Vou. IV

COLONIAL NEWS ITEMS.
The is an important article on Canada
from Sir George Baden-Powells pen in the January number of the Forttighth ly Review, which all Canadians and
others interested in the Dominion should
ing.
It seems that the British Foreign
Office has virtually conceded the prin ciple of including all Colonies which may desire it in all future commercial
treaties entered into by the British treaties entered into by the British
Goverument 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, will, in this question of foreign thealis
show an undivided front. At the annual inspection of his com-
mand 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 $9 \cdot 2$ B.A. with the recen an estimated range of
guns and at
B,435 yards the gunners cut away the flagstaff of the target at the second
shot. The shells weighed $3 \frac{1}{2}$ cwt., and shot. The shells weighed $\begin{aligned} & \text { at cwt., and } \\ & \text { at such a range would have a striking } \\ & \text { velocity of abowt } 1,185 \text { feet a second. }\end{aligned}$. During the whole practice the shells the target, and every shot would have
told of course, upon such an object as a man-of-war. The cutting of a flagstaff at a distance of nearly four miles is a performance of unique character. Among the bric-a-brac which lay on
the late Alphonse Karr's writing-table was a curious dagger-shaped paperknife, to which attached. It happened that, in history attached. It happened that, in
the days of ill-regulated youth, Karr onec wrote some sarcastic verse at the
expense of a certain lady, who, being omewhat deficient of no more point ed rejoinder than to seek out the indss-
creet versifier, and stab him. The dagger with which the deed was done man, who kept it for the rest of his man, who kept
days as a memento, with the inscrip
tion neatly engraved upou the blade tion neatly engraved upou the blade
"Presented by Madame Colet to A1 phonse Karr-in the baciz
Major-General Ivor Herbert, whe
recently succeeded Sir Frederick recently succeeded command of the
Middteton in the condian Militia, is to remain on the
Candian list of officers of the Grenadier Guard during his. term oflds the rank of majo in his regiment, and by way of com
pensating the Grenadiers for the los of his services, an extra captain is to eral Herbert will be knighted befor eral
long.
peared as to the ren having lately ap Hickson's retirement from the general way Company of Canada, it may be interesting to give Sir Joseph's own
interance upon the point: "I utterance upon the point:-"I am by
most friendly arrangement retiring. me that I should work as hard for ev me that should work as hard for ev
as I have done. The position of the
company is good, and I consider it company is good, and I consider it
very strong position. The line is very strong position. The line is
good order. The rolliug stock is first-class condition, and the line
cupies a strong position among

OTTAWA, MARCH, 1891.
Member for the Kirkdale Division cer- efforts to promote the interests of Member for the Kirkdale Division cer-
tainly deserves, well of our Colonial Empire for the zeal he displays in tak-
ing advantage of every possible oppor-
tuidy tunity to promote Colonial interests.
Arabi Pasha is reported to be in
good health in Ceylon, and that he Arabi Pasha is reported to be in
good health in Ceylon, and that he
does not suffer from the climate. Th does not suffer from the cle resides in a
official report adds that her
charming place, which, however, he charming place, which, however,
does not keep in a clean condition. At the Jackson's Day banquet at
Philadelphia the other day, ex-Presi-
dent Cleveland, speaking to the toast dent Cleveland, speaking to the toast,
of "principles of fue Democracy,"
condemned the injuttioe of the new
new condemne, the extravagance of public
tariff law, the
expenditure, and the coruption of
voters by threat, intimidation, oi purexpers
voters
chase.
The supposed-or alleged-predis
position of the Chica, position of the Chicagbans in the direc
tion of divorce preceedings is rather tion of divorce preceedings is rather
cruelly hit off in one of the New York
comic papers. A Chicago gentleman comic papers. A Chicago gentleman
leaving home in the morning tells his wife that he intends hringing a friend
home to dinner in the evening.an
old friend of yours-he was married to home to dinner in the evening - an
old friend of yours he was married to
you once." "Oh, how nice," exclaims the affectio
it can be!"
A joint meeting of the executive
committee of the London branches o committee of te Leration League was
the Imperial Fel
held in the hall of the London Cham ber of Commerce on February 4, to con
sider a proposal to establish a Metro sider a proposal to establish a Metro
politan Council for purposes of consulpolitan and organization. Representa-
tation and
tives of each of the branches were tives of each of the branches were
present. The formation of the proposed council was decided upon, each
branch to be represented by five mem bers, and it was remitted to the
branches to elect these forthwith. On the motion of Sir Rawson Rawson,
seconded by Mr. Taylor, Mr. Faithful seconded by licted t
Begg was electil.
the new council.
Specimens have been issued of the
new postage and revenue stamps about new postage by the British South Afri
to be issued by ca Company. The stamps are admir-
able, both in design and execution, and able, both in design and bear, "Justice
the mottto which they
Freedom, Commerce," may be takena Freedom, Commerce," may be taken as
the keynote of the great work of col-
the company is so onisution on which
spiritedly engaged.
It is worthy of note that the Chinese
in Australia are beglinning to embrace in Australia are beglnning to embrace
Christianity in large numbers. At the pro-Cathedral in Brisbane, the other
day, no less than 11 Celestials were
taken through the process of conversion, while on the various digging and in other colonial places where
anese emigres from the Flowery land
they most do congregate, they are now being
brought over in shoals to the Christian
fold brought over in shoasy rich and influ-
fold. There are many
ential Chinese in Austrialia and New Zealand who have become thoroughly and customs, and who are regarded as
aseful and loyal citizens, and it is in useful and loyal citizens, and it is in
great measure to the influence exergreat measure to the influence exer-
cised by these gentlemen over the
len men in the Colonies that this civilisin process is $t o$ be attributad. Mr. Brad The news of the death of Mr. Brad
laugh was received with unfeigned re laugh was received with unfeigned re
gret throughout India. The Congress Press describe it as a national calamity while the organs of the opposition bility and honesty.
The Council of the Institute is to be congratulated upon the increasing suc- of wh


THE ANGLO-SAXON

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|  | Great Britain and elsewhere to the same rates as now levied on foreign imports under the United States tariff; |  |  |  |
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| CLOTHING. | export of coal would possibly be caused from Nova Scotia to the States of the Atlantic sea-board, and of iron ore from |  | dism |  |
|  | But, on the other hand,all imported articles would be increas-ed twenty-five per cent., the marketsof the Dominion would be flooded with | $\cdots$ |  |  |
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The Law Regarding Newspapers.



THE ANGLD-SAXON -


MARCH 189.
the political situation.
We regret that the limited space he AxsLo-SAxon will not admit of the
hublication of Sir John Macdonald' publication of Sir John Madionat. manifesto. A more ${ }^{\text {otic utterance never emanated from }}$ Colonial statesman. The Ancuossix is delighted to Rnd hoer Ane more perience of that astute politician make us cautious in giving him at the prese juncture an unresere that if there a
John must remember at this moment in this country so many annexation to the United States, the servience to Quebec as to any other Jesuits' Estates Bill we heard murmurs waved over Canada it was the Erench people, it seems, who prefer the stars Anclo-Saxon is not disposed to call these 'traitors.
There is, however, a broad distinction that the people of Canada would be more prosperous under a commereial States, and votes accordingly, and the man who conspires with the enemies 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 McKinley Bill has already caused a serious dislocation of Canadian trade but if Mr. Farrer's suggestion that the our railways should be carried out,
will simply strangle our through freighting business and knock the bottom out of our railroad system. expect the United States $t$ with any pleasure the graws.
rival power on their borders. natural that they should endeavou
to bring us into union with them. But we warn them tbat they can never
succeed in this endeavour by a policy exasperation. Our people hav
hown on more than one battle-fiel
that they will not submit to be coersced
The plain fact is, that only a small want closer relations with the United States unless a treaty covering at least expiration of that period can be made Business men realize perfectly well trouble have to be gone through befor The advantages of freer trade
$\qquad$ of freer trade rel
tions with our neighbours are manifest
te every one who has studied the sub-
ject. Our geographical position makes
us the natural summer route for the
exports of the far west; while the New
England ports would naturally take
our produce during winter. But the
Canadians do not want a theaty which
could be abrogated by the American
Government at any moment. Confi-
dence is the life of trade, and we should
have no safety in such an arrange-
ment.
The jpolitical situation is, after all,
very simple. Sir John Macdonald was very simple. Sir John Macdonala was
afraid to face the issues which would surely have come up had Parliament ernor-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 ing a treaty with the United States and that he wishes toget the opinion of the people upon the question. Now, seeing that there is a standing offer on the
statute books to reciprocate with the United States, we cannot see why what they have already expressed heir willingness to do. That Sir John Macdonald will come out on top in the
elections we make no doubt, but it will simply because the people of thi country are not yet awake to the
necessity of electing men to represent hem and not merely the interests of party or section.
The Analo-Saxon earnestly appeal to all those whom these words may
reach, whether they be Grit or Tory not to vote for any one of the 188 mem bers in the late Parliament wh
ported the Jesuits' Estates Bill.
Now is the people's opportunity! members of Parliament can be taught
that it is unsafe for them to play into the hands of the Romish faction, we are likely to have less trouble in the
future. The Party Whip may crack n vain when a man knows that b responding
prospects.
earn that Mr. Ward of Port Hope has been rejected by his late constitihis vote on the Jesuits' Estates Bill Those who had hoped that that issu was dead are destined to have their
eyes opened. So long as the Jesuit are here and continue to pursue their peculiar tactics there will be no lack o
interesting problems for the Canadian o deal with.
the meeting of grand LODGE.
The Sons of England Society should ook about them for a cognomen which hey have chosen to adopt. They might for example style themselves the independent O, der of Patrarar properly than "Sons of England." We have followed the proceedings
the recent conventian of this Order Hamilton, with the closest interest, in to give effect to the principles containe in the Constitution and Ritual of the abandoned. The Grand Lodge has dissolved for another year, and the
Order remains in the slough into which the incompetencv and inefficiency its leaders have conducted it. The financial position of the Society
is most gratifying and encouraging. The beneficiary department, in parti which will allow of $\$ 1,000$ being paid in the case of each death claim.
reports of the various Lodges are uniformly satisfactory both as regards arcretions to the membership and to
the rest fund. Moreover, we learn that 26 new lodges were opened during the year, not to speak of several juvenile
lodges. We have even heard a rumor

## a ladies lodge, doubtless an ind tion that the fair sex is awakening


It is quite evident that the An equally beyond question that it reeling of discouragement is shared by a large number of the Sons of Eng. land. How it came about that so many
delegates to Grand Lodge could sit hour by hour and day by day discuss ing petty points of routine and of
ritual, at a time when movements fraught with the most vital conse oing on all round them, passes under tanding. It is like children playin marbles on the brink of a precipice.
If Englishmen desire to form a Goos If Englishmen desire to form a Goose But there is very serious objection whe hey connect with the matter of men bership the solemn obligation that the initiate shall be true to British connec ion and to the Protestant faith; unles,
hey intend as a body to uphold th principles involved in those ideas. We are quite well aware that at the
anquets and little suppers which were given to the delegates, during the meeting of the Convention, the most loyal and patriotic speeches were made,
and that these were loudly applauded. But that sort of thing has ceased to satisfy us. It is very well in its way,
and, no doubt, the delegates carried home with them a recollection of some very choice and flowing periods. If
words were deeds; if by talking loyally the acts of disloyal men could be
brought to nought-there would have been less occasion for our forefather to fight on so many idistant fields, If
ill becomes Englishmen to talk so much and do so little. This Society of the Sons of England, not yet very strong
in numbers but becoming so, might play a part in the history of Canada
which our race for a thousand generaIt would love to recall.
It is simply shameful for us to speak
of Waterloo and Trafalgar, or to come nearer home, of the capture of Quebe and the conquest or meanest intelligence that the Frenchand the Romish Church are together seeking to undo and sub-
vert all those principles upon which the framewor
founded.
Did not the delegates from eastern Ontario and from Quebec, represent
these things to Grand Lodge? If they did not, they failed in their duty. Did attention to the efforts being made to mpose the official use of the French language upon the people of
ince and to compel the State to suppor chools in which children are taugh to hate the State? If they did not
they too, failed in their duty. The Order of the Sons of England professedly a patriotic Society. In
what single respect did its Grand Lodg give evidence of patriotism? The
events of the last few years must have been fresh in the memories of the delegates. "British Connection is at no one can affect to depreciate, and yet the maintenance of that principle ingle word to say. What then is the it and become a Goose Ciub pure and simple.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

The number of independent journa
party organs at the present moment,
are by no means spectacularly impres sive; but it is amusing for us wh
watch tha fray, to see the extremes which men and newspapers, ordinar sensible, are being driven by the par
instinct. No one sincerely believ that the country would go to ruin in
the hands of either party. The Anclo SAxon's reason for opposing the LLib-
erals is, that it has no confidence at erals is, that has no conte. Time
all in the Leaders of that Parto,
and again have they had opportunities and again have they had opportunities
in Parliament, notably in connection with the Jesuits' Estate Bill, the North
West Territories Act, the Railway in a vai
vote.

Subsidies Bill, and other measures, in
which to prove their liberal principles, which to prove their liberal principles,
but they have thrown them all away
in a vain attempt to capture the French

Sir Richard Cartwright and his party is the policy of the Romish Curch to is the policy of the Romis Local Government and the Conservatives in the
Dominion, and that it is not likely that he will permit her adherents to upset
his arrangement. The pity is that the this arrangement. The pity is that the hem so often going. cap in hand, beg sing for favours
eclesiasticism.

Sir John Macdonald, on the other exactly where he stands, as was evidenced by the fact that in the Ontario lections last year he altogether neg
lected hisown henchman Mr. Meredith, nd gave Mr. Mowat a more than fectly satisfied with an arrangemen
hat keeps him in office and is quite hat keeps thim fate of his Provincia
indifferent to the
Ilies. What will happen when Sir llies. What will happen when Si
John Macdonald takes his flight alof oo one can at present forese
The London Times has suddenly dis overed that Mr. Gladstone is a very consistent person. In a recent issue
reviews the life of that popular states man and shews that there is not on any time professed that he has no kicked over at a later period. Mhe
Times therefore concludes that Mr
Gladstone as the merit of being the Gladstone has the merit of being the
nost consistently inconsistent man whom history affords a record.
The Conference at Boulogue between
the two sections of the Irish Party has
had no result. Mr. Parnell has returned to Ireland, where the lower classe continue to follow him in spite of the
schism in his party and the almos schism in his party and the almost
unanimous opposition of the hierarchy That the latter will prove too strong in
the King', we have not the slightest doubt The importance of the present arisis in Ireland lies mainly in the fact that the
English politicians are beginning to appreciate the enormous political power wielded by the Romish church
in that country. We publish elsewher an important declaration of Lord Satisbury upon the point.

## The Governor of Cape Colony, and Mr. Cecil Rhodes the Premier, have

 Mr. Cecil Rhodes the Premier, havebeen summoned to London to advise the Colonial office in regard to the claims of the South African Company.
This company as our readers are doubtThis company as our readers are doubt-
less aware has been chartered on the lines of the great historic companies to
which England owes so much of her which England owes so much of her
immense dominion. A conffict having
arisen between the claims of the comarisen between the claims of the com-
pany and those of the Portuguese in
Gazaland aud Manica it Gazaland aud Manica. it goes almost
without saying that the Portuguese without saying that the Portuguese
have been forced to the wall. On have been forced o utility we might
grounds of practical und
rejoice at this fact, because through the Portuguese have had a shadowy sort of suzerainty for three hundred
years over the region watered by the Zambesi, it cannot be shewn that they have made any attemps to civilize the natives, nor have they had any influ-
ence in that direction. At present there are over 1000 strong, determined,
industrious young Englishmen in Manica, and their number is increasing
every day. In face of these we are every day. In face of these we are
afraid the Portuguese will be obliged to retire. The country is reported to
be very rich in all respects.

## The colliery disaster at Spring Hil mines, Nova Scotia, has sent a shudder

 through the entire community. Ac superintendent, everything appearedto be in proper working order previons the accident, for the cause of which
no one seems able to account. Never
theless there must have been a cause Miners are a careless lot of men as
class, and a long immunity make
ament well for the Government to adopt the
practice followed in England and Ger many, and, we believe, in France, of parsimonious, and neglect necessar
precautions if they cost money. The men, on the other hand, would rather
accept extra risks than lose a job. This accept extra risks than lose a job. This
condition of things makes Government interven
cessity.
The Hierarchy are reminding the
habitants that under the British flag
they enjoy privileges which they could
not hope to preserve in the event of
annexation. The argument would have
been more fairly stated if the nnexation. The argument would have
been more fairly stated if the priests
had spoken of the Church as had spoken of the Church as enjoying
the peculiar advantages. We don't see the peculiar advantages come in for Jean
where the adver 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 steady asd increasing pressure of the
eclesiastical 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,
in the however, Jean Baptiste will discover
hat he is a man; that is to say, that he 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
priest. priest.
He will at the same fime 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 dowed with pecular privileges at the
hands of the State: that the holding of
land in mortmain is a vicious priniple, and that the Church has no right a employ the law to collect what
hould be voluntary gifts. When Jean hould be voluntary gifts. When Jean some of the things he will say,
The downfall of Crispi following so on 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 o not agree in the simplest ideas about overnment, and what can be expected of the more ignorant classes who
gather their information as to public natters, for the most part, from dema gogues and party newspapers? It is
ime that the State took the matter in and, seeing that the stability of the tate depends largely, in democratic dition of the great mass of the people A short text book should be placed in the schools, in which the rights and
duties of citizens, and their relation owards the State, were inculcated. In his way a feeling of devotion toward of the children to bear excellent fruit The study of history deneration omething of the nature we have indi cated, but what schooolboy possesses
such a comparative knowledge of his tory as to be able to deduce practical suidance for the fuwure from the past

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 submerged tenth that he expects to
edeem. The Premier of Tasmania takes a milder view of the matter and appears to think that a judiciousty selected number might be acceptable
enough Tasmania. Why does not of which is eminently suitable for Europeans? We should like to see an Anglo-Saxon population in that counover India to a like extent as a strong English settlement at the point where
a Russian or Chinese invasion of India could alone successfully be atThe Canadian section of the exhibition at Jamaica, has oroved a strong Kingston have decided to take a ship load of Canadian goods on trial. It is
to be hoped that our people will do tween the two countries. The West tween 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 The Canadian Boards of Trade should
look into the matter and stir up our manufacturers and merchants. The
Government can do very little after
all if individual enterprise is lacking. London, 20th.-In the Commons yesernment of Newfoundland had protested against the fact that the convenon between Newfoundland, and the the Imperial Government. Baron Worms added that the documents Washington convention negotiations
would be laid before the House before aken, so as to enable the House to
diseuss fully the Home Government's liseuss fully the Home Government's
tion in the matter.

THE ANGLO-SAXON

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## The North Simeoe Nomination

MR. McCARTHY WASTHE UNANIMOUS CHOICE.

Large Attendance- Unbounded
Enthusiasm - Mr. McCarthys's Course Fully Endorsed - Hi Election sure.

Mail:--
Staymer, Feb. 12-The North Sim coe Liberal Conservative Associatio onominate a candidate to represen
North Simeoe in the House of Com mons. It was the largest convention thusiasm was intense. About on
hundred of the stalwarts from Colling wood came down on the morning train The delegates, nambering thirty, wer on hand to poll their votes, and amon them many of the most popular an influential men of the town. The
Township of Nottawasaga was als fully represented, among the delegat
being Mr. D. E. Buist, Arch. Brow Robert Currie, Jos. Nickers, E. McDe mid, Leac
The noon train from Barrie carried the neighboring township. At one o'clock Stewart's Hall, whe
the convention was held, was filled the door. hall the throng burst into a prolonge cheer, led by
Collingwood. After this the meeting settled dow sociation, Mr. F. E. P. Pepler, called for the names of the different
divisions throughout the riding. Mr. T. Long, president of the Wiley, M.P.P., Mr. Harvey and the to seats on the platform.

## Long referred to the large nu

 was the most enthusiastic which hehad ever met. He then defined hi own position. He said that he had
been told that he was the member for Simcoe. He never sai so himself. He laboured under three
disabilities to represent the riding First, he did not have the ability
second, he had not the time; an
thirdly, he had not the money (Laughter). So he was not on the
slate. He then said "it behoved th convention to support a straight party
candidate (an ominous silencefollowed), policy of our old chieftan Sir John. (Applause). He added that Sir Richa
Cartwright's policy led naturally annexation. He believed that Canada be found on this side of the Atlantic He expressed his admiration for M that the convention dealt, with a public
the Carthy, however, would not suppor the Government on all questions, wit that might lead to the defeat or em it would be wise for the convention to decide whether another man should not
represent the riding. Mr. McCarthy represent the tio ycars, brought up
has, during two
questions that without doubt had emharrassed the Government. He did not Wish him to be speaking from a religi-
ous standpoint, but from the pssition ous standpoint, but from the pssition
of a good Conservative,

Mr. Long then said, as many wanted
to go home he would then close, and to go home he would then close, and unanimous nomination.
Kirkland, ex-reeve of Nottaws saga, then stood up and moved that
D'Alton McCarthy be the nominee of Mr. George Stewart, of Dunedin,
jumped up and seconded the motion, jumped up and seconded the motion Mr. Switzer, of Sunidale, stepped on sary he would add a third to the motion. The worthy chairman, headded, was such a fory an the nould not but Sir John. What Simcoe wanted, however, was a man with a conscience
who would stick to his principles. Mr. Long had, on one occasion, seen fit difer and he wase majority of party, and he was permited Mo. Mc-
and there was no reason why Mr
Carthy should not be accorded the

## same freedom. (Applause). Mr. Mc- Carthy was a man who reppesented the feeling of his constituents in the true feeling of his constituents in the true sense of the term. He was a true

 patriot. He stood almost alone forthree weeks against the French-Canthree weeks against the French-Can-
adians in the House, and had shown
that that he was a man of principle ever
since, in 1890, he rode with him (the spee
mee eetings in Sunidale. (Laughter and
pplause). The chairman then asked if there
were any other nominations, and remendous "
$\qquad$ Cries of "McCarthy," then followed,
and Mr. McCarthy stepped to the front. ifr. MeChy defines his pobition Mr. McCarthy began calmly and
eliberately-Gentlemen, before you ote on this motion I want once more
o point out to you my position, so that o point out to you my position, so that
here will be no uncertainty in your here will be no uncertainty
mind as to the manner in which you
ote. I have already defined my posi vote. I have already defined my posi
ion, but it is as well that I should do on, but it is as well that I should
o again. I trust I am as good a Con rvative. rue princples of Liberal Conservatism
Ihave done so unknowingly, but upon
certain questions which I have made crtain questions which I have made
ny own I differ from the party leaders. reciprocate the feelings of pearsona
riendship expressed by your worthy chairman, and I am sorry that I have chairman, and I am sorry that I have enc made in his speech. He inferred pon the Church of which he is a mem
ber. I have this to say. I have neve made an attack upon any Church.
have never attacked any man's religion. have never attacked any man's religion.
I have never uttered a disrespectul
word against, any man'sfifaith. I re.
spect every man's religious opinions, spect every man's religious opinions,
and I vould be false to the principles
of relighuss toleration instilled intomy of reuthful mind if I did so. No, thank
God, in this country every religion is (Applause.) All religions an
reee and equal before the law, and if have assumed the position I have, it is
because I considered that an attempt was being made by one religion to
secure unfair and unjust privilege
were not accorded to other denomin were not accorded to other denomina
tions. (Applause.) Mr. Long has told
you you are here party men to select party candidate, as standard-beare
for the party in the common fight.,
ou want a straight party man I you want a straight party man I can
not be your candidate. I will support ir John in his general policy. I woul
rather cut off my right hand than support any party seeking to annex thi
country to the United States. But i
the other matters upon which I hav the other matters upon which I have
liffered from my chief come up, and same position as I have already taken, is in power or what Government is destroyed. If you accept me as your
standard-bearer you do so on my terms. (Applause.) I have fought for th
party in 69,72 and 78 . I have sup ported Mr. Long. If you want a party man select some other, but if you take
me you will take me with my consci ence and with my principles. You will
have to take me as I am. (Tremend The chairman then asked for furthe nominations, and was greeted wit
cheers of "No, mation." No furthe nomion, which was carried unanimous y by a standing vote. The cheering Mr.
ing.
Mr . Long, chairman, then tendere
the nomination to Mr. McCarthy the nomination to Mr. McCarthy, wh
was deeply moved by the sympatheti was deeply meving displayed by the
outburst of feel
meeting. Mr. Long added that he felt constrained as a party man to give exof the preceedings, but he woold bow
to the wishes of the convention. Mr. Mr. Mocartay's speech thanked the convention for the nom good as a certificate from the returning
officer. (Cries of "It is") He said that he deemed it an honour to represent
Simcoe. (Cheers.) Other constitutents had been offered him, but h
efused, as he desired to put North Simcoe as long as the party and
the voters bad confidence in him. They would have to present a sol front to their opponents. He would
peak upon one of the political que tions that had been selected by the great parties as a battle ground, and
give his views. Until within two years give his views. Until within two years
he had been in the confidence of his Chieftain. He had always kept close watch on public affairs, and he believes
that never since the Elgin reeiprocity that never since the Elgin reciprocity
treaty had been abrogated had the
Conservative party lost an opportunity to renew this treaty. Better trade
relations would be beneficial to both

## countries, but it was absurd tosay that

 only one party could secure such relations. The Americans always boaster that they generally got the better of a deal or treaty. The reason why they cancelled the Elgin reciprocity treaty
was because they thought the Canawas because they thought the Cana
dians had got the better of them. If a fai fair treaty could bo securea, a treaty
givin justice to both Canana and the
United stater he woul not oppose
such a measure, buti it it werea measure such a measure, but if it were a measure which he considered gave an unjust
advantage to Americans he would fight it to the end. (Applause.) Mr Blaine had expressed a desire to treat on these questions, and the Govern-
ment 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 speect to show that he was opposed to grant-
ing Canada special trading privileges ing Canada special trading privileges
He believed that this change of opinion was owing to the adverse vote at the
late elections when the late elections
were defeat without a doubt. make a treaty with
Canada to Canada to use as political capital in the next presidential campaign. $\quad \mathrm{Mr}$
Blaine would doubtle with Sir Richard Cartwright. Th Reform party's programe came nearest to annexation, which the American
papers with singular unanimity pointed papers with singular unanimity point He did not wish to call men that ag
tated a measure traitors. They might be conscientious in their opinions, eve if they believed in annexation, but
hoped that among his followers there
were ") Nraitors. (Cheers and reciproci
"No." unrestricted ro
ty meant free trade all round, ther were men who had made a study o political economy who would agre
with it. But at was not. It would be building a tariff-wall with the McKin
ley bill around Canada against the world. There was no doubt about this, and he
ment.

## стед

The McKinley bill was then deal with, and he pointed out that in failin that in the Elgin treaty, the best thing 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 N P., but as the
duties at present were about 30 per cent., if we had assimilation of duties
with the United States with the United Sates, 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 Govern not be sufficient to pay the Govern-
ment expenditure, and then there ment expenditure, and then thex-
would be no recourse but direct taxa-
tion. It was all right, however for $S$ ir Richard Cartwright to lead the Reformers in Ontario, but Mr. Laurier
would shape the policy of the Govern would shape the policy of the Govern-
ment should Sir John be defeated.
What would that mean? Simply that What would that mean? Simply that
the demand of Mr. Mercicr for better terms would be granted. Mr. Pepler
had made a calculation on the basis of had made a calculation on the basis of
Reform promises to Mr. Mercier, and equal $\$ 35$ per head for every voter. Even in the palmy days of H. H. Cook in this riding, votes never brought
such fancy prices. (Laughter). Now, not to him what Government was in
power. He was opposed to better power. He was opposed to better
terms to Quebec, and would fight tooth and nail against such proposals o
measure. It was an outrage that this measure. It was an outrage that this
Province of Ontario, the finest and fairest piece of land on the continent of
America, the most fruilful as statistics showed, should be burdened with the extravagant expenditures of the othe
Provincial Governments. (Applause). The fpeople of Ontario would stand a
great deal, but the limit of endurance was not far off. Mr. Mercier in Quebec
was going off on a tour to borrow ten was going off on a tour to borrow ten
millions to pay the floating debt but he eturned to help Mr. Laurier because
he thought he could get it out of the other provinces easier. His policy was closer trade relations with the United
States on a fair and equitable basis, but States on a fair and equitable basis, but he bond with the Motherland. To have unrestricted reciprocity would mean that the United States fix the
duties. It was a principle with Anglo duties. It was a principle with Anglo Saxons, "No representation, no taxa the United States would then fix Can
da's taxes, while Canada, if unrestrict ed reciprocity were adopted, would not
have a voice in the United States Sen-
ate. In conclusion, he thanked the
convention for their confidence, and onvention for their confidence, and
aid he hoped to merit not only the onfidence and support of every Con ervative,
ormers. Mmers.
McCarthy
eafening cheers. Mr. M. N. Stephens, of Glen Cairn hen spoke, and said that it was an onor to be represented by men like Mr.
IcCarthy. Every true patriot would cCarthy. Every true patriot woul in the face of party and a whole Parlianent stood out alone, single-handed or justice and the right. (Applause).
This was the true Anglo-Saxon spirit This was the true Anglo-Saxon spirit
that brought free institutions. If men hat brought free institutions. If men ered to be independent, then governcent would be nothing but an auto-
chich all Anglo-Saxons aborred.
The $m$
he Queen, the chair, and D'Alto The Old Red Cress

| ous days of yore- <br> flag, which floated o'er the valiant and the true, <br> White and the Blue! <br> want no flag but the Old Red symbol of the free <br> blazoned Island banner - th <br> Liberty ! <br> flag which spreads its gorgeo <br> the rays of the rising sun: <br> greets the parting orb of light in <br> when the day is done. <br> flag, the flag of the grand old la <br> navy sweeps the seas- <br> e flag that's braved a thousand <br> battle and the breeze! <br> conflict's clang and cannons' <br> mountain, plain and flood; <br> and the globe, from shore to shore <br> in British blood ! <br> envy not the crimson bars that wav <br> the line; <br> bid God speed to the Stripes an <br> the sake of Auld Lang Syne. <br> love to hear the plaudits of <br> cousinssung, <br> he strident, smiting accents of <br> Saxon tongue! <br> yet we prize with a deeper lo <br> that will last 'till death, <br> flag that will gladden our fadin <br> we draw our latest breath ;i |
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LORD SALISBURY AT CAMBRIDCE
Rome Rule I

But there is another phenomenen
which seams to be more formidable
still. We have alwayssaid that one of the great dangers of our brethern in the郎 subject to priestly rule. Ip using that word I am anxious to explain my
self. I am not touching any dogmati self. I am not touching any dogmatic
or theological question. I am anxio s to avoid any word of the slightest
disrespect to those with whom I
theologically differ. But priestly rule is not a monopoly of any religious
communion. It is a degeneracy into apt to fall if precautions are not taken. You will find priestly rule not only in
he Roman Church, but you will find it in those communities that are most
distinctly separated from Rome. Nay, in the Mahomedan communion itself, you will find prexistly rule established
yo the influence of the ordinar by the influence of the ordinary
teachers of religion. Priestly rule is that worst corruption which, we are
told by the proverb, belongs to all the best influences. It is an attempt to use
the influences gained by teachers of religion, by virtue of their high mission,
in the furtherance of secular ends in the furtherance of secular ends
(Cheers.). When the teachers of refluences which they have acquired by
the holy truths of which they are the the holy truths of which they are the
appointed expounders, when they try use that for secuar, earthly, person is beset by theworst degeneracy. They bend down the things of heaven to
those of earth, and in denouncing them we are not denouncing any religion o form of religion; we are denouncing
that desease which is menacing and
fatal to all religions alike. (Cheers.)
Now, just look at what happened in Ireland. The heads of the Roman
Catholic Church, for their own reasons,
deserting their high functions, leaving rine with which they were charged, resolved that it was their interest that therefore, that Mr. Gladstone should be gratified in the matter of Mr. Parnell's ostracism ; and when they had resolved upon that point-they took a fortnight resolve it, they looked round very
carefully upon all the interests that refully upon all the interests that
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 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 forcee had commanded the Nationalist forces
in Ireland as a despot -himself the man who had made the whole movement of Home Rule, himself the man who disposed of the whole American sympathies which have been so powerful
in this question. They were fighting It this question. They were fighting
against him, and yet, almost at a moagains notice, they were able to bring
ment's
nearly the whole of their cerical ornearly the whole of their clerical or-
ganization to bear, and, in the only battle which was fought, to sweep him
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
power of the organization which for a is the organization which, if you grant Home Rule, will govern Ireland in future. (Cheers.) That is the organ-
ization beneath whose ruthless heel you are about to place the Protestants
of the North of Ireland ("Hear, hear," nd a voice, "Never") who have sufof history from this antagonism, and who look upon, it as the most forcible
fact that can await them, that their future political, social, material welfare
shall be at the bidding of the organized priesthood of Ireland. It is a revela-
tion which we must not neglect. It has been a puzzle to us why rish So-
ciety was so dislocated; why it did not move in an ordinary way; why men of
ducation 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 other at and that it had sapped every
before us, and
social tie and set at naught every trasocional affection. (Hear, hear.) We
ditionall be mad indeed if we do not take
shall shall be mad indeed if we do not take
warning from these disclosures in the
tempest that passed over Ireland in the tempest that passed over the the disguise has been for the
mutumn.
moment blowu aside, and you see that he antagnonist with which you have to contend is the simister domination Walsh. (Cheers.) To me, at least, it
is a matter of rejoicing that this disclosure has happened. I feel now that
ur brethern in the north of Ireland our brethern in the north of Ireland
will have no doubt as to what awaite ill have no doubt as to what await
hem if Home Rule should be carried out. I feel that now they will struggle revent this detestable arrangement rom being consumated (cheers), and I ave this conviction, that insere will never
ne to herself Home Rule

THE FARRER COISPRICT.
Comments of the English and
Camadian Press.
LOT GENERALLY CON

Mr. Farrer's defence is as curious as it is lame. It is well that the Cana-
dian electors should know that some nembers of the Opposition are labour-
ng for Canada's absorption by AmeriIn the reign of Victoria the proper
description of such conduct as that of Edward Farrer may be doubtful, but
En the reign of Elizabeth, Sir John Macin the reign of Elizabeth, Sir John Mac-
donald's description would have been held to be accurate, and appropriate ng.- Times.
Nobody denies the right of Canadians to advocate Annexation, but this nd not be forced upon them by intrigues wiih a foreign power. Edward
Farrer appears to be obliged to admit the truth of Sir John Macdonald's ter-
rible exposure of his opponent's tactics The nervous efforts of the Opposition leaders to retrace their steps and re-
pudiate their intrigues are, however remarkable testimony as to how con-
cious they are of the manliness and
cious they are of the manliness and
dependence of the electors,-London
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## WHERE SHOULD THE CONSUMER BUY?

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,

## 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 Wiriout the Consumer of Tea can
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

## PURITY, FRAGRANGE AND STRENGTH.

## BLACK, MIXED OR GREEN AT ASSAM (Specially recommended) at

30 cts.

This is ay Extragrdinary Tea fer the Monby.

## 50 c.. 55 c. $0 R 60$ c. PRIIE TEA.



He is His Country's Man.
"If you want a straight party man I
cannot be your candidate. I will supcannot be your candiate. Ty Nid suy
port Sir John in his general poicy, bu
it the other matters apon which $I$ have it the other matters upon which Ihave
differed from my chief come up, aud
no doubt they will. I shall take the no doubt they will. I shall take the
same position as I have already taken.
It matters not to me what GovernIt matters not to me what Govern-
ment is in power or what Governmeyt
is destroyed.
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$\qquad$ have been partizans speaking to parti-
zans, but the manhood in his words appealed to the manhood in true
and it did not appeal in vain. North Simcoe is not drunk with par
tizan enthusiasm.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$principle had in its sincerity so
pensation for all his sacrifices.Oh, it is good to hear the accents
genuine manhood ranging abovechorus of shambling nothings. Poi
ticians generally aspire to be mere pegto hang an office on, D'Alton McCarthy
belongs to a nobler school.
"If you win
$\qquad$have differed from my chief come up,
and no doubt they will, I shall take thesame position as I have already taken
It matters not to me what Govern
ment is destroyed.
FINE SHOES

39 Sparks St., Ottawa,
Fine Boots and Shoes Made to Measure

MACDONALD BROS.,
Sparks St., Ottawa.

| \$ous of Cugland zews. <br> The ANGLO- SAXON begs to an- nounce that Bro. WILLIAM BARKER has arranged to act as our Special Correspondent and Agent for the Torent Toronto district. Toronto. <br> Lodge Norfolk should congratulate themselves uponhaving brothers among them who would lease a hall and fit it up for them. The brothers who l convenient and comfortable that this most successful Third Anniver their Lodge Room, on Feb. 5th. The W. P. Bro. Rev, W. H. Clark took the chair at 8.30, and gave an opening address. A large and int ing programme was carried out evening ended with a vote of thanks to the chairman and the entertainment committee, the singing of the Natio Anthem, and cheers for the Queen. The newly-elected Supreme Grand President of the S. O. E. B. S., Bro, Richard Ivens, was given a right roy reception on the 14th February, on the occasion of his first offial Mercantile Lodge, No. 8I, of which he is a charter member. The Lodge President, Bro. James D. Young, occupied the chair, and among the large lodge room were many prominent tors, including Bro. John W. Carte S.G.S.; Bro. Purkiss, S.G.A.; Bro. 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, St. Alban's Lodge; Bro. Barker, Rugby Lodge, and many others, 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 recep- $\qquad$ $\qquad$ treat Englishma $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ <br> Aylmer, Ont. $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ <br> Cananoque. $\qquad$ $\qquad$ name lodge. $\qquad$ grand <br> Auswers to Correspondents. $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ | Literary Notes. <br> Imperial Federation contains a con- tinuation of Dr. J. Beaufort HurlBERT's essay on Imperial Federation, We are glad to notice the growing consideration paid to the views of dis- tinguished Canadians by the English <br> 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 Minor. <br> Cauada, a new monthly journal o religion, patriotism, science and litera- ture, edited by Matthew Richey Knight, and published at Benton, N. B. It contains, among other interN. B. It contains, among other esting and original matter, a gem of a poem by Archibald Lampman, which poem by Archibatd Lampand $\qquad$ come the entrance of our Scotuish fellow countrymen that the ANGLO- SAxonendeavors to fill among EnglishCanadians. <br> A Contract. <br> The wastefulness aud corruption of American city Goveruments as com- pared 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 thestreets 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 somathing wrong in a muni- cipal system that entails the expenditure of $\$ 25.33$ per head of the popula- tion per annum, while another takes but $\$ 5.55$. It is not only In New York, however, that there is room for reform in flnancial methods. Torontr and Ottawa could also stand a little im- <br> Notice to Subscribers. In September last we wrote,-We 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 anew year has com- $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ should be made to Short \& Reynolds Box 206, Ottawa." $\qquad$ elections in Canada. If the language of the pamphlet alleged to have been written by Mr. Farrer is not treason, $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\square$ <br>  |  | HARRIS \& CAMPBELL, <br> THE NEW POLICIES $\qquad$ <br> LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE, <br> UPON THE FOLLOWING PLANS, <br> Are well worth considering by those effecting Assuramees: <br> 1. The Life Rate Endowment. <br> 2. The Combined Life and Endowment. <br> 3. The Deferred Bonus for 15 or 20 Years. <br> POLIGIES WORLD WIDE AND <br> FREE FROM CONDITIONS. <br> Lapsed Policies Revived upon most fayorable Terms. Assurances Granted upon all approved Plans. <br> Head Office for Canada, Montreal. <br> B. HAL BROWN, Manager. GENERAL AGENT FOR <br> Carleton, Russell and Renfrew Counties, FRANK GHLIOTT, 22 Metcalfe St., Ottawa <br> WILLIAM G. ROCHESTER, ENGRAVER, LITOGRAPHER, ETC., ETC., 205 WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA. 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