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THE TIMES.

MONEY UNUSED.

M. Thibaudeau shaking the dust off his feet against wicked Terrebonne because Dr. Prévost had yielded to some influence more powerful than the Liberal purse or anything else that was of the Liberal party and refused to oppose M. Chapleau, was a sight for the gods. Terrebonne must be a political paradise or the other extreme of that for M. Thibaudeau to leave it in such ghastly haste and humour. The man in whom the Quebec Liberals trusted to run M. Chapleau hard, if not out, declared he would not so much as stand, and—exit M. Thibaudeau with \$4,500 in his pocket, for which he could find no use in Terrebonne. The thing was unique. For the first time in the history of the Province of Quebec, money was taken away from a county when it had once been brought into it.

Was Dr. Prévost bought by the *bleus*? Some say yes, and some say no, and some are in doubt about the matter. Up to this time Dr. Prévost has held a reputation for honesty, and it is difficult to believe that all at once he would sell his party and himself for a money consideration. It may very well be that he saw how costly and hopeless the struggle would be, or that he was unwilling to enter upon a contest with the man who has won such early distinction. The thing that casts most suspicion upon him is the fact that the Conservatives are loud in their praises of his integrity; they say, "No, no, Dr. Prévost would not sell his politics." That is the most effectual method they can adopt if they desire to ruin the man's character.

THE MAIN QUESTION.

But we must be careful that in the swirl of election excitement we do not lose sight of the main issue, which is whether we are to acknowledge that the members of the Legislative Council are our actual rulers or not. The present change of ministry has been brought about by them as thoroughly as if they had dismissed one Government and elected another. Having stopped the Supplies so as to give M. Chapleau a chance of buying up a few members, there is no reason in the world why they should not in a month or more from now refuse assent to some other measures until the coalition Government shall give way to one made up entirely of the *bleus*. An appeal to the people would bring about some sort of popular settlement of the matter, but that is denied by the Lieut.-Governor. And it comes to this, and nothing less, that at present we are governed by the irresponsible Council, and not by the responsible Assembly. I can understand newspapers supporting this unconstitutional iniquity when they have an eye to advertising and printing patronage; but how men calling themselves British, and crediting themselves with a knowledge and love of British Constitutional Government, can advocate it, is something I do not understand. It is thoroughly French, but it is just as thoroughly un-English.

The only thing we can do now is to make strenuous efforts for the abolition of the Council. The thing was an anomaly at its birth—an experiment afterward—a failure now. The day for an oligarchy

has gone by. Let the Liberals of the Province of Quebec get up a petition to the Imperial Parliament for the removal of this governmental absurdity, and they will certainly succeed. It was never intended that such power as that which they have so wickedly exercised should be invested in their hands, and freedom-loving Englishmen would put an end to their office at once, if the case were laid before them. Whether M. Chapleau and his Cabinet exist or not, the Quebec Council should be snuffed out.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

The stumping period has arrived in England, and both parties are putting forward their best speakers to lead, or mislead, the British electors. Lord Salisbury made his bow to a Manchester audience, and then proceeded to show how wise, how good, how strong the Conservative Government had been, and how much it still deserved the confidence of a majority. He vindicated with facts and fictions and sophisms all they had undertaken and done, even to the renting of Cyprus, that unfruitful, unhealthy, and worthless island, which Turkey was not sorry to be rid of. But the Marquis of Hartington and Mr. Bright, following soon after, declared that the foreign policy of the Government had been unwise and unsuccessful, and that domestic affairs had been wholly neglected. Mr. John Bright—who is still the "man eloquent," with "natural force unabated"—asserted that had Mr. Gladstone and the Liberals been in power there would have been no war between Russia and Turkey, threatening as it did to involve almost the whole of Europe—no Afghanistan war, and no Zulu war, with its attainer of trouble and shame.

No unprejudiced person can read the great speeches of the great men I have named without feeling that the best of the argument has been on the side of the Liberals. Lord Salisbury's speech was brilliant, as everybody knew it would be; but he had to defend so many failures and sins, on the part of the Government, that the task was too much even for him. An argument was introduced by him for the protection of Turkey against Russia which has not been advanced by any leading British statesman for many years past,—viz., that however rotten and vile the Turkish Empire might be England must give it countenance and support if English interests demanded the existence of Turkey. Lord Hartington and Mr. Bright had easy work, and found a sympathising audience when they denounced the immorality of such a policy. England is in sorry plight if she is reduced to such pitiful straits that she must use any tools she can find, and make friends with the devil, to accomplish her ends. The moral sense of the people must, and will, revolt against such a crooked policy, and turn out a Government which has the audacity to declare in effect that it is necessary to do evil that good may come.

The difficulty with the Liberals is that they are not ready with a policy which they can declare. Lord Hartington gloried once more in the security from foreign invasion which "the silver streak" affords, and reiterated the need which exists for more attention to home affairs; but the people cannot help being aware of the fact that they have interests outside of Great Britain proper which involve relations with other powers. While England holds the Suez Canal, Egypt must be looked after, and France will have something to say about Egypt; while England holds India and some parts of Asia Minor, Russia must be reckoned with. More attention to domestic affairs is imperative, but there must be some kind of foreign policy; and if the Liberals decide that in the future it shall be less "spirited," they must show to the ordinary reason that it will be more safe.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, and all Infantile Diseases