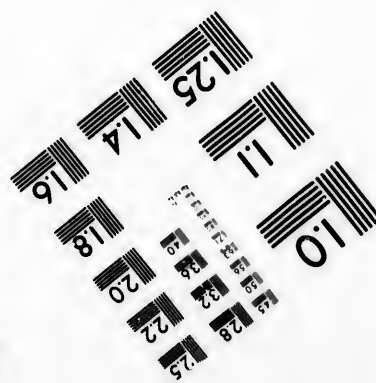
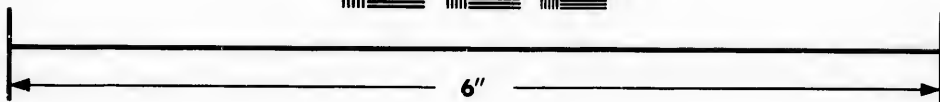
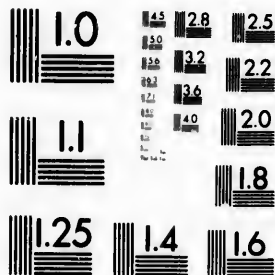


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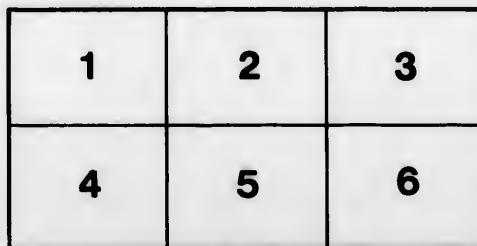
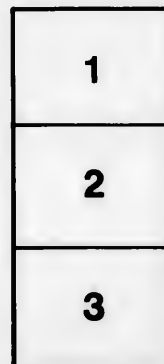
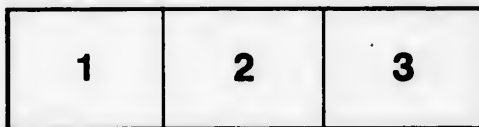
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Nos. 1-12 Ontario General Elections, 1894
(these are numbered leaflets)

13 Catholic appointments & the Mowat Govt.

14 Aid to Catholic & Protestant Hospitals

15 The Patrons

16 P.P.A. in Ontario. History & Principles of

17 Timber Limit Sales & the Mowat Govt.

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ONTARIO GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1894.

A CONDENSED RECORD

OF

THE MOWAT GOVERNMENT

SHOWING

22 years of Honest, Progressive and Economical Government.

Its Record as to the Farmers.

It has created a Department of Agriculture with a successful farmer as Minister.
It has spent \$2,731,310 in connection with Agriculture in 22 years.
It has collected and published farm statistics for the past twelve years.
It has established the Agricultural College and Experimental Farm.
It has organized and assisted 85 Farmers' Institutes.
It gives grants to 90 Electoral Districts and 857 Township and Horticultural Societies.
From 1872 to 1893 it gave \$1,836,793 for Agricultural Societies.
It gave \$20,550 in 1893 to 12 other Associations organized for the benefit of farmers.
It has established a fund for loaning money to farmers on easy terms for tile-draining their lands.
It has sent out travelling dairies which have visited 669 places in 3 years.
It has started a special dairy school at Guelph at which 103 attended in the spring of 1894, and a special summer course for rural public school teachers at Agricultural College.
It provided for the display of agricultural products at the World's Fair.
It distributed 165,000 reports in 1893 and 1,200,000 bulletins in past three years.
It will shortly establish experimental fruit farms.
It manufactures at the Central Prison a high quality of binder twine which is sold direct to the farmers at low prices.
1,434 awards in Agriculture were taken at the World's Fair, out of a total of 1,685 for Canada, or 85 per cent.

Its Record in connection with the Department of Crown Lands.

It has surveyed 275 townships, of which there are now open as free grants 156.
It has located 22,000 persons, equal to a population of 92,000, in Free Grants Tps.
It has sold 1,601,520 acres of Crown lands for \$1,880,845.
It has sold 4,234 miles of timber limits for \$5,101,627. Bonus, say, \$1,205 per mile, or \$1.88 per acre, just for the right to cut, still retaining the land; and dues \$1 per 1,000 feet.
It has collected for bonuses, dues, sales, etc., since 1872 \$21,634,562
It has created two Provincial Parks—the Algonquin and the Rondeau.
It has built 3,862 miles and repaired 8,417 miles of colonization roads, and built 69,945 feet of bridges.
It has spent on roads and bridges in the new districts nearly \$2,500,000.
It has established a Bureau of Mines and passed an advanced mining law, made provision for exploration with diamond drills and for summer mining schools.
It has encouraged iron mining.
It has examined and granted licenses to 546 cullers of timber.

Its Record as to Education.

It has expended \$12,000,000 during 22 years on education.

It put the Department of Education under the direct and responsible control of a Minister of the Crown, (a course approved by the late Dr. Ryerson, the Superintendent of Council of Public Instruction).

It effected a useful and important consolidation of the Provincial school laws.

It has improved the school system on fifty distinct lines, making it the most complete and effective of any similar system in the world.

It has done much to further Higher Education in the Colleges and University.

It has expended a large sum for the establishment and equipment of a School of Practical Science.

It has established County Model Schools, Training Institutes, a School of Pedagogy, Art Schools, Teachers' Associations and Mechanics' Institutes, etc.

It has dealt satisfactorily with the French and German Schools.

Out of every \$6 spent by the government, \$1 goes for educational purposes.

It has reduced the text books from a number in different branches of study, to one in each branch of study, and materially reduced the cost of text books.

The Education Department took the only prize at the World's Fair for a complete system of education ; for text books, and the method of preparing them.

Its Record as to the Laboring Classes.

It passed the Mechanics' Lien Act, the Employers' Liability Act, the Factory Act, the Railway Accidents Act, the Act for the Relief of Co-operative Associations, the Creditors' Relief Act (which applies to wage earners), and the Franchise and Representation Act of 1885.

It collects valuable statistics on labor, wages, and cost of living.

It passed the Masters' and Servants' Act, and the Act to secure compensation to workmen for injuries.

It passed an Act to secure to wives and children the benefits of life assurance, an Act creating Free Grants and Homesteads, an Act providing for the establishment of Free Libraries, and an Act providing exemption from execution under the Free Grants and Homesteads Act.

It passed an Act providing for the establishment of technical schools, an Act regulating the closing of shops and the hours of labor therein for children and young persons, an Act for the protection and reformation of neglected children, and an Act to enforce orders under the Act respecting Masters and Servants.

It passed an Act as to truancy and compulsory school attendance, an Act for the protection of persons employed in places of business other than factories, and the Manhood Suffrage Act.

It passed an Act under which labor organizations may incorporate and register, the Woodman's Lien for Wages Act, the Registration of Manhood Suffrage Voters Act, and the Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1894 to settle disputes between employers and employees of labor.

It has exempted from taxation living incomes up to \$700 a year.

Its labor legislation is regarded as the most advanced and progressive of any self-governed country.

Its Record as to Provincial Rights.

It has established the legislative rights of the Province, after a series of appeals from the decisions of the Dominion Government to the Privy Council, in the following cases :

The Insurance Case.

The Escheats Case.

The Rivers and Streams Case.

The Act as to Assignments and Preferences by Insolvents.

The Liquor License Case.

The Boundary Award.

The Indian Titles Case.

Re the Pardoning Power.

Its Record as to the Representation of the People.

It has established *Manhood Suffrage* for the Legislative Assembly.
 It has provided the system of voting by ballot.
 It has passed effective and advanced voters' lists acts.
 It has perfected the law relating to election trials.
 It has consolidated and amended the election laws.
 It has readjusted and equalized the representation throughout the Province.
 It has provided for the registration of manhood suffrage voters in cities.

Its Record as to Administration of Justice.

It has instituted radical law reforms and materially simplified the law practice.
 It has given us the Judicature Act and the Land Titles' Act.
 It has given increased jurisdiction to Division Courts, and has cut down the fees in
 at court.
 It has given us the Drainage Trials Act.
 It has decentralized the administration of justice by conferring jurisdiction on local
 judges and providing for weekly sittings of High Court for the east and west at Ottawa
 and London.
 It has cut down the fees of registrars, sheriffs and other officers from 10 to 50%.

Its Record in Connection with the Municipalities.

It has produced a Municipal Law which, in the opinion of the late Chief Justice
 Harrison, "forms the most complete and perfect code of the kind that he knew of in any
 country of the world." This law includes :
 Assessment and Exemption reforms ; control of city police by commissioners.
 Improvement of the law regarding watercourses, line fences, bridges and highways.
 Consolidation, improvement and extension of the drainage laws.
 The local improvement plan for street improvements.
 Extension and lowering of the municipal franchise.
 The establishment of industrial farms and houses of refuge.
 Facilitating the purchase and abolition of toll roads by municipalities.
 Abolishing the rights of municipalities to grant bonuses to manufacturers.
 It has distributed \$3,388,777 to municipalities under the Municipal Loan Fund. It
 has invested \$1,180,175 in drainage debentures and works.

Its Record as to Temperance Legislation.

It has efficiently regulated the liquor traffic.
 It has given us an Act which has reduced the number of licenses from 6,185 in 1874-5
 for population of 1,700,000, or one license for every 274 to 3,369 in 1882-3 for popula-
 tion of 2,135,000, or one license for every 633 of population.
 It has furnished a special Text Book on Temperance to the Public Schools.
 It has by means of education and legislation assisted in the diminution of drunkenness
 so that convictions for this offence have fallen from 4,032 in 1877 to 2,652 in 1893,
 although total population was increased as shown above.
 It has given the Province a Local Option Law which enables the entire prohibition of
 the liquor traffic for beverage purposes in municipalities.
 It has conferred the powers of prohibition as to new licenses upon a majority of elec-
 tors in polling sub-divisions.
 It has given legislation which prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquor on vessels navi-
 gating the lakes and rivers of the Province.
 It has increased the age of "minors" from "sixteen" to "eighteen," thus subjecting
 to a penalty those who *sell liquor to persons UNDER EIGHTEEN years of age*.
 It has provided a penalty when liquor is supplied to any person under twenty-one
 years or habitual drinker in respect to whom notice in writing has been given, prohibiting
 such licensed victualler to sell or supply liquor to the party in question.
 And gives greater authority to search unlicensed premises and "dives," to seize liquor
 and arrest persons found on said premises.

It gave the electors of the Province an opportunity of expressing its verdict on prohibition by means of a plebiscite.

The Premier has said :—" If the decision of the Privy Council should be that the Province has jurisdiction to pass a prohibitory liquor law as to sale, I will introduce such a bill in the following session if I am then at the head of the Government. If the decision of the Privy Council is that the Province has jurisdiction to pass only a partial prohibitory liquor law, I will introduce such a prohibitory liquor law as the decision shall warrant."

Its Record as to Finances.

[Out of a total of \$71,500,000, expended since 1872, it has returned to the people the following sums, amounting to about \$60,000,000 or 84 per cent. (with other smaller sums):—

Agriculture	\$ 2,731,310
Education	12,035,310
Maintenance of public institutions	12,271,170
Hospitals and charities	2,008,775
Public buildings and works	8,213,756
Administration of justice	6,671,085
Colonization roads	2,438,412
Aid to colonization and other railways	5,959,084
Municipal loan fund distribution	3,388,777
Of miscellaneous expenditure of \$1,908,000, $\frac{2}{3}$ was returned to the people	1,272,000

\$56,989,680

In addition to this liberal expenditure it has a surplus of \$6,135,480.

Out of the total expenditure under Supply Bill in 11 years, 1872-82, the Opposition opposed only \$204,000 out of \$32,750,000, or about one-half of one per cent. And in the last 11 years, to only \$142,000 out of a total of \$39,000,000, or about one-third of one per cent.

Or, out of a total expenditure under Supply Bill in 22 years, 1872-1893, of \$71,750,000, they made exception to only \$346,000, an average of but 48 cents. to every one hundred dollars, or less than one-half of one per cent.

Its Record as to Aiding Colonization Railways.

The " Railway Fund " was increased in 1872 from \$1,500,000 to \$1,900,000, and a " Railway Subsidy Fund " was created by setting apart the sum of \$100,000 a year for 20 years.

Aid has been granted to hundreds of miles of colonization and other railways in the new districts and elsewhere, 1872-93 amounting to \$5,959,084.

Their liberality in this respect has secured the building or projected building of over 3,000 miles of railway in Ontario.

Its Record in Dealing with the Afflicted.

It has expended over \$14,000,000 since 1872 upon hospitals, charities and asylums.

It has five large asylums for the insane, and an asylum for the idiotic, accommodating in all 4,893 patients, maintained at a lower per capita cost than any asylum in the States or other Province.

It has institutes for the deaf, dumb and blind, and grants aid to 97 charitable institutions. It leads the world in its care of the afflicted classes.

Its Record as to Public Works and Buildings ?

It has expended over \$8,000,000 on Public Works and Buildings (including \$1,300,000 for construction of New Parliament Buildings) since 1872.

It has expended nearly \$3,000,000 on the erection and improvement of Asylums for the Insane and Idiotic.

It has expended nearly \$400,000 on the erection and improvement of Institutes for the Blind and Deaf.

It has expended nearly \$800,000 for the erection and improvement of Educational Buildings.

Copies of this Pamphlet may be had from ALEXANDER SMITH, 34 Victoria St., Toronto, at \$1.00 per 1,000.

THE INDEPENDENT AND CONSERVATIVE PRESS OF CANADA

-ON-

THE MOWAT GOVERNMENT.

A FAVORABLE VERDICT.

The "Mail" on the Financial Administration of the Province.

On April 11th, 1890, the *Mail* said editorially:—"The Government can also make out a good case for itself in regard to its administration of the finances. After dealing liberally by the municipalities and exhibiting a creditable enterprise in building railways and erecting public institutions, Mr. Mowat is able to show a comfortable surplus. Instead of having a surplus of five or six millions in the treasury, Quebec has a debt of thirty millions, and, in spite of the direct taxes imposed on commercial corporations and of other revenue-raising devices, a fresh loan is inevitable. It must also be admitted that Mr. Mowat has passed many progressive measures affecting the general interests of the community, AND THAT, ON THE WHOLE, HIS MANAGEMENT HAS BEEN CLEAN AND FREE FROM SCANDAL. These are POWERFUL reasons for GIVING HIM A NEW TERM."

In an editorial on Feb. 13, 1890, it also said: ". . . The Ontario Government's management of the finances has been thrifty, judicious and clean."

When the Mowat Government was returned to power four years ago the *Mail* had this to say:—"Mr. Mowat's victory is due in the main to the fact that the people have confidence in his individual probity. His administration of affairs has been singularly free from scandal, and it must be admitted also that his legislation has been progressive, and, on the whole, well in accord with the spirit of the people and their institutions"

A Contrast with Quebec.

The *Montreal Gazette*, the ablest Conservative journal in Canada, says:—"On the whole we are spending two and a half millions annually more than Ontario, and how long we should continue to maintain this ratio is a problem well worthy the serious attention of those who take an interest in our public affairs. It follows, of course, that Quebec collects a larger revenue than the sister province. Ontario depends for her income principally upon three sources, the Dominion subsidy, the license tax and the revenue from crown lands; while Quebec, over and above these, has been compelled to levy tribute upon commercial corporations, and to impose a tax upon all trades and professions."

The Montreal "Witness."

Montreal Witness (Independent), Dec. 27th, 1893:—"Sir Oliver Mowat has given the Province of Ontario twenty-one years of administration so honest and economical, so capable and so free even from ill report, that his political foes have been constrained to praise both him and his administration. If the Ontario exchequer is to-day that of a wealthy Province, when all other Provinces are plunging deeper and deeper into public debt, it is owing to the just and economical government of Sir Oliver Mowat."

The "Montreal Insurance Chronicle."

The *Montreal Insurance and Finance Chronicle*, April 15th, 1894:—"The annual statement of the Treasurer of Ontario, even if the criticisms of the opponents of the

Government are correct, is one to make the people of this Province acutely envious. . . . Apart from all political considerations, it is generally admitted that whatever other sins may be laid to the charge of the veteran, Sir Oliver Mowat, he cannot be accused of extravagance."

A Nova Scotia Opinion.

The *Halifax Chronicle* :—"The idea seems to be everywhere that the Mowat administration is absolutely certain of a return to office. This belief is based upon the fact that Ontario, alone of all the Provinces, has for twenty-five years been governed without the shadow of a scandal."

Sir Oliver Mowat's Record.

Toronto *Evening News* (Independent Conservative), Nov. 22nd, 1893 :—"It does not require another triumph at the polls to secure an honorable place in Canadian history for the Little Premier. He has already held office for a longer period than any other head of a Government in the Empire. He has blocked Federal attempts to encroach on the legislative rights of the provinces. He has won a victory which established Ontario's title to a territory enormous in extent and rich in resources. During his term of office a system of prisons, hospitals and asylums has been established that is at least the equal of that possessed by any other state in the world. New Parliament buildings have been erected which are the pride of every Ontarian. And in all the time that he has held office there has been no serious charge of boodling laid against either himself or any member of his Government. With a record such as this Sir Oliver, while naturally anxious to add one more victory to his credit, can afford to look forward to the approaching contest with comparative indifference regarding the result."

Efficient, Pure and Economical Government.

The Toronto *Star* (Independent), Nov. 22nd, 1893 :—"Ontario will hearken to the plea of her Grand Old Man not only from sympathy, but because he has served her well, because his administration has been careful, economical, honest and wise. It would not profit the Province to change its government as the parties are at present constituted, for one side contains many men of acknowledged ability, while the other side is distinguished by a remarkable lack of men fitted to carry on a Government. It would be an ungrateful, ungraceful act to drive Sir Oliver Mowat from power to give the Government into the hands of such men as sit on the other side of the House. His hair has whitened, and his frame has grown feeble in the service of the province; for Ontario's sake he gave up an honorable position on the bench and the practice of a profession that would have brought him immense wealth; he has given efficient, pure and economical government. Let not Ontario show ingratitude and folly by defeating the oldest, ablest, and purest statesman in the land."

And again on Jan. 16th, 1894 :—"Ontario may well be proud of her Premier, Canada's Grand Old Man. He has done a noble work for the province, and is a sturdy patriot, upholding the honor, integrity and capabilities of his country with unflinching faith and ringing declarations. Sir Oliver Mowat has lived an active life, and has not spared himself in the service of his country. He has grown old, and yet in his advanced years he is able to speak for an hour and a half, dealing vigorously with political questions of the day. Well may his party applaud and revere him, and even the members of the P. P. A. cannot help but admire him for the fearless, outspoken position he took in opposition to them."

The Binder Twine Industry Approved.

Orangeville Sun (Conservative) :—"No exhibition at the fair received more notice from the farmers than the binder twine shown by the Government of Ontario, and all were favorably impressed with its fine quality. The question of the best disposition to be

made of prison labor has been the subject of much anxious thought by all Governments, and in selecting the manufacture of binder twine in the Central Prison the Ontario Government has hit upon an industry which does not come into competition with a large body of workmen, and which we hope will have the effect of breaking down the monopoly to some extent which is said to exist between the ropemakers of the Dominion. This will secure the farmers good twine at low prices. Only one kind is manufactured—pure manilla, of extra firmness and quality. The work is under the charge of Mr. James Noxon. In securing the services of such an eminent agricultural implement manufacturer and caterer to the farmer's wants the Government, for once at least, appears to have put the right man in the right place."

A Contrast with Ottawa.

Toronto *Evening News* (Independent Conservative), Aug. 16th, 1893:—"Mowat has been in power in Ontario for over twenty years, and, while there have been complaints of extravagance in the purchase of asylum supplies and of mismanagement in the colonization road expenditure, a serious charge of corruption against his government has yet to be heard. At Ottawa, on the other hand, there has been nothing but scandal for three years past, the latest expose having to do with a bridge on which the outlay, owing to open and shameless stealing, has been treble what it should have been. The Local Opposition tells us that it is necessary to turn Mowat out in order to get behind the scenes and discover whether he really has been as honest as appears on the surface. There is no necessity for a change of government at Ottawa in order to secure information as to the extent of the political rottenness there. The sore is so serious in the latter case that it is impossible to keep it hidden. If there is reason for a change in Ontario, so that we may find out whether we really have been honestly governed or not there is still more reason for a change at Ottawa in order to see if such will not at least partially remove a great evil."

The New Parliament Buildings.

Toronto *Evening Telegram* (Independent), April 5th, 1893:—"No Province ever got more for its money than Ontario secured in the New Parliament Buildings, and no building was ever erected with less of jobbery and bungling in the work. . . . Altogether, the building is a credit to the Government that planned the work, to Hon. C. F. Fraser, who supervised it, and to the Province, the greatness and the hopes of which are not unworthily typified by the new abode of its Legislature."

Toronto *Evening News* (Independent Conservative), April 4th, 1893:—"The structure erected is a credit alike to the Government and the people for whom the Government has acted. . . . It is doubtful if an equally good showing can be made in connection with the erection of any other great public building on this continent."

E. E. SHEPPARD in *Toronto Saturday Night* (Conservative), April 8th, 1893:—"I think that . . . Ontario is getting the worth of her money in the new Parliament Buildings, and though I am no friend of the Government, I think it is in poor taste and belonging to bad morals that a building so economically constructed and so well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed, should not be commended to the public as an example of the honesty and definiteness of purpose which have characterized the Hon. C. F. Fraser in his management of this important public work."

Toronto *Mail*, February 23, 1894:—" . . . The magnificent pile that has been erected in the Queen's Park at a figure which, notwithstanding its extent, is moderate for the work that has been done, is an ornament to Toronto. . . . The outlay upon them, in so far as it has been carefully expended, will not be begrudged by anyone who has pride in the Province and its capital."

The *Buffalo Express*:—"The cost of Ontario's New Parliament Buildings is evidence to the effect that public work may be done on a business-like basis. That is a fact which a good many States, and the United States Government have yet to learn." Referring to the Albany Capitol, the *Express* says: "Twenty million dollars has been wasted on a building which was to have cost but three million."

Conservative Praise of the Manhood Voters' Registration Bill.

Toronto Morning World (Conservative):—"Those who have practical experience in the preparation of voters' lists ought to be well disposed towards the Registration Bill introduced by Mr. G. W. Ross."

Toronto Evening News:—"The Registration Bill provides for an up-to-date list. Personation is the greatest evil in connection with popular government in Toronto, and if the Mowat Government deserved credit for nothing else it at least does merit praise for the effort it is making to limit the practice."

Toronto Evening Telegram (Independent), April 30, 1894:—"Every word that Hon. A. S. Hardy uttered as to the atrocious frauds in connection with the preparation of the voters' list and the polling of votes in Toronto is true. The Opposition has very little to do when it prolongs the session by an effort to protect the plugger and the personator against the consequences of a registration law for manhood franchise voters. . . . Fraud has become an almost decisive element in Toronto elections, and the Ontario Government cannot be too highly praised for passing a registration law as a step towards purity at the polls."

The Toronto Week (Independent), May 5, 1894:—"It is not easy to understand why Mr. Meredith and his followers, and a certain portion of the Conservative press, should have set themselves in so determined opposition to the Registration Bill. . . . It will, we think, be conceded by most thoughtful men on either side of politics, that no better method for securing the vote to the largest number of those eligible, and rendering fraud and personation difficult, has yet been devised than an effective registration system."

The Best Way to Sell Timber Limits.

The Canada Lumberman, May, 1894, in comparing the Ontario method of selling timber berths by public auction only, with that of the Dominion by tender, says:—"If we take the prices secured at the (Ontario) sales and compare them with prices obtained by other methods of sale only one conclusion can be reached as to the financial results accruing from the sale of timber limits by auction."

The "Empire" Praises the Park System.

Toronto Empire (Conservative), March, 1894:—"These Parks (Rondeau and Algonquin), will form monuments to Mr. Hardy's foresight, his patriotism and administrative capacity, and will exist for future generations."

A British Columbia Opinion.

The Vancouver, B.C., World, an independent journal, said, in 1890:—"Hon. Oliver Mowat has been in power uninterruptedly for eighteen years. A determined effort now, as on previous occasions, will undoubtedly be made to dethrone him and his Ministry, some of whom are amongst the ablest men in the Dominion. The Opposition in the Ontario House is not strong either in brain power or administrative ability. For many years Mr. Meredith has led a forlorn hope. Himself a popular gentleman, of fair abilities, his following in capacity are hardly equal to the ordinary County Councils of the Keystone Province."

And History is Repeating Itself.

The Winnipeg Free Press said in 1890:—"The real object of their (the Opposition) crusade is to get hold of the revenue and resources of Ontario on the strength of Protestant prejudices. They think there is a chance of riding into power on the Protestant Horse, and they have taken the risk of a fall for the chance of success. Should they fortunately succeed, what a glorious old time they will have dispensing among themselves the spoils of the richest, and heretofore best-governed Province in the Dominion! It would not be long after they got there before Ontario would lose her proud distinction of being the only country in the world that has no public debt, whose resources are untouched and whose Government is the most honest and economical that was ever known."

[Copies of this circular can be had from Alexander Smith, 34 Victoria Street, Toronto, at \$1 per thousand.]

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