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London, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

Six out of seven octogenarians in the British House of Commons are Liberals. elfishness rarely promotes longevity.

THE Marquis of Lorne is reported to be s first-class Highland dancer; but his brother-in-law, Prince Battenberg, beats him hollow as a "reeler," or the reports from the old world are very misleading.

DR. BURGESS, the well-known lunacy expert, has been lecturing on snakes in Hamilton. The reports do not say whether the Doctor drew his illustrations from the wicked city-vide Rev. J. S. Ross-or from

THE London Free Press asserts that members of the Ontario Legislature draw \$1,000 a year for their services. That may be the indemnity which the Tory leaders would be prepared to vote M.P.P.'s, if they should at any time obtain power, but while a Liberal Government holds the purse strings the legislators have to jog along on \$600.

THE only addition needed to make the burst Arizona dam as big a life-destroying success as the dam above the Johnstown Valley was plenty of human beings. The dam was there, the floods came, and the valleys were swamped. The catastrophe is bad enough, but it would have been much worse if the district had been thickly populated, Dammed waters are hard things to con-trol, and the human race is slow to take warning where self-interest intervenes.

LA MINERVE, the leading Tory organ in Quebec, reports that Sir John Macdonald has granted \$5,000 to build a bridge at Prince Albert, N. W. T., where the Meis have been clamoring for work. The chronicler points to this as a proof of Macnald's constant and benevolent care of the French-speaking population! It was only the other day that the Tory leader informed the House that he and his associates had granted separate schools to this Provice, and he is also on record as saying that the right to use French as well as English in Canada was confirmed by the Tory party, after it had been denied away back in the '40's. Evidently the Tory leader is again prepared to let the French-Canadians have etty much what they ask for, knowing that the staiwart Tories will stand by him and Messrs. Langevin and Chapleau no

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, in speaking before the New York Board of Trade the to be that the truly Conservative policy other day, spoke strongly against the was not to resist the democratic wave, but assumption that Canadians were prepared so to meet it as to ride upon it safely rather to yield their legislative independence in exchange for freedom of trade, however system of free education was to be adopted, desirable unrestricted reciprocity may be.

He said:

One thing is certain. To propose to the people of Canada to barter their allegiance for trade privileges is the very best way on enlist every sentiment of manliness and of respect against such a proposal. The connection of Canada with Great Britain is purely voluntary. British statesmen are een ostentatious in offering to let her settle her own destiny.

The member for South Oxford is right.

There is no reason to believe that unrestricted reciprocity would in any sense impair the autonomy of Canada, or be any thing but a benefit to the great mass of our people. At the same time, we believe that it would be beneficial to both countries, on the broad ground that all trade is beneficial to the traders, or it would not long continue. If we buy from the States, the people will take good care that they get our products in exchange for what we import; and if they buy from us, we, on our part, will be equally exacting. There are some fools left in the country yet, and they hold that foreign trade is an injury; but we notice that they take od care to boast about the extension of that trade, when it is supposed to be pro-moted by their political friends. The fact is we cannot have too many markets for our products.

BE WARNED!

The Monetary Times warns the Dominion Government that if the changes in the tariff, notice of which has been given, are such as to increase, the taxation on commodities required by the people, as they are likely to be, there will be a big increase of aggling. Our opmmercial contemporary pregent is a very inopportune time in which to increase his termina of the people. Such ntry, and its effect would of course react on our merchants and manufacturers. Here

son our merchants and manufacturers. Here is what the Monetary Times says:

The Canadian farmers ought not to be called apon, in their present condition, to hear unnecessary burthens for the benefit of any other class. Their profits are down to the minimum, below those of many other industries. The protected interest is enabled to get additional uties put on for the asking; no independent inquiry is made, no evidence from the other side is sought, and legislation proceeds on one-side sis sought, and legislation proceeds on one-side statements made by people who are personally interested. Nothing could be more unreasonable or unsatisfactory. The increased revenue arising from augmented duties is welcome to the Government, which is enabled to raise an enormous revenue that could not be out in any other way without grumbling. Some by the cord will be drawn too tight, and the

farmer will revolt against a practice of which Government, and its theatrical side will no he is made the chief victim.

There is just this fear that emissaries from the ranks of those benefited by high taxation will manage to stir up enough race and religious discussion in the country to divert the attention of the people from the one great necessity of to-day—a de-crease in taxation sufficiently large to enable the workers to live in decent comfort. It is a trick which the Tory boodlers and ringsters have. They would like nothing better than to see the farmers and wage-earners flying at each other's throats over differences of opinion about the ex-penditure of a few thousand dollars on public schools or charitable institutions, or about the right of children of Frenchabout the right of children of Predagates speaking parents to be taught their A B C's in their own language until such time as they can be taught English. While the turmoil over this sentimental question goes on, the Dominion plunderers could draw a few millions more out of the tax-paying public without a grumble. It is such a condition of affairs which men like David Creighton, D'Alton McCarthy and Charley Rykert would like to see brought about. And they all work, by different agencies, to FREE EDUCATION IN ENGLAND

The proposal to establish free education in England, which Lord Salisbury favors, is not proving to be very acceptable in some quarters, and especially among the Weseyans. This denomination has three or four normal schools for training teachers in the country, and at one of their annual meetings held a few days ago the projected free education scheme was very strongly opposed. The principal of one of the normal schools, Rev. Dr. Greeves, took the ground that the tone of national education would be lowered by the operation of the system bibulous experts in that of free schools, that parental responsibility would be lessened and that there would be strikes and demonstrations on the part of would destroy many of their schools, lower the standing of the scholar and the tone of education in all the best voluntary schools, and reduce enormously the large amount now received in those schools for the express purpose of keeping them independent of local control. When Forster's Elementary Education Act was passed in 1870 the Methodists came to two conclusions, this reverend doctor said, the first of which was to stand resolutely to their own Wesleyan day schools, and the other to seek to establish undenominational schools within a reasonable distance of each family in the

country. It would have been folly, he said, to part with their schools in 1870; it would be madness to do so now. The principal of another of those training schools, Rev. Dr. Rigg, was not less outspoken in his opposition to free edu-cation, partly because of its effect on the schools of the denomination, but chiefly because in his opinion it would be a retrograde step. And in support of this view he quoted a few exceptional extracts from a recent report of the Commissioner of Education at Washington. The President of the Conference also joined in condemnation of the proposed free system and declared that as Wesleyans "they were strongly pledged to the maintenance of voluntary schools and to the support especially of their own Wesleyan schools." What a pity that on a subject of this importance the Wesleyans of England could not have the benefit of the advice of their brethren in Ontario, where for many years the people have enjoyed a system of free education, established under the direction of an able Methodist minister. Another view of the matter is taken by Dr. Perceval, head master of Rugby, who stated his conviction indenominational schools should be placed within the reach of all parents, and he expressed a hope that the clergy and other supporters of church schools might see the advisability of adopting a conciliatory policy on the point. It is not an easy tas in any country for a Government to please the clergy in educational affairs, but there are not many countries in which this task

experience is old enough to enable us to give a word of counsel to Old England. THE BOY PRETENDER.

is easier than in our own Province. Our

When the juvenile Duke of Orleans arrived in France the other day and asked liberty to take his place in the ranks of the army, most people regarded the application as a boyish frolic, unworthy of being elevated into a national question. It is true that the Duke belongs to a family of pre-tenders to the French throne, and that they are at present under banishment from the country. But as there is now no French throne, as there has been none for nearly twenty years, and the contention of the rulers of to-day is that the republic is now stronger than ever it has been, it did seem a very small matter to raise such a hubbub about. Yet President Carnot and his Cabinet have been very much worried about what to do with the boy pretender. They have debated early and late as to whether they should carry out the sentence of two years' imprisonment for the violation of the law forbidding him to enter France, or whether they should suspend the sentence and send him quietly back to the frontier to resume hi attdies, and reflect on the magnanimity of the republic. The President favored the more lemism's ocurree, and accordingly on Saturday night the Duke was placed on marked degree to the agriculturists of the train that was intended to convey him to the Spanish frontier, when up dashed a troop of officials with a Government order to take the offender back to jail. This course, the dispatches inform us, was dic-tated by M. Constans, Minister of the Interior, who has always favored the most rigorous application of the law, but it was not sanctioned by President Carnot till his Government was threatened by a series of complications arising out of the announcement that the Radicals in the Chambe would demand a similar pardon for other offenders against the republic.

The situation is indeed awkward for the

doubt make a strong impression on the populace. In one sense of the word, the Duke of Orleans had a perfect right to present himself in Paris. He asserted that his motive was to obey the law calling on every Frenchman, on attaining the age of 21, to come forward for army service. As this law is expressly declared to be binding on all

French citizens, and as the members of the Orleans family, although forbidden to reside in France, have not been deprived of citizenship, it may be plausibly contended that the young Prince did but do his duty in trying to enlist as a common soldier. No matter how it turns out, therefore, the prestige of the present French rulers stands a good chance of being impaired by the visitation and imprisonment of the youth-ful Royalist. Had his offer to serve in the ranks been accepted, he would probably have acquired a strong hold upon the good will and confidence of the masses of the people. Should the Government, on the

other hand, be forced by the pressure of the Chamber of Deputies to complete his harsh punishment for wishing to share the hard ships of the common soldier, his treatment nay provoke an cutburst of popular sym pathy. The Government has already ex empted the Duke of Aumale from the opera tion of the law exiling his family from France on the ground that he had munificently contributed to the encouragement of French literature by his gift of the palace and domain of Chantilly to the French Academy. It could scarcely afford to b less generous towards his grand-nephew, who has refused to exempt himself from the conscription which presses so heavily

on every son of France. Then it must not be forgotten that the ove on the part of the heir to the claims of the old monarchy was taken after his father had unequivocally adopted the principle of universal suffrage. The plebiscite is now a fundamental feature of the the children. As to its probable effects upon the Wesleyans, he believed that it programme. The Count of Paris has sense when monarchy could be restored by violence in France. It can only replace the republic if it is demanded by the overwhelming majority of the people of France. Is such a change likely? A France. Is such a change likely? A good deal will depend on the success of the next conflict of arms in which France is a participant. If the Republic fails to come out on the top, then the Monarchists may have a chance. The French have rarely any use for those who fail, as the last

> REV. DR. RYCKMAN, formerly of London, pins his faith to the North Pole as the probable site of the Garden of Eden. In a recent lecture, he pointed out that there must have been a first home somewhere, and he endeavored to prove from scientific argument that this first home was at the North Pole, presenting most interesting statements from eight different branches of science. One of the chief points of argument was that in the northern regions, fossils of plants and animals were found which are peculiar to southern regions or torrid zone, and several fossils have been found of trees such as are now found in California, showing that in the far north a tropical clime was once enjoyed. The lecturer drew attention to Siberia as being the chief source of supply for ivory. Excavations revealed mammoths which nature abandoned, frozen together, which must have been there at least 2,000 years. able site of the Garden of Eden. In a re-

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xevived.

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for weakness, and now feels as well as sie ever did.

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best of aperients.

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BASEBALI Hamburg, of last seaso has signed with Louisville. Unless something is done ly, the prospect is that D season figure in a league co heim, Tilbury West and Canadian towns.—[Detroit The fact that a syndicate 000,000 for the National I as told in the Sun yester as told in the Sun yests little surprise among the this city, and it was the that the Brotherhood is at scheme. It is also though Brotherhood buy out the at the price named it cheaper for them than to the League by oppositions.

Sun.
Corbett, the California nake Kilrain the other day
He formerly played cent
Haverly Club, of San Fran
Carroll was a member of it
says that Corbett is far freir of Kilrain in physiq
of the giant order. He is
chested and is about the
gifted with the science,
good enough physical mak
L. Sullivan in a contest.
In speaking of Day's att

L. Sullivan in a contest.

In speaking of Day's att
Indianapolis Nick Engle se
'I do not believe Mr. I
Why, Indianapolis has a
New York. The trouble
that he is too slow. Nei
Mutrie knew a word abou
tion in their ranks. M
mind, is the sharpest man
Engle also intimated that
heen Mr. Day the New Y been Mr. Day the New Y would have a better team

W. E. Blair, the well-k who died at Pittsburg Sa baseball career with letics of that city, with we excellent record. His first excellent record. His magagement was with the gagement was with the the Tri-State League. He club was so good that he Athletics, of Philadelphinhe remained during the selection was secured for the secure of the s

1889 he was secured for with which he played al spring the Chicago Leaguton \$500 for his release signed to pitch for Anserge cook CURLIN

two rinks from Port I Southampton at the Southampton won by In a match between I stock at Embro the latt

A curling match was I the Simcoe Street Rink ham and Galt clubs for trict medal. Galt kept last end when Chathams giving them the victory ice was in very bad cond difficult. Col. Moffat a At Woodard's Lexing the King, one of Georg not knocked down until heard \$31,000 bid. W mont, brought \$15,000. of Onward, went for \$1 a daughter of Hylas, brown the Windson Driving The Windson Driving the State of the State of

A LOCAL CO

The Windsor Driving 2, 3 and 4. The recor 2, 3 and 4. The record association is one that proud of, and the pluck that they have shown of the support was greeple, is highly commet they purpose celipsing and the events will be will send a delegate March 4 when a circumstance. March 4, when a circui To Nervot

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