

far back in the courts, and making the returns after the ball has touched the ground. To a certain extent Mr. Hellmuth avails himself of both methods, but mainly relies on the older, which he works out admirably. Mr. Hyman, on the other hand, plays the volleying game, and as he won the championship with what may be considered ease, despite of Mr. Hellmuth's good play and excellent judgment, we think all who watched the match must admit that the "volleying game" must rule until some new principle arises and puts it to flight. Local tournaments are to be held in London and Ottawa about the 23rd inst.

THE wail that there is "no opening for women" in business is not so common as it is in the Old Country, but it is occasionally heard even here. Ladies who complain that time perforce lays heavily upon their hands "should take a leaf out of the book of their American cousins. It is a note-book—the shorthand writer's note-book—to which they should direct their attention," says a contemporary. It is into the law courts that the American ladies have thrust their gentle presence. Taking down the speeches of other persons they find to be quite as pleasant, and much more profitable than speaking themselves. There is a clever young dressmaker who cast away pins and needles, bent her energies to shorthand, and in less than a year could write one hundred and fifty words a minute. She has found her right sphere. Three other ladies are mentioned who earn munificent incomes with their pens. Mrs. Sarah Grasby, who travels through seventeen counties with the assize courts, earns \$9,000 a year; Mrs. J. R. Palmer, of Utica, \$8,000 a year; and Miss Jane Ballantyne, of Rochester, \$5,000 a year.

THE collapse of the National Bank, New Brunswick, New Jersey, has already led to the suicide of the President, the cashier, and a ruined depositor. The bank officials are alleged to have made away with a million of dollars. The decline in the price of stocks in New York last May is given as the explanation of the catastrophe. This disclosure is more disquieting as a symptom than as an isolated fact. Once more it enforces, in the loudest tones, the danger of bank officials indulging in speculation by means of the trust funds under their control, and the necessity that the practice should cease. Operations on margin are responsible for much of the evil. The form of venture may yield cent. per cent. profit: this is the temptation; but the ruin it may bring may be swift and complete. This is the danger: the penalty is not seldom death, though self-inflicted.

THE dead-lock between the two legislative Houses is still the all-absorbing topic in England. It will be remembered that Earl Cowper caused a letter to be addressed to the Government proposing to "dish" Lord Salisbury by introducing a redistribution bill in the autumn. But it is altogether unlikely that the Machiavellian epistle will effect its object. Earl Cowper is not only an ex-member of the Ministry, but is regarded as the mouth-piece of an important Whig movement. Stripped of all disguise, what he proposes is a compromise; but it is not such an arrangement as could be entertained by a much more pliant statesman than Mr. Gladstone. Earl Cowper and his fellow "trimmers" suggest that the Franchise Bill could be passed if the Government would lay their Redistribution Bill before the House of Commons at the autumn session, though they acknowledge that the latter measure could not be dealt with before Christmas. *Pourparlers* are said to have passed upon the subject, and some sanguine politicians imagine that there might be some outcome of the proposal. But, as a London correspondent indicates, "two parties are necessary to a compromise." Lord Cowper and his friends have been told that they must get Lord Salisbury's consent to the terms before the Government can consider them. For Lord Salisbury to agree to pass the Franchise Bill if another bill which he has not seen is laid on the table of the House of Commons would be to give up his whole contention. That was not Earl Cowper's idea. What he believed was that a fair Redistribution Bill would deprive the Cecil of much of his support, and compel him to give way by showing that he would be in a minority. On the other hand, Mr. Gladstone holds that the publication of the Redistribution Bill before the Franchise Bill is passed will weaken the hands of the Government in dealing with the whole Reform question. He will abide by that contention; and though it has not quite fallen to the ground, Lord Cowper's compromise may be regarded as virtually a dead letter. It is said in influential quarters that the Whigs who took part in the movement will still stand by Mr. Gladstone, notwithstanding his refusal to agree to their terms.

OF the two "little wars" now in progress, however the scales may turn when the balance of blood and treasure comes to be struck, it is tolerably

certain that England will come out more honourably than her French neighbour. Indeed, in her insane attempt to "bluff" territory and indemnity out of two barbarous foes on the Chinese seas, France has already earned the hearty condemnation of the whole civilized world. Still, people who know China well state that in their very decided opinion there will be no serious or protracted war. Their belief is that China will submit at the moment when it is made quite clear that France is in earnest. For the instant—it is but for an instant—the war party is in the ascendancy, but the peace leaders are close at hand, and the advocates of war are allowed their way only until it is made clear that resistance will involve serious results. The Egyptian campaign will possibly not be so readily settled, though there can be no doubt of the issue. Vigorous, if long delayed, efforts are being made to despatch a sufficient number of efficient troops, and not even Dr. Cameron's little book ("A Romance of War; or, How the Cash Goes") will prevent that liberal supply of the "sinews of war" so necessary an adjunct even to the highest skill and greatest bravery. Sir Samuel Baker, also, has added his raven note to that of Dr. Cameron. Sir Samuel has prophesied evil and evil continually. He tried to get the Government to despatch a force to Gordon in the height of the summer, saying that Gordon could not hold out; now that an expedition is organized he tries to frighten people by saying that it will be a failure. He is like the people satirized by Lord Beaconsfield, who declared that the Abyssinian Expedition would be lost in the desert. More than five thousand men will advance to Khartoum. They have friendly tribes for a great part of the way. They will have to pierce through forces which Gordon has kept at bay without a single British redcoat, and who have heard of both Teb and Tamanieb. Why should the expedition fail? It is inconceivable. Gordon will himself give the hostile tribes so much to do that they will hardly face an English army, especially when to do so they must turn their back upon him.

THE latest advices from England show, as every unprejudiced person knew would be shown, that Casey's allegation in regard to the execution of Myles Joyce was a malignant fabrication. Earl Spencer's letter to Archbishop M'Evelly ought to set at rest for ever the fiction recently set afloat that Myles Joyce was an innocent man when he was hanged for participation in the Maamtrasna massacre. It has pleased Thomas Casey, who was one of the assassination party, and whose evidence was accepted at the price of his safety, to declare that he swore falsely on the occasion; that he was terrified into doing so by the urgings and threats of Mr. George Bolton, then Crown prosecutor, and that he now wishes to make what amends he can for involving Myles Joyce, who was not guilty and who was hanged protesting his innocence. The Archbishop of Tuam, naturally shocked by the disclosure, petitioned the Lord-Lieutenant for an inquiry, and his Excellency granted it. The result is such as might have been expected; Thomas Casey's statement does not stand the test of examination. His evidence was not even absolutely necessary to the conviction of the men charged, and it was only by a stretch of mercy that it was accepted at all. He escaped conviction, and perhaps the rope, by becoming an approver; and now he wants the world to believe that, after bearing a part in one of the most horrible atrocities of modern times, and then denouncing his accomplices, he is worthy of credence when he declares that he committed wilful perjury at the bidding of an official of the Crown.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT MONTREAL.

THE exhaustive discussions and still more exhaustive festivities connected with the meeting of the Association are over, and we are in a position to estimate it roughly, though no one can pretend to sum up all its results until years have elapsed. Considering the insularity of Englishmen, the new departure was certainly very extraordinary, especially for a body so unwieldy, and many of the members can hardly explain yet how they were induced to take it, though now it is so universally a subject of congratulation that there are at least half-a-dozen candidates for the honour of having suggested it to the Association. The papers read at all the eight sections are declared by the best authorities to have been of a higher average than usual; and Biology was for the first time sub-divided, Physiology being made a sub-section, and vindicating its claim to a permanent place for itself by the number of distinguished men who took part in the discussions. Tried by literary canons, all the papers cannot be praised. Some were intolerable. Often the point to be proved was not stated clearly, and the style was so rambling and confused that it was impossible to know what the writer was driving at; and only a minority articulated so distinctly that they could be heard beyond the front benches. From the origin of the Royal Society, in the reign of Charles II., their