The True Witness.

AND

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, AND WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING POST" IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,

--AT-761 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL

By M. C. MULLIN & CO., Proprietors. Terms (by Mail) \$1.50 per Annum in advance City (Delivered) \$2.00

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27

NOTICE.

Subscribers should notice the date on the label attached to their paper, as it marks the expiration of their term of subscription.

Subscribers who do not receive the TRUE WITNESS regularly should complain direct to our Office. By so doing the postal authorities can be the sooner notified, and the error, if there be any, rectified at once. See to it that the paper bears your proper address.

: Subscribers, when requesting their addresses to be changed, will please state the name of the Post Office at which they have been receiving their papers, as well as their new address. When making remittances, always date your letter from the Post Office address at which you receive your paper.

NEW AGENTS.

NEW AGENT .- Mr. J. M. Duff has kindly consented to act as our agent in West Frampion and vicinity. He is authorized to receive subscriptions for the Evening Post and True

Mr. J. P. Kelly, of Brockville, has kindly consented to act as our agent in the above place. He will receive subscriptions for the Evening Post and True Witness.

Mr. T. R. LEAHY is authorized to solicit and collect subscriptions for the Evening Post and TRUE WITNESS.

Mr. Thomas Malone is our special and only agent for Kingston and Portsmouth. He is authorized to solicit and collect subscriptions for the Evening Post and Taue

Mr. Thomas Sheehan, of Quebec, is our authorized agent in that city for the sale of the Evening Post and the collection of subscriptions for the Evening Post and TRUE WITNESS

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

As the expenses attending the issue of such an enterprise as the Evening Post are necessarily large, and as for a while we shall rely upon the True Witness to pay a part, we trust those of our subscribers in arrears will forward their indebtedness, or pay it over to our agent, who will shortly visit them. We hope our friends will the more cheerfully do this and help us in our circulation by obtaing for us new readers, seeing that the price of the TRUE WITNESS has been reduced to \$1.50, while in size it has been enlarged four columns, and is now one of the best and cheapest weekly papers on this continent.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Eastern Question looks warlike again. The British troops are marching against the Ameer, and the Ameer is said to have boasted that some of his territory, if not all, will be defended by Russian troops. This looks like business, and, if it is so, we shall not be disappointed. The Ameer would never defy the power of Great Britain unless he had substantial reasons for believing that Russia was at his back. No matter what protestations of peace the Czar may make, facts are against him. Protestations are useless, and worse, they are not reliable. Turkey protested that she did not officially sanction or aid the | ation with both of them. This unexpressed, resistance of the Bosnians to the Austrian occupation, and it now appears that the that Mr. Tilley should fail in raising a loan, Austrian Red Book contains documents is a proof of this. Canada wants money. showing that Turkey officially resisted the H the Conservatives did not get into Austrians. Ordinary pledges in cases such as these are evaded and Russia may pledge as much as she likes. Yet she has her eye on India and she will plant her foot there if she of them, would rejoice if the Government

PEDESTRIANISM.

much attention in the world. Of this class hope that Mr. Tilley will be successful. Of the of pedestrians there are now three before the result, we have no doubt. Money can always be public: O'Leary, the champion walker of the | had in England on good security. The English Britain; and a fruit-vendor named Campana, who, at Bridgeport, Conn., has just walked 521 miles in 141 hours 40 minutes. Each man appears to have his supporters, and it is confi- ists in Canada, but many Free Traders are miles in 144 hours. His greatest performance they open their eyes to the fact that what was 520]; miles in 138 hours 58 minutes and 10 | may answer one country may not answer seconds, but we must remember that he had left | another. his only competitor, Vaughan, 20 miles behind. O'Leary had, in fact, no reason to force the pace. The match was his, and he neither had the previous performances of himself, nor anyone else, to urge him to make a longer record. He had beaten all previous performances, and he was thus then deprived of that vitality which competition inspires. Now, in the case of Corkey, who walked 521 in something like two hours more than O'Leary took to walk 5201, the case was different. Corkey must have strained every nerve to beat O'Leary's time. He was sustained and encouraged by rivalry, and he had to beat O'Leary's record if possible. But it took him two hours more to beat that record by threewe have seen throw some doubt upon the the Protestant clergymen, nearly the whole accuracy of the measurement of the track. of the magistrates, the judges on the No doubt when O'Leary has the same com- bench, and the almost unanimous voice will, if well, we believe, beat either of them. O'Leary, it is said, has offered to bet \$5,000 | toms to undertake, and we venture to exwould not be surprised if he succeeded.

TRAMPS.

A contemporary of ours was too hard on tramps the other day when it advised the people, if asked for assistance by tramps, to offer them work, and if the tramps refused to work to turn them from the door. This is a harsh advice, and it is not safe to follow it in all cases. In the first place a man may have no work to offer, and in the second place, there they could get it. These men have become tramps because of their infirmities. Sickness or disease has forced them to abandon their work, and take to the road. In many cases these unfortunates are more to be pitied than despised, and while maudlin sympathy may be out of place, yet too severe chastisement may be equally wrong. The vagabond tramp is not hard to recognize; the unfortunate tramp may be more difficult to find out. Nor do we think that tramps take to the business for the love of it. There are not many men who will not work if they can get it. The man who can work and who refuses is worse than a tramp, because he means to steal. But while it may be necessary to exercise caution in the giving of charity, yet it is, too, necessary to exercise caution in the refusing of it, unless we want to hear of some more cases like that that recently took place in New York, where the "tramp," after asking for charity, turned from the door, burst into tears, and fellstarved to death.

COL. GEORGE SMITH. The readers of the TRUE WITNESS will remember a Col. Smith, who last year gave information to the authorities about the "Popish plot," concocted, conspired and to be carried out by the St. Jean Baptiste Infantry Company against the Orangemen. Eight rifles were borrowed from the Captain of the Company by the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Society. Col. Smith got wind of it, and forthwith concocted the most imfamous calumnies and gave information of a "conspiracy" to murder the Orangemen. This Col. Smith wrote-nay, telegraphed to Ottawa. Assassination was abroad and the telegraph should be used. There were #200 stand of arms secreted to attack the brethren," said Col. Smith. This was alarming, and of course an enquiry was held; the captain of the company was found out, the armory was searched, the "conspiracy" was exploded, and the informer, Colonel Smith, was openly denounced; no satisfaction was given to a demand for an enquiry, but Colonel Smith, the informer, obtained an appointment as Shipping Master for the Port of Montreal. This is his reward! It is thus the work goes on, and let us see how it is done. Colonel Smith is a Reformer, Mr. Mackenzie appointed him before he left office, and now that appointment is ratified by Sir John A. Macdonald. Chips of the one block, of course, Sir John A. Macdonald saw that Colonel Smith would be looked after, and it is thus miserable calumniators, who fear to criminate themselves. find their reward; and it is thus the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie appoints, and Sir John A. Macdonald ratifies that appointment, thus proving what we often said, that it is six of one and

MR. TILLEY'S MISSION.

in their power to discredit Mr. Tilley's mission to England. It appears to us that the Reform press would rejoice if the mission was the Protectionists, and Reformers, like Conservatives, care for nothing except what tends to the advancement of the interest of their party. The country is a secondary considervet well-known desire of the Reform press. power the Reformers would have been obliged to borrow. Money must be had by some party and yet the Reformers, or at least some failed in negotiating a loan. This is certainly not fair, yet who cares for what is fair in Canada so long as party is concerned? Not Long distance walking has of late occupied | many, but the few who do care will express a world; Corkey, the champion walker of Great | people will soon get over their doubts about the effects of Protection. They have been hearing so much about Free Trade that they do not understand why we should be Protectiondently alleged that O Leary can walk 550 converted to the Protectionist view when

ORANGEISM.

We learn from the Herald of the 25th inst., that "an Ottawa despatch to a Western paper says that it is understood in this city that the Minister of Customs will next year head the Orange procession in Montreal. A comment on this piece of intelligence is that it is the least he can do for Orangeism, which has done so much for him." This is a piece of news, if it be news, indeed. We are somewhat slow to credit the statement. In the first place, it would be unbecoming in a Cabinet Minister to head a procession of men who were afraid to confess that they were Orangemen, for fear of "criminating themquarters of a mile. The same may be said of selves." Will he take the responsibility of Campana, although, by the way, the reports heading a procession condemned by be a serious thing for the Minister of Cus-

Hon. Mr. McKenzie Bowell is the enemy of Canada, then he will head, or attempt to head, the procession. If he is the enemy of the Conservative party he may do the same, but, with all our antagonism to himself and his political surroundings, we do not think him such a fool as the "Ottawa despatch" took him to be. It is too soon to begin the excitement about "next year" yet. We look are tramps who are not able to work, even if at the future of Orangeism in Montreal in this light: If it is for the welfare of Conservatism, of Liberalism or any other political ism that the Orangemen should attempt a parade, then a parade will be attempted. With politicians it is simply a matter of party, and if party benefits, or is likely to benefit, by an attempt at a procession, then the attempt will be made. But we shall see.

PARTY.

It is a pity that the Hon. Mr. Joly and Sir John A. Macdonald are not in the same boat. They would make an admirable team. They are both perfect gentlemen, only the one swears a little, and the other is, perhaps, too nervous for English taste. But they are splendid politicians. We would venture a wager that if an irate elector interviewed Sir John A. Macdonald about his Cabinet appointments or Colonel Smith; or if another equally irate elector interviewed the Hon. Mr. Joly about the St. Henri shooting affair, that in each case the poor elector would come away satisfied, but confused. They would bother their men with reasons and causes, overpower them with attention, and the poor dupes would leave in a fog. But this is the special object for which politicians exist. We are however, prepared to admit that there are menures associated both with the Reform Legislature in Quebec and the Conservative Government in Ottawa which we cannot fail to commend. Mr. Joly has saved the Province a good sum of money one way and the other, and his efforts at retrenchment merit the approval of every man who is not the slave to there is law in Canada when there is only his party, just as the Protection question is, we believe, good for the country. But these do not concern the Irish Catholics exclusively, and while Irish Catholics may support Mr. Joly in his efforts at retrenchment, and Sir John A. Macdonald in his Protection policy, yet neither of them appears to care a snap of their fingers about anything which concerns the honour of the Irish Catholics, either of the Province or of the Dominion. "How will it affect the Party?" That is the question that is put when St. Henri outrages have to be bottled up, or Col. Smiths have to be appointed. Party is God, and law, honourtruth, religion-nay, Christ Himself would be sacrificed to carry Party to a triumphant end. The Government of the country is conducted on the principle that every man has his price. It is this that works all the mischief, and until there is a reform in the civil service we do not see how it is to be remedied. Meanwhile some papers appear to think that we should have nothing to say in the matter at all. But the Post was established to annoy people, and we hope it is succeeding.

OUR POLICY.

The St. John Freeman cannot understand why the Post supports the policy of the present Government on the Protection question, while we must, at the same time, support Sir John A. Macdonald. We, on The Reform papers appear to be doing all the contrary, cannot understand the Freeman's difficulty in not understanding us at a glance. It requires no magnifying glass to see that we are Protectionists, that a failure. Such a failure would be a blow to Sir John A. Macdonald is a Protectionist, that the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie Bowell is a Protectionist-and, so, upon that point, we are all tarred with the one brush. Now, being Protectionists, and Protection being the great question at stake, what are we to do but give an independent support to the party that pinned Protection to its banner? We did not support Sir John A. Macdonald; nor did we support his party because it was Conservative, but because it meant Protection. How could we as Protectionists support the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie? The thing was impossible. We would rather be independent of both the parties, but on the question of Protection, and on that question only, we were, and are, with the Conservatives. This, to us, appears to be plain enough, and we marvel at our contemporary's difficulty in not understanding us. If the Reformers were Protectionists, we would have given them an independent support on the same grounds. It was not the party, but it was the particular policy of the party that we stood by. When that particular policy is settled, then we shall be free to adopt such a line of action as will be best calculated to advance the special interests for which the Post was established.

PROTECTION IN ENGLAND.

There are indications that before long the question of Protection es. Free Trade will be the question of the day in England. Ten years ago no one heard of Protection in Great Britain, and very few politicians could give an intelligent definition of what was meant by it. Now, every man entering public life must understand what is meant by Protection, and must be able to discuss it in all its details. It is debated in societies and discussed on 'Change. It appears from a report just published that the export trade of Eng land is in many important particulars reduced of late. For instance, we learn that-

In 1872 Great Britain exported hardware and cutlery to the value of £5,089,000. In 1877 her exports were worth only £3,335,000, a decrease in five years of nearly 35 per cent. In 1872 she exported 44,000 tons of unwrought steel; in 1877 only 24,000 tons, a decrease of 45 per cent. In 1872 she exported 945,000 petition that Corkey and Campana had, he of the people of the Province? This would tons of railway iron; in 1877, not a thousand the trade of the whole country, give one a clear view of the decrease of the trade of Shefthat he can cover 550 in six days, and we press an opinion that he will think twice field, the great centre of that branch of inbefore he does anything of the kind. If the dustry. The returns relating to the Ameri-

can branch of the British Iron trade are even more suggestive. In 1872 Great Britain sent the States \$5,814,000 worth of bar, rod and hoop iron; in 1877, only \$1,584,000 worth. In 1872 her exports of railroad bars were valued at \$15,778,000; in 1877, at \$6,000. In 1872 her steel exports were worth \$4,033,000; in 1877, \$1,808,000. In 1872 her exports of cutlery amounted to \$8,891,000; in 1877, \$5,363, 000. These articles are those in which Sheffield is mainly concerned; but the figures respecting other industries are also remarkable, for example, the exports to the States of clothing, cotton goods, silks, etc. :-

Clothing, including ho-\$7,081,000 18,642,000 siery...... Cotton manufactures. Earthenware and china.
Flax manufactures....
Glass and glasswares...
Silk manufactures.... 21,220,000 21,220,000 5,834,000 36,341,000 5,727,000 20,439,000 1,521,000 14,216,000 25,583,000 17,472,000

\$159,639,000 \$105,556,000 These figures must set thoughtful people thinking. There can be no doubt that the stagnation in English trade is attributed to foreign competition. The United States, Belgium and France, are pushing England to the wall, and unless measures are taken to stop the movement before long England will experience the fate of Athens and of

SOME ERROES. It is an error to suppose that the Irish people are "Britishers." The Imperial Crown is of "Great Britain and Ireland," and the Irish people are Irish and not Britons. In fact, there is no word which embraces Ireland except "Empire" and "Imperial." It is another mistake to suppose that these Irish people should be "thankful" to England when the House of Commons passes a law calculated to benefit Ireland. The Irish people do not owe thanks" to England for anything she does. Ireland is entitled to justice, and justice is impossible until Ireland has a Legislature of her own. Another mistake is to suppose that Party interest, before which everything gives way, and through which culprits can be saved from the gallows, or innocent people, like the Aylwards, given to the executioner. Another mistake is to suppose that the people of Canada are loyal, for we say it with regret that, sub rosa, one-half of them are either Aunexationists or Canada First men, but who will candidly tell you that they cannot arow it. Another mistake is to think that merit or talent commands any position in the Cabinet, when all appointments are made because of religion and nationality. Still another mistake is to suppose that it is a crime to swindle a Corporation or to defraud the Minister of Public Works There is another mistake, and that is to imagine chain-stone is of any value, or that condemned bricks ought not to be paid for without a word of enquiry. There is still another mistake, and that is to expect that every man who edits a paper is the personal enemy of all members of associations that he may attack. But it is a greater error still is to find that there are men silly enough to think that they glorify God by damning the Pope, and that they would aid civil and religious liberty by conspiring to secure the ascendency of one set of citizens over another. But as we become civilized these mistakes will pass away, and anyone who tries to retard our progress from the semi-barbarism we are to civilization, will be making the greatest mistake of all.

FOREST TIMBER.

We publish to-day an important letter from a well informed correspondent on the destruction of forest timber. The question is, no doubt, one that will at some time engage the attention of Parliament, but when that some time will be is a question we are not prepared to answer. In all European countries, and, indeed, in parts of America, the unnecessary destruction of forest timber is a punishable offence, and tree culture is encouraged by Acts of Parliament. In a place such as Canada, where timber is the chief article of production, precaution against the wholesale weeding out of our forest timber is more than ever a necessity, unless people are prepared to accept the view that there is enough of timber for many generations to come, and let the future take care of itself. This, however, is not the view of statesmen, whatever they are, and as statesmen, or people considered as such, rule the destiny of the country, they may be induced to "take into their serious consideration" whether or not it is worth while to protect future generations of Canadians against the possible scarcity of timber for exportation. The protection already given to forest timber is too slight, and the encouragement for timber culture is nil. About Canadian farms there is a chilling nudity, as the settlers appear determined to destroy every vestige of beauty in their clearings. With some taste, clumps of evergreens or maple might, here and there, be left standing, and the farmers could thus make beautito be destroyed, and instead of turning the forest into farms, made beautiful by the clustering monarchs of the woods, one sees a chilly landscape, crowded with the decaying trunks, like a wilderness of graveyards. Nothing chills the traveller in Canada so much as the coldness and sterility which surrounds Canadian farm houses, and we are this regard has something to do with the repugnance that townspeople have to farm life. They see the farm and they shudder, and prefer even the hardships and poverty of city life, to the cold bleakness of the farm. In tons. These figures, though they apply to this they are wrong, and the remedy, if they became farmers, would be in their own hands. Again, one never sees a quickset fence, and

be found cheaper than the hideous "snake fences" which appear to satisfy the wealthiest farmers in the country. We can understand the immigrant, hurrying to erect his shanty, or his log hut, and having all his time occupied by tilling the soil, being obliged to take such rude fences as he can, but the old taste. But the ambition of a Canadian farmer appears to culminate in erecting a substantial house and a huge barn, and of taste he appears to know nothing. It is a pity that this should be so, but so it is.

THE "QUEBEC MERCURY" ON HOME RULE.

The Quebec Mercury stabs at the Home

Rule movement through quotations from another journal. This is cowardly! Let the Mercury speak for itself, if, indeed, it can speak with knowledge upon the Home Rule subject at all. But it is not necessary to understand Irish movements in order to con demn them. The fact of such movements originating in Ireland, and having the supmistaken sound, but no substantial reason is ment, there ought to be some that can give reasons why it stabs at the Home Rule cause. Will the Mercury try its hand?

"A FAMOUS FENIAN." An evening contemporary, noted for its

St. Patrick," gave a long and somewhat gra-

The "Famous Fenian" turned out to be of "Responsible Government." Condon, and the correspondent described the when, where and hows of Fenianism and all its surroundings. Of Fenianism we know noquite another matter when the Irish character is assailed by hitting at the Fenian orgaism is one thing, and we would not say a word against our contemporary if it thought proper to do so, but to ridicule the character quite another anair. Most Irishmen can tole- to London to negotiate a loan. The commits a great mistake if it thinks that the hampered by engagements made by their garisms are written for Irishmen by this and that, notwithstanding the most rigid to heap ridicule upon a people who speak a language which is not their own. The correspondent signs himself "Trebor," and if he was known he is probably some newsvendor who supplies copy to order for any market; but the paper that publishes such calumnies is worse than the the two extremes. No doubt Mr. Cartwright off this insolence would be to write to some of our friends in England to interview a collier in Lancashire, or a clod-hopper in | Money has to be paid in January, and it was not Yorkshire. What would the English people think of the "English" these enlightened sons of toil would utter? If the morality and language of these men were portrayed, how many Englishmen would hang their heads with shame? The Star but poorly repays the support it at one time received from the Irish Catholics by sneering at "gintlemin" who are Irish, and it exhibits a weak retaliation by inserting offensive "correspondence," because these Irishmen have found the Star to be an enemy in disguise.

THE AYLWARDS. The latest story started by the now responsible journal of Montreal, in order to hoodwink the public, is a denial that the Honorable Minister of Customs ever said, "If the he did not expect the Conservatives would Aylwards are not hanged, I'll bring 5,000 Orangemen to Belleville and hang them myself." This very responsible paper might ful what is now all bleakness. The farmer | give us some proof that the Honorable Minisappears to look upon every tree as an enemy [ter of Customs did not use the language alleged, but instead of that this very responsible journal simply calls our statement "a malicious invention." But this is not all. Not satisfied with championing its political friend, the Honorable Minister of Customs, the now responsible journal adds "no such words having been used, no such words having ever before been charged as having satisfied that the absence of taste displayed in | been used by Mr. Bowell." This is too much for our seriousness, and we may retort it is simply "a malicious invention;" such words have been used and such words have been, over and over again, attributed to Mr. Bowell. Who denies that Mr. Bowell did not use the language which, we repeat, is alleged? Who, but a political partizan, whose policy it is to serve Mr. the country, than to pay less to contractors

News and the now responsible journal of Montreal, but neither give one particle of proof. It may be said that the onus of proof rests upon us, but our case is already proven, for it was generally believed in Ontario that Mr. Mackenzie Bowell did use the language. We said that that language was alleged, and farmer should show some more evidences of so it was, by thousands. Not only was it "never charged" against Mr. Bowell, but it was generally charged, and generally believed in. If it is not true, Mr. Bowell has been wronged for years, and no notice taken of it; but in face of the general allegation that it was Mr. Mackenzie Bowell who used the language, the now responsible journal in Montreal, will excuse us if we take its denial as a piece of partizanship and nothing more. This responsible journal has more than once shown its colors of late, and we are not in the least surprised that they are new defiantly Orange as well as responsible.

THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.

Scotland is in the ascendant, and plaid and tartans are all the rage. The jubilant port of the majority of the people, gives the descendants of the Highland claus in Canada key note. At once it is accepted that such a are furbishing up the memories of And Lang thing must be wrong and forthwith it is con- Syne, and all the characteristics of Gaelie demned by bell, book and candle-light, by glory appear to inspire them as they prepare men who know no more about it than we do for the jubilee. Thistles bristle in every about the sea-weeds at the bottom of the At- "bonnet," whether it be of "Bonnie Dunder lantic. The Mercury, for instance, stabs at or of a rival, and every Scotchman feels himthe Home Rule movement, and we venture | self a bigger man now that a countryman of the mild statement that it knows no more his is placed at the helm of state. And about Home Rule than we do about why not? Their bards have sung the praises the supposed hole through the sun. But of love of country in many an inspiring lay, Home Rule is Irish, and that is enough to and lads and lassies here in Canada are giving furnish food for editorial stabs in the dark a responsive throb to the appeals which Why does not the Mercury boldly express an | Scott trumpeted when he asked if there was opinion of its own, and not seek to hide its as man with soul so dead." This is as it head under a contemporary's bushel? Home ought to be. Irishmen honour Dufferin and Rule is a debatable question, at least it ought take some pride in the impress which his to be a debatable question, but we never name has left on Canadian statescripte. heard of it, or saw it debated in a Canadian Scotchmen and all others should welcome paper yet. Here it is condemned with no his successor, and refrain from drawing comparisons. Let the new Governor-General get given for that condemnation. As for our a fair trial, and if he wins the plaudits of part, we would be delighted to be enlightened the people, he, too, will be honoured in the upon the subject, and out of the many papers | memory of the nation. But we should that have denounced the Home Rule move- be careful not to overdo those receptions, for fulsome laudation would be obnoxious and intelligent reasons for the heroic course they | unbecoming. We can all join with our Scotch pursued. It would certainly be more honour- friends in making a merry jubilee, and then able for the Quebec Mercury to take a bold | prove that we mean to be a people, one and stand, express its own opinion, and give indissoluble. Irishmen have had their turn, and we are sure that as there has been no sycophancy in the one instance, there will be none in the other. The manly and outspoken allegiance of a free people is a noble virtue. and, as Canadians are free, none other will "historical" statement on the "mythical become them. But we can all lend a hand to swell the chorns of respect for authority phic account of an interview between one of represented in the person of the Marquis of its correspondents and "A Famous Fenian." | Lorne, who will symbolize the great blessings

A MUDDLE. There is a great row in the Department of thing, and we want to know less, but it is | Finance. The present Administration charges the late Administration with wilfully neglecting the finances of the country and in placing nizatic . To condemn the policy of Fenian- the Finance Department in an embarrassing position. This, say the Conservatives, was done to place obstacles in the way of the incoming Administration. There is no money of the Irish people through Fenianism is they say, and forthwith Mr. Tilley goes vate the former, no Irishman can listen to the Reformers reply by saying that when they latter, and this evening contemporary of ours came into power they found themselves most loyal Irishman could read its foul predecessors to the amount of ninety-six milcalumnies upon his race without entertaining | lions of dollars. In order to meet these enfeelings of resentment to the libeller. Vul- gagements loans were negotiated in England, famous" correspondent, who attempts conomy, deficits were unavoidable. Meanwhile contracts stand still, and contractors are angry. Again, the Reformers taunt the Conservatives with the Protection question, and say that it is a will-o'-the-wisp, which "appears to be farther away the nearer you approach it." The truth appears to us between correspondent. The only way we could set has left the Finance Department in an unsatisfactory condition. Some provision should have been made to meet coming engagements. prudent of Mr. Cartwright to allow September to pass without having made any provision to meet his engagements. This plea that the Reformers did not expect to be benten is not enough. Whether they were beaten or not that was no reason why the Finance Minister should not have made preparations to meet his engagements. But we cannot entertain the charges that Mr. Cartwright purposely neglected to do this in order to embarrass the incoming administration. Mr. Cartwright did not, we believe, expect that the Reformers would have been beaten. There was neglect on his part, no doubt; neglect, too, which approached the culpable, but we do not believe that it was done to throw obstacles in the way of the Conservatives because

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

There is no reason why Canada cannot produce the material and make all the machinery necessary to build the Pacific Railway from ocean to ocean. We have the coal, iron, brain and muscle, and we see no reason why obstacles to our monopoly of the work should not be removed. The Reformers will tell us that in the first place we must get the capital and then ask if, having the capital, we wish to build the road by monopoly or universal competition. In the former case-we are assured-the expense of the construction of the road will be much greater than the latter, and we answer, let it. Better build the road at a greater expense than allow the money to go out of the country. Better pay more for our axles, our rails, our cars and our locomotives to Canadians, and keep the money in