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JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

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All's right with the world.

If you trust in God and yourself
you can surmount every obstacle. Do
not yield to restless anxiety. One
must not always be asking what may
happen to one in life, but one must
advance fearlessly and bravely.

—PRINCE BISMARCK.

London, Monday Oct. 30.

—It is to be regretted that some Canadian newspapers continue to print what purports to be a telegram from Edmondston, N. E., detailing a none too creditable escapade in which it is represented Lord Haddo, the eldest son of the Governor-General, participated. Lord Aberdeen assures us that there is absolutely no truth in the allegation made. Lord Haddo is but a young school boy, and moreover he has never been in New Brunswick. With the least possible inquiry the falsity of the dispatch could have been established. What is the motive for its continued publication?

Sir Henry Tyler, president of the Grand Trunk Railway, reiterates the statement that the duty on coal costs the company \$45,000 a year. It is to be hoped that the reported early repeal of the tax is correct. A gratifying announcement in Sir Henry's address was the declaration that notwithstanding the purchase of Lackawanna and Western stock by the Vanderbilts the Grand Trunk will still continue to exchange traffic with the company. The Grand Trunk possesses its own line to Chicago—a direct one, too—and thus is in a position to bid for the carriage of western freight to and from the seaboard, both in summer and winter.

The enthusiasts who have been hooting the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal scheme, which it was alleged would carry all the Northwest lake traffic to the seaboard by way of the Georgian Bay and a short cut to Toronto, and render the Welland Canal next to useless except for local business, have received many rebuffs in recent weeks, but none more withering than that extended to them by Mr. Keefe, C. E., who says that the scheme contemplates having a summit level cut about ten miles in length of continuous cutting, averaging 90 feet, and being nearly 200 feet in depth at the deepest place. Without taking into account other questions, adds Mr. Keefe, this cutting alone stamps the whole enterprise as commercially impracticable. Engineers know the danger of encountering slides in the material, and in some cases a tendency in the cutting to close in on both sides and destroy all the work that has been accomplished. Mr. Keefe continues:

"For the summit level cutting of the Huron and Ontario Canal, with the certainty of trouble from water, and very possibly quicksand, the difficulties and amount of money required for the execution of the work would be simply impossible to estimate. The only parallel for this summit level cut is to be found on the abandoned Panama Canal, where the Culebra cut, intended to be about the same length and depth, stands partly excavated to not more than half its depth. This cut obliged some of the wealthiest and most experienced European firms of contractors to succumb before its difficulties, and was probably one of the chief factors in the failure of the whole enterprise, a failure so disastrous, that while only about one-third of the excavation of the whole canal, 47 miles in length, was completed, obligations amounting to several hundred millions of dollars have been incurred."

By the way, if the promoters of the proposed canal are genuine capitalists, why do they persistently refuse to permit the publication of their names?

A BRITISH PHILOSOPHER ON THE QUESTION, "IS LIFE WORTH LIVING?"

It is an inspiration to read an address by Sir Edwin Arnold. There are no gloomy forebodings, no fearful borrowing of trouble in the make-up of this distinguished Englishman. He is convinced that life is worth living, and that to the man who lives as he ought to live there is nothing fearful in death. He is further assured, after a long and busy career and after travelling in all parts of the globe, that the world is getting better.

Thirty-five years ago, when a youth of 21, newly graduated from Oxford, Edwin Arnold left the town of Birmingham, and he did not go back until the other day, when, as a savant worthy of that distinction, he returned to deliver his inaugural address as president of the Midland Institute. He chose for a topic, "Some Aspects of Human Life," free, of course, from all theology and politics. At the outset he indulged in this cheerful review of the progress of humanity.

"I return to Birmingham just as when I left it. I have found life in the highest degree charming and interesting, and this notwithstanding an ample share of what

are styled, sometimes, I think, a little too querulously, its 'pains and sorrows.' I quit Birmingham in the pleasant beginning of my days, glad to live; I come back to it, after many experiences and many labors, glad to have lived—well satisfied with my share in the world, and a resolute philosophical opponent of those who love dismal dialectics and drape the universe in the black hangings of pessimism. If there have been ages in which because it did not know much—our race had good reason not to hope much—the time seems to me to be now arrived when the despair which has been so fashionable grows foolish as well as needless. From the lowest point of view, hope is very cheap and gladness a very cheap medicine. Consider the social, moral and individual advantages of a cheerful view of life contrasted with the cheerless view. Sunshine has not a stronger effect in developing the faculties of mind and lightness of heart in bringing forth all which is best in men and women. We have partly found this out as regards children, and society conspires pretty generally nowadays to render their early years happy. The Japanese knew that high duty 2,000 years ago, and possess in consequence the best-mannered and most joyous little ones in the world. But why stop at childhood? There is nothing better than to be happy; joy is the real root of morality, no virtue is worth praising which does not spring from minds contented and convinced and free of dread and gloom. Upon the face of facts is life, even were it transient, so bad a thing as some people make out? Look at common modern existence as we see it, and note to what rich elaboration and large degrees of comfort it has come. I leave aside for the moment uncivilized nations and the bygone struggles of our race. I invite you briefly to contemplate an artisan's existence in the great Birmingham. Let alone the greatness of being an Englishman and the safety and liberty of his daily life, what king of old records ever fared so royally? What magician of fairy tales ever owned so many slaves to his high pleasures and pleasures as a wish? Observe his dinner board. He can fare at home as no Heliogabalus or Lucullus ever fared, and then, for a trifle, his daily newspaper puts him in command in imagination from the globe. At work, machinery of wonderful invention redeems his toil from servitude, and elevates it to an art. Is he fond of reading? There are free libraries open to him, full of intellectual and imaginative wealth. Is he artistic? Galleries rich with beautiful paintings and statues rich prepared for him. Has he children? They can be excellently educated for next to nothing. Let fancy fill up the imperfect picture with the thousand helps and adornments that civilization has brought even to lowly lives; and does it not seem stupid and ungrateful to say—as some go about saying—that such an existence, even if it were transitory, is not for itself distinctly worth possessing?"

It is right to rejoice over the achievement of the tremendous advance, and to be optimistic in regard to the future even though one knows that there are still many reforms to bring about, many inequalities to remove. The work can be more easily accomplished by cheerful hearts than by hearts depressed by pessimistic gloom, the product of semi-despair.

Taking up the statistics of crime in England, Sir Edwin was able to show that though the population increases, crime steadily diminishes. There were 87,668 "habitués" in 1885; now the evil roll is only 52,153. Pauperism is declining. In 1870, 1,079,391 persons were in receipt of relief; in 1891, with an addition of more than 7,000,000 inhabitants, there were only 774,901. Are not these substantial changes for the better?

To the question, "will this improvement last?" Sir Edwin replied decidedly in the affirmative. He said:

"So far as we have gone, the 'cosmic process,' as Prof. Huxley calls it, has led us. Yet that justly famous expositor of science, in his Romanes lecture at Oxford, arranged the cosmos for immortality and declared that the ethical progress of society depends not on imitating the cosmic process, but on combating it. How was it possible that so luminous a mind could overlook the fact that the ethical faculty and the ethical ideal, which he contrasted with the course of nature, have likewise come, by evolution, forth from the cosmic process, just as much as those things that shock him in the natural world. The cosmic process is not immoral, not even cruel. On the contrary, it is supremely equitable and ultimately tender. Out of the simple instinct of gregariousness we see nature making something like citizens even of bees and ants, penguins and seals, teaching rudimentary ethics by lessons of the savage struggle itself, and in the brain and heart of man she attains to that goal of all morality embodied in Christ's golden rule. Is there not a clear demonstration here of the fundamental and far-off beneficence of the cosmic process, if we will only get two foolish notions out of our heads, one that the universe was made for us alone, and the other that death is an ending and an evil?"

WOMEN TO VOTE.

New Zealand Elections for Parliament to be Participated in by Both Sexes.
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—News comes from New Zealand by steamer yesterday that an electoral act has been passed by the Legislature of the colony, giving the franchise to all women over 21 years old. The temperance party hope to get aid from the women. It is expected a large proportion of the women will appear at the polls. If the experiment is successful it will probably be adopted by other colonies. Of the 668,650 voters in New Zealand nearly one half are women.

Dr. Rainsford's Idea Condemned.
CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—The idea of the "church school" fostered by Dr. Rainsford, of New York, received a significant, although incidental, condemnation yesterday afternoon by the bishops, presbyters and laymen in the last hour of the Missionary Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which has been in session here since Sunday. Bishop Walker, of North Dakota, in discussing "Missions in Cities," and the various methods employed in Christianization, said, among other things: "These so-called rescue missions, with their billiard rooms, card tables and all, may be very well, but the church school is May God forbid!" The speaker's words were echoed from every part of the house with an earnest "Amen."

The deliberations of the council were closed with an address by Bishop Perry, of Iowa, on "The Past and Future of the Church in the United States."

Parlor suites, bedroom sets, easy chairs, divans, Albert lounges, extension tables, secretaries, leather couches, trunks, your own price at Wm. Trafford's, 95 and 97 King street.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Only Twenty-Nine Cases in London the Past Two Months.

The Carling Creek and Wortley Road Trenches Again Discussed by the Board of Health.

Has London got an electric railway? No; but the idea seems to have got abroad that it possesses such, and at the meeting of the Board of Health last night the following communication was read from the Street Railway Review:

"Press dispatches say that the city authorities are about to put ambulances in the electric system. This is a magnificent stride in advance and hope that the dispatch is correct. Will you give us all the information possible?"

The communication was referred to the London West Board of Health.

A communication from T. H. Luscombe complained of the unhealthy condition of a box drain running from the Tremesh House to Talbot street, between York and the G. T. R. tracks. Several collars are now blocked, and the present condition is dangerous to public health. The matter was referred to the board from the Board of Works, and the city engineer and medical health officer reported in favor of making the necessary repairs. It was decided on motion of Ald. Parnell that the drain be laid, any person using it to be assessed. The chairman will complete arrangements.

The medical health officers stated that during the past two months only 29 cases of infectious diseases have been reported. In view of the extremely dry weather this is a comparatively small number. Of these cases thirteen were diphtheria, the remainder being typhoid fever. Of the diphtheria cases seven occurred in Ward 6, where the drainage from Detroit. The two diseases appear now to be dying out.

After the report was read, the question of the South London drainage was again brought up. This matter has been discussed by the Board of Works several times, but nothing definite seems to have been accomplished. The report was adopted.

Carling's creek west of Adelaide street seems to be a receptacle for filth of the worst description. The engineer's report as to the number of closets emptying in the creek was adopted.

The board recently decided to let the contract for removing night soil to a private firm. The resolution was referred to the city solicitor, who expressed the opinion that the arrangement suggested was beyond the power of the board. Referred back to the sub-committee.

Dr. Hutchinson read a list of correspondence from Mr. F. Leonard, Mr. John Labatt and the Dominion Government in regard to the dumping of sewage into Carling's creek. The Department of Militia intend sending their architect to London to arrange for the disposal of the sewage from the Military School. Messrs. Leonard and Labatt are also willing to come to a satisfactory arrangement of the affair, and on motion of Ald. Parnell the entire matter was left over till next meeting.

Ald. Parnell moved "That this board, in view of the medical health officer's report regarding the proposed Wortley road drain, recommend to the council that all possible haste be made to complete the said drain."

A notice of motion by Dr. Gardiner was in effect "that the minimum depth be ten feet from the bottom of sewers to street surface with a fall of not less than one foot in each 200 feet if possible; also that plans for new sewers be submitted to this board."

Of the board's appropriation of \$2,000, but \$1,808 44 has been spent, and the balance will be made to last the remainder of the year.

Present: Ald. John Heaman (chairman), Parnell, Stevely, Scarrow, Dr. Gardiner, Dr. Hutchinson, Secretary Bell and Inspector Bell.

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JAMES PYLE, N. Y.

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