

any way to bind the
a part, would prefer
into practice, to its
present system, the
proposed to an inere-
d taxes which they
nment, serves indi-
vidually municipal ser-
vices, while they have
ces, as well as their
besides, to bear the
ditions given to her
the present system,
three, as well as the
the smaller provinces
for their own pockets
to have to face with
ever will we see true
vice."

"We are also with them. Notwithstand-
ing the clashing, rather apparent than real,
and always inevitable in a party in power,
which have invaded our ranks during the last
session, the Liberal party do not regret that the
result of its contrary efforts has been the
triumph of ideas for which it has always en-
vigorously fought, the triumph of our own
idea, Liberal ideas."

"Men who are certainly sincere but who do
not share these ideas may put up with these
ways that now govern the ministerial policy.
We are so very far from it, that it is all
wrong, seeing that among them may be found
those who have rendered us undeniable ser-
vices."

THE IDEAS OF THE PATRIE TRIUMPH.

The ideas of the *Patrie* triumph: Long
live the *Patrie*. But pardon is granted to
Mr. Mercier and the National party; there-
fore, long live the National party and Mr.
Mercier! The *Patrie* congratulates itself at
seeing Liberalism, which they thought dead,
raise its head again and exhibit itself
proudly, for its Liberalism was of the old-
fashioned kind which did not hide itself,
which had annexation as its object and dis-
played it to all comers. The Liberal party,
then, is not contented with simply going to
seek its inspirations at Washington, as re-
gards our commercial policy. It secretly
conspires for our absorption by the nei-
ghoring republic. Notwithstanding what
may be said of it, and whatever its ap-
pearances may be, the party of Papineau,
Doutre, Desaulniers, Dorion, those fathers of
annexation, is not dead. Its spirit dominates
their successors and, if they had the courage,
they would boldly hoist the American flag.
When the *Patrie* formerly paraded its Li-
beralism too much for the taste of Mr. Mer-
cier, and, above all, annoyed those whom it
was the wish to deceive, it said in its opor-
tunism, "that it was better not to have the
marriage feast before marrying the bride."
It is still for the same reason that it puts a
damper on the speeches of Liberals when-
ever they touch this delicate question.
But put them in a fix and they will not dare
to deny their anti-Canadian tendencies, their
secret love for the neighboring republic.
Let them educate public opinion and you
will see the marriage of the daughter of Can-
ada to the United States.

THE QUEBEC VIEW OF IT.

Do not think that I will draw up here all
the arguments that can be brought against
annexation; they are known to you. Op-
position to annexation is the traditional
policy of French-Canadians. Our fathers,
who possessed political foresight, were op-
posed to it in 1775 and in 1812. They com-
prehended, as do the true friends of Canada
to-day, that there are more guarantees for us
under the present regime than under that of
the United States. Here we count for some-
thing, there we would be of no importance.
We can to-day find allies in the other pro-
vinces. With annexation these alliances
would cease and those who wish to crush us
in the confusion that would follow the new
order of things would have everything their
own way. Thus, one of the strongest argu-
ments of Goldwin Smith, our bitterest en-
emy, in favor of commercial union is, that it
will lead us to annexation which would give
us our finishing stroke. Read and meditate
on what he said in 1887:—

"In truth the only chance that we have of
improving the French element and to prevent
them from forming a foreign nation, will be
to surround them with the influences of the
entire Anglo-Saxon race of the continent: the
English population only of Canada, facts have
proved it, will never succeed in the task of
assimilation. The reasons for which the
Quebec clergy, religious and political union with
the new born Republic should lead us to
accept it as soon as possible. And they are
clear enough."

Do you know

HOW WE WOULD BE REPRESENTED

In the United States? At the end of each
decennial census, our neighbors who have
their representation based on numbers, ad-
just anew their representation. Formerly
there was a member for every 50,000 souls.
This figure has always increased. In 1880,
it was fixed at 150,000 for ten years. Last
year they raised it to 174,000! Calculate
how many members we should have at
Washington. A population of 2,000,000
would give us 10. If we were but a million
and a half we would have only eight mem-
bers of Congress in an assembly which

EXPENDITURE	REVENUE	SURPLUS	DEFICIT
1887-1888	\$5,553,900		
1888-1889	5,780,915		
1889-1890	4,085,458		
1890-1891	\$11,431,875		
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That which strikes us first on consulting
this table are the five years of the Liberal
administration; a deficit occurs in 1880, but
the country was still under the influence of
the Mackenzie regime. But see how the
revenue increased the following year under
the touch of the National policy. We come
to 1885 and 1886. There are, then, deficits.
The Government might easily have conceal-
ed them if it had wished. It was the cost of
the Northwest rebellion. The Government, if
it had been inspired with the principles of
Mr. Mercier, would have made a loan and
the deficit would have disappeared. They
preferred acting honestly and still offer the
public a presentable result for the accumu-
lated surplus on the ten years of adminis-
tration amounted, with twenty millions of
the year ending 30th June last, to twenty millions.

THE LATEST FIGURES.

Let us now give the details of the last
financial year, that is to say, the year ending
30th June, 1890.

During the session of 1889 the Finance
Minister, Mr. Foster, estimated the revenue
for 1889-90 as follows:—

	Revenue.
Customs	\$35,000,000
Excise	13,250,000
Divers	8,150,000
Total	\$56,400,000

This is based on the tariff in force and on
the maintenance of the country in its pre-
sent condition. The budget of expenditure,
which was laid before the House, amounts
to thirty-five millions. I cannot state with
certainty what will be the total figure of the
supplementary budget which ought to be
submitted. In any case to make a moderate
estimate let us say that the total budget
will amount to \$66,500,000. We have then
a surplus for 1889-90 of \$2,875,000. The
Conservative Finance Minister, therefore, an-
nounced a surplus of \$2,875,000. The fiscal
year has terminated, the public accounts are
published and we find that the result of
1889-90 is as follows:—

Revenue	\$59,879,923
Expenditure	56,994,031
Surplus	\$3,885,894

We have, then, had a surplus of \$1,200,000
more than was predicted.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Let us again give some details on the fi-
nancial administration of the country, taking
the chapter on the augmentation of the pub-
lic debt. In 1873, the net debt of Canada
was \$99,848,461. In 1878, after five years of
Liberal regime, the net debt was \$140,362,069.
Net debt in 1878.....\$140,362,069
Net debt in 1873.....99,848,461
Increase in five years.....\$ 41,513,608
Which constitutes an annual average au-
gmentation of \$8,102,000. In 1878, the Li-
berals left the debt at \$140,362,069. In 1890,
on 30th June, after twelve years of Conser-
vative rule, it was \$237,533,211.
Net debt in 1890.....\$237,533,211
Net debt in 1878.....140,362,069
Increase in twelve years.....\$ 97,171,142
Which constitutes an annual average in-
crease of \$3,097,000. This shows, then, what
results this comparison give between the
Liberal regime and the Conservative regime:
Liberal five years, average increase
per annum.....\$ 8,102,000
Conservative twelve years, aver-
age increase per annum.....3,097,000

Difference in favor of the Conserva-
tives.....\$ 5,000
And, nevertheless, it was during the Conser-
vative period that the great enterprise of
the Canadian Pacific, that the opening of
the Northwest territories were brought to a
successful issue.

A COMPARISON WITH QUEBEC.

To show the contrast which exists be-
tween what takes place at Quebec and at

penses which he refuses to include. Instead
of the figures given by Mr. Sheehy, we have
repeatedly proved that it is the following
that are correct:

Expenditure, financial year 1887-1888	\$5,553,900
Expenditure, financial year 1888-1889	5,780,915
Expenditure, financial year 1889-1890	4,085,458
1890-1891	\$11,431,875
Total expenses	\$11,431,875
Total receipts	10,402,666
Deficit for the three years	\$1,019,217

Let us compare the receipts with the ex-
penditure for this period:
Total expenses.....\$11,431,875
Total receipts.....10,402,666
Deficit for the three years.....\$1,019,217
We are thus far from a surplus of \$12,332
modestly claimed by Mr. Sheehy. The
truth is, that during the three financial
years the M-rcier Government gave us
\$1,019,217 of a deficit.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Some weeks ago the Montreal journals
gave an account of an interview that their
reporters had had with an officer of the
French administration, charged by his Gov-
ernment to study the labor question. This
officer declared that, from his point of view,
the labor question did not exist in Canada.
This simple phrase contained a complete
eulogium as regards our country. This
meant that we were ignorant in Canada of
those fearful struggles of the old world and
some of the United States which occurs be-
tween capital and labor—between the em-
ployer and workmen. We have had, it is
true, some strikes; but they were not child-
play beside the strikes of Europe, which are
accompanied almost always by the
death of men, or, at least, deplora-
ble miseries. The social question
does not exist, so to speak, in Canada,
because the workman is better treated than
in any other country in the world. This
has not prevented the Government from
surrounding him with its solicitude. It is
the Conservative Government that has
recognized, by the law of 1872, the rights
possessed by workmen of organizing into
trade unions, which was previously a mis-
deemeanor. It is also this Government that
caused a full enquiry into the condition of
workmen employed in manufactories to as-
sure itself that there were no abuses to be
done away with. It has in addition a Board
of Labor, which will be charged with en-
quiring into the complaints of workmen and
to intervene in any difficulties that may
occur between them and their employers in
order that they may be peaceably arranged
and prevent those strikes which are such
a source of loss to both parties. If they
have not named the members of this bureau
it is because the labor organizations have
requested a delay in the application of the
law.

When on my departure from the Capital
I met the Prime Minister he told me: "Your
province has been faithful to me; your com-
mitments quite always gave me a solid vote.
Thanks to their generous and loyal help our
party was enabled to undertake and accom-
plish gigantic works and follow a policy I
am proud of."

Sir John is now 76 years old. He had to
face the hardest enemies and the most intri-
cate plots. He has succeeded so far, and he
actually makes what may prove to be a last
appeal to our people. His name is connected
with a grand work; the consolidation of the
Canadian nation, and he (most legitimately)
desires to crown this noble work, when alas!
some Canadians, sophisticated by blind ambi-
tion, are ready to become traitors.

Sir John expects from our people a strik-
ing mark of approval and affection. He is
right; we won't desert him on the very hour
of the realization of a great scheme. We
will be equal to the circumstances. Our
population, always grateful and long
remembering, will offer a most eloquent
answer to Sir John's impartiality when
Catholics or French were concerned.

I want to see Sir John victorious on the
5th March and crowning with a striking
triumph his long and well filled life; and I
wish to see that a supreme mark of gratitude
be given to him by the people whose fate
has been so long intrusted to him.

The 5th of March, when the old and noble
leader's eye will look on our young, pros-
perous, and promising nation, he, like Simeon,
may pronounce the famous sentence: *Domine,
nunc dimittis servum tuum.*