TO OUR PATRONS.

THE TRUE WITNESS

WALL BE SENT

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WEDNESDAY......OCTOBER 3, 1886

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We are now sending out our subscription accounts to subscribers to THE POST and TRUE WITNESS, and we earnestly trust that our patrons receiving these accounts will make it a point to pay off their indebtedness at an early date. The TRUE WITNESS is an exceedingly cheap paper. The subscription rate when paid in advance, being only ONE DOLLAR. The amount due by each is accordingly very small, but the aggregate of these trifling cums reaches a figure far up in the thousands, and these thousands are absolutely required to give each reader a bright, live, instructive, and an entertaining newspaper, such as the THUE WITNESS is to-day.

THE GRAND TRUNK.

The report of the annual ineeting of the Grand Trunk in London indicates a condition of business which is very gratifying. The shareholders and management alike are to be congratulated. In spite of many retarding influences locally, and also of severe competition abroad, the receipts of the company have sprung up in a remarkable manner, and Sir Henry Tyler promises better things in the future from the present outlook. It is seen that the Grand Trunk can not only compete with American lines but hold its own both firmly and well. A more gratifying feature is seen in the fact that a local traffic is springing up, which reduces the importance of the business of outside lines. The line proposed to be followed by the management in connection with the C.P.R. is a wise The Grand Trunk must make fair rates with the new route, and the proportion for a p oline arrangement is probably the natural result of the present position. Notwithhich has derived such benefit from the road will also be glad to learn of the favorable condition of affairs.

THE POSITION IN IRELAND.

In another column of this issue, Mr. liedmond puts before our readers, with the affairs in Ireland. Interested persons may endeavor to spread about false rumors by means of certain sections of the press and by our valued Irish correspondent may rest as. sured that his description of the condition of the island is true and fresh from the fountain head. He draws no such highly colored picture

the state of the tenants as Lord Randolph

the west is changed, but only that the nethods of General Buller have undergone an ploroed medification, Mr. liedmond conirms the reports that have obtained currency to the effect that General Buller has seen that coercion must fail and that the tenants need tenant than the landlord, and Mr. Redmond's letter shows that he has withdrawn in great measure his aid from those who have tried to use him as an eviction sgent. But the outlook for the writer is dark and gloomy, and as the "landlorde season" is now beginning, the poor tenants may need all the help of their friends. It is to be hoped Mr. Parnell's appeal will be liberally responded to.

"THE MAIL" QETS WORSE,

It seems hard to believe that any same person can in this country, or for the matter of that anywhere else, point to the events up the treatment of the French church by and as conveying a moral to be applied to this province. The sincerity of The Mail has been called in question, and certainly this latest "argument"

and thought possibly that by rifling the a harlot on the altar of Notre Dame, they diabolical hatred. The Mail begins at the beginning, what it calls the "disestablishment" of the Church, but its argament, if the revolutionary period is to be dragged in at all. must go to the extreme. We are quite sure that the Church in this Province is in no danger of any such blow as The Mail is apparently inciting the other Provinces to strike. Probably in no quarter is it better known than in the circle-of its own inspirers, that the ecclesiastical position of the Province rests exclusively with itself. But this truth will probably be seen as election time draws near. The Government will denounce, in the strongest terms, the utterances of The Mail. It will, as on a recent occasion, be "repudiated," and the atrocity or the attacks made be duly held up with honor to public execration. "We must," Sir John will say, "stop this. We must see that the just privileges of the Church, treaty and statutory rights, are faithfully observed. The Mail and its doctrines are alike a public menace and a public nuisance. The public safety demands determined suppression of this. We will suppress it, but you must give us your vote." The same will be said to the other interests attacked by The Mail. The question is, are the electors so dull and so blind as to be deceived by the Toronto organ, Common sense will frown down the abominable attempt to foment creed and race contention. Common sense ought also to prevent the electorate being hoodwinked by the "atrategic opposition" to the Government of the organ in question.

LORD RANDOLPH'S MANIFESTO.

The spirit of levity and obstinacy running through the Bradford speech of Lord liandolph Churchill is not a hopeful sign of peace and progress in the affairs of Ireland, if that minister speaks with authority as the mouthpiece of the cabinet. It justifies all the gloomy anticipations that have been indulged in concerning the juture since the rejection of Mr. Parnell's bill. If the reports be true, Lord Randolph has flatly stated that the Government will not grant Home Rule to Ireland. Here is a direct chal lenge, nay more, it is practically a declaration of war. He is even at the pains to declare that the rumors concerning the establishment of four provincial legislatures, which would at least have borne the shadow if not the substance of Home Rule, were unfounded. This is nothing less than an open defiance of Irish will, and an insult to Irish hopes. It is, as we have said, practically a declaration of war. If Lord Randolph and his friends suppose that jaunty references to local government and the mental limning of pretty pictures of prosperity and a lovely condition of relations between landlords and tenants. which does not exist, will satisfy the cravings for just liberty, all to be said is that they must be deplorably short-sighted. Every standing the great competition the line has had day's reports prove the contrary. The very to contend with, and other discouraging cir administrative condition of the country camstances, the exhibit to-day is one of which does the same. The means taken the management may be proud. The country by the Administration itself for the government of the island, contradict their own statements. But, more than all, there is a standing monument of Irish will and Irish intention, which ought to be conspicuous enough to convince even those politically blind as Lord Randolph and his colleagues. There are eighty-six members of Parliament who full force of his facile pen, the position of reflect both in sufficiently strong colors. The speech of Lord Randolph is most deplorable. As an exposition of policy it foreshadows events which will be most disthe misuse of the telegraphic facilities of the astrous and can at the moment hardly be country, but those who peruse the letter from estimated. Iroland's demands have been clearly made, and they are just. What will be the end? In his recent pamphlet, Mr. Gladstone made use of the following words, which are now applicable with double force to a condition of things he could hardly have Inurchill and his colleagues have endeavored | had the courage to anticipate:-"In the close do. Nor does he show that the condition of the last century the obstinate refusal of just demands, and the deliberate and dreadful acts of Ireland's enemies, drove her people widely into disaffection and partially into the ways of actual violence. But she was then downtrodden and gagged. She has now a full constitutional equipment of all the means more protection than the rapacious landlords. | necessary for raising and determing the issues We have never from the first apprehended of moral force. . . She has only to persemuch hard dealing from that officer, and his vere." The conduct of the Imperial Governrecord since assuming his unsavory office has ment is fatuous and incomprehensible, and proved that he is more on the side of the the evils it seems determined to produce are nct at the moment pleasant to contemplate.

A SLANDER KNOCKED OVER

Part of the programme of The Mail and its friends has for a long while past been to charge the local administration of Untario with truckling to the hierarchy of the Church. It has been again and again asserted that the whatever he dictates to the Premier has to be carried into execution, and that he is, in turn, merely the spokesman and representative of the Archbishop. The charge has, from familiarity, almost sunk into contempt, which took place during the French revolu | but the recent ladditions to the suti-Church tion with approval or as worthy of imitation. | tactics of the Mail has added some degree of We observe, however, that The Mail holds importance to the libel. Mr. Mowat has, therefore, felt compelled to defend himself, the revolutionaries as ar example, and, in a letter addressed to a Presbyterian minister, vindicates himself in a very mas. terly manner from the charge made against | tended, we would find The Mail to day, him. He traverses every charge as to "Roman Cathelie domination" in matters of against the Church in this Province would patronage in a manner that leaves rights as strenuously as ever. seem to more than justify the suspicion. The no possible loop hole for The Mail Mail is perhaps endeavoring to frighten the to wriggle through. Coming to the people with an old fogey. The horrors of the important question of separate schools, which Reign of Terror are inferentially dangled be. The Mail was rash enough to refer to in the fors the eyes of the peaceful and faithful course of its assaults, Mr. Mowat reminds hig people of Quebec. They are reminded of the annilant of what every schoolboy ought to

much as they could of the Church, statute book at the time of Confederation, had for ever obliterated the object of their if children of all denominations could be educated together. But some will have separate vision for them by law was fended by Dr. Ryerson when he WAS Chief Superintendent of Education." Mr. Mowat then quotes the B. N. A. Act, which fixes the system. Reference to the school law was certainly a very unfortunate one, for The Mail, in making it, displayed, in addition to its bigotry, ignorance of a very familiar clause of the constitutional law of the Dominion. The reasons for the support given to his administration by the Roman Catholics are summed up by Mr. Mowat as follows :---

MATTER STATE OF THE REST

But whatever political advantage we may receive from the good will of Roman Catnolics, whether clergy or laity, we shall not owe to any unequal rights or privileges obtained by their Church or people at our hands, for they have obtained none; nor do we owe their good will to any condition, promise or understanding in regard to the future, for there has been no such condition, promise or understanding. With the light of my official experience, I have always thought as an observant churchman the Roman Catholics, bishops and clergy, or laity, do not expect any unequal privileges and advantages in a province where their people number but one-zixth of the population. * I have no ground for doubting that one principal reason why any of the Roman Catholic Bishops and clergy desire the success of the present Ontario Government is that, in common with I hope and believe the majority of the Protestant clergy, they believe the present Ontario Government to be a good Government; they believe that we have governed well in the past; and that we may be relied on for governing well in the future. As to truckling to the Church of Rome, I emphatically deny that there has been any truckling on the part of myself or the Government of which I have been for &4 years the head, and for all of whose acts I am responsible. It has been my duty as a Premier in a mixed community to be fair to that Courch and to all Churches; and I have found it perfectly practicable to be fair to Roman Catholics without ceasing in principle or practice to be a Protestant and a Presbyterian Without truckling to anybody, I have, to the best of my judgment, been fair to all, and no more than fair to Roman Catholics.

Mr. Mowat's reply covers five columns of the Globe; is sweeping and conclusive, and he completely demolishes the temple of falsehood and bigotry raised by his adver saries. The reply of Mr. Mowat comes at.an opportune moment.

THE CATHOLIC VOTE.

We maintain that, allke in Sir John and in Mr. Blake. this trafficking in the Catholic vote gives to the Church which fixes and collects the price an exceptional and unparalleled status and authority in public affairs and that the practice must be stopped if the country ! to be preserved.—Toronto Mail, 4ct. 27th

The above may be taken as the key-note of the policy adopted by the party of which the Mail is the mouthpiece. War on Catholics and the Catholic Church! It suits the present olic vote, and the Church as fixing and colmodity which it pleases to style "the Catholic Home Rule. vote" safely assured to the leader of the Conbackground, of course, represented by a flock of sheen!

by the reflection that they are less intended | force of his argument, as an insult than as a sap to presumed I'rotestant prejudices. It is a pretty safe prowhat he cannot obtain on any terms, so long as Mr. Blake is included in the sentence, it shares in their aspirations. being understood by everybody that the Catholic vote is certain to be cast on the Liberal side, on account of the stand taken by Mr. questions.

The transparent object of The Mail is to array, if it can, all Protestants in opposition the confidence which has been withdrawn from the Conservatives

In taking this course the organ is acting entirely in sympathy with the spirit that animated the speeches of Measrs. White and McCarthy in Haldimand, and while we are willing to acquit it of entertaining the faintest spark of bigotry we feel assured that all thinking Protestants will preserve a wholesome doubt of its sincerity.

As a manufacturer of public opinion The Mail may fancy it is playing a very cunning game, but we are quite convinced, as all observant men, Catholic and Protestant, must be convinced, that, if the organ believed it could secure the support of the Catholic electorate for the party led by Sir John Macdonald, it would be down on its knees to the Church on the first convenient opportunity. Hon. Mr. Fraser is "the" cabinet; that The attitude may not be unknown to it, and we know its conscience has lost none of its elasticity, its joints none of their nimbleness.

Those who have devoted passing attention to current politics can understand the source of the angulah which compels our Toronto friend to cry out against the "exceptional and unparallelled status and authority in public affairs" of the Catholic Church. Were that status and that authority exercised on behalf of the Conservative party, as the late Hon. George Brown at one time conas we found the Tory organs then, defending the Catholic Church and upholding Catholic

But the inspirer of these attacks knows perfectly well that the Church has had nothing whatever to do with the change of sentiment that has taken place among Catholics towards the party led by Sir John Macdonald. That change is owing to the same feeling "reformers" of the period who first dis. know, namely, that "The separate school which brought about an alteration cetablished will list destroyed as aw is not of our creation. It was on the in the hearts the Irish people towards he moderation and self-control of the Irish it stood when the House was dissolved, sees on or dissolve the House was may be sure

and it provides for separate schools for Pro- do with it, could have nothing whatever to ful as it was well merited. No people ever tombs, defiling the sanctuary, and enthroning | testants and for colored people as well as Ro- do with it. And as the Church would be displayed greater calmiess under so severe man Catholics. Personally I should be glad powerless to make the Irish love and cherish provocation. In this respect we can point schools, and the making of some pro- lect the price" of what no institution, however sacred and revered, could dispose of to themselves "Loyal Unionists" in Belfast.

any power under the sun! The exameration of the French Catholics at the atrocities perpetrated under Tory Government sanction in the North-West, culindignation of the Irish Catholics at the were not worked up by the Courch. They ministration! far better position than it is to day, inasmuch as wise and moderate counsels would have prevailed over the harsh spirit of oppression in the one case and the gloomy demon of bigotry in the other.

are what alienated French and Irish and party.

from causes purely secular, The Mail attacks to their ultimate triumph. the Catholic Church, not that it fears the influence or condems the polity of the Church, | plank in the platform of the Liberal party but because it thinks it is a good card to play of which it hopes to make good its losses!

only equalled by its baseness. It deceives nobody. It has not detached our honest through the ordeals of agitation, deteat, in-Protestant vote from Mr. Blake, who is himself an uncompromising Protestant, and it only deepens the conviction in the minds of all classes that a party, which is so shallow and stupid as to hope for success by practices sure of national justice is within reasonable so manifestly hypocritical and every way detestable must be deprived of its power for mischief at the earliest moment allowed by the constitution.

The peace, the welfare, the happiness of all demand, to use The Mail's own words, that the practice must be stopped if the country is to be preserved."

MR. GLADSTONE'S REPLY TO THE IRISH DEPUTATIONS.

Mr. Gladstone's reply to the address presented him on behalf of 400,000 women of Ireland, and to the deputations from Cork, Limerick, Waterford and Clonmel. who, at the same time, presented him with the freedom of those cities, will be read by Irishmen everywhere with profound satisfac-

With perfect fidelity to historical truth and that grace of oratorical diction for which the Grand Old Man is famous, he reviewed purpose of our contemporary to bracket Sir the history of the Irish cause from the days John and Mr. Blake as traffickers in the Cath- of Grattan's Parliament to the present time in a manner to convince the most obdurate lecting the price thereof. But, were the com- of the justice contained in the demand for

This speech, though not as long as some of servative party, the picture precented would Mr. Gladstone's former speeches on the same be that of Mr. Blake in the character of a subject, is a masterpiece of political exposibidder, and the Church in the attitude of tion, and places the events that preceded the scorning the offer. The Catholics in the Union with those that followed down to the date of the last election in which he was defeated on the Home Rule question, in a way Offensive as the remarks of The Mail are to | so luminous that no one can rise from its Catholics everywhere, rescutment is cooled perusal without admitting the unanswerable

In this speech Mr. Gladstone shows that he not only understands the subject in all its ceeding to condemn Sir John for trafficking in | bearings, but also that he understands the Irish people, feels for their mirfortunes, and

He justly described the cause in which the frish are embarked as "the cause of order, the cause of neace, the cause of legality, the Blake on the Home Rule and Northwest cause of faith and confidence in the power of free discussion and of parliamentary institutions, to the working of which, in the face of the civilized world, they freely committall the to the political party which enjoys at present | true interests that they now believe to be in volved.

When we compare this admirably simple but profoundly true description of the Irish cause with the fanatical ravings and historical distortions of the Orange delegates who lately passed through this country, we feel that from the lips of the greatest of British statesmen a declaration has gone forth to the world which must be accepted, and which cannot long be denied the sanction of the Parliament and people of England.

Truly, indeed, did he point to the undeniable fact that "the interests of England were quite as much involved in this question as those of Ireland, and that until Ireland and Great Britain are thoroughly one, the authority of the nation in the councils of the world will never reach the height to which it ought to attain, and it will only be when the whole of the population of the United Kingdom is one in sentiment, when Ireland stands is the same relation to England as Scotland and Wales stand to England, that the weight of England in the councils of the world will be strengthened and its wise and just influences will be increased."

At the time Mr. Gladstone was speaking these words a portion, at least, of the British press was bewailing the evident paralysis of British diplomacy in Europe. If the cause of that paralysis was not mentioned after the manner of Mr. Gladstone, it was nevertheless apparent to all the world. And if the Tory ministry, now unhappily in power, prefers the interests of the Irish landlordry to the dignity, welfare and prestige of the empire, we can only regret the fact and wait till wiser counsels prevail, or, perhaps, until some hitter national humiliation will teach them the oriminal

fully of their policy.

Mr. Gladstone. The Church kad nothing to people during this trying period was as grace- The elections are now over, and, their enemies and oppressors, so would it be | with pride to our countrymen whose conduct impossible for it in Canada "to fix and col- presents so noble a contrast to the bloodguilty ferocity of the unhappy fanatics styling

All the threats of civil war, of armed rebellion, of flame, slaughter and separation, came not from the Irish people who made no boast of their loyalty, but simply asked for minating in the tragedy at Regina; the justice, but from those who claimed a monopoly of loyalty, and who declared that conduct of Sir John Macdonald and should justice be granted they would resort his party in relation to Home Rule, to Cromwellian methods to prevent its ad-

were the natural, inevitable results of even's | What a commontary is this on the charac over which the Church had no central. If | ter of the people who have been largely reshe had, we venture to think:that the Conzer- sponsible for the misery and degradation of vative party would be in a far different, a Ireland! Worthy descendants are they of the "Undertakers" of the "Plantation"! Worthy representatives are they of the authors of the Penal Code, and doubly worthy companions for the instigator of violence, crime and inhumanity, whose padded puppy-Yet these two points in Conservative policy | ism is the last seedless flower of Toryism !

But Irishmen can afford to be moderate, to made them what they are to day-determin- be patient, to bide their time, for they are ed opponents of Sir John Macdonald and his assured, as Mr. Gladstone eloquently said, that all the elements of conviction, drawn But because opposition to the Government | from history, from experience, justice, faith has arisen among French and Irish Catholics in freedom and free discussion," are leading

The fact that Home Rule is a leading puts the question in a position which it never with the Protestants, from the Reform ranks | before occupied. It takes the place which all great measures of reform have successively The insincerity of this miserable game is held in the past before they were advanced to statutory recognition. Like them it has to pass sistance, resistance, discussion, approbation, before it comes to final adoption. Perhaps it is well that it should be so, and we ought to be thankful that in our day this great meadistance of the solution for which so many of deepened the conviction in the minds of the our people have devoted their fortunes, their happiness and their lives.

No speech ever delivered on this burning question equals, in our estimation, this latest effort by Mr. Gladstone. It is at once a vindication of Ir. land's right and a refutation of the calumnies of her enemies.

In the course of his speech Mr. Gladatone referred to Mr. Goldwin Smith and the opinions he once held and expressed with " that vigorous animosity," to use the words of the Saturday Review, " which characterise all his writings." In April, 1874, Mr. Smith, in a letter to the London Daily News, declared-"Home Rule, however undesirable in English eyes, is at least a public object. It is better than corruption, servility or mere wealth worship. It is at least as good as "our mitional beverage and our national religion." The learned professor has changed his opinion since then, and seems to prefer " Beer and the Bible" to Home Rule, We regret the change, but we still maintain the truth of what he then wrote, although the words may grate harshly when applied to himself, that The wrongs of Ireland have not made a worse impression than the want of courtesy province with the attitude of the Church. In with which a large section of English writers | Nicolet alone was an expression of ecolesias and speakers have habitually treated the complaints and aspirations of the Irish

the remarks of Mr. Gladstone, if such a thing Catholic Church and people of this province be possible, and to point out that, while old friends have become cold or heatile, the cause servative party. of Irish freedom has steadily advanced, and, in spite of traitors and deserters, is certain soon to become the great political event in | vided in the late contest, are doing a service British history of this century, marking, as it I to the country. The facts they exhibit show will, the close of seven centuries of confiscation, tyrauny, persecution, sorrow, misery for Ireland, shame and disgrace to England.

But we are willing, after what Mr. Gladstine has done and said, to fergive, though we may not entirely forget, the past, and strive to bring about that "Union between dition of parties. the mind of Ireland and the mind of England, between the heart of Ireland and the heart of England," which he so nobly advocates, and which the Irish stand ready to consummate the moment England shows a sincere dimand, and no distinct repudiation thereof desire for to reciprocate.

THE RIEL CRY. Conservative newspapers have for some

time been endeavoring to prove that the "Riel cry" was the great moving influence in the late Quebec elections. But the Ottawa Citizen, in its anxiety to placate the French Canadians, spoils the contention of its friends by pointing out that "the recent election returns show clearly that fully one-half of | do the same, and, if we are not grievously "the French-speaking electors refused to "be lid astray by the Riel cry. They ' stood firm amidst great temptation and declined to say to the other nationalities "in that Province: 'We don't want to have anything to do with you; we propose to form a party on a race platform.' They joined the other nationalities, and by so doing saved the country from what might had received information that the Dominion ' have been a serious menace." What becomes of the charge that the French | dissolution of Parliamont confirms the g.neral

Canadians had united with the Liberals on the ory of race and revenge after that? If we read the deliverance of the home organ of the Government aright, the Conservatives have discovered that their contemplated crusade on a correct principle, for the shorter against the French people and the Catholic the term the greater the control of the people Church was all a mistake, that the people of over their representatives. But the power Quebec have not been "led astray by the which Sir John Macdonald has arrogated to Riel cry," and that therefore there must be | himself of dissolving parliament befor the expi some other reason for their defection from the ration of the legal term without reason, save Conservative party. The enormous extent of what may be supplied by party exigencies, is an that defection is shown by the Quebec elec. abuse which should not be tolerated. In the

When the legislature assembled after the previous general election the Liberal Opposition mustered only twelve members, this was try's inability to control parliament any longer, The tribute which Mr. Gladatone paid to subsequently increased to eighteen, at which Of the two evils—whether to hold another

granting the Conservatives all they can possibly claim, which is more than they really possess, that is 28 seats out of 65, they stand in a minority of 9. According to the Conservative Citizen, "the French-speaking electors refused to be led astray by the Riel cry." What then, may we ask, did lead them "astray?" Astray from the Conservative party they certainly were led, or the Ross government would not have been de-

Had there been no Riel cry at all, we are convinced the result would have been pretty much the same. The people of: Quebec have been conservative in their leanings for many years. In former days their lean. ings were the other way, but they were estranged from the old Reform party by just such stupid intolerance in The Globe that now characterises The Mail. Can we wonder that the result should be the same in both instances? But this is not the only cause. The record of the successive Conservative governments at Quebeo and their con nection with the Conservative government at Ottawa contain ample room and verge enough to account for the result of the late con est.

Despite the self-sufficient assertions of certain parties, in Ontario, the people of this province are as well instructed in public at fairs on the average as any other section of the Dominion. Indeed we venture to assert that the standard of intelligence in our most remote and backward counties would compare favorably with that, say of the " metro. politan county" of Carleton, in Ontario.

The issues of the campaign, the merits of parties were known to alls The forces that were working for the defeat of the Conservatives had been accumulating for years. The clouds of prejudice which had been industriously manufactured to darken the character and obscure the objects and aims of the Liberal party, had been breaking away long before the exposures of muladministration and the execution of Riel great mass of the people that a change was necessary, and would be salutary. The Gorernment of Quebec had thrown in its lotus. mistakably with the Government of Sir John Macdonald. It was felt throughout the province that the two were identical, and many former Conservatives felt bound on that ac count to vote against it.

The Riel cry had its effect we must admit. but it was only as an emphasio to what had gone before, and in that way it may have turned the scale between parties in several constituencies. The Conservative party had become discredited on account of the corruptions that had grown up under a long and almost uninterrupted lease of power, and when the Riel affair happened, it acted like the proverbial last straw and broke the back of the Conservative camel in Quelesc. When the Federal elections take place, it will be found that the feeling of repulsion will have gathered intensity, and that very few apologists for the Ministry of Sir John Mandonald will find their way into parliament.

Nothing could be more incorrect than to confound the action of the people of this tical opinion given, and that was in favor of the Conservatives. It will thus be seen how false and foolish are the attempts of western We make these quotations to emphasize lory papers to raise a cry against the because a majority has gone against the Con-

Those papers which, like the Citizen, are showing that parties were nearly equally di that the people of Quebec are divided, as are the people of Ontario, on purely political questions, and that the idea that the French Canadians are a flock of sheep is all nonscript Conversely the same holds good in Ontario The Riel cry will not disturb the nermal con

But there is this to be remembered the Conservative party has heaped insult and contumely on the Catholic people through its organs, by the voices of its sneakers in Halhas yet been made by the leader of the Conservatives, the journals or the politicians who have been the authors of these wrongs. For these wrongs, in addition to other offences of corruption, extravagance, injustice, dishonesty and maladministration, Conservative candidates will be called upon to answer at the polls. Let them enquire of their own conscience what sort of answer they ought to receive. Catholics and Protestants of all nationalities will mistaken, the answer will be alike in both instances and the result of the general election will be neither difficult to prophecy befor shand, nor a matter of astonishment when he bailots are counted.

CLEAR THE DECKS FOR ACTION. Mr. Blake's announ ement at Guelph that he Government would very shortly announce the impression that the Ministry are afraid to hold another session. From a democratic point of view there can be no objection to shortening the Parliamentary term. The chartist idea of annual Parliaments is founded present case, however, the objection is less pressing than in 1882, because the country is ripe for a change, and the not of dissolution will be accepted by all as a confession of the Minis-