

may be in its gift, at the period of its demise. There is more to be said in condemnation of the acts of those who held appointments to offices, and yet continued to occupy places in the Parliament at the same time. Mr. Blake's thrust must have gone home, "We have men sitting here and voting here with the promise of office and preferment in their pockets; we have men who vote here to-day, who may, for all we know, be Governors to-morrow, or who may be officers in various departments to-morrow." We all know now the truth of these words.

The new Ministry go into office under quite favourable conditions. The old party must be utterly demoralized. Some of their best men are shelved in excellent and lucrative offices. Some, who adhered to them, have already signified their intention to stand neutral, or to join at an early day the party who worship the rising sun. The Mackenzie Government have a great moral power on their side—the feeling that they have stood up against corruption, and public wrong. Till they falsify their words by their deeds their position will be impregnable. Let them give us a good Election Law; one which will make bribery in all its forms discoverable and deeply punishable: a law which will brand with disgrace, and drive from the floors of Parliament every man known to owe his election to those malign influences, which Sir Hugh Allen knows so well how to wield, and the late Premier to take advantage of. With the accumulation of money, let the influence of money be more restricted and neutralized. Let Capital be permitted to struggle with labour, but let us at least preserve law from its clutches, that things equal and just may be measured out to all men. Before the next session of Parliament closes, let us have such a law, and if it be impossible to get such a law from the present house, which we do not believe, let an appeal be made to the country while yet the knell of the downfall of a corrupt Government is ringing in its ears, and while the sores of bribery and corruption are yet exposed to view, and we have no doubt that a Parliament will be returned on this issue which will pass such an election law as will render the briber's ways so thorny and difficult, that but few will have any desire to be found walking in them.

As to the public policy which should be pursued, we need only say, we hope it will be liberal and go to the gradual development of the resources of the nation as fast as is consonant with our ability to bear the financial strain.

Should the Government either follow in the corrupt ways of their predecessors, or resile from their enlightened policy, they may expect soon to be required to lay down their trust. We could give them a watchword which, if they take it, we trust they will not belie—"Purity and Progress."

One of the most conclusive proofs we could have of the justice of the motion of want of confidence which brought about the resignation of Sir J. A. McDonald's Government is seen in the