2nd inst crops in Great Britain and Ireland are reported - having been materially injured by late rains, but the general crop is expected to be very heavy, and on the continent of Europe wheat is ripening fast and there is every prospect a good crop all over In South Africa the prospects are good, while in Australia grasshoppers from the interior had eaten up the young blades of the early sown wheat and grasses. Reports from the United States by letters of date June 30th to July 3rd state that in Dakota, both North and South, the crops will be 60 per cent. better than last year; in Michigan better, but in the other atates not much difference, even worse in New York state. By telegraphic reports on July 2nd and 3rd reports from Ontario and Quebec show that a good deal of damage has been done to the crops by rain on low lands, but on the whole a good harvest is expected. In the Maritime Provinces the harvest will be from two to three weeks late and promises to be good. In Manitoba, the North-West and British Columbia, the most encouraging reports have been received; the harvest wil be bountiful, recent rains having put all doubt saide. In all the provinces the hay crop has suffered owing to the old meadows being in a great many cases winter-killed. Speaking generally the tree fruit will be a

Reports from all parts of the Dominiongo to shown that the bonds imposed by the Confederation which twenty three years ago united four out of the nine provinces which constitue the Dominion of Canada under one federal government, are not considered pardicularly galling or burdensome. Everywhere (the day was obsevered with ess or more demconstrution and with manifest feelings of doyalty towards and satisfaction in a land so goodly and prosperous. Much was said from platform and in press of the progress which has been made during those twenty direct years, progress which may well inspire the patriot with hope for the future of his country. As an illustration of the material advance that has been made, the Empire gives the following :-" The Dominion has made giant advances in material things. In 1867, when the union of a disjointed congeries of separated states was proclaimed, the country had but 2,258 miles of railway; that has increased to 13,325. It had then 3,628 post-offices; now it has 7.838. Then the thrift of the people had saved \$200,000 in the post office savings bank; now the amount is \$20,000,000, with a total sum in all classes of the Government banks of about \$40,000,000, while the de desits of the people in the chartered banks have grown_from \$32,000,000 in 1857 to 3110,000,000 at the present time. These are their few of the facts that attest the strength and solidity of the national

from enjoying a millental state of right courness and holiness, the moral sense of the English people is not yet destroyed, and may be depended on to resent any outrage of their traditional views and feelings. They will not be cocreed to legislate for blackguardism and fraud. Compensation in England is dead while this generation lives, and its most anxious friends have given it the finishing blow and driven the last nail into its coffin.

With characteristic good sense Prince Bismarck is seeking to turn away the minds of his admiring follow country men from the project of building a Bismarck monument in his honor. At least he would not have it erected white he is above ground. It is stated that he has begged the Emperor to discountenance the project and nake that funds for that purpose be devoted to erecting a church in memory of the friend of his youth, Wil-This does honor to the old man's hoad, and heart. Though he has never troubled himself with much church-going he is no doubt shrewd enough to perceive that the beneficial influences that would go out from a place of worship, where the gospel of love and human brotherhood is proclaimed would do incomparably more for the world than the presence of a movement, which would speak principally of political wisdom and greatness. And this judgment is just.

Retaliation is the word that is being passed along the line of the European countries as they look across the Atlantic and watch the proceedings now going on at Washington. It is reported that the feeling is very general among the powers that the tariff bill now under consideration is a declaration of commercial war, and that they are preparing in concert a scheme of retaliation. ides of taking concerted action to fight the Americans with their own weapons, appears to have originated with Germany. It has been accepted, however, by France, Austria-Hungary, Italy and Spain, and possibly other powers of less moment to American commerce. In these constrict the American export trade will be struck at partly through the prohibitory duties on cattle and swine. under the plea of stopping pleuro-pueumonia, while canned goods, flour and other staple articles are to be subjected to higher duties. What England will do in the matter is not casy to predict. Her free trade policy stands in the way of her joining the other countries in a war of retaliation. And yet the government will likely be pressed in this direction, should the obnoxious bill pass into law. A report to the New York Herald under date of July 1 says: "While as yest no movement is being made among London experiers, an agitation is about to be commenced in the provinces again... the McKinley Tariff bill, under which the duty on English manufactures will be incressed something like 50 per cent. Sheffield is taking the lead in the movement. Its exports of cutlery to the United States being threatened with extinction, the Mayor of Sheffield is to be asked to preside over a town's meeting to condemn the provisions of the bill. South Wales and Bermingham

Moreover, the subject has actually found its way into parliament by Col. Howard Vincent proposing that the government consider the question "whether a free market should be langer given to the competing productions of a foreign Scate putting prohibitive duffer apon British goods. Col. Vin-liance with the collection of the production of the collection of the c

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the free competition of Germany and owier countries, who pour their products into treat Britain, while presenting a tariff barrier to Britain's manufactures. But the opposition from without is not the only new difficulty that has arisen to confront the promoters of the bill. Even so ardent a protectionist as Secretary Blaine is now opposed, and is exerting his influence to defeat the measure. Mr. Blaine points out that the bill will signally fail in accomplishing its greatest estensible purpose, viz., to benefit the farming community, seeing that the scheme proposed by the European compact will practically exclude American agricultural products. In 1889 the American exports of merchandise amounted to up wards of \$730,000,000. Of these experts agricultural products were nearly 73 per cent, and under the new European concert the greater part of these products can be hereafter shut out by the convenient process of the application of sanitary regulations without the alteration of any European tariff. In view of the opposition that has arisen at home and abroad it would not be surprising if the Senate should refuse to give its sauction to this much-discussed bill.

Were it not for the fact that most persons balieve in a hereafter where the wicked will be filled with his own ways, suffering torment that is indescribable and unimaginable, and where the hope of reform or release is forever excluded, many people would not grieve inording cly if the fools who attempt imposible things for the sake of gaining a notoriety or amusing the vulgar who are in-capable of appreciating anything higher than a slugging match or bullfight, should fore even worse than John L. Soules, who essayed to awim the whirlpool rapids on the 4th inst. The report states that Soules started to swim the rapids with only his swimming suit, consisting of woolen shirt and trunks, with cork vest. At 3.18 p. m. he entered the water, about 75 feet on the Falls side of the Cantilever Bridge, on the Canada side. At 3.20 he was seen coming around the abutments of the Cantilever Bridge. The current at this point, by the volume of water forcing itself through the gorge, causes an up current along the shore, which is known as the "Canadian current." Soules struggled hard against the breakers, and treaded water all the way down to the railway Suspension bridge. When near the whirlpool rapids incline railway a large wave washed him into an eddy near the shore where he scrambled out on the rocks. There was a deep hole in his left knee near the knee-cap, also a cut on his left foot. Notwithstanding his wounds Soulce was bent upon continuing the trip through the whirlpool, as he did not wish to disappoint the spectators, and would have done so had it not been for the interference of his mana-What would have been the result, the fate of the unfortunate Webb who perished in a similar attempt gives a pretty sure casis of concluding. It is not saying much for the civilization of the 19th century when it is found necessary to state that this exuibition of fool hardiness was sufficient to attract immense crowds of speciators. Evidently the savage still predominates in many hearts that carry the outward marks of civilization and refinement.

It appears that Colonel Denison is not well pleased with the action of the Council in instituting an inquiry into Police Court matters while that worthy officer was absent. A notice to attend a meeting of the executive charged with investigating the affair furnished him with an opportunity of telling the Committee that if they had already in his absence decides against him they might go m with their further proceedings without his presence; for that he merther recognized any applicative on their part to interfere with many would he attend any of their meet ings. Now, to say the least, the Police Magistrate is unfortunate in the stand be Recognitions come to light to

create the very general impression that an investigation is needed. Of course, if those who have been instrumental in bringing about the enquiry were aware of the phuses before the Colonel started on his European trip, it would have had a better look they had brought the matter up while the Police Magistrate was present to answer any charges that m'ght be preferred against him. But this lack of moral courage to beard the lion in his den (supposing it to exist), ought not to be allowed to blind the eyes of the citizens to the real issue, which is whother the affairs of the court have been properly conducted, and the Police Magistrate faithful in the performance of his duty. The contention of Colonel Denison that the Council have no jurisdiction in the matter and no authority to interfere is one which the mere layman can hardly be expected to decide, being a question for lawyers to determine. But whether the Council or Provincial Government, whose appointee Colonel Denison is, has jurisdiction in the case, an investigation must now be made, as the matter has reached such a stage that it will not have a law grill followed as the week of the case. the matter has reached such a stage that it will not down until fully cleared up. Had Colonel Denison as correct a knowledge of the laws which regulate public opinion as he appears to have of the character o these who come before him while in the performance of his duty, he would see that the less he opposes the investigation the better.

Edward Atkinson, one of the best known American economists, is credited with saying that, "what we call our surplus revenue, which cannot be immediately applied to the payment of any debt now due and which ought not be spent in the wasteful manner now proposed, comes to about two dollars per head of the entire population of the United States, or to form one hundred and twenty millions to one hundred and thirty million dollars per year. If this sum were applied to the reduction of taxation every tax on food, or fuel, and on the materials which are necessary in the process of domestic industry, could now be wholly removed. The taxes which would then remain, and which would suffice to meet the entire cost of government-national, State, and municipal at ten dollars per head -would be the State, taxes, levied as they now are on real estate, personal property, incomes, and licences; while the national taxes, which remain in force would be imposed on whiskey, beer, tobacco, wines, laces and embroideries; on the fine tex-til fabrics which depend upon fashtil fabrics which devend upon fashion and fancy rather than utility for their rate; on furs, fancy goods and a few other articles which are almost wholly of voluntary rather than of necessary use." These facts, if they can be demonstrated to be facts, throw a strange light on the McKinloy tariff-bill which proposes to add still heavier burdens to those that already oppress the poor and laboring classes. Were the duties on breaksuffs and household necessaries removed, which might be done without violating the integrity of their protectors policy, the lot of the poor mails family would be appreciably improved, seeing that it would reduce each family's necessary outlay by at least ten dollars seeing that it would reduce each family's necessary outlay by at least ten dollars per year on an average, a not inconsiderable sum to many thousands who live from year to year on the borderland of actual pov-

When the man to whom it shall be given to select from the endless series of events those which shall be deemed worthy of a place in the permanent records of the nation comes to the doings of Toronto during the summer of 1890, it is to be hoped that he will not dwell with great actail upon the happenings of the 1st of July week. The thought that our children a children (we can not hide it from our children) should know of the wretched failure which their grand father's made to get up a demonstration worthy of a city of 200,000 inhabitants is not a particularly pleasant one. We all desire to stand well in the estimation of these who come after us, an ambition which must be do med to disappointment if that estimate is in any measure based on the recent Carnival fasco. It may be presumed that the citizens of Toronto generally have an ear nest desire to forget the affair and wish that all others may do the same. We do not relish the thought of being the country's laughing steek. will not dwell with great ustail upon the

The report of the committee to whom was d the projector petition of the publiof Commons they or my after Lord sen presented, and to follow suit." ment to take me ac-

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