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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1887.

THE DISTRICT ORANGE LODGE OF THE COUNTY OF CARLETON has passed a resolution unanimously endorsing the candidature of Sir John Macdonald.

PAUPER DUKES and penniless Earls appealing to the Lord Mayor of London to raise a fund in aid of the Irish landlords deprived of their livelihood by the National League is a truly touching spectacle.

MR. THOMAS WHITE is always making "telling" speeches, it is his own daily kazoos is to be believed. Now Tommy, stand up like a little man and tell us how the doctrine of "political exigencies" accounts for fourteen prices for printing?

MR. PERLEY, Tory candidate for Ottawa city, is a good specimen of his class. He has invited the very poor to help themselves to his mill refuse, worth about twenty cents a cord.

SIR JOHN, at Kingston, last Saturday, assumed personal responsibility for the execution of Riel. He said: "Riel was a murderer and was hanged for his offence. If I had been hanged next day in consequence of my enforcing the law I would have hanged him."

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the organ of bigotry and boodles. The Mail. Yet with that hypocrisy which has become a marked characteristic of the Macdonaldite candidate everywhere, he pretends to Catholics, whose votes he desires to get, that he is the most tolerant man in the world. But we are glad to know that he is thoroughly understood and despised by the Catholics of Montreal, who a short time ago were treated to a view of his real sentiments by his personal organ, the Pembroke Standard.

CATHOLICS have small reason to regard the Tory press with confidence. The Hamilton Spectator, which Sir John loves so well as to pay two prices for printing, calls certain electors, when expressing dissent from Tory doctrines, "A gang of Roman Catholic roughs—graduates of the Separate Schools of Hamilton." Sir John Macdonald has also pointed out on record that, to use his own words, "He has no confidence in the breed."

DRIVEN to desperation at the prospect of defeat, the Tories have laid extensive schemes for manipulating the ballots and falsifying the returns. Every species of electioneering rascality has been arranged, and will be put in practice wherever possible. This is a great danger which Liberals everywhere must be prepared to counteract, expose and prevent.

MR. HACKETT, ex-M.P., is running again in his old constituency. He is a very smooth and nice member of the Boodle Brigade, and principally distinguished as an Irish Catholic who voted against Home Rule and in favor of "Costigan's abortion."

THE best financial authorities in the country are quite satisfied that a change of Government will be a benefit rather than the reverse, as the Tories contend. Commercial journals are always cautious in the expression of their views. Expressions like the following may, therefore, be taken as a very good antidote to the usual set up by the ministerial organs at the prospect of a Tory defeat on the 22nd.

Any great change in the tariff, as a result of the elections, is improbable; and any great disturbance to business from this cause, we think, need not be feared.

Whatever feeling may animate the minds of the adherents of the respective parties in Canada, there can be no two opinions as to the impossibility among us of anything approaching Free Trade as it is understood in England. We must raise a revenue of 30 to 40 millions a year, and as direct taxation is entirely out of the question, the only means left us are the Customs and Excise. The tariff has outlived some faults of construction as well as administration, but these are minor differences, and may be adjusted by our Government, as well as another.

The promise of economical reform made by Mr. Blake commends themselves to the people at large, irrespective of political differences. There is much room for improvement wherever we turn our eyes. We have been too lavish with our money; we have too many barnacles fastened to the ship.

CANADA, overrun by Tories, Boodlers, Macdonaldites and polliticians of all kinds, resembles a lion devoured by vermin. Sir John Macdonald, like another Jugurtha, frees himself from censure by bringing the tribunes of the people, and may say, in the words of that tyrant:—"O, country, ready for fate should a buyer rich enough be found." But let us hope that the history, notwithstanding his atrocious villainies, continued unpunished, and buffed the vengeance of the Roman commonwealth for years, because corruption protected him. He had bribed the Senate and the commanders sent against him. But whenever the war was put into the hands of Metellus and Marius, men of honor, he was speedily crushed. In like manner we have seen Sir John Macdonald bribe Parliament, and corrupt many leaders sent by the people to overcome him. But

will establish harmonious relations with all parties to the federal compact. The interests of the working classes are to be cared for by amendments to the Factory Act, which Mr. Mowat put into operation in spite of the Ottawa ministry, and in the proposal to abolish contract prison labor. Legislation is also promised with reference to Education, the appointment and jurisdiction of Police Magistrates, etc. An important subject is the proposal to instruct the children in the public schools with reference to the effect of alcoholic stimulants on the human body. Altogether the programme for the session is eminently practical, and will, doubtless, result in much good to the province.

THE LIBERAL POLICY.

An elective Senate. Honest government. Reciprocity with the United States. Reform of the Superannuation system. Economy and retrenchment in the public service. Preservation of Provincial autonomy and provincial rights.

Canada to have the right to negotiate commercial treaties. The Scott Act to be enforced wherever accepted by the people.

Removal of grievances under which Northwest settlers now labor. Acceptance of the decision of Her Majesty in the Boundary case.

Manhood suffrage, with the repeal of the Franchise and Gerrymander acts. The Northwest lands for the settler and not for the speculator and land grabber.

Aid to legitimate railway enterprises, but nothing for political jobbers or "Boys." No sale or lease of national property, except by public auction after advertisement.

Compulsory arbitration in labor disputes between corporate bodies and their employees. The discontinuance of all assisted immigration. Protection of Canadian labor as well as capital.

Reform of administration of Northwest Indian affairs, and removal of incompetent, dishonest and immoral officials. No member of parliament or senator to be interested personally in any contract with the government, under the penalty of disqualification.

CENTRALIZATION VS. PROVINCIAL RIGHTS.

Resistance to Sir John Macdonald's centralizing policy is a great feature in the present federal contest. The Liberal party in the four great provinces made it their leading cry in the local elections and won every time. Now they are united from Ontario to the sea for the preservation of the federal system, which can only be secured by the overthrow of Macdonaldite Centralism.

LOOK OUT FOR TORY BRIBERS.

Our despatches on Saturday contained the information that the Central Reform Committee some days ago were furnished with information from Ottawa that a large sum of money—no less than \$4000—had, upon Sir John Macdonald's return from Toronto, after his interview with the Tory manufacturers in the billiard room of the Queen's hotel, been forwarded to Messrs. W. R. Northrop, of Belleville, and D. R. Murphy, of Trenton—two well known agents of the Tory party in Hastings and Northumberland. Reliable evidence as to where a large portion of this money was placed by these gentlemen has been furnished to the committee, and writs were issued on Friday against each of them for \$10,000, for corrupt practices, under the Electoral Act.

Additional information has also been received that money for bribery purposes has been sent from Ottawa to other constituencies, and evidence is accumulating that a wholesale system of corruption has been entered upon by the Tory managers. It is satisfactory to know that the bribers are being tracked, and that they will be summarily arrested and punished. Therefore—LOOK OUT FOR TORY BRIBERS AND CAPTURE THEM.

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

The first session of the new parliament of Ontario was opened yesterday. The speech by the Lieut. Governor will be read with interest. It deals with a number of important questions, foremost among which is a reference to the unsettled state of the provincial boundaries owing to the neglect of the federal government to implement the decision of the Privy Council. That decision was in favor of the claim of Ontario, yet Sir John Macdonald refused to recognize it, and is paying large sums to his legal friends out of the Dominion treasury to carry on litigation for private persons whom he has fraudulently endowed with grants of timber and mining rights in the disputed territory. This resistance to the decision of the highest tribunal in the Empire is a flagrant instance of the lengths Sir John is prepared to go in his policy of centralization and encroachments on provincial rights. He will conduct the people of Ontario are called to pay, not only for the defence of provincial rights, but also to contribute, through a federal taxation, for the prosecution of his claims of those who are bent on the robbery of their local resources. Here we have a very strong argument why we have a provincial assembly which will be a clear, statesmanlike exposition of the condition of the province. Mr. Mercier's precise and

exact appreciation of the duties he has been called upon to perform is admirably stated and will secure him the confidence of all classes in the province. The calmness, circumspection and simplicity of his statement are in marked contrast to the utterances we have been accustomed to hear from Conservative leaders in positions similar to his. He has a business idea of what has to be done, and he goes about his work in a business manner. There is no flummery, no extravagant promises, but a manly, earnest statement of the difficulties he has been called upon to face through the culpable mismanagement of his predecessors, and an honest declaration of the policy by which he proposes to rescue the province from its difficulties. His declaration that much would depend on the result of the elections on the 22nd is suggestive to the people as to the course they should take on that important day. "The province, he was convinced, would readily get out of its embarrassment if the Dominion went in favor of Mr. Blake." A change of government at Ottawa would result in a reconsideration of the relations between the Dominion and all the provinces, and Mr. Mercier felt sure that such arrangements would be arrived at as would set matters right without imposing new burdens on the people. This, with the proposition to invite all the provinces to a conference at Quebec to discuss the situation and the remedies for their various grievances are, perhaps, the most important points in this singularly able speech. It will thus be seen that, in the estimation of the Government of Quebec, as well as in that of the other four principal provincial governments, the accession to power in the Dominion of Mr. Blake is a necessity for the preservation of the confederation. Should that much desired consummation be unfortunately prevented, Mr. Mercier indicates the nature of the crisis that must follow by saying he would have to "lay the entire matter before the people and ask their assistance." The stability of our institutions, the public peace, the preservation of our provincial liberties depend upon the expulsion of Sir John Macdonald from power, and the establishment in his stead of a government that will place the constitution on a mutually satisfactory and enduring foundation. This is the great object to be gained in the elections of the 22nd, and we hope and trust it may be accomplished. That it shall be, we have every reason to believe. Every man who desires the restoration of peace and harmony, and that a stop shall be put to the machinations of the Anarchists at Ottawa, will turn out and work untiring till this one great question is decided. The existence of the Dominion, the material welfare, the personal happiness of the people are at stake, and the decision is in their own hands.

NO POPERY THE ISSUE.

No Popery has long been a cry heard in reserve by the Tories. We know that in 1883 it was proposed, but Sir John was afraid to raise it then. When the Riel affair occurred and he was compelled by the Orange backbone of his party to execute that unfortunate lunatic, he took it up and worked it through *The Mail* for all it was worth. Alarmed at its failure he faintly repudiated it, but we see by his recent speech in Kingston that he still believes it has a potency among a certain class. He has declared that the sole cause why the Catholics of Quebec have deserted him is because he hanged Riel. Evidently he realizes the fact that this province is lost to the Tory party or he would not, in his despair, hoist again the flag under which his followers marched to defeat in Quebec and Ontario. Kingston is an Orange city. It has been called "the Derry of Canada," and may be described as a place where the 12th of July lasts all the year round. Sir John no doubt considered this complexion of the city when he rattled the bones of Riel, and appealed to his Protestant bearers to rally to his side.

HON. MR. MERCIER ON THE SITUATION.

Last Saturday all the members of Mr. Mercier's cabinet were re-elected by acclamation. The Conservatives were wise not to attempt opposition. But their wisdom was, doubtless, the result of the necessities of their position. In the first place they could not hope to succeed in any instance; in the second, they were afraid of another crushing defeat on the eve of the federal elections, and the consequent demoralization of their party. However that may be, the election of the new ministry by acclamation is a proof that the people are in accord with Mr. Mercier's administration, and anxious that he should have a full and fair opportunity for redeeming the Province from the chaotic state in which his predecessors left it. The Premier's speech, which we publish in full, will be read with profound interest. It is a clear, statesmanlike exposition of the condition of the province. Mr. Mercier's precise and

good government, must now realize the extreme peril of the political situation. The crimes of the Government were heinous enough without this last and worst atrocity. Friends of order everywhere must unite to put down, at once and forever, the hideous monster of sectarian strife which Sir John and his lieutenant McCarthy have called to their aid in these elections. There can be no paltering for a moment with it, for prompt and energetic means must be taken without delay to let Sir John know that he will not be permitted in his madness to plunge the country into civil strife and wreck the happiness of the people whom he has robbed and misgoverned so long.

TORIES AND HOME RULE.

Attention is requested to the letter of our Ottawa correspondent bearing on the question of Home Rule and how it was dealt with by L. Berners on one side and Tories on the other. All the facts and quotations in this letter have been carefully verified and cannot be controverted. Not alone Irishmen, but friends of freedom everywhere, will see in the record presented conclusive evidence of Sir John Macdonald's hatred of the Irish cause and his anxiety to show his sympathy for the Irish landlords and his desire to render what service he could to the Tories of the old country in their efforts to keep Ireland under the heel of the oppressor. In this connection, we must again call attention to the conduct of those Irish Catholics in Parliament—COS. TIGAN, CURRAN, DALY, MCGREEVY, BURNS, COUGHLAN, HACKETT, who basely, treacherously deserted and betrayed the cause of Ireland and voted for the amendments written by Sir John in the interests of the Orange enemies of Irish freedom, and proposed by John Costigan. Every Irishman in the constituencies where those men present themselves for re-election should hold himself bound in sacred duty to his country and his God to secure their political extinction. Not one of the wretched crew should be permitted ever to raise his head again among Irishmen, or wag his slavish tongue in the hearing of honest men, come from where they may. Crush the infamous!

A TAME DEFENCE.

It is a well known psychological fact that when a person is in that peculiar condition known as being in love the object of his affection is simply perfection—"She is all his fancy painted her; She's lovely, she's divine." To admit even a suspicion that she is aught but a miracle of all that is good and beautiful would be treason, for which death itself would be too lenient a punishment. Such was the druggetail Dulcinea de Tobosa in the eyes of the infatuated Knight of La Mancha. It was not the reality which excited the amused contempt of other men that filled his glowing imagination and fired a passion as ardent and as pure as any we know of in the wide realms of romance. But from the boundless treasures of his affection he endowed her with attributes resplendent as those that Spenser lavished on his fairest heroines. Some such thought as this must occur to everyone who reads Mr. Edward Murphy's letter to the *Dublin Nation*, and reproduced here in the nick of time to do service for the Tory party. Like a veritable Quixote, our respected townsman faces a disgusted, incredulous public, vaunting the inimitable beauties and virtues of the party to which he has given his support for many years. How could any one dream of such a thing as a gentleman of Mr. Murphy's standing and character bestowing his fealty and unselfish support