

THE TRUE WITNESS
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
The Post Printing & Publishing Co.,
AT THEIR OFFICES:
761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

Subscription per annum \$1.50
in advance \$1.00
THE POST PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.,
761 Craig Street, Montreal

TO ADVERTISERS.
A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS" at 15c per line (single), first insertion, 10c per line each subsequent insertion. Special notices 25c per line. Special rates for contracts on application. Advertisements for Teachers, Information Wanted, &c., 50c per insertion (not to exceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of Births, Deaths and Marriages 50c each insertion.

THE POST PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.

WEDNESDAY.....DECEMBER 5, 1888

THE new year will open with an eclipse of the sun. Is that an omen?

OUR legislative mills will begin to grind again shortly. That at Quebec on the 9th January, and the Ottawa machine towards the end of the same month.

AUSTRIA has decided to mobilize her Landwehr, or militia. This seems necessary on account of the military movements in Russia. It is plain to everybody that the massing of Russian troops on the Austrian frontier is designed to keep Austria in check when Russia makes her intended descent on the Bosphorus and the Balkans.

THE report that Mr. McShane is to re-enter the Provincial Cabinet will be received with general favor by all classes, especially in Montreal. The fact that the Gazette makes light of the appointment is one of the best reasons that could be adduced in its favor. He is a popular representative of the Irish Catholics and acceptable to all other sections of our citizens.

WERE General Boulanger in the pay of Bismarck he could not work more effectually in the interest of the enemies of France. He represents all that is bad and dangerous in faction and is the worst specimen yet produced of the military demagogue, a style of character of which France unhappily possesses a monopoly. He is a nuisance and ought to be hated in the interest of public tranquility and the national safety.

EVERYBODY will rejoice at the equeezing the wheat gamblers are now getting, and hope the experience they have gained will teach them a lesson for use in the future, if not on "futures." By reckless speculation they ran up the price of wheat far beyond its value, caused a rise in bread and disturbed the trade of the continent. Now that prices are coming to their normal figure, these gamblers are dropping their money by handfuls every day. Verdict: Served them right.

THE storm of Sunday and Monday appears by the reports to have been one of the most disastrous known for many years. The destruction to shipping and the loss of life along the Atlantic seaboard has been enormous. As usual the weather bureau was at fault and in fact misled those who put confidence in it. On Saturday the bulletin announced a continuance of fair mild weather and that very night this terrible storm set in. Evidently Old Probs has a good deal yet to learn.

MR. BRADLAUGH'S Oaths Bill has passed the House of Lords and the last vestige of exclusion from Parliament on account of religious opinion has swept away. A curious thing in this connection is that the Church of England being a creature of Parliament, its doctrine, ritual and discipline will henceforth matters for the supervision of Free-thinkers, Jews and Hindus. This is what State Churchism has come to in Protestant England.

THE London Universe in an able article on the Irish question shows how every sophism that is urged against Home Rule in Ireland at present was employed against Home Rule in Canada half a century ago. At that epoch the Transatlantic possession was seething with discontent. Now that Canada is, and has been for long, in the enjoyment of independent self-government, there is no more loyal part of the empire. In Ireland a similar policy would bring about a like happy result.

TOBY papers are pointing with glee to the evolutions in Iowa as proof that the law in the United States is as bad as in Ireland, and the federal authority enforced with the same lack of humanity as that of the British Government. The cases, however, are by no means alike. Litigation for the possession of the Des Moines lands has been proceeding for years, during which many of the old settlers have died, some moved away, and many more have settled with the company; but while the ranks of the original settlers have been depleted, their places have been taken by a mob of squatters who have no claim upon anybody's

sympathy. They have gone upon the lands without any claim to them, hoping that the title would be recovered by the Government and the lands thrown open to entry. They have made few valuable improvements. The River Company as a company has passed out of existence, and the lands are held by individuals who have neither bought or inherited them. That is a very different state of affairs to what exists in Ireland.

At the rate in which members of the several "combinations" are being hoisted into the Senate, that chamber will soon become a body of life representatives of the tax-eating class. The leading men in each of the monopolies, "combinations," rings and cliques for squeezing the public are now in the Senate. What a travesty on popular government is this! Men who rob the people under the forms of protection are made legislators by the man who they keep in power by bribery and corruption! No wonder there is an exodus from a country where such shameful abuses are possible, and where public spirit is so dead as to submit to them.

A TORONTO paper, notorious for its retrogressive narrowness, rises to say that hereafter it shall regard advocates of Commercial Union and Unrestricted Reciprocity, one and all, as Annexationists. We do not think it matters much how a subsidized apologist of the "combinations" regards the advocates of freer commercial intercourse with the United States. He is pretty much in the position of a man who is color-blind. Because he cannot see correctly, or willfully wears goggles that distort his vision, does not alter facts or change the nature of things. One thing, however, is clear: Restriction is the cause of Annexation. The longer the one lasts the stronger the other grows.

ALTHOUGH the full returns of the voting on the Presidential election are not all in they are sufficiently full from all the States to show pretty nearly how the popular vote of the country stands on the Presidential candidates. According to the most reliable footings, Cleveland has a plurality over Harrison of 79,498 votes, Cleveland's vote being 5,569,999 to Harrison's 5,490,491. Official returns will doubtless change these figures somewhat, and will probably bring them closer together. These figures give great encouragement to the advocates of tariff reform, which is indeed a question with which the new Congress will have to grapple, and which must be settled within the next four years, if the Republicans know their business and what is expected from them.

LORD SALISBURY has again started the antiquated cry of the country in danger, and, like our own Sir John, begs his political opponents to join him in upholding the empire. The British Premier's speech at Edinburgh, reported in yesterday's Post, was the steepest sort of fustian. He asked his hearers not to attach much importance to party names, as if Toryism and Democracy were merely names and not indicative of principles inherent in human nature. This is a very old Tory game. It was played in Canada for all it was worth at the time of Confederation, and for years a't rewards. Ashamed of their old true designation the Tories adopted several party names. They became "Conservatives," then "the Party of Union and Progress," then the "Liberal-Conservative" party. But since the Empire has been started they have reverted to their old style, dropped the mask and come out what they are.—Tory died in the wool. Through all changes, however, they are the same old party of plunder here as in England.

PRESIDENT-ELECT HARRISON having been provided by the quidnuncs with a cabinet, Queen Victoria with an abdication, Bismarck with a retirement, Gladstone with a tomb in Westminster, and other notables in like manner disposed of, the wisecracks have set to work to provide a successor to Pope Leo XIII. Although an old man, His Holiness is, perhaps, the most likely to live and disappoint them. Cardinal Taschereau is the one selected by an ex-United States Congressman to succeed to the Chair of St. Peter. The reasons given have a certain plausibility, but it is hardly likely, should the occasion arise, that he Italian majority would select a Canadian, though it must be admitted that Cardinal Taschereau is eminently qualified in all respects for the most exalted throne on earth. The mere mention of such a possibility will send a thrill of satisfaction throughout Canada. Even Protestant Canadians will feel proud that one of their countrymen should be considered eligible and likely to be raised to the Papedom. Held in the highest veneration by all classes in the Dominion, esteemed for his piety and learning, possessed of qualities of mind which place him in the front rank of princes of the Church, we are not surprised that his name should be mentioned in so august a connection.

MR. JOHN V. ELLIS, M.P., editor of the St. John, N.B., Globe, has been for some time the best abused man in Canada, because he declared for annexation in his paper. He has been represented for years by the Tory press as a man obnoxious, on account of his opinions, to the sentiment of the people among whom he dwells. Nevertheless, as the Halifax Recorder observes,—"Mr. Ellis has been getting elected unopposed or by large majorities to the most responsible positions, when his detractors for the most part would find it hard to get nominations for hog-rovers. In the various influential societies and organizations he is connected with, Mr. Ellis has been elevated to the very highest positions. The ratepayers have sent him to help in drive government; he has been elected an M.P. to Fredericton, then an

M.P. to Ottawa; and at every step the Tory coyotes yelp at his heels: 'See how unpopular Ellis and his views are!' He has beaten the Tory standard-bearers time and again out of their very boots; and this is their revenge."

Good reasons are given for the belief that a scheme is being hatched at Ottawa to raise the duty on imported flour to one dollar a barrel. It is now fifty cents. Workmen who will feel this increased tax the most severely and directly, may reflect on this characteristic instance of the friendship of the Tory Government for them. To increase the price of the staff of life in the midst of a severe winter in order to enable a few favorites to make money out of the necessities of the poor is about as cruel a thing as any Government could perpetrate. The tax on breadstuffs is felt most severely in the Maritime Provinces, and the Halifax Chronicle gives a note of warning:—

"We can only say that we do not believe this policy would be of the slightest value to Ontario farmers, and we do know it would be most disastrous and oppressive to the people of the maritime provinces. We have always maintained, and we reiterate without fear of successful contradiction, that the national policy has been of no value whatever to the maritime provinces. On the contrary it has been a clog on our commercial and industrial energies. There is a limit beyond which the people of this section will not go, and we warn the government that that point will be reached if an attempt is made to increase the already burdensome duties upon bread."

MECHANICAL EDUCATION.

The action of certain trade unions in limiting the number of apprentices and thus increasing the number of the unskilled in the handicrafts, while it may be defensible from a mechanic's point of view, is not a proceeding which the body of the people regard with favor. Sensible men who meditate on the choice of a career for their sons are convinced that a good mechanic is better than a bad lawyer, an indifferent clergyman, a poor physician or an impecunious clerk. But when they try to get Jack to a mechanical trade, they find the workshop doors barred against him in many instances. But the crop of young men with able and willing hands increases, while the work to be done in the world also increases, and a way has to be found for learning the mechanical arts.

An effort is now being made at many places all over the continent to meet the popular demand for industrial education. Some colleges have departments in which handicrafts are taught. Schools of art and design are to be found almost in every city and regular instruction is given in some places to those desiring to learn trades. One of the greatest of these institutions is the "Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades," founded by the man whose name it bears with a gift of twelve million dollars. This magnificent donation marks the progress now made from the old days of apprenticeship to those of free manual training. The change has not been effected without disorders, oppositions and difficulties, and at times it seemed as if the mechanical arts might die of too much division of labor and too little education and practice by individuals of the whole art pertaining to a special mechanical calling.

The Philadelphia school will doubtless help in solving the problem to which we alluded in the beginning of these remarks. It is, indeed, confidently expected that such a manual training school as that which can and doubtless will, be built up in the "Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades" will soon determine whether the trades can be fostered and the means of livelihood placed in the hands of industrious boys by means of well-endowed manual training schools.

If we had more of this sort of training in Canada and less Greek and Latin it would be far better for the rising generation and for the country at large.

SIR CHARLES WARREN.

A successor having been appointed to Sir Charles Warren as chief of the London police, and Her Majesty having approved the change, it is to be hoped we have done with hearing of a man who has not brought much credit on the British name at home or abroad. He comes from the well known family of the Warrens, of Warrencoot, County Cork, Ireland, and rose to distinction on account of personal bravery in the wars of India and Africa. Some years ago was appointed to put down the Bantu rising at the Cape, and came in for severe castigation by the English press for the horrors he inflicted on Sekukuni and their chiefs who had taken refuge with their women and children in caves. The descriptions published at the time of the way he smoked them out roused great popular indignation. When Sir E. Henderson resigned the post of chief of the London police, after the Socialist riots, he was appointed to the place mainly on account of his well known ruthlessness in command. He was what is known as "a hard man," and soon transformed the police into a semi-military organization, and seemed to have a special dislike to the populace. On the 12th of November of last year, when 80,000 men of the Radical clubs and Irish organizations in London attempted to hold a meeting in Trafalgar square, to protest against William O'Brien's imprisonment, Sir Charles Warren gave orders to his men to prevent the processionists meeting in the square, although meetings had been held in it for nearly thirty years previously, and the result was in every way calamitous, for over 5,000 men were beaten or wounded on the occasion, and six men afterwards died of their wounds. Sir Charles Warren on this occasion employed nearly 10,000 foot and mounted police besides the Life Guards and the Grenadier Guards, and later on he called into requisition nearly 20,000 special Constables. His lamentable incompetency over

the terrible Whitechapel murders led to his removal an event which was hailed with delight by the radical clubs of London. His successor, Mr. Moore, has an Irish name, and is expected to make a more efficient chief, because of his experience and acquaintance with life in London.

HOW SALISBURY WAS TRAPPED BY BISMARCK.

Lord Salisbury's feebler excess in the Foreign Office is not less marked than his nephew's miserable failure in Ireland. The secret of how England has been made to play the Jackall to the German lion on the east coast of Africa has been let out by the London correspondent of the Cork Examiner. It was announced some days ago that the British fleet would co-operate with that of Germany in the suppression of the slave trade, which is described as about one of the most risky adventures that England has gone into for a long time, and the result of it is that if Prince Bismarck has his way England will gain only the barren glory of having helped on the cause of (German) civilization. The arrangement came about in this wise. As soon as the news of the German disasters at Zanzibar reached Berlin overtures were at once made to Lord Salisbury to co-operate with Germany in restoring order. Lord Salisbury, however who is fond of laying traps for others, did not wish to walk into one himself, and therefore begged to be excused.

On this the Germans set to work after the manner of a character in one of Mark Twain's books, who "persuaded" a man by the exhibition of a shot gun to comply with his demands. While the Germans in London went about saying that the time was not far off when England would have to evacuate Egypt, Count Hatfeldt was instructed to point out to Lord Salisbury that the Arabisling Africa was greatly due to the way in which the affairs of the Sudan had been mismanaged by England. It was therefore incumbent on her, having that responsibility, to help Germany to restore order among the revolted tribes in the territory annexed by Germany. It was hinted at the same time that the refusal of England to do so would entail on Germany the necessity of bringing the matter before the Powers, with a view to fresh arrangements with regard to Egypt being made. Thoroughly alarmed, Lord Salisbury at once saw the validity of Count Hatfeldt's reasoning, and the Anglo-German agreement was entered into. With his characteristic cunning he proposed that France should be invited to join in the arrangement, and forego her objections to the searching of vessels under her flag. The French have done so, but conditionally only. The game now is understood in diplomatic circles in London to be this.

Lord Salisbury would prefer to see a quarrel got up between Germany and France; but Prince Bismarck, on the other hand, will endeavour to embroil England and France, which he all but succeeded in doing in 1882. Whether the motives which have led nearly everyone in England to oppose any kind of co-operation with Germany in this work of pseudo-humanitarianism will bear examination is doubtful, but the instinct which caused people to see the folly of it was right. Be the consequences now, however, what they may, England is committed to follow Germany's lead, thanks to the amazing imbecility and crafty rashness of the man who has the management of British foreign affairs in his hands.

THE MERCIER GOVERNMENT AND THE PROTESTANT MINORITY.

L'Electeur not inopportunistly reminds the Protestant minority that it is to their own determined opposition to the election of a Protestant Liberal that they owe the absence of a representative of them in the cabinet. There was a time when the Protestants of the province were largely Liberal, a considerable number of the most enlightened of them are so still, but some have been led astray by the wrong impression they have taken of the character of the Mercier government through the false representations industriously made by the Tory press. That press has accused the Nationalists of making political capital out of the bones of Louis Riel, when, in reality, the Tories have made most of the raw head and bloody bones to create a war of races with the wretched hope of gaining thereby a party advantage.

No greater misfortune could befall the Protestant minority in Quebec than to be consolidated on one side in politics. Yet the Tory press is bent with fatuous persistency to bring about conditions that would isolate them and place them in the position of a hopeless minority, antagonized on every side, and permanently deprived, as they are now only temporarily we hope, from the only just and honest administration the province has possessed since confederation, excepting, of course, Mr. Joly's short tenure of office.

If the Protestants, whom the Tory press is striving so vehemently to estrange from the National-Liberal party, calmly reflect on the uniform, we might say imperturbable, courtesy and care with which Mr. Mercier looks after their interests, as a class, and does everything in his power to assure them by acts more than words of his unshaken friendship, they would shut their ears to those who would isolate them and deprive them of their just and proper share in the government of the Province.

But apart from this mere sectarian view, our Protestant fellow citizens must see how the Mercier Government has improved the position of the province in many ways, which tend to the general welfare. The character of public life has distinctly improved since the change of ministry. Bankruptcy, rampant under the late administrations, has been averted. Provincial securities have increased in value, the terror of direct taxation has been removed, the en-

richment of placemen and professional politicians has been stopped. Agriculture has improved, there is a greater feeling of financial security and of hopefulness in the ability of the people to overcome their difficulties, confidence in the wisdom and moderation of the government has been established. All these influences are felt throughout the province, and must eventually overcome those foolish prejudices which the Tories have endeavored to foster and perpetuate.

We have confidence in the good sense of the Protestant minority, and hope to see it before long come into line with the honest, progressive government of Mr. Mercier.

WHO ARE THE TRAITORS?

Commenting on the Empire's blood and thunder articles and threats to shut down advocates of annexation in their tracks, the Halifax Recorder reminds the Tory fire-eater that, if to talk annexation makes a man a rebel then Joseph Chamberlain, John Bright, Gladstone, Mr. Lowe, now Lord Sherbrooke, Earl Russell, Lord Howick, the Earl of Ellenborough, Lord Brougham, Lord Ashburton, Lord St. Vincent, Earl Gray, Lord Monck, Sir George Campbell, the late Hon. W. E. Forster, Lord Dufferin and other eminent British statesmen were and are traitors. It is well known that many leading minds in England regard the eventual absorption of Canada by the United States as manifest destiny, and to "cut the slender tie" which binds this country as a colony has been suggested more than once. Of course Englishmen have no thought of coercion one way or the other. Their attitude was fairly stated by Mr. Lowe when he said in parliament:—"It is our duty to represent to Canada that if after well-weighed consideration she thinks it more to her interest to join the great American Republic itself, it is the duty of Canada to deliberate for her own interest and happiness." Lord Russell spoke to the same effect. "If the North American Colonies," he said, "showed an anxiety to amalgamate with the United States I do not think it would be wise to resist that desire."

If it be urged that times have changed and that Imperial Federation is favorably regarded now by English statesmen, we reply that no one of them has made it a question of practical politics, and that, even if they did, it is impracticable and could not be imposed against the pronounced opposition of the large masses in the colonies.

The American view of the question is, of course, interesting. Here is what the Albany Journal thinks:—

On this side the line there is wide difference of opinion. Senator Sherman, whose sound judgment makes his views valuable, has made the startling assertion that without annexation war will eventually become inevitable. He does not believe that commercial union, of which Erasmus Wiman is the chief apostle, is practicable. He believes that such a union could be no more successful than could happiness come from a marriage under an agreement that the wife should always remain at home with her parents.

Great Britain has always heretofore refused to enter into negotiations for the sale of the any of her colonies, and it would be the ruin of any political party to England to advocate the relinquishment of her title to Canada. At the same time, the possession of that Province is comparatively little real value to England, and she would hardly expend much blood or money to retain the mere semblance of ownership. The fact that Canada is borne down under a debt of over \$300,000,000, which she hardly hopes ever to pay, is a strong reason for annexation in the minds of any far-seeing Canadian.

Another phase of the question is that upon the death of the aged Sir John Macdonald, race and religious troubles are likely to overwhelm Canadian institutions. French Canada is in a condition that varies but little from that of France before the overthrow of church control. The priests still collect tithes, and the Catholic church has entire authority in one way or another over every branch of the local government and the public schools. English Canada has a population with ideas similar to those of the people of New York, with whom they have intermarried extensively. These two races are violently intolerant and would have flown at each other's throats long ago but for the autocratic power and influence of Sir John Macdonald.

THE OLD FLAG SUPERSTITION.

The strength and importance of the annexation sentiment in Canada, although it has not assumed, like the Tory cry of 1849, the shape of an organized movement, may be estimated by the frantic manner in which the chief Tory organ continually waves "the old flag." So much are the Tories scared by the bare mention of annexation that they find a necessity every day to assure the world that "the selling out of the old flag is something that cannot be done; neither will any traitor hand be permitted to haul it down." The same bumptious organ of a foreign element, which has been too long permitted to deceive itself with the notion that it owns this country, has the audacity to indulge in threats against Canadians who believe in the severance of their country from the disabilities and dangers of the European connection: It says "they may go far enough to involve themselves and their followers in ruin." This, it adds, they "may as well understand distinctly."

Such language, betraying as it does the most virulent, unpatriotic spirit, cannot be too strongly condemned. It infuses to disorder by hattering a minority of foreign birth and possessed of alien sympathies that they can bully the Canadian people into lazing submission to the imperial yoke and keep them in bondage by force to a ring of reprobate politicians who flaunt "the old flag," as Captain Kidd flaunted it, simply because they can pursue their plundering with greater safety under it. A newspaper which has not been called into

existence by any popular demand, but was started by money wrung from the "combinations," and which could not live one day without plenty of pap from the same sources and from the Government, has no justification for its insults and threats towards the independent press, whose warrant for its opinions is the support it gets from the public on patriotic and business principles.

Of all the rant and rhapsody that ever were inflicted on a practical people, this raving about old flags is the worst. When we consider the humiliation, the losses, the stagnation, the mountainous debt, the excessive taxation, the territorial deprivation, the drain of population, the business depression, and, worst of all, the dwarfing of manhood, which this country has suffered through the continuance of the colonial system under old flagism, the fatuity which permits it seems inexplicable. It would be inexplicable, too, did not the presence of nearly two millions of Canadians in the United States supply an answer.

Canadians who desire to see their country rise to the status of an independent, sovereign state are the true patriots. They see that the civilization of North America is opposed to the European old flag system as thoroughly as industrialism is to militarism. They know that in case of England being involved in war, on account of her interference in the affairs of other nations, or in defence of her oriental aggressions, she could not, and would not if she could, send ships and armies to defend Canada. Leaving aside all filibuster, how could all the armies available defend a country four thousand miles long, whose habitable area scarcely averages one hundred miles wide, with an indefensible coast on two oceans and an open frontier extending across the continent? It is all very fine to boast about "the heroes who have shed their blood like water in every quarter of the earth," and of "the loyal men" who would "risk their lives and shed their blood" to keep Canada in leading strings. Such blathering from the organ of a party that was annexationist to a man a few years ago is simply balderdash. The same party would be annexationist, rebels, anything, to-morrow if, as in 1849, they were not allowed to have things their own way. It is the knowledge of this fundamental insincerity in the Tory party of Canada which vitiate all its declarations of loyalty to, and love for, the old flag. Nobody believes or trusts it. But, perhaps, their sincerity will be put to the test one of these days, and then we shall see what will come of it. But there are other considerations.

A century has passed since Schiller taught the new evangel of the greater patriotism. "The barriers are broken," he said, "which severed states and nations in hostile egotism. One cosmopolitan bond unites at present all thinking minds." We hold the mission of Canada to be to strengthen that bond between the free countries of Europe and America. This she can do in but one way, and that is to join with the United States in making the bounds of democratic freedom and resistance to European aggression continuous with the continent.

Men whose intellects are so narrow and whose prejudices are so inveterate that they cannot recognize this great truth had better take passage back to the Old World, where they can enjoy the old flag business to their heart's content and leave the people of Canada to work out their own destiny in their own way. Small conceitedness is often very loud in its expressions. Such, we take it, is the character of the Toronto organ of the politico-commercial combine known as Macdonaldism. But it serves to locate a disease in the body politic, as tapping on a tree tells of the dry rot within. In another sense this old flag folly affords a handle to narrow-minded demagogues and unites those who heed it for the conception of just and enlarged views, or natural elevated national Canadian aspirations.

But what most excites our dislike for these alien pretenders is the fact of their glorying in their descent from the Hippias who ir-famously led the way for a foreign invader to the heart of their unhappy country and who still rejoice in carrying the brand of conquest and servitude. Such was their career "at home," but since we must "understand distinctly" what they mean, they also must distinctly understand what we mean. We mean that Canada shall become a nation, allied in freedom and inviolability with the Democratic industrial system of America. We also mean to get rid of the Empire business, old flags, old rage, old rubbish of all sorts, and to go right ahead, a free people in a free country.

COMPULSORY VOTING.

Mr. Joseph C. Robillard, of this city, has revived the question of compulsory voting at elections for members of Parliament and other representative positions. This question has been discussed on former occasions in the newspapers, but some how or another no leading public man has pressed for its consideration. Nevertheless, it is of the highest importance, and now appears to offer the only means by which a comprehensive and accurate test of popular feeling can be obtained.

Since Sir John Macdonald's return to power the several acts passed in relation to the franchise were palpably framed with the sole view of securing the election of Tory partisans. The pretence, when it was assumed, of improving the law and extending the franchise was always accompanied by trickery clauses which are simply a disgrace to the statute book. Indeed it would be difficult to find a more villainous franchise Act than that now existing in the Dominion. It repeated the best features of Mr. Mackenzie's Act, saddled the country with enormous expense and placed the constituencies at the mercy of partisan Revolving Bar-risters and Returning officers. It is