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OTTAWA, MARCH, 1891.

COLONIAL NEWS ITEMS.

The is an important article on Canada from Sir George Baden-Powell's pen in the January number of the Fortnightly Review, which all Canadians and lia and New Zealand in the interests of should take an opportunity of read-

It seems that the British Foreign Office has virtually conceded the principle of including all Colonies which may desire it in all future commercial treaties entered into by the British Government with foreign Powers. All the Agents-General have received their instructions in view of their being called to give evidence before the Board of Trade Committee in London, and there is every prospect that the Australian Colonies, which are apt to take different views in matters of general policy, will, in this question of foreign treaties, show an undivided front.

At the annual inspection of his command at Singapore by Major-General Sir Charles Warren the other day, the Royal Artillery, under the command of Colonel Burton Brown, practised with the recently mounted 9-2 B.A. Evening News of that city published the affectionate wife, "I wonder who guns, and at an estimated range of an account of the Kemp-McLean scullit can be!" 3,435 yards the gunners cut away the ing match, which was stigmatised by flagstaff of the target at the second an opposing sheet, the Australian shot. The shells weighed 3½ cwt., and Star, as totally false, the News also at such a range would have a striking being described as the Evening Ananvelocity of about 1,185 feet a second. During the whole practice the shells language, the proprietor of the News, were all thrown withih a few feet of Mr. Alfred Bennett, took an action for the target, and every shot would have libel against the offender, in which he told, of course, upon such an object as claimed £5,000 damages. After a hard a man-of-war. The cutting of a flag- fought case, the jury returned, by a staff at a distance of nearly four miles majority, a verdict for the defendant may be what is called a "fluke," but it paper. is a performance of unique character.

Among the bric-a-brac which lay on the late Alphonse Karr's writing-table visitation lately. People in various knife, to which an interesting little ly and dangerously ill, and it soon be- Begg was elected the first chairman of this charming lady. history attached. It happened that, in came evident to the local doctors that the new council. once wrote some sarcastic verse at the the mischief. It was discovered evensomewhat deficient in the sense of which had been received from a w creet versifier, and stab him. The pregnated with arsenic. dagger with which the deed was done fell into the hands of the wounded days as a memento, with the inscription neatly engraved upon the blade "Presented by Madame Colet to Alphonse Karr-in the back."

list of officers of the Grenadier Guards that 1,033 were on their way to the during his term of command in the Dominion. He holds the rank of major in his regiment, and by way of comeral Herbert will be knighted before Canada.

Several statements having lately appeared as to the reason of Sir Joseph Hickson's retirement from the general managership of the Grand Trunk Rail- from British Columbia, by Sir George way Company of Canada, it may be Baden-Powell, M.P., when that gentleinteresting to give Sir Joseph's own man was on the Pacific Slope a few utterance upon the point :- "I am by a months back, Sir George took occamost friendly arrangement retiring. sion to point out to the Antipodean Of course, it was not to be expected of statesman the necessity which existed me that I should work as hard for ever for developing as rapidly as possible as I have done. The position of the the trade relations between the Auscompany is good, and I consider it a tralian Colonies and the Canadian Dovery strong position. The line is in minion, and his opportunely wise suggood order. The rolling stock is in gestions to this end have had the use-first-class condition, and the line occupies a strong position among the thought in this direction. The popular cess which is following its laudible samples.

railways on this continent, and I know of nothing to discourage those interested in or connected with the rail-

Mr. G. R. Parkin, M.A., who recently made an extensive tour through Austraothers interested in the Dominion should take an opportunity of read-February and March numbers of The does not keep in a clean condition. Century magazine. Mr. Parkin is a

> survivors of the Balaklava Six Hundred has been promptly and handsomely responded to from parts of India and the Colonies, and the figure now reached is close upon £7,000. It is to be hoped that in legislating for the disbursement of the money the committee will hunt up such of the Balaklava Charge survivors as happen to be living in our Colonies.

> There has been a funny quarrel lately between two Sydney newspapers. The ias. For this ebullition of Australian

The town of Wanganui, in New Zealand, has had a curious and alaming branches to elect these forthwith. On to make any man envy Tippoo He is represented to have said that the the late Alphonse Karr's writing-table visitation lately. Visitation lately visitati the days of ill-regulated youth, Karr some irritant poison was the cause of humour, could think of no more point- sale firm in Dunedin by a couple of ed rejoinder than to seek out the indis- Wanganui grocers, was strongly im-

The Canadian Government ceased to grant assisted passages to emigrants in man, who kept it for the rest of his July 1889; but the statistics of the port of Montreal show that 8,589 emigrants arrived in that city last year before, against 7,931 the year before, and that the immigration is now of a better Major-General Ivor Herbert, who class than formerly, the amount of recently succeeded Sir Frederick money brought by the new-comers Middleton in the command of the having risen from 85,1401, to 99,6801. Canadian Militia, is to remain on the Of last year's arrivals it should be said

United States. The Postmaster-General on January 26th, signed a convention establishing pensating the Grenadiers for the loss a direct parcel post with Barbadoes. of his services, an extra captain is to This is the first arrangement of the be allowed them. It is likely that Gen- kind between the West Indies and

Considerabla interest has been ar roused lately throughout the Australian Colonies by the publication of a letter, written to Sir Henry Parkes

tainly deserves well of our Colonial Colonial Empire in every possible way. ing advantage of every possible opportunity to promote Colonial interests.

Arabi Pasha is reported to be in does not suffer from the climate. The nection with the colonies. During the in the Southern Hemisphere" for the charming place, which, however, he

At the Jackson's Day banquet at shrewd and capable observer, and his experiences in the Antipodean Colonies have not be lost upon him.

The appeal recently made by the St. James's Gazette for subscriptions to the funds started for the relief of the survivors of the Balaklaya Six Hundred. voters by threat, intimidation, oi purchase

The supposed-or alleged-predisposition of the Chicagoans in the direction of divorce preceedings is rather cruelly hit off in one of the New York comic papers. A Chicago gentleman leaving home in the morning tells his wife that he intends bringing a friend home to dinner in the evening-"an old friend of yours-he was married to you once." "Oh, how nice," exclaims

A joint meeting of the executive committee of the London branches of the Imperial Federation League was held in the hall of the London Chamber of Commerce on February 4, to consider a proposal to establish a Metropolitan Council for purposes of consultation and organization. Representatives of each of the branches were present. The formation of the proposed council was decided upon, each branch to be represented by five mem-

ca Company. The stamps are admir- house in Yorkshire, will be re spiritedly engaged.

It is worthy of note that the Chinese pro-Cathedral in Brisbane, the other nim. day, no less than 11 Celestials were taken through the process of conversion, while on the various diggings, mercial enterprise, the Mikado's Minand in other colonial places where isters having arranged to subsidise a these emigres from the Flowery land steamship service between Japanese brought over in shoals to the Christian fold. There are many rich and influ- and, in fact, the first vessel of the new ential Chinese in Austrialia and New line is at the present moment on her Zealand who have become thoroughly way from Yokohama to Brisbane and assimilated with European manners and customs, and who are regarded as useful and loyal citizens, and it is in great measure to the influence exereised by these gentlemen over the lower classes of their fellow-countrymen in the Colonies that this civilising process is to be attributed.

The news of the death of Mr. Bradlaugh was received with unfeigned re gret throughout India. The Congress Press describe it as a national calamity while the organs of the opposition party pay a tribute of respect to his ability and honesty.

congratulated upon the increasing suc- of which he has brought back good

Member for the Kirkdale Division cer- efforts to promote the interests of the Empire for the zeal he displays in tak- The usefulness of the Intelligence Department of the Institute, particularly, is well illustrated by the number of applications constantly received for ingood health in Ceylon, and that he formation on industrial subjects inconand afforded on the importation of Canadian cattle in its relation to cattleraising in the British Isles; the Constitution of Canada in connection with Australian Federation; the Newfoundland Fisheries question; the storage of water in Australia; the extirpation of rabbits in Australia and New Zealand; the timber resources of Western Australia; the utilisation of the Phormium Tenax in New Zealand; oyster culture in New South Wales; the fisheries of South Africa and Australia; the coal resourses of the Cape of Good Hope and Natal; the cultivation of Sisal hemp in the Bahamas; the cultivation of cocoa in Ceylon; the cultivation of coffee in the West Indies; the manufacture of indiarubber in British Honduras and West Africa; bee-culture in the colonies; Chinese immigration; emignation to British colonies, and other important matter.

Mrs. French Sheldon, who is now living quietly at Riverdale, up the Thames, will shortly start on her projected expedition to Central Africa. She is described as being slightly under the average height, with a lithe, graceful figure, regular features and a broad and thoughtful brow, over which there gathers a mass of feathery curls. A laughing mouth, penetrating blue eyes and the daintiest pair of ears imaginable, are also included in the explorer's charms, while she is thirty-five, but bers, and it was remitted to the looks much younger. It is enough the motion of Sir Rawson Rawson, Tib, or Mwanga, or whatever chief it

Sir William Gordon-Cumming, about Specimens have been issued of the whose name the tongue of scandal is of reconciling the rights accorded to new postage and revenue stamps about just now wagging in connection with France by the Treaty of Utrecht with once wrote some sarcasure verse at the treaty of tapioca, expense of a certain lady, who, being the treaty of tapioca, to be issued by the British South Afrithe "baccarat incident" at Mr. Wilson's the constant development of Newable, both in design and execution, and by many at the Cape through his serthe mottto which they bear, "Justice, vice in Zululand. "Bill" Cumming, Freedom, Commerce," may be taken as like "Bill" Beresford, made himself the keynote of the great work of col-conspicuous by his gallantry in the onisation on which the company is so Zulu Campaign, and he was, it is said, the first English officer who entered Cetewayo's kraal, at Ulundi. He is a in Australia are beginning to embrace dashing soldier, and is, personally, ex-Christianity in large numbers. At the ceedingly popular with all who know

The Japanese Government are about to teach the Australians a lesson in commost do congregate, they are now being and Australian ports. The running of the vessels is to commence at once, Sydney.

There has been some more 1 hting in Pondoland lately, and one corres pondent states that two pitched battles, followed by extensive burning of kraals, were fought near the Natal border recently. It is also said that some Pondos fired across the river at a of your hair, house-gows the colour of party of Natal natives, a number of your complexion." As the majority of whom were seriously injured.

An official of the British South Africa Company returned to Cape Town, the other day, from Mount Shankuru, which lies about 70 miles north-west of a blush rose will have no reason to Mount Hampden. He reports the discovery of large deposits of alluvia gold, and watery-eyed woman with tow-of which he has brought back good coloured locks and a complexion like-

Burton had a curions characteristic which he shared with Lord Byronthat ef loving to paint himself much blacker than he really was, and to affect vices, much as most men affect virtues, and with the same insincerity. In one of shipwreck stories, after describing how they all suffered from the pangs of hunger, and the wolfish glances they began to cast on each other from time to time, as the days wore on and no relief came, dropping his voice to a mysterious whisper, almost under his breath, he added;-'The cabin-boy was young and fat, and looked very tender, and on him, more than on any other, such looks were cast, until, ,' Here he paused, looked around at the strained and startled faces of his auditors, in which horror was depicted, and then abruptly concluded, as though dismissing a disagreable memory-'But these are not stories to be told at a cheerful dinner-party, in a Christian country, and I had best say no more. Let us turn to some more cheerful subject.' Of course he was pressed to continue and complete his story, but stubbornly refused, leaving his hearers in a most unsatisfactory state of mind ished narative."

A telegram from Calcutta states that fully 100,000 pilgrims arrived in Calcutta during the last few days for the great bathing festival Audhodog Joy. The Great Temple at Kalighat and the ghants on the banks of the Hooghly presented a most animated sight on February 8 (Sunday) and the following

Sir Charles Dilke was interviewed in Paris the other day on the subject of the present state of Newfoundland. question had become an exceedingly serious one, Sir Charles thinks that apart from the lobster question, the great difficulty lies in the impossibility foundland. longs to the colony, but the colony could not practically exercise its right of sovereignty over it, and Sir Charles is strongly impressed with the belief that the position is very dangerous.

A memorandum was recently laid before Lord Salisbury by Sir George Baden-Powell, in which the member for the Kirkdale Division gave the Premier the result of his recent inquiries in Canada on the various points involved in the Behring's Sea dispute. Lord Salisbury will, of course, be largely guided by Sir George's opinion and suggestions on this important question, as the hon member's condclusions-apart from the weight which attach to them in any case—have been rendered much more forcible by the fact that Sir George made all his inquiries on the spot, and brought all his shrewd experience of men and things. to bear upon his examination of the subject.

A popular lecturer on the art of dress says, "Wear street-gowns the colour women have black brown, and grey hair, the wisdom of the advice is apparent, so far as they are concerned, and "the "debante" with the tint of quarrel with it; but what is the pink unto melted butter to do?



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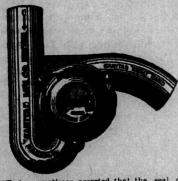
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WITHIN THE EMPIRE;

Imperial Federation.

Thomas Macfarlane, F. R. S. C.

CHAPTER VI.

A British Commercial Union.

For several years past an agitation Canada and the United States in favor of what is called, sometimes, "Commercial Union" and at others "Unrestricted Reciprocity." Not only so, policy. Many persons are inclined to party in reckless political change. say that this fact accounts for the present disintegrated condition of the Liberal party in Canada, but it would be a mistake to belittle the importance or the possible consequences of the movement. One is sorely tempted to ascribe the present prominence of the project to the unreasoning zeal of its advocates, and their sublime indifference to the obstacles which must prevent its realization. It is indeed strange to find any man of literary or political [eminence characterising Imperial Federation as impracticable and visionary, and at the same time fostering an agitation for tariff charges to consent, and of which the advantages to the Dominion disappear even on the most superficial examination.

The advocates of this new political prescription, although extremely exacting when considering anything which others have to propose for the consolidation of the Empire, are very reticent consist of the following proposals:-To abolish all custom houses on the frontier, and all restrictions on travel or trade between the Dominion and the States to the south of us; to increase the duties now levied on imports from Great Britain and elsewhere to the same rates as now levied on foreign imports under the United States tariff; to pay these duties into a common exchequer, and divide the product be-Governments in proportion to the population of the two countries. It's a difficult matter to treat these propositions seriously. It is impossible to see how Great Britain could consider, far less consent to them. Nor would it, I believe, be possible to find a Canadian statesman with sufficient effrontery to lay such proposals before Her Majesty's Representative, and at the same time talk of maintaining British connection even of the most attenuated descrip-

tions and enquire as to what material advantages the new arrangement would bring to the Dominion, they seem to be very slender indeed. An increased export of coal would possibly be caused from Nova Scotia to the States of the Atlantic sea-board, and of iron ore from of the Dominion would be flooded with British Commercial Union means, of pares the amounts with the sums acturecently been invested in manufactur- the British Empire by certain arrange. ing would be swept away, and the ments for mutual aid and intercourse skilled labour of our factories and which do not extend to foreign nations. foundries would have to wander south- It necessarily involves mutual participaward. With regard to our agricultural tion in certain advantages, from which products, the change would not create other countries are excluded. The for them any market which is not commonest form of such a Commercial already fully supplied. As for the Union is that presented by the United financial part of the plan, if it were States; by the various kingdoms and worth while to enquire, it would cer- principalities constituting the German tainly be found that the share of Empire; and by the different provinrevenue falling to Canada would be ces which form the Dominion of West Indies, Honduras, altogether insufficient to pay the inter- Canada. Such union provides for est on her debt, and provide for the perfect freedom of trade between the Africa. provincial subsidies. But, besides all states or provinces so bound together, this, which has been already fully discussed by Mr. McGoun and others, course as regards commerce with other scores of questions arise as to the countries. This restriction usually asour present condition and complete absorption into the United States." The discriminating against foreign nations. American then remarked that that was

who had in 1879, suggested a Zollverein but between "such aggregated combetween the United States and Canada, munities and other nations throughout to direct taxation would be a course wrote recently in a letter to the editor the world. Possibly the free-traders utterly impossible for any Colonial of the Nation as follows:—"My views idea of a Commercial Union is unre- statesman, and, in Canada, it would be are not changed on that subject, except stricted commerce, not only between one of doubtful legality. The Dominmore apparent of agreeing upon sche- besides. If so, it is one of those un- long as the various Provinces avoided that as the practical difficulties become different allegiance, and of dividing no existence in the past, and do not the subsidies paid to the various Provabsolute political union with Canada to suppose, for instance, the various ob- could be reduced or abolished, but this any halfway measure." This quotation goes a long way towards proving that said to obstruct trade between the North America Act, and endanger our "Unrestricted Reciprocity" is utterly British possessions at the present time Confederation. On the other hand, it impracticable and that any attempt to carry it out simply prepares the way for the political obliteration of Canada. Such a scheme only requires to be menhas been carried on by certain parties in tioned to the Canadian people to be rejected. The truth is that the new agitations for annexation or independ- otherwise? Certainly not; at any utterly derange the finances of all the ence, and is the work of a vociferous but the Opposition in the Dominion minority of restless persons who hope provement on the Union we at present Parliament has definitely adopted this for salvation for themselves and their enjoy. It seems that, no matter how

Why should we, who are tread." labouring for Imperial Unity, be afraid to disseminate an antidote to their poison? We too are advocates of Commercial Union, but it is with the Mother Country, her Colonies and Dependenmarkets, and Colonists the preference in those of the United Kingdom. Most of us can descry higher objects than this in Imperial Federation, but there are those to whom if our movement which the Mother Country could never does not mean advantage in trade it means nothing.

It is, indeed, only by preferential commercial arrangements that the British Empire can be made to present a coherent exterior. Compare the front it now shews with that possessed by other nations. When the boundor indefinite concerning the details of aries of the German Empire or Ameritheir own scheme. But it seems to can Republic are reached, merchants are made to feel it in a very tangible manner, and given to understand, by the tariff arrangements that true union prevails in these countries. The nations of the British Empire are not united by any such bond. Each has been left to its own devices in this matter, and the result is a medley of free trade, revenue and protective tariffs, at which foreigners smile but of which they contrive to take advantage. "To keep tween the Canadian and United States foreigners from fooling us" was grand old Admiral Blake's motto in former times, but it now seems to be forgotten. The foreigner can sail round Australia finding a different tariff in every port, but none which indicates to him that he is an alien, or that the country is Nor can he find that the British flag has the preference over his in the East or West Indies, in Canada South Africa, or even in England itself. When the various countries constituting the British Empire agree to favour each other in their commercial intercourse, then they will have taken the the revenue above mentioned. All first steptowards area land closer union, agree that revenue must be raised in But if we pass over these considera-The only bond between them which other nations will be able to feel and

working details of the scheme which sumes the form of duties upon imports, the other, a tariff of some description, would be sustained:-

But perhaps this definition of a Com- India, &c... precisely the statement made by every mercial Union may not be satisfactory Canada, &c..... man of consequence in Canada whom to those political economists who have Australasia..... he had consulted. Opinions precisely advocated the greatest possible free- West Indies, &c..... similar are held by many Americans. dom of trade, not only between the Africa..... Mr. Joseph Wharton, of Philadelphia, integral parts of the same federation, Gibraltar, &c....

its members, but with all the world ion could scarcely levy direct taxes se realisable combinations that have had doing so. It might be suggested that seem possible in the future. Let us inces out of the Dominion treasury stacles in the shape of tariffs that are modelled after the English fashion, tariff leviable on foreign importations; but this course would no doubt be would it be possible to look upon the deemed as impracticable as any other. result of such an arrangement as a "Union," in any sense, commercial or that inter-British free trade would rate, it could not be regarded as an imthe present British tariffs may be rights of local parliaments, as regards But the course of these agitators modified or improved such changes would not bring British possessions tion of federation principles. "fools step in where angels fear to into closer union if the question of a interference would certainly not procommon customs tariff, to be imposed mote the propress of the League in the by all of them as against foreign coun- Colonies. It follows that the managetries, be kept out of consideration.

products, but by duties on foreign importations? It is in solving such problems as these that recourse must be had to Sir R. W. Rawson's "Synopsis," in which the foundations for the discussion of such questions has been well and securely laid. According to the already mentioned, the following:-

Great Britain and Ireland £286,566,000 India, Ceylon, Straits Set-

tlements, Labuan, and Mauritius Canadaand Newfoundland Australasia. West Indies, Hondurasand British Guiana

1,061,000 Africa. Gibraltar, Malta, Bermuda

and the Falkland Islands 154,000 Total....£334,811,000 A simple calculation shows that it would be necessary to impose a duty of

11 1 per cent, on this amount to obtain

vary as to the manner of obtaining it. understand, in time of peace, is a tariff If it were proposed to raise that part in which some consideration is mani- of it now derived from customs duties fested for our own farming manu- by a duty of 11·1 per cent. ad valorem facturing and trading fellow subjects. on foreign imports, it would become that Her Majesty's subjects, as such, Let us have "Commercial Union" by necessary to ask, how much would, in have a community of material interest

> Great Britain and Ireland £31,808,826 £19,827,000 India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Labuan, Canada and Newfound 1,413,696 7,222,054 and British Guiana 1,475,230

> > Malta. Ber

muda, and the Falkland

Gibraltas,

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his views on Unrestricted Reciprocity, when a British Commercial Union is raised in Great Britain of 37 per cent.,

17,094

To make up these losses by a resort would require a revision of the British to be entirely removed or to be all remight be claimed that Great Britain should make up the deficiencies out of without the institution of any Imperial her increased revenue from Customs,

From the foregoing it seems plain argued that demanding it would be an interference "with the existing local affairs," and confequently a violament of the various British tariffs, Since, therefore, a British Commer- however chaotic and void of principle cial Union involves the imposition of they may appear, must be left to the duties on imports, it is necessary to authorities at present in charge of return to the consideration of the ques- them, and any suggestions for modifyshould have the preference in Colonial tion as to how the simplest form of it, ing them must be made with the indicated above, would answer for the greatest care, and with due considerawhole British Empire. What would tion for the financial necessities of each be the result, if absolute internal free separate possession. In the proceedtrade were adopted in conjunction with ings of the Colonial Conference this an Imperial tariff? What would be has been fully recognized, and in the the consequence, if the amount of suggestions there made, it has been revenue at present derived from Custaken for granted that the duties levied toms duties throughout the Empi.e for the purposes of each part of the were obtained, not by taxing British Empire should not be interfered with, as regards an Imperial Tariff, Mr. Service (from Victoria) expressed himself as follows:

"I must say that whilst the question

of a common tariff throughout the whole Empire has been mooted again and again, it has always seemed to me statistics of this work, it appears that impossible, probably because I did not the sum of 37,189,274l. was raised in think it out. I knew it was impossible the year 1885, in the various parts of for the Australian Colonies, for exthe Empire, by duties on imports and ample, or for Canada to accept the exports. In the same year the value principle of commercial intercourse of the imports from foreign countries which exists in England. But I must into the Empire was, as has been confess that a remark which fell from Sir Samuel Griffiths awakened a new set of ideas in my mind; and that was, that it was not necessary that all the component parts of the Empire should have the same tariff in order to carry out this idea—that is to say, 'that if you placed a differential duty as between the Imperial products and the foreign products, it would not matter what the precise local tariff happened to be,' I never looked at the matter in that light before, but I have thought about it a good deal since, and I must say it appears to me at present that there is a good deal in that point," Sir Samuel Griffiths, from Queensland, in his letter of the 28th March last to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, wrote on the same subject as follows: I hope that an opportunity may arise the various possessions; opinions may during the Conference of discussing the practicability of consolidating and maintaining the Unity of the Empire by adding to the existing bonds a definite recognition of the principle Ontario to Pennsylvania and Ohio.

But, on the other hand, the prices of all imported articles would be increased in the whole Empire.

The community of material interest and interest of the Empire. The following divisions of the Empire.

The community of material interest and interest of the world; and of considering how far effect statement gives the answers, and compared to the community of material interest and interest of the world; and of considering how far effect statement gives the answers, and compared to the constant of the c several countries forming part of Her of the Dommion would be flooded with American goods, the capital which has course, union among the members of duties. vantages greater than those which are granted to subjects of other States. Without for a moment suggesting any interference with the freedom of each Legislature to deal with the tariff of the country under its jurisdiction, I conceive that such freedom is not incompatible with a general recognition of the principle, that when any article is subjected to a duty on importation a higher duty should be imposed on 949,115 goods coming from foreign countries than on those imported from Her Majesty's dominions." policy was endorsed by the general 157,711 committee of the Imperial Federation £37,164,021 £37,189,274 League in Canada at a meeting held at A glance at this statement shows Ottawa on June 20th last, and largely working details of the scheme which the proceeds of which are, in many that a change from the present system, attended by members of Parliament. deigned to notice, and which it would cases, required for purposes of revenue. of levying Customs duties, to one of It was then resolved:—"That this deigned to notice, and which it would be improfitable now to enumerate. A No other plan of commercial federation internal Free Trade, with an outward meeting suggests for consideration Imbe improntable now to enumerate. A canadian who not long ago was ques- has had any successful existence in Imperial tariff of 11 1 per cent., would perial Reciprocity as the trade policy Canadian who not long ago was questioned by a banker in the States as to the world's experience, and, therefore, occasion an increase in the amount most in accordance with the objects of the League, and reiterates the opinion 46, 148, 150, 152 and 154 replied, "The scheme is ridiculous; if the one hand, free trade betwixt the one hand, free trade between t ever canada should go in that direction, there can be no halfway betwixt various parts of the Empire, and. on mense losses of revenue from Customs more favorable terms than trade with reiterated at the annual general meeting of the League in Canada, held in Toronto on the 24th March, 1888. That the Imperial Federation League

in Canada make it one of the objects of their organization to advocate a trade policy between Great Britain and crimination in the exchange of natural and manufactured products will be being put on a better footing than made in favor of one another, and foreign nations in their interconrse against foreign nations; and that our with each other and with the Mother friends in Parliament are hereby called Country. This is a point which Mother Land, which, since the time coment.

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lated by the Privy Council of Canada, should be as free as practicable between having regard solely to their own interests, and undeterred by any obliga-tion to treat others with equal favor."

When the resolution of the League Canada was adopted in March, 1888, most of its members were then prob- produces everything which civilization union with England and the rest of ably unaware that neither the English foreign countries were in existence, English markets is not very evident, faintly in the crowded arena at home, which expressly precluded preferential but if they are capable of standing fiscal treatment of British goods by apart in lofty isolation and indepenthe Colonies and dependencies of the dence, the same position could safely British Crown. A return presented to be assumed by the British Empire if echo from Cornwall to Caithness, the House of Lords in June, 1888, con- her statesmen were guided by no and has no doubt awakened in many by a policy of national selfishness. In treaties with Belgium and the German Federation League there occurs this before. Zollverein stipulate that the produce passage: "The mutual trade between of these countries shall not be subject the possessions of the British people to any higher or other duties than the embraces every single article required express provision is extended to all for all the pursuits, avocations and countries where commercial treaties pleasures of every class of the people; British Colonies. It is useless to point climates and geological conditions, as out by what infatuation the Imperial to make the British Empire—with a end to after twelve months' notice, and other country in the world." that there is some prospect of their cluded with foreign states."

2-Such attempts would be regarded establishment of a system of artificial such matters. encouragement to particular manufactures; in short, as a return to protec- late for federationists and men of some tion. 3-Even if successful, this system standing in England to declare that

revenue gained favor in South Africa, Australia offers to these countries to modify our object is to obtain a revenue for Imthe various authorities who now conor colonies, but it is the only practilocal tariff called for. No other suggestion provides so readily a common fund for the purposes of the Empire. If its various colonies agree to contri- such duties to form a fund for the

ber Colonies, by means of which a dis- bute towards its defence it is surely most reasonable to insist upon their apon to move in support of the policy might be conceded very gracefully by of this resolution at the earliest possible England, if not for her own advantage, then out of consideration for the wel-This principle has also been formular of the Empire. The only plan by stantially towards Imperial Defence, is

markets. Such a policy could be carried out by all the members of the Empire, without if those wants are expressed with suffiminds astonishment and anger. The one of the publications of the Imperial produce of the United Kingdom, and, for food, clothing, education, comwhile those treaties are in force this merce, manufacture or agriculture, and with Great Britain contain a most- and is capable of such limitless expanfavoured-nation clause, and apply to sion, by reason of the diversities of Government was induced to consent to due commercial understanding between such stipulations. It is enough to its local governments-absolutely indeknow that the treaties may be put an pendent of the productions of every

One great advantage of this proposal being abrogated. Mr. Howard Vincent, for the establishment of British Comwho has brought up the matter in the mercial union is, that it could be put in House of Commons several times, was practice without waiting for the federable, on the 16th June, 1890, to obtain ation of the Australian or any other the assurance from the Government group of colonies, and entirely indethat "no doubt this important matter pendent of the discussion or adoption will be considered when new com- of any scheme for consolidating the mercial treaties are about to be con- Empire politically. A simple application of the British Government to the So far as the present writer is con- Colonial authorities, or vice versa, and cerned he would, as an incidental a second Colonial Conference to talk protectionist, rejoice if satisfactory over the details, might readily lead to modifications of the existing tariffs the desired result of simultaneously throughout the Empire could be ar- establishing British Commercial Union ranged. But it would appear to be too and providing an Imperial revenue. much to expect this, for the following No doubt the colonies would have to be reasons: 1—The interests concerned are | consulted as regards the disbursements too varied, involved and conflicting to for Imperial purposes, but this might admit of satisfactory compromise in take place through their agents general the framing of such reciprocal tariffs. until in course of time, an Imperial Senate and Ministry could be developed by very many as preliminary to the and organized to deliberate and act in It has become quite customary of

of Imperial reciprocity, as it has been any step in this direction must first be ealled, would only influence local in- taken by the colonies. But it is diffidustries and benefit English or Colonial cult to imagine that England would snances, but would not provide any thus consent to give up the hegemony revenue for Imperial purposes, without of the British Empire, and wait until which a strong, united Empire is im- urged to action by her colonies. It is, possible. 4—Such a proposal, whether besides, very doubtful whether in all made by the Mother Country or a such cases the colonial tail would be But face to face with Horror, in the colony, might reasonably be character able to way the English dog. There ized as more or less selfish in its nature, seems, however, to be no good reason and intended chiefly for the material why the colonies should not exert benefit of its originator. These objecthemselves to advance the cause of tions do not apply to the Hofmeyr closer union at the same time as the scheme, which is simple and unselfish, Mother Country. In the case of Canentirely free from protectionist bias, ada the same means might be taken and capable of producing an Imperial for inducing closer commercial union with Great Britain, which have been In truth the plan brought forward by adopted in the case of the United States Mr. Hofmeyr only gives more precise and Spain. At this moment there expression to an idea which has already exist on our statute book standing and Canada, and although its primary import duties in return for like action on their part. Similar offers to Great perial purposes, it would have the Britain and other parts of the Empire effect also of favouring Inter-British would be much more in order, and are trade. It would, in fact, establish an just at present more loudly called for. Imperial commercial union. The tariff | It would seem reasonable and dutiful arrangements of the United Kingdom, if our Dominion Parliament would enof the self-governing colonies, of India act an additional section to the "Act and of all the British dependencies, to alter the Duties of Customs and would remain, as at present, subject to Excise," somewhat in the following terms: "Five per cent. ad valorem trol them, save and except that an ad- may be levied upon all goods imported ditional duty would be levied upon all into Canada from foreign countries, if foreign goods, but not upon British such are free of duty, and five percent. productions. Not only is it the only ad valorem, in addition to the duties system which could be adopted through- imposed by this Act, may be levied out the British Empire without inter- upon all dutiable foreign goods, upon fering with any of the tariff systems proclamation by the Governor-in-Counestablished by either Mother Couniry cil, which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction, that the cable system which would lend uni- Government of the United Kingdom formity to the British possessions in or of any of its colonies or dependenthe eyes of foreign traders. On enter- cies has imposed or agreed to impose on a British port they would first have to all its importations from foreign pay the Imperial duty on all their countries, whether previously free or goods, and then such other duty as the dutiable, an additional duty of five per cent. ad valorem, over and above the Christ! speed the hurrying feet that

naval defence of the Empire."

It is just possible that England would not stand unmoved if such action were taken by Canada. It is scarcely to be imagined that that old Strangled the sailor at his post, the she first gave birth to new communi- Strangled the sleeper in his sleep, and ties in other quarters of the world, has shewn so well how she could spend and Only the arm of God can save from be spent in nursing them up to maturwhich England can hope to obtain ity, would remain deaf to the appeal of Afsinking ship, a sullen sky, and the which long ago declared "that trade Canada's consent to contribute sub- the eldest of her children. There is good reason for believing that there the various portions of the Empire, by giving her, as well as the rest of exists in Great Britain at present a the Empire, a preference in English sensitiveness to colonial wishes. Both political parties are ready to do anything in reason that the colonies want, the slightest inconvenience, because it cient energy. If we want commercial requires. Gortschakoff is reported to the Empire, the quickest way to get it nor the Canadian Parliament was at have said that "Russia and America may be, not to try by solitary effort to liberty to put such a policy into are the only nations whose grand in-educate the British public up to it, but practice. They did not know that ternal life is sufficient for them." What to propose it. The voice of a single treaties between England and certain these countries would do without speaker or writer is heard but very but the voice of Canada, speaking by her Parliament, the sound of her knocking at the gate might start an startle the British Islands from their O leal hearts! O wondrous discipline tains precise information on the subject higher considerations than are dictated present condition of indifference to the agricultural and industrial interests of the Empire, and be listened to as never

THE WRECK OF THE BIRKENHEAD

By Bro. Hereward K. Cockin, Author of

"Gentleman Dick o' the Greys." The Birkenhead was a troop-ship sent out by the English Government with drafts of troops to supply the losses which had occurred in various regiments on active service on the first Caffre war. Algoa bay was her destination. Within two days of harbor, the vessel at midnight struck a sunken rock. There were 632 souls on board, 50 of whom were women and children. On'y three boats, capable of holding 70 people, were available. Colonel Seton, who was in command, gave the word for the women and children to be saved. They were saved. Seton with his men with one ringing cheer went down with the sinking ship. A small proportion reached safety; the majority were drowned or seized by the numerous sharks that surrounded ned vessel.

Athenians! laud your Marathon,-Spartans! Thermopylæ.

Ye seven hills! by Tiber's bridge, sing of your deathless Three.

Ye lonely Alpine shepherds! sound the horn of Uri still O'er dark Morgarten's fatal pass, o'er

Sempach's glorious hill; And Orient! boast thy countless tombs, where sleep the valiant dead

Whose stout lives saw the Moslem crush'd beneath their mail-clad And mine to tell how valour won a

fadeless high renown When Manhood knelt at Duty's shrine,

when the Birkenhead went down. Forget not, O my countrymen! the noble deed they did.

The women and the children first." Forget it? God forbid! Easy to die a soldier's death 'midst the

embattling host. But here was death in silence met, each soldier at his post.

Not 'midst the gladsome beams of day, nor evening's mellow'd light. fearsome gloom of night. O, steadfast hearts, unseen of all, save

the Omniscient Eye. Your faithful valour show'd the world how England's heroes die.

The good ship nears Algoa's bayvoyage all but done: Faded the perils of the past—the haven

all but won: Aloft, with straining vision, stands the look-out's sentinel,

Whilst to the watch's challenge comes his answering cry, "All's well." Below, 'midst jest and merriment, the listener's blood is stirr'd,

When, at his comrades's lusty call, the veteran's tale is heard; How he had join'd the service when a

beardless country lad, And with the gallant Thirteenth storm'd and held Jellallabad.

God! 'tis a gruesome thing to hear the the Great Destroyer's voice, When song and jest and merriment bid

human hearts rejoice: E'en as he speaks a sudden craah! a soul appalling shock!

Tells but too well the stout ship's doom -pierc'd by a hidden rock. "Reverse the engines," Salmon's words. Oh, fatal error here,

The piercing mass, thus shaken off, leaves but an opening clear For the vast hell of seething foam that

pours in volum'd tide, Its hoarse Niagara through the rent made in the vessel's side.

strive to reach the upper air; woman's prayer.

Here is the King of Terrors-here the striking the stone floor. He then be carnival of Death;

See, see you eyeball's anguish'd glare, that marks the stifled breath;

soldier in his berth. the jester in his mirth;

such appalling woe; ravening sharks below!

The lifeboat's swamp'd, "Three boats but left." Then gallant Seton's cry,

"The women and the children first." (Britons know how to die.) No coward answer shames his words-

nor plaint nor murmur's made By England's noble hero hearts. Steady as on parade They see the crowded boats go forth

into the outer gloom, Steady, as if at Aldershot, they face their awful doom;

And such a fate—no trumpet blast, nor Battle's generous glow: A sinking ship, a sullen sky, and the ravening maws below!

Immortal wreck! Shoulder to shoulder, under arms, they

throng that fatal deck. Mark'd on each brow is Valor's seal, and sternly pale each face,

That will not look on Life's sweet smiles when living is disgrace. Calmly they stand, in silence, as their

colonel's voice is heard. And to that awful silence comes their colonel's parting word, "A soldier's back knows but one foe-

Dishonor-the only one; Men! we can only die here!"-and the colonel's speech is done.

Never again shall they behold or tread tion is most praiseworthy. their native shore;

The hearts that knew and loved them once shall know them nevermore. Farewell to sweetheart, home and friends, to each remember'd scene, The ivied church, the Sabbath bells, and the dear old village green,

No more, for them, the ruddy hearth shall sing its cherry rhyme;

No more, for them, the rustic porch in the pleasant summer time; No more the upland meadows, where

the shadows come and go: A sinking ship, a sullen sky, and the ravening sharks below!

Abaft the mainmast rent in twain; her funnel o'er her side; High in the air her bowsprif turns; her

stern is 'neath the tide. One horrid lurch, a swirl of waters, and

the ship is gone. Now, now the desparate struggle where eternity is won.

Drawn down, sucked into the abyss, ten score sleep their last sleep, Whilst stifled screams from others tell

of monsters of the deep. Horror on horror meets me here, and pen and language fail, Where only one in six survive to tell the glorious tale.

Athenians! laud your Marathon! Spartans! Thermopylæ!

Ye seven hills! by Tiber's bridge, sing carious condition. of the deathless Three; Ye lonely Alpine shepherds! sound the

horn of Uri still O'er dark Morgarten's fatal pass, o'er Sempach's glorious hill;

And Orient! boast they countless tombs, where sleep the valiant Whose stout lives saw the Moslem

crush'd beneath their mail-clad tread; And mine to tell how valor won a fade

less high renown, When Manhood knelt at Duty's shrine -when the Birkenhead went down.

An Englishman's Experiences in Morocco.

We have received the following authentic account of a recent incident in Morocco:

Mr. W. B. Harris, a young Englishman travelling for sport in Morocco, has been attacked. Mr. Harris was on a visit to the Sherifs of Wazan, at Wazen, where he is well known, and on Christmas Eve spent the evening drinking coffee with Muley Thami, the third son of the Great Sherif. He said "Good night" to his host about eleven o'clock, and was proceeding to the door of the room in which they were, when suddenly, at his Highness's command, he was seized by the Sherif's attendants, his Highness announcing his intention of amusing himself by see ing him flogged. Mr Harris was without firearms, but made what resistance he could, but being attacked by some half dozen men, including the 35 METCALFE STREET, British possessions—the proceeds of Jesu! the hopeless horror of a drown- Sherif himself, was overpowered and thrown heavily to the ground, his head

came insensible, and apparently Muley Thami and his men, thinking him seriously injured, abandoned the idea of further outrage, and fled to another part of the house. Mr. Harris recovered consciousness at 2 a.m. on Christmas morning, and escaping from the place, made his way to the house of Muley Elarbi, the eldest of the Sherifs, with whom he was staying.

He roused the Sherif Muley Elarbi and some men, and early that morning Muley Thami was arrested. Mr. Harris escaped with no injuries beyond some bruises. On the arrest of Muley Thami Mr. Harris demanded that he should at once be publically flogged, and the elder brothers, Muleys Elarbi and Mahomet, at once agreed to this, and in the presence of Mr. Harris, the Sherifs, and all the Court and slaves, his Highness received 140 lashes with knotted ropes. Mr. Harris then insisted on his being thrown into irons and sent to prison. This was immediately done. The slaves and attendants who had assisted in the assault were in hiding, but several have been caught. Mr. Harris sent criers through the town to call the people together, and the men were flogged before hundreds of the townspeople, Mr. Harris himself striking the first blow to each.

In spite of the fact that Wazen is one of the most fanatical towns in Morocco, and that the Sherifian family is the most holy, not only in Morocco, but in all North Africa, and that Mr. Harris is the sole European within sixty miles of Wazan, public feeling is entirely on his side, and he has received the greatest kindness and sympathy from every one, Moors and Arabs alike being most indignant at the outrage of hospitality. The prompt action of the elder brothers of Muley Thami in their painful posi-

Mr. Harris remains in Wazen until he has arranged with the Sherif's father, the Great Sherif, who resides in Tangier, as to what punishment Muley Thami is to receive. Should he consider the sentence passed by the Great Sherif not sufficiently severe he will at once put the case irto the hands of the British authorities in Tangier.

Muley Thami is a man of some 24 years of age. He speaks French fluently, having been for some years in the French native army in Algeria. These was absolutely no reason for the outrage. Mr. Harris was on good terms with Muley Thami and there had never been any quarrel between them. His Highness is known for his cruelty, and it was probably in a fit of passion that he perpetrated this outrage on a British subject.

The attendants of Muley Thami, who perpetrated the assault upon Mr. Harris, have taken refuge in the mosque of Wazan. A guard is stationed outside to catch them should they leave the mosque. One man left the sanctuary to try to escape from the town in the night, but was caught by one of the guards. A struggle ensued in which the refugee was shot through the neck. He escaped back to the sanctuary, where he now lies in a pre-

Professional.

TAYLOR McVEITY, Barrister, Solicitor, etc. Scottish Ontario Chambers, OTTAWA.

FRED. J. ALEXANDER ARCHITECT, &c... No. 8 UNION CHAMBERS, METCALFE STREET, OTTAWA, ONTARIO.

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MARCH 1891.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

We regret that the limited space of the Anglo-Saxon will not admit of the publication of Sir John Macdonald's country are not yet awake to the manifesto. A more thoroughly patriotic utterance never emanated from a them and not merely the interests of a Colonial statesman. The ANGLO-SAXON is delighted to find itself once more in agreement with Sir John. But our experience of that astute politician makes reach, whether they be Grit or Tory, us cautious in giving him at the present juncture an unreserved support. Sir John must remember that if there are ported the Jesuits' Estates Bill. at this moment in this country so many honest and respectable men in favor of annexation to the United States, the fact is due as much to Sir John's subservience to Quebec as to any other are likely to have less trouble in the Jesuits' Estates Bill we heard murmurs on all sides that if the British flag responding to it he wrecks his political that the Frenchandthe Romish Church waved over Canada it was the French prospects. tri-colour that ruled. There are some people, it seems, who prefer the stars and stripes to the tri-colour. The has been rejected by his late constitu-Anglo-Saxon is not disposed to call ents solely and entirely on account of these 'traitors.'

There is, however, a broad distinction between the man who honestly believes that the people of Canada would be more prosperous under a commercial or even a political union with the States, and votes accordingly, and the man who conspires with the enemies to deal with. of his people to bring his country to ruin or surrender. Such a man is Mr. Farrer of the Globe and Sir John Macdonald did right in exposing him. The politicians in the United States do not need much prompting by Canadians to look about them for a cognomen which what single respect did its Grand Lodge injure and annoy this country. The serious dislocation of Canadian trade; might for example style themselves been fresh in the memories of the industrious young Englishmen in Manbut if Mr. Farrer's suggestion that the "The Independent Order of Patriarchs delegates. "British Connection" is at ica, and their number is increasing bonding privilege be withdrawn from our railways should be carried out, it properly than "Sons of England." will simply strangle our throughfreighting business and knock the bot- the recent conventian of this Order at to the maintenance of that principle, tom out of our railroad system. We do not expect the United States to view the hope that something would be done single word to say. What then is the with any pleasure the growth of a to give effect to the principles contained value of our obligation! Let us discard rival power on their borders. It is in the Constitution and Ritual of the it and become a Goose Ciub pure and natural that they should endeavour Society. That hope must now be simple. to bring us into union with them. But abandoned. The Grand Lodge has we warn them that they can never dissolved for another year, and the succeed in this endeavour by a policy Order remains in the slough into which of exasperation. Our people have the incompetency and inefficiency of shown on more than one battle-field its leaders have conducted it. into union.

proportion of the people in this country cular, has now reached that point want closer relations with the United which will allow of \$1,000 being paid in States unless a treaty covering at least the case of each death claim. The ten years and unbreakable before the reports of the various Lodges are uniexpiration of that period can be made. formly satisfactory both as regards Saxon's reason for opposing the Lib-Business men realize perfectly well accretions to the membership and to erals is, that it has no confidence at that a good deal of expense, time and the rest fund. Moreover, we learn that trouble have to be gone through before 26 new lodges were opened during the a new channel of trade is created.

to every one who has studied the subject. Our geographical position makes | the benefits of "Equal Rights." us the natural summer route for the exports of the far west; while the New Saxon is in a very bad humour, and it England ports would naturally take is equally beyond question that its our produce during winter. But the feeling of discouragement is shared by Canadians do not want a treaty which a large number of the Sons of Engcould be abrogated by the American land. How it came about that so many Government at any moment. Confi- delegates to Grand Lodge could sit dence is the life of trade, and we should hour by hour and day by day discusshave no safety in such an arrange-

very simple. Sir John Macdonald was quences to Englishmen in Canada were afraid to face the issues which would surely have come up had Parliament standing. It is like children playing met. He therefore persuaded the Governor-General to consent to a dissolution. We entirely agree with those who assert that Lord Stanley acted weakly if not wrongly in this matter. It is, however, by no means the first time that Lord Stanley has shewn himself to be a weak man. Sir John tion and to the Protestant faith; unless, alleges that there is a prospect of mak- they intend as a body to uphold the ing a treaty with the United States and principles involved in those ideas. that he wishes to get the opinion of the people upon the question. Now, seeing that there is a standing offer on the given to the delegates, during the statute books to reciprocate with the meeting of the Convention, the most United States, we cannot see why the people should be required to repeat what they have already expressed But that sort of thing has ceased to their willingness to do. That Sir John Macdonald will come out on top in the and, no doubt, the delegates carried kicked over at a later period. The elections we make no doubt, but it will be simply because the people of this necessity of electing men to represent the acts of disloyal men could be party or section.

The Anglo-Saxon earnestly appeals not to vote for any one of the 188 members in the late Parliament who sup-

Now is the people's opportunity! If members of Parliament can be taught tions would love to recall. that it is unsafe for them to play into

It is satisfactory in this connection to learn that MR. WARD of Port Hope, framework of our modern life has been his vote on the Jesuits' Estates Bill. Those who had hoped that that issue was dead are destined to have their did not, they failed in their duty. Did eyes opened. So long as the Jesuits are here and continue to pursue their peculiar tactics there will be no lack of impose the official use of the French interesting problems for the Canadians language upon the people of that Prov-

THE MEETING OF GRAND LODGE.

The Sons of England Society should profe would be less misleading than the title give evidence of patriotism? The they have chosen to adopt. They events of the last few years must have of the Goose Club" very much more this moment exposed to dangers which

Hamilton, with the closest interest, in has not, so far as we can learn, one

that they will not submit to be coersced | The financial position of the Society is most gratifying and encouraging. The plain fact is, that only a small The beneficiary department, in parti

The Law Regarding Newspapers. tions with our neighbours are manifest of a ladies' lodge, doubtless an indica-

It is quite evident that the ANGLOing petty points of routine and of ritual, at a time when movements The political situation is, after all, fraught with the most vital consegoing on all round them, passes undermarbles on the brink of a precipice.

If Englishmen desire to form a Goose Club there can be no possible objection. But there is very serious objection when they connect with the matter of membership the solemn obligation that the initiate shall be true to British connec-

We are quite well aware that at the banquets and little suppers which were and that these were loudly applauded. satisfy us. It is very well in its way, home with them a recollection of some very choice and flowing periods. If words were deeds; if by talking loyally brought to nought-there would have been less occasion for our forefathers to fight on so many distant fields, If to all those whom these words may ill becomes Englishmen to talk so much and do so little. This Society of the Sons of England, not yet very strong which our race for a thousand genera-

It is simply shameful for us to speak the hands of the Romish faction, we of Waterloo and Trafalgar, or to come nearer home, of the capture of Quebec in vain when a man knows that by fact is open to the meanest intelligence are together seeking to undo and subvert all those principles upon which the

Did not the delegates from eastern Ontario and from Quebec, represent these things to Grand Lodge? If they lines of the great historic companies to not the delegates from Manitoba call attention to the efforts being made to ince and to compel the State to support schools in which children are taught to hate the State? If they did not, they too, failed in their duty.

The Order of the Sons of England is no one can affect to depreciate, and yet We have followed the proceedings of this English Society, which is sworn

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The number of independent journals in Canada is rapidly increasing. The party organs at the present moment, well for the Government to adopt the are by no means spectacularly impressive; but it is amusing for us who watch the fray, to see the extremes to which men and newspapers, ordinarly instinct. No one sincerely believes the hands of either party. The ANGLOall in the Leaders of that Party. Time and again have they had opportunities in Parliament, notably in connection year, not to speak of several juvenile with the Jesuits Estate Bill, the North habitants that under the British flag discuss fully the Home Government's The advantages of freer trade rela- lodges. We have even heard a rumor West Territories Act, the Railway they enjoy privileges which they could action in the matter.

which to prove their liberal principles, but they have thrown them all away

Sir Richard Cartwright and his party ought to have learned by this time that it is the policy of the Romish Curch to put the Liberals in the Local Govern ment and the Conservatives in the Dominion, and that it is not likely that she will permit her adherents to upset this arrangement. The pity is that the Liberals do not comprehend what true liberalism means, or we should not find them so often going, cap in hand, begging for favours from a re-actionary ecclesiasticism.

Sir John Macdonald, on the other hand has the advantage of knowing exactly where he stands, as was evidenced by the fact that in the Ontario elections last year he altogether neglected his own henchman Mr. Meredith, and gave Mr. Mowat a more than negative support. Sir John is perfectly satisfied with an arrangement that keeps him in office and is quite indifferent to the fate of his Provincial allies. What will happen when Sir John Macdonald takes his flight aloft no one can at present foresee.

The London Times has suddenly discovered that Mr. Gladstone is a very loyal and patriotic speeches were made, consistent person. In a recent issue it reviews the life of that popular statesman and shews that there is not one single article of belief which he has at any time professed that he has not Times therefore concludes that Mr. Gladstone has the merit of being the most consistently inconsistent man of whom history affords a record.

The Conference at Boulogue between had no result. Mr. Parnell has returned to Ireland, where the lower classes continue to follow him in spite of the schism in his party and the almost unanimous opposition of the hierarchy. in numbers but becoming so, might That the latter will prove too strong in bury upon the point.

> The Governor of Cape Colony, and Mr. Cecil Rhodes the Premier, have cated, but what schooolboy possess been summoned to London to advise the Colonial office in regard to the This company as our readers are doubtless aware has been chartered on the which England owes so much of her immense dominion. A conflict having arisen between the claims of the company and those of the Portuguese in Gazaland aud Manica. it goes almost without saying that the Portuguese have been forced to the wall. grounds of practical utility we might rejoice at this fact, because through the Portuguese have had a shadowy there are over 1000 strong, determined, a every day. In face of these we are afraid the Portuguese will be obliged be very rich in all respects.

The colliery disaster at Spring Hill mines, Nova Scotia, has sent a shudder through the entire community. According to the statement of the mine superintendent, everything appeared to be in proper working order previous to the accident, for the cause of which no one seems able to account. Nevertheless there must have been a cause. Miners are a careless lot of men as a class, and a long immunity makes Government can do very little after them indifferent to risks. It would be all if individual enterprise is lacking. practice followed in England and Germany, and, we believe, in France, of appointing inspectors for each mining district. Owners of mines are often sensible, are being driven by the party parsimonious, and neglect necessary precautions if they cost money. The that the country would go to ruin in men, on the other hand, would rather accept extra risks than lose a job. This de Worms added that the documents condition of things makes Government intervention and supervision a ne

Subsidies Bill, and other measures, in not hope to preserve in the event of annexation. The argument would have been more fairly stated if the priests in a vain attempt to capture the French had spoken of the Church as enjoying the peculiar advantages. We don't see where the advantages come in for Jean Baptiste, who is required by the law to pay tithes and fabrique assessments whether he wants to or no.

> The French-Canadian has hitherto been a dumb animal. He has felt the steady and increasing pressure of the ecclesiastical system, and in a misty kind of way has understood that by all sorts of indirect methods, money was being squeezed out of him. But the cry of loyalty to his race and creed has prevented him from speaking out. In the last extremity he could find refuge in the States, Some of these days, however, Jean Baptiste will discover that he is a man: that is to say, that he is free to spend his earnings in the support of himself and family; to put by a little for a rainy day; to give as much or as little as he pleases to the

He will at the same time discover that the Equal Righters, whom he has been taught to regard as his enemies, are, in reality, his best friends; that it is immoral for any Church to be endowed with peculiar privileges at the hands of the State: that the holding of land in mortmain is a vicious principle, and that the Church has no right to employ the law to collect what should be voluntary gifts. When Jean Baptiste becomes articulate, these are some of the things he will say,

The downfall of Crispi following so soon after the Tricoupis incident shews in the clearest way that the democracy, no more than in the time of Athens, possesses stability. Even educated men do not agree in the simplest ideas about government, and what can be expected the two sections of the Irish Party has of the more ignorant classes who gather their information as to public matters, for the most part, from demagogues and party newspapers? It is time that the State took the matter in hand, seeing that the stability of the State depends largely, in democratic play a part in the history of Canada the long run for the "Uncrowned communities, upon the intellectual con-King," we have not the slightest doubt. dition of the great mass of the people. The importance of the present crisis in A short text book should be placed in Ireland lies mainly in the fact that the the schools, in which the rights and English politicians are beginning to duties of citizens, and their relations appreciate the enormous political towards the State, were inculcated. In power wielded by the Romish church this way a feeling of devotion towards cause. At the time of the vote on the future. The Party Whip may crack and the conquest or Canada, when the in that country. We publish elsewhere the State would be sown in the minds in the course of a few generations. The study of history does, it is true, something of the nature we have indisuch a comparative knowledge of history as to be able to deduce practical claims of the South African Company. guidance for the future from the past experience of mankind.

> The Premier of Victoria has taken strong objection to the proposal of "Goneral" Booth to transport to that colony a certain proposition of the "submerged tenth" that he expects to The Premier of Tasmania redeem. takes a milder view of the matter and On appears to think that a judiciously selected number might be acceptable enough in Tasmania. Why does not Mr. Booth try Cashmere, the climate sort of suzerainty for three hundred of which is eminently suitable for years over the region watered by the Europeans? We should like to see an seedly a patriotic Society. In Zambesi, it cannot be shewn that they Anglo-Saxon population in that counhave made any attemps to civilize the try. Nothing could guarantee our hold natives, nor have they had any influ- over India to a like extent as a strong ence in that direction. At present English settlement at the point where Russian or Chinese invasion of India could alone successfully be attempted.

> > The Canadian section of the exhibito retire. The country is reported to tion at Jamaica, has proved a strong attraction. The leading merchants of Kingston have decided to take a ship load of Canadian goods on trial. It is to be hoped that our people will do their utmost to promote a trade between the two countries. The West. Indies want the very things we can supply, but have been in the habit of getting them from the United States. The Canadian Boards of Trade should look into the matter and stir up our manufacturers and merchants.

London, 20th.-In the Commons yesterday, Barron de Worms said the Government of Newfoundland had protested against the fact that the convention between Newfoundland and the United States had not been sanctioned by the Imperial Government. Baron relating to the modus vivendi and the Washington convention negotiations would be laid before the House before the vote on the colonial estimates was The Hierarchy are reminding the taken, so as to enable the House to

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Otta

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Correspondence.

[While we give full publicity to the views of our correspondents, we wish it to be distinctly understood, we do not hold-ourselves responsible for them.]

A National Association.

To the Editor of the ANGLO-SAXON :

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Baron

Dear Sir,-The action of the Supreme Grand Lodge of the S. O. E. at Hamilton in declining, as a Society, to take

then be allowed undisturbed to pursue its way—and would then cease to be the will-o-the-whisp to those who joined it for loftier reasons than to participate in the distribution of a few loves and fishes.

A National Association of Englishmen that required of every member absolute unity of purpose and concertedaction—especially at the ballot box—on the specific matters of whatever directly or Indirectly affected the Unity of the British Empire and the interests of Protestant liberties as against the ascendancy and dominatof Romanism—coupled with the advantages afforded by national association—would secure for Englishmen their legitimate influence in public affairs.

It is disposal. I could not get them in the printed report of Suprements and Loglar I will be come more onerous and the office more responsible. It is therefore imperative that the appointments be judiciously made, their dutles formed that the beneficiary department will in a very short time reach the thousand a very short time reach the thousand that the beneficiary department will in a very short time reach the thousand that the beneficiary department will in a very short time reach the thousand that the beneficiary department will in a very short time reach the thousand that the beneficiary department will in a very short time reach the thousand that the beneficiary department will in a very short time reach the thousand that the beneficiary department will in a very short time reach the thousand that the beneficiary department will in a very short time reach the thousand the office more responsible. It is therefore in the office more responsible. It is therefore t

Such an Association need cost, beyond initation fees, a merely nominal sum per month, and be thoroughly representative of all classes of Englishmen. Having no financial burdens to carry, it available funds could be applied as the majority decided in most effectually upholding their principles.

A newspaper, such as the Anglo-SAXON, could be supplied freely to each member, and the feelings and sentiments of Englisymen could find there a free expression and influence.

only a matter of a few years when our order will have to divide the work into district lodges who will be responsible to Supreme Grand Lodge.

I found that on examining the bonds giving by the Supreme Grand Treasurer for \$500 and the Supreme Grand Secretary for \$300 are nine years old. And secured by certain brethern of the order. I would recommend that the Supreme Grand Lodge increase these to \$1,000 each as the money passing through these brothers hands has more than doubled since the making out of the above bonds. And the security given should be through a guarantee for and Lodge of the S. O. E. at Hamilton in declining, as a Society, to take united and concerted action in support of their principles (which are imposed on each member by the Constitution and Obligation) now deeply affected by the political issues before the electorate, is a matter that has filled many of us with feelings of the most profound disgust—indicating as is does not the climax of noble, resolute and patriotic purpose, but simply the meanness and power of rival factions.

Every foe of England must look on and rejoice at such an utter abasement of noble principles to suit unscrupulous partisans.

The decisions of majorities must prevail—those who disagree may elect to try, try again or prefer the alternative course, to start a National Association of Englishmen, who from the word gowill be prepared to abjure or subordinate every other tie or influence which may militate against their legitimate feelings and asperations.

The S. O. E. as a Benefit Society could then be allowed undisturbed to pursue, and fishes.

A National Association of English-ite of the distribution of Englishrein the distribution of a few loves and fishes.

A National Association of Canadi Lodge frustees to make certain deposits of Grand Lodge frustees to make the lodge meetings enjoyable, by the introduction of lecture and the Grand Lodge frustees to make certain deposits of Grand Lodge frustees to make certain deposits of Grand Lodge frustees to make the lodge meetings enjoyable, by the introduction of the ext. The recent in a pursuing its share of the costs. I instruct the suggest that the Grand Lodge frustees to make the lodge meetings enjoyable, by the introduction of the security and carried out most successfully that the text, the result is added in pressive and aspertion and lodge frustees to make the formal Lodge frustees to make the Grand Lodge frustees to make the Grand Lodge

him,
I have also to regret that certain circulars should have been placed in circulation without the consent of the Executive. This in my opinion should be stopped at once or some dissatisfied brother, which there is bound to be in initiativities as large as our own brother, which there is bound to be in an institution so large as our own will lead us into some serious complications as only one side of the case is brought down in these circulars. For instance one brother writes to the Angalo-Saxon, a letter which to the members of our Order has the appearance of being issued by consent of his lodge. And we find the lodge does not know the first thing about it and very much disapprove of it.

There is an appeal from Norfolk Lodge remoulding has been settled, also from Winsor Lodge re James. From what I have seen I think the Grand Lodge should meet at least one month later.

spread the tenets of our Order, and as

spread the tenets of our Order, and as a result founded new lodges.

Whilst we have added largely to our membership substantial progress and improvement have been made in the general conduct of the lodges. The officers perform their duties more intelligently, and the ritualistic and secret work is done better. I am pleased to notice that in many lodges the use of books is not necessary, and when caution is used to avoid straying from the text, the result is added impressiveness to the ceremony and increased reness to the ceremony and increased re

this order of business should receive special atteution.

The Building Society is doing good work, and under careful management and direction will be an additional source of strength to the Order.

The Naval Brigade has made steady progress both in Toronto and Hamilton, and deserves the moral, financial or active support of every member of the Society. No brother who has attended one of the Brigade meetings or witnessed their drill, but will be proud of their efforts, and will leave fully convinced of the desirability of encouraging a department, the success of which will attach a body of healthy, stalwart, loyal young men to the Order, in whom we may justly take pride.

member, and the feelings and sentiments of Englistymen could find the tool of the member of Englistymen could find there as free expression and influence to elicit replies to this present and the country of the count



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The North Simcoe Nomination

MR. McCARTHY WAS THE UNANIMOUS CHOICE.

A Large Attendance—Unbounded Enthusiasm — Mr. McCarthy's Course Fully Endorsed - His Election Sure.

The following is from the Toronto Mail:

STAYNER, Feb. 12.-The North Simcoe Liberal Conservative Association met here this afternoon in convention to nominate a candidate to represent North Simcoe in the House of Commons. It was the largest convention ever held in the riding, and the enthusiasm was intense. About one hundred of the stalwarts from Collingwood came down on the morning train. The delegates, numbering thirty, were on hand to poll their votes, and among them many of the most popular and influential men of the town. The Township of Nottawasaga was also fully represented, among the delegates being Mr. D. E. Buist, Arch. Brown, Robert Currie, Jos. Nickers, E. McDermid, Gilbert Gemmell, Hugh McInnes,

The noon train from Barrie carried a large delegation from that town and that at some time I made an attack the neighboring township.

At one o'clock Stewart's Hall, where the convention was held, was filled to made an attack upon any Church. the door.

When Mr. McCarthy entered the hall the throng burst into a prolonged cheer, led by Mr. W. R. O'Brien, of spect every man's religious opinions,

to business. The secretary of the as- youthful mind if I did so. No, thank sociation, Mr. F. E. P. Pepler, called God, in this country every religion is for the names of the different subdivisions throughout the riding.

ation, invited Mr. McCarthy; M.P., Dr. because I considered that an attempt chairmen of the different organizations secure unfair and unjust privileges

to seats on the platform. THE CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS. ber of delegates present, and said it a party candidate, as standard-bearer was the most enthusiastic which he for the party in the common fight. If had ever met. He then defined his you want a straight party man I canown position. been told that he was desirous of being Sir John in his general policy. I would the member for Simcoe. He never said rather cut off my right hand than supso himself. He laboured under three port any party seeking to annex this disabilities to represent the riding, country to the United States. But if First, he did not have the ability; the other matters upon which I have second. he had not the time; and differed from my chief come up, and thirdly, he had not the money, no doubt they will, I shall take the (Laughter). So he was not on the same position as I have already taken, slate. He then said "it behoved the it matters not to me what Government convention to support a straight party is in power or what Government is candidate (an ominous silence followed), destroyed. If you accept me as your or at least one who will support the standard-beareryou do so on my terms. policy of our old chieftan Sir John." (Applause.) I have fought for the (Applause). He added that Sir Richard party in '69, '72 and '78. I have sup-Cartwright's policy led naturally to ported Mr. Long. If you want a party annexation. He believed that Canada man select some other, but if you take was as prosperous a country as could me you will take me with my conscibe found on this side of the Atlantic. ence and with my principles. You will He expressed his admiration for Mr. have to take me as I am. (Tremend-McCarthy in private life, but added ous applause.) that the convention dealt with a public and not a private man. If Mr. Mc- nominations, and was greeted with Carthy, however, would not support cheers of "No, motion." that might lead to the defeat or em- ly by a standing vote. The cheering barrassment of the Government, then and applause was something deafenit would be wise for the convention to ing. decide whether another man should not represent the riding. Mr. McCarthy the nomination to Mr. McCarthy, who has, during two years, brought up was deeply moved by the sympathetic questions that without doubt had em- outburst of feeling displayed by the barrassed the Government. He did not meeting. Mr. Long added that he felt wish him to be speaking from a religi- constrained as a party man to give exous standpoint, but from the pssition of a good Conservative,

(Cheers).

Mr. Long then said, as many wanted to go home he would then close, and open the convention for nominations,

A UNANIMOUS NOMINATION. Dr. Kirkland, ex-reeve of Nottawathe Conservative party.

and a tremendous cheer followed.

the platform and said, if it were necessary he would add a third to the moallow a man to have any conscience Carthy should not be accorded the relations would be beneficial to both have a voice in the United States Sen-

Carthy was a man who represented the feeling of his constituents in the true lations. The Americans always boasted sense of the term. He was a true patriot. He stood almost alone for deal or treaty. The reason why they three weeks against the French-Canadians in the House, and had shown that he was a man of principle ever since, in 1869, he rode with him (the speaker) on a bob-sleigh to political meetings in Sunidale. (Laughter and applause).

The chairman then asked if there were any other nominations, and a advantage to Americans he would tremendous "No, no:" went up from fight it to the end. (Applause.) Mr. the assemblage.

Cries of "McCarthy," then followed, and Mr. McCarthy stepped to the front.

MR. MCCARTHY DEFINES HIS POSITION. Mr. McCarthy began calmly and deliberately-Gentlemen, before you vote on this motion I want once more to point out to you my position, so that there will be no uncertainty in your vote. I have already defined my position, but it is as well that I should do so again. I trust I am as good a Conservative. If I have swerved from the true princples of Liberal Conservatism I have done so unknowingly, but upon certain questions which I have made my own I differ from the party leaders. I reciprocate the feelings of personal friendship expressed by your worthy chairman, and I am sorry that I have to quarrel with him on a certain inferenc made in his speech. He inferred upon the Church of which he is a member. I have this to say. I have never have never attacked any man's religion. I have never uttered a disrespectful word against any man's faith. I recollingwood.

After this the meeting settled down of religious toleration instilled into my free. (Applause.) All religions are free and equal before the law, and if I Mr. T. Long, president of the associ- have assumed the position I have, it is Wiley, M.P.P., Mr. Harvey and the was being made by one religion to were not accorded to other denomina tions. (Applause.) Mr. Long has told Mr. Long referred to the large num- you you are here party men to select He said that he had not be your candidate. I will support

The chairman then asked for further

Mr. Long, chairman, then tendered pression to his feelings at an early part of the preceedings, but he would bow A voice-Mr. McCarthy or nobody. to the wishes of the convention.

MR MCCARTAY'S SPEECH.

nation which he said, he deemed as good as a certificate from the returning officer. (Cries of "It is") He said that and there was no reason why Mr. Mc to renew this treaty. Better trade ed reciprocity were adopted, would not Ireland. The heads of the Roman independence of the electors,—London

only one party could secure such rethat they generally got the better of a cancelled the Elgin reciprocity treaty was because they thought the Cana dians had got the better of them. If a fair treaty could be secured, a treaty giving justice to both Canada and the United States, he would not oppose such a measure, but if it were a measure which he considered gave an unjust Blaine had expressed a desire to treat on these questions, and the Government of the day intended sending commissioners to treat on the subject in March. Mr. Blaine had changed his opinions, as a short time ago he had refused to treat with Canada at all. He then read from Mr. Blaine's speech to show that he was opposed to granting Canada special trading privileges. mind as to the manner in which you He believed that this change of opinion was owing to the adverse vote at the late elections when the Republicans were defeated. Mr. Blaine would without a doubt. make a treaty with Canada to use as political capital in the next presidential campaign. Mr. Blaine would doubtless prefer treating with Sir Richard Cartwright. The Reform party's programe came nearest to annexation, which the American papers with singular unanimity pointed out that unrestricted reciprocity meant, He did not wish to call men that agitated a measure traitors. They might be conscientious in their opinions, even if they believed in annexation, but he hoped that among his followers there were no traitors. (Cheers and cries of 'No.") Now, if unrestricted reciprocity meant free trade all round, there were men who had made a study of political economy who would agree with it. But it was not. It would be building a tariff-wall with the McKinlev bill around Canada against the world. There was no doubt about this, as Sir Richard Cartwright had said so, and he was the exponent of the movement.

> EFFECT OF UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCITY.

The McKinley bill was then dealt

with, and he pointed out that in failing in a measure of reciprocity similar to that in the Elgin treaty, the best thing to do would be to cultivate trade with Great Britain, where a constant and good market could always be found for Canadian produce. The farmers might, perhaps justly, think that the tariff was high enough as it is, and they were paying dearly for the N. P., but as the duties at present were about 30 per cent., if we had assimilation of duties with the United States, or as it was called unrestricted rebiprocity, the duties would have to be raised to 60 per cent,, which the farmers would not stand. Then the duties collected would not be sufficient to pay the Government expenditure, and then there would be no recourse but direct taxation. It was all right, however for Sir Richard Cartwright to lead the Reformers in Ontario, but Mr. Laurier What would that mean? Simply that that word I am anxious to explain mythe demand of Mr. Mercicr for better self. I am not touching any dogmatic No further terms would be granted. Mr. Pepler or theological question. I am anxio s the Government on all questions, with-nominations being offered he put the had made a calculation on the basis of to avoid any word of the slightest be given to Ireland. (Loud cheers.) out reserving some questions to himself motion, which was carried unanimousthat might lead to the defeat or emly by a standing vote. The cheering he money granted to Quebec would theologically differ. But priestly equal \$35 per head for every voter. rule is not a monopoly of any religious Even in the palmy days of H. H. Cook communion. It is a degeneracy into in this riding, votes never brought which all religious organizations are such fancy prices. (Laughter). Now, as far as he was concerned, it mattered You will find priestly rule not only in not to him what Government was in the Roman Church, but you will find power. He was opposed to better it in those communities that are most terms to Quebec, and would fight tooth distinctly separated from Rome. Nay, and nail against such proposals or in the Mahomedan communion itself, measure. It was an outrage that this which admits the existence of no priest, Province of Ontario, the finest and you will find priestly rule established dian electors should know that some fairest piece of land on the continent of by the influence of the ordinary members of the Opposition are labour-Mr. McCarthy then came forward and America, the most fruitful as statistics teachers of religion. Priestly rule is ing for Canada's absorption by Amerithanked the convention for the nomi- showed, should be burdened with the the vice of religious organization. It is extravagant expenditures of the other that worst corruption which, we are In the reign of Victoria the proper Provincial Governments. (Applause). told by the proverb, belongs to all the description of such conduct as that of The people of Ontario would stand a best influences. It is an attempt to use Edward Farrer may be doubtful, but saga, then stood up and moved that he deemed it an honour to represent great deal, but the limit of endurance the influences gained by teachers of in the reign of Elizabeth, Sir John Mac-D'Alton McCarthy be the nominee of Simcoe. (Cheers.) Other constitut- was not far off. Mr. Mercier in Quebec religion, by virtue of their high mission, donald's description would have been ents had been offered him, but he was going off on a tour to borrow ten in the furtherance of secular ends. held to be accurate, and appropriate Mr. George Stewart, of Dunedin, refused, as he desired to represent millions to pay the floating debt but he (Cheers.) When the teachers of rejumped up and seconded the motion, North Simcoe as long as the party and returned to help Mr. Laurier because ligion, basing themselves upon the inthe voters had confidence in him. he thought he could get it out of the fluences which they have acquired by Mr. Switzer, of Sunidale, stepped on They would have to present a solid other provinces easier. His policy was the holy truths of which they are the dians to advocate Annexation, but this front to their opponents. He would closer trade relations with the United appointed expounders, when they try policy must emanate from themselves speak upon one of the political ques- States on a fair and equitable basis, but to use that for secular, earthly, person- and not be forced upon them by intion. The worthy chairman, he added, tions that had been selected by the no measure that would tend to destroy al ends, they then corrupt that which trigues with a foreign power. Edward was such a Tory that he would not great parties as a battle ground, and the bond with the Motherland. To is beset by the worst degeneracy. They Farrer appears to be obliged to admit give his views. Until within two years have unrestricted reciprocity would bend down the things of heaven to the truth of Sir John Macdonald's terbut Sir John. What Simcoe wanted, he had been in the confidence of his mean that the United States fix the those of earth, and in denouncing them rible exposure of his opponent's tactics. however, was a man with a conscience Chieftain. He had always kept close duties. It was a principle with Anglo we are not denouncing any religion or The nervous efforts of the Opposition who would stick to his principles. Mr. Long had, on one occasion, seen fit to that never since the Elgin reciprocity

Who would stick to his principles. Mr. The nervous enorts of the Opposition of the large watch on public affairs, and he believes that never since the Elgin reciprocity ation." The Congress and Senate of that desease which is menacing and pudlate their intrigues are, however, the large watching and principle with Angle watch on public affairs, and he believes that never since the Elgin reciprocity ation." differ from the large majority of the party, and he was permitted to do so, conservative party lost an opportunity ada's taxes, while Canada, if warestrict- Now, just look at what happened in scious they are of the manliness and of the conservative party lost an opportunity ada's taxes, while Canada, if warestrict- Now, just look at what happened in scious they are of the manliness and of the conservative party lost an opportunity ada's taxes, while Canada, if warestrict- Now, just look at what happened in scious they are of the manliness and of the conservative party lost an opportunity ada's taxes, while Canada, if warestrict- Now, just look at what happened in scious they are of the manliness and of the conservative party lost an opportunity ada's taxes, while Canada, if warestrict- Now, just look at what happened in scious they are of the manliness and opportunity ada's taxes, while Canada, if warestrict- Now, just look at what happened in scious they are of the manliness and opportunity ada's taxes, while Canada, if warestrict- Now, just look at what happened in scious they are of the manliness and opportunity ada's taxes, while Canada, if warestrict- Now, just look at what happened in scious they are of the manliness and opportunity ada's taxes, while Canada, if warestrict- Now, just look at what happened in scious they are of the manliness and opportunity ada's taxes, while Canada, if warestrict- Now, just look at what happened in scious they are of the manliness and opportunity ada's taxes, while Canada, if warestrict- Now, just look at what happened in scious they are of the manliness and opportunity ada's taxes, while Canada, if warestrict- Now, just look at what happened in scious they are of the manliness and opportunity ada's taxes, while Canada, if warestrict- Now, just look at what happened in scious they are opportunity and the canada, if warestrict- Now, just look at what happened in scious they are opportunity and the canada, if warestrict- Now, just look at what happened in scious they are op

confidence and support of every Con-

deafening cheers.

Mr. M. N. Stephens, of Glen Cairn, then spoke, and said that it was an honor to be represented by men like Mr. cherish and honor him as a man who in the face of party and a whole Parliament stood out alone, single-handed for justice and the right. (Applause). This was the true Anglo-Saxon spirit that brought free institutions. If men were to be slaves to party and not suffered to be independent, then government would be nothing but an autocracy, which all Anglo-Saxons abhorred.

The meeting closed with cheers for McCarthy.

The Old Red Cross.

that our fathers bore, many a well-fought field of fame, in the glori-

valiant and the true,
In honor's van, on ocean's crest, the Red, the White and the Blue!

We want no flag but the Old Red Cross-the symbol of the free-

Liberty!

when the day is done.

battle and the breeze!"

in British blood!

the sake of Auld Lang Syne. cousins sung,
In the strident, smiting accents of the Anglo-

that will last 'till death, The flag that will gladden our fading sights as we draw our latest breath;

And as we pass the boundary line on the outer verge of time,
We'll pray, God bless the Union Jack! your
father's flag and mine.

WILLIAM PITTMAN LETT. Ottawa, February 20th, 1891.

Rome Rule !

But there is another phenomenen which seams to be more formidable still. We have always said that one of the great dangers of our brethern in the apt to fall if precautions are not taken.

same freedom. (Applause). Mr. Mc- countries, but it was absurd to say that ate. In conclusion, he thanked the deserting their high functions, leaving convention for their confidence, and aside altogether the supernatural docsaid he hoped to merit not only the trine with which they were charged, resolved that it was their interest that servative, but also of all true Re- Home Rule should be obtained, and, therefore, that Mr. Gladstone should be Mr. McCarthy took his seat amid gratified in the matter of Mr. Parnell's ostracism; and when they had resolved upon that point—they took a fortnight to resolve it, they looked round very carefully upon all the interests that McCarthy. Every true patriot would might be affected—having resolved it, they apply the whole force of their matchless organization to carry it into effect. (Hear, hear.) But did you watch what the result of that was, what tremendous odds there were against which they had to struggle, and how up to this time at least they have succeeded? They were fighting against the man who up to that time had commanded the Nationalist forces in Ireland as a despot-himself the man who had made the whole movement of the Queen, the chair, and D'Alton Home Rule, himself the man who disposed of the whole American sympathies which have been so powerful in this question. They were fighting against him, and yet, almost at a mo-We want no flag but the old Red Cross, the flag ment's notice, they were able to bring nearly the whole of their clerical organization to bear, and, in the only ous days of yore—
The flag, which floated o'er the brave, the from the field. I am not saying I have the slightest sympathy with either side. I can see abundant grounds for distrusting both. But what I do ask. you is to contemplate the tremendous blazoned Island banner - the type of power of the organization which for a moment was revealed to view. That That, flag which spreads its gorgeous folds in is the organization which, if you grant the rays of the rising sun:

And greets the parting orb of light in the west. future. (Cheers.) That is the organization beneath whose ruthless heel The flag, the flag of the grand old land, whose you are about to place the Protestants "The flag that's braved a thousand years, the of the North of Ireland ("Hear, hear," and a voice, "Never") who have suf-Mid conflict's clang and cannons' roar, o'er fered through many a long generation Around the globe, from shore to shore, baptized of history from this antagonism, and who look upon, it as the most forcible fact that can await them, that their We envy not the crimson bars that wave across future political, social, material welfare We bid God speed to the Stripes and Stars for shall be at the bidding of the organized priesthood of Ireland. It is a revela-We love to hear the plaudits of our mighty tion which we must not neglect. It has been a puzzle to us why Irish Society was so dislocated; why it did not move in an ordinary way; why men of Yet, yet we prize with a deeper love-a love education seem to have so little opinion of those whose had influence; and we now know the reason. We know now that the more powerful organization, which has in every age set every other at defiance, was in the field before us, and that it had sapped every social tie and set at naught every traditional affection. (Hear, hear.) We shall be mad indeed if we do not take warning from these disclosures in the LORD SALISBURY AT CAMBRIDGE tempest that passed over Ireland in the autumn. The disguise has been for the moment blown aside, and you see that the antagnonist with which you have to contend is the sinister domination of Archbishop Croke aud Archbishop Walsh. (Cheers.) To me, at least, it is a matter of rejoicing that this disclosure has happened. I feel now that our brethern in the north of Ireland will have no doubt as to what awaits them if Home Rule should be carried out. I feel that now they will struggle North of Ireland was that they would to the utmost limits of man's power to ment should Sir John be defeated. be subject to priestly rule. In using prevent this detestable arrangement have this conviction, that if Ulster is true to herself Home Rule will never

THE FAKKEK CONSPIKACY.

Comments of the English and Canadian Press.

THE PLOT GENERALLY CONDEMNED.

Mr. Farrer's defence is as curious as it is lame. It is well that the Canaca.-Londard Standard.

penalties would not have been wanting.-Times.

Nobody denies the right of Cana-

an Lodge Cards under this head will be inserted at the rate of One Dollar per

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Sons of England Society.

LODGE DIRECTORY,

Almonte.

Nelson No. 43, Almonte—Meets alternate Fridays at their hall, Mill st. Visiting brethren welcome.

C. Cockroft, Sec.,

Jas. Hy. Bennett, Pres.

Avlmer, Ont.

Prince Albert No. 61 meets in Foresters' Hall, over the Post Office, the 1st and 3rd Fridays of every month. We are always glad to see visiting brethren.

21. Harris, President, A. J. ELLIOTT, Secretary. President,

Barrie.

Southampton No. 28, Barrie — Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month in the Foresters' Hall, Dunlop st. J. W. Kempling, Pres. Geo. Whitebread, Sec., Allandale, Barrie

Belleville. Oxford No. 17, Belleville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month at their Hall, Front st.

H. Tammadge, Sec.,
A. Wensley, Pres.

Belleville.

Bowmanville.

Wellington No. 19, Bowmanville—Meets on the list and 3rd Tuesdays of each month, in the Sons of England Hall, Bounsall's Block. Vis-iting brethren alway welcome. E. C. McDowell, Pres., W. E. Pethick, Sec.

Brockton.

Brockton. Mondays in each month at Parson's Hall, Brockton. Chas. Cashmore, Sec., Bro. Fox, Pres. 237 Gladstone Ave.

Brockville.

Suffeik No. 87, Brockville—Meets every 2nd and last Mondays of each month in their Hall Ne. 208 King street: welcome. Visiting brethren made Arthur C. Bacon, Sec., W. White Pres. Box 75.

Chatham.

Thames No. 101.—Meets every Monday evening at Foresters' Hall, Chas. F, Chanter, Warren Lambert, Pres. Sec.

Collingwood.

Camterbury No. 34. Collingwood—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in Union Hall.
V. M. Durnford, Sec.,
Collingwood.

Cornwall.

Wetoria No. 12, Cornwall—Meets alternate
Wednesdays in Colquohoun Block. Visiting
members welcome. Frank Nelson, Sec.,
Robt. Carson. Pres. Cornwall.

Eglinton.

Sherwood No. 70, Eglinton—Meets 2nd and 4th
Tucsdays in each month at the Town Hall,
Eglinton. Fred. Brooks, Sec.,
T. Moore, Pres. Deer Park.

Exeter. Plymouth No. 63, Exeter, Ont.—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays every month in the I. O. O. F. Hall, Main st. Wm. Sanders, Sec. May Connel Davis, Pres. "Advocate" office.

Galt.

Royal Oak No. 26, Galt—Meets on alternate Wednesdays in Foresters' Hall, cor. Main and South Water streets. Chas. Squire, Sec.. Chas. Brett, jr. Pres. Richmond Ave.

Guelph.

Royal City No. 73, Guelph—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays every month, in the hall in Tovell's Block. W. M. Stanley, Sec., Harry Bolton, Pres. Box 210.

Britannia No. 8, Hamilton—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month in St. George's Hall, cor. King William and James sts. Visi-tors welcome. F. H. Revell, Sec., Wm' Hunt, Pres. 195 James St., w

Acorn No. 29. Hamilton—Meets 2nd and 4th
Tuesdays in St. George's Hall, corner James
and King William sts. Visitors welcome.
Thos. G. Viner Pres. Hedley Mason, Sec., st.
13 James st.

Pres. 22 Welington St.

Deven No. 102, Hamilton, Mountain Top Barton, meetings are held every first and third Wednesday of the month. All members of the Wednesday of the month. All members of the days at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen street West, order invited. Walter Harris, Sec., 41 Murray street.

Howard, Pres. C. E. Smith, Sec., 31 Sword st.

West Shaftesbury Hall, Queen street West, St. Howard, Pres. G. E. Smith, Sec., 21 Sword st.

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West Shaftesbury Hall, Queen

Lakefield.

Exeter No. 89, Lakefield, Ont.—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in the S. O. E. Hall. Visit-ing brethren made welcome. John C. Balsdon, Edmund Sellens, Pres. Sec.

Lambton Mills.

Bradford No. 91, Lambton Mills, Ont.—Meets
2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month in the
1 O. O. F. Hall. Visiting brethren made weclome.

Sec.

James Ashman, Pres., London.

Kensington No. 66.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Albert Hall. F. G. Truvill, Sec., 131 Dundas st

Montreal.

the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month at 5 Place d'Armes Square. Visitors welcome. J. Field, Pres. Chaptell, Sec. 10 28th Felix st.

Victoria Jubilee No. 41, Montreal—Meets every alternate Friday at the St. Charles Club House, cor. Wellington and Sebastopol sts. Hy. Irons, Pres. J. A. Edwards, Sec., 4 College st.

Verkshire No. 39, Montreal, will meet every alternate Monday at the West End Hall, Chatham street at 8 p.m.
Hy. Robertson, Pres.
J. Booth, Sec.

Denbigh No. 96.—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in Sons of England Hall, No. 6 Craig Street. Chas. H. Beckett, F. W. Cardwell, President, 5 Parthenais Sq

Oshawa.

Essex No. 4, Oshawa—Meets alternate Fridays from January 3rd, 1891, in the S.O.E. Hall, No. 1 King st east. John Holmes, W. S. Bowden, San W. S. Bowden, Sec. Box 249, Oshawa

Hampton No. 58, Orillia—Meets alternate Mon-days at Sons of England Hall Mississanga st. W. H. Stevens, Pres. G. H. Swain, Sec. Orillia.

Ottawa.

Derby No. 30, Ottawa—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Workman's Hall, cor. Bank and Sparks sts. A. J. Jackson, Pres. E. Aust, Sec., Sherwood st., Mt. Sherwood.

Sherwood st., Mt. Sherwood.

Rewood No. 44, Ottawa—Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st.

H. Bott., Pres.

Stanley No. 55, Ottawa—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st.

E. Bull, Pres.

Stanley No. 56, Ottawa—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st.

E. Bull, Pres.

Kussell No. 56, Ottawa—Meets the 2nd and 4th 1 Tuesday of each month at the Orange Hall, New Edinburgh.

E. W. Gilbert, Sec., C. C. Rogers, Pres., 345 Stewart st.

Clarendon—The United Degree lodge of Derby, Bowood, Russell and Stanley lodges meets in Wellington Hall Wellington street, Ottawa. on the 3rd Tuesday of each month.

F. A. Jackson, Pres., J. A. Eastcott, Sec.

Owen Sound.

Mistletoe No. 86, Owen Sound.—Meets in Fores ters' Hall, 2nd and 4th Fridays in each month at 8 p.m. Brethren visiting Owen Sound cordially welcomed. Chas. Richardson, C. K. Grigg, President. Secretary

Peterborough. Lansdewne No. 25, Peterborough—Meets in Sons of England Hall, Hunter st., on the 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month. Wisting brethren made welcome. E. W. Elcombe, Sec. Rich. Waram, Pres.

Peterboro' No. 64.—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, at S. O. E. Hall A. E. Dixon, R. Sec. F. L. Sommerville, Pres. Peterborough.

Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.

Royal Standard, No. 112.—Meets cr alternate Thursdays at 7 p.m. G. Purches, Pres. A. H. B. Sperling. Sec.

Sault Ste. Marie.

Leamington No. 95.—Meets 1st and 3rd Tues days in Dawon's Hall. W. E. Sharpe, Sec. Sault Ste. Marie

St. Thomas. Chester No. 18, St. Thomas, Ont.—Meets on 2nd and 4th Fridays (W. R. D. 3rd Friday) of every month in Emutinger Block, cor. Talbot every month in Educates
and Eligin sts.
J. C. Gilby, Pres.
W. T. Hollins, Sec.
Box 1003.

Truro No. 62, St. Thomas—Meets in their hall, cor. Southwick and Talbot sts., on 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren.

Robt. A. Mackay, Pres. J.W. Yearsley, Sec., 9 Hughes st.

Sherbrooke, Que.

Gloucester No. 103, Sherbrooke, Que., meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month in the Court-room of Prince Albert 149 I.O.F., Odells Court-room of Prince State Block.

Block.

Thos. Rawson, Pres.

Box 16, P.O., Sherbrooke.

Smith's Falls.

Guelph No. 124—Meets Ist and 3rd Mondays of of every month in S.O.E. Hall. A hearty wel-come extended to all visiting brethren. G. T. Martin, Pres., Geo. W. Baker, Sec, Box 185.

Manchester No. 14, Toronto—Meets alternate Mondays from January 5th, 1891, at Winches-Hall, cor. Parliament and Winchester streets. Visiting brethren welcome. C. Meech, Pres., Thos. P. Williams, Sec. 542 Ontario st.

St. George No. 27, Toronto—Meets Ist and 3rd Mondays at St. George's Hall, Queen st. West, eor. Berkeley st. S. H. Manchee, Sec., Harry Leeson, Pres. It Baldwin st. London No. 31, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th, Tuesdays at Masonic Hall, Queen st. East. J. W. Haynes, Sec., J. W. Haynes, Sec. J. W. Haynes, J. W.

British Oak No. 82—Alternate Thursdays,
Foresters' Hall, Visiting brethren welcome,
S. S. Rogers,
President.

Piccadilly No. 88.—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Labor Hall, Dufferin Ave.
J. Hook, Sec.,
230 Maitland st.

135 Broadview Ave.

Stafford No. 32, Toronto—Meets alternate Mondays at Copeland Hall, King st. East, corner
Sherbourne st.
W. G. Fowler, Pres.

Portsmouth No. 45, Dovercourt, Toronto—
Meets alternate Tuesdays at Mechanics' Institute.
Thos. Buckley, Sec.
G. Hutchings, Pres.

Delaware Ave.

Cambridge No. 54, Little York, Toronto—Meets alternate Fridays at Little York Fire Hall. W. H. Clay, Pres. H. Nield, Sec. Coleman P.O.

Norfelk No. 57.—Meets in their hall, Dominion Hall, cor. Queen and Dundas streets, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month. F. W. Brown, Pres. 85 Argyle street. Wm. Miles, Sec., 85 Argyle street. 994 Queen st. w.

85 Argyle street. 994 Queen st. w.

Amalgamated W.R.D., of Norfolk & Birmingham Lodge, 3rd Friday in each month.
F. Wooten, Pres.,
Shaw street. 669 Parliment st.

Preston No. 67.—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 1. Room C, Shaftesburg Hall.
J. J. Pritchard, sec.,
326 Markham street.

Rirmingham, No. 69.—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, in Dominion Hall, cor. Queen West
and Dundas streets.
H. Fox, Pres.,
4; Shuten st. 669 Parliament st.

84. Albans No. 76. Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th

44 Shuter st. 660 Parliament st.

5t. Albans No. 76, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at Association Hall, cor. McGill st. and Yonge st. R. S. Grundy, Sec., 74 Saulter st. Mercantile No. 81, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st., west. J. D. Young, Pres. 42 Yonge st

Chesterfield No. 97.—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Shafesbury Hall, Queen St., Wedness Geo. Clatworthy, Pres., E. H. Hardy, Sec. Room D, Arcade, Yonge, st

Hall No. 104 Toronto—Meets very 2nd and

Hull No. 104, Toronto—Meets every 2nd and
4th Tuesdays in the month, in Cameron Hall,
cor. Cameron and Queen streets.
J. H. Jewell, Pres.,
A. C. Chapman, sec.,
300 Lippincott st.

Vancouver, B. C.

Wilberferce No. 77.—Meets in Pythian Hall, Dunn Block, Cordova street, 1st and 3rd Mon-day in each month for Red Rose. Visiting brethren cordially invited. Rev. H. P. Hobon, F. Jas. East, President. Secretary, Box 532.

Weston.

Lecis No. 48, Weston—Meets on 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month, at King st. Hall. Vis-itors welcome.

Theo. Holdsworth, Pres.

Weston, Ont.

Windsor.

Prince of Wales No. 52.—Meets Alternate Tuesdays in Pythian Castle Hall, Sandwich, street, Visiting brothren are welcome. Thos. Q. Dench, Wm. J. Turner, sec., President. Box 619, Windsor

Winnipeg.

Westward Ho! No. 98, Winnipeg, Manitoba, meetings, bi-monthly at Xnights Pythias Hall, Main street. Visiting brethren invited. Rev. G. F. Coombes, President Thos. C. Andrews, Secretary, Box 363

Woodstock.

Bedford No. 21, Woodstock—Meets in Imperial Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month; W.R.D. 4th Wednesday in each month. Fra-ternal visitors welcomed. W. Whitcombe, Pres. W. E. Wilkinson, Sec. Box 168.

Secretaries are requested to notify us of any changes required in Lodge Cards.

He is His Country's Man.

"If you want a straight party man I cannot be your candidate. I will support Sir John in his general policy, but f the other matters upon which I have differed from my chief come up, aud no doubt they will. I shall take the same position as I have already taken. It matters not to me what Government is in power or what Government

is destroyed. "If you want a party man, select

The Man spoke in every word that D'Alton McCarthy addressed to his old constitutents in North Simcoe. spoke as a man to men. Other leaders have been partizans speaking to partizans, but the manhood in his words

Hearts of Oak No. 94, Hamilton, meets on the first and third Mondays of each month, in Wenthworth Hall, corner of Wellington and King William streets. Visitors welcome. Harry Marshall, Pres. 22 Wellington St.

Stratford.

Stratford. appealed to the manhood in true hearts, and it did not appeal in vain. North Simcoe is not drunk with partizan enthusiasm. The Conservative convention knew a man when it have

Huntsville.

Huntsville.

Huntsville.

Huntsville.

Croyden No. 85. Huntsville, Ont.—Meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Temperance Hall, Main street. Visitors welcome, J. R. Reece, President.

Huntsville.

Kingston.

Leicester No. 33, Kingston—Meets in their hall, cor. Princess and Montreal sts., on the 2nd and last Tuesdays in every month, at 8 p.m. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting breths. J. M. Lakefield.

Lakefield.

S. Howard, Pres.

C. E. Smith, Sec., 31 Sword st. Whith, Sec., 32 Toronto—Meets alternate Tuesdays in Brunswick Hall, oer. Bathurstst. Tuesdays in Brunswick Hall, oer. Bathurstst. W. H. Syms, Sec., 124 Eden Place. W. H. Syms, Sec., 16 Carlton Ave. 17 Steele, Pres.

J. B. Aswortly, Pres.

24 Eden Place. West. 24 Eden Place. Tuesday and 4th Mustings Sec., 16 Carlton Ave. 16 Carlton Ave. 16 Carlton Ave. 17 Spadina Ave. 17 Steele, Pres. 216 Lippincottst 21 Spadina Ave. 216 Lippincottst 22 Spadina Ave. 22 Spadi

Surrey No. 11, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th
Mondays in Brunswick Hall, 16I Brunswick
Avenue.
C. Sendell, Pres.
G. Knight, Sec.
105 Oxford street. Warwick No. 13, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Jackson's Hall. Yonge st., cor. Bloor st.

John Gunter, Pres.
John Gunter, Pres.
346 Huron street.

Some other. But if you take me you will have to take me with my conscience and with my principles,—you will have to take me as I am."—Tele-

FRANK BLOMFIELD,

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Finest Hair Dressing and Shaving Parlor in the City.

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A Call Solicited.

Worcester No. 47, West Toronto Junction—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at James Hall, Meets Toronto Junation. J. M. Bolton, Sec., West Toronto Junation. J. M. Bolton, Sec., West Toronto Junation. J. M. Bolton, Sec., West Toronto Jen.

In the ordinary course of trade the consumer buys his tea from the retailer, the retailer from the jobber, the jobber from the importer, the importer from the producer: This is commonly known as the regular channel of trade. This is necessary in most cases as many merchants, both wholesale and retail, have not sufficient trade to purchase from the place of growth.

STROUD BROS.

are one of the few firms who have built up a trade sufficient to enable them to purchase from first hands and the benefit of such buying enables them to be the medium through which the Consumer of Tea can purchase that article Without PAYING SEVERAL PROFITS.

STROUD BROS'. name has become an household word in every home in this great Dominion and their teas are noted for their

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BLACK, MIXED OR GREEN AT - - -30 cts. ASSAM (Specially recommended) at - - - 30 cts.

THIS IS AN EXTRAORDINARY TEA FOR THE MONBY.

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50c., 55c., OR 60c., PRIZE TEA.

The quality of our tea and the Prizes given with each pound is a wodder to the trade that such value can be given. Buying from first hands and SELLING AT A SMALL PROFIT is the

SECRET OF SUCCESS.

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Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto and Belleville. PURITY, FRAGRANCE and STRENGTH!

MEDIC TED INHALATION.

some other, but if you take me you will have to to take me with my conscience and with my principles—you will have to take me as I am."

Inhalation is the only Rational Method of curing Catarrh. By this means the proper remedies are applied in vaporous form to every diseased air cell of the noes and throat Under its influence the secretions dry up and the irritated surface is soothed and healed.

FACTS ABOUT OUR TREATMENT.

It can be sent safely by express to any point. The directions are plain and simple. The Inhaler is easily understood—a child can put it in operation.

The Inhaling liquid does not require to be heated, simply poured into the

The operation is more pleasant than painful. When the disease is in the throat you inhale throug the mouth.

When the disease is in the head you inhale through the nose. It takes from one to three months to cure a bad chronic case.

5 to 10 minutes twice daily is required for treatment.

It will destroy any bad smell in a few days. It will take a Catarrhal headache away in a few minutes. It will break up a cold in the head in a few minutes. It can be used at your home as successfully as in Toronto. It can be sent at a cost of 25 cents by express.

Address MEDICAL INHALATION CO., 286 CHURCH ST., TORONTO.

N.B.—We are certain we can cure you, write for further particulars and testimonials. Send stamped envelope to any reference we ever give, and convine yourself of the merits of our treatment. ** A child can use our Inhalar **s

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t's tactics. Opposition ps and re-however, how conliness and ,-London

l to admit nald's ter-

Sons of England News.

The ANGLO-SAXON begs to an nounce that Bro. WILLIAM BARKER has arranged to act as our Special We are glad to notice the growing the Correspondent and Agent for Teronto district.

Toronto.

Lodge Norfolk should congratulate themselves upon having brothers among them who would lease a hall and fit it up for them. The brothers who have leased Common Hall have made it so convenient and comfortable that this Minor. Lodge was enabled to have by far the most successful Third Anniversary in their Lodge Room, on Feb. 5th.

The W. P. Bro. Rev, W. H. Clark opening address. A large and interest ing programme was carried out. The the chairman and the entertainment committee, the singing of the National Anthem, and cheers for the Queen.

President of the S. O. E. B. S., Bro. soon take that place among our Scotch Richard Ivens, was given a right royal fellow countrymen that the Angloreception on the 14th February, on the SAXON endeavors to fill among Englishoccasion of his first official visit to Canadians. Mercantile Lodge, No. 8I, of which he is a charter member. The Lodge President, Bro. James D. Young, occu pied the chair, and among the large number of brethren who filled the lodge room were many prominent visitors, including Bro. John W. Carter, S.G.S.; Bro. Purkiss, S.G.A.; Bro. J. A. Edwards, D.D., Montreal; Bro. Taylor, D.D., Kingston; Bro. Green, Kingston; Bro. Thomas Skippon, P.S. G.P.; Bro. Clatworthy, President of Chesterfield Lodge; Bro. J. L. Nichols, P.P., Chesterfield; Bro. Grundy, P.P., St. Alban's Lodge; Bro. Barker, P.P., Rugby Lodge, and many others. The strong personal esteem in which the Supreme Head of the Order is held by the brethren was manifest in the warmth and enthusiasm of his reception, and Rro. Ivens was visibly affected as he acknowledged the loyal greetings of the gathering. After the routine business was put through Bro. H. K. Cockin provided au intellectual treat in the shape of a lecture on "The Englishman in Canada To-day," and all present thoroughly appreciated the eloquent and patriotic remarks of the speaker. This was followed by songs and speeches, and there was little inclination to disperse till the midnight chimes rang on the still night air.

Aylmer, Ont.

THE MEMBERS OF PRINCE ALBERT LODGE, SONS OF ENGLAND ENTER-TAIN THEIR FRIENDS.

Feb. 18th will be long remembered by the members of Prince Albert Lodge Sons of England Benevolent Society and their friends. Nearly 200 members of the Order and invited guests met at coming year—for them to attend to the the town hall to celebrate the Annual Banquet, and we are safe in saying it mark that if each one of our subscribwas the most brilliant assemblage that ers would induce a friend to subscribe, ever gathered in the town for a similar purpose. The committee consisted of ther enlarge the Anglo-Saxon and Messrs. G. M. Winn, E. A. Miller (Sec.), M. Leeson. M. Hatton, H. H. Wright, Thomas Comport, D. Marshall and J. G. Heiter. The hall was brilliantly festooned with bunting, an almost countless number of British flags were hung in almost every coceivable space, and a beautiful portrait, handsomely framed, of our Most Gracious Majesty of the pamphlet alleged to have been 71 Sparks Street, - - Ottawa Queen Victoria, occupied a prominent written by Mr. Farrer is not treason. place in the general decorations. The we do not know what to call it. Unless singing of the National Anthem the Liberal leaders are able to dissocibrought to a close, at about one o'clock ate themselves from these intrigues this morning, one of the pleasantest the elections are likely to lead them and larges- attended banquets ever altogether out of their reckoning, held in the town.

Gananoque.

Society has just been opened at Ganan- privately what views he may. The oque. with a large membership. A name has not yet been selected for the lodge. D. D. STROUD reports that the personel of the lodge is all that could be desired, and that there is a grand field in Gananoque for the

Answers to Correspondents.

CANNINGTON .-- A Return to the House of Commons for the information you are seeking, was called for last session, but was not presented. A Return on the same subject was compiled some years ago, but the figures would now be misleading, as the appointment of Roman Catholics to positions in the Civil Service has lately grown out of all proportion to their numbers in the community. It may be mentioned that four-fifths of the employees of the House of Commons are Roman Catholics, and that both Librarians belong to that faith. The effect upon the character of the National Library may be imagined.

WHITE ROSE.-We purpose dealing with the questions raised in your letter editorially in our next number.

Literary Notes

Imperial Federation contains a continuation of Dr. J. BEAUFORT HURL BERT's essay on Imperial Federation. consideration paid to the views of distinguished Canadians by the English

The Methodist Magazine for March contains much interesting reading for old and young. "VagabondVignettes" (illustrated) is a capital sketch of Cypress and the west coast of Asia

Cauada, a new monthly journal of religion, patriotism, science and literature, edited by MATTHEW RICHEY KNIGHT, and published at Benton, took the chair at 8.30, and gave an N.B. It contains, among other interesting and original matter, a gem of a poem by ARCHIBALD LAMPMAN, which evening ended with a vote of thanks to is worth the full subscription: 50 cents

The Scottish Canadian. We welcome the entrance of our Scottish The newly-elected Supreme Grand friend into the arena. This journal will

A Contract.

The wastefulness and corruption of American city Governments as compared with those of England is strikingly shown by the contrast between London, with four and a half millions of people, and New York with one million and a half. The English metropolis expends \$25,000,000 annually, and the metropolis of America \$38,000, 000. With one-third as many people it costs one-half more every year to govern New York than London. Yet the condition of the streets and of many other departments is vastly better in London than New York. Allowing liberally for the higher cost of labor on this continent it is yet apparent that there is something wrong in a municipal system that entails the expenditure of \$25.33 per head of the population per annum, while another takes but \$5.55. It is not only ln New York, however, that there is room for reform in financial methods. Toronto and Ottawa could also stand a little improvement in the same direction.

Notice to Subscribers.

In September last we wrote,-We are constrained to remind some of our readers that their subscriptions are seriously in arrear. Englishmen as a rule are men of honor, and we trust that it is only necessary to point out to our friends that a new year has commenced and that their subscriptions are due-some for last year and all for the matter promptly. We would also rewe should be in a position to still furmake it fortnightly. The subscription is 50 cents per annum, and remittances should be made to Short & Reynolds, Box 296, Ottawa.

Sir John Macdonald's revelations are about to turn the whole course of the elections in Canada. If the language London Chronicle.

We fancy that no one in this country Lodge No. 135 of the Sons of England has any objection to Mr. Farrer holding mere holding of certain political views, even views unpleasant to an enormous majority of our population, would not prevent the employment or a clever traveller by one of our wholesale merchants. The merchant would, in the first instance look merely to the ability of the salesman. But there might come a difference, The salesman' political views might be so pronounced as to lead him to give private information to an American rival house regarding the business of his Canadian employer. What would be thought of the salesman then? Or would his ability save him from the contempt and disgust of honorable men? - Ottawa

A Couple of Interesting Letters.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 3, 1890.

Martha G. Campbell, sworn, testified:—Had Rheumatism 17 years; also bronchial trouble, dizziness in the head, great difficulty in breathing, female weakness 15 years. Was cured in three months by taking William Radam's Microbe Killer for all diseases. I can, from personal experience, cheerfully recommend it to suffering humanity. Will be glad to answer all enquiries at my home, 214 N. Liberty street, Baltimore, Md.

MARTHA G. CAMPBELL. BALTIMORE, Md., March 3, 1890.

MARTHA G. CAMPBELL, Sworn to before me, Franz de Benzinger, J.P.

ALBINA, Ore., Jan. 1, 1891.

AGENT RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER Co.— DEAR SIR.— If you ever watched over the bedside of one dear to you, who was slowly but surely fading away, you can appreciate my situation as I struggled to save my son Ray from the grasp of that ruthless destroyer of the human race—tubercular consumption. My son is 19 years of age, and was so low with that dreadful disease that the doctors finally told me (after careful examination) there was no hope of his recovery. His pulse was 105, respiration 36, and temperature 102. He had exhausting night sweats, heetic flush, swollen feet, and expectorated from one to two pints of pus every 24 hours. His lungs were so filled up that he could not lie down to sleep, and we were obliged to keep him propped up in bed at all times. While my son was in this failing condition, I heard of "Radam's Microbe Killer" and the wonderful cures it was accomplishing. I therefore determined to try the genuine remedy on my son. It is now only six months since he commenced the genuine Radam's Microbe Killer, and he has used five jugs of it. The gratifying results have been a cessation of the excessive expectorations, an increase in his weight from 123 to 168 pounds, and a return of strength so that now he is able to work every day. It is the most wonderful case of snatching a loved one from the very Jaws of death I ever heard of, and you are at liberty to make such use of the facts as will bring it to the attention of all who have friends suffering from that dreadful disease, consumption.

Very gratefully your friend.

Personally appeared before me this day, Berryman M. Smith, known by me to be a chemist and druggist of recognized ability and of many years' experience, and who has subscribed and sworn to the foregoing statement as true in every particular.

[Seal.]

Notary Public for Oregon.

R. E. MENEFEE, Notary Public for Oregon.

The above are only specimens of thousands of testimonials received from people who have been cured of so-called hopeless and incurable diseases by this great remedy. No matter what the name of the disease, we can guarantee a cure in almost every case, providing no vital organs have been destroyed, if you will use Microbe Killer faithfully and persistently for a reasonable length of time. Pamphlets and all information free on application to the Wm. Radam Microbe Killer Co., 120 King street west, Toronto, or J. S. Dingman, 90 O'Connor Street, Ottawa, Ont.

P.S.—Diphtheria, La Grippe or Influenza have no terrors for those who use Microbe Killer.

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ALL HOME REFERENCES. NO FOREIGN OR MANUFACTURED TESTIMONIALS.

ALL HOME REFERENCES. NO FOREIGN OR MANUFACTURED TESTIMONIALS.

Isaac Hadford, 35 Adelaide st. east—Butterfly Belt and Insoles cured him of Inflammatory Rheumatism in four weeks. Samuel W. Abbott. Millichamp's Building, cured in six weeks, rheumatism in knees and feet—knee pads and incoles A. E. Caldwell, engraver, 7t. King rheumatism in the knee cured. Goo. H. Lucas, Veterinary Dentist, 168 King street street, City, rheumatism in the knee cured. Goo. H. Lucas, Veterinary Dentist, 168 King street weeks, had dyspepsia for six years, entirely cared in eight weeks—Butterfly Belt and Insoles. West, had dyspepsia for six years, entirely cared in eight weeks—Butterfly Belt and Insoles. R. Austin, 81 Adelaide st. west, City, dyspepsia six years, Butterfly Belt cured him. W. J. R. Austin, 81 Adelaide st. west, City, dyspepsia six years, Butterfly Belt cured him. W. J. Swift, 87 Agnes st., City, cured of setatica in six weeks. Jas. Weeks. Parkdale, Sciatica and lame back, cured in fitteen days. Josiah Fennell, 287 Queen st. east, City, could not write a letter, went to work on the sixth day—usuragia. Mrs. Geo. Planner, City, liver and kidneys, now free from all pain, strong and happy. Mrs. Hatt, 32 Clarence ave, cured of blood polsoning. E. Riggs, 220 Adelaide st west, city, catarrh cured by Actina. Miss Annie Wray, Manning ave, finds Actina invaluable. Hichard Hood, 40 Stewart st. city, used Actina three mouths for a permanent cure—catarrh. John Thompson, Toronto Junction, cured of tumor in the eye in two weeks by Actina. Miss Laura Grose, John st., city, constitutional sore eyes, cured in one month. C. O. Rockwood. 16 Bulwer st., city, cured of lame back in a few days. Thomas Guthrie, Argyle, Man, says our Batterfly belt and suspensory back in a few days. Thomas Guthrie, Argyle, Man, says our Batterfly belt and suspensory defined in the medicine he paid for in twelve years. Thos. Bryan, 54 did him more good than all the medicine he paid for in twelve years. Thos. Bryan, 54 did him more good than all the medicine he pai

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