

THE TRUE WITNESS
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
The Post Printing & Publishing Co.,
AT THEIR OFFICES:
761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

Every paid up subscriber
to THE DAILY POST or
TRUE WITNESS will receive,
one of our splendid Litho. Pic-
tures, grouping Gladstone,
Parnell, O'Brien and Davitt

WEDNESDAY.....MAY 23, 1888.

WHAT the Toronto World doesn't know about politics in Quebec fills considerable space in that frisky paper.

We read that the Equal Rights party has, at its national convention, held at Des Moines, Iowa, nominated Belva A. Lockwood, of the United States of America, for President, and Alfred H. Love, of Philadelphia, for Vice-President.

How does Sir Charles Tupper reconcile his duty as Minister of Finance with his duty as trustee for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company? Then there is the Hon. Mr. Abbott, a member of the Government and a C. P. R. director.

BOTH Commercial Unionists and Imperial Federationists should bear in mind that the true Canadian idea is national independence, not submission or dependence on any other nation, British or American.

We hope the copyright bill, introduced as a Government measure at Ottawa, will not be allowed to pass this session.

BOONLE is still king at Ottawa. With exemplary docility our gerrymander representatives have voted to borrow twenty-five million dollars and guarantee another fifteen millions to the C. P. Railway.

Shefford has elected Dr. De Grosbois (Liberal) by 150 majority over Mr. Savaria (Conservative). This result is highly satisfactory in view of the tremendous efforts put forth by the Conservatives to wrest the county from the Government.

By electing an Ulster Presbyterian for the Stephen's Green division of Dublin the Nationalists have again given proof that they have no fear of committing their cause to the hands of Protestants.

BRITISH PHILANTHROPISTS must be told that they must find some other way of exercising their benevolent instincts than by transporting their criminals and paupers to Canada.

CANADIAN Tories have no desire, apparently, to enjoy what Burns calls "The glorious privilege of being independent." They remind us of Darwin's description of his probable progenitor of the human race—"An animal of arboreal habits and prehensile attachments."

LANSDOWNE'S parting speech was a sad proof of how little he really knows of the people over whose destinies he has presided for the last few years.

dangerous ground. When will Englishmen like him learn that Canada is not to be scared by any alleged displeasure of a people who have never hesitated to sacrifice the rights and interests of Canada to the exigencies of British politics?

WHILE the bill amending the law of libel, as regards newspapers, does not go as far as it should, it abolishes one great grievance. Under the old act the editor of a newspaper, for alleged libel, might be brought to any part of Canada for trial, as in the legal view his paper was published wherever circulated.

MR. WALLACE's bill for the suppression of "combinates" of manufacturers and merchants to raise unduly the price of the necessities of life was brought in too late this session.

We have received from the author a copy of "Johnson's Graphic Statistics." The work is an effort, as he says in his preface, to collect statistics suggestive of the changes, and illustrative of the development, in Canada during the period of Confederation.

WITH REFERENCE to Irish representation in the Quebec Cabinet, the Ottawa Free Press says:— It is stated that Mr. Dennis Barry, of Montreal, is likely to be appointed to the Quebec Legislative Council and made a member of the Provincial Government.

It is stated that Mr. Dennis Barry, of Montreal, is likely to be appointed to the Quebec Legislative Council and made a member of the Provincial Government. Such an appointment would give general satisfaction.

TORY ideas of loyalty have again been illustrated in the historic fashion. This time in Scotland. The Prince and Princess of Wales, for presuming to lodge with a Liberal nobleman, Lord Hamilton, of Dalzell, were boycotted by the Tory Dukes of Abercorn and Buccleuch.

MR. MOWAT, Premier of Ontario, sails for England on Thursday to represent his province before the Privy Council in the case against the St. Catherine's Milling and Lumbering Company. This is really a fight for

provincial rights against federal encroachments. When Sir John Macdonald, lost his case in regard to the disputed territory, he trumped up the plea that the Dominion Government held the Indian title to the land, and on it those who were given grants of mines, land, timber limits, etc., resisted the authority of the Ontario Government.

WHATSOEVER may be the views of opposing politicians on the questions involved in the resolutions of the Quebec conference, all who read the report of the debate in the Legislative Assembly must admit the ability with which those views were presented.

THE GREAT PROBLEM OF LABOR.

Statistics which have not been successfully disputed have been cited by American economists to show that the condition of the laboring classes has vastly improved within the last 20 years.

They have totally changed the conditions of production, and have had, as their latest ruit, the "combine" and the "trust" springing from the blundering efforts of legislators to fix conditions for the unconditional by tariffs.

According to the statistics carefully compiled by Dr. Theodore Barth, an eminent American authority upon social statistics, the labor of ten men for one year is sufficient to supply bread for one thousand people for one year.

In making brooms, nine men can now do what ten years ago would have required forty or fifty men to do.

The mechanical industries of the United States, in 1880, employed the forces of steam and water to the extent of 3,500,000 horsepower, equivalent to the strength of six times that number of men.

2.84 per cent., while the average length of a working day was reduced 12 per cent.

The conclusion arrived at from these statistics is that their increased power of production has secured to the world better wages, better hours, better food and clothing, better education and better food of every kind.

The new applications of steam, water, electricity, etc., and the improvements that are constantly made in machinery, by which the work of one person or of a certain number of persons accomplishes what only a few years ago it required five, ten, or twenty times more persons to do.

These people cannot starve, and will not starve. They have a natural right to life and to what is necessary to sustain life.

THE SESSION.

The session of Parliament which ended on 22nd Inst. in a fair average specimen of the sort of Parliamentary rule Tory Government vouchsafes to give the country.

Here may be found a curious comment on the conditions of Parliamentary government as they now exist, and also on the moral, as well as the political, state of the people.

Not what is right, but what is expedient, is the rule at Ottawa.

As to the other question of capitalistic combinations for enhancing the price of the necessities of life, we are cheered by the result of the recent elections.

The Ottawa cabinet may shrink the issue and extend the long finger of procrastination, but walled about with hostile provincial governments and only maintaining its majority by means repugnant to the principles of representative government, it may continue as a dispenser of patronage for a time.

During the session, however, the Opposition won two great victories. Railway monopoly in Manitoba and the North-West has been abolished and the Government forced to implement the "standing offer" in the Customs Act.

This break involves a loss of power which cannot be fully calculated at present, but the price the country has been called upon to pay for release from monopoly and the benefits

already felt from the removal of the duties on fruit and other imports have given the people data sufficient wherewith to measure the extent to which they have been robbed under the specious pretext of protection.

The tide having thus set in the direction of reform and commercial freedom cannot be turned aside. Sir John is no doubt satisfied that he has been able to put off the evil day for another year.

GOOD BYE, LANSDOWNE.

Parliament was prorogued on the 22nd Inst. by the Marquis of Lansdowne, who thereupon closed his official career in Canada, and will sail from Quebec for England on the 24th.

In the progress of human affairs, when masses of men are struggling for the attainment of definite objects on which the happiness of themselves and those dear to them depends.

In standing up for what we believed to be the right we have suffered, but that we count as nothing, since we know that in unmaking the wrong and showing up the wrong-doer we have made such conduct as we condemned more difficult to those who may be inclined to repeat it.

ENGLAND'S DEFENCES.

Invasion scares are not uncommon in England, and that which has been raised by Lord Wolsley differs but little from former similar panics.

But it is plain that the men who now control the destinies of England do not possess those qualities of statesmanship which would enable them to penetrate the future and prepare the nation for events of great magnitude.

When we see statesmen busying themselves in extending the territory of the empire, and concocting schemes of aggression abroad and defence at home, while to the nation itself, torn and distracted internally, the most ordinary measures dictated by prudence are denied.

Here it is that the wisdom of Mr. Gladstone shines resplendent in contrast to the purblind narrowness of Salisbury. He sees with the eye of a true statesman that England can never be strong and respected as she should be abroad until her people are all united and contented at home.

and justice, be not adopted now the time is not far distant when its acceptance will be compelled as an alternative in a moment of supreme anxiety.

Irishmen have been taunted by flunkey loyalists—creatures who worship even the stamp of the broad arrow on the rump of a commissariat mule—with being rebels, Fenians and all sorts of bad things because they insist on the privilege of British subjects being extended to their countrymen.

THE TRUE THEORY IN POLITICS.

Perhaps the bitterness of party politics was never so marked as in Canadian newspapers of the present time.

The extreme partisan in politics must necessarily sometimes be downcast. The clouds of party defeat are to him the carriers of storms of thunder-stones to flail the life out of the nation.

The only true theory in politics, as in statesmanship, is promotion of the general welfare. All men and all parties are agreed upon this.

The fortunes of Saul and of David were the fortunes of Israel. Yet Saul went up to Jerusalem at the behest of a mere hermit, without a token from the people.

Napoleon said that war made him, and by war must he be maintained. But he said also that he was the product of his time.

The campaigns of yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow are much the same. The protectionist ories out for the preservation of home markets for home industries, and the free trader for the markets of the world and a merchant marine.

Yet who doubts that "through it all one unceasing purpose runs," and that "the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the sun's?"