

"THE TRUE WITNESS"

IS PUBLISHED BY
The Post Printing & Publishing Company

461 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

Subscription per annum (in advance)...\$1.50
Single copies 50 cents (per annum each)...\$1.00

TO ADVERTISERS.

A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS" for the per line (space) at 50 cents per line. Special rates for contracts on application. Advertisements for Teachers, Clergymen, and Ministers, 50 cents per line (not exceeding 10 lines). Ordinary notices of Births, Deaths and Marriages 50 cents per line. "THE TRUE WITNESS" makes it the very best advertising medium in Canada.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers in the country should always give the name of their Post Office. Those who remove should give the name of the old as well as the new Post Office. Remittances can be safely made by Registered Letter or Post Office Order. All remittances will be acknowledged by changing the date on the address label attached to paper. Subscribers will see by the date on the address label when their subscription expires. Sample copies sent free on application. Parties wishing to become subscribers can do so through any respectable news agent, when there is none of our local agents in their locality. Address all communications to

The Post Printing & Publishing Company,
MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY.....FEB. 21, 1883.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

FEBRUARY, 1883.

THURSDAY, 22—Chair of St. Peter at Antioch. Bp. Cretin, St. Paul, died 1857.

FRIDAY, 23—Most Holy Lance and Nails.

SATURDAY, 24—St. Matthias, Apostle.

SUNDAY, 25—Third Sunday in Lent. Epist. Eph. v. 1-9; Gosp. Luke x. 14-28.

MONDAY, 26—St. Peter Damiani, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church (Feb. 23). Bp. Lynch, Charleston, died 1882.

TUESDAY, 27—Feast.

WEDNESDAY, 28—Feast.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It has become necessary once more to call the attention of our subscribers to the large number of subscriptions which remain unpaid after repeated appeals for prompt settlement. Prompt payment of subscriptions to newspapers is an essential of its continuance and usefulness, and must, of necessity, be enforced in the present case. Good wishes for the success of our paper we have in plenty from our subscribers, but good wishes are not money, and those who do not pay for their paper, only add an additional weight to it, and render more difficult that success which they wish or want to be achieved. All who really wish success to THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS must realize that it can only succeed by their assistance, and we shall consider the non-payment of subscriptions now due as an indication that those who so neglect to support the paper have no wish for its prosperity. We have made several appeals before this to our subscribers; but we hope the present will prove absolutely effectual, and we confidently expect to receive the amount due in all cases, without being put to the trouble and expense of enforcing collections. Money can be safely forwarded to this office by Post Office order or registered letter. We hope that none will fail in remitting at once.

LORD SALISBURY, the Conservative leader in the House of Lords, while criticising the Queen's speech, put in a good word for the poor Egyptians, and loudly complained of the action of the Government in allowing the British troops to remain in Egypt, but his lordship on referring to Ireland, parted with his humane feelings and philanthropic sentiments. He gave great credit to Lord Spencer for the manner in which he sent the Irish to the gallows and to jail, by means of packed juries and partisan judges. It is a mystery how black Zulus and the Egyptian fellahs enjoy a monopoly of all the kindness and solicitude of English statesmen to the exclusion of the rest of the Empire.

THE New York State Legislature is in favor of preserving the Niagara Falls and environs for an International Park, and it is almost certain that Governor Cleveland will not, like his predecessor, Cornell, oppose the scheme and prevent it from being carried out. Our New York consuls express the hope that the Canadians will be in the same frame of mind in regard to the beneficial character of the project as they were during the time of Lord Dufferin, so that the International Park will not fall of accomplishment for want of harmonious action by the two Governments. The beauty and grandeur of the famous cataract are well worthy of preservation, and it is to be hoped that the scheme will be successfully pushed through.

THE notorious Bradlaugh has at last shaken the English Government, and from all appearances will eventually score a complete victory over Parliament itself. Followed by a procession of 25,000 men, he drove to the House of Commons and demanded, amid the cheers of the multitude, the right to take his seat as a representative of the people. When his demand was laid before the House by the Speaker, the Government announced officially that it was the intention of the Cabinet to propose the Affirmation Bill, and to allow members to sit in the House without being obliged to take an oath of fealty to the Crown and Parliament. It is thus that the strongest bolts of the unwritten constitution of England are being gradually unriveted and shattered. Last year it was the freedom of debate which was thrown to the winds, this year the oath of office, that sacred formula of allegi-

ance, will be thrown overboard. When day sets in, even in constitutions, it is hard to impede its progress and development.

"WE WOULD RATHER DIE THAN EMIGRATE."

The scheme of the British Government to depopulate Ireland by the wholesale exportation of young men and young women, is attracting the attention of the Irish race throughout the world and is beginning to meet with strenuous opposition on all sides. It is becoming apparent to impartial observers that this policy of Gladstone will prove even more disastrous to the country, for its latent and ultimate object is to weaken and wipe out the race and destroy the nation. It is the bone and sinew, the young manhood and womanhood of Ireland which are to receive the special attention of the extirpators. The standing order is—get in preference to all, young men and young women to emigrate. The Government instead of furnishing employment at home by public works, which would reclaim waste land and develop the resources of the country and thereby avert threatened famine, directs the Irish peasant to the poorhouse or the emigrant ship, telling him to take his choice of either ignoble and abhorred charity, or of bitter and involuntary exile. Compared to this inhuman proposal, Cromwell's famous alternative—to hell or to Connaught—assumes a color of philanthropy and Christianity, which the history of centuries has persistently denied to it. The poorhouse has more horrors for the Irish peasant than the gloomy regions of the Styx, and shelter in Connaught is preferable to the cold blasts of a bitter exile. The people themselves in Ireland solemnly protest against the Government forcing them to abandon their native land by contracting to embark them at \$25 a head, like so many sheep, and set them down, homeless, friendless and penniless on the shores of foreign lands. The time is rapidly going by when the people wish to desert the Green Sod; they are determined to "stick" and their cry now is "we would rather die than emigrate." This cry has gone up from the most impoverished and distressed districts in Donegal. At Glen-columbkille, where Dr. Woodhouse, Local Government Board Inspector, happened to pass, two thousand people surrounded his hotel and insisted on seeing him. They asked for work and wanted no charity. Dr. Woodhouse appeared and addressed the multitude. He said the only advice he could give them was "to emigrate;" he could not help them as the Government was not willing or prepared to open up public works. The people in their despair then cried out, "Tell the Government we would rather die than emigrate."

Dr. Woodhouse said he sympathized with them. The Castle officials became furious on hearing of his daring to express sympathy with the people. They recalled him at once, and he was removed to a distant district. Thus do we see the shamelessness of the Government in adopting this expedient of driving thousands of Irishmen and women out of their homes pauperized by extortionate rents, by an annual contribution of thirty-five million dollars to the English exchequer and by sending thirty million dollars more to her absentee landlords in London and Paris to supply the gaming table, the turf and the midnight revel. This scheme is about the most shameful which British statesmanship ever devised for the settlement of its Irish difficulties. It is one gigantic and monstrous eviction and transportation of the race for all future time. John Stuart Mill once said that "when the inhabitants of a country quit the country en masse because its Government will not make it a place fit for them to live in, the Government is judged and condemned." Stuart Mill was right; the English Government is being judged to-day and its condemnation cannot be far off. Already in several cities of the United States have the leading and representative men of the Republic risen to protest in the face of vast audiences against the cruel purpose of England to deprive Ireland of her present pride and future hope—the young men and young women. They have proclaimed their sense of indignation and of shame that at the close of this enlightened age, English policy in Ireland should still be inspired and directed by the persecuting genius of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and be engaged in making her name as odious as it is hated. At a mass meeting, just held in Boston, to enter a protest against this attempted extinction of the Irish race, the Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, one of the speakers, and who is well known to the citizens of Canada, thus concluded his speech against the scheme: "In this movement I see one of the indications of the revolution, which is fast coming, concerning this whole matter of land. It requires to be set on a new basis. There is no man, woman or child born on the planet who has not a right to live on the planet. Every man that desires to devote himself to the tillage of the soil and the land to which he was born has the right to the occupancy of as much land as he can till for the maintenance of himself and family. And the sooner our statesmen in all lands come to see this the better it will be for the people. The crisis is impending. Fifty years ago if any man had stood up in Boston and said that in the year of grace 1883 there should not be a slave in the whole territory of the United States of America, wouldn't he have been regarded as a visionary of the most visionary kind? Certainly. And yet we know that what hastened the freedom of the black man in the United States of America was due in a great measure to the legislation by which it was sought to perpetuate his bondage; and so allow me to say I see in such proposed measures as this forcible expatriation

of a portion of the tillers of the soil of Ireland an indication of what must come, because of the aroused sentiment on this land question. This question can only be settled permanently on a basis of equity. The basis of equity is, in my judgment, just what I have said: That every man born on the soil, every woman and child that belongs to it by birth, has a right to live there until he sees fit for himself or herself. Clearly where they may go, and where they may go with a willing mind to better their condition. I wish I could say, with the authority of a prophet, from on high, to these statesmen who are devising this measure, meet the question fairly in the face; these people have a right to live just where they are. Instead of their own green grass and their shamrock, and their daisies and hawthorns, and all that make Ireland and Irish life beautiful, you have no right to expatriate them across the sea where they shall be strangers in a strange land. If we are to have a contented Ireland we must have a plot of ground for every man and his family. There is plenty of soil for the people born in Ireland, and for those that may be born in it for decades. It can be redeemed and made the most productive on the face of the earth. Bring all the waste lands into a productive condition; then every man, woman and child will have room, food and clothes enough, and there will be no more hunger, no more misery, no more beggary, no more mendicancy for Ireland."

A RIDICULOUS LOTTERY SCHEME.

An attempt is now being made in Quebec to force a most farcical Bill through the Provincial Legislature. If the Government gives the promoters its countenance, it will make the Legislature the laughing stock of the world. This precious document is entitled "An act to incorporate the company called the 'Grand Lottery Excursion to France.'" It is in charge of Mr. Faucher de St. Maurice, member for Bellechasse. It reads like a poetic novel, and although it should never receive the sanction of the House, still it would be an interesting relic to keep, and a copy of it should find a place in the archives of the Province. The Bill is nothing but a high toned specimen of the gambling art, but to render it unobjectionable and to hide its evil consequences, the framers of the Act have managed to communicate to it a fine moral tone, for they tell us that the object of the measure is education, foreign travel, especially in France and gay Paris, in fact, that the whole is intended to provide an easy means of instruction and an opportunity to further the commercial and social relations which are being re-established between the Province and France. This is, indeed, a novel way of following up the work inaugurated by Messrs. Chapleau and Senecal. These gentlemen travelled to and fro to establish social and commercial intercourse between Old and New France, backed by the Provincial Treasury, but this Lottery Company want to steal a ride to France on the *trente sous* of the poor habitants. The company intends to begin operations with a capital of five hundred dollars, divided into fifty shares of ten dollars each. Each share will entitle the holder to one hundred tickets in the lottery. This puts one in mind of the "bucket shops," where small advances are sure to produce large returns. The Board of management, which will hold their head office in Quebec, will be composed of a President, Vice-President and sixteen members. These gentlemen, who will control the affairs of the company, will not receive any fixed salary, but as they cannot be expected to give their time for nothing the Act provides that "at each meeting of the Board the members who are present are *ipso facto* entitled to a counter or cheque, the value of which must not exceed the sum of four dollars, and be paid to each of them by the Secretary-Treasurer." There is not the slightest doubt that the Board will ever have to adjourn for the want of a quorum. The Bill is simply immense in every particular. "The excursion" will leave Quebec during the first fortnight of September next, 1883, and return during the first fortnight of November following. A whole month will be passed in Paris! How our social and commercial relations will be strengthened by that sojourn in the gay French metropolis! But alas! the number of happy ones will be limited; only fifty will be allowed to go across, and it is here that the moral tone of the Bill reaches a climax; these fifty "will be accompanied by a manager, a treasurer, a physician and a chaplain." They are not to be a band of pleasure-seekers, but of pilgrims. The Bill does not tell us to what Church the chaplain will belong. What will the company do if the fifty are mixed? One chaplain would not suffice for Catholics, Protestants and Jews. Will the physician be of the Homeopathic school or of the Allopathic? The promoters of this absurd scheme reserve the right of "rejecting any winner of a ticket who may in certain respects be objectionable." This provision will create considerable trouble. To object to anybody would be to question his or her character, for we do not suppose that persons will be refused because of their insufficiency of wealth or of their ignorance. A poor man or an ignorant man should be the first to be given the opportunity to travel, so that he might extend his knowledge and improve his condition. Any one, therefore, who will be refused must be put down as a questionable character, but as a substitute for his character "the winner so rejected shall receive as compensation on giving up his ticket the sum of \$200." To get the sneers of war to carry this insipid scheme through, section 3 says that "the company is authorized to issue one hundred and twenty series of tickets of

one thousand each at the rate of twenty-five cents per ticket." Thus on a capital of \$500 this Lottery company expects to raise \$30,000 and to get in quarters from the poor and the foolish. The scheme is ridiculous to a degree, and the bill should meet with the supreme contempt of the Legislature. The Government would disgrace itself by showing any favor to the measure, but would do a wise thing by advising the Legislature to squelch it on its first appearance on the table of the House.

A WAR OF RACES IN NEW ENGLAND.

If French Canadians wish to be respected and to retain their name as Canadians, they had better remain in the Dominion and not emigrate to the land of the Yankee. A few years ago a Massachusetts official in his annual report on the industries and manufactures of the State, made some statements which were highly damaging to the French Canadians, and were calculated to wound their feelings to the quick. The charges provoked loud complaints on the part of the accused, and a general protest was entered by the Canadian Press at home and abroad which had the effect to force the offending official to modify and change his language. The antipathy to the Canadians, however, has not been completely smothered, for there is a strong anti-Canadian feeling still existing in the New England States, and it has just found bitter expression before the United States Committee on Labor in Washington. The Secretary of the Labor Federation of Massachusetts, Frederick K. Foster, while testifying to the fact that protection did not protect labor, and to the woes of the American workmen, deposed on oath that whenever it was considered desirable cheap labor was imported from Canada and put in competition with the American labor. This Canadian labor, the Secretary contended, was a worse scourge to the East than the Chinese labor was to the Pacific coast, and he added that these Canadians only went to the States merely to make money with which to return and live in Canada. The Secretary then quoted some facts and figures and showed how out of 88,653 Canadian workmen now in 32 New England towns, but 2,859 men became naturalized and but 2,859 were property holders. Mr. Foster then made a strong appeal to the Senate Committee to have something done to protect New England laborers against this "Canadian horde." This evidence, coming from a responsible representative of labor, is extremely prejudicial to Canadians, and, as can naturally be expected, has created a sensation among the working classes of the Eastern States. The French Canadians have held a series of indignation meetings in several of the New England towns, and have resolved that the serious charges made against them constitute a vile slander and gross insult to the two million French speaking people of the United States. They ask that an opportunity of refuting the charges should be afforded. The conflict between the two races threatens to become serious. Foster evidently did not make his charges on his own personal account and responsibility, for the Central Trades' and Labor Unions of Boston refused by a decisive majority to entertain a motion to censure the Secretary for his statements before the Senate Committee. This action of the Trades' Unions endorsing the denunciations of Foster can scarcely fail to be interpreted as a declaration of war against the Canadians and their cheap labor. The New England States are, from all appearances, to have a taste of what is called in Montreal "A war of races."

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

YESTERDAY the "collective wisdom" of Great Britain and Ireland assembled for the despatch of business. The usual ceremonies attended the opening of Parliament, and the Queen delivered her speech by proxy. As far as we can judge from what has been transmitted by cable, there is nothing new in it. Her Majesty gives half of the allotted space to the relation of the fact that the British troops will be withdrawn from Egypt when it suits the Government. She, moreover, avers that her Egyptian policy is being carried out in a manner which she is confident will meet with the approbation of all the countries of Europe. Cetenayo and the Zulus are the next to be honored with a reference to their condition and to the efforts put forth by the Government to give them a stable government. After the uncivilized portions of the Empire comes Ireland, which is mentioned in the old stereotyped sentences that "she is happy to state that the improvement in the social condition of Ireland continues." Her gracious Majesty does not know anything about the Irish people dying from starvation. Famine has caught the country in its death grip and the ruler of the land makes not even a passing allusion to the fact, nor a suggestion as to the necessity of rescuing the victims. On the contrary she dares to say that their condition is improving while the cries of the poor and the starving are echoed throughout the world. Her Majesty then admits that crime has sensibly diminished and is glad to recognize that the law has been upheld everywhere. Neither of these points can be contradicted, for there is little or no crime committed while there is considerable hanging and imprisoning. Reference is next made to the fact that Irish questions have taken up all the time of Parliament in the past, and that the claims of general legislation and other parts of the Kingdom now demand just regard. Notwithstanding this admission, that Ireland has been too much before the House, Her Majesty expresses a hope that Parliament will be able to deal with some legislative wants in Ireland. From this it is evident that Mr.

Gladstone has not arrived at a satisfactory solution of the Irish problem. Mr. Parnell and his party can be depended upon to supplement this Ministerial declaration in the Queen's Speech; they will discuss as far as possible the administration of affairs in Ireland and the general policy of the Government; they will demand and secure a large share of the attention of Parliament for Irish measures, so that Her Majesty will have to renew her lamentations about the Government giving too much time to Ireland, in her next speech.

FLOODS AND FOREST DESTRUCTION.

The floods in the Ohio River have resulted in an enormous destruction of property. The water has risen more than sixty feet above its ordinary level, and has arrested all commerce. Cincinnati especially has suffered annoyances and damages, which are something dreadful to contemplate. The cause of this mighty and destructive flood in the Ohio valley is being generally attributed to the wholesale destruction of the forests on the hills and mountains of Western Virginia, Pennsylvania and New York. The heavy snows which fall throughout the winter in this vast extent of territory are no longer protected by the trees, and, as a consequence, when the rays of the sun resume their wonted heat and the rains begin to fall, the snow melts rapidly and is turned at once into torrents, which rush down into the valley of the Ohio. These torrents are too extensive to find an outlet between the natural banks of the rivers, and in consequence overflow and flood all the surrounding country. What can happen in the Ohio valley can also be produced in the valleys of Canada if we allow the same cause to exist and progress. Let our hills and forests continue to be denuded of their trees as they are at present, and in time we shall have spring freshets along our rivers just as terrible and destructive as the present floods in Ohio. We have here a convincing illustration of the use of trees and forests, and of the injury which their reckless destruction is liable to cause the low lands of the country. The damage, of which these floods are the cause, is not to be calculated by the actual destruction. Their evil results extend away into the summer months. The mountains and hills having poured down at once, all the water which had gathered on their summits and sides, will be unable to feed the rivers and streams during the warm months of the summer season; so that where floods have been, there will be a corresponding drought and scarcity of water during a period when every drop of water will be needed. The question, therefore, of protecting our forests is one of supreme importance to the country. Our Governments must learn that there is, in the long run, more wealth and protection in a tree standing than in a tree cut down, and that a safe and wise policy to follow would be to plant two for each tree that the woodman fells.

A PARLIAMENTARY BLUNDER.

THE Local Government has been guilty of a grave and serious breach of parliamentary procedure. The Treasurer, Hon. Mr. Wurtel introduced the estimates in the House without a proper and genuine message from the Lieut. Governor. The constitution provides and demands that the message from the representative of the Crown transmitting the estimates to the Legislature must be one signed with his own hand. Instead of this, the Treasurer came down and presented the estimates with a simple authorization by telegraphic despatch from His Honor, who was absent from the seat of Government. Attention was called to this grave irregularity by Opposition and Ministerial members, who severely condemned the Cabinet for thus perpetrating an act unheard of in parliamentary practice. The Hon. Mr. Mercer went further and actually accused the Government of forging the name of the Lieut. Governor on the document, and of changing the figures in the estimates after the authorization by telegraph had been received. He pointed out how the name of "Theodore Robitaille" had been subscribed to the Message in pencil, and that it had afterwards been erased, and the letters could be still traced on the paper. The Ministers sadly blundered, and it is no wonder that the Opposition tried to make their mistake and embarrassment tell against them. There is not the slightest doubt but that the Cabinet has already given too much proof of their incapacity to administer the affairs of the country. Mr. Mousseau has not the best of material in the Cabinet, and it is questionable if he himself is the best available leader. The Ministry is weak although its following is strong.

THE BEAUPORT ASYLUM CONTRACT.

THE question of the renewal of the contract with the proprietors of the Beaufort Lunatic Asylum for the maintenance of the insane has received the timely attention of the Hon. Mr. Mercer. The Government was about to renew this large contract for another ten years without consulting the House. The contract is estimated to be worth about two million dollars and when the House was informed of the intended clandestine action of the Cabinet, the greatest indignation was expressed on all sides, and some of the Government followers even went so far as to declare that they would not be parties to a renewal of the trick played upon the country when the contract for the sale of the North Shore Railway was submitted. Mr. Mercer has threatened to test the sense of the House on the question if the contract is not submitted to the Legislature before it is signed. Everything in connection with this Beaufort Asylum does not seem to be

air and above-board. The Government pays the proprietors of this Institution the sum of \$143 per annum for every lunatic up to the number of 650, and \$135 for every inmate above that number. The question asked is, why does the Government pay these amounts to the Beaufort proprietors, when lunatics are kept in Montreal at \$100 per annum each, and in Megantic at \$80 each. Either the Beaufort Asylum must make an immense profit, or the Montreal and Megantic Asylums must be under very heavy losses. The action of the Government in trying to steal a march on the House by having the contract signed without consulting the Legislature, looks very suspicious and is very suggestive of jobbery. It is to be hoped that the whole matter will be thoroughly ventilated.

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

THE cable brings us a rumor that the Government intends to adopt measures to suppress the National League throughout Ireland. The police are said to be actively making arrests and dispersing meetings of Leaguers. It is to be sincerely hoped that the Government will carry out no such foolish measure. Will Gladstone still refuse to be guided by his dear bought experience of the past. He squelched the Land League and he brought forth the Assassination Society whose terrible doings and projects are now being unfolded in the Dublin trials. In stamping out the Land League the Government interfered with the safety valves of popular and legitimate agitation, and the result was a murderous explosion. You can no more stifle the voice of a people and prevent them from demanding redress of grievances without at the same time intensifying their hatred of oppressive rule and forcing them to revolutionary methods of revenge than you can refuse an exit to the smoke of a volcano, and not at the same time render the heat more intense and a sudden eruption more disastrous. This has always been the experience of the Irish people and the British Government, and the wonder is that the latter doggedly refuses to profit by it. The present conspiracy is the natural outcome of the suppression of the Land League, what will be the result of the suppression of the Irish National League if the Government persists in the folly of its course? It is too dreadful to contemplate. One thing is certain, and it is that if there was a fair, impartial, progressive and honest Government in Ireland the death of O'Connell and Burke would not have to be deplored, the freedom and security of the people would not be crushed, and the tales of murderous conspirators would not shock the civilized world. Freedom and political crime are like water in a pipe, the more you force it down on the one side the higher it rises on the other, and thus it is in Ireland; the more Government tramples on the liberties and rights of the people, the more does it force them to use illegitimate and unlawful means to lift off the iron heel of oppression. Logically speaking, therefore, Gladstone is to blame, and must be held responsible for the condition of affairs in Ireland.

THE ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

THE work of nominating candidates for the general elections in Ontario takes place to-day. The electoral contest between the Mowat administration and the Meredith Opposition has been up to the present short and sharp. The contestants have now entered on the home stretch and as far as can be seen and judged, Mr. Mowat will secure the victory at the polls, as he deserves to. The Reform Government has been in office in Ontario for twelve years, at the end of which time it is able to show as clean hands as when the electorate first placed its confidence in the party. Its record is an honorable one, and its career has been uncommonly beneficial to the Province. It is the general experience that when the party in power has had its tenure of office extended over two or three full terms, it grows reckless, snaps its finger at economy and becomes a willing prey to corrupt influences. But Mr. Mowat and his party have proved an exception, and during the long period the Government has been in power, no scandal has been fastened upon the skirts of any of its members. The Opposition have even not hinted at extravagance nor at maladministration of any sort. The Government has been all through progressive, impartial and liberal. To-day Mr. Mowat goes before the Province with a tangible and affirmative policy, while his opponent offers nothing to the electorate except to ask the people to say No to the Administration. Mr. Meredith is actually bankrupt in policy, he stands as a negative figure before the electorate. The issues upon which Mr. Mowat appeals to the electors are of the gravest importance to the Province. In the first place he asks that the people assert their right to the Boundary award, which gives the Province just double the amount of territory it now possesses. Whatever outsiders may think of this award, we fail to see how any elector of Ontario could refuse to support and aid the Government in trying to secure this valuable territory for the Province. Mr. Meredith, however, simply because he is in opposition, and to be contrary to the end, repudiates the award and refuses 62,000,000 acres of land. He would have acted more loyally to his Province if he had joined hands with Mr. Mowat and pressed for an immediate settlement of the question. Partisan purposes must be strong if Mr. Meredith can get a big following to help to throw this territory away. The next issue which the Government places before the electorate upon which to receive a decision is the principle contained in the famous Streams Bill. This