

gins to appear alarming to the merchants of Toronto and other places, and there is a growing feeling that if Sir John remains a little longer in power, he will go on increasing the public burdens and create such discontent from one end of the Dominion to the other, that it may break up Confederation. We are all willing to admit his great astuteness and his large parliamentary experience, but his better judgment and principle are gone, and the Parliament of the country will be directly chargeable with entire remissness of duty if they permit him to go on longer in his present reckless ways. Then again, what a melancholy evidence of perverted judgment and unreliability as a political leader we have in the unconstitutional course he pursued with regard to the Boundary and License questions. Could anything be more unstatesmanlike than the First Minister of a country like this bringing, by his own foolish acts, a collision between the Central and Local Governments? Could anything be more calculated to break up Confederation? Could there be stronger evidence of a man's mind being off the hinge? And we may be thankful that we have the Privy Council to appeal to. That a very large proportion of the increased expenditure has been for partizan purposes has been shown by the speeches of members at meetings held lately in the country. It is known that excessive amounts have been given to large contractors so that those contractors might be able to contribute to the return of government candidates at a general election. Could there be a greater public scandal than the Government throwing away public money for such purposes. It is well known that large sums of money have been given to localities for works of doubtful requirement where disaffection to the Government appeared in order to soften down such feeling. Is that an honest expenditure of the people's money? Then again we had an Omnibus Railway Bill brought in to lead the people of different districts to enter upon railways when there could not be sufficient traffic. But the worst of all these revelations, bearing evidence of lamentable depravity, were actual facts disclosed by Parliamentary returns of coal, lands and timber limits, being given for small nominal sums to partizan followers

who have rendered mere partizan services; I believe it is admitted that one party realized by selling such a timber limit, \$80,000 clear gain. Could there be greater depravity in public life? I am surprised that the whole country does not rise as one man to stop such practices. Now, the question arises, what are we to do with this colonial statesman? He has formerly rendered services to the country. And that deserves consideration. We have no desire to think or act rashly with an old public servant, who in former times served the country. We are disposed to sympathize with his failings but we should not allow him to go on to destroy the country. I will throw out a suggestion that the Imperial Government should consider the propriety of transferring our Conservative chieftain to the vice royalty of Ireland. I think that he would solve a great many difficulties which Mr. Gladstone has to deal with. I do not believe Mr. Gladstone can deal with them; and I believe if he were transferred there he has certain qualifications (which I shall not name) for that peculiar position. When he landed at New York he expressed his strong admiration for Parnell as a statesman. It was a most extraordinary speech for one of the Queen's subjects to make. We all know the views of the Queen; we all know the views of the great body of the people of England. Everyone desires to see Ireland get all the liberty that could be safely given her. But we did not expect our First Minister to express such ardent admiration for Mr. Parnell. Nineteenths of the people of England of all classes dread giving Ireland her own Parliament. They have the kindest feeling towards Ireland; but they dread the evil results that would flow from their acquiescence in such a conception.

I only now in conclusion desire to observe that the Government, session after session, neglect to deal with those breaches of trust which have brought three or four of our banks to insolvency. It is known that such banks were wrecked by men of high position. Our laws are stringently framed to deal with the poor criminal, but not framed to deal with the criminal of high social position. We have found the Exchange Bank wrecked, and we have seen other banks wrecked; and we see every day men wearing the mantle