

was a necessity. He agreed with Mr. Blake that the subject was worthy of grave consideration. The Reformers would, of course, hear what the people had to say. He was not opposed to the manufacturers, and would do all in his power to promote their interests, but not at the expense of the rest of the community. (Cheers and counter cheers.)

The words of the Free Trade Finance Minister, no doubt, faithfully reported in The Mail, will bear being remembered, and will be handy to have on the record. He holds, then, that protection means taxing the many for the benefit of a favored few. "Our very foolish National Policy" has cut off the foreign trade of the Maritime Provinces, while Ontario and Quebec manufacturers have interfered with their domestic trade. For these Provinces fruer commercial relations with the United States—in other words, annexation—is the only salvation. He denied that the National Policy had done any good to the country, but considered instead that it had been "a tremendous blunder and mistake." After this the Canadian people will surely be very simple and gullible souls indeed, if they believe anything else than this—that Sir Richard, if he had the power, would quickly destroy the N. P., root and branch. Every word of his carries a warning to them to stand fast by the present Government, and not to trust the National Policy in the hand of its bitterest enemies. Read it over again, we say, and judge if every line of it does not breathe threatenings and slaughter against the National Policy.

Mr. Blake being in sore need of something to help him with the people, Sir Richard obliges him so much as to repeat that old refuge of lies, a thousand times exposed—that the necessities of the revenue will be sure to compel the keeping up of a tariff that will give sufficient protection. Both these deceivers of the people (we can call them nothing else) know full well that a reduction of the tariff from 33, 30 or 25 per cent. to 17 1/2 or 15 per cent. would produce more revenue than at present, through the enormous increase it would cause in the importations. Of course, our own factories would have to close, but what matter to Sir Richard and Mr. Blake? Meantime, let the public read over Sir Richard's words until they have them by heart with regard to that "tremendous blunder and mistake," "our very foolish N. P.," and then say what chance the policy aforesaid would have of life were he and Mr. Blake in power.

RIEL'S VERDICT AND SENTENCE.

How the Grit Party stand Condemned on Their Own Evidence.

We have shown by extracts from Reform papers that, prior to their discovery that Riel would surely be hanged, those papers could not sufficiently condemn his crime, that they insisted upon the death penalty being inflicted upon him, that they acknowledged that he was fairly tried and that they treated as absurd the plea of insanity set up on his behalf. We will now see what they had to say of the verdict and of the sentence. The following are a few extracts on these points:—"The jury, who had the best opportunity for judging, hold him responsible."—London Advertiser, Aug., 1885. "There is no question, there could be no question, in the merits of the case. Riel committed treason, and he deserves the punishment which rightly follows those guilty of this heinous offence."—Bramford Express, Aug., 1885. "After a lengthy and impartial trial Riel, the North West rebel, has been declared guilty and has been sentenced to being hung on the 15th of September. This is simply what the public had a right to expect, and the only fair now is that he may yet escape the hands of justice."—Waterford Star, Aug., 1885. "It will be seen that the evidence against the accused was so clear and conclusive that no other verdict was open to the jury. In view of the evidence submitted to the court, the most damaging of which was in the shape of documents written by Riel himself, he certainly deserves to be hanged if a man ever did."—Huron Examiner, Aug., 1885. "After a fair and impartial trial the jury returned a verdict of guilty against Riel, with a recommendation to mercy."—Barrie Examiner, Aug., 1885. "The verdict, so far as we can gather from the telegraphic reports of the evidence, appears to have been the only one possible."—Halifax Chronicle, Aug., 1885. "Reformers and Conservatives in Ontario, we are glad to see, are almost unanimous in desiring that Riel should be hanged. In Quebec both political parties desire his acquittal. In due course of law the fellow has been sentenced to the gallows. The men of Ontario desire that sentence carried out—the men of Quebec wish to see it annulled."—St. Thomas Journal, 1885. "Riel has been sentenced to death. He has forfeited his life, and for a crime which is of no palliation."—Kingston Whig, Aug., 1885. "The judge did wisely in holding out no hope of a reprieve."—Kingston Whig, Aug., 1885. "It would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to state on what grounds the French Government could have a right to interfere with Riel's just sentence, or to the French people should be worked up regarding his fate."—Guelph Mercury, Aug., 1885. "The trial, speedy conviction, and sentence of Riel, the arch-ambassador and instigator of murder and rapine, is a result that does credit to the court and jury."—Belleville, Ontario, Aug., 1885. "The result of the trial was not a surprise to the public. Nothing else could have been expected. Whoever else may have been present, Riel, a guilty man, has been sentenced to the gallows."—Whitby Free Press, Aug., 1885. "Apparently the Government propose assisting in the escape of their old friend and ally, Riel, but they cannot do so, on

the ground that he has been declared insane. Those who tried him have decided that he is of sound mind and should answer for his offences. That was the question specially submitted to them."—Winnipeg Free Press, Aug., 1885. "The verdict against Riel was the only one which could have been rendered in accordance with the plain facts."—Montreal Witness, Aug., 1885. "That the Metis chief should be found guilty is perfectly natural, for his crime was open and notorious."—Richmond Hill Liberal, Aug., 1885. "The trial, we believe, was a fair one. There was abundant evidence that Riel headed an insurrection against the Government, which was only suppressed with loss of life and destruction of property. The jury could not, in the face of that evidence, find him innocent of the crime charged against him. The judge could only pronounce the sentence prescribed by law."—Hamilton Daily, Aug., 1885. "So far as our reading serves us the Liberal press is unanimous in considering that Riel was fairly and promptly tried and should be promptly executed."—Picton (N.S.) News, Aug., 1885. "The verdict, notwithstanding the plea of insanity, was the only one expected by those that had followed the proceedings of the court."—Whitby Chronicle, Aug., 1885. "No shadow of a doubt remained that he was guilty as charged in the indictment."—Globe, Aug., 1885. All of the above extracts are from Reform papers. And though the opinion expressed in them is that the verdict was according to the evidence and the sentence just, all of these papers, with the exception of The Winnipeg Free Press, since the execution of Riel, have never ceased to declare the very reverse. They have deliberately eaten their own words and branded themselves as being utterly regardless of consistency and truth in the purpose of turning out of office the Government that dared to hang Riel. And their leaders have done the same. The Reform party and press stand condemned on their own evidence.

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THEY DWELL IN UNITY.

Blake at Malvern, Jan'y 22, 1887.—"I can assure you there is, in my belief, a general concurrence of sentiment between us, including Sir Richard Cartwright." Cartwright at Weston, Feb'y 11, 1887.—"Our very foolish National Policy, I consider a tremendous blunder and mistake. I believe that the people have been injured by it."

IT WORKS TWO WAYS.

The following appears each day in The Globe, the object being to prejudice Sir John Macdonald in the minds of the Catholic people of Ontario:—

SIR JOHN MACDONALD ON THE MAIL CATHOLICS.

We are proud of that paper, and glad to have it support us.

We are glad to have an able Conservative paper like The Mail supporting us.

That great Conservative paper, The Mail.

It suggests another parallel: MR. BLAKE ON THE GLOBE.

"I am glad to know that (i.e., The Globe's) its proprietors are in general accordance with the Liberal party, and that it ably maintains in its general course Liberal principles."

"I happened to hear yesterday, with pleasure which I assure you will share, that in the history of that great journal there has never been a time when its circulation was so large, its advertising so extensive, or its financial prosperity so great as now. (Loud and prolonged applause.) Long may it endure as an independent exponent of Liberal views."

"I believe that in wealth and numbers and independence, that of The Globe bears it (i.e., The Mail) all hollow."

And you French Canadians listen to your friend—that "independent exponent of Liberal Views"—The Globe, when it has no hope of getting your votes.

"It would give us great pleasure to think that the French Canadians were really hearty coadjutors of the Upper Canadian Reformers, but all the independent point the other way, and it appears a hop in g against hope to anticipate still. Their race, their religion, their habits, their ignorance, all are against it."

Thou hypocrite—first cast out the beam that is in thine own eye, and then shalt thou see clearly to pull the mote out of thy brother's eye.

THE POLICY OF THE WRECKERS.

The eleventh hour utterances of Mr. Blake on the tariff question, came to late to lend any strength to his cause, and on the contrary only tend to increase the suspicion with which well-wishers of Canada have long regarded him and his following. A brave man, convinced of the truth of his cause, does not stultify his former position by suddenly espousing a principle he has persistently condemned, but the waverer does, for there is always a longing in the breasts of the irresolute and unwise, to be on the popular side.

The working-men of this country remember when this very party, who now seeks their sympathy, rolled in the fets of office and filled the ospital with the merry sounds of their festivity, while outside their doors stood a famishing crowd of idle men clamoring for work or bread for their starving families. This was before the time when Hon. Edward Blake, for close designs and crooked counsels, treacherously plotted against and deposed from the leadership a working-man, who by intelligence and honesty had raised himself to a commanding position before the people.

The workingmen also remember that when the Mackenzie Government, which, having no policy, set about correcting what it considered defects in that of its predecessor, had brought the country to the verge of ruin, when penny stared its people in the face, and when its toilers were forced to turn their backs upon their native land and seek the r living in the cities of the stranger, Sir John Macdonald came forward with a proposition to amend the tariff laws as to secure our markets for our own manufacturers. Then the howl began. From one end of the Dominion to the other the party of the wreckers arose as one man and cried with one voice, "This is infamous." Sir John Macdonald and all who stood upon his side were assailed with all the vituperative adjectives at the command of the Reform press and Reform speakers, and it must be admitted that their vocabulary is bulky and grows with the days, and the result was the grandest victory the Conservative cause ever scored in Canada—a victory that astonished even the leaders of that party.

Since then, up to within a few weeks ago the Hon. Edward Blake never ceased to sneer at the National Policy, to question the honor of its advocates, and to belittle its effect. What has brought about the remarkable change? The unstable man who favors secession in the Maritime Provinces, who looks with leniency, if not approval on treason in Quebec, whose voice abets rebellion in the North-West, and whose general course is inimical to the unity of the Dominion, that has been so patiently, so ably and so honorably built up is a seeker after popularity. The man who—still affecting fame

Usurps a patriot's all-attaining oars

imagines that it is patriotism to take up every little petty cry directed against the Government of Sir John Macdonald, with the hope that a little popularity may be extracted from it, that he may pose for a moment an object for the plaudits of a faction.

But in Ontario he must pursue a different course. In this prosperous Province secession is not popular, treason is not profitable, and there are few but would not come out of a rebellion poorer than when they entered it. None of the old laws will charm this audience, so the captain of the wreckers changes the pitch of his instrument and touching a popular chord, softly and seductively bids the people follow him to destruction. Orpheus made sweeter music than the sirens and carried his ship safely away from them, and on this occasion the old and honoured man who sits calmly at the capital, confident in the respect and esteem of every right-minded man in the land, will be the Orpheus who will guide the ship of state far out of reach of the lures of the wreckers, leaving them derelict on the barren rocks, where they would fain have us all keep them company.

He can point to the great railway stretching across the continent, bearing the wealthy tributes of the Orient, and say, "I did it." He can point to the great confederation of provinces reaching from sea to sea, and say, "I achieved this." He can point to cultivated prairie farms and prosperous homes, which a year ago were not, and say, "I made this possible." He can point to a land teeming with workshops and factories, wherein all who are willing and industrious can find profitable work, and say, "I brought this about." He can point to a land where life and property are safe;

where virtue, the companion of thrift, dwells in hospitable households; where plenty fills the store-houses from sill to ridge-pole; where peace, smiling content, and all the happiness, that we who labor, can hope for on this earth, greet the wayfarer, and say, "He hath blessed their labor, and made His people great."

And the people, who honor the past for what it has brought to the present, looking with contempt on the Blake & Co. propaganda of falsehood and detraction, which tends to destroy faith in everything they have been taught to revere, will turn again to the great man who has ever been faithful to them, as the only one who can save the young nationality from the destruction with which the wreckers threaten it.

THE PRICE OF WHEAT.

While Hon. Edward Blake is appealing to the people on the ground that he will not interfere with the tariff, The Globe is calling on gods and men to witness that the price of wheat is lower than in 1878, and that therefore this iniquitous tariff must go.

The Globe is not honest. Neither is Mr. Blake for that matter. But to The Globe. It is not honest because it does not state the case fairly. The facts regarding the tariff and the price of wheat are these:—Liverpool being the deciding market as to price for the surplus of grain exported from this side of the Atlantic the measure of the value of the N. P. will be, not as to the price in Liverpool and consequently the price in Canada, but the narrowness of the Canadian price to the Liverpool price. Now see what the figures show:

Table with columns: Date, Liver. Toronto, Differ. pool, Differ. price. Rows include Sept. 1st, 1878, Sept. 22nd, 1878, Oct. 6th, 1878, Oct. 20th, 1878, Nov. 3rd, 1878, Nov. 17th, 1878.

These figures establish beyond contradiction that the National Policy is saving to the farmers of Canada on every bushel of wheat we export from 16 to 37 cents. There can be no gainsaying this point.

But there is another point. There were only three months in last year when we exported any wheat at all, or in other words, only three months when the price of wheat at Halifax was not greater, less the freight across the ocean, than the price in Liverpool. The effect of this was that while in 1878 we exported 1,519,703 bushels of wheat in 1886 we only exported 373,099 bushels. Yet the production of wheat in Canada in 1886 was nearly one-third larger than in 1878. The National Policy not only gave the farmer the very highest price for his wheat, but it gave him the home market, and brought in thousands of artisans to consume his products.

CENTENNIAL JUNKETING.

Although the Grit orators and newspapers are terribly scandalized because the High Commissioner for Canada in London thought it necessary, when furnishing his house, to provide a few glasses for his friends to drink out of, yet Mr. Mackenzie, when he was in office, did not object to the representative of Canada abroad appointed by him having a good time. We have already alluded to the case of Mr. Jenkins, "Agent-General" in London, and his expenditures for a "door plate," "dis for casting buttons for porter's coat," &c., and we now propose to say a word or two about Mr. Joseph Perault, Secretary to the Centennial Commission, who held his little court in Philadelphia from 1st April to 30th November, 1876. During this period, just 24 days, Mr. Perault disbursed for "living expenses" in Philadelphia, \$7,635.87, or \$31.25 per day, and in addition to this he was paid \$3,300 salary and allowed \$3,368.88 for travelling expenses. Oh! there was nothing mean about the Mackenzie Government when one of its friends wanted to "whoop it up." The details of these "living expenses" were laid before Parliament in 1879, and although they are not as full as could be desired, a good deal being lumped under such general headings as "provisions," "groceries," "general expenses," "party expenses," etc., still they are interesting. Generally summarized, they may be divided as follows:—Rent of furnished house, \$2,666 72 Provisions and groceries (including lug-some liquor bills) coal, milk, bread, ice, and washing, 2,526 50 Servants, 445 15 Rent of silver and linen, 300 00 "Diners," "oysters and porter," etc., 332 12 Cash note (one item \$216 50), 322 65 "Gold watch presented" (to whom the presentation was made is not mentioned), 269 00 "General expenses" (no details), 369 75 "Party expenses" and miscellaneous items (only partial details), 343 98 Total, \$7,635 87 Only a few of the bills for "liquor refreshments" are given in detail, the remainder being, presumably, included in "provisions" and "groceries," "general expenses," etc. What are given, however, aggregate as follows, and evidence

Table with columns: Item, Price. Rows include 216 bottles Beer, 12 Urbanse Champagne, 12 R-sderer Champagne, 28 Pleasant Valley Wine, 24 Sparkling Wine, 12 Pearl of California, 11 St. Louis Bran, 65 Clavelle Claret, 12 Sherry, 12 Chatcau Lafite Claret, 4 Superior Old Port Wine, 6 Sauerwe.

Some of the "diners" charged for seem to have been quite recherche affairs, as for instance:—George House, 11 dinners, \$50 00 Contribution to dinner, 16 00 Lafayette Restaurant, 32 dinners, at \$3, 176 00 Lafayette Restaurant, 5 Champagne extra, 17 50 Lafayette Restaurant, 1 box cigars, 2 50 Lafayette Restaurant, flowers, 10 70 Bills of fare, etc., 13 00

Amongst the miscellaneous we find some curious items, one, for instance, which appears several times "Annie \$20," "Annie \$10," &c. It does not appear what "Annie's" functions were, nor what services she performed, but she is a factor in the accounts to the amount of \$60. She could scarcely have been a servant, for nearly \$450 is charged for "servants," "cook," "maid"—in one instance Mr. Perault being so exact as to particularize "Miss Joseph, \$10," and in another "Miss maid \$10. Party expenses connected with maid, 80 cents." It would not appear, therefore, that "Annie" was employed as a servant, and what was the nature of the services for which she received \$60 must remain a mystery. Some of the insignificant items are somewhat remarkable, such as 2 green loaves, \$12 00 1 packet of "Korow" soap, 1 50 1 doz. pianos, 5 00 1 oz. rouge, 15 15 2 lbs. grapes, 1 40

There is one curious feature in the bill, and that is the almost total absence of glassware. There is an item of \$25 for rent of "silver and linen," but no reference to rent or purchase of glass ware, except the following:—Steele Bros., loan of fine cut English glass, \$4 80 Steele Bros., loan of English claret glass, 45 Steele Bros., loan of 1 B ha stock glass, 64 Steele Bros., loan of 1 English star wine, 37

The only purchases in the way of glassware appeared to have been:—1 dozen gallon jars, \$5 20 1/2 quart, 1 50 1/2 wine glasses, 1 25 2 tumblers, 62

This would seem to be a small allowance of glassware for so large a quantity of fluids; but, perhaps, the Grits were practicing the theory they now preach with regard to the High Commissioner, that it is "extravagant" for him to have glass for drinking purposes, the inference being that he should drink out of the bottle. The difference between the High Commissioner and the Centennial Secretary seems to be that the former charged for the glasses and not for the liquors, if any, put into them, while the latter charged for the liquor, and either did not buy glasses or charged them under some other head. After reading the above we think it will be admitted that the Grits were not niggardly to their representative at Philadelphia.

HARD NUTS FOR GOOD GRITS.

Out of each \$100 assessments and personal taxes there were in arrears in: FREE TRADE. PROTECTION. 1876. \$17 40 1880. \$23 40 1877. 23 00 1881. 31 40 1878. 28 80 1882. 25 50 1879. 31 70 1883. 19 60 1885. 14 30

In Toronto the value for assessment purposes was over \$19,000,000 in 1878. In 1879 it was \$19,750,000, showing an increase of about \$750,000. For 1886 the assessment was \$27,500,000, and for 1887 it is \$33,500,000, showing an increase of \$11,000,000. In other words, the comparison is as follows:—Under Grit Free Trade rule, \$707,000 Under the Conservative N.P., 11,000,000

The total goods transport business of Canada was: For 1879, \$27,165,789 For 1885, 33,730,569

The tons of freight carried by the railways was: In 1879, \$8,328,810 In 1885, 14,659,271

The earnings of freight for Canadian railways was: For 1879, \$12,509,094 For 1885, 19,962,038

But at the same time the cost per ton of freight was: In 1878, \$1 05 In 1885, 1 36

The number of passengers carried by the railways was: In 1878, 6,447,974 In 1885, 9,672,599

The earnings of the passenger traffic on Canadian railways was: In 1878, \$6,386,323 In 1885, 10,559,796

Under the protective tariff the farmers of Canada have had to reduce for them the amount of grain, furs, and other imports from the United States into Canada as follows:—Bushels. Seven years, 1873-79, 65,000,000 Seven years, under N. P., 20,000,000

In favor of home market, 35,000,000

Importation of articles of food and drink during Reform period, \$169,000,000 Do. during the National Policy period, 106,000,000

Average yearly imports under Cartwright tariff, \$42,000,000 Do. under National Policy, 17,000,000

And there are half a million more people in Canada now than in 1878.

The imports of raw material for manufacturing purposes was: In 1874 to 1879, \$4,750,000 In 1880 to 1885, 105,500,000 Per year under Free Trade, 9,200,000 Do. under N. P., 17,000,000

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WHAT DIFFERENCE, IN-DEED!

"Will somebody tell us what difference there is between the two parties beyond the scramble for office? asks a so-called independent paper. Well, if our esteemed contemporary will come down off the fence long enough to incline its capacious ear hitherward we will endeavor to enlighten its somewhat blighted understanding.

Look abroad over the field, and what do you see? The Reform party! There is no longer a Reform party. The party of Baldwin and Rolph, of Mackenzie and George Brown, of Papineau and Lafontaine, has ceased to exist. In its place is a motley collection of political fragments, the sweepings of the political dustbin, the offscourings of the political alleyways, the muck-heaps of the political barnyards, the shards of the political pottery.

Once the Reform party represented the pride of political manhood bursting the bonds of political tutelage—its banner inscribed with principles everlasting as the year, waved free over an army marshalled under leaders whose very name was a bond of integrity and probity; and whose burying words taught sentiments that ennobled, raised aspirations that uplifted, and urged to deeds glorious in the light of freedom.

Before this host was borne the shield of patriotism, of love for country, of intention to uphold the weal of the commonwealth, of obedience to the country's law for the country's good. Great men were in that marshalled array—men strong in the justice of their cause, men stern in the discharge of their duty, because conscious of the rectitude of their purposes, men who battled for political freedom in many a fashion, giving and taking blows in open warfare with the foe in front and their back to the rock; men who battled bravely because the principles they fought for were rock, buttressed with Truth and founded on eternal Right. Such was the Reform party.

Now, see that manhood debased to the most atrocious depths of degradation at the call of party exigency. Now, see that banner trailed in the mud of race contention and trampled under the feet of treason. Now, see those great principles made the football of the political scum that gathers about moral putrefaction—the butt of political Thugs. Now, see those great leaders replaced by men whose highest idea of public morality is success, who know not the meaning of integrity, and in whose mouths probity would be a reproach. Now, see that bright shield turned into a dripping pan to catch the foulness that flows from the lowest political sewers to dish up the garbage for the delectation of a following too degenerate to appreciate more intellectual food. Now see the white garment of Reform purity wrapped about the bloody corpse of rebellion; see its cleanliness stained by contact with dark treason, and the garb of justice flung into the ditch to make way for the red cloak of disloyalty to country and to crown. Now see the good in politics trampled under foot, justice relegated to the attic of forgetfulness. Right only heard when sneeringly flung from the mouth of a hypocrite, and Truth emasculated to serve the purposes of faction. Now see, where stood the great men of old, the rabble of treason mongers, law haters, secessionist rebels whose weapons are calumny and slander and vituperation and abuse, men who revile with villainous hearts and foul mouths, who assail the weak and defenceless, the women and children, stab in the back and slaughter in the night, strike from behind and through the hearts of loved ones, who regard nothing that is right or just if it stand in their way—a rapacious horde of character assassins, scandal monging political buccanniers, without the mercy of a pirate or the manliness of a garotter—a brood so detestable that the old-time Reformer still left in the ranks, horrified at his surroundings, prays God to raise up another Moses to lead them out of political bondage.

These be the type of the Blake-Rielite party in the field to-day. Plenty of tho'd Reform party are left. Many of them are in the Conservative ranks, many of them still clinging to the old name but they are not in the active service. There is no place for them in the present party's field of battle. They look in vain for leaders that may be trusted, and companions that are not a reproach. So they are crowded to the wall—they are out of sight—again we say the Reform party as a party of Reform no longer exists.

What difference between the two parties? The difference between the

loyalty and treason, between fealty and rebellion, between Law and Crime, between the welfare of the country and robbery by individuals, between good government with progress and corrupt government with ruin.

Is the question answered!

A LEAF FROM THE HISTORY OF OUR OWN TIMES.

A "Young Conservative" asks THE STANDARD to furnish him with the facts of the "Speak Now" episode, which figures so largely in the political annals of this province. Briefly the facts are these:

Having accepted the provincial Premiership upon the inauguration of Confederation, that sterling old Reformer, John Sandfield Macdonald, for four years administered our affairs carefully, economically, and successfully, accumulating a surplus upon which his successors have been trading ever since. But there arose a Riel question then as now. Mr. Blake, as leader of the provincial Opposition, insisted that it was Mr. Macdonald's duty to arrest and punish Riel, though the latter was far away in the then inaccessible wilds of the North-West, and was not, and never had been, within the jurisdiction of this province. Mr. Blake proposed that a reward of \$5,000 be offered by this province for Riel's arrest. Mr. Macdonald properly held that it was not competent for the Ontario Government to take any steps in the matter. Mr. Blake knew this as well as the Premier did, but he had accomplished his object in raising the Riel cry, just as he is seeking to accomplish it now by joining in the cry of revenge for Riel. In that instance, as in this, he waved the bloody shirt, but now it is Riel's shirt; then it was Scott's—Riel's victim.

Shortly after Mr. Blake's demand that a reward be offered for the arrest of Riel the life of the Legislature expired, and Mr. Macdonald went to the country upon the merits of his policy. Mr. Blake met him with several cries, first and foremost among which was the Riel cry, which was turned into an anti-French and anti-Catholic cry. Mr. Macdonald being a Scotch Catholic. Mr. Macdonald returned with a reduced majority, owing to Mr. Blake's success in deflecting a percentage of the Protestant vote. Between the date of the elections and the opening of the Legislature petitions were lodged against the return of a number of Mr. Macdonald's supporters—eight, if we recollect aright. When the Legislature opened these men were in their constituencies fighting for their seats. In their absence Mr. Blake sprang his attack, and a long and heated debate followed. Mr. Macdonald was perfectly safe of a narrow majority, until Mr. Blake sent a note across the floor to Mr. E. B. Wood, Mr. Macdonald's Provincial treasurer. Upon the receipt of Mr. Blake's note Mr. Wood promptly arose from his seat among the Ministers, and, to the amazement of everyone except Mr. Blake and himself, proceeded to attack his leader and his colleagues. Naturally, that settled the matter. The gallant old Gleggarry man could fight the foe in front, but a stab in the back is something no mortal can meet and survive. He resigned, and not long after died, his last years embittered by the malignity of one man and the treachery and ingratitude of another. To be wounded in the house of one's friends is to be wounded unto death. When the House adjourned, after the episode above described, Mr. Blake's note to Mr. Wood was found upon the floor of the Legislative chamber. It read: "You had better speak now.—Ed. Blake."

The above is a short, plain, unvarnished and truthful statement of the facts in the case. We make no comment upon them. Our correspondent—and all men, Whig or Tory—can draw their own inferences. These facts speak for themselves, and proclaim, with all the force of truth, and all the authority of history, that Mr. Mackenzie was not the first Scottish-Canadian political leader who Mr. Blake smote in the dark so that he fell.

MORE N. P. FACTS.

Relative cost of three articles of consumption between Grit and Tory rule:—

Table with columns: Year, Cost per lb., Cost per gal. Rows include 1878, 1885 for Molasses and Sugar.

Table with columns: Year, Cost per lb. Rows include 1878, 1885 for Tea.

Table with columns: Year, Cost per lb. Rows include 1878, 1885 for Coffee.

Table with columns: Year, Cost per lb. Rows include 1878, 1885 for Butter.

Table with columns: Year, Cost per lb. Rows include 1878, 1885 for Lard.

Table with columns: Year, Cost