

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6.

AN ANSWER WANTED.

The Independent candidates deny that the policy they advocate would make discrimination against Great Britain necessary. Will they kindly show the electors how it is to be avoided? No Liberal has done this yet. Some of them weakly deny it, as Messrs. Templeman and Marchant do, but none of them has tried to show how there can be unlimited free trade with the United States without discrimination against the Old Country. A Canadian Liberal, writing to the London Times, is more honest and more courageous than the Canadian candidates and those who speak for them. He says:

"Then the Ministerialists (Canadian) said that to admit the products of an alien nation free of duty and levy a high tariff on the products of Great Britain would be an intolerable slap in the face to the mother country. To which the Opposition replied, as a rule, with a shrug of the shoulders, which might be interpreted thus: 'Very sorry, but if financial interests clash with ancestral sentiments, so much the worse for the sentiments.'"

The Canadian Liberals did not say Canadian Liberals do here, deny the consequences, but said in effect: "If my interests require me to slap the good old mother in the face, I won't hesitate to slap her, and to slap her as hard as I find necessary." It is not surprising that the Times speaks of this "cynical frankness." If it had said truth, outspokenness it would be better. But after all, this cynicism or this brutality is preferable to the smug hypocrisy or the unblinking impudence which denies what every sensible man, whatever his opinions may be, sees in the necessary consequence of unrestricted reciprocity.

There is one way, and one way only, by which discrimination against the Mother Country can be avoided, and that is to establish unlimited free trade with Great Britain as well as with the United States. This Canadian Liberals would not listen to for a moment. They don't want free trade with all the world. And, as everyone knows, the Americans would not dream of entertaining such a proposition. They want Canada for a preserve for their own manufacturers and other producers. They have said, over and over again, that if Canada wants reciprocity in trade with the United States, the United States must have the making of the tariff.

THE CONSPIRACY.

The plot to sell Canada to the Americans is being revealed little by little. The revelations make it abundantly clear that the object of the conspirators is annexation. Sir Charles Tupper, a few days ago at a public meeting in Windsor, Ont., read a letter from Farrer to the arch-conspirator Wiman. Farrer seemed at the moment to be out of heart. Matters were not going on as smoothly in Canada as he wished.

"The listlessness," he said, "and the half-heartedness of the Liberals is also very disheartening. Then again, the truth is that any man who preaches commercial union would prefer annexation, so that the party is virtually wearing a mask."

What is true of the advocates of commercial union then is true now. The man who preaches unrestricted reciprocity or unlimited free trade with the United States, or commercial union or whatever other name the arrangement may be called, would prefer annexation and is "wearing a mask." Farrer discerned the true inwardness of the party of which he is the mouthpiece, and saw perfectly well what it was aiming at. It is evident that he did not like sap- ing and mining and fighting under false colors. He would rather fight in the open under his true colors, for he writes:

"It seems to me, and I have talked things over lately with maritime men, as well as with Manitobans, that commercial union would only delay the coming of the event those people most desire. Hence in the provinces referred to commercial union does not take hold, whereas annexation will always demand a hearing."

If there was ever any doubt as to what is the aim of the Unrestricted Party those letters of Farrer do away with it. He makes it as plain as day that what he and Wiman are working for is not a mere change in the trade policy of Canada, but the political union of the Dominion with the United States. No one supposes that these two men are the only conspirators. They have many co-laborers, and some of them, beyond doubt, are also members of the inner ring of conspirators.

In one of the opening sentences of one of the letters read by Sir Charles, the object of the plotters is made manifest. Farrer says: "That a very large number of the people are inclined to think we had better make for annexation at once, instead of making two bites of a cherry." It was, the readers see, only two bites—the first was unrestricted reciprocity, and the second, annexation. That was the plot, and there is no reason to believe that there has been any change in the programme of the plotters.

LORNE SPEAKS UP.

The Marquis of Lorne, who is writing on Canada in the London Graphic, thinks that Editor Farrer wishes Canada "to walk into the American cattle pound like a docile cow"—to be milked. The illustration is not a bad one. There are many indications that there are other Canadians besides Farrer who would put Canada in such a position that she would be forced to accept any terms that the United States choose to dictate, and to be in all matters of trade and taxation the humble and obedient servant of her big neighbor. The shortsightedness of these people is only less aggravating than their servility. If they could see an inch

beyond their noses they would perceive that the policy they are pursuing toward the United States is, besides being the meanest and the most spiritless, the weakest and the most injudicious they could follow. They are doing their best to make the Yankees see that they have the whip hand of Canada and when once those sharp people get that idea into their heads there will be no end to their demands and their exactions. The only way to deal with Brother Jonathan is to stand up to him, to tell him that you're as good as he is, and that you don't care a snap for him. If he sees that you are in earnest and have some sand in you, he will respect you and deal with you on equal terms. But let him once feel that he has you at a disadvantage, and he will bully and bulldoze you until his object is gained.

The Marquis of Lorne asks, "is it unreasonable that Canada should wish to be captain on board her own ship?" Not by any means, but there are men, calling themselves Canadians, who would not only not allow her to be captain, but would gag and bind her and throw her into the hold and then haul up the stars and stripes and put a Yankee in command. That is the plot that has been hatching in Toronto and Washington for some time. One of the conspirators has been discovered, and who the others are is pretty well known.

FROM ACROSS THE OCEAN.

The London Times, of Feb. 10, contains an article on the Canadian crisis which shows plainly that the political situation here is clearly understood in England. The Times is evidently in full possession of the facts, and it draws from them conclusions that are both intelligent and logical. There are men on the spot who have nothing like so clear a view of the questions at issue, and what they do and do not imply, as the London Times. The Canadian candidates and stump orators for instance, who wear their hearers with platitudes about British free trade, and try to make them believe that the trade doctrines of Cobden and Bright apply to the question on which the Canadian people are called to decide, should study the following sentences from the Times' article:

"It must in the first place be noted that free trade has nothing to do with the conflict at all. Sir John Macdonald's Government is, of course, frankly protectionist, and the Opposition have abandoned free trade principles—or rather a modest approach to them—disgraced under the name of a tariff, for revenue only—after two successive defeats at general elections, fought on that issue. If the Anti-Corn Law League had been discouraged by a couple of electoral defeats, what, we wonder, would have been the destiny of free trade in this country. The Canadian Opposition are now in favor of free trade with the United States and protection which must be dictated in principle and in detail by the UNITED STATES against all the world besides. But all the world includes, and in practice almost exclusively signifies, the mother country. This is the plain meaning of unrestricted reciprocity, as it is expounded with something like critical fairness by our correspondent, a Canadian Liberal."

The Times believes that "absorption" would follow "commercial union." It will be observed that the great English newspaper is not able to distinguish between unrestricted reciprocity and commercial union.

Here we have a disinterested spectator of high intelligence and great discernment in England, coming to the same conclusion with respect to the nature of the contest, and what is involved in it as Canadian Conservatives.

The Times says that there is no free trade in the issue before the Canadian people. It sees that if adopted it must lead to discrimination in trade against Great Britain.

It believes that it will lead to the severance of the connection between Canada and Great Britain—in other words to annexation.

These are the conclusions to which the Conservative Party, and a great many intelligent and independent Liberals have come. There is really nothing more strange in this agreement than that men on both sides of the Atlantic should declare that two and two make four, or that the whole is greater than any of its parts. Having the same premises to reason from, it is not surprising that intelligent and unprejudiced men should come to the same conclusions.

FOOLISH PREDICTIONS.

The campaign prophet is very busy just now. We are very much afraid that the difference between him and the campaign har is so small that to discern it is a matter of great difficulty. When we see how hard it is for men who are engaged in a contest, to say how it will result, and how often the most confident predictions are falsified the only wise plan is for the elector not to place the slightest confidence in any one's predictions. If a man cannot tell how his neighbors, whom he meets every day, intend to vote, how can he form any estimate as to the relative strength of parties in places that are hundreds and in some cases thousands of miles away. The best thing for every man who feels any interest in the election to do is to work as hard as he can until election day and then vote as his judgment dictates, without paying the slightest attention to what any one says as to the result. With regard to the predictions of the prophets in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred they are pure guesses. We see in our exchanges forecasts as to what will be the ultimate result, and how parties will stand when the election is over. Our own opinion is that the only use that ought to be made of these forecasts is to let them out and keep them till after the election in order to see how far they differ from the actual result. A comparison between these predictions and the election returns will be amusing. Let every Victorian who

believes in British connection and who is loyal to his Queen and country be steadfast, and cast his vote according to his convictions. Let him set as if the maintenance of British connection depended on him alone.

NOT A CLAP TRAP.

Mr. Templeman, at the Spring Ridge meeting, is reported in his own paper to have said that "he agreed that the clap trap question was nothing more than 'mere clap trap.'" This is the laugh at the Opposition. It is the practice to laugh at any man who at any time speaks of his loyalty to his Queen and Country, or reminds others of their duties and responsibilities as British subjects. They know the power of ridicule. They have seen who, for fear of being laughed at, have neglected duties and refrained from expressing their true feelings. Depending on that power they expect to make Canadians ashamed of being loyal. But there is a time when honest men should care no more for the sneers and the ridicule of fools than they do for the barkings of curs. The present is a time when men who are really loyal should not be ashamed or afraid to speak out no matter who laughs. There is not a thinking man in the country who does not see that the policy of the Liberal Party if carried out is calculated to alienate the people of Great Britain from Canadians, and to sever the tie which connects them. We see that Mr. Farrer is convinced of this, and so is Mr. Wiman, and so are thousands of others in Canada, in Great Britain and in the United States. There is a consensus of opinion that unlimited free trade between Canada and the United States makes for the political union of the two countries. There are some who see this and are glad of it. It is just what they want and are working for. To those we have nothing to say. They have already in their hearts thrown off their allegiance to Great Britain. They have really no loyalty left. But there are a great many others who are still loyal, and love the Old Queen and the Old Flag, and they want us to have closer trade relations with the United States, but they don't want annexation. Is it "clap trap" to warn these loyal subjects of the Queen, and to show them that if they follow the lead of the Liberal leaders they will help to bring on annexation. Is it clap-trap to show these men who wish to remain British subjects, that leaders of the party which seeks their support, on pretence of giving them free trade with the United States, have been plotting to hand Canada over to the United States, body and bones, is it deceptive to tell them that the avowed object of some of these men is annexation and that one of them has traitorously written a book for the purpose of showing Americans how they can best force Canada to come to terms? It is surely not clap-trap when Liberals are advocating a policy which wise men and good men, who are not politicians at all, declare is calculated to lead to annexation, directly and soon, to ask electors which they prefer, British rule or American, the Union Jack or the Stars and Stripes. It must not be forgotten that it was an intelligent and honest Liberal, Capt. McCallum, who first put the issue to be tried at the polls in this shape—"Under which flag?" He did not write "clap-trap" but something very much the reverse. When the incendiary has done his work and the fire he has kindled is plainly visible it is not clap-trap to raise the cry of "fire."

The incendiary has been at work in Canada. He has been working in the dark, and he has disguised himself very carefully, but the work he has done can easily be seen. Those who have good ears can hear the crackling of the fire. Is it not time, then, to sound the alarm? The truth is, honest and loyal men have been too un suspicious. They have placed too much confidence in the loyalty and the good faith of the men who have been preaching unrestricted reciprocity. They have not seen through the "mask" which is worn by the men who have in New York and Washington and Louisville, and a dozen other places in the United States, been trying to prevail upon the Americans to make Canada an offer which they can, with some show of sincerity, ask them to accept. The cry of loyalty has not been raised soon enough. But it has been raised, and all loyal men ought to listen to it and take warning in time.

CONVERTS.

Our readers were a few days ago informed that three prominent members of the Liberal party in New Brunswick, publicly repudiated the policy of the Liberal Leader, and announced themselves as supporters of Sir John A. Macdonald. We have now before us a copy of the St. John Sun, which contains a pretty full report of the speeches made at that memorable meeting. The gentlemen, Dr. Stockton, Dr. Alward and Mr. McKeown, a member of the Provincial Legislature gave their reasons for leaving the Liberal Party and joining the Conservatives. The speeches in which this was done are too long to be reproduced here, but we will lay before our readers a few sentences from each speech, which will give them a good idea of the considerations which compelled them to sever old political ties and to form a new party connection. We are much mistaken if the great majority of our readers will not believe that they were amply sufficient, and will come to the conclusion that they are powerful enough to prevail upon very many members of the old Liberal Party to follow their example.

The chairman of the meeting was Mr. Thomas Potts, who had for years been a zealous Liberal, and being a man of very considerable ability, that party was proud of him, and made much of him. When opening the meeting he said a few words and told the "magnificent audience that he,

like the gentlemen who were about to address them, could not swallow the pills which the Liberal leaders had prepared for them, and that was why they had left the party with which they had been associated for years."

Dr. Stockton was the first speaker; the gentleman is not a physician, as his name would indicate, but a lawyer. He made an eloquent and an able speech, of which the following is a passage:

"What was unrestricted reciprocity or commercial union? The two were identical terms. If they were not the same, what did unrestricted reciprocity mean? It meant free trade with the United States to the exclusion of all other countries. In the manifesto sent out by Mr. Laurier he said that absolute unrestricted trade between Canada and the United States was the only way to secure a loss of revenue which Mr. Laurier regarded as a lessening of taxation. But the reduction of revenue would leave the public expenses unprovided for. The speaker then quoted from Mr. Laurier's declaration stating that the question was of the greatest importance to the United States. It would be of far greater importance to the people of Canada. The policy meant the hauling down of the tariff restrictions between the two countries, and the states of the Union, so that they would be free for trade purposes practically the same. The policy went further. It required the raising of the Canadian tariff to that of the United States. The tariff of the United States was the tariff of the United States, while to-day it was regulated at Ottawa. It was impossible to conceive that the larger body would ever permit the smaller to have much share in the regulation of the tariff. This question was not a Liberal nor Conservative. It was a Canadian through and through, and it would lie with the people of Canada on March 5th to say whether they would retain their autonomy or be legislated for by the United States. The people of the United States would be great fools if they did not press for this scheme, but it would be far different for Canada. Were Mr. Laurier's party in power Sir Richard Cartwright would be the finance minister, and he would admit that the policy of his party was to tax the goods of England while admitting duty free the goods of the United States. Then coming back to the original proposition, it was fully demonstrated that Commercial Union and unrestricted reciprocity were one and the same thing. This policy, not the true Liberal party, but of its assumed leaders to-day. These were questions beyond the range of party or personal friendship. It was an issue involving the future destiny of our country."

Dr. Alward who had been a member of the Provincial Assembly, in the course of his remarks said that "unrestricted reciprocity was the half-way house to annexation." His reasons for rejecting the policy of the Opposition and for supporting the Government, which he had up to that time opposed, may easily be inferred from the following extract from his speech—its peroration was:

"On the northern half of this continent there is a people more and more verging upon these two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race to live side by side under their respective systems of government, each pursuing its course according to the bent of its own mind. The people of the United States, the citizens of this great country, yet if all others remain silent, my voice shall be raised loudly and patriotically to uphold British institutions on this continent. Canada, for a moment, believe me, that within the compass of my voice would prove so mercurial as to forsake all that British connection implies for some fancied good that might be obtained under commercial union. I believe that the people of this country are one and the same, a proposition, as now defined by its advocates, as wild and visionary as the Mississippi scheme or the political horse bubble. If so, speak for them as well as for me. I am an alien for the sign under which to conquer; yet I trust we will hold fast to the traditions of the grand old home across the sea, under whose protecting wings we have grown, and whose bright stars have proved to be a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night in guiding us thus far in the pilgrimage to the promised land of national greatness. (Tremendous cheers.)"

Mr. H. A. McKeown declared that he was, for economic reasons, opposed to unrestricted reciprocity. He favored partial reciprocity, such as Sir John Macdonald had expressed his determination, if possible, to obtain. This is the concluding passage of his speech:

"The preservation of the integrity of the empire of which we formed a part had influenced him to a great degree. He was a British subject. Under the good government of this continent, which was the property of the world, he was a Canadian. He wanted nothing of the nationality to the South of us, but had every faith in the future of Canada. Canada would in time become to this continent what the Northern part of Europe was to that continent. Canada was the richest country the world had ever seen. It would in time become the home of hundreds of millions. And we were asked by the Liberal leaders to give it up. It was up to the point of the preservation of the integrity of the empire and our national existence that he was prepared to go in for free trade. In this crisis he felt that he was bound to stand by the policy of the Liberal Conservatives, the policy that preserved our national existence. One hundred years ago this question would have been fought out at the point of the bayonet, but now it was to be determined at the polls. It was the duty of all to enlighten the people on the question in order that they might vote intelligently. (Cheers.)"

Our readers see that the principal reason why these four talented New Brunswick gentlemen joined the Liberal-Conservative party at the present crisis is that they are loyal men and are determined to do all that they can to preserve the connection between Canada and the Empire of Great Britain. They are convinced that the policy of the Liberals is opposed to the continuance of British connection and are unwilling to sacrifice that connection for financial considerations. They will not sell themselves or allow Canada to be sold for unrestricted reciprocity, and what is certain to lead to political union with the United States.

Dark and Glistening.

DARK and glistening describes the condition of the blood. Healthy blood is red and bright. To have red blood and its consequences is to have good blood and its benefits in the system. The best way to have good blood is by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It is the best blood purifier.

Rufus Sylvestri, the well known mill-man of Oulashka, is at the Oriental.

THE CONSPIRACY.

Every one knows now that a conspiracy has been formed to make the Dominion of Canada an integral part of the great republic. It is also known that the plotters have been at work for some time. They were a mask. In Canada they pretended to be agitating for nothing but a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada. They first called their scheme commercial union, and when they saw that that was understood by even the Liberals to mean political union in the near future, they changed its name and called it unrestricted reciprocity. But in the United States and in the presence of Americans whom they could trust, they threw off the mask and gave the object they were aiming at its right name, "Annexation." This was all along suspected by Conservative Canadians. But whenever one of them gave expression to his suspicions and taxed the advocates of unrestricted reciprocity with being disloyal, and with endeavoring to bring about political union with the United States, they became virtuously indignant and scornfully patriotic. They denied the charge in very strong language, and declared that the attempt to attach to them the odium of disloyalty was a Tory trick, and they declared and protested that they were as loyal and as strongly attached to Great Britain and her institutions as the most loyal Conservatives in the country. And their declarations and protestations were believed by very many—Conservatives as well as Liberals. But murder will out, and so will treason. The conspirators thought that their mask was so thick and so cunningly devised that no one in Canada would be able to penetrate it, and that they would go on paving the way for annexation without discovery until it suited their purpose to throw off the mask and to come out in their true colors. But they were not so clever as they believed themselves to be. Word came from Washington as to what the men who were trying to sell Canada were about. Farrer's annexation pamphlet was discovered. It threw some light on their designs, and caused the people of Canada to see that they were being sold, and gave them some idea as to who the men were that were negotiating the sale. Then some letters came into Sir Charles Tupper's possession which threw a flood of light on the conspiracy, and indicated very clearly who were the traitors and whom they represented. Extracts from those letters reached us from the East. They gave our readers some glimpses of the plot which was being hatched in the dark, but the newspapers that came by Tuesday night's mail contain the full text of the letters which reveal the designs of the traitors so plainly as to leave but little to be imagined. The following are the letters read by Sir Charles Tupper, at the meeting at Windsor:

TOBACCO, April 22, 1889. My dear Mr. Wiman: Our Ottawa man will send a summary of your speech, so that on our account you need not go to the trouble of preparing a statement to any such committee. The movement is at a standstill. First of all, the Jesuit agitation, which is here to stay, has to some extent supplanted it. Secondly, the general belief is that the Republicans are not so strong as they were. Thirdly, a very large number of people are inclined to think that we had better make for annexation at once, instead of making two bites of the cherry. Lastly, the old parties here are rapidly breaking up, and we are looking upon the future of the country with some anxiety. More over, although the Liberals have taken up C. U., they are not pushing it with any vigor. For these reasons the Machiavellian, who is the slayer of the party, given the subject a rest. There is really no use talking it up to a people whose politics are in a state of flux, and whose future is wrapped in doubt. I say Mr. Hear, what at Windsor, and told him just what he says I did, namely, that the smaller forces favor annexation, and will favor it all the more if C. U. be withheld. It seems to me, and I have talked the thing over lately with maritime men, as well as with Manitobans, that C. U. would only delay the coming of the event those people most desire. Hence in the provinces referred to C. U. does not take hold, whereas annexation will always demand a hearing."

The net Conservative majority of the popular vote throughout the country was 16,628.

The total number of voters on the electoral lists was 993,914.

Here is what Erastus Wiman told the Boston Yankees when he was talking about reciprocity with Canada, only two short months ago. The mask nearly fell off then:

"No reciprocity with Canada will be accepted by the United States, except it is an understanding that there can be no limitations to the interchange between the two peoples. Either everything must be traded in or there will be no trade, except under extreme tariff regulations. Canada, in exchange for a market for her products, must accept all the manufactures of the United States without restriction. Canada must agree to accept the situation commercially that any new state in the Union accepts, so far as an interchange of products is concerned. The trade would not be a fair one unless this is done. It would be a juggled reciprocity; very much such as that which existed for 10 years, and was repealed in 1866."

Now, within a year or 18 months at most, this election must take place, this question must be decided. At a great meeting, at which the people pronounced their opinion as they do at a presidential election in this country, the question to be decided is whether the closest possible commercial relation shall exist between the two parts of the continent by the election of the Liberal party, or whether isolation, restriction and commercial hostility shall continue to exist by the election of the Tory party.

Therefore, the prospect is that under the existing circumstances of unrest in Canada from the operations of the National Policy, and especially from the effects of the McKinley bill, a material change of Parliament is almost certain to occur."

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mind. If the Canadian public of farmers, artisans, laborers, miners and fishermen can be in three years argued up to the point of voting commercial union, and giving sanction to the movement in parliament, it will be great progress. Slow as such movements are, the comforting thing is that they never go backward. To you personally it ought to be in your moments of reflection a consolation that long heretofore, when this ball which you set rolling has gone on and on and finished its work, everyone may then look back and see and appreciate the services done to mankind by the hand that set it in motion. I shall look with interest for what you say in Ottawa. The North American Review article will have a powerful tendency to keep our public men from scattering away on annexation next winter, and I hope we can get the offer of commercial union formulated into law. I return the proof slips of the article and the letter of Mr. Farrer's.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) R. R. HITT.

P. S.—Just received yours of yesterday with Goldwin Smith's; it reads admirably. Is there any loyal man in Canada who wishes to be associated, let it be ever so indirectly, with the traitors and conspirators who were thus secretly trying to sell Canada and endeavoring to cheat honest men into carrying out their evil design. It should not be for a moment forgotten that over the mare which they spread for honest and loyal Canadians they raised the banner of

UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCITY.

WARNING VOICES.

Those who are inclined to listen to the men who say that there is nothing in the "loyalty cry," and that there is nothing in the Liberal Platform to alarm the most sensitive lover of Great Britain, and British institutions, should bear in mind that men who are capable of forming an intelligent opinion on the subject; men too, who are not politicians have come to a very different conclusion. Archbishop O'Brien is one of the ablest men in the Dominion. He is an acute observer and a deep thinker. He believes that annexation is concealed under the planks of the Liberal platform, and he has considered it his duty to warn the people under his care. He has sounded the alarm, and he is not the man to do so if he did not consider the danger great and imminent.

Archbishop Faber is not a politician. If he has any political leanings at all they are towards the Liberal Party. This eminent churchman has thought it right in a pastoral note, which he has lately issued to raise a warning note. He reminds his people of the privileges and liberties they enjoy under British rule, and he exhorts them not to expose our country to the loss of a settlement which justly elicits the admiration of Catholics in other countries. If His Grace did not see that there was some danger of losing the advantages of the "settlement" which he prizes so highly it is not likely that he would speak of the matter in such significant terms at this particular time.

Here we have two eminent men of culture who have no political purpose to serve in reminding the people of Canada of the duty they owe to their country and their society, raising "the loyalty cry," in fact. Would they do this if they did not see that British rule in Canada is in the present electoral contest exposed to danger.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

We have been asked for information respecting the number of votes polled at the last general election for the different parties. We are pleased to be in a position to give the enquirers the figures they want. The total number of votes polled in the whole Dominion in February, 1887, was 725,056. This was about seventy per cent. of the names on the electoral lists. The votes polled were as follows:

	Cons.	Lib.	Cons. maj.	Lib. maj.
Quebec.....	181,726	176,291	5,435	4,435
Ontario.....	81,362	78,275	3,087	3,087
Nova Scotia.....	47,713	30,438	17,275	17,275
N. B. Acadia.....	30,438	20,438	10,000	10,000
P. E. Island.....	17,145	19,788	2,643	2,643
Manitoba.....	17,145	19,788	2,643	2,643
N. W. Territory.....	3,300	1,302	2,000	2,000
B. Columbia.....	3,300	1,302	2,000	2,000
Total	370,342	354,714	15,628	2,388

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"No reciprocity with Canada will be accepted by the United States, except it is an understanding that there can be no limitations to the interchange between the two peoples. Either everything must be traded in or there will be no trade, except under extreme tariff regulations. Canada, in exchange for a market for her products, must accept all the manufactures of the United States without restriction. Canada must agree to accept the situation commercially that any new state in the Union accepts, so far as an interchange of products is concerned. The trade would not be a fair one unless this is done. It would be a juggled reciprocity; very much such as that which existed for 10 years, and was repealed in 1866."

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out in their true colors at Spring Ridge, a few evenings ago. But it was too late for them to assume the virtues of honesty and candor. If they had appeared in their true colors at first the electors, though they would not vote for them, could respect them, and they might be able to say to-night all is lost, except honor. As it is they have deprived themselves of that consolation.

The annexationists are only now beginning to see that their unrestricted reciprocity policy has no ground to stand on. They are offering unrestricted reciprocity to the people of the United States and promising it to Canadians, yet there is not a single American in authority who has said that the Americans want reciprocity with Canada on any terms. Wiman sees that this is ridiculously unbusinesslike, and he has been beseeching Congress to give some sign that the offer of the Canadian Liberals is acceptable to the United States and will be entertained. But no such sign has been vouchsafed. So the Liberals have gone to the country with their offer spurned, and the people of the United States laughing at them for being so ridiculously "fresh."

The kind of unrestricted reciprocity which Mr. Marchant has been so generously offering the citizens of Victoria is unknown to any one, either in Canada or the United States. He recommends to them an unrestricted reciprocity which the Americans have not agreed to and won't have. It is unrestricted reciprocity without discrimination against Great Britain, without direct taxation, without monopolies and companies, without Canada being made a slaughter market for the Americans; in fact, without any drawback whatever. He has been picturing to his hearers a perfect commercial paradise, and telling them, in effect, that all they need to do to enjoy it immediately is to vote for him and Templeman. For bragging and promising the old corn doctor could not touch him.

The Independent Candidates have never been tired of talking about monopolies. They tried to make their hearers believe that there are grinding monopolies in Canada. But they took very good care not to say a word about the monopolies of the United States. That country is a land of rings and monopolies and combines, which are every month getting more numerous and more powerful. So oppressive are they that there are Americans who talk of getting rid of them by force if no other way can be found. The people, they declare, cannot stand them much longer. Compared with the monopolies of the United States those of Canada are not worth mentioning. Yet the Independent candidates protest against Canadian monopolies, which not one Canadian in a hundred can discern, while they are prepared to accept the commercial system of the United States, which fosters monopolies until they grow so big, so strong and so tyrannical that they are regarded by law-abiding men as intolerable.

We have heard the question asked: If Farrer were an American how would he be treated by his fellow citizens if he tried to betray his country to a foreign power as he did Canada? Sir Charles Tupper, in the speech which he made at Windsor, answered that question in this way:

"If I say that if any citizen of the United States adopted such a course in that great and free republic to-morrow, as Farrer did in this country, were the United States engaged in a controversy with a great power like England, or Russia, say, meaning to subvert the institutions and the political interests of the United States to the other country, it would have meant a short shrift to such a man."

No doubt of it. The United States would not be big enough to hold him alive.

Mr. BLAIR's unbroken silence is most discouraging to the Liberals. He has refrained from aiding them in any way. He has not as much as attended a single campaign meeting. Why is this? The only way of accounting for it is that he does not approve of their policy of unrestricted reciprocity. He is not blind to the consequences that must follow the establishment of unlimited free trade with the United States. He is too firm a believer in British connection to favor discrimination in trade against Great Britain, and he is too loyal a subject to Queen Victoria to give aid and comfort to men who are doing their best to bring about annexation. The Liberal party must have gone a very long way out of the right track when such staunch Liberals as Edward Blake and Gordon Drown refuse to co-operate with them.

THE FACTS STATED.

The following letter was refused publication in the Times:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY TIMES.—There appears an article in your issue of the 2nd inst., an article headed a "Niggardly Act," stating that the Dominion Government had removed the buoys from the entrance of the St. Lawrence, Albany district, and placed stakes in their stead. I most respectfully beg that you will contradict that statement.

On the 6th of August last, acting under instructions from Captain Lewis, with the sanction of the Marine Department, I replaced the wooden can buoys on the bar with spar buoys, like those in use on the American side for similar purposes, because there had been numerous complaints that the can buoys were unsatisfactory. I also laid down three additional buoys, and Capt. S. Williams, a veteran seaman who has navigated these waters for thirty years, pronounced the marking of the channel perfect—he should be an authority, for he has never met with any accident to his ship. No fault had been found with the marking of the channel until Captain Roberts unfortunately struck a snag in the river, inside the bar. From him (Captain Roberts) it appears that there are a great many snags that have drifted down the river during the unusual floods that have occurred this winter.

JAS. GAUDIN,
Master, Don. Str. "Sir Jas. Douglas."

Yesterday the great polo match at Bay came to an end, and the Indians now spend a week or so at their occupations before enjoying the pleasure of the Chemsimus festival. During the period of the poloing just closed, Mr. McKeown, 150 blankets, and six horses and two \$100 canoes; Jacob, the Bay boat-chief, made presents of \$1,000, and two canoes; and Jack, the Bay boat-chief, made presents of \$1,000, and two canoes; and Jack, the Bay boat-chief, made presents of \$1,000, and two canoes; and Jack, the Bay boat-chief, made presents