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WEDNESDAY......MARCH 23, 1887

Wil i Conservative journals advocate I federation and the independent communicial union, we may begin to We would prefer independence to other, but, if a choice were necessary, we should prefer commercial union and resist Imperial federation to the last. We had enough of Downing street rule in old times to prevent us ever surrendering our dearlylought liberties and reverting to the old | There are whole volumes in these few words. condition of colonial servitude.

This is the jubilee year of Canadian constitutional government as well as of Her Majesty's reign, and the surviving Upper Canada rebels of '37 propose helding a meet. ing at Toronto to colobrate the event. It is also proposed to raise a monument to Lount and Matthews, who were "legally but unrighteously" executed in that city fifty years ago for the crime of demanding in arms the liberties we now enjoy. Both suggestions are mental and physical endowments to posgood and ought to be carried out.

WE have no desire in the world to repress the postic aspirations of man, weman or child, but we must lay down certain rules which for THE Post must know three things: (1) being too much money. Yet that seems to be How to write. (2) How to spell. (3) The the meaning of the alarming despatch from rules of grammar. No amount of inspiration by the nine muses will make up for the want | It may be that a foolish or selfish motive may of these three graces.

WHATEVER any one may say, a readjustment of representation is needed in this province. Mr. Alercier has justice and common sense on his side in the proposal he has made relating to this matter. The constituencies are very disproportionate. Montreal with 200,000 population has only three members, Laval with a population of 9,462 returns one member, and Ottawa County with a population of 39,432 returns only one. Three Rivers has a population of 9,269, and Hochelags has 40,079. Soulanges has a population

10,220, while the single constituency of Drummond and Arthabaska has 37,360. A eadjustment is needed.

THE Ontario budget presented to the Assembly the day before yesterday is very easily understood. By it our readers will be able to appreciate the difference between Lineral and Conservative methods of government by comparing the financial condition of Ontario with Quebec. The gross receipts for 1886 amounted to \$3,149,000 and the gross expenditure \$3,182,000, showing a small deficit. For 1887, the receipts are estimated at \$2,788,000, and the expenditure, including \$374,000 cn capital account, at \$2,980,000. showing a deficit, assuming that there are no supplementary estimates, of atout \$200.000. On the other hand, Mr. Ross is able to point their liabilities, and stock watering is again to a surplus of no less than \$6,680,000.

In The Mail's report of the proceedings of the Orange Grand Lodge of Ontario West, held last week at Toronto, the address by the Grand Master is included. In it occurs the following passages, which should stimulate the people's money and to cease the collection gives the central authority unlimited powers of the millions for which the Government can of bribory and coercion. The way in which of the Tory party :-

"The election of a large number of brethren to both the Parliament of Canada and the Local Assembly is also a matter of congratulation. Their presence at this meeting will no doubt encourage you to continue on in the work, many of the brethren now around the room probably

filling their places as time rolls by.

'In my last annual report I referred to the fact that great battles are decided at the polls, and I am sure that that statement has been fully realized during the last three months. As an association we have only commenced our work, and we must be up and doing. The great minds of the country turn to us on the occasion of trouble for the purpose of getting an expres sion of opinion from the members of our asso ciation, and I think our people have responded very nobly, especially in the last Dominion con-test. It would have been a matter of positive suin to the country had "Race and Revenge,"

ment were known, been successful. As it is now, the hand that his guided Confederation from its infancy will still control the ship of State, and long may he be spared to do so.'

INVESTIGATION has shown the cause of the recent disaster on the Providence Railway. At the lower end of the hangers which support the bridge is a cast iron box enclosing a clutch which resembles two fingers of a hand among Canadian statesmen than Mr. Blake, drawn up to a half circle. These clutches are about 21 inches wide and 12 inches thick. Over these iron fingers is a round steel pincer about 18 inches long and 3 inches in diameter. One of the fingers was completely rotted away by rust, and the other rusted about half through. Thus the whole strain was thrown on one of these weakened iron fingers, and it was but a natural consequence that. when the engine passed this finger should break, and one of its supports being gone the whole bridge had to fall. This shows that THE POST was correct in its surmise as to the cause of the accident.

WOMEN'S NERVE.

Among the sorrowful details of the late terrible railway disaster on the Providence Railway which crowd the columns of many of our American exchanges, mention is made of the praiseworthy conduct of the train officials and those passengers who escaped. One of the most graphic accounts we have seen is that of an interview between a Mr. Pike and a New York Telegram reporter. All the people in the train, he said, behaved with courage, although so many were horribly bruised and maimed and had cause for nervous excitement, not only from their own wounds but also from the difficulty of extricating themselves, and from the spectacle of the shockingly mutilated dead by whom they were surrounded. And this was especially true of the women. The train, said Mr. Pike, was "full of women." They were working women-" milliners and shop girls" most of them appeared to him-on the way to their places of employment in Boston. "These women," said Mr. Pike, "were see that I was which parties in Canada may fully as brave as the men; I did not think any people could behave as well as they did.

This testimony to woman's nerve, under circumstances peculiarly appalling, is not more pleasing than suggestive. "The women were fully as brave as the men.' But, be it noted, they were "working women." None of your fine ladies who go off into hystories at the eight of a spider or a mouse. May not the fact that these "milliners and shop girls" had learned fortitude and self-reliance by having to fight the battle of life for themselves, have enabled them to face the terrors of that awful scene withheroic composure? We think so. And as women become more and more fitted to take their place in the world, so will they improve in character and bequeath higher

A PROPHECY OF PANIC.

It seems an extraordinary thing that a we hold absolutely. Those who write poetry | pect a monetary panic in the fact of there Washington lately published in our columns. have suggested the circulation of reports calculated to disturb the business conditions of the country. We are glad, however, to be assured that, though the financial situation may become a matter of grave concern by midsummer, that a panic or any serious disturbance of business will result immediately need not be believed. Any disturbance of this kind must of course react upon the Dominion, and it is wellto know how the question stands. The Chicago Herald says :-

"Between now and the 1st of July the Treasury will call about \$40,000,000 worth of bonds, the last of the three's outstanding. After that there will be no bonds in the payment of which he redundant revenue of the government can be used until 1891, when the four and one half's will fall due. After the 1st of July the people's money will accumulate in the Treasury at the rate of from \$4,000 000 to \$6,000,000 per month. Congress will be in session early in December, and it may be called earlier, but even if no called session be had there is no reason to sup-pose that the retirement of \$30,000,000 or \$40,000,000 from circulation will precipitate a panic. Undue stringency in money is always to be avoided if possible, but, while that is generally the immediate occasion of panics, the causes of these disturbances are to be found as rule in the cheapness of money, which begets speculation and recklessness generally. "The greatest danger which at present men-

aces the revival of presperity is speculation, which may soon become uncontrollable. Already there are unmistakable signs of this invariabl attendant of what are known as prosperous times. In Wall street great schemes are being hatched out daily. Capital is finding its way into projects which may or may not be desirable. The improved feeling is tempting some corpora-tions, already loaded with debt. to increase suggested in certain places without meeting angry protests or incredulous sneers. All these things are indicative of an increasing confidence on the part of capital, and a growing desire or the part of its owners to take risks which they

would have shunned a little while ago.
"Whatever contraction may occur between July and January will not be heavy enough i itself to unsettle values or precipitate panies. After the latter date it will be imperatively necessary that something shall be done to releas have no legitimate use."

EDWARD BLAKE.

If there were any truth in the reported retirement of the Hon. Edward Blake from to eaaction any change in the constitution political life and the loadership of the Liberal party, the public may be assured that it | policy of centralization. would not be in the columns of lickspittle that the announcement would be made.

"Secession," "Aquexation," and the other office, and now turn round, sldes and names by which the opponents of good govern shoulders hinging on a falsehood of their own shoulders hinging on a falsehood of their own aiready indicates, the conditions under which invention, and whine their regrets in this fashion :--

"There is a rumer affoat, which we fear is not altogether without foundation, that Mr. Blake has serious thoughts of resigning his posi-tion as leader of the Liberal party. Mr. Blake's withdrawal from the field of active politics we look upon as a misfortune, not only to the Liberal party, but to the people of the whole Dominion. There may be more skilful tacticians men more pliable and more ready to adapt themselves to the varying circumstances of the hour, but there is no public man in Canada of finer intellect, of greater breadth of view, more upright and more honorable. He is one of the very few men whose code of honor is the same or public as in private life. The Canadian people cannot afford to less the services of a man of Edward Blake's commanding talents. and pure and spotless character. They need both his ability and his example. It may be that Mr. Blake personally will be benefited by his retirement from public life, but the private advantage will be gained at the expense of great and, as far as can be seen at present, irre parable loss to the people of Canada."

Can it be believed that the machine which produced this tribute to the noblest of Cana dian public men was engaged a few weeks ago doing the utmost of its power to ruin this man of "commanding talents and pure and spotless character, and retain in power a horde of corruptionists?"

There are occasions when language fails to supply adequate terms wherewith to properly characterize the meanness of which human nature is capable, and this is one of them.

It is satisfactory, however, to know that Mr. Blake has no intention of retiring. The rumor has been started in the interest of the clique to whom his name is a terror. The wish was doubtless father to the thought. Mr. Blake has striven nobly to redeem his country from the grasp of a corrupt Government. But-

What can Cate do

Apainst a world, a base, degenerate world,
Which courts the yoke, and bows the neek to Casar. Plutarca tells us that Cato's virtue would have saved Rome if the gods had not decreed her fall. The truth of the matter is, the gods never decree the fall of a state to long as there remains in it a competent num: ber of Catos to preserve its liberties. One is not sufficient. Let us be thankful, therefore, that Mr. Blake does not stand alone, that he does not despair; but with the spirit of young Scipio after the battle of Caura, refuses to surrender confidence in his country. Such is our opinion of the man, and we bebelieve our opinion will be justified by coming events.

. THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

The speech by the administrator at the opening of the Quebec Legislature yesterday, which will be found elsewhere in this issue,

is a highly interesting document. A perusal of it will show under what grave difficulties the Mercier Ministry has assumed the Government of the Province and kow necessary it is that the new managers of affairs should have fair and ample opportunity for carrying their policy into effect.

The explanation given of the financial condition of the Province must convince the most ardent partican of the late Government that the change of Ministry has taken place not a day too soon. Indeed it appears evident that had the Government remained in Liberal hards from the time of Mr. Joly, the Province would not be in its present deplor able state of financial denudation, borrowing to preserve the public honor and credit would not be necessary, and the most valuable assets of the Province would not have been alienated without visible proceeds. In e fortunes of certain parties would, perhaps, be less flourishing, but the Province would not be head over heels in debt, nor all immediate and available sources of revenue dried up.

No more scathing comment on the conduct of Tory Government in Quebec could be imagined than the admitted fact that when it passed out of existence the treasury was found swept bare of the last cent, and future revenue hypothecated by charges imposed, it would seem, with the very wantonness of reckless extravagance.

The late Government when they passed their late Railway Subsidies Act, by which land grants were made commutable into money, must have been aware of the finanolal difficulties in the way, and though we are not inclined to find tault with a generous railway rollcy, we look for prudence and reasonable foresight in its prosecution. In this respect the late Government was to blame, for though they persisted to the last that they had a surplus, they cannot row pretend ignorance of the actual state of the Provincial finances. From a party point of view they may enjoy the reflection that they have imposed some knotty problems on their successors, but the people will hardly share in a feeling arising from a consciousness that their money has been squandered, their property wasted, their burdens increased and their future imperiled.

The proposition to invite the governments of the other provinces and of the Dominion to conference to examine the financial and will, in all likelihood, decline to respond to gives the central authority unlimited powers these powers have been exercised for party of how they will be used in the future, and shows how leath Sir John Macdonald will be which would alversely affect his carling opponents, it is impossible not to

However, as the four original provinces of in their power to prevent his accession to provincial authority has become absolute, fore the people whom they have debauched a year. The difficulty, however, is not in may not exceed constitutional bounds.

Furthermore, as the Governor's speech the provinces entered Confederation twenty years ago have undergone a complete change. Whilst the revenues they surrendered to tho Dominion have increased enormously, they have received a partial and, as time has shown, a wholly inadequate subsidy. At the same time the expense of maintaining local institutions has multiplied.

But had the recent Federal elections turned out differently, it is safe to say that the proposition advanced by Mr. Mercier would meet with a quick response from a Liberal Government at Ottawa, and the difficulties which beset the administration of public affairs and which unforturately will continue be obviated. The policy of the Dominion Premier has been clearly defined by his actions, and we have his own confession of dislike for federation and preference for a legislative union. That policy is to reduce the province to a condition of absolute depen. dence on Ottawa or render the constitution unworkable. Knowing this we caunot think that it is at all probable that the Federal Government will countenance a step which if successful, would curtail its power and render abortive all those centralizing schemes by which an unscrapulous a fininistration has managed to perpetuate its grasp on office.

Nevertheless we believe that united and determined action on the part of the provinces, in the way suggested by Mr. Mercier, backed by a strong movement in the House of Commons, would compel the Federal Government to come to an understanding for a revision of the constitution. It is evident that existing Canadian institutions of government are tentative. They cannot be called fixed or regarded as permanent in any sense, nor are they calculated to resist the strain that must soon come upon them in the face of impending, inevitable complications. To put the Domin'on House in order is therefore the great necessity of the present. If the Federal Government should refuse to take part in a fair readjustment, there are constitutional means for compelling it, and we are not without lope that they will be found adequate.

The frank, perspicuous statement of provincial affairs contained in the Governor's speech will confirm public confidence in the Mercier Government. The proble row halow pretty accurately how they stand, what difficulties have to be met, Low it is proposed to meet them, and we are sure it is the general desire that the new Government etoald have while endeavoring to resone the province trice, and the similarity of interests of the found it,

POLITICAL ETHICS.

All men admit that there are certain priaciples in politics which must be observed, or great evils to the State are sure to ensue. Modern scientific study of history has established beyond question a natural law in ethics, which is only a confirmation by human reason of teachings that have come down from remote antiquity. But in an age of rampant the great criticism, men are art to im- manufactured articles, live stock of all kinds official defiance which planted the seeds of reaffairs is as certain in its action as what we are accustomed to call the natural law. Vice in any of its forms is a violation of law and is ruinous to society. So is it in politice. Conduct in public affairs which violates truth and justice, though it may be dignified with the name of policy and excused on the ground of "political exigencies," is as certain to entail punishso this world would be a dismal place indeed. But because the law of the Omnipotent seems to work slowly, those who vonture to disobey it fancy they can escape, or Yet any man who pauses to reflect must know that every action, nay, every thought which suggests a deviction from the immovable standard of rectitude weakens the moral fibre and renders the person so affected less able to resist the temptation to wrong. "He that contempeth small things will fall little by

Views like these may seem old-fashioned and obtrusive to these who, in the conflict of parties, look for nothing but 'immediate success in their undertakings, but where is the man in Canada to-day who does not in his heart hold the exatted purity of Edward Blake's character in higher estimation than the cuaring of Sir John Macdonald, though the one was less successful at the polls than the other? The tributes now paid to Mr. Blake by the ministerial other relations with the Federal Government, | press, on the presumption that he was conis a movement highly in the interest of the templating retirement from political life, confederation. The present Dominion Cabinet | bring into lurid contrast the character and conduct of the men opposed to him. One of the invitation, because the existing system | the most subservient of the organs declares that his retirement would be "an irreparable loss to Canada," another of them describes him as " a man of pure and spotless characpurposes in the rast is a pretty sure index | ter. ' No man could speak thus of Sir John Macdonald without raising a laugh.

But while Mr. Blake's nobility character is thus admitted by his tice their ill-concealed joy at the prospect of his abandonment of a position journals in the pay of the Ministry at Ottawn | the Dominion are in the hands of Liberal | where they have the greatest reason to dread Governments, the movement for revision can his presence. An administration comprising Hypocrisy, always disgusting, never ap be pressed with promise of success. Since men who have long since divested themselves peared more detestable than in those news. federal encroschments on provincial rights of the faintest pretences to honesty would

with brites and depraved with the bad ex | superable if ample of successful iniquity.

Conservative organs are counting on a ma ority in Parliament which they hope will be sufficiently subservient to condone any of the usual enormities of Macdonaldite misrule. But, though this is not a reformed parliament by any means, it is a considerable improvement on its immediate predecessor. Unfortunately some of the most notorious Boodlers have been re-elected, showing a wretched state of public morals in the con stituencies which have chosen such representatives. But the wedge of disintegration has been driven deep into the Ministerial party, and it is not at all improbable that. when the time comes, combinations will be while Sir John remains in power, would soon discovered of which there are no surface indications at present.

COMMERCIAL UNION.

Public opinion is rapidly maturing in re gard to the trade relations of Canada and the interests involved should be placed on some the problem now pressing for solution, but it is in a politico-sconomical cense that real arrangement, however apparently advantageous for the future, can be considered without references to existing conditions and interests established under a deliberately adopted policy uniformly pursued for a number of years.

Canadians, like Americans, are divided in opinion as to what the exact nature and scope of the proposed commercial treaty should be. While some advocate a limited reciprocity confined to raw material and natural productions, others go much further and propose the almost total abelition of the Customs line and the negotiation of a dreaty of commercial union. The question is being very fairly and ably discussed by the press of both countries, all parties showing a desire to arrive at a clear conception of what would be the best for all concerned.

The views of American advocates of reciprocity are preity clearly defined, we presame, in the bill introduced into Congress by Mr. Butterworth of Ohio. The preamble of the proposed measure recites that unfortunate controversics have arisen, and still exist, between Canada and the United States; and no unnecessary obstacles theorn in their way | that in view of the contiguity of the two counfrom the unfortunate condition in which they two peoples, the United States is desirous of removing all grounds of controversy and promoting commercial intercourse between the two countries, and harmony between the we governments.

How the objects here mentioned are to be attained is unfolded in the enacting clauses of the : which are as follows :-

Section 1. Whenever and as soon as the government of the said Dominion of Canad shall by act of her parliament permit all articles of trade and commerce of whatever remote antiquity. But in an age of rampant mane or nature, whether the product of the materialism, when success is regarded as soil or the waters of the United States, or and its products, minera agine that so long as the immediate ducts of the mines of the United States, to object cought has been gained, the future enter the ports of the said Dominion of Canada may take care of itself. Nothing could be Canada, and all products of the soil and water, more pernicious. The moral law in human and all minerals and coal, the product of the affairs is as certain in its action as what we mines of the said Dominion of Canada, and all other articles of every name and description produced in said Dominion of Canada, shall be permitted to enter the ports of the United States free of cuty, it being the intention of is destructive of personal character in the blates are to provide for absolute reciprocity of individual, and when extensively practised trade between the two countries as to all articles of whatever name or nature produced in the same countries respectively.

Section 2. When it shall be certified to the President of the United States by the proper officials of the Government of the said Dominion of Canada that the said last mentioned Government by act of Parliament has authorized the admission into the por s of the said Government ment as that fire will burn. Were this not of all articles of trade and commerce produced to this world would be a dismal place in the United States free of duty, the President shall make proclamation thereof, and shall likewise proclaim that all articles produced in the said Dominion of Canada shall be admitted into all the ports of the United States free of by some clever device divert the punishment to innocent heads, or put it off indefinitely. duty.

Section 3. The secretary of the treasury is Section 3. The secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized, with the approval of the President of the United States, in connection with the proper officials of the Government of the said Dominion of Canada, to make rules and regulations for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, and to protect the said respective governments against the importation of foreign goods through either into the other, and the secretary of the treasury of the United States shall furnish to the customs officers of the United States such rules and regulations for the purpose of guiding them in the discharge of their duties in respect of the protection of each of the said governments against improper importation of foreign goods us berein contemplated.

There is nothing half and half about those

clauses. Practically they mean absolute free trade between Canada and the United States. customs union against the outside world. Commercial union, in fact, on so broad a basis that the Dominion would become a part of the United States and soon become poli- fierce spirit in those whose rights and libertically identified with them. Many persons ties have been invaded. And when a great will, therefore, regard Mr. Butterworth's bill party in the country has become convinced as annexation in disguise. But, however that the ballot no longer affords a means of desirous many Canadians may be to share in | redross, and that the Governmet is prepared the commercial prosperity that would un to resort to fraud, a time has arrived when doubtedly ensue from unrestricted trade with the United States, there are some very serious obstacles in the way. Our revenue is principally derived from customs duties, and our obligations are such that tory law is an incalculable misfortune to the for a long period to come all the money that country; but, great as that misforture can be raised in that way will be needed for may be, it is infinitely less than purposes of government. It is calculated that the destruction of confidence in the about two-fifths of our imports are from the source of law. This is the danger that United States, all the duties on which would now menaces Canada. Sir John, in his be lost to the Dominion while undoubtedly eagerness to retain power, has gone to benefiting the importers and consumers. Our lengths that can only be described as unenpresent Ottawa rulers would hardly view durable by those who suffer thereby. The papers which during the late election struggle have become a great danger, the necessity for like nothing better than that a great and with satisfaction a reduction of income cloud is visibly rising, and the storm may abused, slandered, villified Mr. Blake, did all clearly defining the spheres of federal and good man should no longer impeach them be amounting to at least eight millions of dollars burst at any moment. Let us hope that it

a were entered upon in the right spirit.

The principal objection to so extensive a scheme of reciprocity would probably come from Canadian manufacturers, who, presumably, would be unable to cope with the enermous capital and perfected facilities of American competitors. But it is well that the whole subject should be discussed in all its bearings, for it is plain that a change must be made in the commercial relations of the two countries before long.

ROCKS AHEAD.

When the law fails to punish crime in America it often happens that the individuals aggrieved or the community outraged by the miscarriage of justice find a swift and deadly means for vindicating their rights. So often has this been the case that a sentiment has grown up and has become largely recognized by public opinion, which acquits those who take the law in their own hands when the proper triburats fail in their duty, It United States. It is telt by commercial men is from this lack of confidence in on both sides of the line that the enormous the machinery of justice which has led to the establishment of the Law and well understood, permanent basis. Business Order League, and those numerous associapeople recognize the commercial clement of tions for the protection of women, minors, immigrants, and others whose wrongs would go unredressed were there not organised trouble exists. Hostile tariffs adopted by societies to give effect to the public sense of both countries have developed the commerce justice. To the observer of the workings of of the continent on different lines, and no social forces, this is a very distinct advance towards anarchy, and seems to justify Prince Krapotkin's conclusion that "the last word in the Gospel of Liberty is anarchy." Deeply as we must all deplore a state of affairs so dangerous to the public welfare, we must not shrink from contemplating it. It is our duty to a certain its cause and point out the remedy. It is a fearful thing when public confidence in the just auministration of the law of the land has been shaken. Doubt. uncertainty, confusion, result, and men who feel their rights insecure, as well as those who fancy they can obtain immunity for wrong doing, take to open violence or secret villiany to achieve their purposes. When society has reached this condition life and property become insecure, and great social disturbances must be looked for. Revenge has been called a sort of wild justice, but when a man shorts down another in open court, as reported by telegraph te-day, and walks free with public applause and approved, there must be something radically wrong in the institutions of the State where such action is possible.

> But this is only the social side, for the person thus summarily punished was charged with an abomicable crime against a child. It was doubtless the feeling that the ordinary 'aw was in a lequate which prompted the girl's brother to kill the villain on the apat. The same spirit prevades the political world. When governments trample on the rights of the people, and men intrusted with the discharge of functions involving the liberties of the people, deliberately thwart the popular will by legal or other quibbles, they render themselves obnoxious to this spirit. And when such conduct is repeated and becomes a scandal and danger, there is every reason to dread violent reprisals. It was this sort of volution, and which led in many countries to these terrible convalsions which sent crowns and heads rolling in the dust, destroyed all government and filled the nations with blood and terror. Having learned this lesson from history, and knowing what human nature is capable of doing under provocation, it is with a deep feeling of mis giving that we note ominous allusions in the press to the necessity for forming extrajudicial associations to detect and manish electoral outrages.

In the recent elections several seats were stolen from the Opposition by partizan returning officers and others entrusted with the duty of carrying out the law. The case of Queen's, N.B. is the most notorious. Chatesugusy was even worse, but the Government were afraid to take advantage of so palpable an injustice. Doubtless they calculated that by making a show of fair dealing in that instance they could insist all the more plausibly in holding other seats obtained by similar methods.

But the partisan Returning officer is a creation of Sir John Macdonald's. Mr. Mackenzie's election law deprived the Government of the power of appointing their own creatures. But when Sir John forced the Gerrymender act through Parliament, he ivtroduced a clause at the fail of it giving the Government the right to appoint whomsoever they pleased to act as returning officers, insteal of sheriffs and registrars, as was imperative under Mr. Mackenzie's act. There is, therefore, good reason to believe that something like coaspiracy against the people obtained between ministers and the periods appointed in several constituencies to not as returning officers.

Quite naturally this belief has roused a men must seriously consider what means of redress will be the most speedy and effective.

The destruction of public confidence in the administration of the common or the statu-