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Comments

ON THE

Cartoons.

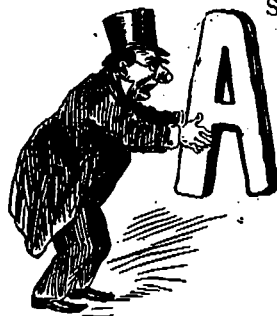
HE MUST BLEED FOR HIS COUNTRY—Sir John's Commissioners have gone to Washington, to see what can be done about getting a trade treaty. The Government knows now for sure that reciprocity in natural products only cannot be obtained, and the question to be dis-

cussed is simply as to the number of protected interests that will have to be cut off from our tariff. The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald states the case in this way:

"Ever since Sir John A. Macdonald's victory in the Canadian election he has been endeavoring, through the British Legation, to obtain from Mr. Blaine some sort of statement or declaration, however provisional, indicating the kinds and qualities of American manufactures that would probably have to be admitted into Canada free of duty, or at preferential rates in any treaty of reciprocity.

"On this point, however, Mr. Blaine has remained immovable. His position is that the Canadian authorities must either determine among themselves what concessions to offer American manufacturing interests, short of an entire reciprocity in all the products of the two countries, or come to Washington prepared to talk the whole subject over informally and from the very bottom. In other words, Mr. Blaine having gone upon record in favor of full reciprocity, declines to construct a partial scheme, even as a basis of discussion, and puts that task and responsibility upon Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues."

THE DONKEY AND THE PANNIERS.—Comment upon this fable of the celebrated Irish poet would be superfluous. It is interesting to know, however, that, like Scotland's Robby Burns, Tom Moore had clear ideas on the great labor problem, and used the weapon of his wit to attack the absurdities of "Protection." The "Donkey which had such a talent for burdens" was a British animal, but the breed is well known in Canada, and the fable easily bears transplanting.



SLIGHT misunderstanding seems to prevail in Italy on the subject of the United States Constitution. The Italian idea evidently is that Secretary Blaine has a right—and, in such a case as this Mafia massacre, a plain duty—to step into Louisiana and apprehend the leaders of the mob, try them, find them guilty and hang them, by way of reparation to the offended fatherland. Be-

cause this hasn't been done in a prompt and business-like manner Baron Fava has been ordered to pack up and shake the dust of Washington from his shoes.

IF the diplomatic correspondence goes on long enough the Italian Government will learn to its profound mystification that the "United" States are not very much united so far as the relations between the federal and local authorities are concerned. There is no constitutional method by which Mr. Blaine can compel the Government of Louisiana to make amends either for the two subjects of Italy who were lynched, or for the nine American citizens who shared their fate. Louisiana and each of the other States is a tight little empire on its own hook.

"YOUR Majesty," writes Blaine,
"The case is very plain,

We can't coerce or bully sovereign States, don't you see
So, if you think it right
About this thing to fight,

Why, fight Louisiana. Yours, J. G. B."

THE Telegram intimates its opinion that in Judge Dalton's decision in the *quo warranto* case justice was cheated of her prey, to wit, the body and bones of His Worship Mayor Clarke. This opinion seems to be general around town. And yet it must be admitted that the Master decided strictly in accordance with the evidence. There was nothing to prove that the Mayor held a partnership in the contract, and this was the charge set up. Had the charge been that by reason of the arrangement with Mr. Reid, Mr. Clarke received undue incidental advantages, the decision would have gone against him.

IN this case Mr. E. A. Macdonald performed the duty of a public-spirited citizen, fully believing that the Mayor's relations to the city printer were illegal. He acted not for himself but for the city in prosecuting the case, and it would be only fair and decent for the citizens to relieve him of the payment of his share of the costs. If a move were made in this direction it would no doubt be heartily responded to by a great many.

SIR JOHN THOMPSON, as Minister of Justice, proposes that the Manitoba School Bill be sent up to