•6 THE TRUE WITNESS'

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY The Post Printing & Publishing Co., AT THEIR OFFICES :

761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

TO ADVERTISERS.

limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS" at 15c per line (agate), first insertion, 10c per line each subsequent insertion. Special Notices 20c per line. Special rates for contracts n application. Advertisements for Teachers, information Wanted, &c., 50c per insertion (not to each and Marriages 50c each insertion.

The large and ingressing algorithms of "THE

The large and increasing circulation of "THE BUE WITNESS" makes it the very best adversing medium in Canada.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS. denorribers in the country should always give the name of their Post Office. Those who remove should give the name of the old as well as the

new Post Office.

Remittances can be safely made by Registered Letter or Post Office Order. All remittances will be acknowledged by changing the date on the address label attached to paper. Subscribers will see by date on the address lavel when their subscription expires.

Sample copies sent free on application.

Parties wishin; to become subscribers can do so through any responsible news agent, when there is none of our local agents in their locality. Ad-ese all communications to

The Post Printing & Publishing Co.

ENO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGU LAR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN AVMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF

WEDNESDAY......AUGUST 31, 1887

BSCRIPTION.

THE conference of provincial premiers will commence at Quebec on the 12th September.

Two Mone Unionist members of Parliament have returned to Mr. Gladstone, viz: Sir Hussey Vivian and Mr. Winterbotham. This makes a gain of ten votes within a few weeks.

Last week granulated sugar was quoted in New York at 5%c per lb.; in Montreal the quotation was 63c per lb. This gives the Montreal combine \$2.50 per barrel profit over and above what American refiners get. Any one may see by this how outrageously vast are the "profits" of the sugar "combine" in Canada.

Hon. John Carling's wicked partners must have had something to do with the naming of Carling's Bluff-or Cliff, which is it ?-in New Brunswick lately. All they have to do now is add "Beer" and paint the name across the face of the hill, and the design of this monumental humbug will be manifest to all beholders.

A Washington despatch says that the Canadian Pacific Railway is reaping a rich harvest in American freights at the expense of the United States transcontinental lines. The Canadian road is not affected by the provisions of the inter-state commerce law, and it is at liberty to cut freight rates to its own liking and to do about as it pleases.

PRIVATE communications and his own notes were all the authorities Mr. Balfour could produce in parliament to justify the proclaiming of the National League, and even these doubtful authorities he refused to place on the table. No better proof of the utter lack of reason for the action of the government could be given. But the united opposition of the Liberals and Nationalists will render the policy of suppression largely inoperative.

An Anti-Luxury League is to be established in Europe, with the object of counteracting the excess now common in dress, in amusements, at the table, etc. Any one who will dip into the Socialist press, or the literature of the Revolution, now so popular and powerful among the working classes, will not need to be assured that an Anti-Luxury League has already been formed and is doing its work with fearful of sneaking any one of their number into office energy.

A CONTEMPORARY wants to know what is th good of the office of Governor-General, and the Quebec Telegraph hopes that "when Parliament meets that the member for Quebec West, Hon. Thos. McGreevy, will do his duty and ask for a detailed statement connected with the office of he Governor-General. Economy, my Lord, is our policy in Canada, and if a Vice-Regal race comes off here, let the Duke of Luggacurran pay for it out of his own pocket."

THE meeting to discuss Unrestricted Reciprocity held yesterday at Shefford Mountain was a great success. All the speakers, including two-Liberal members of the House of Com. mons, advocated closer commercial relations with the United States, and the farmers present were clearly in favor of the change. This is undoubtedly the great question of the day, and we are glad the farmers of this province are alive to it. The more it is discussed the better.

A LARGE number of election petitions have been filed in Nova Scotia, most of them agains Tory members elect. Two have been filed against Liberal members-namely, Hon. Mr. Jones, Halifax, Mr. Robertson, Shelburne. On the other side petitions have been filed against Sir Charles Tupper, Cumberland, Hon. A. W. McLelan, Colchester, Mr. Kenny, Halifax, Mr. Mills, Annapolis, Mr. Freeman, Queens, Mr. McDonald, Victoria, and another was filed against the late Mr. Campbell of Digby, which lapsed by his sudden and unfortunate death.

Toronto sheet refers. Yet he has declared time, for the day is not far distant when short that the condition of trade, as affected by the work will be made of the power and present harvest, is one calling for prudence and caution.. The idea of "clapping on all sail" under present circumstances would be injudicious in the highest degree. It would be prudent rather to curtail importations and lesson production somewhat. Credit also should be granted with care. Both wholesale and retail merchants would consult their own interest by buying less."

MR. MERCIER is redeeming his promise to reduce the army of provincial officials. He has abolished the joint [prothonotaryship at this city as well as the inspectorship of surveys, both of which offices were made vacant by death. Together these places represent a saving of \$5,000 a year. The dismissal of Mr. Richard, who resigned his seat in Montcalm to make way for Mr. Taillon and was given a sinecure in return, stops a leak of \$1,400 a year. Other positions of a similar nature will be abolished as occasion occurs, thus showing that the policy of economy is being carried out according to the declared intention of the Premier.

THE time allotted for the redemption of the American trade dollars will expire September 3. The amount redeemed up to date is a little over \$7,000,000. The number of these dollars estimated to be held in the States by the director of the mint was 7,036,900, and the slight excess in redemption is accounted for by importation from China and Japan.

SPEAKING of commercial "combines" the Chicago Herald puts a question and answers it thuswise:-"A corporation of corporations, what is that? What but a sea-devil in the moral world? It is the embodiment of famine; its multitudinous tentacles each vital and each insetiate It thrusts a sucker into every home. The measure of its hunger is the need of its prey. It drains the muscle-force and brain. power of every bread-winner for its ravening maw. Born of greed, what is it but an appetite unappeasable for gold? Fed to grow, it grows only to feed. And reversing the order of nature the baser organization gluts itself in the nobler; avarice feeds on the intellect, the affections and the lives of men."

AMERICAN newspapers have come to the conclusion that the primary cause of the greatest railway disaster over known in America, by which some 120 lives were lost at Chatsworth, was Jay Gould's wrecking of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway, on which it occurred. The property at one time seemed necessary to his "system," and he acquired it, for the purposes at least of absolute control, and with characteristic disregard of the bondholders and their interests preyed upon its movable property and allowed its roadbed to fall into chaos. A whim or the combination of some Wall street scheme had prompted the purchase; the same cause was sufficient for the neglect or deliberate depreciation of the property. Only with infinite trouble did the rightful owners wreat their interests from the wrecker's hold. The road came back to them crippled at every point, a losing investment. Thus it is clearly shown that all these lives were destroyed and untold misery inflicted on hundreds of families because Jay Gould, in pursuit of his selfish objects, intentionally neelected to keep the road in repair. Surely it is time that the law was amended so as to provide some means for punishing the milless guilty than those who deliberately place obstructions in the way of trains.

THE unesteemed Kazoot cannot repress its exultation over the silly rumor of Mr. Mc-Shane's retirement. And, to give the report a semblance of probability, it misrepresents what appeared in two Liberal journals. The simple fact that the boodle organ rejoices at so flimsy a story is proof that Mr. McShane is held in fear and dislike by the enemies of the Quebec government. It is not a matter of wonder that they should be anxious to see so able and popular a minister removed, anything that would weaken the ministry would be hailed by them with satisfaction. We can, however, assure them that Mr. McShane is not "tired of politics," that he has no intention of retiring, and that they may as well abandon at once the hope by the back door, as indicated by an evening paper. This story about Mr. McShane is a bolt out of a clear sky, flung as a feeler by certain parties who, long accustomed to fatten at the expense of the province, are beginning to feel the pange of hunger and are ready to descend to anything in order to satisfy the craving.

Now that the Coercionists have entered upon their work of suppression at full swing, it is gratifying to note the spirit in which they are being met by the people. From the reports of the numerous branches of the National League throughout the thirty-two counties of Ireland, it is seen that the Government proclamation has no terrors for them. Every branch, without exception, has adopted resolutions of what may well be called defiance. They say that to be proclaimed is one thing; to be actually suppressed is another thing, and they will not be put down. If they can no longer meet as formerly, they will meet, nevertheless. Constabulary will not balk them, and, what is best of all, they do not fear the treachery of any one. To proclaim them is to test their real power as it never has been tested, and they do not flinch from the test. Several branches, indeed, have intimated, by their resolutions, that they welcome the tug-of-war.

No doubt the Viceroy of Ireland, in singling out Mr. Wm. O'Brien as the first victim of his newly conferred powers of tyranny, was actuated by a desire to make him suffer for his coursgeous arraignment of the Marquis of Lansdowne. The patriot Trishman could not be touched by A Toronto paper, which is striving hard to get the vacant organship of the Tory party, scion of the same reprobate stock, located in procity are seeking to gly and mean in Irish history, now domination to get the vacant organship of the Tory party, some of the same reprobate stock, located in procity are seeking to gly are seeking to the reptilian representative of all that is vile,

prentesions of the tribe to which both viceroys belong. The struggle of the Irish people against a worthless class of landlords is but the prelude to a like conflict in England. The democracies of the three kingdoms are rising, and such actions as the arrest of William O'Brien will only serve to precipitate a conflict which can only result in the triumph of the laboring masses over the idle and profligate classes.

words of Sir Henry Holland in the British House of Commons that some sort of movement was made to secure the services of British troops in Manitoba. Perhaps Sir John only sounded the Imperial Government on the matter. Sir Henry Holland said :-"He had no information that Sir John Mac-

DESPITE denials, it would appear from the

dona'd intended to ask for British troops for service in Manitoba, but he was not prepared to say that under no circumstances would Im-perial troops support the local forces. Each case must be judged on its own merits. The announcement was received with cheers.

This cautions answer leaves the plain inference that Sir John must have made some motion. Sir Henry did not deny the truth of the report, he only dodged the question. The remarks of the Toronto News are worth quoting in reference to another phase of this question :- "When the question was asked in the House of Commons it meant more than the desire to quiet a rumor. It meant that the Grand Trunk stockholders desire to know where this thing is going to stop. The financial resources of Canada, her credit and her lands have been heaped into the lap of the Canadian Pacific Syndicate to aid that corporation in its contest with the Grand Trunk. But all these things have been insufficient to bolster up a road conceived in fraud and finished for robbery. Now the holders of other Canadian railway stocks in England want to know if Imperial troops shall be called upon to force the Canadian people to be slaves of Van Horne and his gang of railway sharps."

We have received a communication from the Belgian Ministry of Agriculture and Public Works requesting us to publish an enclosed circular relative to the "Great International Competition of Science and Industry," to be held at Brussels, in 1888. While complying with the request, we must express our regret that those interested in the management of the Exhibition did not secure the services of come one who understood the English language to write the circular, which we give verbatim et literatim :-

"The Belgian Government has begun an active propaganda in favor of the Great Inter-national Concourse of Sciences and Industry, which will take place at Brussells in 1888. The Director of the Belgian Section, accompanied by different members of the Government's General Commissariat, have begun their tour in province, in order to constitute local com-mittees, in the different industrial centres of the kingdom. These Comittees are designed to group the local industries, and to obtain their important partaking at the Concourse at the exhibition.

"Earl du Chastel take advantage of these ex cursions, to make known the profit which will derive for them, from the Concourse, and the facilities which Government will grant to the exhibitors of the country. He meets everywhere with the best reception, and receives numerous

The members of the General commissariat, have already visited, in the centre: Louvain and Antwerp. They will shortly visit: Nivelles, Gand, Iermonde, Alest, St-Nicolas, Audenarde, Bruges, Courtrai, Mons, Charleroi Tournai, Malines, Liége, Verviers, Namur, Hasselt, etc., The Director of the Belgian section, has nearly finished the expedition of documents to the

producers.

"Within this last forthnight he has trusted about 25,000 folds to the post. On the other zens only. hand, the executive Comittee, which has his seat, 22, rue de Palais, is occupied with the organization abroad, and will very shortly constitute Commissions in every Country.
"The zeal with which every one, at this

moment, works at this organization, as also the number of adhesions already received, make sure the success of this Great industrial solemnity."

ELSEWHERE will be found a resolution adopted by the Wholesale Grocers' Guild, with a memorandum of prices, sent us for publication by the Guild. These documents impliment the discossion on the sugar question without at all affecting the arguments against the series of rings by which the people are compelled to pay double the price they ought to pay for their sugar. This protest of the wholesale dealers against "articles in the newspapers of the city, which were unjust in spirit and inaccurate as to facts," in reality concedes all that has been advanced by the newspapers to which reference is made. As far as THE POST is concerned, the charge is without foundation, and we believe our confreres, who expressed the same views that we did, were actuated by the one motive. There was not the remotest idea of injustice, whatever slight inaccuracies there may have been. Indeed it was the great injustice, we might even say with perfect truth the gross imposition, by which consumers are robbed of three cents on every pound of sugar they use, which gave rise to the whole discussion. This point the wholesale grocers do not touch. That, perhaps, must be left to the

refiners and the Government for elucidation. But the great fact that the grocers are combined, for the purpose of fixing prices so as to deprive the public of the benefits arising from competition, is now admitted and stamps the whole system as contrary to the general welfare. We may also note that the resolution does not give all the facts of the "combine." For instance. we would like to know what the relations of the Grocers' Guild 18 to the Refiners. We are quite aware that when the production of an article of every day necessity is wholly committed to a few persons shey are sure to make the most they can out of it. Monopoly is the same everywhere and at all times. But newspapers. which may be allowed to speak in the public interest, have certainly a right to expose a svs. tem by which the refiners, the wholesale men and the retailers, each in turn, lay a tax on the people till the price of the farticle is raised to double what it would be were there fair, open competition.

THE LAW OF ROBBERY.

being systematically cheated. Wholesale merchants in league with the refiners may endeavor to excuse their conduct, but the simple fact that they have combined with the avowed purpose of preventing competition is enough to condemn them. It proves that they have antagonized the interest of the public for their own profit, and raises the question of their right to do so. The immorality of the "combine" is as unquestionable as its dishonesty is manifest. If a burglar breaks into the stores of any of these merchants and robs a safe of money the power of the law is set in motion at once to other hand, there has been gradually growing secure his capture and punishment, but up a Canadian idea with distinct nationthe action of the thief is only different in ality as its final purpose. So manner from that of the parties to the as can at present be seen conspiracy to defraud the public. Both seek John Mardonald and the combinations to obtain from others money to which they he has created under the protective system have no claim. The intention is the same. Nor | form the head and body of the Imperialists can the action of the combiners be justified un can conspire to compel the public to pay more for an article than they should under the law does not excuse or palliate the dishonesty of the

But what are we to think of a system under which such things are possible? What are we to think of a Government which imposes this system? By what right are the great mass of the people placed at the mercy of a ring? Surely it is bad enough that the Government should impose enormous taxation on the necessaries of life without delegating a like power to private persons? Have Canadians surrendered their liberties to the extent of permitting the abanabsolutely necessary for the expenses of government? It seems so: and the fact that a class extortionate prices and the suppression of competition proves that the power to levy taxes has, under a false fiscal system, come to be regarded as a right by certain private persons. This may be contributions from manufacturers to aid in carrying an election, and in return makes a law whereby the manufacturers can fleece the people, is more guilty and more deserving of reprobation than the potentates of other times, who licensed brigands to rob travellers on condition of sharing in the plunder. The crime is the blacker because the government was instituted to protect the interests of the public. But in using its delegated power, so as to enable a few private persons to rob the people under the pretence of commercial management, the government has betrayed its trust. If such action is permitted to continue, we are no longer free, we are slaves, and our slavery is all the more ab. ject, because with the means of redress in our hands we lack the courage and manliness to assert our rights and punish those who have invaded them.

KNOWNOTHINGISM REVIVED.

Among the numerous parties, formed and in process of formation, in the United State, in view of the next presidential election, is one which has assumed the imposing title of the American Party. Its principles are the same as those of the old Knownothing party, without, we are assured, religious intolerance. The following is its platform :--

"First-The careful restriction of immigra-

tion.
"Second—A thorough revision of the natu alization laws. "Third-Reserving lands for American

"Fourth-The protection of Americans, in all their rights, on land or sea, in all parts of the world.
"Fifth-To restrict and guard the right of elective franchise.

"Sixth—To impose a high tax on all foreign immigrants.
"Seventh—To abolish polygamy in the United

States immediately and entirely.
"Eighth—To enact and enforce such laws as will eradicate intemperance. "Ninth-To develop the resources of the

country by a wise system of internal improve ments.
"Tenth—To protect and promote the American system of free common schools.

"Eleventh—To adjust the relations between

labor and capital on a paramount basis of equity and justice.' It is somewhat curious to note that so far as restriction of immigration is concerned the new party would impose a tax of \$500 upon every person who lands in the United States, and in armies. In furtherance of his policy of making addition he would be required to obtain a permit from foreign consuls, based upon an accurate biography, to be furnished by himself and by reputable citizens of the neighborhood in doubtedly is, he is urged to its prosecution by a which he had lived. Thus paupers, criminal and

political agitators could be excluded. A foreigner of money getting. would have to be a resident of the States twentyone years before he could vote. It is argued that the naturalizing of a foreigner after a few years' residence gives him an advantage over a man of American birth. Thus, like the Chinese, the Americans are

finding it good policy to shut their ports against European barbarism. There is really a wise thought at the bottom of this demand. For many years the despotic countries of Europe have been shipping their criminals and paupers to America. Almost every parish in the United Kingdom has a scheme for getting rid of their bad characters by sending them over the sea in the guise of emigrants. The result is seen in the fearful increase of pauperism and crime in American cities, both classes being almost exclusively of foreign birth. So far Canada has not had much of this undesirable addition to its population; but it is flowing in Toronto has already had to conand sider questions to which it has given rise. As to the other planks in the new platform, they are of interest to Americans only. We may, however, observe that the movement is likely to be popular. Our neighbors are being brought face to face with grea social problems, and it remains to be seen how far their institutions are able to solve them. We have infinite faith in the wisdom and strength of the American people, and of the power of free institutions to settle all questions of human concern, but there is a great spirit of unrest

present discussion on the sugar "combine" has raised by the noisy demagogues of the cities, amply demonstrated that the general pub ic are | but when it moves we may be sure it will be in the right direction.

THE NEW PARTY LINES.

opposing principles. On the one hand, there has been evolved from the Conservative party a distinctly reactionary movement looking to the establishment of Imperialism. On the far Si: with the Tory party as its nominal corps of Imperial Federation. The Canadian party is the very opposite. It comprises nearly the under which the country is suffering. whole of the old Laberal party, strengthened by those who advocate unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. It has no affection | Manitoba should be expected to submit tamely for any principle which places Imperial interests paramount to Canadian. Its loyalty is to Canada first, and it seeks in the expansion of should be jeopardized to uphold it. Canadian nationality, not in subordination to Imperialism, the true fruition of the distiny of the Dominion. These are the parties of the future. Indeed it may be said that the armies have taken the field. The first donment of the first principle of taxation—that | the determination of the people of that province no more shall be taken from the people than is to break the railway monopoly and obtain free commercial intercourse with the States we see the first evert act in the coming struggle. Of of business men openly defend the imposition of course there can be no doubt as to the ultimate result. The threat to employ regular British troops to compel the Manitobans to submit to monopoly is in perfect keeping with the Imperialism of which Sir John is the leading spirit. A cable despatch considered proper because it is possible, but it says Sir Charles Tupper denies the truth in no wise differs in principle from the practice of the report, but as it was given on the of a former age. A government which accepts | verscity of Mayor Walsh, a leading Conservative of Manitoba, who stated the terms of an interview he had had with Sir John Macdonald, the public will not be satisfied till something more definite and from an authority more worthy of credence has been obtained. Sir John is reported as having said :-

"I am bound to see," he said, "that the supremacy of the federal authority is maintained. It is time that the provinces should be taught that when Her Maje ty's representative, with the consent of her advisers, sees fit to display a massure which is deroratory to the inallow a measure which is derogatory to the in-terests of the Dominion and the Empire, they

must submit gracefully."

Mr. Walsh said: "The people of Manitoba wish to build the Red River road wish their own money, and are determined not to be prevented from so doing. I am sure the volunteers of Onterio will not take up arms against their brothers in Manitobs."
"I am determined," said Sir John, "that the

construction of that road shall be stopped, and, gestion the Imperial Government has decided to establish a garrison at Winnipeg and troops will be sent there shortly. The idea has met with favor by the British Government. They see that Winnipeg is an important strategi-point and that in event of war troops can be kept there cheaply and be transported to India or elsewhere with despatch. Their presence there will also make the unruly provinces submit to federal authority."

Mr. Walsh replied: "Our people will resist

with an armed force, and if a collision occurs

rebellion will follow."
"I cannot help that," said Sir John, " must see that federal authority is maintained over provincial authority, and if rebellion is the result it will not be my fault. It will be the fault of the Manitobans. I am determined to stop the construction of the Red River Valley Railway if it has to be done at the point of the bayonet."

The only thing which casts doubt upon this report is the bluntness of the language attributed to Sir John. It has never been his habit. except under peculiar circumstances, to speak out bluntly. But nevertheless there is in the reference to Winnipeg as a strategic point a has mooted it more than once in his speeches on the Pacific Railway, and we know that among the arguments employed to obtain an Imperial subsidy to the Canadian Pacific mail line the same thing has been urged. Vancouver and Victoria have been boomed in England as great Points of vantage against Russia, and the Northwest has in the same way been represented as a field of supply and drill ground for future this country a military adjunct to the empire, Sir John would not hesitate to shoot down the Manitobans. Visionary as his policy unring of capitalists, who see in it untold sources

But the future of this country does not lie in that direction. There are as many believers in the Monroe doctrine, according to population. in this country as there are in the United States. To be rid of the dangers of European wars is one of the underlying motives of the peace-loving people of this continent. Still, it would seem that Sir John Macdonald is willing to repeat in Canada the same stupendous mistake which led to the revolt of the Thirteen Colonies. It is impossible to contemplate the importation of British troops to coerce the Manitobans without the deepest indignation. The bare mention of resorting to such an extremity to enforce Federal authority has justly roused the people to a sense of the dangers threatened by Imperialism. Already it has called forth expressions of wrath which Sir John had better heed if he does not desire to precipitate a con. flict the end whereof no man cen foretell. One thing, however, is certain-the odious tyranny of Macdonaldism under its latest and worst development must be overthrown, and Manitoba has the good will of the great mass in the older provinces in the efforts she is making in that direction.

THE MANITOBA REBELLION

Evidently the British press is beginning to understand the brigand character of Canadian Toryism. So long as Indians and Halfbreeds were the only people in the North-West who took up arms against the tyrants of Ottawa, our cousins over the water considered them in

and bayonets, the British press draws the line and demands that "steps he taken to prevent the Dominion authorities from making the grave mistake of authorizing military interference to coerce the Manitobans in the matter of the Red River Valley Railway." Anyone who has given even passing attention

But however low our estimate may be of the honesty and wisdom of the Ottawa ministry, to the drift of politics in Canada of late cannot but have observed the gradual regrouping of we cannot think they dare proceed to the forces into two new and very distinct lines of dangerous length of sending an armed force to make war upon the people of Manitoba in order to preserve the C.P.R. monopoly and prevent an outlet being had to the southern frontier. We do not think a volunteer corps in the country could be induced to take part in such an unnatural expedition, and should the military schools be employed, the whole country would cry out against it. The folly of imposing the monopoly would, however, find a fitting sequel in such an attempt, and the villainous policy by which Sir John Macdonald has bedeviled the Northwest would reach its legitimate der the terms of the law. The fact that men d'armée. In it are also included the advocates cu mination in a c'vil war to throw off the yoke of political, commercial and railway slavery

Apart, however, from these considerations, it is monstrous to suppose that the people of to a policy which is nothing short of robbery, or that the peace and prosperity of the Dominion

A few facts will show how well founded are he demands of the Manitobans. Two years age the merchants of Winnipeg sought to procure competition against the high rates of the Canadian Pacific by establishing a line of boats gun has actually been fired in Manitoba, and in on the Red River to carry freight from St. Vincent to Winnipeg. By utilizing the American system of railways between Chicago, where the Grand Trunk terminates, and St. Vincent, competion was secured, but what did the Canadian Pacific do? It promptly made overtures to the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway Company, who carried the freight from St. Paul to St. Vincent, to raise their rates and accept remuner. ation from them. The result was the formation of a compact between the two companies whereby the Canadian Pacific paid, and to the present day continues to pay, the other 12 per cent. on its gross freight earnings between Port Arthur and Winnipeg. By this iniquitous arrangement the people of Manitoba were debarred from having the slight measure of competition they had secured with considerable trouble. The Canadian Pacific charges are, between Winnipeg and Port Arthur, a distance of 430 miles, 28 cents per 100 pounds, while the charges between St. Paul and Chicago, 420 miles, are only 71 cents per 100 pounds. So that the Manitobs settler has to pay four times as much as the Minnesota or Dakota settler to get his wheat to the lake. Taking the all rail rates for car loads, the rate from Winnipeg to Montreal by the Canadian Pacific, a distance of 1,423 miles, is 50 cents per 100 pounds, and from St. Paul to New York, a distance of about 1,500 miles, the rate is 321 cents. So that the Manitoba farmer, shipping from Winnipeg, gets 173 cents per 100 pounds, or ten cents per bushel less for his wheat, consequent upon the higher tariff, than the Minnesota and Dakota settler. shipping from St. Paul. In reality, this is dis. crimination against Montreal as well as against the farmers of Manitoba. To threaten armed force to enable the C. P. R. to continue this iniquitous system is simply atrocious. The Government must back down, pretty quick too, or there will be no Canadian Northwest.

THE DEMANDS OF MANITOBA.

Sir Donald Smith has, according to a Winnipeg despatch, which will be found elsewhere. filed two bills of complaint against the Red River Valley Railway to prohibit it crossing land belonging to him at St. Norbert. Sir Donald is a director and one of the principal shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and has thus thrown himself directly in the way of the Government and people of Manitoba, revival of an old pet idea of the Premier's. He challenging them, as it were, to the conflict. It is somewhat curious that a leading spirit in a I railway company which has forced it way through public and private property, with supreme disregard to all its interests cave its cwn, should attempt to block the right of way when another railway seeks an outlet through his property. But it is hard for Sir Donald with his Hudson's Bay Company proclivities to get over the idea that the Northwest belongs to him and the ring of which he is so distinguished an ornament. That the people of Manitoba have any rights which he should respect, or should presume to assert them, are things which may be beyond his comprehension; but he will find them very tangible all the same. In cherishing the notion, in which he was brought up, that the North-West is a happy hunting ground for him and his associates, he forgot that the earth and the fulness thereof are not his, that the people who have succeeded the wild animals are not to be impounded and robbed of hide and tallow to enrich an avaricicus corporation. He must also remember that rebellion is indigenous to the valley of the Red River. He has only to recall certain instances in his own career to convince him what sort of seed was planted in the North-West and the fruit it has always borne when attempts were made to rule that country contrary to the will and wishes of its people. But since he and the Canadian Pacific railway are determined to try conclusions with the Manitobans, it is well that the contest should be fought out now. But this is no mere question of right of way for a railway. Important though it is to the people of Mani. toba as affording them an outlet to the great markets to the south of them, it sinks into a more prelude to the great questions that lie behind it. The people have, in effect, declared that they will no longer submit to the unnatural monopoly forced upon them by Ottawa politicians at the command of an overbearing combination who claim the right to hold them in servitude, contrary to their material interests and subversive of their liberties as independent citizens of a free country. An idea of the situa. tion in Manitobs and the feelings of the people may be obtained from sithe following, which appeared in the Winnipeg Free Press of the 17th