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WEDNESDAY......MARCH 2, 1887

WITHOUT the gerrymander Ontario would. on the total vote polled last Tuesday, have given twenty majority to the Liberals. That atrocious act gives the maximum representation to the Tory vote and the minimum to that of the Liberals. This is a chame and a disgrace which must and shall be rectified.

MR. BLAKE and Mr. Patterson will, it is reported, shortly proceed to Algoma and the North Vest Territories, where they will discuss the political cituation at public meetings to be held in the several constituencies.

ALBEADY it is stated that Mr. Girouard, M. P. for Jacques Cartier, is to be Speaker of the House of Commons. This is another proof of Mr. Chapleau's dominancy in the Cabinet. It is also an indication that Sir John will give the Bien Bolters all they may ask if they will only permit the Ministry to exist. Fortunately they are not all to be bought, and other forces in the for another; general election before this day new parliament have to be reckoned with.

THERE is a perceptible abatement of the European war fever since the success of the Bismarck candidates in the German elections. The object sought is to obtain a correct state-The terrible meaning of the Iron Chancellor's words-" Bleed till you are white"-has sunk evidently in the minds of the war spirits of France. Cooler counsels are prevailing and there is a noticeable recovery from the apprehensions that lately prevailed.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S return for Kingston will be contosted in the courts. His majority was only twelve, and proofs of bribery are abundant. As he has been returned for Carleton also, his double election will only count one in the new House, and thus reduce the ministerial majority at present to a bare cleven. On the other hand, Mr. Blake has been elected for two constituencies. He will sit for West Durbam, and will probably give West ruce to Mr. M. C. Cameron, who was defeated Huron. The Liberals will thus hold their ount on the double return of Mr. Blake,

PROOF is forthcoming that Sir Charles Tunner bribed Nova Scotia by wholesale and in detail, Without the sinction of Parliament be promised to subsidise railways to the extent of ten millions of dellars. This, too, in addition to the five millions previously granted to the Western Counties and Cape Braton railways. It was such bribes as these to provinces which called forth the condemnation of Rev. Mr. Grant and other men in high positions who saw in them an endless source of corruption.

THERE is truth in what the Hamilton Palladium says. Had the Liberals adopted the reforms sgitated for by the Labor party would have been more successful in the Land and currency, Government ownerof railways and telegraphs, are the princi reforms mentioned by The Palladium hese open a wide field for discussion. The

paper remarks:-"That the overthrow of Toryism is not complete and thorough is owing partly to the fraudulent, though effective, cry of the 'N. P. in danger,' raised by the Tories in Ontario, and partly to the stupidity of the Grits in going to the country without any broad, general policy."

Mr. Blake did have a broad, general policy of Reform, and would have carried the country but for the gerrymander, the revising barrister. intimidation and wholesale bribery.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR ROBINSON, now retiring from the position he has held with honor and advantage to the Province of Ontario for several years in excess of the regular term, deserves the encominms that the Toronto press has bestowed upon him. He has certainly been a model constitutional head of the Provincial Government, and we trust the port that further preferment awaits him ay prove correct.

their return. They are Sir John Macdonald, Kingston; Sir Hector Langevin, Three Rivers; Sir A. P. Caron, Quebec; Hon. John Carling, London. There may be other members of the Cabinet who will have to toe the mark, but those most certainly will be unscated.

On two leading questions the Government in a minority. The French Nationalists are pledged to condemn the mal-administration of the North-West, and all the members for Manitoba are equally pledged to oppose disallowance. Both these questions are certain to be brought up next session, and on both the Government is sure to be beaten. Other questions are likely to arise in relation to which the Ministry will be in a hopeless minority. Blake will soon make short work of Dominion Macdonaldiem, as he did with Macdonaldism in Ontario.

In the last parliament the Tories had a majority of 15 from the maritime provinces. They have now a majority of only I, and that is very doubtful. The Halifax Chronicle attributes the failure of the Liberals to sweep Nova Scotia for the Opposition to the scandalous manipulation of the electoral lists under the infamous franchise act, which makes the government, through its partizen officials, practically masters of the situation. The same paper also thinks that the victory of last June gave overconfidence to the Liberals. To these causes it adds the large army of civil service and railway employed who probably voted almost solidly for the government, and an unlimited amount of boodle distributed lavishly whereever it could have effect.

#### A TOTTERING GOVERMENT.

Tac Mail of yesterday took the same view of the result of the elections that was taken by THE Post yesterday. After summing up the returns The Mail goes on to observe :-

" To the question, Can the Government keep itself in power? no intelligent answer can, of be returned at the present time. In other days a majority of five-and-twenty would have been sufficient, but just now, when great uncasiness is abroad, the Premier will undoubtedly have a delicate task before him. It is clear, however, that should he fall, the Opposition would find itself in at least an equally difficult position; and we are therefore driven to the conclusion that a stormy and unsettled period

s in store for the country. Surveying the whole field, it is tolerably safe to conclude that another general election is not far off. Sir John, whose resources are great, may remain in power for a session, perhaps for two; but it would be impossible for any politician to carry on the affairs of Canada for a full Parliamentary term with so small and en heterogeneous a majority as he has at his command. The smaller provinces, including Quebec, are each fighting for its own hand—this for bester terms. that for larger appropriations, a third for both and we know from experience how casy it is for combinations, formed for purposes of plunder, to shake the strongest of Cabinets. For this reason, and taking into consideration the fact that the two parties are no longer fighting for principles, but merely for office, the only issue which has divided them of late years having been buried at Malvern, we see nothing but instability in the immediate future, and look twelvemonth.

# ON ITS LAST LEGS.

To-day we publish a revised list of the members elect of the House of Commons. ment of the relative strength of parties in the new parliament. It will be seen by the list that the majority claimed for the government has dwindled to insignificance, with a certainty of its being still further reduced. The Ministry, in fact, exists on the votes of its own members, and as there is an absolute certainty of several of them being unseated, with a number of their supporters, against whom charges involving personal disqualification are also pending, the overthrow of the Government may be expected at an early day. So soon, in fact, as parliament assembles. The classification, given in another column, is made in accord. ance with the declarations of the candidates previous to the elections. Thus we class such Independents as Sir Donald Smith, Messrs. Labelle, Desjardins and Girouard as Ministerialists, and those who voted steadily with the Opposition last session and were supported by the Liberals in the elections. with the Opposition. These latter are Messre. Dupont, Coursol, Gaudet and Gigault. Strictly speaking, the Government has no right | have been devised. It reveals a depth of cunto claim the four Independents, because on certain questions which are sure to arise. they are pledged, or have declared themselves, in opposition.

An impartial survey of the situation will convince anyone that the House elected last Tuesday cannot last. Another general election is, therefore, probable before many menths. In any case the fate of the present ministry is sealed. To its former infirmity and corruption it now adds numerical weakness and must go down before the first blow of adversity. It is on its last legs.

# JURY PACKING.

"British justice" and "British fair play are terms often employed by certain parties. who seem to imagine that they convey a meaning in perfect keeping with rectitude in settling disputes. But to Irishmen, in relation to English rule in Ireland, they are terms of bit-

Last week the trial of Messrs. Dillon, O'Brion, Sheehy, Redmond, and Crilly, all save O'Brien, members of Parliament, opened in the Commission Court at Dublin. Their offense is in inaugurating and carrying on the "Plan of Campaign," by which the Irish tenantry have been protected against the payment of an impossible rent. These friends of an oppressed peasantry are charged n a formidable indictment with con spiracy in inducing tenants to refuse the payment of rents which are uttely beyond their means. In order to secure the conviction of the accused. " Bri-Four members of the Government, de- tish justice" is exerted in the old contrivance

Catholic was set aside by the Crown officials in making up the jury lists. The 102 Catholics who had been summoned for jury duty, together with some Protestants suspected of Nationalist tendencies, were thrust aside, and their absence from business and their stay In a strange town were rewarded with insult only. So shameless was the action of the the act :-

We wish to express our dissatisfaction at the systematic exclusion of Catholics from the trial of cases in which the Crown was anxious to obtain convictions. We deplore such methods of administering the laws."

A similar remonstrance, signed by the Bishops and priests of Sligo, says :--

"We protest against it with all our might and we wish most emphatically to declare that as long as such vindictive violations of natural justice are tostered, or even tolerated by the Crown, there can be no cordial respect for the law or for those who adminis-

Under such conditions, what hope of fair play or for the redress of grievances can be expected? In the trials to which we allude a systematic endeavor was made to exclude every Catholic from the jury. Several Catholic jurors, including a prominent gen tleman named O'Brien, were ordered to stand aside. It was in vain that Counsel for the defendants protested against this insult and outrage. Mr. O'Brien. the editor of United Ireland and one of the defendants, declared that he would rather "be sent to juil at once than submit to trial before a jury composed so unfairly, that because a man's name is O'Brien he is excluded from it." Such trial by jury is a mockery, and where it prevails there can be, as the Irish Bishops declare, "no respect for the law or for those who administer it."

So great has been the scandal aroused by those proceedings on the part of the Crown prosecutors, that a number of English members of Parliament have protested in the strongest terms against jury packing, and the Liberal press of England has been cutspoken in condemnation of the flagrant injustice with which the gentlemen who are fighting the battle of the most unhappy and downtrodden people in the world are treated.

#### ELECTORAL CORRUPTION.

Astounding as the revelations of bribery, corruption and intimidation in Quebec West and Three Rivers are, there is strong evidence that the same means were employed, though with less open violence, in other constituencies. It is therefore pretty certain that the very slim majority by which the Macdonald ministry retains power will be swept away when the protested elections come before the Courts.

Our Quebec dispatches to-day and Saturday contain accounts so shocking as almost to exreed belief, were they not substantiated from the pulpit of St. Patrick's church by the Rev. Pather Burke. We may form some idea of the extent of the bribery practised on behalf of Mr. McGreevy by the amount, \$455, placed with the Redemptorist brother, to be given to two men after the pol's closed. Mr. McGreevey's majority is variously stated from 45 to 70, so it is evident that he would have been defeated by a considerable majority were it not for the wholeale corruption employed to secure his return

In ordinary cases the crime of bribery is sufficiently repulsive to exoite the hearty condemnation of all respectable men; but when those who resort to it make the Church and the priests innocent partners in their guilt by a trick so diabolical as that exposed by Father Burke before his congregation yesterday, their conduct assumes a hue which language we hesitate to employ could alone characterize.

The trick must have been concected by some one of more than average electioneering courage, resource and reckless baseness. would seem that the denunciations of the Church against taking bribes had had their effect on the electors, and how to overcome the reluctance of voters to disobey the pastoral of the bishop was the problem which some alleged, but as yet unknown agent of Mr. McGreevy undertook to solve. The trick of making the Redemytorist Fathers the custodian of corruption monies was tried with success, and when the fact was made known to those whom the intention was to bribe, we can easily understand its effect. Nothing more calculated to give a shock to religion, as well as political morality, could ning in turpitude extremely painful to contemplate, and ought to convince those priests who supported the Conservative cause in the late elections of the inherent rottenness of a party which could descend to means so despicable to secure the election of an uupopular candidate. To make the Fathers of St. Patrick's partners in a crime denounced by the Church and obnoxious to the laws of the land, touches the uttermost depths of electioneering rascality. We are not astonished at Father Burke's expressions of horror and indignation, and we are glad to know that prompt and effective measures have been taken to secure the conviction and punishment of the

These revelations should spur Liberals everywhere to search out and bring to light the means employed by Tory agents to carry the elections. Examples are needed to stem the frightful flood of corruption that is sapping the foundations of public morality and reducing the people to a condition more abject than that of the meanest serfs in Russia.

# THE TUPPER-CHAPLEAU GOVERN-

MENT. No one can contemplate the present position of the Dominion without grave misgiving. Emerging from the convulsion of a general election, we find the Government so weakened that its existence for a few months longer is a mere matter of speculation. Its stability depends on the good will of a dozen men, whose hostility to its policy on several leading questions has been emphatically pronounced. But even should their loyalty to the Ministry be secured by any means, new combinations are sure to arise and precipitate a crisis at any moment. Dangers which the Ministry have to face from the action of avowed opponents it to face the music of protests against winter assizes in the County Silgo every may be tolerably able to estimate; it is differ the present, but not shoved aside by the simply ridiculous. The Montreal organ did on every side that if the plan of campaign and

ent, however, when the disintegrating forces within the Government come to be dealt with. The preponderating influence of Mr. Chapleau is now the great disturbing fact confronting the Conservatives. The elections have made him master of the situation within the Ministry. He has triumphed in the struggle with Sir Hector Langevin for the leadership of the French Conservatives. Already Government efficials that fifty Protestants will he stop till he has driven his rival to the employ these words in a circular denouncing | wall. He now commands a following in parliament which enables him to dictate to the Premier, and however he may be induced to submit to Sir John Macdonald for the present, he will not yield to Sir Charles Tupper. In any case it is plain that he is determined to have his own way. Should those who attribute to him an unprincipled ambition be correct, he will take advantage of the great opportunity he now has at his command. At any rate the Ministry will have to be reorganized. A new deal is inevitable, and, when it is made, Mr. Chapleau will be found to have obtained that position of supremacy hitherto withheld from him by the jealousy of his French colleagues He is too astute a politician not to foresee the impending collapse of the old machine, and it would be crediting him with little ssgacity to suppose that he has not made preparations for new alliances. In the late elections he played his own hand distinct from that of his colleagues, and having succeeded, he may be expected to follow it, whether his course may please them or not.

When a government depends, as the present one does, on a bars majority, caves, rings and combinations are inevitable. Somebody is bound to "get left." But, whoever it may be, it will not be Mr. Chapleau. There is but one way by which a tolerably safe government can be formed with the Parliament just electedthat is by a umon of the National-Conservatives with Mr. Blake. Patriotism as well as sound policy points to such a union as the only practical solution of existing difficulties. The Conservative party cannot be kept together much longer by Macdonaldite methods. The Bondle system cannot be continued, and without Boodle Tory government is impossible.

But whatever name we may give the ministry that fact is now plain that it is the Tupper-Chap'eau Government. Thus truly and surely are the people of Canada punished for their sins. Where is the man who can contemplate this combination with satisfaction? What can the country expect from it, if the past affords best that all the worst elements of Macdonaldism should be sublimated that its coming destruction may be all the more radically com-

To secure the adhesion of the Bleu Bolters to the Government is now the grand object. This can only be accomplished by the retirement of Sir John, whose rumored acceptance of the High Commissionership is probably well Majority in New Brunswick so far.

Majority in New Brunswick so far.

Majority in Manitoba sc far.

Majority in British Columbia so of the High Commissionership is probably well become Premier, with Mr. Chapleau as his chief colleague. Already there are indications that this shuffle is intended. Sir Hector and Sir Adolphe would then have to take back seats. Majority for the Government so far, 13. A strong leader from Ontario would be needed, but there is mone, except McCarthy, and he is by no means acceptable in some respects. Meantime we may rest assured that the ministry, as it stands, cannot face Parliament for even one session with success. The Tupper-Chapleau deal might get along a little better for a while, but it is doubtful. In fact, shuffle the session of a glowing optimism that puts Mank cards as they may, the Government is doomed Tapley's jollity under adversity to shame.

# THE OLD STRUGGLE RENEWED.

All men, not blinded by partizonship, and who have the good of the country at heart, must regret the general result of the Dominion elections. Much thought has convinced us that when opposition is made to a wise reformation, corruption is at the bottom of it. A corrupt parliamentary government is a sort of oligarchy, and we wish it may not be found that the wickedness of some and the folly of others among us have produced a ground of opposition and party spirit of a pertain kind, the effects of which may dicpertain kind, the effects of which may dic-turb our measures for procuring redress. Government should be moved on North-

Happily for us there are no terms known to sedate prose wherewith to sufficiently characterize the conduct of those men who have bartered their franchise for a few dollars. We cannot, however, refrain from increasing their self-contempt, if such be possible, by telling them that each man who of the man who bribed him. \$10 was the amount coldly calculated at Ottawa as the price of the purchaseable franchise at Montreal. Tory agents were instructed to pay that amount, and were given the money to do it. They found the market glutted and bought freely at \$5, making thereby \$5 commission. Such is the degradation of certain men walking the streets of Montreal. Thus was Mr. Curran elected for Montreal Centre, but-

# "I would rather be a kitten and cry 'Mew,' Than such a Roman."

But what shall be said of another class who abandoned principle to satisfy prejudice? Let them reflect that it has been the general unhappiness of countries in which corruption has prevailed that the bad men were ever bold and enterprising, forward and active; whereas, those who kept their integrity were inactive, cold and lazy. Contented with the barren praise of not being guilty themselves, they suffer others to obtain so much power that they can do wrong, and do it safely. In a nation debauched in principles, there may be many persons of high knowledge and virtue; but their love and zeal for the public, and their vigilance for its safety, their prudence, foresight and caution, may be all rendered ineffectual by the over ruling madness of others. And those who fatten on the general corruption stigmatize the true man with such terms as "a journalistic brave." Time was when the chain, dungeon and gibbet was his lot; but now he has only to endure the impotent bissing of the serpent whose fangs are drawn.

The side which would tread the path of

crowd and strong faction of those who find the same thing after the Quebec election their account in promoting disorder and misgovernment. Shall it be said hereafter of those who have endeavored to stem the tide of Macdonaldite iniquity that they were admired, but not followed ; esteemed, but not consulted; heard, but not regarded? Shall it be said that it was sufficient favor that he has asserted his mastery of that position, nor, such among them as had more than common endowments were permitted to subsist and preserve themselves, but that all the while they were made uneasy, pursued with malicious whispers, blackened as disaffected, and made obnoxious to the people, till at last they were forced to retire and let the Boodle faction rain and betray the country in quiet ? Never !

This fight was not begun yesterday, nor will it be ended to morrow. The new parliament is a vast improvement on that which has just died. The Government may have a bare majority with the votes of the North. West and British Columbia. But no Ministry can hold power under such conditions. Thus while the elections have not been a complete victory for the Liberals, they have been disastrous to the Government. We, therefore, look forward with confidence to the defeat of the Ministry, in which case there will probably be a new election, for the parties are too evenly divided. This, however, may be obviated through the unsenting of a number of Tories. It is notorious that bribery, intimidation, coercien and corruption of all sorts were employed in many constituencies. In each case where proof is to be had the election will be contested in the courts. The Liberals are not going to allow victory to be kept from them by the rascally methods of Tory campaigners. Justice will be sought and obtained wherever possible and the law-breakers punished as they de-

#### COUNTING THE CHICKENS.

Not only do government organs persist in claiming a majority for the government which does not exist, but The Gazette of this morna. has the impudence to lecture the Opposition press for not allowing the correctness of its figures. A careful comparison of the returns demonstrates the absurdity of the organ's claims; moreover, it is the only paper any criterion of the future? But perhaps it is in the country, with the exception of its brother organ at Ottawa, that asserts a majority of 27 for the government. The Toronto Mail, whose independence The Gazette will not question, gives the following as its estimate of the returns :--

far....
in Prince Edward Island. Maj

This is the most favorable showing that can be made for the Government by a journal which will be admitted, at all events, as friendly to the Government. If the organs are sincers in believing it "a sweeping victory" we must congratulate them on the possession the Ministerial organs shouted with delight over a majority of 94 on the Riel resolution proposed by Mr. Landry. Their actual majority was in the neighborhood of seventy, though it varied occasionally. Now after an appeal to the people the Ministry returns shorn of its great majority and so weakened that the Ottawa Journal, a sheet that has given, and still gives, a steady support to the lory party, is compelled to admit the extreme gravity of the situation. Its view of the situation is so precisely in accordsace with the facts that we cannot see how it can be successfully contradicted. The Journal 82V8 .--

West issues by the Liberals, all would probably vote against the Government, and as such a vote will be the one which will overturn the Government at the beginning of the next parliament, unless one party or other is returned with a decided unifority, the Conservatives may as well face the music and admit that so far they have yot a good deal the worst of the situation. Judging by Mr. Mercier's experience in Quebec, the average run of Rielites or Nationalists, or eccived \$5 for his vote put \$5 in the pocket | whatever they call themselves, will only need to see the parties pretty evenly divided to cast in their lot with Blake."

Anyone who studies the returns must admit the soundness of the conclusion arrived at by our Ottawa contemporary.

The Gazette arrives at its figures by claiming seats which are not down by The Mail and other papers in the Opposition column. Thus :-

Huron East ..... McDonald Wellington Centre.....Semple are Liberal according to The Mail, but The Gazette makes them Conservative, thus :--Haldimand......Montague. Huron East ......Farrow. Wellington Centre .....Orton.

In Quebec the Montreal organ claims all has no warrant for doing so is shown by the action of these gentlemen and the stand they took when the dissolution was announced. They held a meeting and adopted the follow ing resolution :-

"The Dominion elections having been officially announced, we believe we cannot better make known the attitude which we intend taking during the present contest than by re-ferring our constituents to our acts and declarations previous to and after the 16th of November, 1885. We have nothing to change in the line of conduct which we intend following. We will remain Conservatives, but we are not Ministerfulists, as every one knows; and as Conserva-tives we wish to be free to make the altianocs which will further provincial autonomy, our agricultural and commercial interests, and safe guard our rights and privileges as Catholics and French Canadians, without envying the prosperity of the other Provinces, while respecting the liberties and privileges of our English and Protestant competities."

To classify men who thus distinctly dehonesty and wisdom has been overborne for clared that they were not Ministerialists in cable assures us, there are expressions heard

and persisted, till the defeat of the Taillon Government in the Legislature made it a laughing stock before the country. But, un. daunted by that unhappy experience, The Gazette takes the same course in relation to the Federal returns, although it knows perfectly well that the men it claims as supporters of the Government are perhaps among the most hostile of its opponents. The fact is that the exist. enue of the Government is in the hands of the Nationalists, who cannot be classed as Minis. terialists. Therefore, the Government is de. pending on the results in British Columbia and the North West for a majority. But even should they secure all those seats, Sir John Macdonald cannot hope to control Par. liament. Everybody knows that a small majority is certain to end either in a Minis. terial defeat or a dead-lock.

A peculiar feature of the situation is that Mr. Chapleau has badly worsted his colleague Sir Hector Langevin in the struggle for supremacy in the Cabinet. The latter has been beaten 17 to 4 in his district, whereas the former has been successful in his. The effect is to be seen already in the elevation of Mr. Chapleau's friend, Mr. Dansereau, to the head of the Department of Statistics, and other important appointments.

But however ministers may struggle be. tween themselves, the verdict of the country is unmistakably adverse to the Government. A majority so small, even granting all they claim, is a virtual defeat, because no ministry can conduct public affairs in the face of an opposition so able, aggressive and numer. ically strong as that which the country has returned in support of Mr. Blake.

But it is really very doubtful whether the Government has a majority at all. L'Electeur. which is a good authority in Quebec, claims the following as the actual result :--

	Majorities.	
Ontario	9	$O_{PP}$ .
Quebec		16
Nova Scotia		
Prince Edwart Island		6
		• •
Opposition majority, 10.	14	24

The claim of a majority for the Opposition in Nova Scotia does not seem to be well founded. The Globe gives the following as a comparison of the new rarliament as it stands to date with that which preceded :---

	Election of 1882.		Election of 1887.		
_	Min,	Opp.	Min.	Onn.	
Ontario	. 54	38	52	39	
Quebec		16	21	42	
Nova Scotia		5	13	ī	
New Brunswick	. 11	5 ·	ĝ	7	
P. E Island		3	ő	Ġ	
Manitoha	2	3	4	ï	
British Columbia		0	ĵ.		
	141	70	100	103	
Government majority 71					

Opposition majority ...... 3 It is plain from these conflicting estimates that the actual strength of parties cannot be known until the House meets. When that will be, it is hard to say. Under the circumstances Sir John is likely to delay the as long as possible, but he must call Parliament for the despatch of business before the end of the fiscal year, June 30th. Meantime we are perfectly satisfied that the Government will be overthrown very soon after the session opens.

# ARCHBISHOP CROKE AND NO TAXES.

Throughout all ages Bishops of the Catholie Church have been found interposing their power and authority between the oppressor and the oppressed. The history of every country in Europe teems with such instances. and England herself owes the Great Charter of her liberties to a Catholic Archbiabop. It is, therefore, no new thing nor at all a matter of astonishment to find an Irish Archbishop planting his episcopal staff before the minions of Castle tyranny and defying them to further aggression. The cable despatches say the Government is considering the question of prosecuting Archbishop Croke for advising Irishmen not to pay taxes. We may be sure that His Grace would not have taken this step were he not convinced that resistance to the system which hat desolated Ireland, and wnich has lately bloomed out fully as a fixed policy of depopulation, must be resisted to the uttermost of human endeavor. A Dublin correspondent says the Irish people hail it with almost frantic joy, regarding it as a sanction by the Church of a policy long discussed by political leaders, but always hitherto regarded as a last resort. There seems to be little doubt that a "no tax" campaign will be organized as soon as the Nationalists can perfect their plans and get the necessary machinery in order for the successful carrying out of such. a movement. The plan of campaign, which is really but a revival with improvements of the Nationalists and Independents. That it the "no-rent' crusade of a few years ago, has been so effective as to embelden those who are now working up the "no-ax" movement.

Archbishop Croke's manifesto is but another step in the solution of the Irish question, and is only a practical application of the hint thrown out by Edmund Burke a century ago, and recently discussed by an Irish member of Parliament. Burke declared that he knew not how to frame an indictment against a whole people. A hundred tenants may be evicted but not a whole nation. As many persons who refuse to pay taxes may be locked up, but the jails will not accommodate all the people of a country. This is about the argument that is having a good deal of weight in Ireland just now, and though it has its logical defects, it is likely to be a difficult one to disprove in practice. At any rate, the