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**NO UNCERTAIN SOUND.**

CANADA, THE EMPIRE, AND UNCLE SAM.

BROS. REV. H. TAYLOR AND A. S. DODSON SPEAK.—KENILWORTH LODGE ENTERTAINS THEIR FRIENDS.

New Glasgow, N. S., Dec. 30, 1893.—The long talked of old time Christmas dinner took place. Great preparations had been made for the event. The S. O. E. hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion. A number of brothers worked all night the Friday previous. The dinner was held in the Odd Fellows' lodge room, which was kindly lent for the occasion. A large number were present, including the leading men of the town. The Mayor was to have been present, but was called away, and did not arrive home in time for the meeting. In the absence of the Mayor the chair was occupied by the Rev. H. Taylor, rector of Christ Church, Stellerton, who delivered a stirring address upon the greatness of the British Empire in general, the Rev. gentleman having once held a commission in the British army and is the son of an English general. The Rev. gentleman spoke of the greatness of our Indian empire, built up by England's sons. He paid a glowing tribute to the many Englishmen who had done so much to build up that portion of our Empire.

A number of songs and readings were given, when the chairman called upon District Deputy, Bro. A. S. Dodson, who being an able public speaker, spoke in good style. Among his remarks, he said: "I hold the flag of the Empire as dear as life itself. We are sworn to protect that emblem of England's power at all hazards. We believe the day near when our glorious old Union Jack will float over a vast federated Empire wide as the globe. Nor do we falter in our devotion to Canada. We possess a country bought by the sacred blood of our forefathers, second to none on earth. I hurl back the foul statement that because we love our dear Old England we cannot be true Canadians. We dare to say, and challenge denial, that to-day no truer men breathe the air of heaven than the English-Canadians. We have no room in our ranks for those who continually look across the American border. Canada is good enough for the true Son of England."

Mr. Jennison, brother of the mayor of New Glasgow, also spoke in good style as to the greatness of the British Empire compared to America.

A number of songs and readings were then given by members of the lodge, assisted by some of the Westville brethren who were present and took great interest in all that took place. In point of numbers the affair was a grand success. Everything passed off in first-rate style, and it is hoped will do much to make the order known in Pictou county, N.S.

On Saturday Bro. A. L. Dodson paid a visit to Forest of Dean Lodge, Westville, accompanied by Bro. E. W. Thurston and also Rev. Bro. Taylor, Rector of Christ Church, Stellerton, who assisted the district deputy in the installation of the officers (both being grand lodge officers) after which the visitors addressed the brethren at full length. The secretary of Kenilworth Lodge made some remarks to stimulate the members to greater zeal in increasing their membership.

**"I LOVE OLD ENGLAND!"**

Princess Bismarck is an ardent admirer of everything English. In a recent letter, which we have had the privilege of perusing, to a very close friend—a Brighton lady—the life comrade of the Man of Blood and Iron thus expresses herself; "I fear I dare not even hope to see your dear country again. You know how I love it. Your little island in the south is indeed God's own garden. Proud as I am of my husband, I cannot help thinking we should both have been happier had the stars in their courses indicated his lifework in your dear old England. I may not talk politics, but there can be no harm in saying what I have so often said before, that had I the choice of nationality, I would be an Englishwoman—frank, free, cultured, accustomed to outdoor exercise, regarded by my husband neither a cipher nor a toy. With all my heart I love "Old England."

**PRINCE OF WALES UNWELL.**

London, Jan. 25.—The Prince of Wales, in declining for the Princess an invitation to visit Belvoir Castle, the residence of the Duke of Rutland, at Grantham, Lincolnshire, stated that the Princess would hereafter take no part in social events.

**THE PRIMATE'S NEW YEAR'S GREETING.**

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in a New Year's "Message to the Diocese" begins thus, after giving a spiritual "motto" for the year:—"That justice may be perfected between man and man, that nobler fruit may grow of our services and Sacraments, that our youth may be inspiringly taught in the Gospel, let our New Year Prayer be a worthy voice of joyful self-sacrificing in society, in church, among our own and others' little ones."

**WAR-CRY FROM NEW YORK.**

New York, January 22.—Under the caption "A call to battle" the Irish Republic issued this evening a column and a half appeal to Irishmen signed by Wm. Lyman treasurer of the Irish National League of America. He says in part: "It is a sorry sight before the world that the millions of our race in every country will go on tamely allowing the land of their fathers to be subjected to every indignity and outrage at the hands of England. Irishmen, it has long since been demonstrated to you, as well as to the rest of the world that the only sound that has effect on the English is the rattle of musketry or the roar of cannons or perhaps a mine exploding within their walls, so the sooner you abandon your finely turned phrases, whether they be platitudes or threats, and become men of action the sooner will the flag of the Irish republic fly in the breeze."

In conclusion Lyman says Irishmen should strike Britain "in every quarter of the globe and send her tottering to her place among the dead empires of the past."

**FIVE MILLION CANADIANS AND GENERAL CHESNEY.**

Five millions of Canadians will not agree with General Chesney the author of the 'Battle of Dorking,' when he states that in case of war with the United States, Canada could not be defended against the United States when the odds were as great as they are now. With General Winter on our side, and with the lakes open to a portion of the naval power of Great Britain, it is doubtful if Canada could be downed; certainly her people could never be subjugated; they are not of the races that submit to subjugation. The United States is perfectly aware of the fact that any attempt to conquer Canada would be costly, and must in the end prove a failure.—Witness.

On Tuesday, January 23rd, Britannic Lodge, No. 113, Montreal, held, after business, an enjoyable social. The refreshments consisting of tea, coffee, cake and fruits, were supplied by the members' wives. A good programme of music, songs and speeches was carried out. An enjoyable evening closed at 11.45 p.m. by singing God Save the Queen.

**THE GREAT BRITISH EMPIRE**

A MONARCHY WHERE THERE IS A DOMINANT DEMOCRACY.

The Freest Institutions Under the Sun.—England's Future King.

The English people are very odd to American eyes. Visitors from this side of the ocean find a dominant democracy in England, so far as the extended franchise can place power in the hands of the populace, but it is not a radical democracy or one given to change. The masses may meet in Hyde Park or Trafalgar Square on a Sunday and applaud the most incendiary speeches, may assail so openly the monarchy that unaccustomed listeners might go away with the impression that the throne would be overturned before night, but the next morning England goes peacefully to work and affairs glide along in the same old path. Like the sailor, the Britisher likes his growl and he must have it out uninterrupted. Try to prevent him and he breaks into riot, but let him vent his grievances to the top of his bent and he will submit quietly and go about his avocation like the happiest man in the world. He knows in his heart that the system of government under which he lives is the

freest and most stable in the world, and though he may breathe threats against it, yet he would be the first to spring to its defence were it assailed by anyone but himself. Public utterance there is the safety value of the people, and under its ample provisions things are said openly which in France, in Germany and even in free America, would be considered, and in some cases would actually be, a danger to the state. The reason of this is that if the Britisher, when he starts out to growl, does not know how to hold his tongue, he has full command of his faculties and he loves deeply that which he is contented to abuse.

What struck the foreign visitors to London during the festivities incidental to the marriage of the Duke of York was the intense enthusiasm of the crowds for the reigning family. The streets around and adjacent to the royal residence were packed with the London multitude singing "God save the Queen" as an assurance to the august, venerable and splendid woman who fills the throne that the hearts of her subjects were with her. The Russian notables were particularly impressed by this incident. Coming from a country where the sovereign fears to venture into the most frequented paths lest he should be assassinated by his unruly and discontented subjects, this popular ebullition of the love of a people for their ruler, which expressed not only the feeling of London, but what Londoners are pleased to call the provinces, which includes all that is not London, was a revelation to those who knew only despotism and all its hateful consequences. Socialistic ideas permeate the mass in England as they do in many other countries, but it is not the violent and destructive socialism of the continent, because the latter is atheistical and murderous, while the socialism of Britain is tempered by the teachings of Christianity which

**THE PEOPLE REVERE**

and strive to live up to, however short they may fall of the ideal. Even their religion is a part of their conservatism, and they who look for radical change must regard the tenacity with which this people have clung to their forms

through the centuries, and still cling to them. If they are not the chosen people according to the Scriptures, they have, at least, inherited the promises and have worked out a civilization unique in history and have gone far and suffered much in carrying their belief, their virility, and their love of all which is upright and manly to all parts of the universe.

The sandalled legions of Rome in the days of her imperial power may have carried respect and fear to all parts of the then known world, but in her palmist days her power infinitesimal compared with that of the Britain of to-day. Wherever the Anglo-Saxon has penetrated, there the red coat has been prepared to follow him, to uphold him against oppression and wrong, and to emphasize the principle that fear exacts what civility might not be prepared to pay.

The monarchical system will survive in Great Britain because the people know that it is the safest and best form which could be adopted. Some may hunt at a gradual growth of opinion adverse to the monarchy, but we do not believe that it will ever manifest itself to the extent of such a drastic change as is suggested. The remarkable woman who now wields a sceptre is bowed down with years, and it cannot be very long, though we hope it may, before she must surrender the rule to her son, the Prince of Wales, and we believe that his accession to the throne will be received with satisfaction by the people, without prejudice to the affection with which they now regard his royal mother.

Viewed through the American press, His Royal Highness is a reckless spend thrift and an immoral man. It must be remembered that this estimate of him is formed for the purpose of feeding the hostility which obtains in certain parts of the States against the royal family and the British establishment generally. If half the things which are said about His Royal Highness in the American press were true, it is hardly possible that he should occupy

**THE HIGH PLACE**

he does in the estimation of the people over whom he will be king one day. His position is such that he cannot adopt the means resorted to by ordinary persons to protect himself from vicious attacks of this nature, and, therefore, he is more exposed to slander and sneers. But no reputable paper in England or the colonies accepts the frequent reports of him in the American press as being in any way truthful, and they do not sully their columns with repetition of them. The prince is like any other gentleman in his conduct, but, in the words of Swift, "Censure is the tax a man pays to the public for being eminent." The great prominence of his position keeps him in the public eye all the time, but it speaks highly for the understanding and honor of the British press that it does not give currency to the miserable scandals which are concocted for American consumption and brazenly published. On November 9th the Prince reached his fifty-second birthday. That his days have been useful, that he has given much time and attention to the wants of the people, there is ample testimony. Indeed, judging from the accounts of his work, there are few busier men in England than he and none more popular. He is received everywhere with the respect due to his position, and with the greetings usually bestowed upon those who enjoy a large share of the public good will, and there is no doubt that the succession will find in him a man fitted in every way for the first place in the world and that he will prove himself every inch a King.

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