

of Jefferson's evidence, we must also believe that Poundmaker, so far from wishing to join Riel, was anxious to go to Devil's Lake; that he and Devil's Blanket made the attempt to get away to that secure retreat, but were intercepted and brought back. The reason they desired to escape was that "Riel was in a fix, and if they went down to him they would likely get into a fix too." If Poundmaker took part in the council that dictated the reply to Riel, he probably could not help himself, apparently acquiescing with the intention of escaping to Devil's Lake on the first opportunity.

ALL the evidence points to the fact that Poundmaker could not have prevented the Indians resolving to give Riel the aid he asked, if he had tried. He acquiesced where resistance would have been useless, but with the secret intention of avoiding performance. Indian stratagem and resource could go no farther. That Poundmaker was responsible for the robberies and outrages at Battleford there is no evidence to show. He went there, as he said, to learn the news and to get some necessary supplies; but when he added that he did not intend to ask any one else to go, he was probably well aware that it would not be necessary: that the fact that he was going would be quite sufficient to draw on others. When he ordered an Indian who had gone there to remain in the neighbourhood, but not to join in an attack on Battleford, he, unable to control the military ardour of the young men, must have known that it was extremely improbable that they would consent to maintain a state of inaction. More prudent advice would have been that they should go back to the reserve; but it is not probable that if he had given such advice he could have commanded obedience, and he could openly oppose the wishes of the young men only at the risk of further attenuating his declining power.

In the capture of the teamsters Poundmaker took no part; the men who made the capture were under the command of Delorme, by whom they were harangued every morning. The presence of Poundmaker at the Battle of Cut Knife Creek cannot fairly be pressed against him. He was seen by Jefferson standing outside his tent, where he had certainly a right to be, when the firing began; Col. Herchmer claims to have spied him through a glass from a distance of fifteen hundred yards, but does not say that he was in the fight; another witness saw him driving in a buckboard; no one saw him under arms or inciting others to battle. The Counsel for the Crown complains that he did not go to a tent in the rear, where the priests and Half-breeds had assembled; but Col. Herchmer swears that he saw Father Cochin on the hill beside Poundmaker. An Indian on his reserve would have the right of self-defence if unjustly attacked; and the guilt or innocence of Poundmaker for his part in the battle, if he had taken an active part in it, could not be decided without bringing into question the propriety of provoking a battle on the reserve of this chief. Poundmaker appears to have been reluctantly drawn into the conspiracy, to have done all he could to hold the young warriors in check and prevent outrage and murder. Under all the circumstances, it is impossible to resist the conviction that he has been hardly dealt with; his case is one in which the clemency of the Crown might be exercised with reason and with good effect.

JEFFERSON, whose democracy did not so completely bedim his foresight as Macaulay imagined, predicted that when all the public lands of the republic were taken up the people of the United States would begin "to eat one another" after what he described as the European fashion. The "eating" has begun before the public lands are all taken up; and the incitement arises out of competition among labourers, many of whom it may be taken for granted were foreign-born, and not over a scramble for land. White labourers, who may be Irish, or Hungarian, or Italian, undertake to prove their fitness for survival by murdering the Chinese competitors whom they find it inconvenient to meet in the open labour market. They first induced Congress to bar out the Asiatic, his great crime being that he renders honest service for a moderate remuneration; and then they make a deadly onslaught on such of the interlopers as are already in the country and in employ of a railway company in Wyoming Territory. They murder a number of unoffending people and drive the remainder away from the scene of competition. The victory of violence is complete. But this cannot be allowed to be the end of the matter. A day of reckoning must come, and American civilization will develop a weak spot should it not be found possible to inflict merited punishment on the guilty. The cause of labour, in whose name all this violence takes place, cannot be advanced by outrage and murder. To another arbitrament that cause must be brought. Economic laws will in the end vindicate themselves, while order is maintained. The spirit of

protection has imparted a supercilious tone to American labour. The "pauper labour of Europe" has been used as a term of supreme contempt for that of which the competition was feared. The fear was real, if the contempt was feigned. Of that fear a demand for protection was born: protection from a thing qualified as pauper. An aristocracy of labour was to be created by protection; a new privileged class was to arise; the skilful and the industrious of all nations were invited to join its ranks. But when the Chinaman accepted the invitation, he was told that he was not wanted, the discovery being made that the Celestials were not worthy of so great a distinction. The aristocracy of American labour must be narrowed, and a new and additional form of protection was invoked. The first phase of protection was against the products of foreign labour, the second was against one class of the foreign labourers. Already there have been indications of what the third phase will be: there has been a disposition to show impatience of Italian, Hungarian and French-Canadian workmen; and when these have met the fate of the Chinese in Wyoming Territory, the turn of the Irish will soon come. Logically there is no stopping-place short of absolute Nativism. And when that happens, hands to perform the necessary labour will not be forthcoming. America has been trying to set the economic laws at defiance. She began by proclaiming labour more sacred in the republic than in the rest of the world, and she has ended in the new massacre of Wyoming. This murderous attack on the Chinese is not the less an attack on the source of American wealth, and there is very little doubt that it was made chiefly by persons of foreign birth; anything more anti-American it would be difficult to conceive. By an exaggerated form of protection the United States is debarring her manufacturers from the neutral markets. What she requires to enable her to compete in neutral markets is cheapness of production, of which cheap labour is a principal element; and if dear labour is allowed to push aside cheap labour, she can never make a real advance in markets where the competition of the world must be met.

A GREAT change has come over the political situation in England. Mr. Parnell's declaration that he will be satisfied with nothing short of the Separation of Ireland from Great Britain, following upon the evidences of his alliance with the Tory Party, has had an effect which might have been anticipated, but which he manifestly did not anticipate. It has made the Liberal Party the Party of the Union. Of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's sudden declaration of loyalty to the Union, and of his denunciation of Mr. Parnell, the motive is palpable enough. It is the same which had just before led the Tories, on their part, suddenly to embrace an Anti-Coercion policy, and to enter into a league described by the most impartial and dispassionate of English public men as the greatest display of political profligacy which has taken place in their time. Mr. Chamberlain cherished, till he could cherish it no longer, the hope of an alliance with the Parnellites by which he might secure the aid of the Irish vote in clambering into power. He managed to have it always understood that he was the opponent of Coercion in the Cabinet. He negotiated the treaty of Kilmainham. He allowed men and journals, well known to be under his influence, perpetually to assail Mr. Forster in the rear while the Secretary for Ireland was struggling with the public enemy in the front. He ignominiously deserted and disclaimed Lord Spencer. To flatter Irish rebellion, he vied with Mr. Justin McCarthy, and other Disunionist declaimers, in denunciation of Castle government and demagogic slanders of British conduct towards the Irish people. In his desperate desire to obtain the coveted assistance he underwent every sort of humiliation; and even when the Parnellites supported a vote of personal censure on him he was not repelled, but still strove to cultivate their good graces. He had projected a visit to Ireland in company with Sir Charles Dilke, which was no doubt intended to be an electioneering campaign with a Home Ruler, as well as an agrarian ticket. But all the time he flattered himself that Mr. Parnell would in the end rest contented with some price less than Separation, to which he knew the nation could never be brought to consent. In the insolence of triumph and fancied omnipotence, Mr. Parnell has dissipated that illusion and proclaims that the object upon the attainment of which he is inflexibly bent, and which through the treasonable selfishness of British factions he confidently expected to attain, was the dismemberment of the realm. Mr. Chamberlain now sees that the game is up, and that alliance with the Parnellites is hopeless. With the energy and decision for which, as well as for possession of great organizing and administrative ability, credit must always be given him, he at once turns round, denounces the man whom yesterday he was courting, and leads over the forces of Radicalism to the side of the Union. Thus, upon the great issue of the day, the Liberals and Radicals will be enabled to go to the polls together as a united party. To give them a majority over Tories and Parnellites combined will obviously be