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IS FRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

the Post Printing & Publishing Co.,

AT THEIR OFFICES :

761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

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WEDNESDAY ...... JANUARY 25, 1888

A BILL is before the U.S. Congress to appro-Triate \$7,500,000 for the manufacture of steel guns Heavy artillery is wanted to shoot the b izzards.

THE Ontario Legislature will assemble on Wednesday next, the 25th inst. Important matters are expected to come up for discussion

" FREE TRADE and honest government," is the platform proposed for the Democratic party in the United States by the New York Telegram. It could not be improved upon.

IF it were not for paternal Tory government sugar could be had in Montreal for three cents a pound. Of the extra three cents we now pay, one goes to the government and two to the "Combine" This is the sweet buy and buy.

WHEN Mr. P. Parcell subscribed \$2,000 to the Tory election fund in 1882 the money was accepted, no questions asked, no vouchers returned as to how the money was spent. Tory attacks on hin. now savor of base ingratitude.

ANOTHER priest, Father McFadden, has been committed for trial for holding an anti-landlord meeting. Mr. Hayden, editor of the Westmeath Examiner has been arrested a second time for exercising the right of free speech. And these things are done by the Government of a nation of which the Poet Laureate sings :--

"It is the land that freemen till, That sober-snited freedom chose: When girded round by friends or foos, A man may speak the thing he will."

"CANADA must submit." So said Chamber-

Parliament. Previous to that function there will be a conference of the Irish members to fix on a programme for the ensuing season. Notwithstanding the arrests, effected and intended, there will be no lack of talent and energy on the National side of the Commons. (The second s

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#### THE London Advertser gives atterance to brave, true sentiment when, alluding to Bright's objection that Mr. Gladstone might appoint Parnellites to the highest offices of state, it says :- "England has fow abler or more honorable men then Parnell himself, and some of his followers are men of conspicuous ability. It may be doabted whether a better move could be made for the establishment of Irish loyalty and the consolation of the Empire than to throw upon the Irish

leaders the obligations and responsibilities of

rulers of the nation."

Province, the Kazoot to-day sets up a wild market. The loan will enable the Governhis predecessors.

IMPRISONING Irish leaders is having its foreseen effect. As each prisoner is released the event is made the occasion for an outburst of national enthusiasm, which tends to strengthen and advance the cause. Father Matt Ryan was the hero of one of these Limerick jail. To show how little Government persecution had tamed him, he advised the people to stick by the Plan of Campaign, which, he said, was moral and just, notwithstanding everything that lords, spiritual and temporal, said to the contrary. The imprisonment of Father Ryan has helped the National

League incalculably.

THE POPE is reported in the cables as having, at an audience with Irish bishons. exhorted them to use their influence to restore quietness and respect for the law in Ireland. and told them that the Irish people could not obtain what they asked by violence. This report has a false ring. The Irish people, under the most exasperating provocation, have shown no intention whatever of resorting to violence. The hierarchy and the National leaders have assiduously impressed upon them the absolute necessity of remain ing quiet under all and every attempt to goad them to rebellion, because that is what the Government most desires. They have no inention of playing the enemies' game.

ffering come from the armies on the frontiers of Austria and Russia. The weather has been unusually cold and tempestuous. the guarters furnished unfit for men or horses, and the commissariat abominable. At a consequence diseases incident to such causes have been almost epidemic and the death rate enormous. At the same time, it is stated that vast numbers of Germans, Hungarians and Poles are preparing for an exodus to America in order to escape military service in the coming war. It is not strange that those who are regarded by their rulers as only so much food for powder should hasten to get away from the place which threatens to become soon the scene of a bloody conflict. No one believes in any assurance of a continued peace.

is ready to go, if the powers be not crime. Thus to calculate the slow torturing to willing to lat her have her way. On the death of mea guiltless of offence, save devotion other hand, the silies see that to let Russia obtain the immense advantage at which she aims would place them at her mercy, so they also feel that they must fight now as a safer alternative than at a future time when Russia would be vasily stronger. A war of gigartic proportions is therefore almost certain to break out in the spring. The conflict will probably involve all Europe, and we Canadians may be called upon to defend ourselves against invaders, should England be compelled to take a hand in the fight.

THE Kazeot defends Mr. Belfour, of course, igainst the charge made by Mr. Wilfred Blunt. But the manner in which it takes sides with the miscreant abettor and apologist of open murder and secret assassination thows that it would speak out louder in favor of resolute coercion if it dared. A wholesome AFTER doing its level best to "bear" the dread, however, of the Irish people of Mont-Quebec loan and run down the credit of the real compels it to veil its apologies for the Chief Secretary of Ireland in doubtful wail over the success which has attended the phrases. It thinks Mr. Blunt is not reliable ficating of the bonds. The whole loan was and Mr. Bullour is not a fool. This is extaken up in London yesterday at par in a actly the course taken by the Tory press of couple of hours. The amount was three England, from which the Kazoot has evimillions five hundred thousand dollars. Mr. dently taken the hint. If the organ of party Mercier is to be congratulated on the result, exigencies desires to act fairly in its allusions which is much better than has ever been to Irish affairs, why does it not publish the obtained by the Dominion itself in the same report of the Scotch delegates who travelled throughout Ireland, and whose testimony as ment to place the finances of the Province to Mr. Balfour's methods show him to he on a sound basis and relieve the treasury of quite capable of the dastardly designs atthe anxieties bequeathed to Mr. Mercier by tributed to him by Mr. Blant. Mr. Vivian, quoted in THE Post yesterday, and Mr. Wallace, also quoted in these columns a few days ago, both independent English Tories, have also condemned in vigorous language the murderous system now carried on in

Ireland by Mr. Balfour. Not one word of their evidence has been copied by the Kazoot, which now displays the cloven hoof in its demonstrations yesterday on his release from attempt to shield Balfour from popular execration in this country. It is not an unusual thing for defeated can-

didates for parliament in Ontario constituencies to blame the Catholic voters in a manner conveying reproach and insult. Mr. Smyth, the Tory candidate for Kent last Fabruary for the House of Commons, showed his teeth in this way after his defeat. On that occasion he wrote a letter caying that "the Catholic vote, money and whickey galore drowned me." Mr. Smyth is now again before the same constituency, and is asked to explain his insulting reference to the Catholic voters. For tear we should be considered prejudiced, we will let the Hamilton Times comment on the situation. Our contemporary observes : "His assertion was sweeping. It meant, if anything, that the members of the Catholic Church and the liquor interests conspired together to prevent his return. He then adduced no evidence to show that there was any truth in the statement, and he is in no better shape now. There are many Catholic electors in the constituency, but they are no more prepared to pocket an insult because

to their country, betokens a character of refined devilishness, and must arouse all humane Englisemen to a true conception of the character of the man who has, by his atrocities, brought disgrace upon the name and Government of England. All the the circumstances connected with the trials and imprisonment of the patriots go to sustain Mr. Blunt's charges. Balfour would gladly have hanged them all could he have found an excuse, or dared, to do so, but he thought he could compass their destruction by refinements of torture under the name of prison discipline. Humanity shudders at the fiendish spectacle. But he failed, and now he must face outraged public sontiment, and we shall be greatly astonished. indeed, if the crimes of which he is guilty do not bring upon his head a just and a terrible retribution.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

IRISH AND SCOTCH IN CONGRESS.

There are now in the American Congress the following natives of Ireland :-- Thomas Wilson, of Minnesota, born in Ireland, May 15:h, 1827. William McAdoo, of New Jur sey, bora in Ireland, October 25th, 1855. William Bourke Cochran. of New York, born in Ireland, February 28th, 1854. Timothy J. Campbell, of New York, born in County Cavan, Ireland, in 1840. Mathew D. Logan, of Louisans, born in County Darry, Ireland, June 20th, 1829. William Woodbarn, of Nevada, born in the County of Wicklow, Ireland, in 1838, and Patrick A. Collins, of Massachusetts, born near Fermoy, County of Cork, Ireland, March 12th, 1844. The following are natives of Sectland :-John. M. Farquhar, of New York, was born near Ayr, Scotland, April 17th, 1832. Wm. G. Laidlaw, of New York, was born near Jedburgh, the county town of Roxburghshire, Scotland, January 1st, 1840. James B. White, of Indiana, was born in Stirlingshire, Scotland, in June, 1835. David Henderson. of Iowa, was born at Old Deer, Scotland, March 14th, 1840. Daniel Kerr, of Iowa, was born near Daley, Ayrshire, Scotland, June 18th, 1836, and John. L. MacDonald, of Minnesota, was born in Scotland in 1838.

MALICIOUS JOURNALISM.

It is a rule invariably observed by honorable journalists that while a case is before the courts. subjudice, all comment on it should be withheld. No respectable journal would object to the enforcement of this rule by the judges, for none such would offend by breaking a rule so obviously in the interests of justice. It is, therefore, much to be regretted that the organ of party exigencies should have had the bad ( taste to attack the Hon. Mr. McShane in relation to the charges arising out of the Laprairie election trial, and which are now before the courts. But we suppose the malignant spirit which animates the

Kazoot in all matters effecting political opponents blinded it to the viciousness and bad taste of its conduct.

It is this sort of trial by newspaper in violation of the law and in defiance of justice which has called forth so frequently of late denunciations of the press. In papers without reputation or standing such action is regarded as simply vile, and is permitted to e-cape punishment

their immediate consumption. Fourth-That the public accounts of the execution be limited as regards its details. Lastly, your commission, pursuant to the direction contained in the statute creating them, respectfully submit the foregoing to your consideration, and annex hereto as part of their report a proposed not which they be-lieve will render effective the changes they suggested.

The proposed bill is composed of thirteen ections, and instructs the courts and custodians of criminals how to proceed in fixing dates for and carrying out executions under the new plan.

#### PROTESTANT GREETINGS TO THE POPE

An extraordinary revolution has evidently is doubtless due to the recognition by all notable cocasions they managed to maim the thoughtful men of the fact that the Papacy most powerful forces opposed to the spread of Socialism and Nihilism. The greatings His the necessities of the Empire are becoming so Holiness has received from Protestant kings urgent, that the Tory Government finds itself and potentates has had a wonderful effect in forced to adopt the Radical platform, or preturning the thoughts of serious peoplo outside the Church to the true character and nature of the Papacy. Many liberal preachers all people now regard as inevitable. In other lately devoted their best pulpit efforts to justify the popes in their struggle with princes in the past. The Protestant paper, cherished prejudices and prerogatives, or subhave all had a good word to say of Leo personally. The most influential Protestant or caremony. The two great points in the paper in the United States, the N.Y. Inde new policy attributed to Lord Salisbury pendent, last week greeted the Pope in the are-

following generous style : To Joachim Vincent Pecci, Bishop of Rome and Pope of the Cathelic Apostolic and Roman Church, health and an Evangelical benediction ! A priest of blameless life for fifty years, wise, moderate, successful as a priest, governor, archbishop, nuncio, cardinal, Pope, we send him our Christian salutation. Prelates, priests, and people of his own Com munion, gladly pay him homage. We simply offer him kindly greetings in the name of Christ, to whom both Pope and Protestant bow in reverent adoration. Gifts and congratulations pour in upon him from Christian, Tark and Pagau, in honor of the Jubilee of his priesthood. We esteem him as a man and as a Christian."

his is very different to the language we have been accustomed to from the organs of Protestant opinion. The Pope is no longer blumeless life" and " a Christian," deserving | ter in the future. of " health and evangelical benediction." This is a truly wonderful change. We hail it as an omen of that better spirit of Christian love and brotherhood which seems to have been the mission of Leo XIII. to bring into activity in these latter days.

## PRACTICAL POLITICS.

Quits in accord with its principles and tactics, the senior Government organ deprecates the introduction of party politics into the discussion of the Montreal harbor question. Its duty is to the Government first, to the city and country afterwards. If a "Grit" Government were in power at Ottawa, we all know how the organ would make the welkin In spite of the efforts of the authorities to Mr. Smyth now tries to explain it away than on the principle of "What can you expect from ring with denunciations of its injustice and keep back information, reports of terrible the Protestaat electors would be under simi- a hog?" Butin a paper of the toplofty preten- neglect. With what wealth of terminology lar circumstances. The pickle in which the tions of the Kazoot, with its splendid record for it would do so, could it point, as the Opposition press cap, to the enormous sums lavished upon all sorts of enterprises undertaken all over the country for party purposes and with the object of making its supporters wealthy at the expense of the country. How the vigor of its language would also increase railways, of which they were the principal owners, with hundreds of thousands of dollars. Yet everybody knows there things can be proved up to the hilt against the Ottawa and justice. ministry. Money could not be found for a national work like the deepening of the St. Maino. Mr. Chapleau was unable to bain an item in the estimates to re-Pacific Junction railway, a chief share in which he has managed to secure for himself. ment, forget all about the St. Lawrence im-Instances like these, where Ministers and their supporters helped themselves out of the treasury ad lib., could be extended over columns, while a work of the greatest importance to the rence improvemente. Of course the organ to act promptly and justly in the matter.

graveyard, with sufficient quick lime to insure | finally and properly settled by the under. taking of the improvements of the St. Lawrence as a national charge."

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# A TRUE IMPERIAL POLICY.

JAN 25. 1888

If Lord Salisbury should adopt the policy attributed to him in the cable despatches, he would perform an act of profound statesmanship, while not materially departing from the methods of his predecessors. On several famous occasions Tory leaders have resisted great reforms with bitterness and determination, but when they found the popular tide too strong to be resisted they wheeled round and adopted the very policy against which they had long striven with all their strength. In taking this course they were sometimes carried by the force taken place in the attitude of Protestant of circumstances far bayond the dechristendom towards the Papacy. The change mands of the reformere, but on other measures they were compelled to yield, and represents, in the highest and best sense, the thus bequeathed bones of contention to after times. But events are crowding so quickly, pare to accept from an uncompromising democracy those measures of reform which words, the Tories must cither divest themselves as gracefully as they can of their most mit to have them taken away without thanks

1. The pacification of Ireland by the pass ago of a Home Rule Bill.

2. The conciliation of the English Democracy by the passage of a Local Government Biil.

Should the first mentioned measure he conceived in a spirit of trutsfulness in the Irish people and generosity in meeting their reasonable demands, it would be impossible to over estimate its profound, far-reaching influence on the happiness and welfare of the Empire. Everyone who recognizes that, from their contiguity, insular position and relationship, the British Isles must remain united and form one free, powerful nation, will hail with joy the extinguishment of a national feud which only produced misery in the past and can the bugbear he once was, but "a priest of only produce more misery with added disas-

> The desire so often expressed by liberalminded Englishmen of late to secure the friendship of America, can never obtain fruition so long as self-government is withheld from the people of Ireland. The enmity established by centuries of oppression can only be removed by a frank confession of wrong and a generous act of rehabilitation. It matters little to the people of Ireland what party makes these concessions ; they will be accepted as the consummation of a real union, and Irishmen everywhere will feel thereafter that they are sharers in the honor and welfare, the glory and the happiness of the British Empire. How gladly would we hail this conclusion to this bereditary conflict ! How happy would we be to drop the curtain over the wretched past ! With what pride and hopefulness we would turn to the

llain, so says the United States Commissioners. What does Sir Charles Tupper say? We know what the people of Canada will say should their rights be surrendered without an equivalent in reciprocity.

No objection appears to be offered to women obtaining their rights wherever they Thave the brains to win their way. Mrs. Dow, a wealthy lady of Dover, N.H., has just been elected president of horse car railway company, in which she purchased a controllsing interest.

IN Wales the people have formed a league on the same lines as the Irish National League. They demand the disestablishment sof the .church and reform of the land aws. It is quite possible that the people of adjoin-Eng Endlish counties will take up the movewent. An English National League would 1 w.a grim rejoinder to Tory platitudes about In Sch disc flection.

] MANOP IRELAND, who has charge of the Cat holic diocese embracing the southern half of 1 Ginneseta, is unthusiastic in his appreciation of the high license there. He mentions a lar, so number of places in which the vice of dr unkeness has been largely diminished. His o bacrvations and enquiries have conhim that the law is growing in popuvinced lar fave is and cannot be overthrown,

THE ( Ittawa Chizen rises to the occasion with the observation that "the man who will sell b is vote is any orthy of enjoying the privilege o f exercising his franchise, and when proved gui. 'ty he and his purchaser should be subjected to ) such punishn tent as will prove a terror to evi. I doers." Now tell us, dear, what you would d s with him with gives a woman \$5 to kick as high as his haad when canvassing for votes 1

IT is annount sed by ministerial organs that, " seeing that the U. S. Congress is not likey to deal with L natters affecting Canada for many weeks to come, it may be found necessary on the part of the Canadian Parliament to hold but a' sho rt session in .Kebruary and March, and be in readiness to meet again later on, supposing it may be found necessary to act in accord with American propositions." This is rather a funny course from a party that repudiates the bare idea of "looking to Washington !"

prospect of the parliamentary session. The representative institutions, between her and London Universe says Mr. Parnell is maron the object of her hereditary polloy is some. ting steadily towards convalescence, and will thing which Russia cannot tolerate. War 

"UNEASY lies the head that wears a crown," said Sbakespeare; but a more uneasy head does not lie any where, we believe, than that under Balfour's billycock hat. He cannot move a step without being surrounded by a horde of detectives armed to the teeth to defend him from those terrible "Invincibles," And yet he talks about the success of his resolute policy of coercion, with daggers in the air and pistols everywhere-in his imagination. It is the old story of the tyrant quaking, with fear because he knows he has earned the deadly hatred of men whose brothers' blood is on his hands. How different are the reports of the appearance in public of this wretched minion of a tyrannical government, hooted, hissed, and cursed by congregated thousands, and the reports of the appearance of his victims before the same people ! Voz populi, voz Dei. Does he not know that "tyranny absolves all faith " and that the assassing whom he fears may say with Byron :---

"The blood of tyrants is not human; they Like to incarnate Molochs, feed on ours Until 'tis time to give them to the tombs Which they have made so populous. Oh world ! Ohmon! what are ye, and our best designs, That we must work by crime to punish orime." But Balfour need not tear. No true son of Erin would offer him harm.

According to the cable reports, Russia continues to nour her whiskered Pandours and her fierce hussars towards the frontiers of. Azstria and Germany. The object is evidently | him yet awhile to serve the cause for which he to force the western powers to withdraw their support from Prince Ferdinand and Bulgaria. The Pansclavist policy is to absorb Bulgaria. and, in fact, the whole of the Danubian principalities as Russian provinces, with a view to the final conquest of Constantinople. The THE 'National press is quite cheery ovar the | consolidation of an independent state, with

Tory candidate for Kent finds himself should be a warning to all bilious individuals either to keep their tempers even under the most adverse circumstances. A man who cannot do so would be almost certain to disgrace a representative position were he placed in it."

PROFESSOR GALBRAITH, whose noble selfsacrificing devotion to the National cause in organizing the Protestant Home Rule Association of Ireland, has had to endura much from the anti-Irish Irishmen. The latest attack on him is by Archbishop Knox, Primate of the disestablished Church, who says that his membership of the Finance Committee of the church, a representative body owning land as church trustees, is not compatible with his membership of the National League, which instigates tenants to resist the legitimate claims of the landlords. Prof. Galbraith's reply is a noble one. He declares that he joined the league for conscience's sake to protest against the action of the Government in Ireland. He is unable to see why his connection with the league should unfit him for service on the finance committee of the church. He will retire if his resignation is publicly requested, but will do so with sorrow and regret.

In this eminent churchman we have a fine representative of those Protestant patriots who have given many and glorious proofs of their devotion to Ireland. His declaration of willingness to sacrifice his position in the church rather than desert the National League, is in keeping with the character he holds in the oyes of his countrymen, and gives another proof that there are Protestant Irishmen of the highest standing as ready to-day to suffer for Irish freedom as there were in the days of Emmett and Lord Edward Fitzgerald.

#### O'BRIEN'S RELEASE.

William O'Brien emerged from his prison cell at Tullamore to receive the warmest welcome ever given to an Irish National convict. Although Balfour did not succeed in his immediate purpose of destroying the life of his prisoner, he has so far succeeded that Mr. O'Brien's health is shattered, and he is ordered to France by his physicians, with the hope of preserving faced death in its cruelest form.

Mr. O'Brin's confimation of Mr. Blunt's charges against. Mr. Balfour will deepen the feeling of horror with which that abandoned man is regarded throughout the civilized world. The diabolical scheme of imprisoning those Nationalists whom Balfour knew to be physically delicate and presumably unable to anyive the brutal prison treatment which be intended to make them endure, places the Chief Secretary in the category of the most cold-

adherence to the sacred doctrine of party exigencies, it is in the last degree deplorable.

We can imagine nothing more despicable in newspaper or more worthy of the severest reprehension than, when, a man is on trial involving his reputation, his fortune or his liberty, for that newspaper to make his cases a matter of discussion. The paper which does so displays a malignant desire to prejudice his case, and we would be glad in the interests of honest journalism, to see it published as it deserves.

## EXECUTIONS BY ELECTRICITY.

The State Commission appointed to consider the various plans for inflicting capital nunishment, with a view to the adoption of the most humane, has reported to the Legis. lature at Albany. Every conc-ivable scheme of putting to death, from the days of Moses and the early Chinese down to the bow stringing of the Turks, the guillotining of the French, the garrotting of the Spaniarda and the barbarous strangulation of the prosent American system, is set forth in more or less detail. A more remarkable collection o horrors could hardly be presented. It reminds the reader of thrilling chapters from Lamartine and the more morbid recitels of the Newgate Calandar.

After reviewing the various modes of criminal executions in different nations the report observes :-

1. That the effort to diminish the increase of crime by the indiscriminate application of capital punishment to various offences involving different grades of moral turpitude, or, in other words, by the enlarging of the number of offences to which capital punishment is made applicable has proved a failure. 2. That any undue or peculiar severity in the mode of inflicting the death penalty neither operates to lessen the occurrence of the offence nor to produce a deterrent offect. 3. That from the long catalogue of various methods of punishment adopted by various nations at different times only five are now practically resorted to by the civilized world. After explaining in detail the many advantages and the humanity of employing the electric spark to destroy the " lives forfeited to the State," the report concludes with the following recommendations :---

First-That the present method of infliceing the death penalty be abolished, and, as a substitute, that a current of electricity, of sufficient intensity to destroy life instantaneously, be passed through the body of the convict.

Second-That every such execution take place in a State prison, to be designated by the court in its judgment and death warrant, and that the time of the execution he not fixed by the court, except by designating a period within which it must take place.

Third-That immediately after the execution a post-mortem examination of the hody, be made by the physicians present, and the remains be then handed over to the medical profession for further dissection or be buried

uturn and devote those energies, now wasted in unnatural strife, to the preservation, extension and consolidation of those liberties. without which life is not worth living.

By the adoption of this policy Great Britsin would indeed become impregnable. Her stacould it show that ministers had subsidized bility would be assured in the dawn of a new era, and her legislators could turn with ease to the fulfilment of that larger destiny which can only be accomplished on lines of wisdom

The second measure in the contemplated policy is the natural conollary of the first. Luwrance, but Mr. John H. Pope could get The concession of Home Rule to Ireland will an outfit of rails and a quarter of a million in necessitate local government in England. cish for his railway across the State of Scotland, and Wales. The enormous burden of local legislation would be transferred to bodies best calculated to manage it, as we nove the debt of the harbor of Montreal, know by experience in America. The landed bat he could get a subsidy for the Pontiac and aristocracy would be shorn of its parish power, but the reduction of the squirerchy could hardly be considered a sporifice, save Sir Hector Langevin, who now coansels our | by its members, and not even by them when merchants to be patient with the Govern- the vast benefits of the new system become realized by the nation. It is a glorious proprovements when the game of grab was going | gramme, if Salisbury has the genius and the on last Parliament ; but he did not forget to verve to carry it out. Will he do so? If create a fortune for himself and his relatives not, Gladstone will. In any cace, it is the under the pretext of subsidizing a railway. only policy that can put an end to existing troubles.

"FOOLS" AND TAXATION.

"Sir Richard Cartwright," says the Empire, "has repeatedly given the Canadian people country was neglected and the people of to understand that they are foola." Perhaps Montreal compelled to pay interest to the this extraordinary statement is to be attrilast cent on the money expended in St. Law- buted to the exhuberance of the organ's youth, the imaginative faculty being strong does not like to have these those things in infants of its age, for had Sir Richard exbrought up. "The attempt," it whines, "to pressed this sentiment, time, place and exact reduce the question of the assumption of the quotation are needed to verify it. As a matchannel debt by the Government, and the ter of fact the much abused Knight never promotion of the commerce of the St. Law- said anything of the kind. In dealing with rence, to one of party politics, is greatly to the question of taxation, however, he has be deprecated." But the Government is a shown with tolerable clearness how the people party Government, and is supported on party have been fleeced on the most specions grounds by the district of Montreal, and if pretences. It is always a mistake to the representatives thereof were worth a rap misrepresent the sayings of an opponent, and they would very soon compel the Government Sir Richard Cartwright of all our public men is the one that leaves the least opportunity The opening of the Sault route has long for misapprehension in what he says, When been anticipated. The revolution it would we think of the manner in which the Premier work in the carrying trade of the continent has covered his schemes of executive extravawas long ago pointed out. For years and gance by cajoling the ignorant impatience of years the government has been urged to pre- the people under the stress of commercial depare for an event of international importance, pression, we are not astonished that his but it could not be got to move, while millions organ should adopt a line of argument so upon millions were squandered with a reck- childishly transparent. It thus appears that loss that was appalling on schemes as useless it was not that Sir Richard said the people

and visionary as the Camberland Ship Canal. were fools, but that the Empire believes them 5. The Opposition press has good reasen to call to be fools. This style of argument the Government sharply to account in"this proceeds on the assumption which is happily connection and to demand that a question in- becoming antiquated ; namely that the be able to lead his party at the opening of woold be preferable, and to war Russia blooded miscreants known to the annals of without ceremony in the prison cemetery or volving the trade of a continent should be people are something distinct from the State