A FATHER'S SORKUW.

UDGE ELLIOT, OF LONDON, ON MESSRS. BLAKE AND LAURIER.

Their Sympathy for Riel — And Their Meartiess Co duct Towards the S'aughtered Volunteers — The Last Hours of Poor Skeff Elliot.

The late Skeffington Elliot was the son of His Honor Judge Elliot, of L ndon. He was also the nephew of Hon. Edward Blake. When the troubles broke out in the North-West in 1845 Skeff. Elliot was diving at Prince Albert. He at once volunteered for service. At Duck Lake. having borne himself nobly on the field he was killed. He was one of the first to fill in defence of his native land. Since the rebellion the Reform politicians have been endeavouring to make some capital out of the death of Skeff. Eiliot by declaring that he had writ ten letters to his father before his death, indicating that the halfbreeds had been badly treated, and that they were in consequence on the verge of rebellion. This has been said so often, and It was repeated so circumstantially in The London Advertiser, that Judge Elliot has felt it incumbent upon himself to say something on the subject. In a letter to The Free Press, after giving the statement a denial, the Judge proceeds to say regarding his son :

I never knew one who had a stronger hatred of injustice or a keener sensibility of wrong than he had. I am sure I can confidently appeal to all who knew him during his three years' residence in the North-West for a confirmation of this assertion, and I am sure that if to his knowledge there were these instances of tyranpical usurpation the sufferers would have had his warmest sympathy, and it would have gone greatly against his will to coerce them.

But with alacrity he took up arms. In the dead of the night of the 20th of March the news came to Prince A bert that Rie and his followers had seized private property, and had proclaimed their right to control the country. The regular military force at Prince Albert was very slender, quite inadequate to cope effectually with the followers of Riel should they carry their threats into effect, so the officer in command called for volunteers to assist in upholding the law. To this call thirtyseven civilians, whose names I have, and who were under no military obligation to do so, promptly responded. My son was emong the number. I know his action was not taken in a reckless or thoughtless spirit, for during the short time he had for greparation he made some thoughtful grangements in event of a fatal issue. and confided his last message to a friend, and we know that he had well considered what he was doing. Of these thirty-seven, cine were killed by Riel and his band, and Eve were wounded. There are come harrewing circumstances relating to the treatment which some of the wounded which were left helpless on the field re ved at the hands of Riel's Indians Which have come to our knowledge, but which I omit. Suffice it to say, they teers ruthlessly killed because they dared to vindicate the supremacy of the law. Movertheless, these young Canadians, for I believe they were nearly all young, be baved with the courage of their race, and died as I hope loyal Canadians wil

Here I might stop, and in silence suffer this dark shadow across life's path until the end. But it is hard to bear that people should be amongst us who do not hesitate to dishoner the memory of these men by confining their sympathy to Riel, and by attempting to justify his acts. I Riel was justified in what he did; if a they say, his course was a just one, there those who voluntarily stood in the breach, and opposed him died in an unworthy tause.

be ever ready to die for their country.

Where is Mr. Laurier's sympathy for these men and for those whose hearts were torn with anguish? Or where is the sympathy of Mr. Blake, who has such endearing relations with Mr. Lou ier as to designate him his "dear friend?" Als! it is not for the brave men whose blood strined the snow; it is on the side of the man who mu dered them, and who did his best to incite the Indians to desolation and slaughter, and whose patriotism was measured by the price of \$35,000. Had the picture been reversed and Riel been a British-Canadian and the fallen ones French, we can but faintly imagine the shrick of horror that would have proceeded from Lower Canada, and justiy, too. But as the fac: stands they were only British-Canadians who were slain. That is all.

As for those who are not French and are not deluded, as the French habitants are, by falsenood, but who know how the truth stands, and profess to love Mr Lamier, and to approve his acts, they only furnish another example of the moral obliquity which springs from a callous and degrading subservience to party.

Willian Ellion.
London, Dec. 18, 1886.

THE BOODLE GANG.

The public ear has been wearied so long with the frantic shouts of "Boodle" from the Grit press and Grit speakers that one would faucy the whole patrimony of Canada had been delivered into the hand of wicked and designing Conservatives. That genial and truthful gentleman, Mr. M. C. Cameron, of Huren, has won for himsolf fame and renown by his britliant, no say pyrotechnic arraignment of Tor, " boodlers." The fact that since then to Eken a man to Cameron of Huron is a polite way of charging him with being a Har by note does not count. He started the howl of "Boodle," and the whole Grit pack have yelped to his yawp ever

Then the beniza and cheerful leader of

the Opposition has piped to the tune of Bodle." It is true that the Hon. Edward Blake was forced to make the most humiliating confession a statesman can be called upon to make—to admit upon the public platform, and through the public press, that he was wrong; that he had made false charges; but then Mr. Blake is not a statesman—at least not particularly and that count in the indictment goes.

That distinguished patriot and friend of timber limits, the venerable Herman H. Cook, M.P., has had words to say about "boodle." There was only one man that ever debauched a constituency as Mr. Cook debauched North Simcoe, and that man was Mr. Cameron of Huron. But Mr. Cook is a heavy villian compared to Cameron of Huron, altogether wanting in the easy indifference to truth, the elegant assump tion of all knowledge, and the fluent ability to recklessly lie, that characterizes his compatrio: in the election courts. Therefore Herman's arraignment was a clumsy and in ffectual attempt, rather an elephantine gambol or like unto the frisky sportiveness of a hippopotumus on dry land, and is not much thought of in Israel

Mr. Patterson, of Brant, Mr. Davies, o Prince Edward Island, the strong-minde McMullen, who so touchingly pleaded for further information, what time the House was about to divide on the Riel debate, and whose coat tails stood out per pendicularly as he shot out of the door when the division bell rang, all these waxed furious and frothed at the mouth as they denounced the iniquity of Tory "Boodlers," and the Hon. David Mills. whom the good Globe admits is neither rifted with the tongue of elequence no with profundity of intellect, this hon. gentleman stuttered forth in chaotic phrase his detestation of "Boodlers." Another man whose soul loathes "Bodle," is Hon G. W. Ross, and still another, yea chies among ten thousand when it comes to denouncing "Boodlers" is the Hor Timothy Warren Anglin. This latte gentleman, imported into Outario at vaexpense to write alleged editorials on Th-Globe, is popularly supposed to take : dagger and dip it into a preparation o gall and wermwood when about to writoncerning "Boodlers," so great is hi horror and detestation of the wicker Tories who "fatten at the public crib."

But chiefly upon the esteemed Glob has "Boodle" had the most disastron and terrifying effect. Day afte day it has devoted columns and columns to showing how the "Boodlers" (which the same may 1 called Torie) were the essence of ruin. tion and destruction, while the Reformer were the salt of the earth. The Glothas shricked boodle like an owl in day time, with eyes wide open yet seeing not It has raved against the "Boodlers" by name, spating neither man, woman o sick child, and when The Globe groane. the whole Grit press of the Dominio gurgled. And while this was so, the lit tle spirdley Grit lawyers who spring no on every concession and township lie during election times increased the dolefwail, until the welkin was shattered wit the hearse cry of "boodle."

It would never be imagined that ther could possibly be "Booders" in the Granks. Perish the thought. Have the not all lifted up their voices against the ame? Have they not cried aloud an spared rot? And certainly those who are aders in the cry would never, no never touch a cent of public money. Nevertheless with grief, items like those give hereinbelow are found in the public arounts where Grits cannot break in an alter nor even the "Boodler" doth effact Here you have it:

Let us take with Dominion cases the public accounts of Ostario, and see where our own province has suffered under the Bodler. We find that

NAME. BOODLE.

THE HON. EDWARD
BLAKE has made another
mistake, and drawn from the
Provincial chest boodle to the
amount of (including \$600 for
one day's work)......\$ 6,918 42

ister of Education, and the

managed to grab—
In 1882......\$3,410 00
In 1883...... 4,300 00
In 1885, balance.. 300 00
Making a grand total for discovering three setts of

now got a partner to help

HENRY HERMAN COOK,
M. P.. champion screamer
and Globe director, 100
square miles timber limits,
worth at least............ 100,000 00
HENRY HERMAN COOK,
boodle on timber dues....... 1,800 00
SUTHERLAND, Grit up-holder of purity, 100 square miles

feated Grit candidate, salved his wrenched feelings with .. 1,417 00 Be ides a score of other patriots who hate to see Ontario robbed and who ab from \$250 to \$84) each. Joues, Vail, and Anglin had to resign their seats, but the Government changed the law to let them have the money, and passed a whitewash ing bill to save them from disqualification Yet how is the foregoing for straightfor ard, simple boodleism? When Grits complain of gentlemen who never received cent of public money getting the fair re ward of professional service, when they avade the privacy of a house, and talk of Lady Macdonald's Ch istmas gifts, when they falsely accuse members of Parliament, and recklessly slander every Conservative that may have occusion to visit Ottawa, what have they to say to the oregoing indictment? What have the oudest shouters about boodle, The Globe. he Hon. Edward Blake, M. C. Cameron, Cook, G. W. Ross, and the whole bribed and bribing gang to say? How do Grits

THE GRIT BOODLERS.
The Globe,
Hon. E iward Blake.
M. C. Cameron.
Hon. T. W. Anglin.
Hon. David M i s.
Hon. Mr. Vail.
Hon. R. W. Scott.
H. H. Cook, M.P.
J. D. E igar, M.P.,
and the scores of others. Now to the names look when pasted up ou the wall?
And there are more to fo low.

generally like the Boodle Honor Roll of

their party. Look at it.

THE OLD TIME BOODLERS.

The o'd time Boodlers sit and mourn
The happy days gone by,
When "ALECK" ruled in Ottawa
And the Boodlers I ved on pie;
When ANGLIN in the Speaker's chair
Was fed on printing pap,
And the Goderich harbor job was dropped
Into "my friend Moore's" lap.
When steel rail Boodle stopped around
And "BROTHER CHARLES" grew rich,
And Jones and Vall their pickings got
From printing jobs and sich;
When Cunningham and Bannatyna
Declined to face the House,
And Norris, Workkman and the rest

Kept quiet as a mouse;

When Nixon and a hundred more
Each got his little share,

And naught but jobs and perquisites
Were borne upon the air;

When thousands upon thousards
Were spent in bribes and vice,

And Canada was transformed to

The Boodier's Paradise,

But now when houest Government
In Ottawa does reign,
And the Boodlers get no Boodle
They ory aloud in pain:
"Oh for the good old days again
"When Boodle was about
"They never will return unless
"We turn these Tories out!"

NOW ABOUT THAT JUDGE SHIP.

The esteemed Mail states, as the essence of its conviction, that the story of Mr. Blake's father creating the Court of Chancery in order to find a comfortable seat for himself or the Bench is a great slander, and that it was invented as a blow at the sor through the father. Even so. Well let us see:—

"Mr. William Hume Blake was an equity lawyer, practicing before the Vice Charcellor, in the Court of Chancery, i Upper Canada, and took an active partian agitation to 'reform' that court with following result:

the following result:

"1844, Mr. William Hume Blake wa appointed one of a commission to inquisit to the working of the Court of Chancery and to report some scheme for the reconstruction of, and by which the expenses of the court could be less med.

"1847, Mr. W. H. Biake secured a sea

in Parliament, and was appointed Solice tor General in the Baldwin-Lafontain Administration.

"1849, M. W. H. Blake introduced a Bill into Parliament changing the constitution of the Court of Chancery, and providing for the appointment of a Chancello and two Vice Chancellors, the Court has

ing but one Vice-Chaucellor at the time which Bill was pas ed.

"1849, 30th May, the Bill received th Royal assent. Sept. 30th, following, beingustiour months after the Bill became law, Wm. Hume Blake was appointe Chancellor by the Government of which was a member, to the highest position in the Court created by himself and his colleagues, at a salary of \$6,000 per ax

num.
"1862, Mr. W. H. B'ake was super annusted on a pension of \$3,333 23 peanum, which he enjoyed until 1870, the drawing a pension to the amount of \$26,666.
"In the year 1857, The Toronto G'obe

or discussing the public record of the Here Wm. Hume Blake, wrote in the following train:

'He (William flume Blake) obtained hiseat, and how did he use the coundence

"He (William flume Blake) obtained hiseat, and how did he use the coundence life went to Parliament, made a roarin speech on the r-hellion losses bill, intruded his scheme of charcery extensions usued the measure through, and go inself made Chancellor for life, with etiring pension of \$3,333 33 a year."

Perhaps Mr. Blake's father did

not create a seat on the bench fo nimself, but he had some of the mos natural symptoms one can well magine. He certainly created the at and even the rigidly virtuou fail will scarce allege that he diot get the position and draw th oay. And as he was one of the persons who appointed the incumbent and as he as pointed himself, and as th seat was no doubt confortable it is not too much to say that Mr. Blake's father did create the Court of Chancery, in order to furnish himself with a comfortable seat on the bench. Th trouble with The Mail is that it i trying to walk so rigidly upright that it leans backwards.

As to the slander, if there was slander, it was of The Globe's creation. Not at all a remarkable thing either.

ONCE MORE TO THE BREACH

It has been said over and over again, that this is Sir John A. Mac donald's last appeal to his country men, upon behalf of his party and himseit, as one who has served hi country not in vain. That it ha been so said by his enemies does no matter. No hing that his enemie say does matter. But, in the cours of nature, it is possible that Canada favorite and most honored son ma never again have the opportunity o learing that popular verdict which e has so often before heard 'Well done, good and faithful ser ant." That he will hear it again a he end of this campaign is in most inds a foregone conclusion. His nemies feel it in their bones and egret it in their hearts.

Why should he not hear it? Faults, lo you say? Of course he has his aults. When you find a faultless man make him premier at once, but his name will not be either John A. Macdonald or Edward Blake. There are spots upon the sun, but these do not prevent that luminary from being the centre of our planetary system. By a parity of reasoning that is why the faults of great men do not prevent them from obscuring their inferior contemporaries.

ferior contemporaries.

Supposing, then, that the weight of years should prove too great for the "old man's" shoulders at the termination of the next Parliament; is that not an additional reason why he should not now be treated with ingratitude? Certainly it is. It is a most forceful reason for a renewal of contidence. Look at his record, read that you may reflect, and reflect that you may act.

What was Canada when the "John A" of earlier years undertook to make her what she is? A procession of fortuitous atoms. Placing himself boldly at the head of that procession he has lead her up to her present vantage ground. Sectional and sectarian prejudices confronted him at every turn, but they did not

dismay him. For a quarter of a century he prevented those passions from destroying the union between Upper and Lower Canada. Had it not been for him and Sir George E. Cartier Confederation and all that followed in its train would have been

The secret of the man's success has not been his mastership of tactics, as some people think and say, but his faith in his country and his countrymen. "Union and progress"—

impossibilities.

these have been his watchwords.

"Ask no man what province he comes from or what creed he professes"—these are his principles.

"Give employment to our own people at their own doors,"—these have been and are the ideas upon which he has acted and will act.

If this be his last appeal, as his enemies say, he appeals upon his record, and not in vain. He skirks no issue as Mr. Blake does.

Sir John A. Macdonald promised us the N.P., and we got it. He promised us that Canadian "Appian Way," the C.P.R., and we got it. He promises us now that he will give us protection for our fisheries, and we shall get that, too. For long, long years he has been telling this people what was for their best interests, and this people has never yet found his promises falsified, nor will they now.

Once more he calls them to the breach! Once more he "leads the spears among the hills of Spain."

Whether he shall ever lead them again or not is in the hands of God, and not in the hands of men; but that he shall lead them to victory this time is as certain as any merely human event can be.

Once more to the breach, men of Canada, and your leader will prove worthy of you in the future, as he always proved worthy in the past.

N. P. FACTS.

That the National Policy has developed the coal trade of the Maritime Provinces cannot be better shown than by the returns from the Springhill, N. S., collieries. The output has been increasing from month to month, reaching 23,026 gross tons, for the month of December, and closing the year with the immense total of 412 000 gross tons, an increase over 1885 of 50,000 tons. The yearly figures from the last year of Grit depression to the present time tell their own story:—

1879 90,107
1880 135,413
1881 169 929
1882 210 827
1883 198,883
1884 243,449
1885 319,539
1886 412,600

EX-SPEAKER ANGLIN.

The Grit candida e for North Simcoe addressed the electors at Barrie on the 24th. We have the report of the proceedings in The Globe of the 26th. He began by denying that his candidature had been obtained by wire-pulling, but, as "he who ex cuses accuses," we may take the denial with caution, the more so because it is hard to believe that the Grits of any constituency, except under severe pressure, would accept Mr. Anglin as their candidate, even though, as in the case of North Simcoe, there cannot be the slighest hope of his success. He next proceeded to denounce The Mail for the Bible agitation, and the crime of setting race again t race, evidently forgetting that the arch offenders in this regard are those who have fomented, abetted and encouraged, and who hope to basely profit by the Riel excitement in Quebec, which was transplanted to Ontario by Mr. Blake, and forms the forlorn hope of himself and his fellow conspirators in their unholy alliance with the revolutionary factionists in Quebec.

revolutionary factionists in Quebec.
Mr. Anglin referred to the gerrymander, but was silent upon the reconstruction scheme ty which Mr. Mowat, to use Mr. Anglin's strong expression, "mangled and carved for the sole purpose of securing party advantages." in nearly every constituency in Ontario.

The ex-Spenker would be nothing in the stump without the Pacific Scandal, and Sir Ilugh Allan's statement of the \$350,000 expenditure. It should be remembered that the accuser did not face the investigating tribunal, and that the gravamen of the charges rests upon a speech in the Commons, unsupported by trustworthy evidence, and upon the exparte statement of The Globe, made in most reckless rib-stabbing fashion, before the investigation was held and while the question was sub judics

THE DASTARDS.

It is understood on undoubted authority that the Grits have been preparing, and have about completed an elaborate attack, personally and politically, on Sir John A. Macdonald, following up the last year's system of foul detraction and abuse.

The Dastards!

Well, let them come on. But we give fair warning that on the day that attack sees the light there will be sca'ps taken.

STAND FORTH BLAKE.

In his Barrie speech Mr. Blake gave a history of his Laurier Riel combination that cannot be too widely circulated. He was replying to a statement made by Mr. McCarthy that he had sneaked to Ottawa to consult with the Quebec Rielite. Blake's statement was that he did go to Ottawa by appointment to meet Laurier, that Laurier and he met at the station and they drove to different hotels, that afterwards Laurier came to his (Blake's) hotel and they had an interview of several hours duration; that he had just returned from England and was about to speak at London on the Riel question, and had his speech on the subject already prepared and written; that he had it with him at Ottawa and at the interview referred to submitted it to Laurier for his approval, who read and approved of it.

Two great facts stand boldly out in this statement; two facts that forever set at rest any claim Mr. Blake may ever make to be considered either as a patriot or an honorable man.

The first is that the moment he landed he had set the seal of his approval upon the disgraceful and disloyal compact entered into between Edgar on behalf of the Ontario Reformers and the leaders of the Champ de Mars meetings in behalf of the Quebec Rielites, and had thoroughly committed himself to the policy outlined at those meetings in Montreal.

lined at those meetings in Montreal.

The second, that when during that London speech, which it will be remembered he read from the manuscript that had been submitted for Laurier's approval, he gave utterance to the noble sentiment that he would not construct a platferm out of the planks of the Regina scaffo d, he did it with the fu'l knowledge of what his future course would be; laughing in his sleeve meanwhile at the dupes who cheered his bogus sentiment.

In the first; by glasping hands with the upholders of rebellion when, as he himself afterwards declared, he was not in pos ession of all the facts, Blake forfeited his right to be regarded as a law abiding citizen, aye, even to the right of citizenship. He had no feelings of nationality, no promptings of kindred, no ties of creed to excuse his conduct. In him it was nothing but the debasing lust of power, the miserable yearning after the flesh puts, that made him stain the name of Canadian by banding it in fellowship with the muskeetering rebels. Joined with rebels, conspiring with rebels, he stands to day in the eyes of the world in heart, in fact, in deed, in effect a rebel.

In the second Blake dishonored his manhood and shamed his kindred and people by acting the most tremendous lie that ever sullied the pages of Canadian history. A lie said we? It was more, it was the carrying out of a conspiracy that shall forever blast his reputation as an honest and a truthful man, that shall leave his name a by-word and reproach to the children of Canada for generations. In admitting that he sneaked privately to Ottawa, in admitting that he did it to submit his London speech to Laurier, in admitting that Laurier approved of it after consultation, he admits the whole case. Before this he had approved of the Edgar compact, at that meeting the full plan of campaign was decided upon. And when a week later Mr. Blake stood up before that immense audience in London and made that statement regarding the Regina scaffold he did it with deceit in his heart, false words on his lips and with a mind already made up to use that very scaffold as a means to attain power; he did it with the compact between him and Laurier fully agreed upon; he did it to deceive both friend and foe-he lied willfully from a bad heart in a bad cause as the outcome of an unholy alliance. God he'p Canada if such men ever

get control of her affairs.

God help any country when her public men stand not by Law and

upon documents long since shown to be utterly untrustworthy.

Mr. Anglin tells his North Simcoe

audience that the Conservative expenditure in 1873 was twenty-four millions and that when the Mackenzie Government assumed office it found itself saddled with estimates for 1874 amounting to twenty four millions and a half. These statements are on a par with the reckless utterances of all the Grit orators and scribblers in regard to uscal matters. The expenditures for 1873 were in exact figures \$19,174,647; only a trifle of five millions less than Mr. Anglin states. There were no estimates of expenditure for 1874 amounting to twentyfour and a half millions "saddled upon Mr. Mackenzie's Government." The total expenditure authorised for that year on Consolidated Fund account was, in exact figures, \$23,-130,892, and this sum included supplementary estimates added by the Grit Finance Minister, of which the sum of nearly a million dollars, it is contended, was properly chargeable to the year 1875; and, with this large addition, the actual expenditure for 1874 was in exact figures, \$23,316,316. For 1875 it was \$23,713,071. Properly that of 1874 should have been something less than \$22,400 000, and Sir Richard's expenditures, which were "saddled on" to that year should have been charged to the expenditure of 1875, making it over \$24,600,000. The expenditure of the year ending June 30, 1879, was made under the Grit estimates, and amounted to \$24,455,388, notwithstanding a forced reduction of \$1,020,000, in the items of Militia and Public Works, which was no economy at While Mr. Anglin was speaking

in his usual vi uperative and exaggerated strain Mr. Blake appeared and Mr. Anglin subsided. Those who knew the Grit leader's powers of sarcasm and do not forget his attack of hay or timothy fever in 1877, will readily appreciate the following sardonic encomium, under which even its tough-hided subject must have winced. "Mr. Blake said that he had watched Mr. Anglin's career since he entered Parliament twenty years ago, and learned to comire his qualities as a public man, his indomitable determination to mentar facts. great fearlessness in expering erongdoing, coupled with great i of statement, and his great firmeen in the assertion of his own opinions coupled with due consideration for the opinions of others. He had found Mr. Anglin a great man as a journalist, a great man as a parliamentarian, a great man as a Liberal."

Of Mr. Anglin's "accuracy in mastering" even in the elementary fac's of the public expenditure his Barrie speech furnishes illustration. Of his "moderation of statement and due consideration for the opinions of others" a specimen may be found in the Parliamentary journals giving the particulars of his arraignment for a wholesale libel, in the foul-st languageupon the majority of the House of Commons of which he was a member, and it is suspected that most of the editorial atrocities of The Globe il ustrate "bis greatness as a journalist" as well as "the moderation of statement" which Mr. Blake

As a Parliamentarian the finding of the Special Committee (when Mr. Blake was sufficiently recovered from hay fever to attend it), to which a certain printing contract was referred gives him a special eminence, and, perhaps, taking him all in all, he may be accepted as one of the liberals whom Mr. Blake regards with his grimmest smile of admiration. But both in and out of Parliament his career has been

"Checquered with troubles and woes, That chase one another like waves of the

compelled to resign his seat in Parliament in 1877 by the finding of the committee to whom was referred his printing contract, he was returned by his constituency of Gloucester and again placed in the Speaker's chair by the so-called Reform majority. He was elected for Gloucester by acclamation in 1878, and in 1882 he was so overwhelmingly defeated that he forfeited his nomination deposit. His later Parliamentary career was distinguished by numberless speeches, whose verbosity and prolixity were equalled by their inaccuracy and verulence, and excelled by their il og cal incoherence.

"That wretched nostrum (Protection), offered to the people a few years ago, is the invention of a quack."—How. Mr. Davies (1885).