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WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 4, 1888.

It is announced that the Marquis of Lans-
downe will leave Canada about the end of May.

CHAMBERLAIN has got his reward for his
services as Fisheries Commissioner—a photo of
Her Majesty. Was it a postage stamp? That
would be a perfectly fitting expression of the
amount of royal favor he deserves.

The craze of Boulangierism excites the sorrow
of all true friends of France. It seems that
the old passion of hero worship, which gave
vitality to the gory gaudiness of Napoleonism,
still survives and may again, as in the past,
lead the French nation to disaster and humili-
ation.

Mrs. FLOOD's retaliatory bill, introduced in to
Congress yesterday, is precisely the sort of
reply which we expected would be given at Wash-
ington to Sir John's exhibition of bad faith in the
House of Commons on a recent notorious occa-
sion. Canadian farmers will now understand
how they have been cheated by the Government
at Ottawa. Between "Prohibition" at home
and "Retaliation" abroad, the Lord help the
farmers of Canada.

A MINISTERIAL crisis in France is not usually
an event to cause astonishment. Unfor-
tunately they have been too frequent of late years.
But such which has just occurred and resulted in the
resignation of M. Tirard is of unusual import-
ance, inasmuch as it involves a revision of the
constitution, which has been found out of accord
with the principles of democracy. France ap-
pears to be getting more Republican with every
change.

COULD anything be more absurd than the
contention of the senior Tory organ that be-
cause the Liberals desire reciprocity with the
United States they are untrue to Canada? The
truth of the matter is that Sir John Macdonald
has fenced the country round in the interests of
monopolies and the boodlers of the Tory party;
therefore they are naturally excited at any at-
tempt to free the country from the system of
plunder they have established.

Tory journalists who all along have assumed
that Mr. Parcell had no right to take his seat
in the Commons, while they insisted on the
legality of the six months' limitation in election
trials, must feel as if they could crawl into a
very small hole since the decision of the Su-
preme Court in the Glenavary appeal
case. They now see how very difficult it is to
argue on both sides of a question and keep up
an average rate of common sense and consist-
ency.

STUDENTS of American history will find no
difficulty in foretelling the ultimate result
of the conflict in Canadian politics now gradually
coming to a head. Commercial Union advanced
by the Canadian party has been met by Imperial
federation, coming from the pro-English Tory
party. The struggle is an old one. It was
fought out by the thirteen colonies over a hun-
dred years ago, and, if it must be renewed in
Canada, a like result to that which then was
obtained will surely be achieved. This country
is too vast, the spirit of American institutions
too firmly entrenched to permit the idea of re-
trogression, subservency and abasement ever
taking root on the St. Lawrence or north of the
ake.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD, after any amount of
wringing, has been compelled to formally sur-
render to the demands of Manitoba, as ex-
pressed by Mr. Greenway. The Prairie Province
will not be allowed to have free railway access
to the States and Territories on her southern
border. The destruction of the monopoly bar-
rier to commercial intercourse thus accomplish-
ed, must be accepted as another great stride
towards continental free trade. Other barriers
must go down in time. There may be a fight
over each in turn, but that the final result will
be their entire abolition, no one can doubt who
studies the situation.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Quebec contemporary
takes a sensible view of the questions connected
with the improvement of the St. Lawrence
route. Among other things he suggests that,
if the people of Montreal will give Quebec friend-
ly help in getting their bridge, Quebec people,
instead of thwarting them in their efforts to
obtain benefits for Montreal, should help them
all they can and prove to them they are not
jealous of their prosperity, but rather wish them
Godspeed. But Quebec must be treated by the
Government on as favorable a basis as Mon-
treal. If Montreal is to be made a free port,
Quebec must be made the same. The writer
adds:—

"The deepening of the canal will benefit Que-
bec as much as Montreal. We hope the Que-
bec government will not only deepen them, but make
them free after the example of the S. of New
York. If the Government help us in build-

ing our bridge, let them assume the canal
debt, it won't hurt us and the Montreal people
say it will benefit them—we have no objection."
Grip has an excellent cartoon in his last num-
ber. Sir Richard Cartwright is represented
holding the scales with the arguments thereon
for and against Reciprocity. The interests of
90 per cent. of the Canadian people weigh
down the interests of 10 per cent. thereof. Sir
Charles Tupper stands blindfolded with a
bandage on which is written "Monopoly in-
fluence" while Sir Richard exclaims: "Throw off
that bandage if you want to see the facts." In the
foreground John Bull appears on his knees with
a paper in his hands on which is written:
"Reciprocity between Canada and the United
States would serve Britain's highest political
interest and prove to be her material gain as
well." In the background Sir John Macdonald
is represented in a tree shaking down the nuts
to a lot of hogs labelled "Monopoly." A more
exactly truthful picture of the situation could
not be drawn.

VERY UNGENEROUS, very unjust, is the cry
now raised by enemies against the Mercier
Government because there is no English-speak-
ing Protestant holding a portfolio in the
Cabinet. Is it not a fact that the English-
speaking Protestants of the province refused to
elect one of their number as a supporter of Mr.
Mercier? As a matter of fact he has had no
choice. Mr. Ross was the only available
English-speaking Protestant, and he was taken
into the Cabinet. When the Protestants elect a
Liberal supporter of the Government worthy of
the position Mr. Mercier will only be too glad
to give them the desired representation. But if
they persist in their hostility what can they
expect? Nevertheless Mr. Mercier has fre-
quently gone out of his way to do things where-
by he might assure the Protestant minority
that he was anxious to serve their interests in
every way possible, consistent with right and
justice. In the matter of the Protestant Insane
Asylum he has demonstrated his generosity and
good will towards Protestants. The attempt to
get up the religious cry now is nothing but the
wicked device of the disgruntled boodlers who
Mr. Mercier drove from power.

A TORY ANNEXATIONIST.
The Gazette was the last paper in which we
should look for an article on annexation since it
advocated annexation in 1849. But its issue of
to-day shows that in spite of itself it still holds
to the old idea. In its ashes lies the wretched
fire. Every argument it produces in advocacy
of the union of Newfoundland with the Domi-
nion applies with double force to the union of
the Dominion with the United States. Let us
take the latter part of the Gazette's article and
prove the case by substituting a word here and
there. Thus:—
"Whatever other effects the admission of Can-
ada into the American Union would have on
the population of this important country it
would, we believe, modify for good the rela-
tions of the two sections of the continent. The
presence of representatives of both peoples in
the Congress at Washington would have a lib-
eralizing tendency both to them and, indirectly,
to their constituents. In an admirable account
given some time ago by Dr. Wesley Mills of his
observations in a small isolated community, the
effects, moral and physical, of seclusion from the
rest of mankind were strikingly described. Of
course, there is considerable difference between
Canada and the States in extent and population
as well as opportunities for intercourse with the
outside world. Nevertheless, the limitations
which dwarf and benumb the faculties of mind
and body in the one case are felt to some extent
in the other, and annexation would mean em-
ancipation and enlargement. Whoever compares
the commercial and industrial classes in the
older provinces to-day with those classes as they
were before 1857 will have no trouble in arriving
at the same conclusion. And if the depressing
monotony of provincialism besets small continen-
tal communities, the isolation of colonial life is still
more paralyzing in its effects. Union is strength
from every point of view. The United States
will never be complete till the Dominion is one
of its constituent parts. The day of its admis-
sion has been delayed, but that it is destined
ultimately to be comprised in the federation of
North America no Canadian statesman ever
doubted. There are, of course, serious questions
to be settled before the work is accomplished,
but neither Catholic nor Protestant, French-
speaking nor English-speaking, need have the
slightest fear that any rights or privileges
which they now possess will be in any way jeopardized
by the admission of the Dominion into the
American Union."

WORKINGMEN'S SOCIAL ECONOMY.
Whatever may be the objections raised in
some quarters to the Paris exhibition of
1889, there are some features connected with
it which command the attention of the
industrious. The Department of Social
Economy is especially worthy of respect, and
furnishes a hint which should not be lost on
the Government of Canada, which has as-
sumed an attitude of supposed friendship
towards the working classes. It has been
arranged to show the workingman in all the
acts of his life, from infancy, the institutions
which guide and protect his first steps, direct
his instruction and education, accompany him
to the workshop, provide for his feeding and
healthy dwelling, aid him in all the
different circumstances of his life,
assist him in all cases of sickness or acci-
dent, sustain and comfort his old age and
provide for his last rites, and all this without
giving him any trouble or hardship and scrup-
ulously respecting his liberty. There will
be a sort of workingman's community where
will be united all the institutions belonging
to his life. In the centre will be erected a
club, which, if the workingmen properly un-
derstand their own interests, will be an associa-
tion of syndicates to discuss questions of
vital importance; here and there dwellings
of different kinds, showing attempts which
have been made to aid him in becoming a
householder; in one corner a popular restau-
rant, in another a temperance café, further a
dispensary, and in a large gallery pictures
and engravings will meet the eye of the vis-
itor, showing the advantages of insurance
and mutual aid and benefit societies. Con-

certs will be given by obsequious instrumental
societies got up by workmen and municipal
institutions, and, in this aim for amusement,
there will be shooting matches and gymnastics
for the improvement of limbs, one of the
principal aims of this institution. There will
be exercises every day, and these amusements
will form one of the great attractions of the
exhibition of social economy on the "Esplan-
ade des Invalides." The greatest possible
number of workmen will be got together
and attracted to the exhibition, where the
masters themselves will teach and see what
others have done towards aiding workmen.
This ocular demonstration will be of great
benefit and will serve the highest interests of
every country.

NEWSPAPER LIBELS.

The petition now before Parliament praying
for amendments to the law of libel suggests
the following alterations:—
1st. That Plaintiffs be required to give
security for costs.
2nd. That newspapers be granted the right
to apologize before an action can be taken.
3rd. The venue to be fixed in the province
where the alleged libel was published.
4th. Proceedings not to be undertaken
without having been submitted to the
Attorney-General, who shall decide whether
there is sufficient cause to take the case for
trial to another province.
All these points are fair to the newspapers
and to the public whose interests are to be
guarded. The present law is antiquated and
actually gives anyone, no matter how char-
acterless, power to persecute the press and
put honest journalists to endless trouble and
expense. We hope the law will be amended
in accordance with the prayer of the petition.

THE COMING COMMERCIAL CRISIS.

Mr. Lecouture, writer on political economy
in France, contributes in the Journal d'Agriculture
Politique a strong article on the question
of duties and commercial treaties, which has
attracted much attention, and commends itself
to the consideration of patriotic and practical
legislators. In tracing the evils his country is
suffering from over production in industrial
departments, and from foreign competition, espe-
cially in agricultural produce, to the unjust and
unworkable system of duties so long estab-
lished, and which in reality protects foreign, to
the detriment of home agriculture, the author
sets only one way of putting an end to this
normal and disastrous state of things. The
measures he would adopt are drastic. He calls
upon the Government to cancel all existing
commercial treaties upon their expiration in
1892, each country being at liberty thencefor-
ward to choose whatever system it pleases, and
consider most advantageous; protectionism, free
trade, or a modification of present treaties to
meet the requirements of the times. On one
point all nations agree; commercial treaties
must cease; the question then arises, if the
1857 general tariff is to be adopted, what altera-
tions must be made in it?
Considering the many various and important
national and private interests at stake, the
question is a serious one, and the conflict, when
it comes, will rage fiercely, for it will have to
settle the most important political and econom-
ical problems of the day, the relations between
capital and labor, and the adjustment of the
balance of production and consumption, so long
disturbed by protective regime. Excessive in-
dustry, with all its attendant evils, overproduc-
tion, crises, stoppage of works, etc., cannot be
continued with impunity, and ominous symp-
toms of people protesting against laws that en-
rich some and impoverish others, are visible
everywhere. Mr. Lecouture thinks the main
evil of the present state of affairs is the want
of markets for surplus production; this, added
to universal competition and consequent reduction
of prices, chokes the home trade, and the result
is depreciation of capital, reduction of wages,
and general discontent. He says as long as a
manufacturing country exports all the manufac-
tures it can find markets for, and imports such
agricultural produce as it cannot raise itself
(for climatic or other reasons), all well and
good; but when it opens its ports to the sur-
plus of the agricultural produce of other coun-
tries, which it raises, or can raise at home, it is
a wrong policy, for it lowers the value of such
produce and impoverishes the cultivator of the
oil.

To maintain the prosperity of the country,
agriculture and industry should co-exist; other
wise countries burdened with taxation, high
rates of wages and heavy cost of production
must succumb to those where the production is
abundant, and its cost insignificant. M.
Lecouture contrasts the economical policy of
Pau, Cavour and Rouher with that of Bismarck,
who understood that "duty" was the mainstay
of a nation's prosperity, and so consummated
the unity of the German Zollverein by one
general system of protective duty throughout
all the territories of the German Confederation;
it was by the sword, by the abolition of com-
mercial treaties in 1802, and by imposing upon
France the insertion in the treaty of Frankfurt
of 1871 of the clause granting to Germany all
the concessions accorded to the most favored
nation, that he completed the security of the
Fatherland. It is impossible to foretell what
1893 will effect. Neighboring agriculture
countries will demand the free, or all but free,
importation into France of their surplus agri-
cultural produce of every kind. France on the
other hand will demand similar facilities for
the exportation of her manufactures. Hence con-
flicts will inevitably arise, and in that war of
tariffs Europe will lower herself before the New
World, and the latter can but gain whilst
laughing at her dissensions.

JAY GOULD.

Legal proceedings are now in progress to
compel that man of infinite recalcitancy, Jay
Goold, to disgorge some of the many millions
of which he has plundered the public. But the
way he is catching it from the press which is
not under his control is joyful reading to all
who abhor triumphant villainy and wish to see
it exposed and punished. The New York
Herald styles him "the enemy of every Ameri-
can who respects himself from the Rio Grande
to the frontier of Canada." It also refers to
him as "this ghoul in human form, this Satan
of the modern world of business," and then

gives him the following certificate of character:—
"Jay Goold has done more to disgrace the fair
name of the United States and injure American
credit than twenty Benedict Arnolds. Arnold
was a disgraced and defeated traitor. Goold is
rich and thus far successful. Arnold was a
traitor for revenge, ambition, disappointment.
This mercenary wretch in human form menaces
the nation's good name for money—dollars,
only dollars, not even ambition or revenge."
The financial press, thus not inaccurately
described, is reported as saying the other day:—
"Mr. Goold's principle through life has been to give
one cent for blackmail, but millions for defense."
Commenting on this utterance the Chicago
Herald observes that, in the vocabulary of such
thieves and boodlers as Goold, Tweed, Shepard,
Harper and Bartholomew, blackmail means
restitution, and adds:—"Jay Goold should
talk of his life-long principle to people who have
short memories. His one conspicuous, life-long
principle has been to crush the weak, to despoil
and deceive the masses, to corrupt legislators
and courts, and to betray and rob his friends."

Reflection on this lurid portrait of a man who
is the product of modern business evolution
forces us to the conclusion that crimes the most
devilish and detestable can and are committed
under the name of business. Robbers and bur-
glars, whose methods of plunder require personal
skill and courage, are infinitely better in a
moral sense than the scoundrels, who, under the
mask of speculation, accumulate wealth after the
manner of Jay Goold; or who, within a less ex-
tensive sphere, betray confiding friends, and,
with business respectability, appropriate to
themselves the earnings and savings of others.

Evidently the list of crimes punishable by
law must be enlarged. The system which
allows the vast interests of a continent and of
millions of people to be manipulated by a
Margrave like Jay Goold must be recon-
structed. The thief who steals a dollar is sent
to jail, but the rascal who steals a railway and,
by financial juggling, steals ays or enhances
values to suit his own selfish purpose is called
"a Napoleon of Finance."

There is consolation, however, in the reflec-
tion that, the evil having become gigantic be-
yond measure, the omnipotent forces of the
commonwealth are coming into play for its
overthrow and destruction.

"THE STANDING OFFER."

Sir John Macdonald's extraordinary conduct
when Hon. Peter Mitchell raised the question
of Canadian reciprocity on all articles placed on
the free list by the United States Government
has been widely commented on by the American
press, and, we believe, closely observed at
Washington. The section of the Customs Act
to which Mr. Mitchell referred reads as fol-
lows:—

"Any or all of the following things, that is to
say, animals of all kinds, green fruit, hay,
straw, bran, seeds of all kinds, vegetables (in-
cluding potatoes and other roots), plants, trees,
and shrubs, coal and coke, salt, hops, wheat,
peas and beans, barley, rye, oats, Indian corn,
buckwheat and all other grain, flour of wheat
and flour of rye, Indian meal and oatmeal and
flour and meal of any other grain, butter, cheese,
fish (salted or smoked), lard, tallow, meats (fresh
salted or smoked) and lumber, may be imported
into Canada free of duty, or at a less rate of
duty than is provided by this act, upon procla-
mation of the Governor in Council, which may
be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction
that similar articles from Canada may be im-
ported into the United States free of duty, or
at a rate of duty not exceeding that payable on
the same under such proclamation when imported
into Canada."

Sir John's contention that this clause known
as "the Standing Offer," is only permissive not
obligatory, is as shallow as it is dishonest.
Everybody who has given an attention to public
discussion knows that the Premier, his support-
ers and his organs have never failed to cite this
clause whenever the question of reciprocity was
raised. Can it be that all these years since the
Act was passed, they were sheltering themselves
behind a sham statutory provision created to
deceive the Canadian people and mislead the
United States Government? If Sir John's con-
tention be sound, an affirmative answer is the
only one that can be given to this question.

But there is another explanation which anni-
hilates Sir John's argument. Statutory verbiage
has its laws. The clause quoted has reference
to action by the Crown under the Statute, and
whenever such is contemplated the word "may"
is invariably used, because the word "must"
cannot be legally used to direct the action of
the Crown in any case. Whenever an act says
the Governor-in-Council "may" do a certain
thing, provided some other thing is done, the
word is understood as imperative. It is a limita-
tion of the power of the Executive till certain
understood events have taken place, whereupon
the limitation is removed and the Executive is
bound to carry out the expressed will of Parlia-
ment. It is sheer folly for Sir John to attempt
to put any other construction on the words of
the Statute, and the Minister of Justice only
stood up to be laughed at when he endeavored
the false reading of his chief.

PUNIC FAITH.

Never was the saying, "eternal vigilance
is the price of liberty," more clearly demon-
strated than in Canada at the present time.
In the days of a universal commercial de-
pression the people of this country turned
from the safe and truly Conservative policy
of the Mackenzie Government—a policy aptly
termed "Incidental Protection" by Sir Alex-
ander Galt when he first propounded it—
to adopt the artful theories of a
disgraced Tory minister, hungry for
office. After nearly ten years of
practical experience of the working of those
theories in practical life, the people have
awakened to consciousness. They see that,
under the specious plea of restoring prosper-
ity, they were induced to surrender their
liberties, and instead of a government of
guaranteed individual freedom, they have
erected over them a system of robbery, which,
in the parlance of the vote market presided
over by the Amodean spirit of cynicism, is
called Protection.

We all remember the plausibility of Sir
Leonard Tilley when he made his famous
budget speech introducing the N.P. The
new tariff, he declared in his ungrammatical
impressive way, was intended to compel the
United States to agree to reciprocity. From
that speech came the formula: "Reciprocity
in trade, or retaliation in tariff." It tickled
the ears of the groundlings; the avowed man-

plator nursed his phallic nose and pruned at
the gullibility of people who implored him to
increase their taxation in order to increase
their prosperity. Verily he has taxed them
and given his henchmen power to
tax them, ill, like old Lo Lo, whose
grievous toll was taken by the miller
and his men, he was glad to get his bags
back. So it is with the Canadian people.
Sir John has taxed them, Tupper has taxed
them, the C.P.R. has taxed them, the Com-
bines have taxed them; the ruck of the so-
called Conservative party has taxed them,
till they are glad to hope there will be any;
thing left when the miller and his men get
through with the grist these Canadian fools
have brought to the Macdonald's mill.

Mr. Mitchell, in calling attention in the
House to the failure of the Government to
fulfill its statutory obligation to place on the
free list all articles admitted into the United
States from Canada free of duty, exposed the
insincerity of the pretences on which the
protective tariff was launched. The neglect,
apparently intentional, of the Government to
implement the statutory resolution referred
to has naturally aroused a strong feeling of
disgust in the United States. To our neigh-
bors it appears, as it truly is, repudiation
tinged with trickery—a style of conduct quite
natural in Sir John Macdonald, but utterly
foreign to the character, spirit, intention and
dignity of the Canadian people.

But the Premier sought a loop-hole of
escape by saying that the resolution was
"permissive not obligatory"! Such disin-
genuousness was simply petty fogging.

At a time when the people of Canada are
showing an earnest desire to enter into close
relations of trade and national friendship
with the great kindred people alongside them,
the Premier tries by studied offensiveness
to recreate ill-will and add to the barriers of
commerce, erected on lines of Tory exclusiv-
ness and bad faith, the more dividing line-
ence of international dislike. By so acting,
Sir John lays himself open to the charge of
perfidiousness. Having broken faith with
the people who trusted him, is it any wonder
he should act like a Carthaginian towards the
United States and invite a modern Punic
war?

THE LATE EDWARD DWYER GRAY.

In the death of Edward Dwyer Gray, M.P.,
proprietor of the Dublin Freeman's Journal,
the Home Rule cause loses one of its strongest,
most earnest and experienced members. For
many years he has been prominent as a repre-
sentative of the more conservative element of
the Nationalist party. His capacity and
energy were principally displayed in
1880, when, as Lord Mayor of Dublin,
he formed a committee of relief and
aid, not without success, to prevent the
recurrence of famine in Ireland. Deceased was
a son of the late Sir John Gray, who figured
prominently in Irish affairs in the last generation.
He was born in 1846. Brought up from his
earliest youth in the opinions of his father,
whose favorite son he was, he attained at an
early age a correct judgment of political affairs.
He succeeded his father in the management
of the Freeman's Journal, and soon raised it
to double its previous circulation.
Becoming a member of the Dublin corporation,
of which his father had been the guiding star
for many years, he soon attained to the position
of its leading figure, and took a keen interest
in advancing the hygienic improvements of the
city. He was returned to parliament a short time after
the death of his father and though not a fre-
quent was a ways one of the most ready
and influential debaters in the Irish party.
An episode in his career will ever render his
name famous in Irish annals. While the
agrarian trials were in progress, Lord Spencer
and the bureaucracy decreed that no voice should
be raised in protest or in criticism. Mr. Gray
admitted into the Freeman's Journal some com-
ments on the notorious packing of juries and on
the misconduct of a jury who spent the night
before they sent a man to the scaffold in a
drunken debauch. Judge Lawson summoned
Mr. Gray before him, and although he was at
that time High Sheriff of the City of Dublin,
known as a man of moderate views and careful
expression, sent him to prison for three months
and inflicted a fine of £300.

Irishmen all over the world will mourn his
decease at so early an age as 42 years. But he
crowded into that short span actions that would
do honor to a long life, and his name will be
enshrined forever among the illustrious sons of
Ireland.

A GREAT VICTORY.

Mr. Meigs, the Liberal, Unrestricted Reci-
procity candidate for the House of Commons,
in Missisquoi County, was elected yesterday
over Mr. Baker, the Conservative, Restriction-
ist, Combines' candidate.
This victory is the most remarkable on re-
cord for many years.
For the first time since Unrestricted Reci-
procity was made a direct issue in the region
of practical politics, a French-Canadian
county was given an opportunity of declaring
for or against the policy of the Government.
Mr. Meigs took his stand squarely as an
Unrestricted Reciprocity candidate, and went
to the polls on that issue alone. The county
had a Conservative record, having given the
party led by Sir John Macdonald an undi-
vided support from Confederation until
the last general election, when it re-
turned a Liberal in the person of
the late Mr. Cloyse, who only secured
the seat by a very narrow majority. Since
then the question of Commercial Union, as it
is sometimes called, has been fully discussed
in the press and on the platform. Since that
time also the Liberal party has formally
adopted Unrestricted Reciprocity as the
leading principle in its policy. And, while
the campaign in Missisquoi was in progress,
Sir Richard Cartwright's resolution for the
adoption thereof by the Government has been,
and is still being debated in the House of
Commons. Thus this great question was fully
before the people to be judged on its merits.
Mr. Meigs was put forward by the Liberal,

Mr. Baker, by the Conservatives, to test the
feeling of the electors of Missisquoi.
Now we have their answer in the splendid
majority rolled up for Mr. Meigs.

The Government had all the usual advan-
tages of power and patronage, wielded with
true Tory unscrupulousness, but it was de-
feated, horse, foot and artillery.
Impossible it would be to over-estimate the
importance of this victory. It proves beyond
 peradventure that the policy of restriction
high-pressure taxation, "combines," and mo-
nopoly, has lost its charms for the people.
The extent of the revolution in popular feeling
may be estimated from the figures of the last
election in February 1887, which were:—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes.
Clayton, Liberal..... 1,590
Baker, Conservative..... 1,410
Gilmour, Conservative..... 285
Total Conservative vote..... 1,695
Total Liberal vote..... 1,590

Conservative majority..... 105
Therefore it appears from yesterday's re-
sult that the Liberals, carrying the county
by 162 majority, must have utterly swamped
the old Tory majority on an issue of the
highest political and national importance be-
tween the two parties.

All over the country the result in Missis-
quoi will be accepted as an unmistakable
indication of popular opinion, and a sign that
the Government must face inevitable defeat
whenever the country is called upon to de-
cide whether the old, bad system of commer-
cial bondage shall continue, or the new
policy of freedom, friendship and reciprocity
shall prevail.

LITERARY REVIEW.

Mühlbauer & Behre, publishers, 41 La Salle
street, Chicago, have sent us a superb new pic-
ture for Catholic households. It is entitled
"God Bless Our Home"; a chromo on carton,
size 14 1/2 x 19 inches, varnished and suspended
by an eyelet, which makes glass and frame un-
necessary. The chromo represents, in a group
of 10 pictures: Sacred Heart of Jesus, Sacred
Heart of Mary and St. Joseph, The Birth of
Christ, Christ Crucified, Baptism, Confirmation,
Holy Eucharist, Penance, Extreme Unction,
Holy Orders, Matrimony, with suitable
prayers for each picture.

BABY BUNTING AGAIN.

One of the greatest literary hits of the season
is the story of "Baby Bunting; or, the Alpha-
bet of Love," by Laura Jean Libbey, which is
at present being published in the columns of
The New York Family Story Paper. The paper
containing the opening chapters of this wonder-
fully popular romance appeared on the news
stands of New York for the other morning. The
prominent names of the publishers, the young
ladies of the town, show clearly that the pub-
lishers have struck a bonanza. The New York
Family Story Paper is for sale by all
newsdealers, or will be sent to any address
four months, postage free, for \$1.00. Norman
L. Munro, publisher, 24 and 26 Vandewater
street, New York.

HIS VICTORY. By Christian Reid. Notre
Dame, Indiana. Ave Maria Press.
Here we have a charming Catholic story in
the well known "Ave Maria Series." The
price, only 10 cents, places these valuable home
stories within the reach of all.

THE LIBRARY MAGAZINE.

This is the best eclectic magazine published
in America. The March number before us con-
tains 352 pages of the cream of English and
American current literature. In this publica-
tion those desirous of having a knowledge of
the thoughts of the times gathered into reason-
able space at a reasonable price could do
better than read the Library Magazine. John
B. Alden, publisher, 333 Pearl street, New
York.

THE HEALTH AND HOME LIBRARY.

The April number of this excellent periodical
is to hand, replete, as usual, in all its depart-
ments with the best information on matters of
human comfort and happiness. Health and
Home Publishing Company, Chicago, Ill.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

Perhaps there is no periodical issued in
either hemisphere more powerful than this
Review has become under the able management
of its present editor, Mr. Allen Thornydale
Rice. In its pages we are always sure to find
the cream of American thought on religion,
politics, political economy and all subjects of
great public interest as they arise. All
sides of every question are discussed without
reservations by writers intimate with the ques-
tions of which they treat. The April number is
a good specimen of the high character of the
Review. The contents are: "The Hohenzollern
Kaiser" by John A. Kasson, ex-U. S. minister
to Germany; "Why am I a Moslem?" by a
writer whose name is written in Arabic; "The
Tur-Sal Fishery Dispute," by Frederick
Schwartz; "Barricade of Columbia," by Capt.
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