

in his belief. In the meantime he would have the Dominion Government take vigorous measures towards organizing a scientific defence of our boundaries and enlarging and fully equipping our militia forces. "The Americans would then be convinced, as they are not now, that the war would be a serious one at all points, and that it would result in neither glory nor gain to them." There can be no question about the imperative need of instant action in this direction by our Government. By prompt and decided measures we should be taking the best step for the preservation of peace.

A  
Traitor.

Mr. John E. Redmond, M.P., is a traitor, and should promptly meet the fate of traitors. When asked for his opinion on the present crisis, he said that "if war results from the re-assertion of the Monroe doctrine, Irish national sentiment will be solid on the side of America. . . . Ireland can have no feeling of friendliness towards Great Britain." And this precious Redmond has a seat in the Imperial House of Commons! With respect to the national sentiment of Ireland being solid, the wish is father to the thought. All Irishmen are not traitors.

Mr. Goldwin  
Smith's Opinion.

Last Friday Mr. Goldwin Smith took the trouble to send a cable despatch to The Pall Mall Gazette on Mr. Cleveland's Message, in which he says that Mr. Chamberlain's imperialism has perhaps helped to bring on the present crisis. We regret that Mr. Goldwin Smith should have said this. There was no occasion for it, and it might do Canada harm. We do not believe that Mr. Chamberlain's "imperialism" had anything to do with the matter, but now that the idea has been suggested to the Americans it is quite possible that they may be childish enough to fancy themselves aggrieved and they may proceed to make some capital out of it. Of course Mr. Goldwin Smith cannot be suspected of hoping that his words might check Mr. Chamberlain's imperialism, that the Colonial Secretary might be led to abandon his efforts to promote the welfare of the Dominion and that the fear of offending the tender susceptibilities of the Americans should lead the English to abandon the great projects they now entertain with respect to Canadian development. But if Mr. Goldwin Smith did not hope this, what did he hope?

A Hurrled  
Election.

The Provincial Legislature of Manitoba has been suddenly dissolved, and the elections are to take place on the 15th January. The new Legislature will meet for the despatch of business nine days after the elections. Mr. Greenway, in his address to the electors, says that "the menacing attitude assumed by the Dominion Government with reference to the educational legislation of the Province has made it necessary to take the view of the electors upon the question thus forced upon them." Mr. Greenway ignores the first communication received from the Ottawa Government late in 1894, requesting him to lay the matter before the Legislature and to provide such relief as he possibly could. The second communication, known as the Remedial Order, was sent to Winnipeg on the 21st March last. Mr. Greenway says it was hastily issued and commanded the Legislature of Manitoba to restore the Separate School System as it existed prior to 1890. "It is clear," he adds, "that nothing short of a separate denominational system of schools will be accepted as an adequate measure of relief," and this, he affirms, Manitoba will never grant. In a third communication, dated July 27th, the Ottawa Government pointed out to Mr. Greenway that his reading of the Order was not the

correct one, and that a return to old evils was not expected or desired. But Mr. Greenway, in his address, says that a definite reply to this last communication has been sent to Ottawa to the effect that Separate Schools will not be established in any form whatever. He strongly maintains that the Dominion Government is acting in ignorance of the facts in the school question, and he invites the electors to pronounce upon the stand taken by the Government, and begs for a decisive vote. We have no doubt but that Mr. Greenway will be returned to office by a large majority, but that will not settle the wretched question. It is idle to say that the Ottawa Government is in ignorance of the facts of the case. They did not display extraordinary wisdom in composing the Remedial Order, nor did they show themselves possessed of tact and self-restraint. But otherwise their treatment of the matter commands more respect than that of the Opposition. We should like to know how far Mr. Laurier is responsible for this sudden move on the part of the Manitoba Government, and we should also like to know the true history of that meeting in Montreal last week between Mr. Clifford Sifton and the Leader of the Dominion Opposition. The alliance between Mr. Laurier and Mr. Greenway is certainly peculiar under the circumstances, and it looks very much as if the school question were being played with for party advantage. But The Globe on Tuesday last again appealed for a commission with the view to getting rid of the disturbing question. We are all heartily sick of the subject and if a commission will get rid of it, then let us have the commission.

Montreal  
Centre.

There was something incongruous and even ludicrous in men like Mr. Laurier and Mr. G. W. Ross appealing to the constituents in Montreal Centre to elect Mr. James McShane and thus deprive the country of the services of so honourable and distinguished a man as Sir William Hingston. Even if we grant that the Liberal cause is the right cause, and the Conservative cause the wrong cause, only harm can come from sending men like Mr. McShane to the House of Commons. It would be much better for the country in every respect that Sir William should be a member of Parliament than that Mr. McShane should be one, even if the Liberals, as a party, deserve victory. The influence exerted on public affairs by Mr. McShane is distinctly bad. He is the type of politician which is the bane of the American Republic and which may soon be the bane of the Dominion. We have no doubt that Mr. Laurier objects to Mr. McShane as much as we do, but Mr. Laurier has to accept him and make the best of him, and he does it with excellent grace. What the result of the election to-day will be we cannot pretend to foretell. We shall be disappointed if such an important constituency as Montreal Centre should be unwise enough to reject Sir William Hingston.

The Beattie-  
Willoughby Letter.

If the alleged bargain between Dr. Beattie Nesbitt and Mr. W. B. Willoughby is true, it is shocking. Of late years the dignity of the Queen's Counselship has been prostituted to political purposes. But that a professional man should descend to sell his professional honour in such a bargain is too discreditable to realize. Then it is stated that a county judgeship (!) was to be the ultimate reward of Mr. Willoughby's withdrawal in favour of Dr. Nesbitt. The latter gentleman seems equally culpable. We do trust that for the honour of two professions, both of which have hitherto been kept at a very high standard in Canada, these charges will be satisfactorily disproved by both gentlemen. If not denied or dis-