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WEDNESDAY......JANUARY 12, 1887

" THE MAIL ' says :-" to Frence the idea as to the sacredness of the French language is apparently undergoing a revolution. English is now taught in the French echoels, and public money is even appropriated for the purpose of sending classes of young men into England to learn the language." And yet The Mail has exhausted hundreds of columns in depositation of the teaching of French in Ontario schoole !

Your organizare terribly distressed because, as they allege, the Liberal party of the Dominion is held in friendly regard by the Catholic Church. The democrations of what they are pleased to style "the alliance of Liberalism with a tregression" are comething fearful. But is it not very singular that these same organe never the anything wrong when coolesiastics to drand ber view and supported the Tory party? The Tory Protestantism now toaming at the mouth against the Outholio Church was thee happy and contented. But the circum tences being changed, changes the oir constances, you

"The Man. " indulges in this confession . -"The sharp curves which the poli-" tical newspaper, if it be a organ, is fre-" quently compelled to try a mic not of its " our centering; as an wagen it must watch " the party leader or his benen tenens, and " follow where they show the way." This is evidently on attempt to lartify its recent leader" et his "locum toma" who contrived the recent sharp carving of The Mail. should be more explicit.

## The state of the s

The Nation objects to the official repening of diplomatic relations between the nglish Covernment and the Hely See. It no Brish (piscopare and pourls alike to frustrate any scheme having for its object the accomplishment of the design, on the ground that the tole metive of the proposition is to hamper the priests and people of freland in their political action. In this we are inclined to think the Nation is in error. The Vatican is not likely to do thing on the demand of the English Government in any way detrimental to Irish prtional or individual liberty. The recent declaration in the Papal organ concerning the "plan of campaigu" is an ample proof of the fact that the Hely Father, and those about him, are theroughly well-informed on all matters pertaining to Ireland, and are fully alive to the suffering and trials she has to undergo. In all probability the official readjustment of diplomatic relations between the Vatican and the Court of St. James would make very little difference whatever in the condition of effairs. If it did the difference would probably be in a contrary direction to that binted at by the Nation. At present there is difficulty in the Vatican bringing pressure to bear on England through the present informal representations of Cardinals floward and Mauning. An official representation is certainly desirable, and would in no way militate against Irish liberty. The Holy Tather is not likely to be influenced in the manner suggested by the Natim.

# THE FEDERAL ELECTIONS.

From all trustworthy sources there comes information which leaves no doubt that it is the dissolve Parliament, and the preclamation of the past few weeks has been prompted by

I oked for at any moment. The Government apparently has the hope that by suddenly springing the elections on the people it may steal a verdict. However convenced we may be that it will find itself seriously in error, still we must urge on the electors in every r ding to choose their candidates without delay. We said a few days ago that let the elections come when they might, it would not matter if the public was only ready. We repeat this, but we must ask "if the readiness is all," whether the constituencies are as a whole ready? We fear that they are not

#### THE PROTESTANT CRY.

Gradually the Tory press is falling into line with The Mail in advocacy of the No Pepery programme. The Hamilton Spectator. London Free Press and other lesser organs of the party have already accepted it, and now comes the Pembroko Standard. That paper is published in a region where the Catholic vote is a considerable power, and is known as the personal organ of Mr. Peter White, M. P. Evidently that gentleman thinks he has lost the confidence of the Catholics in his riding, or he would not mount the Protestant horse. If he imagines he is going to capture Reform votes by adopting the tactics of The Mail, he will find out his mistake to his cost on polling day. Reformers are not such fools as to turn against their party simply because Catholics have been driven into it by Tory abuse and threats. On the contrary, they will be very glad to accept all the assistance they can get from any quarter in the patriotic work of smashing Mucdonaldism and driving the Boodlers from the treasury.

Be that as it may, it is plain that the Torics of Renfrew would never have normitted their home organ to publish the annexed article were they not determined to defy the Catholics of the county and run the Dominion election on the Protestant cry. The article is as follows :-

The Mail's policy, judged by its immediate results, may seem unwise, but it hopestly adopted by the Conservative party, and firmly adhered to, it will in the end give them victory: and the success so won would be permanent.
A halting and dividing policy, one section of
the party wooing the French and Roman Catholic vote, the other riding the Protestant horse and denouncing the encroachments of Rome, can lead to no other result than disaster and feat. By uniting on the Mail's policy the L beral Conservative party would be the true Liberal party of Canada, as it certainly is the party of progress, and it would not be long by fore the people at large would come to see it just as every ntelligent and thinking man in the country, who is capable of thinking honestly and refuses to be misled by party cit's, sees that Mesers. Mewat and Blake by pandering to the Roman Catholic Church and allying themelves with Freuch nationalism and Ultram aanism have abandoned every true principle of Liberalism for the sake of office. Let them have it, if it must be so, but let the Conservatives stick to honest principles and British and Pro-testan freedom. So will victory and honor and place and power in the end be theirs; for the alliance now formed by the Grits must finally end in their shame and defeat, though rethaps not till their policy has brought great less and evil upon the country at large. The less as of experience are slow and hard to learn, but they are usually effective. As for the Grits, we say, give them thenty of the Ultramoutano repe, and they will be sure to make the prevential ending. For the Conservatives a like policy will be equally fatal, while adivided policy will be immediate ruin and general contempt,

## SIR J. P. HENNESSY.

The exact reason for the suspension of Sir John Pope Hennessy is not clear. But it may safely be inferred that it has been for championing some who have been wronged and for taking the part of the weak against the strong. That has been one of his chief characteristics in the many posts of trust that he has held in various parts of the world. Few men have had a more brilliant career or done the state more service in his own way, though that way has not always been course. Whe, we wender, was the "party be." This, added to a peculiarity of temper, of a character pleasing to the "powers that has at times made it appear that he was wrong, but when his conduct has been snawhich so severely shook up the party it lyzed it has always been found that truth affects to serve? The Mail is carving sharply and integrity underlay it. Mr. Disraeli, the moster of its explanations and excuses quick to discern genius, marked Mr. Pope Hebnessy as a man to occupy a brillians position in the ranks of his followers, and to the general policy of that states man he gave a cordial support. Mr. Henneesy's selection proved Mr. Disraeli's lates that it has always been the object of perception. His brief parliamentary career was full of work and benefit to the nation. To him was due the throwing open to the public the effices at the disposal of the Civil Service department. He obtained the Quoenstown harbor and put the "Hennessy clause" in the Irish l'oor Law, a measure which reformed that system most beneficially. He carried the Miners' Legislation Bill, and will forever be remembered with gratitude by those toilers. In 1865 his services were rewarded with the governorship of Labuan, and he changed the affairs of that island from one of bankruptcy to prosperity and content. On the gold coast be introduced reforms in the tariff and otherwise that doubled the revenue. The people of Sierra Leone remember hin in "Hennessy's day, and this is an annual holiday. In the Balismus ho was equally successful, and elsowhere in the West Indies. In Hong Kong he accomplished sweeping reforms and the peor le, chiefly Chinese, subscribed £7,000 as a testimonial. Since 1882 he has been at the Mauritius, and though he has been superseded, it will certainly be

# "THE MAIL" AGAIN.

found in the end that what he has done has

been in the direction of removing some evil.

Shortly before his death the late Hon, George Brown made the remark that he "wished The Mail we'l," and on being asked why, answered, "because it is doing the Conservative party more harm than The Globe and will do more." Had Mr. Brown lived he would to-day see that he had spoken prophetically. But the causes of the "harm" have changed. intention of the Government to immediately The course pursued by The Mail during

creet fidelity and zeal which in former times the public will learn a few of the reasons which has prompted the management of The Mail to behave as it has. Those reasons will prove that there certainly is not always the proverbial honor among thieves which, it is said, ought to exist. But The Mail has, we think, overreached itself, and the ridiculous rigmarole it published on Saturday is probably the signal for its early dissolution. Neither party will now touch it. It raves about an 'independent press" and independence of thought among Canadian people, and states that contemporaries with the result that there papers have been "prized by all who value the uonest expressions of opinion." So far as we are aware, there is but one paper that is wholly distinct from party in this country. And it is not this which makes it specially valuable reading on many points, but because of the individuality of the supposed editor. That is a great motive power of the press to-day, and it is this which is in the United States so fast removing power from the columns of the newspaper to those of the review and mag szinc. Individuality must stamp the paper, and it is needless to add that the result depends on the individual. Horace Greeley made the New York Tribune, and though his successor is a cultured gentleman and a man of great ability. it has waned and sickened since its founder's death. The same may be said of the New York which is the Sun. The Philadelphia Ledger is another example, and Mr. G. W. Childs-A.M., is the Ledger. "I am the state," said a very feeb'e and disreputable monarch. The same principle, in its degree, is that which has to govern the journal. It is needless to say that The Moil bas to "individuality" connected with it of such influence as would enable it to form a party or assume the position of a leader of national thought. On the contrary, its recent conduct has proved itself to be dargerous and utterly unworthy of confidence. As to its newly formulated programme, it contains scarcely anything that it has not in effect said before. But more will be heard of the reasons for the line followed by its management. Its whole course is not calculated to deceive any

## DECLINE OF CANADIAN SHIPPING.

The failure of the commercial and fiscal policy of the Federal Government is nowhere more strikingly shown than in the enermous decline of shipping in the Maritime Provinces. According to a Halifax despatch the number of vessels registered to date in Neva Scotia is 2,972, cf a total tonnage of 527,037, a dccrease compared with December 31st, 1885, of 59 vessels and 13,818 tons. The number of vessels registered in New Brunswick is 1,045, of 270,086 tone, a decrease of 15 vessels and 18,503 tons. The number for Prince Edward Island is 225 vessels, of 30,658 tons, a decrease of 2 yessels and 5,382 tons. The tetal shipping registered in the three Maritime l'rovinces aggregates 4,183 vessels, cf a total tonnege of \$27,781, a decrease for 1880 of 76 vessels and 37,703 tons. Two hundred and tourteen vessels were registered in the Maritime Provinces during the year and 290 were struck off the registry books.

This report, taken from the Toronto Mail, gives no reason, advances no theory, to ac give the landlords any compensation what count for this collapse of cna of the most important interests that any country could possess. But, without cutering into the merits of free trade or protection, it is sufficient to point out that the same results as to shipping have invariably followed the adontion of a protective policy. The reason is very simple. It is that countries which have adopted high import duties can get no paying return freights for their ships, Therefore, grant'ng the benefits tring from the estatlishment of home manufactures under a protective policy, we must be content to sacrifice our shipping to our manufactures. It is a question which is best. At the same time it must be admitted that the shipping trade of the world is now greatly depressed, and it may be said that the class of shins buils in our maritime provinces have passed out of date. Occan steamers of enormous capacity have driven smaller craft off the seas, while the competition of India and Australia in the exportation of grain and meats has distanced America. These are conditions with which no tariff can deal, and, unless protection leads to reciprocity, we see no hope for a revival of Canadian shipping. Mr. Blake has shown in his recent speeches that he fully comprehends the bearings of this important question. So long as our foreign commercial affairs are in the hands of Englighmen we cannot expect amelicration. Thus we look to their own interests first, and, since we have entered into competition with them in manufacturing, we cannot expect them to injure themselves to benefit us by opening foreign markets to us on the same terms as for themselves. The right to make our own treaties with foreign nations is, therefore, a positive necessity.

## ENGLISH THEORIES AND IRISH

LAND. Several Irish landlords owning large estates have offered to sell out to their tenants on Marquis of Bath has agreed to sell his Mon. aghan estates at 171 years' nurchase on a basis of 173 per cent. reduction from the judicial rents, or at a reduction of 421 per cent. from non-judicial rents, provided payment be made in one year. The Marquis will cancel all arrears of rest, and evicted renants will be reinstated. The Marquis of Londonderry, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, also offers to sell his Irish estates to the tenants. The terms of sale are not mentioned. Lord Templemore has likewise offered to sell his estate in Donegal at twenty years' purchase on a basis of the present rental."

His Excellency declining it at an end may be something different to the furious and indis- ning of a nicyement for the evacuation of vote amounts to in a House where Mr. gance and general demoralization of the lory owing to their enormous in resse in w

won for that paper the ni kname of "ribstab- tenure not only unprofitable but precarious. ber." It is mole than probable that ere long The landlords went to sell because they know they cannot hold the land much longer, and the longer they hold it the less they will get. Doubtless the terms on which they are willing to sell are regulated by the charges for jointures, settlements, etc., put upon the land by the fathers of present holders. It will be a good thing for all concerned, and for the nation at large, should the Irish land agitation result in the quiet abolition of the unratural system by which land is held by order of the dead for whatever that the political economy of the the land question.

Those who rail against the Irish for attaching the landlords' right to property in land, which they do not cultivate or improve. are probably not aware that the orthodox school of English political economists goes far beyond the Irish in declaring the natural right of ownership in the soil. According to Herbert Spencer the foundation of the right of property rests on the natural right of a man to the free excreise of his faculties, and therefore tho results of his labor; but this can clearly give Sun. It is the individuality of Mr. Dana | no right to exclude others from the use of the bounties of nature; hence the obvious inference is that the price which, as Ricardo and his disciples teach, is increasingly paid, as society progresses, for the use of the natural and original powers of the soil must belong by natural right to the human community as a whole; it can only be by usurpation that it has fullen into the hands of private individuals. These are the views enforced with all the power of argument, logic and illustration by English political econcmists. Anyone who cares to establish the fact for himself may turn to the works of Ricardo, Mill and Spencer. Indecd, the last named authority goes so far as to declare that " equity does not admit property in land;" that "the right of mankind at large to the earth's surface is still valid, all deeds, customs and laws notwithtanding: "that "the right of private possession in the soil is no right at all; " that vidual upon a part of the earth's surface can nultify the title of seciety to that part:" and. to clinch the argument, that "to deprive others of their rights to the use of the earth is a crime inferior only in wickedness to the erime of taking away their lives or personal

> We make these extracts from Mr. Spencer's "social statics" in order to show how modest were the demands of the Irish tenants in comparison with the latest and most authoritative utterances of the foremest living English political economists. Indeed we might go further and show from the writings of Ricardo that the payment of rent is opposed to natural justice. But our object is sufficiently sound in relation to the evacuation of Ireland by the landkards, by showing that the

## SIR JOHN'S REVENUE ON

PETER MITCHELL Having failed signally in Ontario, ministers have turned their attention to the Maritimo Provinces, and ere now on a starring or stamping tour in New Brunswick and Nova Sectia. But their greatest efforts appear to have been devoted to Northumberland. the constituency represented by Hon. and unlight of his opponents-a men who has taken an importent part in the revolt of honesty and intelligence against the corrupt, factious, dishoncrable policy which the Tory party has adopted, and which stands without a parollel in the history of the coun. try. Personal spite as much as political haired cuters into the opposition offered to Mr. Milchell in his own constituency. But to send Mr. Foster into Northumberland to work up feeling against Mr. Mitchell is an insult for which the Minister of Marine will pay dearly when he meets his predecessor on the floor of parliament. To punish Mr. Mischell for the splendid services he has rendered to the popular cause in the Herald, and for his independent opposition to the government in and out of parliament, is the object of the campaign in Northumberland. He is also to be punished for having persistently expered the hollowness and rascality of the "No Ponery' cry, but his services in that direc? tion ought to secure him the strongest support as they deserve the warmest gratitude of the Catholics of his county. It was to alienate the Catholic vote from Mr. Mitchell that Mr. Adams, an oldtime friend and supporter of his, has been given the Tory numination. But the Catholics of Northumberland should observe and follow the example of the Catholics of Ottawa various terms. Thus we read that "the in the recent local election and stand by a Protestant defender of their rights, rather than a Catholic slied with the Tory faction whose success is identified with Orange ascendancy. Besides, they should take into consid ration the certainty that defeat awaits the Macdenaldite party, and with Mr. Mitchell as a powerful supporter of the incoming Blake government their position will be infinitely better than if they were to the arguments in the world cannot have seen the United States deci send an untried man to represent them in alter these facts. They have been ing their public debt by millions, while hepeless opposition for the next five years, We cannot think that the people of Northumberland would be so foolish as to reject an old, faithful, experienced and able represen-

tative for one who at best can only fill a back

Ireland by a landlordry which finds its Mitchell is a historic figure, and where his talents and influence are acknowledged factors in politics and legislation

In the approaching Dominion elections it is the duty of Catholics everywhere to oppose Not only on account of the deliberate attempt. he was friendly to Catholice, but also because of the criminal record of Sir John blacdonald think, if he did not know them, that they were should be allowed to stand in the kicked one day and coaxed the next in any way of the grand object of defeating the Orange-Tory-Boodle Government. the experiment has been tried by two or three | the benefit of the unborn. The problem thus | This is the sentiment that dominates Cathobeing worked out, is profoundly interesting lies and Liberal Protestants throughout to the whole world, for there can be no doubt | Ont. rio and Quebec, and they look to the people of the Maritime Provinces to aid in future will find its most difficult problem in the glorious work of casting off the incubes indignation swelling against the Tory park of biggtry and boodle whose continuance in since this atrocious crusade commenced. place at Ottawa threatens the country with the greatest disasters.

Let the electors of Northumberland teach Sir John Macdonald that they are not to be used as instruments in his hands to chartier a man whose only offince is that he opposed the "No Popery" crusade of the Tary

#### NAME AND NATURE.

Ever since confederation the old Tory party has been looking for a new name. In order not to wound the sensibilities of those Liber 1. who joined in consummating the Union, Ser the country is, therefore, the only country Charles Torner gave it the name of "the open to the Ministry. As yet we have be Party of Union and Progress," but the abbreviation P. U.P. killed that with a laugh. Other from their organs a distinct avowal of police names were tried, but all failed to take, or a candid reason for precipitating a gener At last it settled down to Liberal-Conscrustive, as a sort of compromise; a designation that meant anything or nothing. The Liberal dictated solely by political exigencie party, however, never used the term in designating their opponents, whom they ever regarded as animated by the old Tory spirit, developed by "pelitical exigencies" into that Sir John would not take the plung Plunder Under Protection. Thus it retained | under so many manifest disadvantages we the National Policy cry gave it an thing to know that the agony will soon be opportunity to change again. Then it became the N.P. party. This stood it in good stead | to resume its normal conditions. Ustil the for two general elections, but, having become great question as to who shall govern for the threadbare, a new mesning was given to these letters, and it bloomed out as the No Popery party. The Unterio elections knocked the 'no amount of labor bestowed by one indi stulling, so to speak, out of that, and now it is putting on its old names, as men in reduced circumstances resume their cast-off clothes.

But under all names and all circumstances it is the same old party, and has finally, by popular consent, secured a title by which it will be known in history-"The Bood'e Party." Its conduct has proved that it has no claim to the name Conservative, and the willingness of its leaders to say and do object desired, not the triumph of any part anything from pitch and toss to high treason, in order to obtain votes and scoure office, has disgusted respectable Conservatives. So much is this duct that it is deserving of a continuance the case that the revolt of the best element | public confidence ! To considering the anim in the party is one of the most prominent facts of the present political situation.

To heal this deadly breach, the energies of the Macdonaldite press are now devoted. The Gazette, the Ottawa Citizen and other tigo authority for refusing if they so will to organs, which remained silent under the No Popery fire of The Mail in articipation of which the future welfare of the count the result in Ontario, are how trying with sit their might to persuade the public that the chief organ did not and does not represent the views of the party led to Sir John Macdonald. We must, however, remind these too tuberquest organs that for a year past we have been frequently calling upon them to repudiate The Mail, but they kept obstinately silent. Like Mr. Meredith and Sir John, they were waiting to see what strength the constituency represented by the could be there was in the property of the seems of that Sir John Macdensld should be the December 28th that it was no good, they come up smiling and tell us that "neither the Conservative Government nor the Conservative Party can be held responsible for its sentiments." The trouble with this repudiation is that it comes too late, while The Muil's vigorous, undivided support is given constantly to the aforesaid "Conscruative Government and Conservative party." At Chatham, Sir John was asked, according to the reports, to repudiate the race and religion cry of The Mail, but he did not. In his speech on nomi nation day at London, Mr. Meredith disclaimed any sympathy with the religious cries recently raised, whereupon the following scene occurred :-A citizen (rising) - Will you repulliate I he

Mr. Meredith-Will you repudiate 2 he Chorus of voices-No.

Mr. Meredith-Well, I'm not bound by

statements that are made by any paper. L'ere was a fair, square opportunity for the leader of the Oatario Tories to repudiate the Mail ; but he evaded it, and leit his hearer? to draw but one conclusion, viz. : that he was willing to accept whatever support is might obtain through the No Popery howl, while afraid to lose anything by a mauly, straight. forward declaration one way or the other. In view of these facts, the recognized organs of the Government are wasting their precious time in attempting to persuade Catholics that Sir John and his party had nothing to do with

the Mail's crusade. But how about the speeches of Mesers. McCarthy, White, Boultbee and other Tories in Haldimand? Sir John has never repudiated them. They have never repudiated themselves, and they are still his trusted friends and henchmen, All burned into the consciousness of the Catho have gone on increasing ours by million ties of Canada, and nothing can crase them. We would therefore advise the organs to get | enormously every year, while the popular back as quick as they can to their proper of Canada has remained almost station employment and find excuses, if they orn, for Taxation with us has been more than doub These offers may be regarded as the begin | seat and exercise no more influence than his the boodling, corruption, tyranny, extrava; per capita, while with them it is un

Covernment. They must come down to the hard pan of political discussion scone of later, and the sooner the herter. They can mislead and humbug the Catholics no lenger But Catholics, in commen with other classes the candidates of the Macdonaldite party. in the country, want to see public questions discussed on their merits. They are heartily of that parly to crush Mr. Mowat because sick of this everlasting howl about their reli gion, their vote and their frelings. One would and his followers. No local predilections a pack of ignoramuses who could be direction that a designing, unserupulon politician like Sir John Macdonald migh direct. Having remained eilent so long the organs had better cease their present efforts to obscure the record. They are only adding in alt to ivjury and increasing the flood

## DISSOLUTION.

Whatever may have been the reason which impelled the Government to dissolve Parliament, the general sentiment of the country approves the step, and it is safe to add that it is the last act of the presen ministry which the country ever will approve The act, however, is an admission that the Cabinet find themselves a position where they can neither legislate nor govern. An appeal unable to ascertain from their speeches election at a time when par iament usually meets. It must, therefore, be a more and as a defense operation. The bul of the party, we know, are opposed dissolution, and the confession is freely mad the initials bestowed by Sir Charles till he not in a tight place. However, it is a good had over, and the business of the country allowed next five years is settled, affairs must remain in a doubtful, ursettle condition.

Undoubtedly this is the most momenton contest that has ever taken place, inasmuc as the people are called upon to pronoun condemnation or approval of the conduct the ministry. Care should be taken by ever age man not to allow the true issues to be of scured by false cries or appeals to passing The duty of the hour is emineral practical. Good government in the interest of all provinces, sections and classes is the or set of politiciaus. The question therein quen is: Has the present government been faithful to its trust, and has it shown by its past conceler we must exclude all considerations of nected with dez d issues, such as the Nation Policy and the Pacific Railway. For go

or ill, these are accomplished facts.

But the main point involved in the aust

to be given by the electorate—the point dopends is-shall the infquitous system Macdonal-lite immorality be permitt to continue? Everybody knows wh that system is, what it has led and what it is likely to end in, if the peo should unfortunately stamp it with appro in the coming election. The exposures the venality and corruption of Ministers a their partisans, which astonished and di gusted the public last session, ought to sufficient in themselves to call down t rigiations indignation of all honest m and secure the dismissal forever of the who have been proved guilty of t most flagrant corruption and abuse of high trust reposed in then. Under all dinary political conditions the ministry sha be able to carry on the affairs of the com till the end of the full parliamentary !" but what is the spectacle presented to de A parliament tumbling to pieces with its o inherent rottenness, a government boastful its majority, too weak and cowardly perform its functions, seeking in appeals religious fanaticism and radical rancou means for escaping from the indictment wi which it is confronted. Behind all we get people filled with apprehension lest the co try be plunged into strife amounting to d war that the inordinate greed and selfish : bition of a soulless political combination of be satisfied.

But there is a plain business aspect to contest which every man who holds a st in the country ought to ponder carefully forc he casts his vote, We are growing alongside of the greatest, most interpl nation on the globe. To some extent we competitors with its people in the deve ment of independent nationality. We seeking wealth through industry and expansion of our resources. the most favorable conditions United States have an immense adv tage over us. It is, therefore, first duty of our government to strive by possible means to equalize the econom conditions of our people with those of the neighbors. This can only be done by a sev policy locking to the preservation of national resources, lightening the burder taxation and preventing the accumulating liabilities. Unhappily under Sir Macdonald the exact reverse or policy has been pursued, and We have seen their population expand

A bossiling at at y