

House of Commons Election. ALEXANDER GUNN.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS. THE REFORM COMMITTEE ROOMS HAVE BEEN OPENED FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

WM. STEWART, Secretary Reform Association, Aug 27, 1878.

THE FALL FAIRS.

Local, Carleton Place, N.Y., Sept. 4 to 6. Local, Gouverneur, N.Y., Sept. 4 to 6. New York State, Elmira, Sept. 9 to 13.

The Daily British Whig.

TUESDAY EVEN'G, SEPT. 3, 1878.

REMINDERS.

TUESDAY. THE BAND in the Park at 7.30 p.m. W. GARDNER'S SOCIETY—Regular Meeting at 8 p.m.

Wednesday. CHURCH Trip to Channel Grove. MEETING of Frontenac Ward Sub-Committee No. 12, at 7.30 p.m.

Another 'Outrage' Exploded.

Our readers will remember what a furore was raised by the Mail and its minions because 'Judge' Dumble, of Cobourg, had spoken at a political meeting in favour of Mr. Kerr, the Liberal candidate. We were confident that Mr. Dumble could be guilty of no impropriety in such a matter, and treating the outrage with what has proved to be deserved contempt, we were content to await explanations. These are to hand and from them it transpires that Mr. Dumble is still a practising barrister, and that in the absence of the Deputy Judge Clark, and at the request of His Honour Judge Boswell, Mr. Dumble consented, without pay, to assist the latter till the return of his Deputy. This is the sum and substance, and the head and front, of Mr. Dumble's offending. Mr. Adam Hudspeth, of Lindsay, in precisely a similar position himself, ran as a candidate against Hon. S. C. Wood for South Victoria, but that was a horse of another colour. 'Judge' Hudspeth was a Conservative, and the Mail was discreetly silent. In neither case was there any very violent outrage upon the independence of the Bench. Certainly there was none in the exercise by Mr. Dumble of his undoubted rights as a citizen. In the same issue of the Mail, in which Mr. Dumble was denounced, appeared a half-truth notice of Judge O'Connell's first speech to the electors of Montreal, before his resignation as Judge had been accepted. Verily, it makes all the difference in the world as to whose ox is gored. What is perfectly legitimate in a Tory is nothing short of outrage in a Lib.

THE HEREDITARY PLEA.

Sir John lays great stress on the high opinion entertained of him by the people of this city a couple of generations ago, and confidently counts upon the support of the "sons and grandsons" of his first supporters on that account. This is a most fallacious claim, and a most delusive expectation as well. No one blames the electors of a bygone generation for sending the then John A. Macdonald to the City Council or to Parliament. The John A. of that date was not the cleanclothed "Sir John" of to-day. Then the man who to-day claims our suffrages had an unassailed record, had in fact as yet no record at all. It was yet to be written. It has since been written, and a record of CORRUPTION, DEFECTION, SKEWER, and DESTRUCTION it has proved to be. Could the men of Kingston who first sent our late member as our representative to Parliament, had foreseen that he would first disgrace and then desert the confiding old city, they would surely have hesitated before starting him upon his corrupt career? Then the electors supported him because he seemed to be full of promise. Subsequently he was repeatedly re-elected because he was full of promise. It is too late in life for Sir John to promise, it is too late in the day for the citizens to listen to his promises. He must be judged by his record; and that record is the blackest of any Canadian politician, and his career more crooked and corrupt than that of any man in the political annals of this continent. Because our fathers or grandfathers did it is no reason why we should send Sir John Macdonald again to parliament. They had no reason to re-resent him in a position in which he brought upon the previously fair fame of Canada the reproaches of the civilized world. Should the perpetrator of the above unparalleled political crime be restored to power, the stain upon our national honour would be simply indelible. At the same time, it is to be regretted that the men of Kingston must also remember the legal stigma by defacing him at the polls. The electors have resolved on doing it.

THE TOBY GAME.

"TO ROB THE PUBLIC IT IS NECESSARY TO DECEIVE THEM," says a high authority on political economy. How forcefully these words describe the game which at the present moment is being attempted by the Tory leaders upon the people of Canada. The duping part of the process of course comes first, and is now in progress. A policy of colossal misrepresentation has been inaugurated in regard to the cause and cure of the country's ills. Honest and capable Government is traduced. The notorious culprits of a past and rotten regime present themselves self-right in the garb of injured innocence and in the absurd phylacteries of political purity! Demagogues and scoundrels, but erstwhile banished from power as too corrupt for the public service trumpet themselves as the "foremost statesmen," and are endeavouring by all possible blandishments and false pretences to induce the people to hand them over the reins of power. These are some of the phases of the DECEPTIVE section of the Tory game. THE ROBBERY WILL FOLLOW. Sure as the people entrust these men with the public chest plunder will begin. "The thing that hath been done so small shall be," but only to a greater extent, and to a worse degree. Once absolved by a popular acquittal from the odium of their unrepented crimes and no bounds need be set to their cupidity and villainy. Once restored to power and such a saturnalia of corruption will set in as would dwarf to pigmy proportions the Northern Railway fraud and the Secret Service mystery, and maybe outstrip the great Pacific Railway inquiry itself! The certainty that the carnival of corruption would recommence were the Tory party once restored is, however, balanced by the certainty that the electors will not afford them the opportunity. The people are forewarned because forewarned, and a sentence of five years more of political exile will be pronounced upon the Tory leaders on the approaching 17th of September.

THE RAILWAY CONSPIRATORS.

We are frequently told by Sir John and his minions that his scheme for building the Pacific Railway has been permitted to mature the cost of it would have fallen so lightly upon the country that the iron horse would have been rushing from ocean to ocean ere the people would have been aware from the pinch of taxation that the line had been built at the public expense at all. If the compact and the contract between Sir John and Sir Hugh for the building of the road was to involve such trifling expense, and was in every respect so eligible a plan for belting with a great highway this British American continent, how came it to pass that so magical a scheme did not commend itself to the British capitalists when Sir Hugh Allan personally tried in vain to float his first Pacific Railway loan on the British market? Why didn't the millionaires of England see that there were "millions in it," that it would be not only a safe but a profitable investment, and so jump eagerly at the golden opportunity the Canadian Railway King presented? If British capital had been invested in every conceivable kind of railway enterprise all over this continent, but the most unenviable of British purse-holders seem to have scented the putridity of the Pacific Railway conspiracy, and Sir Hugh sneaked home again without raising a farthing for his pet project, a baffled, beaten and disappointed speculator. Besides, it is very far from true that the Canadian taxpayers would have escaped unscathed. Sir Hugh Allan was not the stamp of man to permit himself to be led to the extent of \$360,000 without the prospect of a manifold return of his questionable investment. In fact he advanced this blood money, intended to buy and to debauch the electors of Canada, on the distinct understanding that he was to be reimbursed. It was specified in the "bond" that the great Bribery Bureau was to be "recouped," not only by the Pacific Railway charter itself and all the opportunities which that instrument would be sure to confer of thrusting the hands deep into the public coffers, but he was to have an upshot sum besides of \$300,000 in gold and 50,000,000 acres of the best of the public lands across the continent. These were only the specified and minimum conditions of the infamous bargain the price and proof of whose corruption was the almost fabulous sum paid by the financial knight to the political ditto for the monopoly of the road for all time to come, and for all the corruption which it was intended to involve. Had these floodgates of iniquity not been vigorously and promptly closed by the people of Canada there is simply no telling what destruction might have ensued from the deluge of corruption which was then being let loose. Happily the danger was detected and arrested in time, partially, at least, to avert national dishonour and bankruptcy. That the very parties to that conspiracy, however, should unblushingly demand to be restored to power they thus abused in exciting the astonishment of disinterested outsiders. Even the credulity of the American press is being staggered by the brazen impudence of the thing. Says a New York journal: "Nothing in current politics of the United States exceeds in audacity the determination of Sir John Macdonald to ask the Canadian electors to reinstate him. The Canadian Pacific Railway scandal was more atrocious in its character than anything with which we can compare it on this side of the border. The members of the Canadian Government in 1872 simply said themselves on record as bribe-takers from that company; not waiting to be bought, but offering to sell themselves. It is now the same party which has since the year since the exposure, and it is now this infamous Macdonald who comes to the front, seeking to carry the elections and again get the power to suppress the public contractors. What has become of our Credit Mobilier contractors whose guilt was innocuous compared with Macdonald's!" And yet this is the man, electors of Kingston, who dares to solicit your suffrages, and who demands that you shall send him to parliament again as your representative, and that the country shall re-resent him in a position in which he brought upon the previously fair fame of Canada the reproaches of the civilized world. Should the perpetrator of the above unparalleled political crime be restored to power, the stain upon our national honour would be simply indelible. At the same time, it is to be regretted that the men of Kingston must also remember the legal stigma by defacing him at the polls. The electors have resolved on doing it.

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THAT "FALSEHOOD."

How accurately did Sir John Macdonald's own words in his notorious telegram to Mr. Boyd characterize the terrific whopper which that message contained. "It is an ABSURD FALSEHOOD," he said, referring to the report that he had fixed the average tariff of his "policy" at 35 per cent. How precisely, we say, do these words of repudiation apply to the denial which immediately followed, "I NEVER AT LONDON OR ANYWHERE ELSE PROPOSED AN INCREASE OF THE TARIFF." We need not stop to enumerate any of the thousand and one instances in which he DID SO PROPOSE AN INCREASE IN HIS TARIFF. His demands for reciprocity of tariffs which would amount to an average duty of 45 PER CENT; his constant harping on the "increased protection" string; his reiterated cries for prohibitory and retaliatory duties are all yet ringing in the ears of the people of Ontario at the close of his picnic speeches during the last three years. In the face of these facts, nothing could exceed the fitness of borrowing his own words for the purpose, and stigmatizing his telegram above quoted as "AN ABSURD FALSEHOOD." If further proof were wanting, it is at hand in the very resolution which Tory organs are parading as the gist of the Opposition policy, and which was formulated by the Chief Minister during the last session of the departed Parliament. In order to inaugurate a commercial and industrial millennium (such as had been consummated in the United States) by the adoption of similar means) Sir John in his resolution demanded the adoption of a fiscal policy, "moving, as it ought to do, in the direction of a RECIPROCALITY OF TARIFFS WITH OUR NEIGHBOURS." As the tariff of our neighbours is much lighter than our own it is not easy to see how our course could move in reciprocation of it without moving upwards, in other words by an increase of it, the very thing the Chief Minister's telegram flatly denied he had ever advocated. Under these circumstances we are abundantly justified in branding Sir John's denial to his Maritime supporters as an "absurd falsehood," and one, we may add, which largely contributes to the overwhelming defeat of his party in this Province.

WHAT WILL HE DO?

By declaring time and again that if placed in power he would have reciprocity of tariffs with the United States, Sir John Macdonald virtually announced an average tariff of at least 45 PER CENT; when, however, he was reported to have declared for a 35 per cent. tariff, he telegraphed the maritime Tories that it was "AN ABSURD FALSEHOOD," that he had never announced any increase in the tariff but only a "readjustment of the tariff." How shall a man who thus proves himself a falsifier, be thus trusted by the people of Canada? Which will he do, keep faith with the Protectionists of Ontario or the Free Trader of the seaboard? To these opposing interests the elastic demagogue is equally pledged. He cares for the interest of neither but only for the booty of office. Once ensconced in power he will laugh at the dupes who were so credulous as to trust him, canoe one set of promises with the other, and with the utmost complacency resume the tenor of his corrupt career.

"BANNER WARD" MEETING.

To the Editor of the British Whig. DEAR SIR:—That was another enthusiastic meeting in the meeting of Sir John and it was wonderful that there was no mention of the ladies who were there to hear the refined language made use of by Ald. S. T. Drennan about the Whig. It was more than "strong and bitter" and was as disgraceful and as really necessary, air, that the electors of Kingston should know the kind of men who are trying to elect Sir John, to know how much dependence can be placed in what they say, when they are making reckless charges against the Government. We had to judge them by their actions more than by their professions. We will first notice Sir John's speech, Mr. S. T. Drennan, and what good may I say, do and then I refer you to another gentleman of the same school, Ald. Wm. Allen, and what kind of fruit do we find his life producing? It is morally history. In his example a proper and a more generous than that. We will forgive the Doctor. And again we have Mr. J. G. Tandy, a man you can see more of than you can hear—a sour, disapproving man. Still there is a long list of other Conservative lights, which are too numerous to mention, who can be proved by the same facile test, and give no other result. It is a feature peculiar to the party. These are the class of men who are trying to bring credit on Hon. A. Mackenzie, a man who is in his public and private life above reproach. These are the kind of men who are using every effort to make the electors believe that they only preach the truth, and they only are worthy of credence. Men of Kingston, voters on the 17th, if you want to know who to believe, and how much dependence you can place in what these men tell you, take their moral excellence into consideration and compare them with the men they are trying to slander, and you will have no difficulty in finding out who are perverting the truth.

AN OBSERVER.

REVOLTING.—One of the most revolting cases in the history of criminal jurisprudence was brought before Justice Sanways last week. A little girl named Emma Wagner, aged only nine years, stood charged with an aggravated assault committed on the person of her father, barely five years of age, and with having thereby afflicted the little fellow with a vile disease. Inquiry revealed the fact that the little girl had previously been outraged by a notorious young old woman named Mrs. Gallagher. She had been sent to the Rochester House of Refuge, and Gallagher has been sent to the County Jail to await the action of the next grand jury.—Nippon Falls Gazette.

OPPOSITION ISLANDERS.

MAILED BY HON. MR. MACKENZIE. In a speech at Ottawa on Saturday evening Mr. Mackenzie said: "They (the Opposition) talk now of coalition. These penny-whistling politicians (laughter)—say that Mackenzie has formed a coalition. Why, sir, Mackenzie has formed no coalition. (Cheers.) Mr. Mackenzie is allied in the Administration with a number of gentlemen whose views entirely coincide with his own. The Conservatives of England and the entire public in England would regard as any one calling Mr. Gladstone's Government a coalition, and yet Mr. Gladstone was one of the Conservatives who, with Sir Robert Peel, inaugurated the coalition Government in 1846. The Liberal party because his views agreed with the views of the Liberal party on the great question of the day, and they became so, although they were not so, because the Liberal party and his friends in the Government have but one policy, have but one view on public matters, and that view with respect to the matter of Protection is that of the entire public in England would regard as any one calling Mr. Gladstone's Government a coalition, and yet Mr. Gladstone was one of the Conservatives who, with Sir Robert Peel, inaugurated the coalition Government in 1846. 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