminian, the doctrine about which he has no doubt, in which he rejoices, which is the very breath of his life and the inspiration of his ministry, is that Christ died for the sins of the whole world. Then he supposes the case of Mr. Spurgeon and a Methodist minister exchanging pulpits, and says, "Mr. Spurgeon would go to the Methodist pulpit and declare that it is nowhere said in Scripture that Christ died as a substitute for all men," thus contradicting the very basis of Methodist doctrine, while the Methodist preacher in Mr. Spurgeon's pulpit would honestly proclaim that Jesus Christ died as a substitute for all men, that he is the propitiation for our sins and not for ours only but for the sins of the whole world." Others beside the famous Metropolitan divine have been impressed with the feature of the prevailing practice by which the Calvinists are invited to preach in pulpits occupied by Arminians and vice versa. Few, however, who have any interest in the progress of Christ's kingdom would wish to see the practice discontinued, believing that its tendency is to bring about, indirectly, greater harmony of view on this as well as other important points of doctrine.

In its review of the question of female physicians in the New England States, the *New England Monthly* presents a few facts that ought to be carefully weighed by every Canadian young woman who is looking forward to the medical profession as a means of earning a livelihood. The *Monthly* states that, though at one time the female doctors throughout New England could be counted by the hundreds, scarcely a town however small being unrepresented, there are not a score of medical women to-day in all New England who are making a decent living, and these, one half at least, are either non-graduates or are from irregular schools. It accounts for this failure on the part of the female doctors, mainly by the fact that their sisters, other women, persistently decline to employ their services; that these knowing their own physical inferiority, as well as the vast demand for physical strength that the medical profession enforces, prefer a doctor in whose reserve force they can rely in case of need. Whether this is the correct ex-

planation or not is really of little consequence, the fact that so many have failed being the principal thing. And this is the fact for the prudent young woman to consider, not the question whether she has a right to enter the medical profession which is no longer debatable, but the more practical question whether her chances of success are sufficiently numerous to warrant her in entering this field as a candidate for public patronage. It is a question of dollars and cents; in many instances, of bread and butter.

The new version of the German Bible is to be printed soon. The comparative time spent by the English and Germans in preparing the new versions is a good example of the slower, and more cautious methods of German scholars. Though they began work before the English, the version has been completed this year, while the new English version was published in 1885. The changes are said to be few, and it is prophesied that the new version will precede Luther's Bible in popular favor but that it will be of less help to critical students than was hoped; the case is the version so far with the new English reverse. The critical prefer it but the people still cling to the King James version.

It is a proof of the complex character of those great social and industrial problems which are engaging the attention of statesmen the world over that the same fact is often capable of being used by a powerful argument by the advocates of systems that are essentially opposed to each other. For example, the circumstance that English capitalists are coming over and investing their money in the industries of the United States may be made to serve the term of both the Free Trader and the Protectionist. On the one hand the Free Trader may say England has prospered so splendidly under Free Trade that her capitalists are able to go to the United States and expend millions upon millions in the purchase of some of the largest and most important of American manufacturing concerns. Englishmen, in fact, have more money than they know what to do with, and when foreign countries will not open their markets to them they can not afford to buy up their exclusive rivals on their own ground. On the other hand, the American Protectionist can claim success for this system by showing that it has had the effect of compelling foreign capitalists to invest their money in American enterprises, instead of supplying America with goods manufactured abroad, as would be the case under Free Trade. It makes a very great difference from what standpoint a person views his facts.

The discussion evoked by the McKinley Tariff Bill, which practically prohibits the principal Canadian products from finding their way to the markets of the United States has led to a resolution by Senator Sherman of Ohio, favoring closer trade relations between the two countries. Following is the text of the resolution: "Whenever it shall be certified to the President of the United States that the Government of the Dominion of Canada shall by law or regulation admit free of duty into all its ports coal mined in the United States he shall make proclamation of that fact and thereafter while such law or regulation is in force coal mined in the Dominion of Canada shall be admitted free of duty into all the ports of the United States. And whenever it shall be duly certified to the President of the United States that the Government of the Dominion of Canada has declared a desire to enter into such commercial arrangements with the United States as will result in the complete or partial removal of duties upon trade between Canada and the United States he shall appoint three commissioners to meet those who may be designated to represent the government of Canada to con-

announcement is made that in all civilized communities the opinion of a surgeon is of great value in the increase of the measure of the