

PEACE OR WAR.

The complications in Europe, arising out of the dethronement of Prince Alexander and the continued occupation of Egypt by the British, daily grow more perplexing; and although Germany and Britain have tacitly agreed to uphold the policy of peace, the restlessness of France, and the aggressiveness of Russia, are two strong factors tending in the opposite direction. From late telegrams, it would appear that the war spirit in France still continues to increase, and although the rumor of a Franco-Russian alliance needs confirmation, there can be no doubt that France has determined to make it warm for the British in Egypt, and by intrigue, if not by open hostilities, to assert her right to a voice in the government of that country. As we have frequently pointed out, Russia would gladly see Britain involved in an Egyptian embroglio, such as would draw off her attention from Bulgarian affairs. That Turkey is a party to the Franco-Russian agreement, can not for a moment be believed, for Turkey's very existence depends, not on Russian friendship, but on the goodwill of the German and British Governments.

Austria undoubtedly desires to extend her territory eastward, but so long as the councils of the Austro-Hungarian Empire are directed by the German Chancellor, that Power will range itself on the side of peace. France may clamor for war and the Czar be anxious to employ his well-drilled battalions, but so long as Turkey accepts the advice of the peace Powers, war will be averted. As to England's occupation of Egypt, it ill behooves the French Government, which so shamefully deserted her ally when Arabi was stirring up rebellion, to claim dual control, after Britain single-handed had quelled the uprising and exiled the leader.

THE PALESTINE OF THE NEW WORLD.

The climate and physical features of San Salvador are so like to those of Palestine that travellers have christened it the "Palestine of the New World."

The little Republic, despite internal dissensions, has made great material progress since its independence, and, in many respects, its institutions and inhabitants deserve to be more widely known.

The State, which has an area about three times as great as that of Prince Edward Island, is peopled by a mixed race of Spanish and Indian inhabitants, numbering somewhat over half a million.

The admixture of American and Castilian blood has produced a people possessed of all the virtues and free from all the vices of their ancestors, an industrious, hard-working race of men and women, who even in this tropical clime toil unceasingly from morn till night, the women sharing with the men in the labors of the field and in the marketing of the produce. Not only are the fertile valleys and the alluvial strip along the Pacific coast cultivated in a high degree, but the highlands and mountain sides are likewise tilled with skill and care; so that the whole face of the country, from the lowlands to the mountain tops, resembles an extensive garden. In addition to fruits such as the pineapple, orange and lime; coffee, cocoa, sugar, and indigo, are raised in large quantities, the greater part being exported to the United States. Unfortunately the Salvadorean farmer has to contend with the hostile tariffs of the great republic, scarcely ever realizing more than 25 per cent. of the selling price of his produce.

This is why San Salvador is so anxious to obtain a reciprocity treaty with the United States.

Education in San Salvador is free and obligatory, and there are few of the inhabitants who cannot read or write. The people are passionately fond of music, and it is no uncommon thing to hear Beethoven's symphonies and Wagner's overtures performed in the capital, in fact the Government annually appropriates \$45,000 for the maintenance of an orchestral band of 60 performers, most, if not all, of whom are thoroughly trained musicians.

General Menendez, the self-appointed President, has, by his prudence and wise government, become popular with the people, and it is not improbable that when the next election for President takes place, he will find himself occupying by right the chair which he now fills through might.

THE PROGRESS OF A MOVEMENT.

When the agitation for Irish Home Rule was first commenced, few persons in either political party in Great Britain believed that the question would ever take a prominent place in the arena of practical politics. Hundreds of persons, who acknowledged the principles of self-government as sound, believed that the application of this principle in Ireland was impossible, and this belief was strengthened, because neither they nor any of the leading statesmen of the time had formulated a measure by which it could be carried out. To-day there is scarcely a man conversant with the Irish question who does not regard its ultimate settlement as only a matter of time well within measureable distance.

All great movements pass from the initiative to the formulative stage more or less slowly, and the Irish Question has proved no exception to this rule. A second great question is now forcing itself upon the attention of all loyal British subjects throughout the length and breadth of the Empire, upon its solution the future greatness of the Empire largely depends. It is the question of Federation. Heretofore the discussions upon this theme have been left to journalists and speculative politicians, but the time is now come when it, like the Irish Question, is to receive that fair consideration which its merits and magnitude deserve.

It may safely be asserted that the subjects of Queen Victoria throughout the Empire are loyal to its unity, and although hitherto the question of Federation has been regarded as theoretical rather than practical, it has in

fact only been in that state of embryo from which ideas and measures are evolved.

In the Queen's recent speech we note with pleasure the following reference to the Federation idea, which would indicate that the British Ministry were becoming fully alive to the necessity of drawing closer the ties which unite the Colonies to the mother country. In her published speech, the Queen said, "I have observed with much satisfaction the interest which in an increasing degree is evinced by the people of this country in the welfare of their colonial and Indian fellow-subjects; and I am led to the conviction that there is on all sides a growing desire to draw closer in every practical way the bonds which unite the various portions of the Empire. I have authorized communications to be entered into with the principal colonial Governments with a view to the fuller consideration of matters of common interest."

This indication of the British Government's concern in the colonies does not imply that any radical change is to be at once made in the relations which the several portions of the Empire bear to each other.

There is at present no urgent need for haste, such as exists in the Irish Question, in short the Government can well afford to move slowly in the matter, in order that there should be no friction in carrying out the idea. Each number of the family of British States must be on an equality, and the full consent of each member must be obtained before any measure of Federation is adopted.

ENTERPRISING TRURO.

Probably no other Provincial town is making more substantial progress than Truro. The energy of its citizens, the judicious management of its Civic affairs, the character of the surrounding country, and the enterprise of its manufactures, all contribute to this gratifying advancement.

Truro manufacturing establishments are numerous and important, some of them indeed have won an enviable reputation, both in this and the adjoining provinces, such as has laid a solid foundation for more extended operations and more pretentious enterprises than have yet been undertaken. The town is now becoming an industrial as well as a distributing centre, and if its quick-witted and pushing citizens continue the same line of economic policy that has heretofore been followed, and at the same time keep the standard of excellence up to, if not higher than, its present point, Truro will soon rank as one of the most successful cities in the Maritime Provinces. It is our purpose from time to time to give prominence in our columns to such industrial enterprises as we deem worthy of notice, and while speaking of Truro we have much satisfaction in referring to a comparatively new manufacture which is now carried on successfully in that town.

When the "Truro Condensed Milk Co." was started, the croakers shook their heads, and appeared dubious as to its success, but a few years' experience has proved beyond cavil that the condensing of milk is a practical undertaking, and that for this purpose Truro offers exceptional advantages, being surrounded on every side by fertile lands well adapted for grazing.

A Critic representative recently visited the factory and was struck with the cleanliness of every thing about him. Tin and copper vessels, carefully scoured, gleamed like reflectors. The natural milk is received, tested, heated, sweetened, evaporated, cooled and canned with methodical precision.

During the process of condensing this milk nothing is added but extra standard granulated cane sugar, nothing removed but water. Its absolute purity is a comforting thought for consumers.

It is possible that throughout the Maritime Provinces Condensed Coffee and Cocoa have done even more than Condensed Milk to establish a reputation for this company. These admirable preparations are winning their way to favor in hundreds of homes. Their popularity rests not on novelty, but on merit.

Three grades of Condensed Coffee are manufactured, viz., "Mocha and Java," "Pure Java," and "Pure Jamaica." One can hardly imagine a more convenient article. Coffee, cream and sugar properly combined are all here. The directions for using read, "to a cup of water add a teaspoonful of Condensed Coffee." No humbug about it. Condensed Cocoa is similarly used and it makes a most agreeable and wholesome beverage.

These goods are supplied in packages of any size, but are put up chiefly in 1lb. cans.

We are interested in the success of manufacturers and may have occasion as our space permits to refer to others.

Catherine Cole, a well-known New Orleans literary woman, has just returned from a three months' pedestrian tour through England and Holland.

In a communication to the New York *Tribune*, Immigration Commissioner C. F. Ulrich says: "Castle Garden has received, during the last five years and a half, over two million immigrants - six thousand have been returned. The immigrants that were allowed to land brought more than \$150,000,000 into the country; their productive value runs into the thousand millions. The State Board of Charities, with ample facilities and power, has returned, since 1880, 448 paupers, gleaned from the various institutions of this State. How many of these had passed through Castle Garden is not known to me, although I have endeavored to ascertain. Assuming that every one of the 448 came through Castle Garden, does not the wealth and productive power of the vast mass of the millions completely swallow the pitiful and to-be-pitied 448?"