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WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 18, 1888.

\*Persons giving answers to "Sphinx
Echoes" will please observe the address given
at the top of that column and send their
solutions according. No attention can be
paid to solutions sent to the Editor of THE
POST and TRUE WITNESS.

God being "the Unknowable" to Prof.
Tyndall, it is not astonishing that he should
have no conception of God's justice. But
what could be expected from a son of a member
of the Irish Constabulary, born in the
shadow of Sandy Row, but just such fanatical
ravings as those reported by cable, as emanat-
ing from the Professor and pensioner.

A NEVADIAN paragraph, attributed to the
Cincinnati Enquirer, relates how a husband and
wife after seven years of marriage were divorced
by mutual agreement in an Indiana town and
that in fifteen minutes after the woman was
married to another man, the late husband look-
ing on. What is this but "consecutive polyg-
amy," the new phrase meaning something not
mentioned to ears polite?

This week's Grip, hits off the Manitoba
surinder with its usual cleverness. The cartoon
entitled, "John A. Gets Out of His Delicate
tuation." The Premier stands with his stereo-
typed grin, hands in pocket, toes turned in. On
his right Greaser is going off with revolver in
his hand, a power, inscribed "Discontinuance
Monopoly." In the other. On his left Sir
George Stephen is trotting away with a card on
which is written "Payment for Liberty to do
Justice to Manitoba, \$15,000,000." This is
Macdonaldite tactics truthfully presented to the
people who have to foot the bill for all this rob-
bery and rascality—we beg pardon, we mean
"statesmanship."

DUBLIN HOME RULERS have done a graceful
act in nominating Prof. Galbraith, of Trinity
College, as their candidate for the seat in
Parliament, made vacant by the lamented
death of Mr. Edmund Dwyer Gray. His
election by a large majority is a foregone con-
clusion. The majority for the Home Rulers
in the 1885 election was 1,943. This was in-
creased to 2,443 in the 1886 election. The
Tories regard Mr. Guinness, the millionaire
Tory brewer, as their strongest available man,
but he has refused to repeat his experiences
of 1885, when he was badly beaten. Prof.
Galbraith is a Protestant Home Ruler, a
noted educationist, and a man of the high-
est character and attainments.

In his speech at the National Club banquet
Mr. Mercier made use of these memorable
words:—"The Irish Catholics! We are
their natural allies, as the Tories are their
natural enemies, and in that grand old land
of their forefathers it is enough that an
Irish Catholic should become a Tory to be
denounced as a traitor." No truer words
ever were spoken. The Irish Tory is a traitor
to all that Irishmen hold sacred. But Mr.
Mercier need not have confined the applica-
tion of the terms to the old land. In this
country we have had abundant proofs that
the Irish Tory is no better here than in
Ireland. They are all tarred with the same
stink. No Irishman can be a Tory without
being false to Ireland, let him pose as he may,
say what he will.

A MORE scandalous, indefensible waste of
public money was never made than the re-
turn laid before Parliament shows in con-
nection with Sir John Macdonald's attempt
to usurp the control of liquor licenses
throughout the Dominion. The return in-
forms us that we are still paying for that
piece of fraud. The expenditures under the
Act so far have been—in 1883-4, \$6,071; in
1884-5, \$45,209; in 1885-6, \$107,127; in
1886-7 and 1887-8, \$9,345; total, \$248,762.
In reality this represents the amount the people
have to pay for Federal encroachments on
their provincial rights.

At a Conservative banquet to Mr. Balfour
last night in London the chairman, Lord
Dartmouth, said he had authority for assert-
ing "that no minister had given the Queen
more satisfaction than had Mr. Balfour." So
then Her Majesty has thought proper to
affirm her pleasure in and approval of the
vile, cowardly, bloody policy of the most
despicable creature that ever occupied the
position of Chief Secretary for Ireland. This
is a bitterly cruel message from the British
Crown to the people of Ireland. It is possi-
ble that the monarch of a constitutionally
governed country can, in these closing years
of the nineteenth century, deliberately allow

herself with a policy so ominously retrograde
and provocative of disaster to the Crown
as that of which Balfour is the instrument
and representative?

"Surely the people will yet awaken,
and prove that Christ was not mistaken
in telling each to trust the other
Justly, as a man and brother."

AND now the American farmers are making
a move in the way of getting up a trust, so as
to be even with the manufacturers and
miners. Kansas farmers are organizing a
trust, to include the farmers, stock-raisers
and feeders of the Northwestern States and
Territories of the Mississippi Valley. The
plan contemplates the establishment of ten
central agencies, which will do all the buying
and selling for the members of the associa-
tion, for which they shall be paid
stated salaries. The principal of each
agency, together with a general superintendent,
to be appointed, will constitute an ex-
ecutive board, with power to regulate and
control shipments of produce upon the
market.

THE Waterloo Advertiser says, concerning the
contest in Missisquoi for the Quebec Legislative
Assembly, that the element of doubt is entirely
eliminated from the contest. Mr. McCorkill is
sure to be elected. The Government is popular
in Missisquoi, and Mr. McCorkill, even under
less favorable circumstances, would be a strong
candidate. He is an able young man, thor-
oughly posted on all public questions. He speaks
either language with equal facility. Broad
and statesmanlike in his views, animated by an
honest desire to serve the people, and qualified
to make his mark in public life, Mr. McCorkill
is a candidate calculated to inspire his followers
with courage and make them proud of their
victory when it is won. The Missisquoi Liberals
are well organized and flushed with a recent
triumph of no little importance to themselves
and the country. That they are certain to win
again no sane man can doubt. The Advertiser,
however, warns the Liberals against the
insidious danger of over confidence. It is
better to work, it says, and win by a large major-
ity, than to lag in the campaign and "pull
through by the skin of the teeth. The utmost
harmony prevails in the Liberal ranks and
every Liberal vote should be polled. If that is
done, and it is confident it will be, Mr. McCor-
kill's majority will certainly exceed 200. No
elections take place on the 21st April, polling
on the 28th.

THE DRINK EVIL.

Several of our Catholic weekly contemporaries
in the United States are speaking out in
unmistakable terms on the evils of the drinking
habit. The Chicago Western Catholic points to
examples around us—in the vicinity of our
homes—of duped wives and neglected ragged
children, which should appeal to us to remedy
the cause. In the Catholic parishes, it says,
and amongst the Catholic people, the wrong
of drunkenness is more apparent than in
any other place or amid any other
people. In the first place, the Catholics as a
mass are poor, and the money used for drink
is the money needed for the necessities of life.
When the man or woman drinks, the children
go without shoes or clothing, and, being
ragged, are not fit to go to school or
to church. The result of this neglect of educa-
tion soon shows itself in want of self-respect—
evil associations are formed, and crime fol-
lows. The Catholic man and woman who
bring a child into this world
—and then take the money necessary
for making that child's life beautiful in
every sense—corporally by proper food and
clothing—and spiritually by education, fitting
for this life and the next, and spend it in
satisfying their own low, grovelling taste for
liquor, are worse than any other being created
by God—worse, infinitely worse than the devil
who tempted our first parents, for he set no
bad example: he simply advised an intellectual
being to sin, whilst they train an unformed in-
telligence to walk in the paths of Hell.

On a recent occasion, Bishop Ireland, of St.
Paul, Minnesota, addressed an immense audi-
ence in Chicago, choosing for the subject of his
lecture, "Saloons," delivered, we understand,
at the request of a number of leading citizens
of all denominations. After admitting the prop-
er uses of alcohol, the eloquent prelate refused
to grant that its use was in anywise necessary
to men in the enjoyment of their normal
health. The calm verdict of science and experi-
ence, he said, was that alcoholic beverages are
insidious and dangerous for their votaries to use,
on peril of body and soul, with extreme caution.
As a matter of fact the caution often fails, and
alcohol damns to horrid misery innumerable
victims. The draught must be, indeed, moderate
and infrequent that will not cloud the mind,
unsteady the limbs and stir up passion. The
evils wrought by alcohol are dreadful. There is
no other element in the material world equalling
it in evil doing. There are poisons more
poisonous; but they will kill quickly, while alcohol
gnaws away life slowly, so as meanwhile to pile
upon its victims the full weight of sorrow and
sin. Alcohol's evil fruits are not limited to
earth. Drunkenness is a heinous sin which, un-
repeated, forbids the doors of Paradise to open.
It is a sin-making sin, and nearly all the doings
of the soul, which it has subdued, are so many
sins. The Christian who loves the Saviour and
for His sake loves souls redeemed by Him,
stands appalled before the dread ravages of
alcohol in the spiritual world. In ordinary
life the statistics of crime and
suffering rise and fall with the consumption of
liquor, and in localities where most liquor is
drank the greatest amount of crime and pauper-
ism prevails.

In dealing with the saloonkeepers, Bishop
Ireland was very severe. They sought, he said,
to control civic affairs and in even in the
Church they push themselves forward as leaders
of the congregation. Nor did his Lordship fail
to denounce the system which permits and
authorizes the exploitation of a vile and tiger-like
appetite in the interest of cupidity and political
power.

As for the remedy, His Lordship placed
the reforming power of religion first and wise laws
and their stern enforcement next. Here, are
his words, and they are worthy of close atten-
tion as embodying the Catholic idea on this all-
important question:
"The God-given reforming power is religion,
which both instructs and fortifies, and, as a
Christian, I know that without religion no
people can ever free themselves from sin. With

all religious and moral means, is there no room
for law? Is there not need for law? Is it not
the duty of the state to enact laws, and to enforce
them? These are evils and temptations to evil, in
itself, of which moral and religious means are
utterly powerless. Law can do something.
May we not invoke its aid? I am not pleading
for extreme or impossible measures. Prohibition
which proposes the absolute annihilation
of the liquor traffic, is not a practical working
legislation. Do we not use and sell
liquor on moral grounds to stop short of
prohibition. Were I ever to subscribe to its
platform it were on the ground of public ex-
pediency, as when evils from intemperance and
the liquor traffic were so monstrous, and so
incorrigible by other methods that extreme
legislation—a sort of martial law—could alone
save us. I have not said that we may not
enact this law. I do not say that we may not.
I have been, and am, a determined advocate of
the restrictive form of legislation known as
high license, provided, I must add, and
legislation—by other methods—that extreme
legislation—the enforcement of good laws is much; what is
more, is the enforcement of those laws. Laws
that are a dead letter embolden wrong-doing,
discourage virtue, undermine respect for all law,
lead to anarchy and the destruction of the nation.
We mete out severe and deserved punishment
to anarchy, but we do not in cases lead
to its enforcement to fancy that anarchy is
tolerated, even upheld by agents of the law in
America? Enforce the liquor laws. The matter
is in your own hands. The citizens of America
make and unmake officials, and as the citizens
wish so the officials do.

Every word of this relative to the law will
apply to Canada as well as to the United States,
and it lies with the people to say to what extent
the liquor interest shall govern the country.

THE CONTEST IN RUSSELL.

Mr. Thomas Raphael has complicated
matters in the contest for the vacant seat for
Russell in the House of Commons by coming
out as an Independent Conservative. In his
card addressed to the electors of the county,
he claims that he enters the field at the
solicitation of a large number of electors,
and that he has consented to become a
candidate on the ground that he is
opposed, and so are his supporters, to a con-
vention organized by wire-pullers resulting
in the selection of a candidate who is not the
choice of the party, but the agent of a self-
seeking clique. It is surely time, he says,
that the Independent Conservative electors
should resent the imputation, and relieve
themselves of the charge, that they must sub-
mit to the dictation of the few who are trying
to "run" the constituency in their own
selfish interest. To those who repudiate this
"combine," he appeals for support.

After declaring himself a supporter of the
Government, Mr. Raphael says he feels con-
fident that the independent Conservatives
will forward his candidature in opposition to
the machine combination organized not for
the general good of the party, but for the
preference of two or three. In these senti-
ments he declares he is backed by the largest
section of the Conservative party; and upon
them he relies to place him at the head of the
poll and vindicate the freedom of the people.
There can be no question as to the sound-
ness of Mr. Raphael's position, besides he is a
better, abler and stronger man in the county
than Mr. Mackintosh, the "combine" candi-
date, and should not allow himself to be
shoved aside.

AN IMBECILE ORGAN.

The Gazette is all broken up. It feels and
looks like a potato mangled by a sawlog. Mr.
Mercier's speech was the log that crushed the
parasite. Since that speech was delivered the
organ has made occasional spasmodic efforts to
recover itself, but its feeble squalls only serve
to show how badly it is flattened out. This
morning, for instance, it draws a woful picture,
from its point of view, of the unity of the
Dominion and Provincial opposition to the
Macdonaldite machine. With true Tory stupid-
ity it fails to perceive that its wall over the
Union of honest Conservatives in this province
with the party led by Mr. Mercier is a confession
of the failure of its leaders to retain the respect
and confidence of the most honorable and sincere
section of the Conservative party. And it ap-
peals to those whom it still fondly hopes to coax
back into the house of bondage to desert their
Liberal allies and join the Macdonaldite party
and work against Mr. Mercier in order to
strengthen Sir John Macdonald.

Now, if the Gazette were as able as an organ
of its pretensions ought to be, it would see that
it could not use an argument better calculated
to defeat its object than this. It was Mac-
donaldite ferocity and blood-guiltiness which
caused the split in the Conservative
party in Quebec. Therefore, to entreat
those Conservatives who turned their backs
upon Sir John and his gang with horror and
disgust, is to reawaken in activity all the feel-
ings which caused the withdrawal from them
of the confidences of the people of Quebec. Thus
it is that barrul-organ journalists—men who,
because they wear blue spectacles, imagine all
the world is blue—injure the cause they try
in their blundering way to advance. Like pigs
swimming, they cut their own throats in their
efforts to save their own lives.

In other respects the Gazette's screed of to day
is not less amusing. It says, "the victory of
the Provincial Ministry in the bye-elections
will be heralded as the precursor of success for
the trade policy the Federal Opposition ad-
vocates." Suppose it may; what then? Are
the farmers of Missisquoi, Maskinonge and
Rochelais such fools that they do not know in
what direction their best interests lie? Is not
the policy advocated by the Federal Opposition
exactly what they need—a policy that will open
to them the great markets for farm produce in
the big cities of the United States? Does the
Tory organ imagine that the farmers of Quebec
are so anxious for the success of the "combines"
who are fleecing them, so devoted
to the Government which has handed
them over, bound hand and foot, to
those "combines," that they will vote to
prevent themselves having access to the markets of
such cities as New York, Boston and Albany?
Yet this is what the Gazette asks the farmers of
Quebec to do!

Drivelling imbecility could perpetrate nothing
more conspicuously insane.
But, after all, this is really the best
organ of political exigencies and commercial
slavery can do. It cannot present better argu-
ments, because these are its best; and by them
the people can judge how stupid, dishonest,

contemptible is the Tory party, its organ, its
policy and its arguments.

THE AMERICAN VIEW.

Defenders of the Fisheries treaty in the
Canadian House of Commons are not in per-
fect accord with those organs of public opin-
ion in the United States, which insist that
the treaty is all that Americans could desire.
We can trust our Yankee neighbors for know-
ing when they have the best of a bargain.
Let our Tory friends study the facts as they
were presented by the Troy Times a short
time ago. Here they are:

Americans ought to be grateful that the dip-
lomatic skill of a Phelps and a Bayard, a Fur-
man and Angell, coupled with the friendliness
of Mr. Chamberlain for this country and the
interests of Nova Scotia as represented by Sir
Charles Tupper and Judge Thompson, have
secured a complete victory for American in-
terests. Intelligent Americans doubtless do
appreciate it. It is only the most miserable of
political pettifoggery that dares to deny it
and resist the ratification of the treaty.

What are the complaints of Frye, Butler &
Co. against the treaty? Practically that we
have got nothing but what was our right any-
way. Probably this is true. But is not this
enough considering that we pay nothing and
concede nothing for it? With regard to the
jurisdiction over bays we obtain far more than
we allow to any other country. There has never
been a time since the organization of our gov-
ernment when we have not claimed complete
jurisdiction over all our bays. Canada loses it
in this case where they are more than ten miles
in width. The only other complaint is that we
do not get the right to purchase bay lands in
Canada. The purchase of bay lands which Canada
has a right to refuse, which we had no business
to expect to secure without paying for it, and
which nobody did expect before the treaty was
negotiated. There are two kinds of privileges
recognized in all international law, commercial
and fishing privileges. Civilized nations always
claim the former to each other and deny the
latter. The purchase of bay lands must be classed
under fishing privileges, and in all the treaties
relating upon fishery questions ever negotiated
between England and France, England and
Holland, or France and Holland; this distinction
between commercial and fishing privileges
has always been recognized, and the right to
claim bay lands is peculiarly fishery privi-
leges admitted to be something which each gov-
ernment has a right to grant or withhold as it
pleases. In short Canada not only fails to secure
from us what she started after, but she concedes
pretty much all she has undertaken to deny to
us.

LORD STANLEY AND IMPERIAL
FEDERATION.

With vulpine fury the senior Tory organ
assails Mr. Mercier for having dared to criti-
cize the recent utterances of Lord Stanley of
Preston at the Colonial Institute dinner,
when he declared he would do all in his power
to further Imperial Federation during his
term as Governor-General of Canada. Since
when has it become improper for a Canadian
public man to criticize the speech of an
Englishman foisted upon this country with-
out its being consulted, and who has the bad
taste to declare himself a political partisan
before coming amongst us? But we can well
understand why the Tory organ is so abusive.
The scheme to rob this country of its liberties
and make it a mere appendage to the debasing
dynastic system of Europe, will never be ac-
cepted by the people of Quebec. Its advo-
cates, however, hoped to impress upon the
people and Government of England that it
was acceptable to Canadians, but Mr.
Mercier's emphatic words levelled with a
breath their house of cards, and has shown
them that any attempt to bring it into the
region of practical politics will precipitate a
revolution. Either force or fraud, Mr. Mercier
said, would have to be used to impose Imperial
Federation on Canada. We will go further
and say that neither force nor fraud can ever
impose it upon us. Let its advocates be
warned in time and desist from a movement
the only possible conclusion of which must
be the severance of "the slender tie." Lord
Stanley like most Englishmen belonging to
what they love to style "the governing class,"
has a very erroneous idea of what he calls
"our great colony." Our this and our that
is a common egotistical expression which he
will learn to modify before he has been very
long in Canada. This is America. We Cana-
dians are Americans in the full continental
meaning of the term, and we have no desire
or intention of seeing our country made into
either a recruiting ground or a shambles.
Meantime the Tory organ may rave away.
It will find before it lives another decade that
Old World Toryism is an exotic in Canada,
and though it may be nursed and tended dili-
gently it is but a hot-house plant that invari-
ably withers and dies when exposed to the
bracing air of democratic America.

RUSSELL ELECTION.

A writ has been issued for an election in
the county of Russell to fill the vacancy in
the House of Commons caused by the unsea-
ning of Mr. W. C. Edwards, Nominations
will take place on the 30th April, voting on
the 7th May. Mr. Edwards has again been
chosen by the Liberals as their candidate;
his opponent on the Tory side will probably
be Mr. C. H. Mackintosh, whom he defeated
at the general election in 1887 by 155
majority. The vote on that occasion was the
heaviest ever polled in the county, being 2,301
for Edwards, and 2,146 for Mackintosh.
This was a considerable change from 1882,
when M. K. Dickinson, Conservative, was
elected by 1,644 votes, beating Mr. Edwards,
who polled 1,335. The change was mainly
owing to the revulsion of feeling against the
government amongst the French electors,
who are very numerous in the county.

In the present contest the Conservative
candidate will enter the field with all the
prestige, patronage and influence of the
Government, which will stop at nothing to se-
cure the return of their candidate. Viewed
from either a political or personal point there
is no reason why the country should reject
its wealthiest, most enterprising resident and
the largest employer of labor in the con-
stituency for a mere political adventurer,
who has no stake whatever in the country,
and who was run out of Ottawa along with
little Joe Davis at the last general election.

But Mr. Mackintosh is an indomitable can-
didate, as his evidence at the election trial
proved. Some of his papers were truly label-

led, as for instance when he secured a vote
by giving a woman \$5 for kicking his hat off
his head. As the coming contest will turn
on the attitude of the French electors, Sir
John Macdonald has made an effort to get
into their good graces by appointing Mr.
Olivier, an Ottawa French-Canadian lawyer,
to the county judgeship, made vacant by the
death of Judge Daniel. But this should not
weigh with the French electors, because the
Liberal press and party, contended for the
appointment of a French-Canadian, and Sir
John only acted upon their suggestion after
much hesitation, and then only with the hope
that the appointment would have the effect
of a bribe. However, we expect a close con-
test, closer than the last one, but we see no
reason to expect the county to change its
colors.

TORY CATHOLIC SENATORS AND
DIVORCE.

On the 10th of this month an important
debate took place in the Senate. It arose on
the motion of Mr. Gowan for concurrence in
the second report of the special committee
appointed to frame new rules, orders and
forms touching proceedings in divorce, and
for regulating proceedings on applications for
divorce before the Senate. The scope of the
new rules may be briefly stated. They pro-
vide for a permanent divorce committee, for
each session, for the taking of evidence with
closed doors, for the shortening of the term
of application from six to three months, for
reducing the number of Senators composing
the committee, for the reduction of
the quorum in committee to four,
and a number of minor changes,
all in the direction of facilitating divorce.
In fact, the new rules in reality erect a
Divorce Court within the Senate, over which
the wholesome control exercised by the cham-
ber heretofore in these matters is greatly
weakened and the way made easy for the
dissolution of the marriage tie. It is scarcely
necessary for us to express that condemnation
which all Catholics and a large number
of the best minded non-Catholics feel towards
any attempt to make divorce an affair of easy
convenience. Apart altogether from the
teachings of the Church, it is a fundamental
principle of State policy to maintain the
sacredness of the compact by which the
family exists, for it has always been held by
the wisest lawgivers and most esteemed
writers that the State has its foundations in
and arises from the Family. Therefore, any-
thing that tends to destroy the Family
weakens the State and opens the floodgates
of immorality. These principles are so uni-
versally conceded that we should ask pardon
for emphasizing them.

But what are we to think of those Catholic
Senators who abandoned those principles, de-
filed the canons of the Church and stultified
their faith by voting for Mr. Gowan's
iniquitous proposals? What can we think,
but that Senators Howland, McMillan, Frank
Smith and Sullivan (all Tories, by the way),
falsified their professions as Catholics and
made themselves amenable to the severest
censure?

The vote was taken on an amendment
moved by Mr. Alexander, that further con-
sideration of the new rules be postponed to
the next session of the Dominion Parliament.
This was defeated by 31 to 19, and among the
majority were the Catholic Senators named
above. Mr. Millar appears to have taken a
favorable view of the new rules, but his name
does not appear in the division list.

Elsewhere in this issue we reproduce Sena-
tor O'Donoghue's able and judicious speech in
opposition to these most reprehensible new
rules of procedure, along with the division
list, that our readers may know how basely the
Catholic Tories in the Senate abandoned a
sacred duty under the crack of the party
whip.

THE CLUB NATIONALE BANQUET.

If any doubt existed as to the strength,
vigor, unity and determination of the
National-Liberal party of this province, the
banquet at the Windsor Hotel last night, has
effectually set it at rest. It was more than a
success. It was an overwhelming demon-
stration of victorious power obtained after
one of the longest, fiercest, bitterest political
struggles in Canadian annals. As were the
numbers so was the enthusiasm—overflowing.
Mr. Mercier's speech was an exhaustive
statement of what he has done since
assuming control of the provincial affairs, as
well as an exposition of his past and future
policy. It is a speech that will repay the
most minute perusal. In it he has met every
argument raised against him by his opponents,
and while vindicating his government, he has
confronted and exposed the unhalloved
tactics of those who, for party purposes,
would have wrecked and ruined the province.
His references to the attitude of the
Catholic Church in relation to political
parties, and his elucidation of the provin-
cial loan, are particularly noteworthy.
This wonderful speech, coming in advance of
the meeting of the Legislature, will have
a profound effect on the country, and will
smooth the way for legislation to put into
effect the wise, patriotic, statesmanlike
programme now before the people in all its
details, fully and clearly set forth.

On the great question of Canadian freedom
as opposed to the cloudy project of Imperial
Federation, Mr. Mercier's ringing words will
be accepted through the length and breadth
of the Dominion as voicing the truly National
Canadian sentiment. The attempt now
being made by Sir John Macdonald and his
allies here and in England, to reimpose
Downing Street rule on this great country,
will be fought to the bitter end, without con-
cession or compromise. Valuing the liberties
they have won at a price beyond estimation,
determined to maintain them against all con-
sequences, the Liberals and National Con-
servatives are united to a man, and will be
proved. Some of his papers were truly label-

ed or they will submit to the imposition of the
yoke of imperialism.

HOW TO RUN AN ELECTION.

We have read a great deal about bribery at
elections, but the story that comes from the
town of Warwick, in Rhode Island, is the
most astonishing yet published. The occur-
rence in this State, elections, which resulted
in a victory for the Republicans. Both par-
ties, it appears, entered into a shamless use
of money for the corruption of voters. It is
related that the price of voters started at \$5,
rose to \$7 and then to \$10 at which it closed.
At 2:30 one McCusker cried out publicly:
"Let her go at 10." And it went. In some
instances a man would be handed a brass check
or button as he passed the ballot box, which
was afterwards, apparently, cashed at the
hotel. Several persons inquired at the barroom
where they should get their checks cashed,
and were directed by the barkeeper to the
pool room. The barkeeper stated that there
was a man with his "pockets full of green-
backs" in the pool room cashing checks.
Two men came down from the pool room with
bills sticking from the outside pockets of
their coats, and one of the bystanders grabbed
in joke at one of the men, who was drunk,
saying that was a careless way to carry
money. A well known politician acted as
"steerer" for the voters. He would bring
them in squads of two and four from the
polling place down to the hotel, and around to
the rear, up to the pool room, and then go
back for another lot.

Similar scenes were enacted in other parts
of the State, and when the election was over
it was claimed as a glorious victory for the
Republican party. Atrocious as this barred
corruption was, it was not a whit more
vile than the open bribery of whole constitu-
encies in Canada by the Dominion Govern-
ment, whose members openly offered railways,
public works, canals, etc., to constituencies if
they would elect the Tory Candidates.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The vote in the Newfoundland Legislature
against the proposed entrance of that colony
into the Canadian Confederation was
sufficiently decisive to show that the people
there are by no means anxious to part with
their independence in order to become slaves
of Canadian Tory ring rule, and victims to
the system of "combines" under which our
people are groaning.

The position of Newfoundland may be un-
fortunate. The colony may be suffering from
isolation through the operation of Canadian
and United States tariff, but it is far better
for its people to enjoy a low tariff by which
they can obtain cheap food and clothing than
to become a part of Confederation and pay
double prices for all necessities of life. But
if they really desire to obtain a fair idea of
the nature of the benefits that would accrue
to them by entering the Dominion, let them
examine the condition of Nova Scotia and
New Brunswick, compare it with their own,
and then see how much the lot of these pro-
vinces is to be envied more than that which
they enjoy.

Such a comparison, we assert without fear
of successful contradiction, would convince
the Newfoundlanders that, whatever may be
the disadvantages under which they labor,
they are vastly more endurable than the
system imposed by Tory misrule on the people
of the Maritime Provinces, whose situation
is analogous to their own. Let them inquire
how and to what extent the Maritime Pro-
vinces have benefited by Confederation.
Those Provinces surrendered their inde-
pendence to Canada when they had a low
tariff, light taxation, flourishing shipping and
the right of direct appeal to the Crown.
Now, after twenty years of confederation,
their tariff has risen from ten to forty per
cent, their taxation has trebled, their ship-
ping has almost disappeared, they have
lost their status as independent colonies,
their public men have been corrupted,
their population is at a standstill, there are
as many of their people in the States almost
as there are at home, the value of property
has not increased, the cry of secession has
been raised in Nova Scotia, and the whole
region is only kept quiet by lavish expendi-
ture of more lavish promises, which simply
amount, as Sir John Macdonald said at
Quebec, to bribing the people with their own
money. All this money, he it remembered,
going into the pockets of the Tory managers
and their friends.

It is no wonder that, with these facts be-
fore their eyes, the people of Newfoundland
reject the proposal to join the Confederation.
Indeed it would be a proof of the infatuation
of stupidity were they to do so.
So long as the Macdonaldite inebrius
weighs upon the Dominion, with its rings,
combines, monopolies, corruptions and
briberies; so long as the government of this
country is in the hands of men who are bent
solely on the aggrandizement of the few at
the expense of the many, it would be sheer
madness for Newfoundland to become a part
of Canada.

Let the Newfoundlanders look at the great
Province of Ontario, and they will see that
the great mass of the producing classes is de-
manding release from the yoke they are asked
to assume. Let them examine the facts elu-
cidated in the recent debate on unrestricted
reciprocity in our House of Commons and ask
themselves if the retrospect thus presented is
encouraging or the prospect inviting. Sir
Richard Cartwright showed by incontestable
statistics that during the last twenty-five
years Canada has lost to the United States
2,000,000 of its population, which at present
is only about 4,000,000. Thus, it appears
that, under Tory rule and the much-vaunted
policy of Protection Canada has not retained
its natural increase of population. Never-
theless during these years the Federal Gov-
ernment has made prodigious efforts
to increase immigration, and has imported
not less than 1,000,000 of the population of
other countries.