

THE "SPIRIT OF PATRIOTISM,"

By Miss Preston of Ottawa.

(Continued from our last.)

The laws of each state are I believe pretty much the same for all practical purposes as our provincial laws, while the federal government corresponding to our Dominion house takes control of all matters affecting the nation as a whole. Should any measures arise, antagonistic to us as a part of the Union, we would be outvoted, controlling as we would only one twelfth of the voting power. At present we are also spared the expense and bitterness of a presidential election, of which we in Canada have but a faint idea. A short time ago were distributed

THE LAST PUBLIC LANDS belonging to the Union. It was only a narrow strip, about 175 miles long by 40 wide, but the rush to get in was terrible. A gentleman from Indian territory told me last summer that at one spot on the fork of a little river at sunset there was only one family; at sunrise 3,000 persons were camped there. What a glorious chance for these, our millions of acres of virgin soil would afford.

Now let us look at our own country, which is really greater in extent than the U. S., embracing over three millions of square miles. Our people number only about five millions, but I think we can challenge the world to produce a finer race of settlers. Many writers think the acknowledged superiority of the Anglo Saxon race is due to the various races of which it was originally composed, and what is there to prevent us from producing like results under more favorable circumstances? We have the

ELEMENTS OF A GREAT NATION, the French with a volatile and happy nature; the shrewd and canny Scot; the active and warm hearted Irish; the honest plodding German; and the steady and justice-loving English. We have as yet, but few of that lower element drawn from the criminal classes of foreign nations whose presence in the U. S., may some day imperil its safety. But how can we blend in one these different races? It may be that to the end our people will hold different views on religion, but on the broad platform of country we can meet as the clans of old, each forgetting his feud in a desire for that country's good. (And let us remember that Scotland never succumbed to the power of England until her clans began to quarrel among themselves.)

People possessing a country like ours have a right to be proud of it; it is their duty to train their children to love it. Let us look at her as she appears to other nations: a vast domain stretching from Gaspe to Vancouver, flower-spangled prairies beautiful as a dream, extensive forests, mines of exhaustless wealth, mighty rivers, the finest fisheries in the world, a country capable of producing everything found outside the tropics, and guarded by a constitution, which with all its faults, comes the nearest to perfection of any on the face of the earth. Shall we barter

THIS GLORIOUS BIRTHRIGHT

for a mess of pottage under the name of annexation, or shall we have patience and work out our own future? Let us not be among those who see only her youth and inexperience, and willfully close our eyes to her countless blessings. For if we do, (or permit others to do so,) that future becomes doubtful. Her resources may be developed, but under another flag; she must form a part of a great nation, but it will be only a part, and she will be ours no longer. The following appeared in one of our city papers recently. "One curse of Canada has been that its people have not had a sufficient vigorous and determined pride in it. This has had more to do with our comparatively slow progress than anything else." These sentences seem to be the keynote to the whole strain. If we are ever to become great as a people it is by infusing the hearts of our people whether of English, French or German descent, with the common

LOVE OF CANADA.

and all pertaining to it. And now with your permission I shall look at our situation from another point of view. We have had it from a purely Canadian one, and involving Canadian interests alone. But while we are Canadians, we are bound by the triple tie of kindred association and allegiance to another country, we form a part of the British Empire. Let us look at it now from a British point of view, and by British, I include all who are of Anglo Saxon stock, and are protected by British law.

THE EMPIRE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

covers an area of 8 million square miles, being about one sixth of the land in the globe. Its population is over 300 millions, (about one sixth of the world's

inhabitants). Her yearly exports amount to \$1,200 millions; 30 thousand trading vessels are required to carry on her commerce, employing over 200 thousand seamen. The revenue (apart from India and the Colonies) is about one fourth of that of all the European nations put together. Her navy is equal to the combined navies of the world. Her past record is like that of David, not all faultless, but perfected through sorrow and suffering. Her thousand years of experience has taught her justice, mercy and patience, and these three are found implanted deep in the heart of the nation, though the foam of pride and folly may sometimes mar the purity of the social current above.

All that is noble or good in us as a people, we owe to her. From her we inherit a long list of those

"Deathless names which shine and live,
"In Arms, in Acts and song;
"For the brightest the whole wide world can give,
"To that little land belong."

She has her faults, but they "lean to virtue's side." She has done more to civilize the world than any other nation; her enemies call her "selfish old England," but when she speaks, the nations cease their clamour to harken to the voice that makes for peace. Max O'Rell says, "The French fight for glory, the German for pay, but the British fight to make other nations behave themselves."

"And still she throbs with the muffled fire,
"Of a past she can never forget,
"And again shall she banner the world up higher,
"For there's life in the old land yet."

And this Britain is the mother who nursed our young colony, and gave her best blood for our protection, even at the peril of her own existence. When practically deserted by the nations of Europe she stood alone, facing one of the greatest military leaders the world ever saw, who had sworn her destruction. When every muscle of her national life was stretched to its utmost tension in that

DEADLY STRUGGLE WITH NAPOLEON.

She still held in her strong grasp the tiny hand of her North American child, and said to the trembling colony "Fear not; I will protect thee." She had not learned to temporize (as I fear we are in danger of learning), and think only of self and the present. She did not say to herself, "Had I not better drop this little starling, and look out for myself?" No! looking down through the vista of the years, she saw what a glorious future lay before the little helpless colony, and she resolved to defend it. Often since then have we given her trouble. Her foreign policy has been more or less shaped, and often hampered by her care for our welfare. Like many other children, we have sometimes been discontented, and ungrateful. She has given us the best of her laws, and the advice of her wisest statesmen.

When we desired greater freedom, she practically let us please ourselves, within certain wise restrictions. While we have been growing she virtually said to the nations, "This is my favorite daughter; harm not the child."

(To be continued.)

A Great Question for Englishmen.

A cable despatch announces that at a recent meeting of the Leeds Chamber of commerce, the statement was made that only three firms had replied to the circular notifying them of allotment of free space at the Chicago World's Fair, and that all declined to exhibit on the ground that it was impossible to carry on business against the McKinley bill. That the policy of one-sided Free Trade, says the Ottawa Citizen, commenting on the above, is working most disastrously in England, is demonstrated every day in the year. Is it any wonder that Lord Salisbury, practical statesman that he is, refuses to shut his eyes to facts that cannot be ignored? In his recent speech at Hastings, putting the case of England in a nutshell, he said: "The weapon with which they all fight is admission to their own markets. That is, A says to B, 'if you will make your duties such that I can sell in your markets, I will make my duties such that you can sell in my markets.' But we have begun by saying that we will levy no duties upon anybody, and that we regard it as contrary and disloyal to the glorious and sacred doctrine of Free Trade to levy any duties upon anybody for the sake of anything that we can get by it. And I can only say, that may be noble, but it is not business."

It is all very well to sneer at Lord Salisbury as a heretic on the trade question; but in the speech from which the foregoing extracts are taken, although a Free Trader in principle, it would have been the easiest matter in the world for him to have assumed the ostrich attitude, and to have ignored the effects of hostile foreign tariffs on the British producer, but he did not adopt that course; on the contrary, he put before his hearers hard dry facts for their consideration, and, through the medium of the Press, for the consideration of the nation.

ENGLISH LABOR AND IRISH HOME RULE.

A New Development—Co-operation of Unionists and Gladstonians Suggested.

As the result of a letter written by Michael Davitt on the connection between the labor cause and Home Rule, the London Daily Chronicle has espoused the Gladstonian policy. Mr. Davitt in his letter points out that behind the political aspect of the Home Rule question lies a material bread and butter side, a question affecting the interests and well-being of the working population of Ireland. "The depopulation of Ireland under landlord government," he says, "has benefited neither Home Rulers nor the ruled. The theory that it would be of advantage to the industrial community is falsified by the fact that pauperism has doubled and that millions of Irishmen have been driven out by landlord rule; for the most part they are employed in workshops in America and the products of their labor are shutting out British manufacturers from the American markets. Others have come to England and have competed with British workmen, reducing the wage rate under a sympathetic government. All these emigrants would have remained in Ireland and would have produced food stuff for England taking English manufactures in exchange. On the other hand the landlords are practically excluded from parliamentary representation and their property is saddled with £500,000,000 in mortgages and other burdens. Clearly, landlord government is no triumph for them."

Commenting on the letter, the Chronicle says: "We see nothing to hinder co-operation of the Unionists with Gladstonians in a second and successful effort to bestow upon Ireland the priceless blessing of freedom."

The War Talk in Ulster.

The Belfast Telegraph publishes the promised plan of resistance by North of Ireland men to an Irish parliament, should such a body be established. The article was written by a prominent Irish Unionist. It says the men of Ulster will not let elections occur. The election writs will be publicly burned by the sheriffs of counties. Judges and magistrates taking the commissions from the new executive will not be recognized. The police force will be organized with special constables sworn to replace the regular police. The regular taxes will be paid but taxes levied by the Dublin parliament will not be paid. The custom house will be seized and held until the question is settled.

In the event of civil war, the north will be in a better position, both as regards credit and geographical position, than the south. Belfast is unassailable, while Dublin is open to direct and immediate attack.

The Winnipeg city council is considering the advisability of introducing the Henry George system of placing all taxes upon land, in other words, of trying the single tax idea.

A TRENTON MIRACLE.

A REMARKABLE CURE IN A CASE PRONOUNCED HOPELESS.

An Estimable Young Lady Raised From a Death-bed After Being Given Up by Several Doctors—A Simple Statement of Facts.

Trenton Courier.

At intervals during the past year the proprietor of the Courier has been publishing newspaper reports of miraculous cures occurring in various parts of Canada and the United States. Perhaps among the most notable of these were the cases of Mr. John Marshall, of Hamilton, Ont., Mr. C. B. Northrop, of Detroit, Mich., and Mr. Chas. A. Quant, of Galway, N. Y. Mr. Marshall's case was more prominently fixed in the public mind by reason of the fact that after being pronounced incurable by a number of eminent physicians he was paid the \$1,000 disability claim allowed by the Royal Templars of Temperance, and some months afterward was announced his almost miraculous restoration to health and active life. The case of Mr. Northrop created equally as profound a sensation in Detroit, where he is one of the best known merchants in the city. Mr. Northrop was looked upon as a helpless invalid, and could only give the most desultory attention to his business on days when he could be wheeled to the store in an invalid's chair. In his case the same simple, (yet wonderful) remedy that had cured Mr. Marshall restored Mr. Northrop to a life of active usefulness. The case of Mr. Chas. Quant is perhaps the most marvellous of all, inasmuch as he was not only perfectly helpless, but had had treatment in one of New York's best hospitals under such eminent medical scientists as Prof. Ware, and Dr. Starr, and in Albany by Prof. H. H. Hun, only to be sent out as incurable and looked upon as one who had but a few months before death would put an end to his sufferings. Again the same remedy which restored Mr. Mar-

shall and Mr. Northrop was restored to, with the same remarkable results, and to-day Mr. Quant, restored to health, anticipates a long life of usefulness. The remedy which has succeeded, where the best physicians had failed, is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People—and a name that is now a familiar household word throughout the continent—and a remedy that apparently stands without a rival in the annals of medical science. Having published, among other cases above alluded to, the curiosity of the published of the Courier was aroused and he determined to ascertain if anyone around Trenton had been benefited by the use of Pink Pills.

In conversation with Mr. A. W. Hawley, druggist, he was told that the sale of Pink Pills was remarkable, and steadily increasing. And Mr. Hawley gave the names of a number within his own observation who had been benefited by the use of this remedy. Among others Miss Emma Fleming, granddaughter of Mr. Robt. Young. It was stated that Miss Fleming, had been raised from what was supposed to be her death-bed, after all other remedies and physicians had failed, by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This statement was so startling that the Courier determined to investigate it further, and if true set the facts before the public for the benefit of other sufferers. Mr. Robt. Young, grandfather of the young lady, was first seen, and in a reply to an enquiry said it was a miracle the manner in which these pills had restored his granddaughter. As a last resort, and with a prayer in his heart, he had purchased a box of Pink Pills at Mr. Spaulsberry's drug store, and so much good resulted that the remedy was continued until she had been, daughter was as well as ever she had been. Miss Fleming's aunt was next seen, and she corroborated what had already been told the Courier, giving as well some additional particulars. Miss Fleming was next seen, and we must confess to being surprised, and at first somewhat incredulous that this young lady in the bloom of womanhood and health was the person whom we wanted to interview.

Miss Fleming, however, soon convinced us that it was she who was so miraculously saved from death, and cheerfully consented to give a statement of her case. Her father, she said, was for years miller under Mr. Spence, and afterwards at Gordon's mills, near Trenton, and is now miller at Union. Three years ago Miss Fleming's mother died of consumption. Up to four years ago Miss Fleming stated that she had enjoyed good health, but taking a severe cold then she had not had a well day since, until she began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills last December. She was reduced in weight to 90 pounds, but now weighs 111 pounds; a gain of 21 pounds. She consulted a number of doctors and took their remedies, but never obtained more than temporary relief. A physician at Newmarket whom she consulted said she was going into a decline and that she could do nothing for her. Her Trenton physician said that a sudden cold would go to her lungs and he had no hope of her ever getting better. She felt very miserable, strength continually failing, suffered so much distress from food that she had no desire for it and lost all appetite. She kept continually growing worse until last fall she was not able to stand without support, and gave up all efforts to help herself. In December she was taken with inflammation of the bowels and Dr. Moran was called in. He gave her medicine that relieved her and cured the inflammation, but her strength was gone and she had to be lifted in and out of bed and could not sit in a chair at all. She had taken her bed expecting never to rise again, and this was the opinion of all her friends. It was at this juncture that her grandfather, having read in the Courier of the wonderful cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as a last resort purchased a box, and urged his granddaughter to take them. Miss Fleming had been before this recommended by a friend in Toronto to try Pink Pills, but declared she had no faith in them. Now, however, to please her friends she consented to take the Pink Pills on the seventh day after beginning the use of the Pink Pills, she was able to walk down stairs, and has not gone back to a sick bed since. The effect upon her system was truly marvellous. Her appetite was gone, strength gone, prostrate upon her supposed death bed, in seven days she was able to walk down stairs, feeling renewed strength and a better appetite than ever before. Miss Fleming continued the use of Pink Pills, daily gaining health and strength, until she was able to take part in the household duties without the least injurious effect. Miss Fleming still continues to take one pill after each meal, and now feels as well as she ever did in her life. She feels truly grateful for what this great remedy has done for her, and only a sense of gratitude enables her to overcome her modest scruples in giving this testimony to the wonderful virtues of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Miss Fleming has recommended Pink Pills to a number of lady friends who say they are doing them much good. A further investigation revealed the fact that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not a patent medicine in the sense in which that term is usually understood, but are a scientific preparation successfully used in general practice for many years before being offered to the public generally. They contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, and the tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, over-work or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ontario and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred) and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

THE
AIMS, OBJECTS AND BENEFITS
OF THE
SONS OF ENGLAND

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

Organized in Toronto, December 12th, 1874.

To Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen:

The mission of this Society is to bring into organized union all true and worthy Englishmen: to maintain their national institutions and liberties and the integrity of the British Empire; to foster and keep alive the loving memory of Old England, our native and Motherland; to elevate the lives of its members in the practice of mutual aid and true charity—caring for each other in sickness and adversity and following a deceased brother with fraternal care and sympathies, when death comes, to earth's resting place.

Great Financial Benefits, viz: Sick pay. Doctor's attendance and medicine and Funeral Allowance are accorded. Healthy men between the ages of 18 and 60 years are received into membership. Honorary members are also admitted. Roman Catholic Englishmen are not eligible.

Reverence for and adhesion to the teachings of the Holy Bible is insisted on.

Party politics are not allowed to be discussed in the lodge room.

The Society is secret in its proceedings to enable members to protect each other and prevent imposition—for which purpose an initiation Ritual is provided, imposing obligations of fidelity to the principles of the Society on all who join it.

The Society is making rapid growth and has lodges extending over Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores, having a membership upwards of 12,000 at present, the ratio of increase being for greater as the Society's influence and usefulness is better known. Lodges have been started in South Africa and will soon probably be started in England, etc.

The Beneficiary (Insurance) Department is providing insurance to the members for \$1,000 or \$2,000 as desired, at the minimum cost, insured by any other fraternal Society in Canada. The assessments are graded, A to C, a disability allowance is also covered by the fees. No Englishmen need join other organizations when the inducements of this Department are considered.

Englishmen forming and composing new lodges derive exceptional advantages in the initiation fees, and 12 good men can start lodge.

The Society is governed by a Grand Lodge with subordinate lodges—the officers of which are elected annual.

In our lodge rooms social distinctions are laid aside and we meet on the common level of national brotherhood, in patriotic association for united counsel and effort in maintaining the great principles of our beloved Society. As such we can appeal to the sympathetic support of all true Englishmen—asking them to cast in their lot with us, thereby swelling the grand roll of those bound together in fraternal sympathies and in devotion to England and the grand cause British freedom.

Any further information will be cheerfully given by the undersigned.

JOHN W. CARTER,
Grand Secretary.

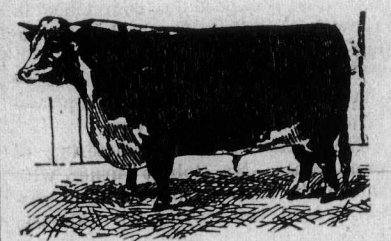
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