

would earnestly deprecate any actions or ill-advised editorials having a tendency to hinder in the slightest the building of our Canadian Pacific Railway, and consider them highly unpatriotic. The benefits arising from the spending of the large amount of money necessary to the building of the road far transcend the benefit that would result from the withholding of the \$25,000,000 or the large land grant.

Judging from appearances Garfield's chances for the Presidency are improving. The loss of the Maine vote has aroused them to the necessity for vigour in carrying out the campaign. Up to the time of that surprise the Republicans were over-confident of victory, and allowed matters to take their own course. But now they see the need for action. The Ohio Republicans are aroused and are determined to carry this, Garfield's own State. The loss of it would have told disastrously against him, but the gain of it will tell immensely in his favour. Although the Ohio Democrats have tried to spread the belief that Senator Conkling and the Grant wing of the Republicans are secretly hostile to Garfield, and would be pleased to see him defeated, late events go to show that he has the confidence and unanimous support of his party.

If anything more were needed to prove this, Grant's latest speech about Hancock would supply it. Anything more uncalled-for or malicious could hardly be conceived. The remarks, credited to him, of Hancock's inability as a General during the war, and wild ambition now, as to the Presidency, could scarcely be imagined outside of the political arena. The only fear is that it may defeat its own purpose, and compel sober-minded Republicans to stand aloof when the voting day comes, or show their distrust and indignation by voting against their own party.

Punch, which is an interpreter of opinion and gauges society in England, perhaps more accurately than any other paper, is responsible for the following:—

A SAD SHILLING'S WORTH.

Time was when English maids and wives
Led modest and secluded lives ;
But in these latter days they vie
In seeking base publicity.
The face that once at home would shine—
The glory of the ancient line—
The lips the sweetest under sun,
That in old days smiled but for one.
The eyes that veiled themselves always
Beneath the rude observer's gaze ;
All these, if haply he be willing,—
The Cad can purchase for a shilling.

I hope it only means that ladies have their photographs taken in different styles, and that in a few cases they receive a portion of the profits realized by their indiscriminate sale ; that is bad enough.

It is becoming a very grave and pressing question as to whether the British government should not take some cognizance of the inflammatory speeches of Parnell and his co-agitators. Can it be in the interest of good government and social order to allow a man to play upon the worst passions of a passionate people in order to incite them to all sorts of malpractices, murder included ? Parnell has declared a war of expulsion, or extermination against all landlords, and already the mob is becoming more dangerous than the blatant demagogue bargained for. He is mainly responsible for the present condition of things, and the authorities should find some way of letting him feel that he has to answer for the crimes which have been and may yet be committed under his cowardly inspiration. The only pity is that the people do not awake to the fact that Parnell is himself a landlord, and one of the worst at that, and intimate to him that he had better be one of the first batch of emigrants from Ireland.

Some of the good people of England and elsewhere must be very much exercised over the late doings of the Bishop of Manchester. Not long ago he addressed an audience of actors in a theatre and did by no means condemn them and their calling by wholesale—even suggesting

that the stage may have a good influence upon the people, if properly conducted. Now he has given an address on the opening of an art gallery on a Sabbath afternoon. The Bishop could hardly bring himself to advocate the opening of all parks and museums on Sundays, but found it quite easy to applaud the promoters of the particular movement in which he was then helping. Science the matter as he may, the Bishop has been induced to give his countenance to an idea that will by and by extensively prevail over England—that the parks and museums, and such like places of innocent amusement and instruction should be open on the one day in the week when the people have leisure at command. One would scarce like to see the English Sabbath robbed of its sacredness, but while hotels may be opened on that day it is difficult to find any sound reason why parks and museums should be closed.

The French Government will give the Jesuits no quarter. When their educational establishments were broken-up they thought to outwit the government and frustrate its plans by doing the same work in a private manner. They announced their intention of teaching in families what they were not allowed to teach in schools. But they are checkmated. The Government has decided not simply against Jesuit institutions, but against Jesuit teaching, and they are notified that it will not be tolerated under any conditions. This is arbitrary and hardly in keeping with our ideas of Republicanism—but we must remember that as France has suffered much at the hands of these same Jesuits, Gambetta has come to the conclusion that he will not tolerate intolerance. Perhaps he is right.

That "first gun" which is to be the signal for war in the East has not yet been fired. A few days ago we were astounded at the spectacle of the Sultan of Turkey, a man weak and vacillating by nature, and further weakened by dissipation, offering a determined and insolent resistance to the will of all Europe. It seemed as if for an hour he had found the courage of despair and was determined to die bravely. But this delay of the European powers to enforce their will makes it evident that not much courage, but a great deal of diplomacy is at the bottom of this changed temper. The fact is that the much-talked-of "concert of the European powers" is all moonshine. Now that the time has come for concerted action, each power is bent upon holding the other back. Austria makes an appearance of agreeing with Europe, because she wants to keep every chance of sharing possible spoils, but her actual policy is opposition to every aggrandizement of Montenegro. Germany so far supports Austria that the Emperor William has written an autograph letter to the Queen of England, while France can have nothing to do with any warlike operations, as the French Executive has not power, under its Constitution, to make war.

So much for "the concert of the European powers." And so much the Turk has discovered. A little delay in the Dulcigno affair made the matter plain. On the 3rd of August all the Ambassadors at Constantinople presented to the Sultan a note demanding that in three days Dulcigno should be surrendered to the Montenegrins. He appeared to be on the point of conceding that portion of the European claim upon him, but the inevitable delay occurred, and it was evident that the demand was not so peremptory as at first it seemed to be. Then the Turk grew bold and began to make terms. He would surrender Montenegro, if the powers would change the proposed frontier line east of Lake Scutari, so as to leave to Turkey a town and district which the treaty had given to Montenegro. This brought down the castle of cards, called "the concert of Europe."

But the Turk is woefully mistaken if he imagines that he has got the game in his own hands and can permanently defy the powers. England and Russia are united and will enforce the terms of the treaty. There is no Jingoism in the present British Government and Gladstone will not permit Turkey to carry out her unholy will ; while Russia is just as determined. At any rate there can be no possible ground for the interference of Austria or Germany, so that England and Russia will be free to work their will upon the Turk and *volens volens* compel him to yield.

EDITOR.