THE TRUE WITNESS'

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WEDNESDAY......AUGUST 17, 1857

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

An old subscriber wants us to give in our next issue receipts for the following, viz.: "How to make all the different kinds of soup recommended. How to make good pastry (short and How to make tomato pickles and catch-how to broil steak." We fear "old subup, and how to broil steak." scriber" has got beyond our depth, especially in the soup business. We recommend him to con-

sult a cookery book. Mr. Lane, of the well-known bicycle firm of Lane Bros., Liverpool, is in town on a short

THE Toronto World should wait till after the fight is over before publishing a list of soreheads. When that time comes our contemporary will have enough to do to mind its own head, and keep the bandages ad-

A GREAT fight has just ended at Halifax. It was between the "high and dry" and "low and slow" factions of the Anglican church over the election of a bishop. Bishop erry, of Iowa, a down east Yankee, was the final choice, after much balloting. He is on. his way to Halifax to be naturalized and in-

THE Dake of Argyle, a descendant of one again distinguished bimself by abusing the Irish tenants as lazy and ignorant. He meant the landlords, but, like Little Butter-Duke of Argyle.

THE following amusing parody appears in

THE THREE WILLIAMS.

(GLADSTONE, HARCOURT, AND SMITH.) Three Williams, to three different stations born, The British House of Commons now adom; The first holds place unrivalled in debate, The next deals blows that heavy are and straight; The third, unable to such lines pursue, The closure puts, and gags the other two.

WE read in the St. Louis, Mo., Western Watchman, that "the people held a 'tar and feather bee' at Odessa, in that State, lately, the occasion being the seduction of a young girl by the preacher of the place. They tarred and feathered two dominies in New Jersey last month, and the exasperated public have come to the conclusion that such punishment is the only way to stop sanctimonious billygoatism."

WRECKING railway trains for purposes of plundering the dead and wounded is the most awful crime imaginable, yet it appears fearfully common of late. Something must be done to \* stop it. The public will look to the managers of railways for increased vigilance and any needed legislation will no doubt be readily obtained. Human depravity has reached its lowest depth in this crime, and calls for terrible punishment.

A PUBLIC meeting to discuss the que tion of Unrestricted Reciprocity is to be held at at defiance, and defend themselves, as they bill, which confers great advantages on the Shefford Mountain, midway between Granby undoubtedly can with success, against an un and Waterleo, on the 24th of this month. Mr. Clayes, M. P. for Missisquoi, and Mr. Fisher, M.P. for Brome, have consented to Government can "check Manitoba" if the observes, interferes to fix the rents that speak. The Waterloo Advertiser regards the meeting with satisfaction, "because it will prove the beginning of an agitation in the Townships for closer trade relations with the United States," The same paper says "it is a farmers' meeting, called for the purpose of ventilating matters of vital importance to themselves,'

WHILE Menonites, Icelanders, Scandinavians, and even Mormons, are finding homes of the Canadian Government, native Cana-United Stateer In the Minneapolis Standard

an indisputable fact that they are the best tarmers to be found in the North-West. Around Grand Forks the Irish Canadian element predominates, and that they are everything we claim for them can be substantiated by the careful way in wnich they have tilled their lands so as to bring forth the best of results. A trip to Grand Forks and vicinity might furnish Sir John A. Macdonald with a clue to the discovery of what became of all the people who left the eastern provinces to locate in the Canadian North-West, but who cannot be found there now."

FATHER BERNARD O'RIELLY takes a gloomy view of Ireland's coming condition. In his letter from Glengarrif, describing the visit of Mgr. Persico as a message of the Holy Father's good-will to the Irish people, he remarks that the friendship of Leo XIII. for the longsuffering race is as immovable as the rock of Gibraltar, but grieves to state the Irish crops will be a total failure, and famine already looms up in the near future. He says let us. pray with all our hearts-God Save Ireland!

Ir seems that we were somewhat mistaken in the remarks at the conclusion of the article in yesterday's Post on "An Alleged Labor Organ and the Trunkmakers." The managers | wonder that people are asking themselves of the old concern are included in the incorporators of the new. Such being the case, we can bardly reaffirm the hope we expressed as to the future course of the alleged organ, However, it is none of our funeral. We only desire to set the matter right before the workingmen of the city, who will, no doubt. exercise due caution in regard to all organs alleged and otherwise.

A CHARGE has been made by the Lindsay Warder (Tory) so gross and palpably false that we will be astonished if no notice is taken of it by the Untario Bench. The Warder has again and again asserted that certain Roman Catholics by securing archiepiscopal influence and a free use of whiskey have obtained favorable decisions from a Roman Catholic judge-Judge O'Connor. Nothing more infamous than this has ever appeared, even in the Tory press of Ontario. Those who know Judge O'Connor will regard the Warder's statement as a villainous lie, and we hope that steps will be taken to bring the slanderer to book.

ST. CATHERINES is excited over the action of the Dominion Government in compelling the workmen on the Welland to work on Sundays the same as other days of the week. The News, referring to the agitation against the new order of things, remarks: "Let us take hold of this matter with the purpose of compelling our legislators to discard the obnoxious system of Sunday labor they would saddle us with. Fixed determination will accomplish this end. We cannot, perhaps, Christianize Sir John-we may not prevent his spending the day in ribaldry and vicebut we can prevent his compelling the free of the biggest land thieves of Scotland, has people of Canada from following his sinful

MR SHERMAN, who is being boomed as a cup, he mixed them up. He is afraid of his candidate for the presidency of the United own acres being reclaimed by their rightful States, is reported as having said recently owners. That's what's the matter with the that "the action of the Government of the Dominion of Canada is perfectly within their rights and extremely moderate;" that "the fisheries question is but a trifling one," and that "the citizens of the United States take of the league will be the increase in the Irish little or no interest in it." Common sense still holds sway, it seems, among those of our neighbors who understand international obligations.

> THE Cornwall Standard (Tory) says: "If Le Monde was wrong it should have offered a generous apology and begged the Hon. Mr. Mercier's pardon. Any newspaper should do the same. If Le Monde is taught a very bitter lesson on account of this affair, it may not be without its moral effect upon other newspapers. To point out a public man's crimes and to lie about him are different alto-

Manitobans are pushing their railway to the frontier in spite of disallowance. And what is Sir John going to do about it? So far he has done nothing but move the Customs House to the other side of Red River. This is a very small, in fact, a contemptible pro ceeding. By refusing to supply customs 'facilities" where the Red River Valley Railway strikes the border, he probably intends to throw the traffic on the line into confusion and seize all goods entering there for violating the tariff law. Under such a policy of petty persecution the Manitobans ought to go a step further in the way of independent action which they have so well begun, and set the Customs as well as the veto justifiable monopoly and tyrannical governpeople of the province are united, determined and true to themselves.

BISMARCK appears determined to seize upon Holland the moment the old King dies. There are, it is said, 400,000 German troops ready to be thrown into the little kingdom on | bedispossessed altogether. The condition of the an hour sonotice. Holland has several valuable and highly important colonies, and the proposed gobble would enormously increase German power, making it in fact the rival of in the North-West under the paternal wing England in almost all parts of the world. In of home rule, that the assembling of an Irish the present state of European politics it is Parliament at Dublin is to be expectdians in large numbers are settling in the quite possible that the absorption of Holland by Germany will be accomplished without of the opponents of home rule its obnesota are to be found thousands who, after year they in harmony, but the folly baving spent a season in the Canadian North West, crossed over the international boundary without the only ally that could be of real line and became first class collizons of the United States. Among this class are to be found many Irish Canadians, and it is wretched second Empire was the alliance with of numbers, as the correspondent clearly idea. France would make no such daring a saved Constantinopie and competing and as a government saved constantinopie and competing and sailed in the sound in the constantinopie and competing and sailed in the sound in the saved Constantinopie and competing and sailed in the constantinopie and competing and sailed in the saved Constantinopie and competing and sailed to be beyond in the saved Constantinopie and competing against a transfer of the constantinopie and competing against, but he sold the slaves and with the logic representation. Does in the constantinopie and competing against, but he sold the slaves and with the constantinopie and competing against, but he sold the slaves and with the saven constantinopie and competing against, but he sold the slaves and with the constantinopie and competing against, but he sold the slaves and with the slaves and with the saven constantinopie and competing against, but he sold the slaves and with the saven constantinopie and constantinopie

England. Is the Republic touched with Bourbonism? Can it learn nothing?

DISCUSTING TOADYISM.

A disgusting instance of toadvism on the part of the Intercolonial Railway authorities is reported in the Halifax Chronicle. When the English mail arrived at Rimouski early on Saturday morning, Aug. 6th, a train was apparently in waiting for the passengers. It turned out to be a special sent down for the convenience of a young son of the Governor-General, who went off in solitary and regal state, while the rest of the passengers were kept waiting till four or five in the afternoon. Great indignation was manifested by those

who were left kicking their heels at the station while the Lansdowne sprig was given a whole train to himself. But this is Canada under Tory Government. As the Chronicle pertinently observes: "Things have come to a pretty pass in Canada when a public railway places a special at the disposal of a boy who happens to be the son of the Marquis of Lansdowne, while passengers, many of them citizens of this country, and therefore taxed for the main. tenance of the railroad, must wait their time for ten or twelve hours longer. It is no breathes the hope "that all parties may come whether a clique of official toadies or the people of Canada own the I. C. R. It was only the other day that orders were issued prohibiting notices of Mr. Laurier's meet ing at Megantic to be rosted at the I. C. R. stations. The railroad is only the property of the people of Canada in name. It is virtually owned and run by a set of Tory officials, who make it a tool for their toadvism and sycophancy. The "Royal family," as they are not inappropriately called, go junketting over the road in palace cars on special trains; even this youngster, because he is the son of the Governor-General and a chance offered for toadying to his father, gets a special; but the people of Canada who pay for the road, and who put their hands into their pockets every year to make up the hundreds of thou! sands of dollars difference between its receipts and expenses, must put up with waiting hours for their trains, with trains chronically late and with a freight department that seems to have reached the lowest rung of official bung. ling an I mismanagement."

#### THE CELTIC LEAGUE.

A movement which appears destined to exercise considerable influence in political and social circles in the three kingdoms is assuming an active form in organization. The Celtic League was inaugurated at the Conference of the Highland Land Law Reform Association at Bonar Bridge, Scotland, last is the organization of co-operation between the Irish, Scotch and Welsh, both in Parliament and in the country, for mutual support in their demands for Home Rule and on the other questions now agitating Ireland, Scotmake it clear to the country that the Irish, Scotch and Welch are in their present movethe League will further aim at the preservation of the Celtic language, literature and traditions, and the promotion of philological and historical Celtic researches. If successful, one immediate political result vote in English constituencies by that of the Scotch and Welch, which would mean a very large increase indeed in many of the constituencies of the North of England. Mr. Parnell has, it is believed, given full adhesion to the scheme. He has sanctioned Mr. Dillon's acceptance of the presidency, and will nominate the Irish Parliamentary Secretary of the League. The Scottish Parliamentary Secretary will be Dr. Macdonald, the member for Ross shire, and the Welsh Parliamentary Secretary, Mr. Ellis, the member for Merionethshire.

# THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.

The special correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Dublin, presents an in political, social and economic situation in Egypt and as to the neutralization of the stated. Of course we have no desire to furnish tensely interesting picture of the present Ireland, as seen from the points of view bota of the friends and opponents of Home Rule. Archbishop Walsh, in an interview, expresses freely his opinions and hopes in regard to the future of the cause in which he has taken a most active interest. The Government will not, he thinks, use vigorously the powers gained under the criminal law amendment bill for securing convictions. The suppression of the National League the Archbishop is disposed to believe improbable. Much is expected of the land tenant class. The correspondent calls attention to what may be termed the oddities of ment. Neither the C. P. R. nor the Federal the Irish situation. The Government, he landlords shall ask; the plan of camtenants to fix their own rents, or, if their figures are not acceded to, to enable them to avoid paying any rent at all. The view is largely held that the landiords should people shows some improvement, and it is stated that the farmers of Ireland have \$300,000,000 deposited in the savings banks. The opinion is growing even among opponents ed in the near future. In the view

shows, sets at present with irresistible force demand were Russia not at her back. Even siderable attention at the time, many people toward nationalism, and if the wishes of the people are consulted, the green flag will take support, England would still be compelled to and unconstitutional. its place among the national emblems of the

ON THEIR LAST LEGS.

Irish landlordism is on its lust legs. Dublin Express, the special organ of the "garrison," has at last admitted the hopelessness of the struggle against the people. In its issue of July 23rd it makes a pitiable confession of the ghastly failure which has attended the landlords' eviction campaign. The many thousands made homeless by Landdowne and his class have neither been exterminated nor forced to emigrate, as was hoped and intended. They cannot be got rid of and must be that used to go into the pockets of the landlords are devoted. Under these circumstances it is no wonder that the Express should declare :- "Of all the classes and interests concerned, there is none which would not hail as a relief any tolerable modus vivendi with regard to this land agitation, which is injuring us all." It also finds comfort in "the mere fact that the Parnellites have astogether, and, on the principle of give and are using every effort to cast odinm on the take, provide means by which this harrassing Catholic Bishops of the country, and that land question may, at least for a time, sink to rest.

After this we are prepared to hear the landlords' organ agree with Mr. Dillon, who asserted that there could not be peace or quietness in the country as long as evicted multitudes were hovering around their holdings and demanding as a right that the National League and the rest of the tenantry | Cleveland.

should stand by them. Finally the melancholy conclusion is reached "that the evicted tenants form as hot a branch as any of this burning land question, and that if anything like a general pacification is to be looked for there must be legislative relief also for evicted tenante. The revised scale of judicial rents now projected, and the inclusion of leaseholders within the Act, threaten the landlords with losses which must prove the extinction of many families. Whether the landed gentry of Ireland will, as a class, survive this fresh blow, remains to be seen. Some of the great and unembarrassed landlords, no doubt, will. But of the rank and file it is but too probable that a large number will be ruined.

### ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

If there be no secret allian.e or understanding between France and Russia, it is very singular that the Republic should play into the hands of the Czar with the fidelity September. The main object of the League disclosed by recent events. Nothing would better suit the purposes of Russia than to embroil these two nations possessing free institutions in a quarrel, and, though French diplomats may imagine they are secure in Russian friendship against England on the land and Wales. A second aim will be to one hand and Germany on the other, nothing appears more certain to those who have studied the consolidation of autocratic mili ments fighting the battle of the whole demc- tarism, since the upheaval of 1848, than that cracy; and besides these political objects, France is being used as a cat's-paw to annoy and cripple England with the ultimate pose of crushing France herself.

The spirit of the Holy Alliance still domi nates the Imperial Cabinets of Europe. To it the Republic in France is a constant menace-a hot-bed from which the pernicious ideas of Radicalism are disseminated through out the continent. Not less hateful to that spirit is the freedom, greatness and splendor of the British empire. To have these two nations engaged in strife against each other would be intensely gratifying to the autocrats. With England engaged elsewhere, Russia Congress worthy of honest Democratic support. And when to this is added the interance of a East with greater boldness and security, and Germany could rest upon her arms while France dissipated her energies in a vain, foolish contest with England.

In to-day's cable reports we read that, in answer to the request of the British Government that France name a date for the evacuation of the New Hebrides, M. Flourens de Boodler McGarigle is being prepared by State olined to do so until France shall be informed Attorney Grinnell." On what grounds exof the nature of England's policy in regard to tradition is demanded in this case is not Suez Canal. This answer makes it clear that a refuge to the criminals of the States, but we the seizure of the New Hebrides was an act of retaliation, and that France has determined on the policy of forcing England to retire from Egypt. Alone it is hardly possible that France would venture to assume an attitude so hostile. The demand so formulated implies that England should submit her foreign policy to the dictation of France, haul down her flag in Egypt, and, in fact, surrender all she has gained during recent years, with the object of securing control of the route to India. The impossibility of England | if the case could not be covered by the exentertaining the French demand for one tradition treaty. He said that if the applistated in the House of Commons yesterday, it would be matter for the Canadian an that the withdrawal of the French from the agreement respecting the neutralization of the the two governments concerning Egypt to a orisis.

But what gives a deeper shade of meaning to the question is the fact that, were France directly inspired from St. Petersburg, she could not have acted more effectively in Russia's interest. While England holds Egypt and commands the Susz canal she keeps Russia in check, The appearance of British Asiatic troops in the Mediterranean saved Constantinople and compelled a Rus-

resist them both combined to the bitter end before she could yield an inch.

The moment, however, is well chosen. At home England is distracted by the stupid Tory policy of coercion and the discontert of the working classes. Her relations with the United States are not satisfactory. She has no ally in Europe unless Italy can be so considered. In Turkey she has just met with an ignominious rebuff. It is evident there must national comity is concerned, that would have be a change before she can face her enemies as she should. Ireland must be conciliated in the only way possible. The oligarchy must give way to the democracy. In fact she must put her house at home in order. maintained. To this latter purpose the rents | These are tasks which a Tory Government cannot perform, but they must be done. Meantime the situation is full of danger and calls for the exercise of much patience and wiedom.

CATHOLICS AND AMERICAN POLITICS A writer in the Minneapolis New Record gives several reasons for the defection of a large number of Catholics from the Democrasumed a conciliatory attitude," and it tie party. He points to the fact that some of the leading Demogratic organs and managers tco, for a political purpose. Many of them openly, he says, charge that the Bishops used every means in their power to elect Mr. B'aine in 1884, besides intimating that the Pope took a hand in the contest. Some of the | The Spectator says :organs intimate that the opposition to Dr. McGlynn, on the part of the Church authorities, srises from the Doctor's support of Mr.

> After showing the absurdity of these statements, he states the political attitude of Catholics very clearly in the following sen

"As a rule, Catholics are more obedient to the commands of their clergy in matters per-taining to religion, faith and morals than those of any other Christian church, but they draw the line at this point; while, on the other hand, no class in this country are more jealous of their personal and political rights, or would more promptly repuliate any ottempt on the part of their religious teachers to dictate to politically. This last may seem odd, yet it is true, and arises from the fact that as Catholics are in conscience bound to obey in matters of faith and morals clear up to dividing line, when that line is once passed they are as teracious of their rights as before they were submissive; while those of other religious organizations, having greater freedom in mat-ters of religious fath—being told that they can interpret the Sacred Writings in accordance with their private judgment, feel more of the binding restraints in religion which Catholics submit to, and hence will not naturally be so jealous of other rights and therefore more likely to be influenced unconsciously if the attempt were made on the part of their ministry or churches in political matters.'

Any one who knows the Catholics of America will recognize the correctness of the above. It may, however, be observed that there is no section of the people more sensitive to reflections by politicians and the party press than Catholics. Realizing and exercising their independence of all influences in political matters, they resent the imputation of being blindly led by their priests to vete this or that way under stress of conscience. The conclusion of the writer's remarks are suggestive, and may be taken as | pears that the proposed shuffle will not assure a pointer with reference to the coming Presidential election. He says :-"Many Jatholics, it is true, voted for Mr.

Blaine, but the Catholic clergy cut no figure in the movement. It grew out of the fact that each year a larger number of Catholics get their eyes opened as to the anti Catholic tendency of the Democracy, and in 1888 the chances are that the number will increase. This will not be because of any distatisfaction on the part of Catholics with Mr. Cleveland, who has given us a good and honest administration, but because of the stupid proscription and lack of political cohesion in the Democratic party, which, through its leaders, has done all in its power to discredit the President and avoid doing any thing in Catholics, is it any wonder that many of them join the Republican ranks?"

#### THE McGARIGLE CASE. A despatch from Chicago to-day says:

An application for extradition papers for want to have a clear understanding of the matter. We see it stated in the American press that the charge of McGarigle having been spirited off by citizens of Canada, for the purpose of defeating the ends of justice, is regarded at Washington as putting an entirein the rest account of the Assistant Secretary of State Moore was asked whether international is comity might not lead Canada to yield to the demand of the American Government, even if the case could not be covered by the extradition treaty. He said that if the application is consistent of the American Government, even if the case could not be covered by the extradition treaty. He said that if the application is consistent in the same boat, as the representative of the same boat, as the same boat as the representative of the same boat as the representative of the same boat as the same boat as the representative of the same boat as the same boat as the same boat as the same boat ly new tace on the question. We are further informed that Assistant Secretary of instant is evident. As Sir James Ferguson cation rested merely on the grounds of comity "The Government would in no wise consent | thorities to decide as they might see fit, a paign has for its object to enable New Hebrides should be postponed until an of municipal law. In this connection he Suez Canal had been reached." This would Japan surrendered a man who had comseem to have brought the dispute between mittel several forgeries in California. This were placed in his charge as a government turel and assisted, are wronged and dishonored and british Columbia joins Manitoba in rebeat and British Columbia join

were the Czar to come out openly in its holding that Mr. Seward's action was illegal

These are all precedents which would have weight in considering the McGarigle affair, were it not that the United States Senate refused to ratify the extradition treaty which would have placed both countries on an equality as regards fugitive criminals of the McGazigle class. As the N. Y. Herald has shown, the Canadian authorities might be willing to give him up, but so far as inter. to be all on one side. The United States could not return the favor, since a fugitive criminal who has sought an asylum in this country cannot be lawfully surrendered except under the provisions of an extracition treaty. In the absence of such treaty and also of Congressional legislation neither the President nor the Secretary of State nor any other officer has any authority to give up a fugitive.

If the frequency of these escapes to this country of such men as McGarigle should result in a treaty with more effective provisions than what now exist, it will be better for both countries; but till the United States is prepared to reciprocate Canada should not surrender the fugitives.

# THE WHIG-TORY COALITION.

English organs of public opinion are by no means satisfied with the prospect of Lord Hartington's entry into the Government,

"It is no secret, we imagine, that the prime mover in the pressure put by the Liberal Unionists on the Government was not Lord Hartington, and we very much doubt whether the concessions made are really whether the concessions made are really in keeping with Lord Hartington's own convictions. If not, then the real object of the cry for the reconstruction of the Government is a wish to use up Lord Hartington, not to profit by his firmness and resolution. Indeed, the desire for reconstruction really proceeds the proceed when wish to see Lord Randship from those who wish to see Lord Randolph Churchill again at work in the development of his Democratic Tayism, and we cannot imagine any change for the worse so great as that. Lord Randolph Churchill's whole policy is the band to mouth policy—the policy of pleasing the people without the smal est regard to their true wellare. We do not doubt that if Lord Hartington were to join the Government at the present crisis no stone would be left unturned to destroy his influence, and that of Mr. Goschen, who is the one state man on whom at present who is the one state man on whom at present we rely most, and prepare the way for the Randolph Churchill regite which would succeed. We have long wished to see Lord Hartington at the head of a strong Government, but certainly the most fitting moment for transformation of that kind is not the momen when other counsels have prevailed over Lord Hartingtan's, and when he would therefore come in, if he came in, to carry out a policy very far removed from that which he would himself have des gaed."

In a still more emphatic manuer the John Bull (a Tory organ) disapproves of the concessions of the Government on the Lund bill, and says they have been received by Tories throughout the country with the deepest dismay and disgust. Colonel Saunderson, Lord Kilmorey and Mr. Henry Chaplin not only represent a large section of Conservative opinion all over E mland, but the justice of their protests in really felt and acknowledged by the vast majority even of those who have consented to sacrifice their principles for considerations of expediency. It thus apthe o ject sought. In fact the Governmen of Lord Salisbury appears doomed since Hartington cannot save it.

### WHITHER AKE WE DRIFTING?

Grin can be serious at times as well as humorous. In its last number there is a car. toon representing Canada as a scow drifting down the rapids, with rocks around and ahead. Sir John Macdonald is represented fast asleep in the stern, Mr. Laurier in a like coadition at the bow. Under the picture is the question: "Whither are we drifting?" And here are the comments of our usually merry

No word in the English language better ex-

presses the present political condition of Canada than the word drifting. It may boldly be affirmed that there is not a thoughtful, mtelliaffixed that there is not a thoughtest, meeting, disinterested patriot within our borders who can contemplate the facts and creumstances of the day without having at hert a sickening sense of the apathy and aimlessuess which characterize both Government and pople. That the country is practically ruled to one man would not so very greatly matter;

one man would not so very greatly matter, it that man were known to be in the prime of his powers; keenly alert to the dangers of the State, distinguished for sound constitutional views, and actuated by high principles in all his doings; but nobody—not even the most fawning party sycophant—can claim that in any respect this description fits Sir John A. Macdonald. If Sir John is really a great and good statesman, he is missing a fine opportunity to prove it; and he is doing himself a great injustice by leading the country to suppose that he is more interested in the little details of partisan management than in the great matters entrusted management than in the great matters entrusted to his care, A real statesman may sometimes