### THE COAL TRADE.

#### ITS GREAT DEVELOPMENT UNDER THE NATIONAL POLICY.

The Question of Duty-No More Revenue Collected from Coal than from Tea and toff e Under the Old Tariff-Employment for Labor Afforded-Inter-

provincial Trade Promoted. The following letter to The Montreal Gazette is worthy of careful perusal :-

SIR,-Desiring to look into the effects of the National Policy on the coal trade of Nova Scotia, I p epared the following

Siles in Tone.	1874-78.
Total coli sales.	3,480,705
Bid to United States.	667,480
Bold to ther countries.	411,530
Bold within Dominion.	2,401,495
Per annum Per annu average 1880-85, 1,175,589 97,99 average 1874-78. 696,141 Sold to other countries...	
Sold within Dominion... 82,306 480,299

The average increases in 1880 85 period over the 1874 78 periad are: In total coal sales, protective period over unprotected, 68 87 per cent.; in coal sales to other coun ries, protective period over unprotested, 14.25 per cent.; in coal sales in the Dominion, protective period over unprotected, 101.30 per cent. The de-crease in sales to the United States is 26.27 per cent.

Looking over the rows of figures which I have collated, I find three great facts

standing out prominently:

1. Confederation does not appear to have injured that great branch of Nova Scotian industry—the coal mining industry. The total coal sales in 1000 were 453.624 tons. There was then a duty of \$1.25 per ton on Nova Scotian coal shipped to the United States.

Of the total sales of that year, 198 920 tons went to the United States and 53. 840 tons to other countries, leaving 200,-864 tons to be distributed throughout the

In 1873 the United States duty on Nova Scotian coal was 75 cents a ton, and the quantity shipped (see trade returns) to the United States, was 226,058 tons, out of a total of 881,106 tons, the remainder being distributed: to other countries. 138.847 tons, and for use within the Dominion, \$16.207 tons—an increase of 128 per cent.

In 1875, '76, '77 and '78, the years of general depression, when Canada had no fence up to keep out poachers on her in-dustries, the total sales varied but little, while the quantity going to the United States dwindled till in 1879, it was but 63,936 tons, or three and a half time-less than the amount of 1873. During that same distressful period the sales for consumption within Canada, also varied but little, being as follows: '75, 483 939 tons; '76, 463,690 tons; '77, 556,855 tons, and '78, 5 8,068 tons.

Since the present tariff has been in force the sales to the United States have shown no improvement; those "to other counconsiderable improvement, while those for home consumption in Cacada have r sen year by year from 554,605 tons in 1879 to 1,052,561 tons in 1885.

Now, had the province een out of the Confederacy, the sales to the United States would certainly not have been otherwise than the records show, while the sales to the other provinces would not have shown the same gratifying increase or anything like it. When it is recollected that nearly 23,000 persons, hig and little, live by the coal industry in Nova Scotia, it ought surely to be a matter of congratulation among the people of that province, as well as throughout Canada. That they joined the union in 1867.

2. The present tariff does not appear to have prevented the Nova Scotian coal owners from selling to outside countries other than the United Scates, since the yearly average of such sales shows an increase of 14 per cent. Some thought the National Poncy would increase cost of articles so that the Nova Scotia coal would be prevented from succeeding in competition with coal mined in free trade countries. These fears have been proved

The table given above shows beyoud a doubt that the present tariff has stimulated the coal trade to a very great degree; an increase within the Dominion of over 100 per cent. in the consumption of home reised coal within the short period of six years is little short of mar-velous.

In 18°5, the coal sales from Nova Sco

times those of 1868. In 1868 the proper tion of home raised coal sales to imported coal was 2 tons to 15 tons; in 1885 it was 2 tons to 10 tons. The home article gains on the imported slowly, it is true, but it gains. Up to 1878 the imported article was outstripping the home. The tide then turned, and little by little the home article has gained in the market against the toreign. It is good news to learn that the most recent returns indicate that last year shows even a greater proportionate im

This increase in home consumption has been secured by the operation of the National Policy, without increasing the burden of taxation borne by the general

The price of coal at the customs houses of Canada, as entered by the importers in 1874, averaged \$4.72 per ton. The average last year was \$3.70.

Further, had the Government been unable to obtain any revenue from coal it

would have been compelled to retain the duties on tea and coffic. The opponents of the present tariff say their plan is to place a duty on tea and coffee and take it off coal. What would be

the result?

Coal, tea and coffee in 1885 paid duty as in the first column of figures bel w. Had

the Cartwright tariff been in force they would have paid duties as given in the

second column :	_	
Coal Tea	\$1,064,261	Second column
Coffee		86 814

Total,..... \$1,118 904 \$1,119,853 That is to say under the revenue tarifi of the Liberals the whole Dominion would have in 1885 paid just \$59 less than it actually paid, the coal industry of Nova Scotia would have been closed, 20,000 persons would have been compelled to go the States seeking a livelihood \$15 000,000 or \$20,000,000 of capital in vested would have been lost-sunk in holes in the ground and in rapidly rusting out machinery. By paying \$59 a year more under a readjusted tariff a great Industry has been set on its legs and is growing sturdy and strong.
GEO. JOHNSON.

#### THE TABER LIMIT QUESTION IN A NUTSHELL.

Four Orders in Council were passed authorizing the issue of leases for twentyone years each. Four such leases were bound, and they were all dated prior to August, 1884. They were, in fact, all issued prior to the change of Government in 1878, except one to W. J. Macaulay for 25 41-100 square miles, being the balance

of the 100 square miles to which he was entitled. One hundred and twenty one Orders in Conncil authorizing the issue of yearly licenses were passed, covering a total area of 6,416 square miles. Of these, however, nine were in sub-titution for other orders granting berths in the same district which

were cancelled, and three orders were can celied by request of the grantees.

Upon these orders twenty-two yearly licenses were issued-one, anterior to August, 1884, and twenty-one subsequent to that date.

Twenty-four of the 121 Orders were passed subsequent to the 11th August, 1884, but no licenses issued on these Orders. The following amounts have been col-

lected: Ronuses.

leases, licenses and permits. 70,215 63 Dues on seizures...... 14,467 02 Tots1.....\$112,657 01 Of this amount \$63,406.09 was collected

anterior to August, 1884, and \$49,250.92 subsequent to that date. Of the total amount collected \$3,145.16

have been refunded. The amount paid by way of rental on licenses issued supsequent to decision of Privy Council was \$8,039.82, and bonus \$1,124. None of the licensee who paid these sums ever cut any t mber, and their licenses have all expired, the last on 31st

Sixty four permits have been issuedfifty-seven prior and seven subsequent to the 11th of August, 1884. Nine of the sixty-four permits were to cut square timber and to cut logs to be manufactured iuto lumber, the dues on which aggregated \$23,439 30; the remainder of the permits, fifty-five, were to cut cordwood, ties, telegraph poles, etc., the dues on which aggregated \$11.591 54.

D cember 1885.

#### HALF-BREED CLAIMS SETTLED.

A popular argument used by Mr. Laurier wi h the object of showing the number of half-breeds who were interested in the distribution of scrip, is the statement that the Government settled with two thousand of them. This statement is nost misleading. The claims recognized covered the cases of children, of deceased persons represented by heirs, and of halfbreeds who were formerly dealt with as Indians, but have now withdrawn from treaty. In the case of the latter, the annuities formerly paid to them as Indians, will be no longer paid to them. The following is an analysis of the claims recognized by the commission during 1885

	1885	1886	Total.
Treaty heads of families	61	205	266
Treaty Children	131	397	528
Non treaty heads of families	325	78	403
Non treaty children	760	212	972
Deceased heads of families	158	85	243
Deceased children	251	182	433
	1686	1159	2845

So that the number of heads of families in the North-West, who were at the time of the outbreak entitled to scrip was 403, instead of two thousand as is usually stated, and of these, only about a score vere in the disturbed district or took part in the outbreak.

#### THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Summarizing the statement of the debt of Canada we have these results:

N-t debt as stated by Mr. 

Provincial debts assumed by 103,000,000 Money for purchase North-West... Sir R chard Cartwright's de-1,500,000

Sir Richard Cartwright's losses on loans obtained .. Strictly Federal debt...... acresse Grit period, 1874-78. 113,000 000 40,200,000

72,800,000 8,000,000

Liberal Conservative ....

### THE RIELITES ANSWERED.

The half breeds of St. Laurent, St. Louis de Langevin, Batoche and Duck Lake have determined to support a candidate favorable to the Government.

The district named is that in which the rebellion took place. Is not the action of half-breeds, in determining to support a candidate favorable to the Government, the most conclusive condemnation that could possibly be given of the iniquity of the Rielite agitation?—Loudon Free Press.

### ANOTHER GRIT SAMPLE.

The Stratford Rielite organ is invited to reconcile the following quotations, both from the same editorial article in its last

The alleged opera-Had it not been tions of the Tory for Hall ck we might shoddy pedlar Hal- never have known lock, though perform the price of a Tory ed in the dark, throw vote in Wallace.

two or three matters. Imagine a Tory buying Tory votes !-Stratford Herald.

## N. P. FACTS.

Down by the sea a statistician has prepared figures which show the state of New Brunswick's industries for the years 1881 and 1886. By these it is found that in the manufacture of nails and tacks the following improvement has been made :-EMPLOYFES ANNUAL WAGES PRODUCING \$29,800 \$232,000 1886 162 51,000 300,000 The rolling mills snow the following in

EMPLOYEES PRODUCIN WAGES \$16,000 74,500 1881 40 1886 611 \$ 80 000 315,000 The car and locomotive works show th

following increase: EMPLOYEES \$ 83 000 249,000

The cotton mills of the Province have made an unprecedented advance : EMPLOYEES WAGES PRODUCTS

\$ 40,108 **\$** 276,178 1886 1,440 369.00**0** 1,590,000 The above figures quoted clearly show that the National Policy has been a benefit to the trade of New Brunswick, and a similar benefit to the industries of other

"The tariff is an iniquitous, an urjust, an unrightenus law" Me Mallen

parts of the Dominion can be as clearly

HOW IT HURTS THE FAR-MER.

One of the stock cries of the Grits against the National Policy is that it hurts the farmer. They claim that it does not provide him a home market for his grain, as was promised; that he does not get a better price for his produce than he did under the Cartwright Free Trade tariff, and that it has increased his cost of living. All these statements are without foundation; but they are repeated so frequently and urged so persistently that, although they have been refuted again and again, it is necessary to show their utter fallacy. Take the question of providing a home market. The following figures, taken from the trade and navigation returns for the last fourteen years, gives the total quantity of grain of all kinds, and grain products, entered for consumption, which of course shows the amount of for ign grain and grain products consumed by the people of Canada, in place of grain and grain products grown by the farmers of Canada. Let us examine the figures: Summary of the quantity of grain of all kinds and products of grain, entered for consumption in Canada from 1873 to 1886

iaclusive. Year ending Flour and Grain of all Meal, bar'ls. 30th June. 504 676 6 491, 169 4,339,69 524.577 845 511 1876 4 941 935 1877 8,467 138 5,847,717 535,392 Total for 7 years 4,095 460 44.929,432 Free Trade 275 2321,789 534 2 218,808 307 956 1882 2,260, 439 1 892 829 1884 661,600 2 678 859 326,798 2,0 9,559 Totalfor7 years 3,009,333 15,006,105 Protection Total for Free 44,929,432 4,095,460

3,009,333

Making the total excess in bush. 35 353,962

der Protection 1,086,127 The 1,086,127 barrels o flour

and wheat would be equiva-

15,006,105

29,923,326

Total for Pro-

tection period

Reduction un-

Now, what does this show? It shows that under the National Policy 35,353,962 bushels of Canadian grain have taken the place of that number of bushels which under Sir Richard Cartwright's policy, we imported from the United States. It shows that for the last seven years the farmers of Canada have had a home market for 5.000,000 bushels of grain a year, which, under the Grit regeme, we purchased from the Yankees, and which we will again have | principle or policy worthy of a great to buy from them if the Grits were returned to power. It shows that instead of furnishing employment for American farmers, and putting money in their pockets, the National Policy has furnished employment for Canadian farmers and put money in their pockets. It shows that the cry of the failure of the National Policy to provide a home market for agricultural produce is false, and that instead of hurting the farmer the National Policy has proved an inestimable benefit to him. The Canadian farmer is not a fool, and, therefore, he is not likely to be deceived by the Grit cry that the National Policy has failed to give him a home market when he sees that in seven years it has excluded 35,000,-000 bushels of American grain, and made room for that quantity of Cana-

SWAPPING HORSES WHEN CROSSING THE STREAM.

dian produce.

"Never swap horses when crossing the stream," or words to that effect-so said "Old Abe" Lincoln once on a time; and the counsel has since been deemed a perfect "chunk" of concentrated wisdom. Yet this is precisely what the Grit party, through Mr. Blake, has done within less than a week's time. There is no change of leaders for the party, for these remain as before. But there is a change, and a great one, in the party's position on the question of National Policy, as laid down by the leader. It is a change so radical, so extraordinary, that people are puz zled to guess what the lieutenants and the rank and file of the party will do-whether they will obediently follow the general's bugle call, or whether they will sulk and refuse. It is "a d-d sharp curve" for them, without doubt, and they will not take it gracefully we may be sure.

But yesterday they were either instructed or allowed to believe that Protection in any and all its forms was essentially bad, and a "ruination" to any country. To-day it is their bounden duty as good Grits to believe that Protection may have, not only its uses, which are desirable, but also its necessities, which must be obeyed. The turn over is immense, astonishing, far beyond what anybody dreamed of before. Even Mr.

Blake himself had not dreamed of it very long, judging by all that has been made known to the public in the premises. Up to the very day of disclosure, almost, the organs of the party were allowed to go on, all unconscious of the coming change, declaring that it was "Liberal" policy to do away with Protection entirely and to make the tariff one for revenue only. A most remarkable case, surely, not only of swapping horses when crossing the stream, but also of making the "swap" in such a hurry as to astonish all bystanders. We may be sure that so great a

turn was not made without some

potent and compulsory cause. We

think the indications clear enough

that it must be laid to two causes in particular. The first, greatest and most general cause, we hold to have been that of an intimation impressed upon Mr. Blake to this effect, that unless he greatly qualified his position on the questions as to changes in the tariff, which have been mooted, even business men on his own side of politics would be compelled to regard his success in the present contest as the signal for widespread disaster to the country. Bankers and wholesalemen, devoted to the Grit side as they might be, still could not wholly get rid of their trusty business instincts, which told them that a panic, and a commercial catastrophe would follow, just as sure as an avowed free trade ministry came into power. Nay, that the event would not delay itself antil such a ministry had come into power, or had formally met the new Parliament, but that it would be precipitated at once, immediately he dread certainty became known. Next, there must have been something else, which we can see "sticking out" in the Malvern recantation. The farmers, even those among them, who were Grits, were going to kick against the injustice of proposing that American farm products should come free into Canada, while urs must continue to pay twenty per cent. toll for admission into the United States. That glaring injustice must have broken the back of many a Grit farmer, we fancy, as far as supporting a one-sided tariff was concerned, and, no doubt, much of the pressure that made Mr. Blake

yield at last, came from this source But what are we to think of the leader, and of the party, who have taken this "d-d sharp curve" only four weeks before election day? We are to conclude this-that neither leader nor followers ever had any party at all, that they were merely drifting along by chance, and that they had ignominiously to change their course when they saw their illsteered vessel grazing the rocks. That they are blunderers all, that they have not a statesman among them and that it is a mercy the country is not left to their guidance. From such an incompetent captain and crew, may Heaven save our precious ship and state. You will have great confidence, won't you, in a blundering doctor, who coolly tells you that really the other doctor was right all the time, while he himself was wrong, but, nevertheless that he thinks he has got your case right now, and can carry you through? We should say, rather, that you will prefer the reli able old doctor, who was right all the time, as the other fellow now confesses. And you will say, using another similitude, that he is a danger ous guide who has a trick of swap ping horses while crossing the stream.

THE CUMBERLAND WAR HORSE IN HARNESS AGAIN.

Yesterday morning THE STANDARD was able to give details afforded by no other journal in this province con cerning the determination of Sir Charles Tupper to throw himself into the breach again in opposition to the Grit Secessionists of his native province. In thus sacrificing a useful, congenial and honorable position for the toils and troubles of active pointical life Sir Charles Las proved true to his record for courage and self sacrifice. He can say of Confederation as Grattan said of the Irish Parlia ment, that he sat by its cradle, but he does not propose to pursue the parallel to Grattan's conclusion and add that he has been compelled to follow it to its grave. That grave Mr. Blake's Nova Scotia friends and allies have been engaged for months in digging, Mr. Blake undertaking to provide the corpse. If any man can forbid the funeral Sir Charles Tupper is the man. To great mental capacity and physical vigor he adds a moral courage that is equal to the achievement of any victory and superior to any danger of defeat. This courage he displayed while the Dominion was still in its infancy, whenhe had for an

opponent no less a man than Joseph Howe. The latter's eloquence and influence secured him a powerful personal following, but Sir Charles rose superior to personalities and sectionalism, and before many years had elapsed Mr. Howe confessed himself a convert to the broad national views of his opponent. As compared with Mr. Howe, the men whose unpatriotic efforts Sir Charles antagonists to-day, are as singed cats to a Bengal tiger. The only advantages they enjoy are the sympathy of Mr. Blake and the short time at Sir Charles' disposal. Mr. Blake's sympathy will not count for much while he is hard pushed to hold his own seat, and time available will be more useful to the Napoleon of Canadian politics than it could possibly be to any other man in Caradian public life. His tactics are Napoleonicbold, aggressive and brilliant. His movements are distinguished by unfailing energy and surprising alacrity. When he finds the enemy he never stops to count the odds, but falls upon him at once, with the enemy underneath. There is no Wellington to meet him in Nova Scotia.

The people of Ontario know from experience that all this is true of Sir Charles Tupper. They will remember that when Mr. Blake was stumping this province in an endeavor to strangle the C. P. R., to which he now hypocritically professes to have been friendly, Sir Charles came west and chased him from Toronto to London, via Hamilton, and back again, vainly demanding that they should meet upon the same public platform. He was willing to go to Mr. Blake's meetings, and that Mr. Blake should attend his, the people to decide between them. All he asked was a full and fair discussion of the great scheme, which the mind of the leader of the Opposition, either would not, or could not grasp. Mr. Blake excused himself upon the plea that there was not time for a dis cussion of the subject at joint meetings, but the spectacle which he presented in fleeing from his opponent had its effect, and the public mind of Ontario was convinced that he lacked either courage or a good case, or both. It is to be regretted that the Cumberland war horse, as he is popularly called in his own province. will, for obvious reasons, be unable to hunt Mr. Blake through the latter's own territory again during the present campaign, but he has a great and good work to do at home, and tens of thousand of loyal Canadians in the West have high hopes of his success in once more stemming the tide of treason and secession, which the musketeers have let loose in the Maritime Provinces.

# HOW THE N. P. AFFECTS WAGES.

When the Grit candidate declares himself as coming out in opposition to an N. P. candidate, that is to say, to do battle against the N. P. itself, it is well for the wage earners in every kind of industry to inquire what this means to them. The matter was four years ago nithily put in our columns by Mr. Freeman, when he contrasted his own wages before the Grits came into oflice, and after they went out. His wages went steadily down from \$1.80 to 75 cents per day. Truly the period of Grit rule, 1873 8, were da k days to the wage-earners. They felt the ground gradually slipping away from under their feet. Their work was sapped away from them by unfair competition, which the Grits refused to check by legislation. But the N. P. restored everything on a firm basis. After it was introduced and got fairly agoing, there was no more trouble. The improvement was not confined to Ontario. All the provinces shared in it. Take the following in respect of the manufacture of nails and tacks, from New Brunswick, as an example :-

Annual wages. Employes. Produce 1881.... 98 1856....162 \$29.800 \$232,000 51,000 300,000 The rolling mills show the following in-Employes. Wages.

1881.... \$ 80,000 1886....155 74,500 315,000 The car and locomotive works show the following increase :---Employes. 1886..... 611

The outton mills of the province have not be no "morecedented advance :--1881...144 \$40,108 \$276,178 1886...140 369,000 1,590,000 These tests evince that during the past

five yea , the Province of New Brunswick has made great industrial progress, which would not have been possible under the fiscal polic of the Mackenzie-Cartwright Administration. And the same is true of all the previnces .- London Free Press.

## A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF ERROR.

The Laden Advertiser makes a comparison between the Civil Service staff of 1878 and 1885 at Ottawa, which contains the usual percentage of error. It is as follows :--

Departmental servants.... 480 1,180 Increase .....

The extent of erroneousness may be ascertained by a glance at the Auditor-General's report for 1885, which places the number of Civil Service employes at 633 for that year. It errs by 100 per cent. but that is not out-of-the-way for the Ad-Vertiser .- Chatham Planet.

BISHOPS VS. RIELITES.

The publication of Archbishop Tache's advice to his compatriots to ustain the Government in its vindication of the law, has carried confusion into the Rielite camp. For many months these reckless and mendacious men have been loudly asserting that all who refused to hold that killing was no murder, if done by one of their friends, were Orange bigots who condemned Riel because of his religion. Musketeer Laurier led the pack who gave this cry in Quebec, and Mr. Blake joined the chorus, after distinctly stating at London that he would not. According to himself Mr. Blake is a more intense Roman Catholic than either the Archbishop of St. Boniface or the Bishop of Three Rivers. The latter demonstrate most clearly that Riel was without justification in his war upon both the Church and the State, and in setting himself up not only as the head of a new commonwealth, but also as the head of a new religion. Mr. Blake says that he was perfectly right in this, and that the bishops are utterly wrong and false to all true principles in taking the opposite view. Archbishop Tache was the best friend Riel ever had, and received in return only the blackest ingratitude. Education and positioneverything that he had-Riel owed to his patron. When Mr. Blake was offering \$5,000 of the money of this province for Riel's head the archbishop intervened to save his life. Mr. Blake exhausts the credulity of the most credulous of Grits when he tells them that the archbishop did not know more of Riel and his crimes than men who never saw him. The Rielites are furious with the bishops for the stand they have taken upon the side of law and order, but their fury only serves to emphasize the dishonesty of their assumed zeal for the weal of creed and country.

#### WHAT MORGANIZED MEANS.

For many months The Globe has been unfailing and unremitting in its attacks upon Judge Morgan in respect to the revision of the voters' list in East York. Even the Hon. Edward Blake, that man of stainless greatness, profound intellect and serene soul, has not he sitated on the platform, speaking as the mouthpiece of the party in Canada, to use aword of Globe coinage in this connection by referring to constituencies as "morganized."

The causes that have led to these attacks form an interesting history. A history in every respect worthy of the party of purity. A history that is a full exposition of Grit tactice when preparing for an election.

It seems that the purist wirepullers had determined to seize upon East York at any cost, and the s heme evolved provided for the abuse of the provisions of the Franchise Act. with Mr. George W.

Badgerow as the engineer. The method adopted was simple and is easily illustrated. For instance, take the Scarboro list, where Mr. Badgerow made application to put some 141 names on the preliminary list by means of wholesale declaration sworn to by one John Crawford Clark, a well-known Grit partisan, who in the declaration declared, not that he had personal knowledge of the right of any of these parties to be put on the list. or even that he had made any inquiry in the matter, but merely that he had been informed and believed that these 141 persons had the right to vote.

This interesting legal document was sworn to before Mr. Badgerow, and there are those wicked enough to say that the aforesaid Badgerow, first made up the list and then "informed" his friend Clark that the list was correct. Whether this be the case or not Judge Morgan very properly ruled the declaration insufficient, but he allowed and put on the thirty-two persons who appeared from the assessment roll and otherwise to have some sort of right to vote.

This was the first act, and for this, because Judge Morgan would not allow the man Clark to vouch for a whole township, The Globe commenced that torrent of coarseness, untruthfulness and brutality which has never since ceased.

Then at the preliminary court Mr. Badgerow appeared with a list of 117 persons from Scarboro, having dropped nineteen of the names—presumably because he recognized that evidence could not be adduced that they had a right to be on the list, though he tried to have them put upon the preliminary list-and he had added twenty-seven new names. Presenting this list which he said was substantially the same as the first, he

fought all the morning to have it ao cepted without however producing any further evidence than holding in his hand the sworn declarationswhich he stated he had at great trouble and expense procured-from each man on his roll. His Lordship again very properly ruled that he could not add names at the prelimin. ary, except on evidence which would be subject to cross-examination in the usual way, and Mr. Badgerow failed again, and again The Globe shrieked aloud in vituperative agony

After this fatal effort Mr. Badgerow disappeared but the Grit managers turned up again at the final revision with a list of 126 names, made up from the 117 from whom Mr. Badgerow stated he had obtained affidavits, and 9 others. Now what do our readers suppose became of Mr. Badgerow's 109 authorized citizens when it came to a matter of cross-examination? Twentyeight of the 109 were dropped with out evidence being called, while 41 others were shown on their own evidence to have no right whatever to vote. Adding the 14 names previously dropped it becomes evident that measureless abuse was heaped upon Judge Morgan, simply for not allowing the list of one township to be stuffed with 88 names of men who had no right to vote.

Now occurs a matter that may possibly require some explanation. A number of these eighty-eight persons have been inquired of on the subject, and they state one and all that they never made any such declaration as Mr. Badgerow said he had obtained, but that they had merely been informed that they had the right to go on the list and had been asked to sign applications to be

It will be borne in mind that the decarations were produced and served as sworn to before magistrates, while the men who are said to have been so sworn sta e that they made no affidavits. Mr. Badgerow, no doubt has the affidavits in his possession and by producing them will at once set at rest all doubts upon the subject. It is to be hoped that he will so produce them at an early date, because even now there are people uncharitable and reckless enough to hint that the frauds which were sought to be practised in Winnipeg, were also attempted in East York.

Be this as it may, the other fact stands that Judge Morgan is being unmeasurably abused by the whole whelp brood of Ontario Grit journa lists, because as an honorable man and as a sworn officer of the law he refused to allow a brazen wire puller to perpetuate what was unlawful and what would have been a fraud on the rightly qualified electors over whom he had jurisdiction. The term 'Morganized" is one of honor even in the mouth of a braggadocio like

GREAT WORKS OF CANA-DIAN CONSERVATIVES.

Confederation, A National Policy, A Canadian Pacific Railway. These, translated into the language which properly describes their re-

sults, have given us National unity, National prosperity, National development.—Chatham

OBJECTS OF CANADIAN RE-FORMERS.

Race prejudices, Repeal of the Union.

Which can have but the results as follows: National disintegration, National degradation, National death.

### GRIT VS. GRIT.

"It is, therefore, with no little pain and chagrin that as a Reform journal, we ere compelled to make the reluctant admission that our party is most shamefully misrepresented by the set of men who have held control of the Government since Sir John Macdonald fell, and who, after kicking out, one by one, the rungs of the ladder of principle upon which they mounted to eminence, are now suspended in mid-air upon two disconnected poles, which they are certain to find very shortly to be no better than rotten

'It is true that Manitoba can do but little to vindicate her sense of outraged propriety; but if she does not send to Ot-tawa at the next general election four solid votes, hostile to the present (Mackenzie) Administration, it will be simply because personal or local, and in no sense political, reasons prevail. Humiliating as the confession necessarily is of one's party leaders, it is obvious that Mr. Mackenzie has now thrown over "principle" and set up in its place "expediency" as the rallying cry of his Cabinet. If any one desires an accurate definition of the meaning of this word in the sense generally understood, and in which we employ it, by consulting Webster he will find that it means "the quality of aiming at selfish or inferior good at the expense of that which is higher; self-interest : self-seeking-often opposed to moral rectitude." We repeat that we still believe in, and have hopes for, the Reform party; but we have utterly lost faith in the political consistency and moral rectitude of those who now rule."—From
The Winnipeg Free Press, Oct. 18, 1877.