

THE TRUE WITNESS

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
The Post Printing & Publishing Co.,
 AT THEIR OFFICES:
761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.
 Subscription, per annum, \$1.50
 paid strictly in advance.
 THE POST PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.,
 761 Craig Street, Montreal.

Every paid up subscriber
 to THE DAILY POST or
 TRUE WITNESS will receive,
 one of our splendid Litho. Pic-
 tures, grouping Gladstone,
 Parnell, O'Brien and Davitt

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1888.

TORYISM has collapsed badly in the Manitoba Legislature. On the second reading of Mr. Greenway's manhood suffrage bill the Opposition vote was 2 to 26, the two being Messrs. Norquay and Lariviere. How are the mighty fallen!

CHAMBERLAIN has turned Tory, the cable despatches say. His progress from extreme radicalism to the other extreme has been more than usually rapid, and only proves him to be a charlatan without fixed principles. It is well, however, to have his position rightly defined. He is to enter the Salisbury Cabinet, it is also said. Thus he is in a fair way of obtaining the hand of his dowager Countess and an introduction into "society."

A CUMBERLAND, N. S., farmer writes to the *Canadian Farmers' Advocate* that farm property as decreased in value in both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick during the last ten years, and that a great many holdings have been vacated by their owners. "In my opinion," adds the writer, "we will never revive until we can secure full reciprocal trade with the United States." Such an emancipation cannot be expected while the Dominion is run in the interests of "combinations," as it will continue to be so long the present Administration holds over.

CANADIANS are often amused at the queer mistakes personal, geographical and otherwise made occasionally by English newspapers, but paragraph in *The Canadian Gazette*, of London, is more than usually rich. Speaking of the Canadian Wimbledon team that organ of Canadian facts and opinions gravely states that "Captain Wright of the 43rd Ottawa Rifles, or of Lieut. Colonel Alozo Wright, M.P. for Ottawa County in the Dominion Parliament, will be adjutant." We do not know which of these gentlemen will feel most flattered at this newly discovered relationship.

WHEN "An Irish Protestant," in a letter to the *London Times*, advocates the formal establishment of diplomatic relations between England and the Vatican, it may well be said that the old hatred of Catholics is dying out from amongst the British Protestants, and that they are beginning to give due recognition to the power and influence of the Papacy. A communication from "An Irish Protestant" has led to a lengthy correspondence in the *Times*, remarkable particularly for a letter from Lord Granville, in which his lordship recalls the interesting circumstance that when a young man he gave notice in the House of Commons, with the approval of Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston, of a motion in favor of establishing diplomatic relations with the Pope, who was then a temporal as well as a spiritual sovereign.

SEVERAL of our contemporaries are remarking on the many ministerial scandals reported of late. The *N. Y. Telegram* observes that spring seems to be a bad season for divorces, judging from the accounts published to-day. Ex-pastor and actor Milin is defendant in a divorce suit; Rev. Mr. Stewart is being sued for divorce at Chicago by a wife whom he deserted in Maine; Rev. Mr. Pittsley was roughly used by a mob at New Bedford because the village people suspected that he was not acting in an orthodox manner towards the fair sex; Rev. Mr. Hibbler, of Sardinia, Miss., was shot and killed by a husband who returned home unexpectedly and found the minister there, and the Rev. Mr. Longley, of Toronto, has resigned, after being accused of "serious indiscretions." Perhaps somebody will discover an antidote for the ministerial bacillus.

REFERRING to the funeral of the late Edmund Dwyer Gray, *United Ireland* says: "The most profound and touching words uttered upon the death of Mr. Gray were those written by the Irish leader to his widow. 'Our people will find it difficult to replace or to find one so brave, so moderate, or so steadfast in the championship of their cause.' It is only day by day that the country is realizing the extent of the loss it has sustained. Dublin on Saturday was a striking reflex of the general feeling of the nation when in a mile of carriages passed through hushed streets, whose blinds were drawn and windows shut, and through continuous lines of people all the way from Mount Street to Glasnevin standing with bent heads in mournful and respectful silence. It was the most impressive private funeral ever seen in Dublin. Private it was by Mr. Gray's own dying wish. He asked to have the very plainest obsequies, and enjoined that nothing should be written about him in the *Freeman* beyond the bare announcement of his death—characteristic dying wishes of one whose public conduct all his life was distinguished by a singular modesty, defence and self-abnegation. His Parliamentary colleagues, who lovingly bore his coffin on their shoulders to the grave, felt a bitter and startling sense of loss as they turned away after seeing the last sad laid on a charming and brilliant companion and a great and noble Irish patriot."

OUR neighbors seem determined to have a canal of their own around Niagara Falls. The Board of Trade and Transportation of New York City has held a meeting to consider the subject. Congressman Nutting, of Oswego, was present and addressed the meeting. He said

that the question was one of national importance which affected the national pride. Canada was expending large sum of money in improving her waterways, and drawing away the American trade. Millions of dollars, he said, had been paid this year by Americans for the transportation of freight over Canadian roads. By cutting a canal around Niagara Falls, connecting Lake Ontario with Lake Erie, it is claimed that three-quarters of a cent per bushel can be saved in the cost of transporting grain from the West to New York, and over a day in the length of time. The project has been opposed on the ground that, if the traffic once got into Lake Ontario, it would be drawn away down the St. Lawrence. This, Mr. Nutting said, was false. A cargo of grain in the middle of Lake Ontario could be sent to Liverpool cheaper via New York than Montreal. The cost of the canal had been estimated at \$10,000,000 to \$18,000,000. Mr. Nutting said he did not want financial aid, but only the support and endorsement of the Board for the bill, which he has already introduced into Congress.

It will doubtless be gratifying to our working people to know that cotton manufactured at Montreal is sent to Japan and sold there at 19 cents per pound while the same article costs 23 cents per pound in Montreal. This will give them a good idea of the way they are fleeced by the cotton combine under our precious Tory tariff.

The proposed increase in the salaries of Judges in this province is as follows:—

	From	To
Chief Justice Queen's Bench	\$8,000	\$7,000
Five associate judges, Q.B.	5,000	6,000
Chief Justice Superior Court	6,000	7,000

Quebec Superior Court judges, numbering twelve, will have their salaries advanced from \$6,000 to \$6,000, and sixteen associate judges will receive \$4,500, instead of \$4,000 as now. Corresponding increases are given to judges in the other provinces.

THE St. John N.B. *Globe* informs us that while the absurd "Labor" Commission was last week meeting in one room of the County Court House, at that city, grinding orphans, another and a larger room was thronged with a murder trial audience, who almost overflowed into the streets. Out of every 100 of these 90 were out of employment, and about 50 per cent. have come to this condition through the so-called National Policy. In their respective towns, or wherever they lived, every member of the Labor Commission would have been in a similar crowd, had there been a similar trial going on.

THE International Scientific Congress of Catholics met on Monday, April 9, at Paris. The Archbishop of Paris, the honorary president of the congress, celebrated the Mass of the Holy Ghost preparatory to the commencement of its proceedings. A committee to direct the affairs of the congress, consisting of twelve persons, includes members of the various nations represented. Mgr. Halst, rector of the Catholic University of Paris, is chairman of the committee. The proceedings of the congress are being watched with intense interest in all scientific and educational circles of the world.

EVERY day we read in the despatches of priests and people being imprisoned in Ireland for alleged crimes created by the Cereolion Act. Yet we read in the Irish papers that Judge Darley, addressing the Naas Grand Jury recently, said there was only one case to go before them, and he could therefore congratulate them on the absence of crime in the district. At Macroom Quarter Sessions, too, there was a similar absence of work for judge or policeman, and Judge Ferguson had nothing to do for his salary but to take a pair of white gloves: What a singular state of things for a country saturated, as Mr. Balfour would have the world believe, with conspiracies and treason, and where a ferocious Algerine Act is working daily at full pressure.

ANOTHER instance of priestly devotion to suffering humanity is reported. The Rev. St. Conrardy, during the past fourteen years a missionary priest among the Umatilla Indians in Oregon, has volunteered to assist in the care of the 1,500 lepers inhabiting the island of Moloch, in the South Pacific Ocean, now under charge of the Rev. Father Damian, who having contracted the leprosy, has become incapacitated for the performance of his priestly functions pertaining to the offering of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. Father Conrardy leaves Portland, Oregon, on the 24th of the present month via San Francisco and Honolulu for the scene of his new labors. He was a visitant in Washington, D. C., for some months in the early part of 1886, and made many friends. The best prayers of these and thousands of others will accompany the good priest in the perilous pathway he has now chosen for himself.

WHEN the Government insisted on the dismissal of three *Hansard* translators for taking part in political meetings, ministers laid down the principle that civil servants should on no account interfere in elections. We do not object to the rule, provided it be impartially enforced. The old goose and gander sauce aphorism holds good here as elsewhere. But with Mr. Chapleau's passionate denunciations of these offending translators still ringing in our ears, it is somewhat astonishing to learn that M. F. O'Donoghue, a clerk in the Inland Revenue department at Ottawa, has been sent into the county of Russell to speak and work for the Tory candidate. As in former similar cases, it may be safely assumed that his pay as a civil servant will continue during his absence electioneering. This is a fair instance of how partisanship in the civil service is encouraged and rewarded on one side, and mercilessly repressed

on the other by Ottawa Tory parties. It shows their minority and establishes a precedent which ought not to be forgotten when the Tories are turned out of office. Mr. O'Donoghue, however, is deserving of a word or two on his individual merits. He is a brother of Prof. O'Donoghue who was a member of Riel's Government in the first Red River rebellion, when Thomas Scott was shot. He came to this country to claim the restoration of his brother's property, and as he was likely to prove troublesome to Sir John, he was given a situation in the Civil Service, which has had the effect of making him a useful instrument instead of a troublesome customer. The Irish electors of Russell, whom he is expected to influence, will, therefore, take his measure, and estimate his influence accordingly. He is simply a mercenary free-lance employed by the Tories to humbug and bamboozle his fellow-countrymen, and should not be tolerated in any self-respecting community.

THE *Hamilton Times* makes some sensible observations on the statue question. It says it is not a worshipper of statues nor a believer in the divinity of the Virgin Mary. At the same time it cannot see the propriety of making so much outcry against the proposed erection of a statue of the Virgin in Mount Royal Park, provided the Catholics undertake to erect the statue at their own expense. To take public money (municipal or Provincial funds) for such a purpose, it thinks, would be as improper as to use the general taxes to build a Methodist or a Presbyterian church. But it fails to see why the sight of a Catholic statue should be any more offensive to Protestants than the sight of a Catholic church. "A Protestant is under no compulsion to bow down to the one nor to enter the other. The religion that is always prancing around in a dare-you-to-tread-on-the-tail-of-my-coat attitude may be sincere but it is not lovely."

THE LATE HON. THOS. WHITE.

The announcement of the death of the Hon. Thomas White, Minister of the Interior, will be received with unfeigned regret by men of all shades of politics. The honorable Minister was little more than a week ill, and it was only on Friday that a decided change for the worse had taken place in his condition. On Saturday morning even it was thought that he would survive, but pneumonia supervened during the day, and at a quarter to ten on Saturday night Mr. White passed away. The deceased statesman will be better remembered in Montreal in connection with the *Gazette*, over which he presided for many years as editor with extraordinary ability. As a journalist he was a hard working, conscientious man, standing at the head of the profession. As a politician he was distinguished for many years, winning for himself the esteem and respect of political friend and foe alike. As Minister of the Interior, he was one of the ablest that the country has ever seen, and regret can only be expressed that he did not live long enough to see the practical results of his work. In private life he was a kindly, straightforward and cultured man, and was deservedly popular with both private and business acquaintances. On the whole his career was a distinguished one, and by his untimely death Mr. White leaves a vacancy in the Cabinet that Sir John will find great difficulty in filling with an occupant of anything approaching the late respected Minister's tact and ability.

TOADYING TO LANDSOWNE.

True to its instincts, the *Gazette* prostrates itself at the feet of Landsowne and pours forth a fulsome stream of adulation. It strives to be a courtier, but only proves itself a toady. Anxious to say something flattering, but having no facts to build upon, and unable to draw upon its imagination for a single idea, it succeeds to admiration in doing the very thing it started out not to do, namely, in demonstrating the insignificance, the meanness, the utter vacuity of Landsowne's career in Canada.

Unable to adduce a solitary instance where this man displayed public spirit, capacity or generosity after nearly five years occupancy of the highest position in the land, the *Gazette* is compelled to fall back upon the address presented him by his English tenants at Calne just previous to his coming to Canada. It takes care, however, to avoid all allusion to the opinion expressed of the cold-blooded Evictor by his Irish tenants at Luggacurran. We cannot suppose the organ intended to be sarcastic, yet what could be more sarcastic than to praise Landsowne for "sagacity and tact"? And to follow that up with the double entendre: "The good will of the people at large is not gained without desert"; and "No spasmodic effort of posing as benevolent and considerate can deceive the public eye."

Certainly not, oh most sapient of organs, for Landsowne never forgot himself so far as to show even the faintest spasm of benevolence or consideration. He has lived to himself only since he came to Canada, and beyond occasionally inviting a few politicians and civil servants to partake of his stony hospitality, he can defy all creation to show that he ever posed as benevolent or considerate. The *Gazette* once made a bitter attack on Lord Monk when he was Governor-General for his bad cookery, and shabby entourage; for his cheap wine and was-trust desert, for his hand of two fiddlers and a jewsharp to supply music at a gubernatorial ball, but Monk made no pretensions. He used to open Parliament in a billycock hat, shooting coat, corduroys, highlows and a black-throat. His dinners were certainly like himself, very poor, but they were jolly, democratic, void of that pretentiousness of aristocratic superiority which impart such an air of excommunicating condescension to the Landsowne entertainments.

But His Ex. might have given his guests bull beef with garlic and lager for all we care, so long as in more important matters he showed himself a man of honor and good feeling. Whatever the *Gazette* may mean by "his every day undress of conduct and manner," we don't

know, but we have observed him and watched his movements, and now that he is about to leave us, we say without fear of contradiction that a more penurious creature never visited our shores. And, if we turn to his public acts, where, we would like to know, can be found the record of one performance worth mention? Has he ever made a speech, uttered a sentiment, expressed an idea that the utmost stretch of affection could characterize as worth repeating?

It is no pleasure to us to have to write thus of a person who challenges respect as the representative of the Queen, but when lick-spittle journals like the *Montreal Gazette* endeavor to put a false glow of admiration on the meanest man in Canada, we feel that we would be disrespectful to the eternal commands of truth were we to keep silence.

Cold, cruel, false, mean, mendacious, his career in Canada has been only another proof of his utter selfishness, and those who cringe before him and slobber about his departure only demonstrate what very contemptible beings they are. As a satrap over the ryots of India he may do very well, but among freemen in free America—Faugh!

MANITOBA'S NEW LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

The Hon. Senator John Schultz, M.D., Manitoba's newly appointed Lieutenant Governor, is of Danish descent, a son of the late William Schultz, merchant, of Amherstburg, Ontario, and Eliza, daughter of William Riley, of Brandon, Ireland. He was born at Amherstburg, Ontario, on January 1st, 1840, and is consequently a little over forty-six years old. He was educated in arts at Oberlin, Ohio, and in medicine at Queen's University, Kingston, and Victoria University, Cobourg. He graduated with high honors as M.D. in 1860, but did not marry until 1868, at the age of twenty-eight, when Miss Agnes Campbell Ferquharson, of Georgetown, B.C., became his choice and wife. It was immediately after graduating as M.D. that he went to the Northwest and during the rebellion of 1869-70 was leader of the Canadian party. The enemy captured and imprisoned him and he was sentenced to death by Riel, but escaped. He was not much over a year married when all this occurred. In 1872 he was appointed a member of the Executive Council for the North-West Territories, became president of the Manitoba Board of Trade, a member of the Dominion Board of Health for Manitoba and the North-West Territories, president of the North-West Trading Company, and one of the Board of Governors of the Manitoba Medical Board. He first became a member of Parliament, representing Lisgar, Manitoba, in 1871, at the early age of 31, was re-elected at the general election of 1872, again successful at the general election of 1874, and was returned by acclamation at the general election of 1878, was defeated by A. W. Ross, the present member, in 1882, and was called to the Senate in the same year. He was defeated by 40 votes only in the general election of 1882. He is also a director of the Manitoba South Western Colonization Railway. The new Lieutenant Governor is a Conservative, and strongly in favor of the development of the North-West.

PIITY THE POOR PRINCE.

Something like a reproach has been hurled across the sea at the people of Canada because they have not contributed to the silver wedding testimonial presented to the Prince and Princess of Wales. "Are Canadians giving nothing?" we are asked with a tone of surprise, as if we were in our loyalty and devotion to the children of one of the richest women in the world. The question shows how thoroughly pauperized these latter day royalties have become, and how mean-spirited are those who, with the grandest opportunities ever vouchsafed to human beings, have done nothing deserving of praise, and of whom the best that can be said is that they are not as bad as they might be. Human nature is capable of much baseness, but perhaps the lowest point of abjectness it can reach is when it grovels before kings and princes. The people of this country entertain a very high respect for the traditions of the British Crown, but those among them who think and are acquainted with history, rightly regard that Crown as belonging to the people of Britain; that apart from them, it has no sort of value, the several individuals who have worn it having been anything but paragons of humanity. Some of them were deposed for their crimes, and none of them have escaped condemnation for their vices. The Prince of Wales is undoubtedly a very good fellow, as princes go; but we fail to see why Canadians should devote a portion of their earnings to minister to his luxury because he has had the good luck to survive twenty-five years of married life with a good and beautiful woman. If anyone ought to subscribe it is his respected mother. For a number of years he performed her duties at state functions while she pocketed the cash allowance contributed by a generous people for the expenses thereof. But how is it that a Prince, who has been reasonably well provided for, should go a-begging at this time? He gets £40,000 a year from the consolidated fund and £63,370 from the rents of the Duchy of Cornwall, besides such little items as £2,953 for repairs of Marlborough House, £360 for conveyance of special packets and £1,000 for military emoluments. The Princess gets £10,000 a year for her separate charge on the consolidated fund. When the Prince got married, 25 years ago, Parliament voted him a little present of £23,455. On coming of age, he got the accumulated revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, amounting to £601,721. Of this sum about £220,000 was invested in the purchase of the Sandringham Estate in Norfolk. In case of the Prince's death, the widow would get £30,000 a year from Parliament. When he visited India, Parliament gave him £142,000 to spend, of which

£60,000 was voted for pocket money and for the exercise of generosity.

Certainly, a prince who has managed to squeeze a living out of these paltry contributions has a fair claim on the generosity of the woodchoppers and clothoppers of Canada. But it is not too late for the factory lords to take up a collection among those bloated aristocrats in their employ, whose splendid environment and opulence in wages, food and raiment astonished the world when their evidence was given before the Labor Commission.

FII FI! Canadians. Pass round the hat.

A FISHERY FRAUD.

One of the big bubbles on which the American fish rings supported their demands for the rejection of the Fisheries treaty has been effectually pricked. The Collector of Customs at Boston has lately been sharply enforcing at that port the law against the importation of alien labor. As a consequence it was discovered that two full crews with their captains, all of them Nova Scotians, were engaged under contract to man and sail two Massachusetts fishermen. An alien master was to command an alien crew on a schooner called the *Minette*; another alien, with a like crew, was to sail another called the *Iolanthe*. Yet in the representations which the attorneys of the halibut pool and other combinations make against the treaty, these are the sort that are called American fishermen, hardy sons of New England, the source from which the American navy must draw its seamen in case of war.

A correspondent of the *Boston Post*, writing from Gloucester, Me., sends a list to that paper which gives the names of no less than twenty-one masters of fishing vessels sailing in the Gloucester fleet this season who are residents of the British provinces. The list might be extended, but this is a sufficient example. These twenty-one commanders of American fishermen reside, most of them, in two towns in Nova Scotia, where are their families and their homes. They have collected twenty-one crews of Nova Scotia sailors and migrated to the States to take out to the banks twenty-one American vessels under United States licenses or register. They and their crews represent a very considerable part of the whole number of "our New England fishermen," over whose assumed distress at the fisheries treaty the Gloucester ship owners have grown so eloquent, so pathetic and indignant.

Here we have a good instance of the greed and insincerity of the advocates of protection, and the folly and dishonesty of the whole system. As the *Post* observes, these protected fish dealers, while crying for a continuance of the tariff on fish, and hiring able advocates to show why the duty should be increased for the protection of American fishermen, they leave American fishermen at home and send out their vessels officered and manned by Nova Scotia fishermen.

DOMINION FINANCES.

When the Finance Minister makes his budget speech, it is to be hoped that he will give the country something like an exact view of the public debt. At the close of 1886 the net debt stood at \$223,159,107. Last year, however, it jumped to \$227,313,911. At the end of the fiscal year of 1885 the debt stood at \$196,407,692, and in 1884 at \$182,161,850, as against \$158,468,715 in 1883. How the net debt is creeping up may best be judged from the fact that since 1879 it has risen from \$140,362,069 to \$227,313,911. At the time of Confederation our net debt was but \$75,728,641. To-day it is more than three times larger than in 1867, having increased \$151,585,270, or, on an average, \$7,579,268 a year. Now of all this increase, successive Tory Governments have added every cent but \$26,981,810, the increase which took place from 1875 to 1879, the period of the Mackenzie regime. In other words, Toryism has added no less than \$124,603,460 to the net debt of the Dominion during the few years of its reign.

By a vicious system of bookkeeping, adopted with the evident purpose of misleading the public, it is impossible to obtain an accurate estimate of the financial state of the Dominion. Items which rightly ought to be charged to yearly expenditure accounts have been charged to capital, and by this means the Government claimed a surplus of \$96,832 last year when there was really a large deficit. The expenditure is given as \$35,658,161, and the total revenues as \$35,754,993. The receipts from taxes, customs and excise last year were \$28,687,001, compared with \$25,226,456 the year before, making an increase of \$3,460,545. The customs receipts increased from \$19,373,551 to \$22,578,800, and the excise from \$5,322,954 to \$6,308,204.

What the coming budget will show is a matter of speculation, but Sir Charles Tupper's faculty of putting a good face on the worst case when it suits his purpose is well known. There are indications, however, which admonish us that the era of extravagance is drawing to a close, not through any willingness on the part of ministers to retrench, but because they are becoming frightened themselves at the extent to which they have been plundering and pledging the credit of the country.

Recently it was announced that no railway subsidies would be granted this season. This must have been sad news to many Government supporters, and could only have been decided on from a knowledge that the treasury could stand no more of that sort of robbery. Another reason why a halt must be called in the career of extravagance is the likelihood that the United States Congress will adopt the Mills Tariff Bill, in which case the terms of "the standing offer" would come into play and work havoc with the existing system of customs revenue. It would be the death of Macdonaldism were the United States to reduce the duties on iron, coal oil, wheat, barley and corn and their products. By expending money far in excess of the

receipts the Government has invited disaster in case the existing fiscal system of the United States should undergo a change in the direction of a reduction of duties. That such a change is very likely is admitted. Indeed, it is held to be a necessity. What chance then will Canada have of holding her own alongside of a nation so great and prosperous as the United States, whose public debt will soon be extinguished, and whose taxation must in a short time become merely nominal?

HOW TO GET JUSTICE.

Manitoba's example in defying the Federal Government and compelling Sir John Macdonald and the Canadian Pacific Railway to surrender, under threat of rebellion and secession, has not been thrown away on the Maritime Provinces, although we must confess that the result of the last general election in these provinces has destroyed what faith we ever had in the pluck and manliness of the people down by the sea.

A renewal of the secession movement in Nova Scotia leads the *Halifax Recorder* to observe, in connection with the success of Manitoba, that the province "will never be worth anything until either separated from the Dominion or placed on a better footing by the Federal authorities." Our contemporary puts little faith in peaceful agitation. It admits that it scoured the Ottawa authorities in 1886 or else Tupper would not have gone down with his money bag and pledges, promising a wharf to every man along the coast, a lighthouse at every cape, a breakwater every hundred yards, and a railway through every man's back yard. But to conscientious people these things appeared too much like bribes to be accepted.

But it is not bribes, the *Recorder* insists, that the Nova Scotians want. They demand a recognition of their rights, and a free, full and frank avowal on the part of the Ottawa government that they have not been decently dealt with in days gone by, but that justice will be done them in the future.

As a result of the demand for justice with the ultimatum of rebellion, the people of Nova Scotia are reminded that Sir John Macdonald was forced to acknowledge the claims of Manitoba and to concede the points in demand. Had Mr. Greenway not given the Premier to understand that the day for trifling was past the C. P. R. monopoly would not have been interfered with, and the Manitobans would have gone on in their sufferings.

The *Recorder* points out the moral conveyed by this great fact in Western politics, which shows the other provinces, it says, "that there is only one way of dealing with Canada's self-anointed, and that is to make no compromise, but to make a demand and be prepared to stand by it, and failing successful negotiation, to raise the red flag. About this there is nothing treasonable, and no one need shout diabolical and anarchy at these words. Manitoba did just the very thing, and instead of being hooted at as traitors and rebels they are receiving bushels of congratulations from all quarters. Nova Scotia, having justice on her side, let her sail in after the manner of Manitoba and refuse to submit a day longer to either threats or blandishments."

This is sound advice, but we don't think Nova Scotia has the spirit to act upon it. She may kick, but a bribe will fix her all right again as in the past.

THE SCOTT ACT REPEALS.

Prohibition encountered a tremendous reverse yesterday, the Scott Act having been repealed by popular vote in nine Ontario counties. The significance of the anti-Prohibition victories is emphasized by large majorities in every county, showing that after a fair trial the people have become convinced that the Act is defective in itself or its operation is more injurious than the old licensing system. One great cause of the unpopularity of the Act was the closing of the public houses where farmers and travellers were wont to put up for rest and refreshment. When people have to traverse country roads, and find no place where they can get a meal of victuals or hay and water for their horses, the disadvantages of closing the taverns become painfully obvious. This acted very like a boycott, for travellers avoided counties where there was no accommodation. At the same time, shebeens were established in the swamps and woods, where the evils of whiskey drinking were intensified. Also it was found that those who would have their liquor in spite of prohibition, brought it from the towns, in kegs and demijohns, and kept it in barns and out-houses, where they swigged vastly more than when they went occasionally to the tavern. In another respect it was discovered that the druggists drove a roaring trade on prescriptions including *vinum gallicum*, one of those tradesmen, whose brother was a country practitioner, having made a fortune in a village during the reign of Prohibition.

The result of the voting is ample justification of the ground taken by *The Post* about a year ago when, after reviewing the history of legislation regarding the regulation of the liquor trade, we pointed out the futility of wholesale repression by laws which circumscribe individual liberty. The views we then expressed, though they did not find favor in certain quarters, are now fully confirmed. The only temperance legislation that can be effective is high license, the limiting of the number of places where liquor may be sold and strict enforcement of the law of inspection. Many good people have an idea that all they have to do is pass an Act of parliament to achieve the reform they desire. This mistake is now fully exposed. Moral persuasion and the constant examples shown in all walks of life of the evils resulting from intemperance, the training and education of the young, the exclusion of men who drink, for business reasons, from public