

realize how best to help her. When that is done, the new life that is before her is the subject on which to dwell, for that new life and all its features gives her the hope of which for so long a time she has been deprived. Under no circumstances, therefore, should, in my opinion, the number of inmates in a house exceed twenty-six or thirty, or the period of their stay be less than two months. With such numbers and during that time it is possible to obtain an insight into each woman's disposition, to form an idea as to the probabilities of saving her, and to enable those put over her to form some idea as to her capabilities for a particular occupation. One of the reasons why so much rescue work in this direction fails is that when a woman is anxious to begin her life outside again, and a situation is found for her, she is often sent to it without any knowledge as to whether the place is a suitable one for her or not, or whether there is any reasonable chance of her succeeding in it. It should never be forgotten that the great difficulty that women of this class usually have to contend with is their want of any systematic training for domestic service. Most of them come out of poor, ill-regulated homes, they have never been taught any habits of method or self-restraint, and their ignorance of the ordinary duties of a servant, as well as their love of independence and their resentment at any attempt to control them, have often been the cause of all the troubles of their life. Therefore, in the Home training it is most important, if possible, to make their stay there long enough to induce some habits of obedience and order, and as much benefit is derived from never losing sight of this fact as from any other part of the work. Owing to the restraints and drudgery of domestic service in these days, the difficulty of getting servants, among the middle classes especially, is enormous; and partly for that reason, and partly because under such circumstances a woman commands lower wages, it is always easy to get a situation for these women. In fact, the applications for servants at some Homes far exceed the supply. But the places are very hard and the duties so varied that even first-rate servants could scarcely hope to fulfil them. How, therefore, can a woman obviously inferior, and against whom a bad or spiteful mistress has an easy opportunity of reproach, be expected to do so? Many a woman fails in her first places for some or other of these reasons, gets disheartened, and leaves one after another; and the losing of a place is not to them a light matter; as it would be to another servant with better antecedents. Every place after the first is in a descending scale as to comfort and the chances of respectability, and all because one of the most elementary parts of the business has been overlooked. Occupation in the Home then should be regular, and as much as possible chosen with reference to the position a woman is to have on leaving it. From a moral as well as a physical standpoint work is most necessary. In homes where very large laundry businesses are carried on the physical improvement of the inmates is remarkable; and in the returns of the workhouse wards and lying-in hospitals it will be found that the mortality is much less among women who have come from institutions where work is regular, but rather hard than otherwise, than among those who come from places where a sedentary life is the rule.—*Fortnightly Review*.

## HOME RULE INTOLERANCE.

MR. BLENNERHASSETT'S most energetic opponents (in his candidature as member for Manchester) are Irishmen, and only oppose him because he cannot hold Mr. Parnell's principles. A week ago they silenced him with brutal clamour. As if this were not enough, they showed such signs of threatened violence that some who came to address them had to escape through the windows. It is a poor device to clamour down a speaker. It can be done without a bit of intellect or talent, but by the mere use of those wind instruments which are common to us with the brutes, and which reach their perfection for such purposes in the bray that can be heard a mile off. Why cannot Mr. Blennerhassett's countrymen listen to him? Are they afraid of the effect which his arguments would produce upon those among them who are more intelligent than the rest? Their conduct appears still more absurd when it is remembered that in all probability not one of those persons every set eyes on Mr. Blennerhassett before. No doubt they are acting under orders. The word has been sent over from Ireland that they are to give Mr. Blennerhassett no quarter, and they are doing as they are told. This ready subservience to the will of a dictatorial clique does not bespeak those higher qualities which alone can ensure the triumph of any cause, and which are above all things necessary to those who aspire to direct the fortunes of a nation.

Mr. Blennerhassett's offence is that he cannot follow Mr. Parnell, and he cannot do so because he believes that Mr. Parnell's policy is one which would prove mischievous to Ireland. Mr. Parnell wishes to sunder the connection between the two countries. England and Ireland have been in the closest connection for seven hundred years. It is part of the state of things into which generations have been born. There have been times when Ireland was badly treated; but Irishmen have not a spotless escutcheon. There have been outbreaks of violence and cruelty on both sides. But these things belong to the past. The two countries are too near for one to become independent of the other. The question is whether we cannot live together as members of the same great commonwealth. Nothing is more certain than that on these terms there is no reform in their local institutions which the Irishmen of Ireland cannot have. Mr. Parnell goes further. He insists upon independence. He may perhaps for the moment assent to a recognition of the Queen as the Sovereign of Ireland, but this is uncertain, and if it were ever so certain it would be of no value. Have the Irish residents in Manchester, those of the northern divisions especially, ever asked themselves for a moment what their position would be if Mr. Parnell's programme were carried out? They are not living in Ireland, but in England. Probably they have no intention to go back to Ireland, where

the ground is overcrowded without them, and they have been crowded out; but, if Mr. Parnell succeeds in making Ireland an independent country, they will at once become foreigners. It might be that if the two countries were separated they would not always be at peace. It is almost certain that they would often be at war. In such a state of things the position of the Irish in England would not be a pleasant one. Do they suppose that in such circumstances they would be free to demonstrate and agitate as they are doing now on behalf of what would then be a foreign country? Upon what footing would they stand with English workpeople, or with the employers of labour, or with the English public generally? They would be regarded as enemies, and be treated as such. The country would soon become too hot for them, and they would be glad to make their escape anywhere.

We have to deal with facts as well as with sentiment, and facts will hold their own in the long run, whatever concessions may be extorted in a fit of political expediency. And for good or evil these islands will remain under the same Government. Of that we may be assured. In the last resort it would only be a question of war earlier or later, soon or deferred. It is in our power to say whether we will live together on terms of peace or on terms of hostility; whether we shall clasp hands as members of the same great Empire, Irishmen sharing with us as partners in the most splendid inheritance that has fallen to the lot of any nation in the world, or whether we shall live on for generations on a footing of suspicion and hate, odious to one party and destructive to the other. This is the choice on which we have to decide.—*Manchester Examiner (Radical)*.

## TO A FLY.

Ah, little Fly,  
Frail relic of the joyous season sped!  
Winter is nigh,  
And soon wilt thou be numbered with the dead.  
Where is the dusky Chloe thou didst woo  
In circling dalliance the long day through?  
Where are thy pale-winged comrades every one?  
Fled with the roses and the summer sun!  
October's leaves are falling, sad and sere,  
The air is chilling and the moon is gray;  
The lifetime of thy tribe hath passed away,  
And yet thou still dost linger with us here.

Stay, little Fly!—  
Nay, deem not that I bid thee stay with me,  
But thither hie,  
Nor am I careful whither thither be.  
Go, seek thy vanished Chloe once again  
Through the Sahara of the window-pane,  
Or fleck my ceiling's purity, or crawl  
Over my best-loved pictures on the wall,  
Or even in my milk-jug drown thy woes.  
I would not curb thy liberty, so thou  
Will cease this active survey of my brow  
And keep thy tickling footsteps off my nose.

## COPYRIGHT IN CANADA.

COPYRIGHT in Canada is a perplexity of perplexities, because it is regulated by two sets of statutes—the Imperial, applicable to the whole British Empire, and the Canadian, applicable to the Dominion of Canada alone. A work copyrighted in the United Kingdom is copyright in Canada, but a Canadian copyright holds only for Canada. The "Foreign Reprints Act," passed by the British Parliament in 1847, authorized the suspension of that portion of the Imperial Statute which forbade the importation of foreign reprints of English books into Canada. The Canadian Legislature passed a law subjecting foreign reprints to a Customs duty of twelve and one-half per cent., to be finally paid over to the British author. The returns were ridiculously small—only £1,084 in the ten years ending in 1876. In 1875 the Dominion Legislature passed a Copyright Act, which after some delay was approved by the Queen. The English lawyers, however, thought it necessary to pass another Imperial Act, by which it was provided that when English authors authorized the reprinting of their books for the Canada market, such reprints (although not piracies) could not be imported into Great Britain. This law makes it possible to issue in Canada cheap reprints of English works without interfering with the more costly English editions. These laws, apparently so complex, do not conflict. Each is good *pro tanto*. The net result of the whole mass of combined legislation may be summarized as follows:

1. The works of a British author cannot be reprinted in Canada without his permission, but, if he does not comply with the Canadian law, reprints may be imported into Canada from foreign countries.
2. The works of a British author who complies with the Canadian law can neither be reprinted in, nor imported into, Canada without his permission.

The circuitous way in which American authors are sometimes able to avail themselves of both these laws results from judicial interpretations of the Imperial Statute. Canada grants copyright for twenty-eight years to such as are *bona fide* residents of Canada, or who are citizens of any country which has an international copyright with the United Kingdom. The condition essential is printing and publication in Canada. The plates may be made elsewhere, but the impressions must be printed in Canada. Prior, or even simultaneous, publication is not necessary. The copyright will