TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Anonymous communications can receive no attention. Everything forwarded for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of authenticity. To this all correspondents will strictly conform on risk of the charges' paper.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The Daily News.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 26

A strong minister of the Hon. Edward Blake writes a eulogy of him in the Toronto Telegram, declaring him to be possessed of every virtue except, moral courage and a sympathetic temperament. The writer, anxious for the success of his hero, warns him to change his attitude towards the National Policy: "Whatever the cause may be, it is plain to every one in whose eyes are not blinded by party prejudice, that the country has been in a state of increasing prosperity ever since the National Policy was adopted." Such is the language of the enlightened. The trouble with Mr Blake is, that a very large portion of his admirers are infected with similar ideas, and yet he is bound hand and foot in a revenue tariff. He cannot move,—Cartwright, Mackenzie, and Charlton are similarly helpless, and the Globe keeps bounding away at the National Policy.

The Whig has charged Mr Bell, the Conservative nominee in Addington, with having prostituted his position by buffing an investigation into the finances of the county, when such investigation would probably have led to a dismissal of the administration of Mr Edmund Hooper. It would have been a discreet act on the part of the Whig to have said nothing whatever about that affair. Mr Aylesworth was one of the auditors and reported Mr Hooper's accounts correct before Mr Bell's attention was called to the matter at all; and, assuming that the auditors, as a sensible and populous one, and one in which the Grit interest is very strong, and whatever may be the hopes of the Conservative party to carry the country, one thing is sure, they must work unitedly under the high character and commands so much of the respect of the electors of Addington that they will scarcely reject him for having placed too much faith in Mr Aylesworth's capacity as auditor.

Mr C. R. Waldron contends that the wages of those who are employed in the kind of work that he is employed upon are lower now than in 1878. Mr John Bates pays them the same wages now that he paid then, and his men have to work seventeen hours more per week than they formerly did. Mr Waldron is evidently a man who is determined that steady constant employment has also taken the place of intermittent busy times in the factory where Mr Waldron is employed. This of itself is a great boon. But in other places, such as Toronto, the wages of broommakers have been cut down, and Mr Waldron is so unfortunate as to be an exception to the general rule. Where such a case exists, the probability is that it is due to some personal or special cause, in no wise based on a fair comparison against the plainest teachings of general facts would be folly and absurdity. But, even if it could not be shown that the Canadian industry had improved under the National Policy, there is an obvious cause why it should not. The policy of the Central Prison of Toronto, an institution under the control of the Mowat Government, has a depressing effect upon the industry. To charge against the National Policy the injury done by a Grit Government is quite in keeping with the usual tactics of Grittism.

NO COMPROMISE POSSIBLE.

It is amusing to see the organs of the Reform party hedging and trimming on the issue of the National Policy. Before that Policy was an actual fact it was denounced in scathing language by some of the Grit leaders as "legalized robbery," as certain to be oppressive and burdensome, as calculated to retard the progress of the country. Such were the views of Messrs. Blake, Mackenzie and Cartwright, such were and are the doctrines preached by the Globe and the more consistent journals of the party. Yet the people of this country have seen with their own eyes wonderful results flowing from the adoption of the much abused tariff, and a large section of the Reform party have been converted into its firm adherents. The wire manipulators and leaders of the party have to avoid offending these converts, and for this purpose are attempting to adopt in a sort manner of minor questions for the great and vital issue of the National Policy. A staunch and old Reformer, who spoke at Mr Edward Gunn's meeting on Monday evening last, declared himself to be a protectionist, and another Grit gave it as his opinion that the N.P. had done good, though not as much as had been promised and expected. These men spoke out boldly, but there are dozens like them in the city among people who do not speak so publicly. Recently, at least three thousands of the same kind throughout Canada. Of those who are in favour of the present tariff there are a few whose loyalty to Grittism holds them in alliance with a party from whose principles they totally dissent, but it is otherwise with the majority who are told that the National Policy is a minor affair compared with such grand questions as the Redistribution of seats, disallowance of the Streams bill, Ontario boundary dispute, &c. To argue on the balloonery of this trick it is only necessary to quote Grit authorities to the effect that the National Policy is an enormous injury to our national development, and that war to the knife is the programme of the party managers.

Mr Charlton, in 1878, said: "It will perhaps take more than one election for the people of this country to unloosen the grip which will fasten on them with a death-like tenacity."

Sir Richard Cartwright says "The tariff assuredly cannot stand." Nor can manufacturers, with any degree of justice, raise the price of varied interests.

When men deliberately sell themselves to this or that political party for the avowed purpose of laying the rest of the community for their private benefit, there are no vested rights in the case."

The Globe's opinion is contained in the following language: "With such a system (as the N.P.) torn Liberals, genuine Reformers, those to whom justice and freedom are more than place or power, can make no terms. They are bound by every instinct of patriotism and every principle of right to fight it to the end. There is no ground of compromise, and no resting place short of victory."

Every man, therefore, who supports a Grit candidate gives his vote for undying hostility to the National Policy; every one who believes in any protection whatever is bound to join the ranks of the Government party. "There can be no compromise;" the success of the Reform party means the destruction of the industries which have been built up since March, 1879, and have done so much to make Kingston a go-head manufacturing town.

Ottawa Notes.

Ottawa, May 26.—There is no truth in the report that Mr Thos. Harper, Pay master of the Public Works Department has been superannuated.

Mr F. Braun, Secretary to the department of Railways and Canals, has been superannuated. Mr Braun is an old public servant. His successor in office will be Mr A. P. Bradley, at present private Secretary to Sir Charles Tupper.

A Conservative Convention will be held at Bell's Corners on Wednesday next.

James McArthur, D. L. S. has been appointed by the Government, a commissioner for surveying eight townships in the Qu'Appelle District.

The survey of the Ontario and Quebec Railway have gone back to the vicinity of Harbor Lake for the purpose of trying a new line by way of Malone to Peterboro. From Marmora to Peterboro the line is within a few miles of the Toronto and Ottawa Railroad.

Mr Rufus Stephenson, M.P., who has been appointed Government Inspector of Immigration Agencies in the North west Territories, will leave to morrow for the west.

New Brunswick.

(Special to the News.)

Westmoreland County.—This, like county at the head of the Bay of Fundy, is a large and populous one, and one in which the Welsh interest is very strong, and whatever may be the hopes of the Conservative party to carry the country, one thing is sure, they must work unitedly under