OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

From Our Own Correspondent 1

Official Nov. 5.—The chief Boodle, No-Oftawa, Nov. 5.—The chief Boodle, No-poety, Down-with-French, Grush-the-Irish, Stand-to-tie-Bay, Hurrah for-Sir-John, party, hits efforts to write down to its estimate of the comprehension of the people it addresses, is, the comprehension of the people it addresses, is, the comprehension of the people it addresses, is, the comprehensive making a very fully exhibition of Take the following morceau for ex-

imple:

othe Gerrymander Act, as it is called, gives Ontario of the Gerrymander Act, as it is called, gives Ontario of the Gerrymanders in Par imment than she had before members in 1988. Repeal the Act and the represented was passed. Repeal the Act and the recommender to other to. The Franchise Act is a declaration of the 1th to fraviour, it is regulate the franchise to other that Act and the provincial franchises in the operation for Dominion purposes. Mr. Elake some interperation for Dominion or regulate the franchise will be for the provinces to regulate the franchise will be for the provinces to regulate the franchise beautiful to the wider suffrage he proposes, as he is depresented the suppose of the provincial legislator.

As Lundarstand Mr. Blake's deliverances on the franchise question, he means by the reneal of the Gerrymander and Franchise acts, which

THE MOST ATCOCIOUS CRIMES

erer perpetrated against a free people, the sub-stitution of a sweeping measure of electrical stitution of a sweeping measure of electrical reform. To imagine him so weak and stupid a totake the course mapped out by the Mail is an idea that could only occur to a fool, a sa idea that could only occur to a fool, a purblind parties, or a man writing with the intention to misead. But we can never get nleation to missead. But we can never get nleation to missead. But we can never get to the truth by attempting to make an ground the three what Paley would call ground the intervent with the crushing effect should he hold another session. He has ambition to obtain Imperial honors and another is a proposale of the iniquity with his hid one ferrymander Act, and afterwards at peach to this iniquity with his hid one is a complete revolution in our electoral system. grancing Act, in distribution in our electoral system. If we a mit the right of the majority in Parliament to cut and carve, create new and ripe out old constituencies whenever it suits party exigencies to do so, we might as well unender our liberties at once into the party existence at once into the hands arrender our liberties at once into the hands at the Macdonaldite oligarchy and abandon the retence of being

A FREE PEOPLE. If we are to have a fair representation of the people, we must make a change in our electoral system, so radical that an end will be put forreston, so radical that an end will be put for-rer to such gerrymandering rascalities, as Sir John was guilty of, when he cut off and split ato fractions Librial constituencies, and swarp-d them in Tory counties; also his not less reprehensible action in crowding or "hiving" masses of Liberals in isolated ridings. Such nases of Liberals in Isolated Titudes, such an accuracy would be prevented, and the whole abject immensely simplified, if redistribution were effected on the principle of proportional appropriation. This principle has made extraminary progress during the thirty-five years which have el. pied since Mr. Hare, an Englishmu, first addressed the public int's tayor. The nan, arst addressed the put he fairs layor. The same at m I have been able to make of while litterature of the higher sort shows that be principle advocat d by Mr. Harches received he support of such authorities as J. S. Mill, aweett, Lowe and others in England, and Louis lane, Taine and Prevost-Par dol in France, of Buntschii and Von Mohl in Germany, and mayindependent thinkers in America. It has en successfully applied in Denmark and the

nited States. WE HAVE A RIGHT

we have a hight of expect that a system, for which there is so night to be said, will be carefully considered by Ir. Blake when important changes in our representative system are impending. Proportional epresentation secures to each citizen only is single vote, but it enables him to make is one tote effective, instead of leaving him to be swamped by the majority of his highbors. A brief sketch of the Hare system as be interesting. The number of electors, which is the highbor of electors, the system is the number of seats, gives the number of stes which a candidate must obtain to be totes which a candidate must obtain to be letter. Each elector has his one vote and may

lace on his voting paper the names of

OTHER CANDIDATES of his preference. If, then, the hrst named has received his quotient before the ote comes to be counted, it will still be good to the time of the Ontario elections he would a vote for the second or third name on the . The persons who count the vote will be bie after the first counting, to put down the tames of certain candidates as having received e quotient. Setting aside the votes making up hese questionts they proceed to count a second ime, and by redistributing superfluous votes given o those already elected, they get a second batch if candidates who have received their full numper. This process, repeated as often as may be recessary, results in the return of the men who ommand the most support in the country genrally. The votes thrown away would not be, at present, nearly half the whole, but would omprise only two classes—votes of persons too gnorant to take adventage of the right to put veral names on the paper, and votes scattered ildly on candidates commanding only a frac-

ional amount of upport. THE STRONGEST OBJECTIONS

o this system were raised by Mr. Bagshot, who Plected it because it is too complicated, and secure it enables small bodies of extreme pinions to combine their strength. The first blection is sufficiently suggested by the successal application of the scheme is actual ejections. rejected A constituency formed according to the other objection, and which would not tolerate independent thought in its representative is purely mythical insmuch as men are always controlled and counteracted by influences which combine them with the transfer of the same of the combine of the counteracted of the c hem as inhabitants of the rame place, or citizens of the same country. Even supposing, Ay, a small religious sect should combine to tact a member, it would surely be better that they should exercise their power in that way than that they should form a discontented and inversely. impractical missipity in many constituencies. Better they should two one avowed agent in the House than that several members should make such promises in order to conciliate their

ANOTHER OBJECTION to the Hare system is that the freedom of onation permitted under it would leave the electors much in want of guidance in the distri-bution of their votes, and that this guidance would be supplied by central organizations, which would take a comprehensive survey of the voting strength of their respective parties throughout the country, and supply each elector with a ticket which he would be con pelled to vote if he did not wish to be thrown out altogether. This objection assumes that the electors of the country would form a single college, and that the indi-vidual elector would thus have the opportunity for voting for any of the thousand candidates who present themselves at a general election. But the Hare system, rightly understood in its application under the Federal constitution, does not imply that there is to be one electoral college for the Dominion or even for any one province. It requires only that

PREEDOM OF COMBINATION should be so extended as to prevent the local minority from heing awamped, and to enable svery considerable section of public opinion to obtain representation. This might be effected by creating a number of electoral districts, large enough to be beyond local control, but not so large as to bewilder the elector with an over-

whelming array of candidates.

By the adoption of a system of this kind, or something analogous to it, can a fair representa-tion of pub ic opinion be attained and every elector given the full value of his vote. In this way only can the Irish Catholics ever hope to secure that representation to which their num-hers entitle them. At any rate the present sys-

act, the seeds of revolution that may riper at any time, should Sir John Macd held and the Boodle brigade secure a fresh lease of power through its operation and continue their nefarious practices.

There are other aspects of this question, consideration of which I must defer to a future letter. Important issues depend on the solution of this problem. We have to lift the newly enfranchised as well as many old electors out of the apathy and ignorance in which too many of them are content to remain. This can only be done by making the duties of citizenship as easy and as intelligi le as circumstances will admit. And if the House of Commons is not to become the pray of pushing medicarity, Boodlem-n, and party backs, we must raise the character of our representation by empreciating the independent elector from the influence of pluter is and the exigencies of local cliques.

I believe Mr. Blake is the only man with the cour g : and capacity to perform this service to

the country.

OTTAWA, Nov. G. -I still hold to the epinion that Sir John will not haid another session of the parliament if he can help it. But circumis wholly opposed to dissolution. Their anxiety not to go to the country till they have had the full benefit of the term for which they were elected is itself a sure sign that they anticipate defeat. Some of the members who have been here to interview Sir John on the subject, admitted to me that they would have a hard row to hoe. As for Sir John himself I believe he is anxious to avoid the indictment. tacces may be too strong for him. His party I believe he is anxious to avoid the indictment

He is far more wealthy than any one imagines, and he thinks that i would be better for him to be defeated at the polls in a general election fight before the threatened exposures are made in parliament, than meet the same fate afterwards. Were the elections to come on now and he were beater, he could retire gracefully, go to England, and obtain from Lord Salisbury a reward to which his services to English Toryism, at the time of the Home Rule crisis, should entitle him.

Sir John does not conceal from him-elf the solemn fact that he is far gone in the sere and yellow leaf. He must also be aware that Government, according to his methods, he so come impossible of continuance. He sees the rising man. But he has a good deal of fight in him man. But he has a good party jeneral, the immense advantage of choosing his own time and his own ground for battle. Therefore I think he will bring on the general election as soon as possible. His dependence for successing this dependence for successing the second sec on the race an I religion cry and money. I was told vesterday that the Tories calculated on raising

A MILLION DOLLARS to put into the contest. They recognize the extreme gravity of the situation and will make a struggle for life, or death, for they know this is the last time Sir John will ever lead them.

After him they have cobody, and with him must pe ish the system of boodle on which all their hopes depend.

Meantime the Opposition are gathering their forces together, making ready for the fray, with a leader in the prime of life, an unbemished record, a good cause, a first-rate cry, full of hops, they see victory within their grasp, and are bound to win with ordinary attention to organization. Two signs, other than the one mentioned above, also indicate the approaching change. Persons who have been promised appointments are coming here from all quarters and pressing their claims with that anxious per and pressing their chains that that another sistence, which indicates foreboding of a slip between the cup and the lip. And the loose fish, who are alweys on the look out to jump over to the winning side, are flocking to the Liberal standard as fast as their legs can

carry them. keted. Each elector has his one vote and may keted. Each elector has his one vote and may keted. Each elector has his one vote and may keted. Each elector has his one vote and may careful to any candidate who presents himself at the Ottawa this evening and that the Governor-decision. A candidate, therefore, may find he election. A candidate, therefore, may find he promite the remier have succeeded in his real object in going to Tolont, that is, to raise money for the man of letters to his read as every contemplated campaign, we may expect the announcement of dissolution before this day announcement of dissolution before this day. It is announced that Sir John will return to week. If it is not made by that date the proba-bilities are that Sir John has been forced against

his will TO FACE ANOTHER SESSION.

to the time of the Oatario elections he would shape his programme to suit. But he may safely calculate that the Oatario Government safely calculate that the Outsilo Government will follow the constitutional practice and bring on the elections in the natural efflux of time, according to law. In this respect, Sir John, as a tricks er and dodger, has the advantage over Mr. Mowa. The Ontario Premier acts on principle, the Dominion Premier, having no principle to act on, is guided by exigencies. His policy is one of expediency.

NEW EDINBURGH ANNEXATION.

The Lieut. Governor of Ontario has issued the proclamation annexing New Edinburgh to the city. But the city has received notification that a special act of the local legislature will have to be passed to give the union legal effect. This deals with the important objection to the annexation which I pointed out in a previous letter. A letter, by the way, which was garbled and misquoted by the Mail to suit its purpose of having a slap at Mr. Mowat. Here I may be permitted to hazard the reflection, which the Tory chief organ would do well to by to heart, that false need implied by nisquotati a discovers a malife prepanse which even its friends are not slow to note and use ever afterwards in fo mirg an estimate of the re-liability of its statements. No man or news paper can afford to garble or lie, in the hope of gaining an advantage over an opponent. It may think itself "smart" in its work of endeavoring to create an opinion in the minds of those who depend on it for persuasion without ground of knowledge, but

POPULAR INTELLIGENCE IS AN OPEN FILTER in Canada, and the waters of truth go through it rapidly in spite of the most cumning of editors and the most astate of managers. If "Public Opinion is the nonsense circulated by knaves to keep the innumerable fools busy upon more chatter whilst they work out their ends," all right; go ahead Mr. Mail. Yet, even in that case, the fools who accept your dictum are fools anyway, and would be trully stupid and intractable to right rerceptions "angh you should tell the truth and shame the and But perhaps the Mail has been reading its order, to keep up the glow of across the following passage to Proverbs (cap xxxi, v. 23): in Canada, and the waters of truth go through

xxri, v. 23): Duy the truth, and sell u not: also wisdom and instruction and understanding. Whether the Mail has bought these most precious things or not, I cannot say; but I am ready to swear that it abides by that part of the text which forbids it to sell the truth!

Selah ! RUSSELL COUNTY.

It is said that the Conservatives intend to It is said that the Conservatives intend to nominate Mr. House Robillisrd, the sitting member for this county is the local assembly, for the House of Commons. In that case the Liberals are pretty sure to bring out his brother, Mr. Alexander Robilliard, in opposition to him. Mr. Robert Cummings is also mentioned in the Tory interest and Mr. W. C. Edwards, the largest employer in the country, in the Liberal interest. I am inclined to think, however, that the brothers will be pitted against each other again as they were at the last local elections. But Homore has fallen vastly in the estimation of the French electors since that contest. This is owing to a very foolish speech he made at of the French electors since that contest. This is owing to a very foolish speech he made at Toronto concerning Riel, in which he grew eloquent on the ignorance, stupidity and simplicity of his compatriots the French Canadians. His people have read that speech and now look upon him as a sort of turncost, worse than a pendard, and they are pretty sure to prefer his brother Alexander, who is in perfect accord with them, and down on Honora

vote will carry the country. Should the nominations be given to Mr. Cummings by the Tories, the division would be exactly the same. The French would prefer Mr. Edwards whom they know as a sterling man of business who has done a great deal for the material advantage of the county, and who has been very generous for many years in advancing their interests. Thus it appears that in any case Russell is Freity sure to wheel into line with the Liberal party at the coming general election.

Oftawa, Nov. 8.-As the Liberal platform has been up for discussion, would it not be in order to give the Tory p atform an overhauling and see what it looks like. The planks may be rather rotten and likely to give way suddenly, but, if so, all the more need that they should be examined. As the Liberal programme was extracted from the speeches of leading men of the party, wto can only present their case in that way, we must take the party in power, not by its profession, but by its actions. We thus arrive at the following as

THE MACDONALDITE TORY PLATFORM.

1.—Reck'ess expenditure, Increase from \$23, 500,000 in 1878, to \$38,000,000 in 1886!
2.—Deficits amounting to \$7,000,000!

3.—Taxation increased fifty per cent. in eight

years!
4.—Extravagant civil service; increase from \$823,000 per year to \$1,139,000!
5.—"Die and be damned" Indian Policy; increase from \$421,000 to \$1,100,000!

6.—Importation of European workingmen to compete with Canadian laber; increase from \$180,000 to \$500,000! 7.—lavasion of Provincial rights; shown in the attempt to rob Ontario of her territory, minerals and timber; the attempt to grasp the liquor licensing power; the attempt to seize escheats; the disallowance of the Streams Act! 8.—Establishment of monopoly by Act of

-Uppression and licentiousness in the Northwest! 10. - Sincoures for Ministers' relatives! Neg of

ism in all its fo ma!
11.—Testimonials in money, houses and lands to Ministers from government contractors!

12.—"Taking care of the Boy," with fand grants, railway subsidies, blind shares, t inber limits, ranches, coal areas, etc.!

13.—Supporting supporters!

14.—Colon zation company swindling!

15.—Provoking rebellion by "causi and callous neglect," and robbery of the Halfbreeds!

16.—Blco igniltiness!
17. -B odle!

1x.-Contract jobbing !

Parliament!

19.—Charter pedding!

20.—Gerrymandering!
21.—Disfranchisement of political opponents 22.—No Irish need apply! No Home Rule! 23.—Down with the French!

24.—No Popery in Ontario! 25.—French Catholic unity in Quebec to upold Orange Tory ism! 26. -Par.iamentary corruption!

-Biceding contractors, a la Chaplean-Smith Ribley! 28.-Disa lowance of Manitoba Railway cha:

-Creation of land monopolus! 30.-Discouragement of settlement in the

North-West? 31,-Civil war. Loss, 200 Eves and \$5,000,-

32. - Resist noe to Recoprocity! 53 - Driving Nova Scotta to Seces-ion I 54.—Taxing the poor heavier than the rich! 35.-Hanging a man to appeare thirst

36,-Debase on; the electorate!

37.—Degrada iou of the Senate!
38.—Cor watern of the Judiciary! 29.-To giv parliamentary lawyers power to

89.—To giv parliamentary lawyers power to squeeze mey out of merchants!

Here we have the Thirty-nine articles of the Macdonaldite political creed. And there is not a man who defends them but is willing, like Home Tooke, to make the number forty and swear to them.! Beyond all doubt it is the most imposing platform ever presented to the gaze of an admiring public. It covers the whole meaning of prescing politics and is at one, a his region of practical politics, and is at one a history, a policy and a provise for the future. If the people of Canada believe that government ought to be conducted on the lines here aid down, if they believe this platform will result in peace, happiness and prosperity, let them yote for Macdonaldite candidates!

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

Sir John Macdonald has returned to the capital, and everybody is on the qui vive in ex-pectation of the distolution. I believe that, in suits of all statements to the contrary, the elections will come off before Christmas. There is hitter opposition to dissolution among Conservative, or rather Ministerial members, many of whom, anticipating defeat, are strongly urging the fulfilment of promises before the expected crash comes Among other like reports it is said that Judgo Buchanan will ne superanquated and Mr. B.ker, M.P., for Missisquoi, appointed to the beach in his place for the district of Bedford,

THE OPPOSITION

should perfect their organization with all possible deepatch, for the proclamation may be issued at any moment. From all appearances the struggle will be fierce and decisive. A dispassionate, careful survey of the situation convinces me that the gove ment will be defeat-ed. The Tories appear panic-stricken. Travoi-lers turning up here from all quarters having business with Ministers and the departments are painfully anxious to settle ue, and frankly confess the extreme gravity of the situation. I have seen this fort of thing before and understand the anxiety and the implied threats that accompany it in the cases of those who have been kept at the end of the long finger of procrastination, and are beginning to feel the ground slipping from under their feet.

PROTIDED FOR.

Among recent appointments is that of Mr. George Johnson, Ottawa correspondent of The Mail, to the position of Chief of the Bureau of Labor Stat ties. Some Opposition papers have taken objection to this. I think they make a mistake. The appointment is a good one. Mr. Johnson is a highly capable gentleman and j urnalist. As a party writer he has done good service to the Conservative cause, and if he was sometimes carried away with his zeal to say hard things of the other side, he did not off-nd much worse than his critics in the same line of business. As a fact, there is no class that works harder, endures more, and receives less recognition than journalmore, and receives has recognition than journalists. I therefore rejoic) when a brother quill obtains consideration after years of arduous service. Sir John has shown more gratitude in this respect than the Libera's, but Mr. Blake will no doubt retrieve the absence of his many the absence of his many than the representation. doubt retrieve the character of his party in its treatment of newspaper men when he comes treatment or newspaper men when he comes into power. I congratulate Mr. Johnson and am quite satisfied that he will perform the duties his of office with the same industry and ability which he has ever shown in his pro-

I am quite convinced that Mr. Perley will get the Conservative nomination for this city as English sprant a candidate. Who the French will choose has yet to be a light think it will be Tasse, although it is said out think it will be Tassé, although it is said to the his candidature. But Sir John is likely or favor the candidate who stands best chance of winning. Tassé is certainly not that man. He owed his former election to the Protestant Conservative vote. His opponent, Dr. St. Jean, beat him among the French-Canadians. Now beat him among the French-Canadians. Now the Tory Protestant is not likely to go more than a moity of its strangth in favor of any Frenchman, on account of the No Popery cry. The Liberals are keeping very quiet. I hear some talk of bringing out an independent Pro-testant. Mr. Mackintosh says he will run no matter who comes in the field. Anyway we aregure to have a protty lively time, but with grod organization the Liberals have a fair chance of success.

OTTAWA, Nov. 9.—It is a singular fact in

something analogous to it, can harr representation to make the procession of pub ic opinion be attained and every elector given the full value of his vote. In this way only can the Irish Catabolics ever hope to secure that representation to which their numbers on the Irish Catabolics ever hope to secure that representation to which their numbers on the Irish Catabolics ever hope to secure that representation to which their numbers on the Irish Catabolics ever hope to secure that representation to which their numbers of the French Canadians. His people have read that speech and leaders of the House of Commons have almost invariably bed second rate statesmen or actual failures in critical invariable that it is time, and leaders of the House of Commons have almost invariable the second rate statesmen or actual for the good of the country, and they are pretty failures in critical in the interests of the Conservative party and for the good of the country, and they are pretty failures in critical in the interests of the Conservative party and for the good of the country, and contains, since the free his being work down Ottawa. The Government from what I can gather both Sir Charles and calcumstant and the proposition than the Government. From what I can gather both Sir Charles and calcumstant and the country feature is being worked from Ottawa. The Government feature is being worked from Ottawa. The Govern

the House of Commons. This is an art which, in the leader of a great popular assembly, is worth more than genius; for men of undoubted genius have utterly tailed to acquire that commen of undoubted mend even when obtaining votes of confidence. Without muliplying which any reader of parhamentary history will remember, I may observe, as equally, or perhaps, more to the point, in considering

THE POSITION OF SIR JOHN MACDONALD, in the words of the historian of "The Opposi-tion under Geroge III," that—"In the old bad days of corruption the men who bribed the highest were not the most stable and powerfuleaders." Sir John has parliamentary tact in high degree, his genial manners among friend is proverbial, and Welpole or Fox were not more lavish with the money of the State than he has been. Yet, with all these arvantages, he has never commanded that absolute confidence which could have relieved him from the necessity. sity of such odious expedients to retain power as open falsehood, secret intrigue, perryman dering and the Franchise Act infamy. That Sir John is a mere parliamentary tactician is fur ther demonstrated by his last move to secure a further lease of power. No true statesmar would dream of raising a race and religion cry in a country like Canada in a sceptical age like this as a bid for popularity. The story of his own success should have taught him that it was that very cry which placed his great opposent, the late Hov. George Brown, in

HOPELESS OPPOSITION for many years, and effectually destroyed that leader's chances of ever becoming a govern-mental success. Another profound mistake was Sir John's attempt to get control of the franchise through the action of partisan Revising Barristers, or, as The Mail would say, by "capturing the unione." All experience of government in constitutiona countries goes to prove that there is no safety for any leader, no permanence of power for any party that seek by any act of legislation to smother the voice of the people. Whether such acts be direct legislative interference with populat literty, as in the case of the mannone "Treason and Sedition" Acts, which called for h the passionate denunciations of fox, or such insidious attacks on electoral freedom as such institutes attacks on the control of the the Gerrymander, they have ever led to the countail of the minister who project them, and to the defeat and expulsion of the party and to the defeat and expulsion of the party

I have been led to those reflections through the information which ceached me this making which, if correct, points to

A CHANGE IN THE PROGRAMME contemplated by Sir John. I learn from a re-I able source that his visit to To out has conat the present time would be to sign the death warrant of his ministry and nvite the atter do struction of his par y. It is, therefore, quitte probable that he will tace another session as a less disagreeable alicenative has a dissertation. As my informant argues, he may be able to tough it out for eight months lower, it is the hope of the storm blowing over and fair r weathere ming before the natural parliamentary At any rate, anything is better

than dissolution with

THE CERTAINTY OF DEFEAT But, however he may decide, and nobedy knows what may occur to alter his determin-John wil use every mean urgent. Sir. John wil use every means within reach of a man of iofinite resource and after mescrapulousness to save houself from and utice mecrapulsusness to save hunself from defect as deconsequent destruction. He is perfectly aware that his conduct towards the Opposition has deprived him of all claim to gentle treatment at the hunds of his opponents, the it also aware that they fully appreciate Mr. Mackenzie's to by in not using his power to acciditate as Macdonaldite monster when the popular mandate was issued to that effect. Having out his safe authors to the of ordinary Having put himself outside the pale of ordinary consideration in the conflicts of party; sland ing, as he knows he does in the cs imation of all Liberols, as an enemy of constitutional freedom as well as houest government, he will stop at no expedient, however despetate, to prolong his p wer. Giving these considerations their full weight, and remembering that he has ever been the most dilatory of procrastinators, the changes would now seem to be in favor of his braving parliament admit and hanging on to the last moment allowed by law before

GOING TO THE COUNTRY.

But time is more likely to benefit the Opposition than the Ministry. Mr. Blake will come to Ottawa at the closing session with the minimuse prestige of frequent and recent victories. He will be armed with a terrific indictment against the Government and its ollowers. He will have at his command a vigorous, aggressive Opposition.
On the other hand, the Ministry is unserably
weak. There is not one of its members avowedly representing powerful sections of the population who commands the respect or confidence of the prople they presume to speak for. Every one of them has r ceived notice to quit from those on whom they have hitherto relied for support. Their followers,

WITHOUT A BOND OF UNION

nave Boodle, which is sure to become a cause of dissention and disruption when the Government is in difficulties, is distracted in the presence of the advancing enemy, and, to fill the me sure of their discomfine, they are utterly destitute of a fact or argument wherewith to defend themselves against the charges on which they are arraigned before the country.

Nover was a ministry in a more doleful plight.

Whatever they may determine the Opposition can accept with the critiness, knowing that the end, at farthest, cannot be far off. There will be more time for organization, more opportuni-ties for public instruction, another and a splendid occasion for showing up the corruptions and abomination of Macdonaldism in Parliament and before the world.

JUSTIN M'CARTHY

will receive a rousing welcome at the Capital. The tickets are going off like hot cakes. All those who heard the Orange delegates, Kane and Smith, are anxious to hear the other side. for the people of Ottawa are by no means behind partizens. They may be largely guided in some partizans. They may be largely guided in some quarters by their projudices, but they like to hear both sides of the question. This arises from their familiarity with parliamentary debating. Otherwise everything is quiet here.

OTAWA, Nov. 10.—A full Cabinet meeting was held yesterday afternoon and remained in session till late on in the night. A great amount of business in arrears was doubtless transacted, and among other things the agreeting of disco-

and among other things the question of disso-lution was con-sidered. There is no authorita tive announcement to-day of the decision arrived at, but everybody seems to be under the impression that the general election will take place in January. A short session may be held, in order to give the members their \$1,000, which is the grand object most of them on the Tory side have in view, to be followed by an immediate appeal to the constituencies. The leading fact of the situation is Sir John's failure to induce either Sir Charles Tupper and

Sir A. T. Galt to enter the Cahinet. It is well from that the Premier brought Sir Charles from Lubin d with the express object of STARNGTHENING THE MINISTRY

for the campaign. But that gailant knight positively declined the offer of the leadership in the House of Commons, and declared he would rather retire into private life altogether than rather retire into private life altogether than undertake the task of reconstructing the Tory party out of the demoralized and discreditable mob into which it has degenerated. Sir Charles was too astute to assume a responsibility at a time when an ignominious defeat is plainly impending. Sir John then turned his attention to Sir A. T. Galt but from him he received will re-Galt, but from him he received a still more positive refusal, with the unpleasant intimation that Sir Alexander's sympathies were more with the Opposition than the Government

arrived at the same conclusion which all sensible men have reached, that he has become a governmenta impossibility. Sir John must therefore make the best of the material he has at hand. He is now suffering the results of his policy of suppressing or driving appears his ablest seller results of the suppressing or driving appears his ablest seller results of the suppressing or driving appears his ablest seller results of the seller resul or driving away his ablest colleagues, and must be content with the imbeciles he has gathered about him. Cabicet changes, however, seem to be expected. Fighting men are wanted. But where are they to be had? The fact is the Tory party has gone to seed, and does not possess a single rising man with character sufficient to command respect or bring strength to the ministry. Therefore, whatever shuffle may be made well be of very little consequence.

THE QUEBEC GOVERNMENT s hanging on, un er instructions from Ottawe, till after the general election, in order to give what help it can to the Tory party. At least it can prevent the presence of an actively hostile administration in the province. But it is doubtful if this unconstitutional proceeding will be of much real service. So far it has only exasperated the Opposition who see that the intention is to present a Tors we then the intention is to prevent a Tory rout in Quebec, with the hope that should Sir John obtain a majority in the Dominion, the Ross machine may find a way to secure the support necessary to continue its existence. But I know that the reports furnished to headquarters

here by Conservative agents in Quebec are EXTREMELY DISCOURAGING. The money estimate of what is required to make even a show of resistance to the rising tide of popular disapproval of the federal ministry is so rething enormous. And I am teld that the usual sources of co.ruption are by no means running the barre's full that were sup-posed to be on tap. This I take to be another and pretty significant sign that the men who have been called upon to bleed regard the operation as furile in view of the evident im-possibility of turning the tide with money. Besides they have discovered that though a great many voters are willing and anxious to be bought, they won't stay bought, but have a very discouraging proposity to vote as they please in the secrecy of the hallot. And again, the men who are chosen to dispense the boodle con-sider themselves the most worthy by a large majority of the lion's share. This placing of the bribery fund

"WHARE IT WILL DO MOST GOOD," is also more likely to fail in its main purpose is also more likely to fail in its main purpose in the face of an Opposition advancing to victory. The distributors say to themselves, "What is the use of throwing money away when we are going to be licked anyway." So they hang on to all they can and make up with noisy prefence for lack of expenditure. Thus, whichever way he turns, Sir John is confronted with difficulties and coast make up his mind to reget the and aust make up his mind to accept the doctrine he has so long condemned—that the people have the inherent right to say who shall govern them, and that the man who would force his rule by inequity is sure to come to grief. But, fike all statesmen who have long been in office, who have enjoyed the intextration of power, and who for a time have pined in the colden des of Opposition, Sir John Macdon id is reliverant to cease being a dispenser of patron-age and a ruler of men. He consults his own ambition, not the will of the people, whose objections to his Government he seeks to over-

come by resorting to "CORRUPTION IN ALL ITS PROTEAN FORMS. Exulting in his subline belief in himself, he dee not lestate to imperil interest, in com-purison with which the greenst services he could render are as nothing. As the head of a ministry in which, save himself, there is no great administrator, no commanding orator, and which, without exception, is composed of mediogratics. He has bad to undergo the humiliation as we have seen, of making overtures to Tupper and Galt and endure rebulls from Loth. bringing his ministry into the e-adition of decility which he mest favored Sir John has acted in the same manner as litt, and his past-tion may be described in almost the exact words of Sheridan's famous (arrasm. He is in offic alone; but, lest the Government should become too full of vigor, he has gathered to him some available weakness in the shape of collectues. He seems to consider his administration like spirits above proof that requires to be diluted; that, like gold refined to a certain degree, it would be unfir for use without a certain n.ixture of alloy; that the administration would be too brilliant and

is crosping upon him, while feebleness of expacity is the distinguishing characteristic of his Cabinet. He may take conflort, however, in the reflection that the salvation of the country does not dep nd on his government, and that it would cer-tainly be secured in the best way were be und Like all men who flatter themselves that they have a right to govern, and who feel that the

end justifies whatever means he may employ, Sir John approaches the close of his care-r amid difficulties personal to himself, but amid difficulties personal to himself, but of very lit le roal consequence to the ration. It may be a metural result of his egotism to imagine that his own success is bound up with the welfare of the country, and to regard those who do not think as he does as encoines of the commonwealth. He cannot take the view of himself and his conduct that others take, but, like many others similarly situated, who have gone between her sin ilarly situated, who have gene before, he will soon be compelled to recognize the ki ling fact that he himself is the one obstacle whose removal is the very thing needed for the settlement of all the troubles, anxietics and dangers that beset the government of the

Ottawa, Nov. 11 .- Never was a political situation so vague and unvatisfactory. Nobedy knows anything, but all are standing on the tip too of expediation. Nearly every member of too of expectation. Active every mention of parliament supporting the munistry has been here and closeted with Sir John. They all appear grumpy and dissatisfied. Evidently things are not to their taste. I had a conversation with a friend from Quebec, who is in a good position to know the feelings and intentions of the Guerraguar, parks. He gives the fellowing he Government party. He gives the following

as the Koss programme.

"They intend to fight to the bitter ond.
They will not resign. The plan is to delay calling the House togother to the last possible moment, and meantime use every possible means to secure the pretence of having a major-ity. But should they become convinced that they cannot get a working majority.

noss WILL RESIGN, and another Conservative will be called in his place to meet the views of the National Conplace to meet the views of the National Conservative. Should the new man succeed in forming a Cabinet, and secure the election of its members, the new Premier will meet the House. Then should he be defeated by an Opposition vote, he will ask for a dissolution. Should Mr. Masson refuse to grant a dissolution the generative but the conservative the government will have no alternative but to resign and allow Mercier to be called in. Ross will not meet Mercier, because if he does he will be beaten on a square vote of want of confidence and the Governor must call upon Mercier. This would put a sure stop to all in Reference that would put a safe soop to an intriguing. Therefore, you may be satisfied that Ross will step down and out. What the wire-pullers are working for is to form a new combination which will catch sufficient votes to keep the government in the old hands under a same A shuffle is therefore cortain to be new man. A shuffle is therefore cortain to be made before the House meets. They will call upon Judge Angers, Judge Matthieu in fact, on anybody they can get to form a Cabinet Thereare any amount of rumers floating about The Lieutenant-Governor refused to sign money warrants, but Ross assured him that he had a majority. It was only when he declared his intention of summoning a session and consented to meet the House at an early date that the Lieutenant-Governor consented to sign the warrants. The whole plan of proce-

people on the race and religion cry, they have The entrance of Mr. Patterson, of Essex, is looked upon as quite improbable, because Sir John has reason to think that were he to make the change now Patterson could not be re elected and the defeat of a minister on the eve of a general election would he disastrous to the Government. His oppenent would be Mr. Cleary, who has been Mayor of Windsor for several years consecutively, an Irish Catholic Liberal, and perhaps the most popular election Mr. Cleary is likely to carry the seat in any case. Mr. Patterson is urging the ap-pointment of Dr. Casgrain to a sect in the Senate. This he thinks would gain him the support of the French-Canadians who are a pretty strong element in Essex But the sonatorial district covers three parliamentary ridings—North and South Essex and Kent. The members for South Essex and Kent, Wigle and Smythe, are opposed to Dr. Gasgrain's appointment and erourging the claims of Col. Itm kin, who is now here pushing for the place. I think he is not unlikely to succeed, because the appointment of a French Cauadian to a senatorship in Ontario would knock the wind out of the anti Freuch-No Popery programme of the party as laid down by the Mail. For these ressons I think l'atterson may be set down as out of the race.

> THE WORKINGMEN'S VOTE is an object that Sir John is striving to attain, and I should not be surprised were be to pick up a leader of that class and run him with a view of taking him into the Cabinet and thus strengthening himself in a new direction. There are those who trink he will also try and induce governor Rebinson to join the cabinet. He is about the most respectable man available, and is a good par liamentary fighter, and would be a strong candidate in west Toronte.

JUSTIN M'CARTHY'S LECTURE

last night drew the largest audience that ever assembled in the Opera House. Every part of the building was crammed. The fecturer was given a perfect ovation when he appeared on the stage with Mr. Dow-in, president of St. Patrick's Literary seciety. Az you have heard him in Montreai, I need not enter into the merits of his discourse. His candid and impartial manuer of dealing with the Irish question made a very good impression on several among the audience who are not friends of Home Rule. The banquet after the lecture took place at the Russell Hense, and was attended by several hundreds of our leading citizene. Mayor Mailongs II occupied the chair. An address from the St. Petrick's Society was read by Mr. Murgan and drew from Mr. Metasethy a feeling and elogical response. Good speeches were noted by prominent gentlemen present in the will we late hour before the party disperse lab gibly delighted with the events of the evening. Yourday Mr. McCerthy were shown the sight, or the city and was a rejured to many gentlemen who seized the occasion to express their admiration for his wo head their firm achesion to the cause in wat I be is engaged. Quite a number of Protection Reformers were present at the look and barques, and vied with their Cathella Liberal friends in expressions of sympathy for the Home Rule movement.

SIR JOHN AND COSTIGAN have gone to Pembroke, where they speak to-day. Mr. Peter White, member for North Renfress, who feels his sent very thakey, arranged for the meeting with a view to strengthen himself for the coming contest and counteract the improseion made by Mr. Blake in his recent visit to the riding But Peter may do his test. He cannot, let Sir John and Costigan say all they can, counteract the damning effect of the amendment to Blake's Home Rule resolution. The Irieh people of North Renfrew feel the same as the Irish everywhere feel, and that feeling amounts to Mr. Poter White's dis-DAZZLE THE PROPEE,
unless he called up some mist and feg to render
it to erable to the eye. But great as Sir John's
abilities undoubtedly are, the feebleness of age tion and presentable candidates.

THE BEST COMBINATION. The best combination of blood cleansing, regulating, health giving herbs, roots and barks enter into Burdock Blood Bitters-a purely vegetable remedy that cures discasses of the blood, liver and kidneys.

DISTRESS IN GERMANY.

Berlin, Nov. 9 .- The Dantzig Zeitung predicts terrible distress during the coming winter. It says trade is paralyzed. Work is failing everywhere. The authorities of the state dock yards discharge men weekly, and in the arms factories there are also many hundreds idle,

A DOUBLE PURPOSE.

The popular remedy, Hagyard's Yollow Oil, is used, both internally and externally, for aches, pains, colds, croup, rheumatism, deafness and diseases of an inflammatory nature.

THE TIMES ON SALISBURY'S SPEECH. LONDON, Nov. 10 .- The Times says Lord Salisbury's language in regard to Bulgaria is the same as Gladstone might be expected to use. The most significant passage, however, is that in reference to the agreement to support Austria. The only necessity new is for Count Kale oby to make known that Austria is determined to oppose Russia's ambition on terms that en met be misinterpreted by Russia.

A COMMON EXPRESSION.

"I was troubled with liver complaint for three years, tried mary remedies, but never found any that has done me so much good as Burdock Blood Bitters." James Higgins, East Templeton, P.Q.

PROTECTION WANTED TOWN LONDON, Nov. 10.—Mr Chaplin, Conserva-tive, in a speech at Lincoln last night advo-cated an import tax on foreign manufactured articles. He said that of all the Chancellors of the Exchequer England had had for many years ford kandolph Churchill was most likely to pay attention to this subject and to take the necessary steps if public opinion should be favorable to the scheme.

Those unhappy persons who auffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Litt herve Pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous. Open pile tull ters. Price 25 cents, all druggi its.

"You know something shout moste don't you, Joggins?" "A little, Shooper." "Then what does this paper mean when it speaks of the higher kind of music?" "Must mean upper-attic, I think."

Indignant boarder - Mrs Winks, when I returned last night I found no lamp in my room, and this morning I saw that the new novel I was reading had disappeared Mrs. Winks—Yes, sir. You see I noticed the gri forgot to put the lamp thore; so I thought you wouldn't need the novel. It's a very interesting one, sir.