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WEDNESDAY......FEBRUARY 6, 1889

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6th, St. Titus. THURSDAY, Feb. 7th, St. Romauld. FRIDAY, Feb. 8th, St. John de Matha. SATURDAY, Feb. 9th, St. Raymond

Pennsfort.
SUNDAY, Feb. 10th, 5th after Ephiphany. Monday, Feb. 11th, St. Genevieve. TUESDAY, Feb. 12th, St. Ildephoneo.

### The Evangelical Business.

Certain gentlemen who took a prominent part in the attacks on the Catholic Church at the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in this city last fall, renewed their assaults in the same direction at Toronto in the recent meeting of a branch of the Alliance at that city. We gather from the Mail's report that 44 the evils associated with the domination of 4 the Roman Catholic Church" were carried as "a matter of urgency" into the Toronto meeting. The Alliance, it also appears, bar, by starting a crusade against the Catholic Church, somewhat trespassed beyond its ordinary aphere. Confined to its special objects we would have for the Alliance nothing but applause and encouragement. But when men with more zeal than discreation make it an engine for the promotion of religious strife in communities where there in no sense of wrong or cause of aggrivation, public duty demands that they be held up in their true character as incendiaries and disturbers of the public peace.

As a rule Catholics take no notice of there assaults, nor would they be noticed in THE TRUE WITNESS, were it not that these Evangelical bigots may possibly succeed in their reprehensible purpose of inflaming the minds of the less intelligent and moderate among Protestants, and thus lead to dissensions which can be productive of nothing but misery to the dupes of fanaticiem. Three of the Toronto meetings were devoted, we learn from the Mail, "to various aspects of that (the Catholic Church) subject, and very vigorous anti-papal apseches were made.' Questioned concerning this action of the Al-Alliance, and a senator, stated that the basis of the Evangelical Allianca was belief in Omnipotence is an insupportable presence." those doctrines of Christianity which are accepted by all the Evangelical Churches, and which may be the platform of all denominations. He emphasised, as he felt it his duty to do, the fact that the original intention and design of the Alliance was not that of avow ed hostility to the Catholic Church; though he stated further, that should the action of that Church come up at any time as threaten. ing Protestant liberties, it would then be the duty of members of the Alliance to stand side by side to repel any attempt of the kind."

In confirmation of the last part of the foregoing sentence, it must be borne in mind that Mr. Macdonald's was one of the two signa, tures attached to the petition to the Governor General-in Council against the passing of him with apprehension. This feeling is inthe Jesuits' Estates bill, which was presented by the Evangelical Alliance, of Montreal, on January 13th, a document which urges Protestant views in the most direct manner.

Conversing with a representative of the Mail Rev. W. Reid, D D., said that "It was | trol the laborers most effectively. The quesnot the intention of the Evangelical Alliance to come out as a political engine to endeavor | forerunner of Socialism is sufficiently within to overturn the machinations of Romanism. the region of speculation to rouse the most The aims of the Alliance lay rather in the direction of promoting unity of action in epiritual work, and in fostering a friendly spirit among the various evangelical denominations. It had in past times undertaken successful work in the direction of Sabbath observance, and at one time held weekly | Macdonald's policy has always been the conmeetings for prayer and exhortation, which, he thought, were beneficial to the spiritual property: In principle, it is precisely the life of the communities referred to. He was not prepared to say what would be done in future by the Alliance; no doubt a meeting of taxation in whole or most part on the . would be held at which future action would be determined."

It would thus appear that the fanatical element in the Alliance is beat on transform the Catholic Church and the Catholic people. Nothing has occurred to justify this new de--parture among the bigots, unless it be that business is getting slack with them, and something must be done to revive fisgging interest in Evangelicalism. The Jesuits' Bill was not an not of Catholic aggression, for the petition for its disallowance says that the grant was opposed by members of the Catholic hierarchy

not a matter beyond fair, reasonable adjustment. Nor is its settlement likely to be promoted by violent denunciations of the Catholic Church. What then, is the cause of all

Simply this: Protestantism, honycombed with Rationalism and Infidelity, is decaying and force the distribution of property by law, at a rate that appalls its ministers, who raise the anti-Catholic cry with the hope of arrestwill be observed that the speeches of the Evangelicals are more political than religious. They affect to be terified at the power exercised by the Catholic Church, but surely they do not expect to lessen that power, founded as it is, on population and constitutional right by wildly harranging against "Romanism"? Their speeches have not disturbed the Mercler government, nor have they even stirred up a single Protestant member of the Legislature to object to the settlement. Sir John Macdonald was equally deaf to Evangelical objections.

Now these facts prove either of two things, namely, the provincial and federal governments and legislatures do not share the apprehensions of the Evanelical alarmists, or Oatholics are too powerful and their attitude too correct for any government to assail them with impunity. We believe both points are founded in truth and reason. The conclusion, therefore, is that the No Popery addition to the Evangelical blazon has been made on business principles and will be worked for all it is worth for a very palpable, if not very elevated, purpose.

Moantime, as a spur to Evangelical efforts for the overthrow of Catholic institutions, we would commend a study of the following passage from Macaulay :- "The Papacy remains, not in decay, not a mere antique, but fall of life and youthful vigor. The Catholic Church is still sending forth to the farthest ends of the world missionaries as zealous as those who landed in Kent with Augustin, and atill confronting hostile kings with the same spirit with which she confronted Atilla. The number of her children is greater than in any former age. Her acquisitions in the New World have more than compensated for what she has lost in the Old. Her spiritual ascendancy extends over the vast countries which lie between the plains of the Missouri and Cape Horn. Nor do we see any sign which indicates that the term of her long dominion is approaching. She saw the commencement of all the governments and of all the ecclesiastical establishments that now exist in the world; and we feel no assurance that she is not destined to see the end of them all."

# Sir John Macdonald and the Workingmen.

Workingmen who approach Sir John Macdonald to urge on him the adoption of manthe increase of political power among the laboring classes, must have done so fer the purpose of presenting their views only, or study to the man, his policy and methods.

suggested they would have long ago been intent upon founding an aristocracy and davoted to Imperialism, for legislation utterly incompatible with, and subversive of his most erished designs. They would also have discovered that, even were he ever so willing to accede to their demands as a matter of expediency, he could not do so without jeopardizing his position. Workingmen are probaliance, Mr. John Macdenald, president of the bly aware, or they ought to be, that in the eyes of Conservative statesmen "a Penniless

> And what is this Penniless Omnipotencethis bugbear of European Aristocracy and American Plutocracy? Is it not what is ealled the Proletariat in Europe and the Labor party in America?

Workingmen must be unconscious indeed which accompanies them in these days, if they do not know that in all nations where the labor problem is coming to the front, statesmen like Sir John Macdonald, brought up under, and imbued with, Conservative ideas, regard the increase of political power among the masses with the most profound misgiving. The contemplation of absolute the threes of revolution, thus establishing, as political sovereignty vested in the masses presents to him a very tangible danger and fills stinctive, and in him takes the place of political principle. Acting upon it, he has striven to create an aristocracy out of the democracy where parties, united on a princi-Captains of Industry, believing that the men who employ labor most extensively can contion whether Laborism is the evolutionary desperate resistance on the part of those who have come to regard themselves as naturally France Monarchists and Republicans strugg! entitled to exercise the functions of govern. ment. If they will only observe and think, work

ingmen must see that the secret of Sir John centration, not the dispersion, of wealth and same as that which prompted aristocratic governments everywhere to place the burden working class while keeping them in ignor. ance and impressing them with superstitious awe of rank and power. Brought face to face with the advancing columns of Labor, ing it into a semi-political propaganda against | Sir John Macdonald relies more on their ignorance of their own strength than on his is less desired by these several factions than them with glittering generalities and puts them off from year to year, while quietly working with all his might to create a class the affairs of the nation administered by a advance to the citadel of political power.

It has been pretty clearly demonstrated by one of the most soute students of contem-

or nationalise it entirely by a socialistic rethe laws in their own interest that they have come to regard their system as the only really sound one. They held and still hold the truth of the maxim that power must be distributed in some proportion to property, and stand aghast at the democratic alternative proposition that property must be distributed in some proportion to power. This is really what the workingmen mean when they approach the Premier with suggestions for radical legislation, but he sees further than they do. To accede to their demands he knows would be tantamount to signing his own political death warrant. But he takes good care not to tell them so, and finds a refuge in vagueness that may mean anything or acthing.

Let not the laborers deceive themselves. Sir John Macdonald has already been compelled to make his choice and cannot change it. His system, his power, nay, his very existence, is bound up with the privileged class his policy has created. His providence is for those who employ, not for those who are employed. Living as he does in a period of rapid transition, expediency has had as much to do with fixing his course as natural bent. But workingmen may rest assured that so long as he can command the support of cotton lords, sugar kings, iron barons and others of that ilk, he will not legislate in a way to make the hands politically independ-

ent of their employers. Yet all Sir John Macdonald or any other man can do against the advancing tide is really very little and of ephemeral effect. "The gradual development of the principle of equality," says de Tocqueville, "is a Providential fact. It has all the characteristics of such a fact. It is universal; it is durable; it constantly sludes all human interference; and all events, as well as men. contribute to its progress. Would it be wise to imagine that a secial movement, the causes of which lie so far back, can be checked by the efforts of one generation? Can it be believed that the democracy which has overthrown the feudal system and vanquished kings will retreat before tradesmen and capitalisto? Will it stop now that it has grown so strong, and its adversaries so weak ?"

## France.

General Boulanger's success in rallying to his support a sufficient number of Parislan hood suffrage and other measures looking to factionists to give him a majority of eighty thousand votes over his opponent, again exnoses with painful publicity the innate defects of French republicanism. The evils that now else they have given but a very superficial afflict France, the dangers that menace the Republic, are the natural, the inevitable re-Had they followed the line of thought here suit of her past. In France parliamentary institutions are not, as in England, an evoluconvinced of the futility of applying to one tionary development, broadening down from precedent to precedent. Properly speaking, France never had a parli-ment as such is understood in England and her coloniss. Among the English, as a writer in the Janzary Contemporary Review observes, "The theory and the forms of the constitution have been preserved intact in the darkest days, and the business of reformers has always been not so much to create as to revivify and restore."

Among the French, on the contrary, parliamentary institutions had been obliterated for one hundred and seventy five years when Louis XVI, summoned the Estates. In England, the Commons had never been wholly anopressed and had ilsen to supremsov, not without passing through the fires of revolution, of the drift of political forces and the thought | it must be admitted, but always as a living embodiment of the will of the people. Thus the tide of revolution, even to the extreme extent of decapitating a king at one time and same constituencies return Liberals to the deposing a dynasty at another, was made to flow in constitutional channels.

Not so was it in France where parliament in the modern sense, came into being amid it were, the constitutionality of estastrophe, A National Assembly which, in the assumed name of the people, wiped out the two estates of the nobility and clergy, deposed and exeother on questions of policy, but a system of revolutions where opposing parties not only sought to change the personnel of the govern ment, but also its fundamental principle.

In England, Whigs and Tories contended for office and the triumph of a policy. In ed to maintain or upset the constitution itself, as the case might be. These unhappy conditions were complicated by Imperialism. There was no central idea except that each misery of being misgoverned by the others.

Thus changes that in England involved no more thant the downfall of one set of politi. claus and the elevation of another, in France entailed republic, empire, monarchy, one after another, over and over again, rising and falling amid confusion, bloodshed and disthese forms appears almost on the eve of abandonment. Freedom, as we understand it. government to impair or destroy the inflaence lution left them so.

The paternal autocratic idea of government

democracy individual property can only be the Monarchy and the Empire. Thus it has permanently sustained by diffusion, and, if been the object of each party to seize the existing conditions have isolated it in the power of the State, but none has sought to hands of the faw, the many will lie under a circumscribe its range. Nor could it be constant, and in emergencies, an irresistable otherwise when parties are disposed in the temptation to take freedom in their hands, way we have seen. Whilet all sought liberty for themselves, they each were afraid to grant it to their opponents, for fear those anconstruction." The wealthy and privileged ponents should get the authority of this ing the depopulation of their churches. It classes have so long been accustomed to make powerful central sed system of government into their hands and use it to deprive them to take the place of the Mail, which had reof liberty.

> Herein lies the secret of the instablity of French governments. With all her marvellone effects to establish freedem. France has never enjoyed it. Perhaps, too, from this pathetic story of national failure we may learn that, in spite of the ghastly experience of two experiments in Imperialism, the French people look with hope even to manifest a charlatan as Boulanger. It gould seem as if they longed to realize \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to them on his record to-morrow, as Mr. ideal of "a strong man," who could overcome the factions and reduce of Asos to order and stability.

The man on horseback, is not a desirable ruler, yet France, like all republics, has a strange love for him, and when he appears is ready to fall dow and worship him. Of this character France has furnished three degrees of comparison : positive, Napoleen Bonaparte. compacative, Louis Napoleon, superlative, Boulanger, From the positive genius we desound through the comparative scamp to the superlative humbug. Like Byron, France wants a hero-

Since every year and month sends forth a new one Till after cloying the G. zettes with cant The age discovers he is not the true one."

Amd, like the poet furthermore, she takes what she can get in the way of serving her purpose and on each occasion

"We all have seen him in the pantomime Sent to the devil somewhat ere his time."

But back of all this we trace the influence of Rousseau, who held the State to be the organ of society in all its interests, desires and needs, and to be invested with all the nowers and rights of all the individuals that compose it. Frenchmen have never shaken themselves free of this false idea. Under the social contract, by which Rousseau conceived the State to be constituted, individuals gave up all their rights and possessions to the community and got them back immediately afterwards as mere State concessions, which there could be no injustice in withdrawing again next day for the greater good of the community. Instead of enjoying equal free dom as men, the great object was to make them ejoy equal completeness as civizens.

It will thus be observed that French republicanism proceeds on lines quite different from, and renuguant to, those pursued in England and America. But the French have achieved the idea of perfect political squality and assimilated it so thoroughly that it must forever war against the permanent establish. ment of either monarchy or empire. But we are not without hope that a people who have achieved, suffered, sacrificed so much for freedom will finally emerge from their tribu. lations, purged of their errors and tollies and restored to reverence for chose principles whereby true liberty and lasting national prosperty and greatness can alone be secured.

# "A Man Who Kens and Cans."

"Where are my friends, the Whigs? Exactly where they were."

Substitute the word "Grits" for Whige in the above, and the quotation admirably describes the present political situation in federal affairs. The Reform, or Liberal, party, undoubtedly led by able, honest men appears to be strangely hand capped in its efforts to obtain control of the treasury at Ottaws. This is the more extraordinary when we observe nearly all the provinces have been wrested by them from the Conservatives. With the execution of Ontario. votes outweigh three interal, precisely the provincial assemble a d Conservatives to the Dominion Const one. It would be attented to suppose that this discrimination arises from a cenviction in the electoral mind that the Tories are not to be trusted with provincial government, but may safely be allowed to run the Dominion. What then, is the reason for this anomaly?

Outside the manufacturing centres and cuted the king, did not inaugurate an orderly | few constituencies deminated by Orangelsm, the Macdonald ministry has really no hold on ple of loyalty, might fairly vie with each the country. But, as Carlyle says, "much is possible to a man; men will obey a man who Kens and Cans." Sir John Macdonald is a man of this kind. Having once obtained a majority in parliament he used it to legislate in a way to fix his yoke permanently on the Dominion. Cynically devoid of confidence in the democratic destrine that, the nearer government comes to the people and the closer it is under popular control, the better for the State, he rearranged the bound aries of constituencies and took into his own vaunted a desire to "save France" from the hands the regulation of the franchise. To complete the system of uncrowned autocracy working through the forms of constitutional usage, he assumed the right of nomination to parliament withk his party and endowed his own sworn partizans with absolute discretion as returning officers.

It was necessary, however, that he should aster, till the hope of stability under any of have a party of his own outside parliamenta party of interest, not principle-on whose selfishness he could rely for supplies of the sinews of war. Having no natural aristopower to combat them. Therefore, he dazzles | power to use the authority and mechanism of | cracy like that on which English Tory states. men can always depend when contemplating of their adversaries. The Revolution found raids on popula rights and the earnings of the masses, he set to work to create a plutocracy. of plutocrats to act as a barrier against their strong centralised organization, with its hand To use his own elegant simile, he "climbed everywhere and on everything, and the Revo- the tree and shock down the nuts to the hogs." Id est, he made laws conserning trade and commerce wherehy certain favored The division of school taxes at Montreal is porary social movements that "in the freest animates the Republic to no less an extent than individuals were enabled to bloom out as tion, for persecution of Protestants by Catholeries of life, and that shame and death av

millionaires through the abolition of comp sti- lies in other countries. But he admits that tion in supplying the food and clothing ' af the people.

The "hoge" were properly gratef al.

When he called upon them at M contreal and Toronto to come down handso aly with subscriptions to his election fur 3, they responded of course, and furtherm ore bled to the extent of two hundred the meand dollars to enable blin to set up a r pecial newspaper organ which all that was dear to men depended. pudiated and def sed him. Thus armed and Catholics "were subjected to penal laws beequipped he w ent to the constituencies. For cause they were then in a standing conspiracy individual 'ote sellers the hard cash was to suppress what they called heresy, and as a forthcomf og, and for constituencies en bloc he present ed the open wholesale bribes of rail- the laws of England." way subsidies and public works.

Here we have the secret of Sir John Macdonald's success. He Kens and Cans.

The people don't want him, never really put any faith in him, and, were he to appeal, acter of the conflict has changed? Mackenzie innocently did in 1878, he would be beaten out of sight. Canada is not Tory. It is not even Conservative. The vast preponderence of popular sentiment is on the Liberal side. To maintain the semblance of a Tory government at Ottawa and Sir John Macdonald in power, the people have been forced to pay against their will hundreds of millions of dollars, besides being plunged in debt beyond hope of redemption,

But a greater misfortune than the loss of millions, a more paralysing affiliation than an inextinguishable debt, is the moral degradation brought upon the whole people by Macdonald's corruptions and debaucheries with the social and political gangrene of his example in evil success,

#### The Irish Situation.

Events in Ireland during the past week have profoundly stirred the Irish people at home and abroad. Since the beginning of the new year the government has renewed its ferocious policy in the most drastic manner possible under the infamous crimes act. Priests, members of parliament, private citizens, men and women, have been sent to prison right and left on the most flimsy pretexts. A perfect reign of terror has been established in the name of law, yet the people endure it all with the most heroic fortitude.

But the great cause of indignation, amounting in some places to exasperation, has been the brutal ill-usage to which Mr. William O'Brien has been subjected in Clonmel jail, It would seem as if Balfour were determined to murder him as he murdered Mr. Mandeville. He has gone too far as it is, and the calmer heads may be unable to control those wilder spirits who are ready to take vengeance on the miscreant Secretary, his abettors and tools. In all movements of this kind there are men who act independently or the impulse of outraged humanity. They are not amendable to discipline and may strike a terrible blow at any moment. This is the great danger that menaces the Irish cause, for nothing would please the Tories and rene. gade Unionists more than "outrages" traceable to Irishmen. Even Lord Salisbury might, like the pagen king, be not unwilling to see his beloved nephew offered up as a eacrifice, if thereby he could win a victory

At this moment William O'Brien stands forth as the living embodiment of the indom table determination of the Irish nation to take every opportunity this secoion to adperish rather than submit to a degradation. But there is a greater Ireland outside the Green Isle, and it is from its ranks that the power, with which the Tory government is vainly contending, proceeds. It is an Ireland which cannot be conquered, which grows stronger every day. It has courage, coolness, money and men in millions. With it the Tories must rackon, and by it they must be prepared to suffer the full measure of punishment for their iniquity. More money, more lives may have to be sacrificed, but the crop of armed men coming from the Cadmean teeth, sown where the gerrymander has made two Tory by centuries of tyranny, is perennial and inoreases year by year.

## The Duke's Defence.

The Duke of Argyle has ventured to take up the codgels in defence of the renegade Liberals who deserted Mr. Gladstone, on the Home Rule question, and reply to Mr. Frederick Harrison. The Duke's paper appears in the January Contemporary Review, and is about the most lame and impotent performance, considering the historical importance and political gravity of the subject treated and the toplofty assumptions of the writer.

No one, however, will dispute the fitness of the Duke of Argyle for the performance of the task of defending the landlerds of Ireland and the Tory ministry which has undertaken their preservation. The descendant of a line of unscrupulous land-grabbers, whose wealth has been derived from robbery, confiscation and treachery, he of all men is the one who ought to defend a class and a system, by whom and through which, the people of England, Scotland and Ireland were plundered of their natural and legal heritage in the laud. In any other man a defence of the penal laws of Ireland would be surprising. When a lineal descendent of the "the base, brutal and bloody Whige" makes that defence we recognize the fitness of his advocacy while we refuse to admit its justice or logic. lots that can fall to any human being; learn-The penal laws, he says, were enacted by ed, intellectual, with the means of happiness men "of the Reformed faith who had the best of all reasons for directing penal laws against those who were in standing conspiracy to exterminate themselves." These men had the tocsin of St. Bartholemew sounding in their ears," and "that dreadful knell had its lasting reverbrations despende and renew- i been something more than that, arising from ed by the then recent Revocation of the edict | it in all likelihood, to account for the ghastly of Nantes." In short, the Duke's argument termination of his career. But whatever the is that it was an age of religious wars and persecutions and English Protestants perse. only goes to prove the old lesson that no outed Irish Catholics for fear of, or in retalia. mortal is exampt from the sorrows and mis-

"the penal laws were indeed detestablejudged in the light of our own times and considered as the mere instruments of religious persecution." He holds them excusable. however, because "they were not enacted in defence of tenets, but in defence of institutions." Those were "fundamental institu. tions in which all freedom rested and and Finally the Duke declares that the Irlah means of doing so, subvert the monarchy and

Accepting this as the best defence for the oruelest persecution on record, may we ask what excuse it contains for the refusal to do iustice to Ireland now that the whole char.

It is not with the dead past that we of the present day have to deal. Certain conditions have been bequeathed, or have resulted from the past. The duty of the men of to-day is to modify or abolish them, so thas modern economical principles and forces may have proper play. Landlordism is one of the worst-the very worst we think-of these conditions. There can be no peace, no pro. gress till it is removed. The government or the class who think to preserve it by acts of coercion and such infernal methods as Balfour is now prosecuting in Ireland are fighting against fate and doomed to failure. The Duke of Argyle is, of course, defending the land robbers of which he is a preminent member and representative. The notice to quit served on Irish landlords, he expects to see nailed to the gates of Inverary any fine morning. When Irish landlordism goes down. Scotch and English landlordism may prepare to vanish in like manuer. This is the terror that inspires the ducal pen. Behind Home Rule rises the foreshadows of Scotch Radicalism and English Democracy. Fend. alism in the persons of the Duke of Argyle and the Marquis of Salisbury, is making its last stand, but their resistence is hopeless and can only have the effect of making the coming revolution more thorough, complete and radical.

LAST Thursday the Dominion Parliament was opened for despatch of business. If the speech from the throne may be taken as a correct forecast of that business, then we must frankly say that there was very little necessity for holding the session. Not one of the really great questions uppermost in the public mind are alluded to. Ministers seem to imagine that, having fixed things to suit themselves, there is no need of further action. We look, however, to the Opposition for an exposition of matters which the Government by silence evinces a disposition to ignore, The success of unrestricted reciprocity at the bye-elections indicates the lines on which the Opposition should proceed, and Mr. Laurieri emphatic declaration of his intention to urge that question has roused popular expectation The ministry is very much weaker in personnel and in numerical support to what it was last session, and the meagre official programme outlined in the speech from the throne betrays timidity. If it is the intertion, as reported, to spring a general election, this year, the game of lying law is comprehenetble, and should were the Liberals vence their policy clearly and foreibly before the country, so that in the event of a dissolution they will not be unprepared. The splendid victories in Joliette and Haldimand, by which agricultural constituencies in Quebec and Ontario gave emphatic endorsation to the Liberal policy of Unrestricted Reck procity, will greatly strongthen the cause of commercial liberation and friendly relation with cur neighbors to the south. The Uppoaltion is sound with the farmers, who are not and cannot be benefitted by the protective policy. We, therefore, look for a spirited advance all along the line of the Reform

MR COULTER'S election in Haldimand is great triumph for the Liberals and for Unrestricted Reciprocity. The Government made the most desperate and determined efforts to win the constituency and carried it twice by the most flagrant corruption. New, how ever, they are beaten handsomely and effectively, despite coercion of Indians, the bribes of a public building at Cayuga and a bridge over the Grand river, coating \$10,000 each But more significant than all is the fact that Mr. Coulter was elected by a decisive majority in face of the declaration by th Tory press that his return would be regarded and accepted as an electoral manifesto in favor of annexation. If what the organs said be true, the electors of Haldimand prefet Annexation to Macdonaldism-a conclusion we believe not very far from correct.

THE terrible tragedy by which Prince Rudolf met his death is deepened by the mystery which surrounds it. Whether b died by his own hand, was killed in a duel of murdered, is still a quetion, but there can be no doubt that his death was the culmination of a dark tale of misery and orime. Here was a man cocupying one of the most envice at command, heir to the throne of one of the greatest empires of the earth, yet he has perished miserably in the prime of life, victim to what appears to have been a domestic trouble. Mated to an incongenial, sterile wife, we know he was, but there must have truth may be the story as far as it is known