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to THE DAILY POST or TRUE WITNESSwill receive, one of our splendid Litho. Pictures, 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. We expect to be in a position to congratulate Belva on having been elected—to stay at home with her Love in a woman's proper ephere.

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 Such is government of the Combine, by the member of the Government and a C. P. R. director. These things may account for the milk in the railway cocoanut, but they are not entisfactory to the people, who would rather the Government and the railway were not too identical.

BOTH Commercial Unionists and Imperia Pederationists should bear in mind that the true Canadian idea is national independence, not submission to or dependence on any other nation, British or American. Those who imagine that because Canada has been a colony se far, she must always be dependent mistake the genius of our people. Alliance with England er the United States or both is possible, but dependence on either we do not want.

WE hope the copyright bill, introduced as a Government measure at Ottawa, will not be allowed to pass this session. Canadian anthors and publishers are protesting against it, and certainly they have a right to be heard, especially as this Government pretends to give protection to native industries.

BOODLE 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. What a dismal reckening there will be when this saturnalia of extravagance has to be paid for by the unfortunate taxpayers?

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 wreat the county from the Government. The Doctor is an old-time Liberal, broad and tolerant in his views, a capital speaker and well informed on public questions. Shefford has done well in thus sustaining Mr. Mercier and the national programme, despite the false cries and sinister influences brought to bear in the contest.

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. As a matter of fact, the Nationalists are only too glad when onportunity offers to elect Home Rulers who are not Catholics. They believe in representation of all classes of the Irish people in Parliament.

they must find some other way of exercising in Lower Canada as they have to-day. Mr their benevolent instincts than by transporting their criminals and paupers to Canada. Canadians have no desire to repeat the experience of the army of the Constable of Bourbon, which became rotten from its accessions of vagabonds of both sexes.

CANADIAN Tories have no desire, apparent ly, 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." We are not quite sure of the exactness of the quotation; but that is the meaning. They hang on with hands. feet, teeth and eyelids to the coat-tail of John

Bull, and will neither be kicked off nor shaken.

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. Had he given even passing attention to what has been transpir ing about him he would not have signalized his departure with a blunder. The criticisms | England on Thursday to represent his proevoked in the Canadian press by the remarks vince before the Privy Council in the case attributed to Lord Stonley on federation of sgainst the St. Catherine's Milling and Lum- 6.77 per cent. to 3.31 per cent., and an in- price the country has been called upon to pay

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like him learn that Canada is not to be scared ments. When Sir John Macdonald, lost his by any alleged displeasure of a people who have never hesitated to sacrifice the rights and interests of Canada to the exigencies of ernment, held the Indian title to the land, British politics? On the question of Imperial and on it those who were given grants of Federation Lansdowne's remarks at Ottawa were more in accord with popular sentiment. If there is one thing our people will resent with all their might, it is the subordination of the Federal Parliament to any power outside of the Dominion.

WHILE the bill amending the law of libel. as regards newspapers, does not go as far as it should, it abolishes one great grievance. Every paid up subscriber 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. This bill provides that the strict sense of the place of publication should be the interpretation of the law on the subject, and that the town or district where the paper was published or the editor resided should be the place of trial, This will prevent men being dragged from one province to another. It does not, however, affect cases now before the courts.

> MR. WALLACE'S bill for the suppression of 'combines" of manufacturers and merchants to raise unduly the price of the necessaries of life was brought in too late this session. Sir John Macdonald said, to pass into law. When we remember with what indecent haste boodling bills have been rushed through parliament by the Tories at the class of former sessions, we must decline to regard the Premier's excuse for delay as insincere. If there ever was a measure that should be passed without delay, after the revelations that have been made, it is the bill for the suppression if "combines" and the punishment of the cambiners. But Sir John has a tender regard to those to whom he gave the power to fleece the consumers of Canada, and is anxious to let t em have another year wherein to recoup them. Ives for their subscriptions to his last general election corruption fund. Combine, for the Combine !

> 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. The first instalment is given in the book before us "to the Canadian people, in the hope that, succuraged by the substantial progress which marks the years of the childhood of the Dominion, they will be strengthened in their determination to make the manhood of their country even better in fulfilment of its deatiny than the early period has been bountiful in promise.' In the sense here presented, the work, if faithfully executed, will be of great value for reference and verification, and we have no reason to suppose Mr. Johnson will go astray in any important particular. His ability and ndustry are undoubted. It is observable, bowever, that some of the tables are defectlvo, inasmuch as they fail to present the statistics for the twenty years. Thus we find tables 27 and 274 are blank from 1868 to 1872 inclusive. They relate to overdue notes and debts in chartered banks show the Mackenzie Government in an unfavorable light? Certainly we should have the whole twenty years' facts if we are to form a judgment and dismiss the suspicion of partisanship in the compilation of the statistics. Otherwise the work is one of great utility. The marks of careful labor is evident, and it will be acceptable to the public as showing the great material progress of the country during the two decades of confederation.

the Quebec Cabinet, the Ottawa Free Press 88V8 :--

It is stated that Mr. Dennis Barry, of Mon-treal, is likely to be appointed to the Quebec Legislative Council and made a member of the Provincial Government, as the representative of the Irish Catholics. Such an appointment would give general satisfaction. Mr. Barry is well qualified in every respect to fill the position for which his name has been suggested. He is a good speaker, thoroughly well informed upon all public questions, a man of sound judgment and is highly expected by the prophers of his and is highly respected by the members of his profession. Mr. Barry atood bravely by his party during those dark days when it was the habit of the Tory boodlers and their subsidized organs to stigmatize every man who refused to bow before the Chapleau faction as an atheist, an enemy of the Church, etc., and when the Liberal leaders had not nearly so many friends Barry, it will be remembered, took an active part in the election campaign in Ottawa county last autumn, and by his earnest and forcible address's contributed largely to Mr. Rochon's victory on that occasion. His appointment to the Legislative Council and the executive would be hailed with satisfaction by the friends of the Mercier Government throughout Quebec.

> Tony 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 baycotted by the Tory Dukes of Abercorn and Buccleuch. It was always thus with those people who arrogate to themselves a superlative quality of loyalty. Whenever the Queen, members of the Royal family or representatives of the Crown fail to become Tory partisans or show any desire to be just to non-Tories, those "trooly loial" gents insult and revile them. Sometimer, as once Montreal Tories did, they attack them with filthy violence, are ready to kick over the throne, and raise the flag of annexation.

MR. Mowar, Premier of Ontario, sails for

dangerous ground. When will Englishmen | provincial rights against federal encroachcase in regard to the disputed territory, he trumped up the plea that the Dominion Govmines, land, timber limits, etc., resisted the authority of the Ontario Government. Hence the present suit. What force there may be in the federal claim based on the Indian title remains to be seen; but, if it should be admitted, the whole fabric of provincial autonomy falls. The Indian title being the first, conquest, purchase, possession, royal charter. statutory enactments, are all afterolaps that may be set aside if it be recognized as valid

> WHATEVER 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. Mr. Mercier made out a strong case by arguments with which we have already been made familiar, but whose strength cannot be impaired until all chance of federal encroachment has been removed by constitutional amendment. Mr. Flynn's reply was a splendid presentation of the views of the Conservative party. In the absence of Mr. Taillon he was called upon to follow the Premier, and proved himself perfectly able to take the place of his leader in a most important and critical occasion. His arguments were consecutively arranged and submitted gracefully as well as forcibly-a very difficult thing to do in political speaking when the speaker has to cut to the quick in order to do justico to his subject. It is a matter for public congratulation that the Opposition possess among their leaders a man so able and well fitted to present their views before the legislature and the country as Mr. Flynn.

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. The discoveries and mechanical inventions of the age have so increased the productive capacity of labor that conditions have been evolved which deeply affect the moral and material progress of society. It has been shown by able writers that much of the social disquiet and unrest which of late years have become very marked characteristics of our time, are largely owing to the rapid increase of machinery and the discovery of new methods of employing the forces of the material world of human, manual la-

They have totally changed the conditions of ruit, the "combine" and the "trust" springing from the blundering efforts of legislators to fix conditions for the unconditional by tariffs. They have greatly affected portance should have claimed the most the number of persons who have no distinct | to-morrow. occupations and are not engaged in any reguand business failures. Was this done to lar work. They have increased, too, the difficulty of obtaining work, so that willingness and ability to work efficiently are no longer ensured remunerative employment. work that is to be done.

According to the statistics carefully com-American authority upon social statistics, the WITH REFERENCE to Irish representation in labor of ten men for one year is sufficient to supply bread for one thousand people for one year. On the great wheat farms of Dakota one man's average yearly labor will raise 5.500 bushels of wheat. Deducting 500 bushels for expenser, leaves 5,000 for consumption or shipment. The labor of one man the West, converts these 5,000 bushels of wheat into 1,000 barrels of flour. The cost of one or two men's labor for a year carries this flour to our Atlantic scaboard. The cost of a year's labor of three men converts this flour into bread. To this is to be added the cost of the labor of three and a half men, for repairs of machinery, fuel, handling, etc.

in making furniture, two men can do what, ten years ago, would have required four or five men. In hat making one man can now do what three then could. In formerly it required thirty-five to accomplish. In making brooms, nine men can now do from forty to fifty hand weavers could do in former times.

The mechanical industries of the United ought to do. 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. In other words, 21,000,000 men would have been needed to do the work which 4,000,000 persons did with required 54,000,000 horses and 13.000.000 men. To do all the work which was done by steam and horse-power would have required, if done by human power, a population of 230.-000,000. The effect of this upon prices of production and labor is shown by the fact two most important particulars. that between 1828 and 1880 there was a sav-

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

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The conclusion arrived at from these statistics is that their increased power of production has socured to the world better wages, better hours, better food and clothing, better education and better food of every kind. But before adopting it we must look at other conditions relating to labor. These are presented ably | that he has been able to put off the evil day by the Philadelphia Catholic Standard, which observes that better wages are now paid for a year, and we are content that the system. certain kinds of labor, but, for a number of other kinds of labor, less wages are paid. But i tinue till its utter collapse will leave no hone even conceding that the wages of all kinds of of rehabilitation or even of resuscitation. labor have been increased, the advantage arising accrues only to those who can earh wages by obtaining work, and does not benefit in any way the, vast number of persons who are willing to work and able to do work, but who cannot obtain employment. So, too, the cheapening of the price of food and clothing and the improvement of their quality are a great advantage to those who can earn money by work. But they are of very little or no advantage to those who cannot. And the number of this latter class has vastly increased of late years and is still rapidly increasing.

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, is causing a glut in the labor market and is filling the countries which are most advanced in the use of machinery with multitudes of persons who are unable to work. The time seems to have gone by when strong arms and willing hands, united with economy and sobriety, would ensure their possessor employment by which he could earn a decent living. The army of tramps and idlers is daily growing larger, and its ranks are constantly increased by recruits from those who are willing and anxious to work, but who cannot find any one to hire them.

These people cannot starve, and will not starve. They have a natural right to life and to what is necessary to sustain life, a right to live by work if they can obtain work; and if they cannot obtain work, they still retain the right to life and to the bread necessary to life. The law of Christian justice, not to speak of Christian charity, comes in to confirm and sustain the law of nature.

## THE SESSION.

The session of Parliament which ended on 22nd inst, in is a fair average specimen of the sort of Parliamentary rule Tory Government vouchsafes to give the country. Every question of real moment was studiously avoided; no attempt was made to reform any one of the abuses in government and administration production, and have had, as their latest which have become notorious, and if it were not for the persistent activity of the Opposition, retrogression would have been the order of the day. Two things of paramount imthe relations of the employers and employes, earnest attention of our legislators; namely, and they have done this in such a way as to the protection of the hands engaged in occasion, if not to cause, a great diminution factories and suppression of combines. of the harmony which ought to exist between | Nothing was done in regard to the first. and these two classes, and array them against | the proposed bill to deal with the second reeach other. They have also greatly increased | mains among the innocents to be slaughtered

Here may be found a curious comment on he conditions of Parliamentary government as they now exist, and also on the moral, as well as the political, state of the people. It cannot be said that the press has been silent Owing to this the number of unemployed per- or the public apathetic concerning the revelasons is constantly increasing, not because of tions made before the Labor Commission or the increasing number of persons unwilling the Wallace Committee on "Combines," but to work, but because there are more persons what expressions of popular feeling were seeking work than are needed to perform the made appear to have lacked the force necessary to compel action on the part of the ministry. A ruling cause of this flagrant failure piled by Dr. Theodore Barth, an eminent of those entrusted with the power of initiating legislation is to be found in the influence exercised by those who have lost their sense of moral obligation in their eagerness to accumulate wealth.

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

Perhaps if the women and children who labor in factories could make their influence for a year, in one of the great flour mills of | felt at election times by the amount of their subscriptions to the Tory election fund, Sir John Macdonald would be less forgetful of them in Parliament.

As to the other question of capitalistic combinations for enhancing the price of the necessaries of life, we are cheered by the result of the recent elections. The five seats carried by the Opposition in succession indicate the strength of popular feeling against monopolistic combinations in trade and artificial restrictions in commerce.

The Ottawa cabinet may shirk the issue and wagon making twelve men can now do what extend the long finger of procrastination, but walled about with hostile provincial governments and only maintaining its majority by what ten years ago it required forty-one | means repugnant to the principles of represenmen to do. In weaving, one person to-day tative government, it may continue as a diswith the use of machinery can do as much as penser of patronage for a time, but its decadence may be measured by the increasing distance between what it does and what it

During the session, however, the Opposition won two great victories. It ilway monopoly in Manitoba and the North-West has been abolished and the Government forced to implement the "standing offer" in the Customs Act. On both questions the Ministry the aid of machinery. The railroads did their resisted till resistance threatened to end in work with 250,000 men, but to do that rebellion in Manitoba and retaliation on the work without locomotives would have part of the United States. Sir John Macdonald's policy of making Canada a close market, where only those who paid toll to him in the shape of subscriptions to election funds and political support could buy and sell at their own figures, has thus broken down in

This break involves a loss of power which ing of labor in common cotton goods of from cannot be fully calculated at present, but the

a lalready felt from the removal of the duties; and justice, be not adopted now the time is no 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 for another year. But much may happen in which has been fully, fairly tried, shall con-

## GOOD BYE, LANSDOWNE.

Parliament was prorogued on the 22ad inst. by the Marquis of Lansdowne, who thereupon closed his official career in Canada, and will sail from Quebec for England on the 24th. We wish him good bye, and hope he will be the last Governor-General of whom it shall be written that his leaving the country was the greatest favor he conferred upon it-It is the desire of THE POST and the people it represents to uphold the dignity and honor of the representative of the Crown in Canada, but we demand that the person selected to fill that exalted position will be one worthy of our esteem. Lord Stanley, who is about to assume the functions of Governor-General, is, we believe, a gentleman every way deserving our respect. There is nothing that we know of in his past career to render his coming unacceptable to any class of the Canadian people. We shall therefore welcome him with all proper respect, and endeavor to prove that the unpopularity of his immediate predecessor does not attach to the office. He has his own way to win in the confidence and esteem of the people of Canada, and the loyalty we all cherish for the institutions under which we live will be a guarantee of our good will towards him.

In the progress of human affairs, when masses of men are struggling for the attainment of definite objects on which the happi ness of themselves and those dear to them depends, it is the lot of those who take a foremost part in that struggle to be compelled to endure insult, persecution and suffering. No great cause was ever won without large sacrifices. Even in common things, as Froude observes, the law of sacrifice takes the form of positive duty.

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 unmasking the wrong and showing up the wrong-does we have made such conduct as we condemned more difficult to those who may be inclined to repeat it. We have nothing to regret nor retract, and we simply say to him who is leaving us, in the words of Prior:

"The sum of duty let two words contain (O may they graven in thy heart remain), Be humble and be just."

## ENGLAND'S DEFENCES

Invasion scares are not uncommon in England, and that which has been raised by Lord Wolseley differs but little from former sim ilar panics. The position held by England in relation to the powers of Europe is such that, however disinclined her people may be to war, she must keep poce with her military neighbors in matters of armaments and military science. Being an industrial nation, the only real industrial nation in Europe, her policy is essentially one of peace and non-intervention in European complications, save in so far as her influence may go in preventing catastrophes mimical to commerce. All her recent wars have been undertaken and prosecuted with the sole object of extending or preserving her trade. The prosecution of these undertakings, however, has brought her into opposition with other nations desirous of emulating her success as a commercial power, and imposes upon her the necessity of strengthening the defences of an empire so scattered and wealthy.

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. No student of history will deny that England has a mission to fulfil as a civilizer. She has developed to a high, but not to ithe highest, degree the idea that underlay the mercantile republica of Italy, and, like them, she has reached a period when wealth, luxury and arrogance within herself are more dangerous enemies than armed foes without. Certainly it cannot be alleged that her soldiers or sailors have lost those virtues of courage and endurance which made them masters on land and sea. It is not among them that England's weakness is to be found. Under any and all circumstances the British people can rely upon them. We must look to the directing minds of the nation for the real source of the dangers apprehended by Lord

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, we can only feel regret that better, abler men are not at the helm of state. A crisis is approaching, perhaps the greatest that has ever been known since the fall of Bonaparte. A truly great statesman would prepare for it by removing every possible cause of discontent from among the peoples of the three kingdoms. Most assuredly he would not encourage the idea among possible enemies that the nation was weak with internal dissentions, by pursuing a policy of exasperation towards one of the kingdoms.

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. The first thing to be done to secure that unity and contentment he plainly perceives is to abolish those laws and institutions which pernetuate injustice. He finds, however, that the walls of Tory prejudice, the hereditary stupidies, are too strong for him, but he knows, as all men know whose hearts are not petrified by long mmerson in the stagnant pool of Toryism, that the Empire should have warned him off bering Company. This is really a fight for increase of wages of from 2.02 per cent. to for rolease from monopoly and the benefits lunless his policy of union, founded on freedom TAKEN AND STORES OF THE PARTY O

on fruit and other imports have given the far distant when its acceptance will be compelled people data sufficient wherewith to measure as an alternative in a moment of suprema anxiety.

Irishmen have been taunted by flunkey loyal. ists—creatures who worship even the stamp of the broad arrow on the rump of a commissariat mule—with being rebels, Fenians and all sort of bad things because they insist on the privileges of British subjects being extended to their countrymen. They are sneered at and insulted because they demand what every man has a right to enjoy, protection for life and property, and the deadly sore in England's body politic, thus irritated, is inflamed by legislation which can only make it deeper and more dead.

ly, But Irishmen claim an equal share with Englishmen in the right to uphold and defend the principles of British liberty. All they ask is that the application of those principles shall not be denied to them. The Government may go on building ironclads, arm soldiers with magazine rifles and cast great guns, but till the Irish question is settled on lines agreeable to the Irish people, that Government must remain weak, defective and apprehensive. But let the policy advocated by Mr. Gladstone be adopted and faithfully carried out, and Eng. land may bid defiance to the world in arms.

## THE TRUE THEORY IN POLITICS.

Perhaps the bitterness of party politics was never so marked as in Canadian news. papers of the present time. Our French Tory contemporaries are particularly acrimonious in their personal allusions to political opponents. This regrettable picture in current journalism has suggested some reflections.

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 fiail the life out of the nation. To him there can be but one motive behind the opposition, if, indeed, he grants it the calibre necessary to entertain motives; and this motive is the desire for power, for place, for possession of the reins of government at whatever cost or sacrifica to the interests of the country. But the extreme partisan is by no means a putrescence. If he be honest and intellectual, there must he some truth in him, and his mission then partakes somewhat of that of the prophet and also of the captair, to divine disaster and to promote warlike preparations. The only true theory in politics, as in

statesmanship, is promotion of the general welfare. All men and all parties are agreed upon this. When the pyramids were built. is it not probable that the Egyptian monarchs conceived it to be a wise and honorable disnosition of the labor of the vast multitudes of men and women who bred upon the Nile like the vines in the forests of the equatorial zone. Perhaps the idleness of the people. who had, as it were, come up out of the earth, had much to do with the original scheme of building the heaps! For in those days leisure meant enervation and licenticus. ness. And to-day, in many countries, the practice is a common one of projecting vast public works, though of practical utility, to furnish employment to armies of idle menof course at the expense of that other army of producers and taxpayers, who look for reimbursement in lessened cost of transportation or in the increased security of the commonwealth. The question, then, always recurs. What is for the general welfare? And waves upon this rock split all the oceans

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. Men attach themselves to the cause of Pompey or of Casar, inasmuch as they were the heroes of opinion, of a policy for government. And in the utmost decrepitude of the wealthy republies of Italy, trailing through all the intricacies of family greatnesses and connections and interests, there ran the general discussion of the extent to which this faction or that interest represented the ultimate preservation of the broadest and greatest welfare of the republics. 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 times demanded such a man, and he came. Yet what age will want another such scourger of God?" But his work was that of a cyclone. What was old. and revered. and oppressive, and stagnated, and intolerable, was swept into the hell-trough of the revolution; and although Napoleon left France bleeding, lacerated. the evils of 1700 years of kingship in government had been well-nigh emasculated, and the rights of man had received a brighter illumination among the nations of Europe.

The campaigns of yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow are much the same. The protectionist cries out for the preservation of home markets for home industries, and the free trader for the markets of the world and a merchant marine. The laborer cries out against the tyranny of employers, and employers against the tyranny of trades unions; the farmer against the extortions of monopoly, and the railroads against the folly and stupidity of the farmer. And the radical denounces the selfishness and greed of the conservative, who in turn retaliates by calling names. "anarchist," "hair-brained enthusiasts."

Yet who doubts that "through it all one unceasing purpose runs," and that "the thoughts of men are widened with the pro-

cess of the suns?" The failure of party, the dropping out of men, the dissolution of party theories and doctrines, the swerving from the path of rectitude of a people's planetary system of statesmen and politicians, can all go on year after year, but the centuries heed it not. And when mankind have finally admitted that the crucible of all things political is not which party is triumphant, what man is M.P., or premier, but rather, which party is in barmony with the truth, with wisdom,