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NEW SERIES.

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ALMANAC FOR OCTOBER, 1888.

MOON'S CHANGES.
New Moon, 5th day, 10h, 21.7m. a. m., S. E.
First Quarter 12th day, 1h, 14.6m., a. m., N. W.
(below horizon.)
Full Moon 19th day, 5h, 56.4m., p. m., E.
Last Quarter, 27th day, 9h, 53.1m., p. m., N. E.
(below horizon.)

DAY OF WEEK	SUN	SUN	MOON	HIGH	DAY'S
M	h	m	h	h	h
1 Monday	6	35	36	9	58
2 Tuesday	5	34	2	6	8
3 Wednesday	6	32	3	20	9
4 Thursday	8	39	4	24	10
5 Friday	9	28	5	50	10
6 Saturday	10	26	7	7	11
7 Sunday	12	24	8	26	12
8 Monday	13	22	9	44	0
9 Tuesday	14	20	10	59	0
10 Wednesday	16	18	11	8	1
11 Thursday	17	16	1	8	2
12 Friday	18	14	2	9	3
13 Saturday	20	13	2	59	4
14 Sunday	21	11	3	18	6
15 Monday	23	9	3	52	7
16 Tuesday	24	7	4	14	8
17 Wednesday	27	5	4	25	9
18 Thursday	27	4	5	1	9
19 Friday	28	2	5	24	10
20 Saturday	29	0	5	50	10
21 Sunday	30	4	5	13	11
22 Monday	31	5	6	45	11
23 Tuesday	32	5	7	19	12
24 Wednesday	34	5	7	59	1
25 Thursday	35	5	8	4	1
26 Friday	36	4	8	41	2
27 Saturday	38	4	10	41	3
28 Sunday	39	4	11	47	4
29 Monday	41	4	11	5	4
30 Tuesday	43	4	10	53	5
31 Wednesday	45	4	9	2	7

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Ch'town, May 2, 1888—pat sun jour

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

OCTOBER 15, 1888.

The Duty of Canadians.

We cannot commend too highly the following letter from Colonel Denison, of Toronto, to the Toronto Globe:

"Events are crowding upon us faster than we are aware. Let us look back over the past few months. First came the Commercial Union movement, apparently originated by a Canadian in the interests of Canada, but which is now shown to have been a Yankee plot worked by a renegade with the object of producing Annexation. Then came the repudiation of the Fisheries Treaty by the Republican party, followed by the Retaliation proclamation of the Democratic President; then came the almost unanimous passage of the Retaliation Act in the United States House of Representatives, after a long succession of speeches by members of both political parties violently abusive and unreasonably hostile to Canada. Then came the speech of Senator Sherman, exposing the hostile policy of a hundred years. Then the discussion of negotiations for Annexation in the Committee of Foreign Relations, and today Senator Sherman's interview, in which he says, 'Political union is necessary or war is inevitable.' At this moment the Presidential election is being fought out on the question as to which party is most hostile to England and Canada, and unless a marked change comes over the people of the United States it will not be many years before we shall be fighting for our existence as a free people on this Continent. Senator Sherman's last warning is straight to the point, and cannot be overlooked or misunderstood. And now the question arises, What is the duty of Canadians at this crisis?"

In the first place, we must forget for the moment all party differences. The man who approaches such a question from a party standpoint is not a true Canadian. The motto of all should be "Canada first." Of what interest would it be to the great masses of the Canadian people which political party should succeed if our birthright as a nation, our honor as a people, the future of our country, are all to be lost through the petty squabbles of party politicians while an enemy is at the gate?"

When President Cleveland's Retaliation message was issued the outburst of Canadian sentiment was practically unanimous. Within a day or two one political leader commenced finding fault with the Government, thereby giving direct aid to the enemy, while the next day, on the other side, a Cabinet minister attacked him for his conduct. At this present moment one political party is charging the other political party with being Annexationists in disguise. There is not, I believe, one Canadian in a thousand who is an Annexationist. No political party is in favor of the movement, and the attempt to make party capital by charging one's opponents with favoring Annexation may be good party tactics, but it is based upon falsehood and is not loyal. The time has come to drop this. I care not which party are in power, every Canadian should unite now to support the Government in striving to preserve our life as a nation.

"There are a few traitors in our midst, and they leave no stone unturned to weaken and destroy our country. Now they are beginning to say 'Annexation is the only relief from French domination.' They are striving to divide our people and create ill-feeling between us and our French-speaking fellow-countrymen. The French-Canadians fought to save this country in 1775 and 1812. They are our own people. They have the same rights in this country as we have, and I would rather be ruled by my French fellow-countrymen forever than that a foreign and hostile power should destroy our national life. I was camped alongside of the Quebec volunteers in the Northwest affair in 1855, and met at the same time the men from Nova Scotia, and I can never feel but that we are all Canadians. We have a territory equal, if not superior, to that of any nation the world has ever seen. We have national aspirations and hopes that should knit us in the firmest bonds. Every Canadian should feel this. We should not think of little family differences in the time of danger, but should show a firm and unbroken front to the enemy.

"Another argument of the insidious traitors and subsidized foreign organs in Canada is that the odds are so great against us that we should put up with anything the United States may do. We need not, however, be afraid. We have about the same population as the Southern States during their war, and the whole power of the North, aided by recruits from all the world, with the greatest difficulty, and only after four years' incessant fighting, succeeded in conquering them. It is said that we are only 600,000 to their 60,000,000, but we are an integral portion of an Empire of 300,000,000, with the whole British navy to back us, for we may count on the aid of the Empire now. Even if the odds were against us we should never hesitate. The history of the world is full of instances of the difficulty of conquering a nation fighting for its existence, and in all the long record there is nothing more encouraging than the defence of this very 'Canada of ours' by our fathers in 1812, when the odds were ten times as great against us as they are to-day.

Let us also remember that a firm and united front may save us from all the horrors of war. At the Trent affair, if there had been treason in Canada, or the least sign of division in our ranks, we would have had war. If President Cleveland's Retaliation proclamation had been received by Canadians with dread and doubt and hesitation, Retaliation would have been in force to-day.

If our country is in the future to be one of the great nations of the world, it will be because her people will have faith in themselves, and will make any and every sacrifice for the national good. I conclude with the following lines of our Canadian poet Roberts—

Shall not our love this rough, sweet land make
Her bounds preserve inviolate, though we die?
Oh strong hearts of the North,
Let fame your loyal forth.

And put the craven and base to an open shame,
Till earth shall know the Child of Nations by her name!

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Study of History.

SIR.—The question has arisen, does history receive that attention in our public schools which its merits deserve? I fear not. It is deemed questionable whether the study of dead and foreign languages is productive of results adequate to the time spent on them. There are those who aver, not without a show of reason, that the classics are crowding out more desirable departments of knowledge in the school curriculum, and it will hardly be contended that education can suffer from a full discussion of the subject.

My intention is not now to debate the matter, but I think it opportune that the value of deep and thorough study of history and love of historical research were impressed upon our people.

The study of history is an enquiry of truth regarding the plans, progress, failures and successes of mankind. In its broadest aspect it is the study of man and of human nature in relation to systems, circumstances and movements. As such, it must ever command the respect of the intelligent. The man acquainted with the fundamental truths and conclusions of history may be said to be armed with the accumulated experience of the ages. It is thus a great lever in the march of life. But history is something more, and has, if possible, a greater influence than this. It is a noble lesson on morality, and an argument for staid and guarded liberty. It depicts the ruinous effects of license or anarchy on the one hand, and the evils of despotism on the other. It shows the invariable doom that awaits wrong-doing, and demonstrates that in the end the just are more enviable than the powerful, if for nothing but that self-content and consciousness of right which is its own best reward. It is the great judgment seat before which the high and low, rich and poor, monarch and subject, are arraigned to hear their acts tried by the reason and wisdom of the centuries. In that great court, removed from passion and prejudice, the historian is the immediate, though not absolute, judge, for he must be governed by facts; he must consider the circumstances, and his words carry weight in proportion as they appear to be impartial. From the portals of this tribunal goes forth the stern sentence of censure against alike the proud oppressor and the self-designing demagogue. On its records are enrolled for emulation the names of "Great ones gone for ever and ever by." Its sage and venerable advocates warn us of the dangers which beset mortality and throw their influence and authority into the scale of rectitude. It furnishes the statesman with the proofs of the wisdom of reform, with the perils of socialism and communism; the jurist with precedents and similitudes; the orator with food for eloquence; and it is a mine of delight to the man of leisure and literary taste.

It treats of the applied principles which build up nations and which sustain individuals, and delineates in darker colors the causes which laid the proud empires of antiquity in the dust. It was said of Burke that "his knowledge of history amounted to a power of foretelling events."

Shut off from historical study, our age would assume the role of a man suddenly deprived of sight. Could we ever hope to preserve the grand fabrics of social and political life which have gradually developed amongst us without aid from those who were present at their inception, or who had a hand in moulding their course.

Such is the science with which the bulk of the rising generation is acquainted but in the most superficial manner. "T. H. H.'s" valuable contributions to THE EXAMINER are both entertaining and instructive. They are presented in a way that makes the study interesting; and in their selection they indicate the taste of a highly cultivated mind and ripe literary judgment. No so in too many cases in our schools. Pupils are employed committing to memory the dates of battles, accessions and deaths of kings, and other bare facts, while the grand principles of life and action underlying the subject, and the inferences to be drawn from it, receive not the slightest attention. The worthlessness of such instruction is self-evident. To understand, for instance, the issues decided by Waterloo and its ultimate effect on European affairs, is of infinitely more importance than to know the date, the number engaged, and other minutiae.

Every scholar knows the names of the leading figures in the Franco-German war, most are acquainted with the battles and their dates, but how many have a clear conception of the mighty interests and issues involved, and of the tremendous and far-reaching results of that sanguinary conflict? I have no hesitation in characterizing this as a high defect in our otherwise creditable school system.

It is of supreme importance that enquiry in this direction should be stimulated, the true state of affairs learned, and then a remedy might easily be found.

No greater enemy of the public schools exists than he who would resist all discussion a change. Let allegations be freely heard with a desire to improve where improvement invites: Our educationists would lower the standard by giving an opportunity for the application of Lord Chatham's apt remark about the lawyers and "the cobwebs of Westminster Hall."

October 13th, 1888. M.

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