Anglo-Saxon Citizenship

Looking to This End.

How British Citizens and People of the United States Would Be Affected by It.

The other evening, in a public lecture, delivered at All Souls College by Prof. Dicey, the Vinerian professor of English law, "A Proposal for the Common Citizenship of Both Branches of the English People," was delivered and defended before a large and representative gathering of members of Oxford University. After deprecating the offhand condemnation of any such proposal as an absurdity. Prof. Dicey posal as an absurdity, Prof. Dicey surveyed briefly certain noteworthy signs of a widespread desire to recognize the unity and extend the power of the whole English-speaking race. The sentiment of the unity of the English people was, he said, beginning to take a more concrete and profitable form than questionable declarations as to the superiority and ultimately certain predominance of the Anglo-Saxon Apart from the stimulation in England of a friendly interest in the well being of English colonies, there had been on both sides of the Atlantic a unanimity, startling to politicians, in condemning war between the United States and England. Arbitration had already dec'ded questions which, a cen-tury ago, would have led to war. A permanent tribunal for the decision of disputes between two kindred nations was ultimately sure of establishment, whatever might be the momentary outcome of actual negotiations. Without believing that arbitration could dispose of all international disputes, we might reasonably maintain that the greater number of questions likely to arise between England and the United be referred to a law similar ideas of law and legal pro-

the unity of English-speaking peoples. It was that England and the United States should by concurrent legislafor Englishmen and Americans: that an act of the Imperial Parliament should make every citizen of the United States during the continuance of during the continuance but practically a treaty proand limitations in detail, which would certainly be introduced into such acts. After hinting at some of these details,

changes in the constitution of either to be country to found a common citizen-ship for both. Two short acts—one by Congress and the other by Parlia-ment—would accomplish it. The as-Athe acquisition of nationality depend speaking peoples. (generally speaking, on the place of

easily attainable. ound. He began by accentuating the viduals in England or America come one country, and would not be common citizenship,
entering into partnership or alliance "Let me take one example," said he

PAST YOUR PRIME

Perhaps not in years, but in energy, Your health is not good, yet you hardly know what is the matter with you. Your business, too, is on the decline. People miss the old elastic spirit you showed in former years. The secret of worn out and your constitution is worn out and your blood is bad. Set both right by the use of Chase's Kid-

ney-Liver Pills. One box will cure you Ryspepsia, Catarrh, Headache, A ilments peculiar to women. Scrofula, Inervation. Poor blood, Indigestion, Liver complaint,

Severe kidney diseases. Thousands of sufferers have publicly testified to the efficacy of Chase's Kid-ney-Liver Pills. They are the best, so use the best. One pill a dose; one cent a dose; 25 cents a box. For sale by all dealers; or by the manufacturers, Edmanson, Bates &

Use Chase's Linseed and Turpentine for all throat and lung troubles. Large bottle, small dose, small price. 25c

Proposition by Professor Dicey this might be somewhat different. On the other hand, the position of aliens in the United States, he said, was, retically, at least inferior to their position in the United Kingdom. Common law and the varying laws of the several states governed their right to hold and to inherit real estate, but state legislation had, on the whole, tended to improve their position. Englishmen in America would thus gain rather greater civil advantages than Americans in England by an change of citizenship, but in neither case would the ordinary transactions f life, outside the sphere of politics, be substantially affected. An English-man in New York undoubtedly feels that he has pretty much the same

rights as a citizen. before 1776 was a citizen, say of New York or of Massachusetts, but also a subject of the British crown. He would be able to vote for a member of Parliament, and, if fortune favored, to ome a Cabinet Minister or Premier. He might aspire to the House of Lords just as a British subject might, under the proposal, aspire to a seat in the Senate. On the other hand, he would be liable to be tried in England for a limited number of criminal offenses though committed in the United States, but the common law doctrine that crime is territorial could and would set a strict limit here. The whole question of treason and of political offenses would have to be carefully and specially considered with other details easily adjustable, supposing the existence in both countries of a desire for common citizenship. If every American now in England any of her colonies were, by act of Parliament, made a British subject, he might be long in realizing any change. Suppose we could say that every Am erican in England would, by act of Parliament, become a British subject after the 1st of January, 1901, it would be startling, but surely not alarming. court, by disputants who entertain Americans would enter Parliament, but we do not regret the presence there of men who, by race, language and re-The lecturer's proposal was, he said, ligion are much less closely connected an attempt to give practical effect to with us. We need not, said Prof. widespread and growing belief in Dicey, be startled at the thought seeing a citizen of New York, or of Massachusetts, seated at Westminister by the side of a Parsee or a Bengalee. Our liberal laws of naturalization make it impossible to maintain that political life is to be open only to natural-born British subjects.

The direct effects of common citizen-Congress should make every British an American in England. Many rights hundred years ago. It is in the form and liabilities in America connected peace between America and England | themselves with State citizenship rath- | the oldest but the most substantial a citizen of the United States. Technically he argued that such acts would United States. An Englishman's civil rights would scarcely, if at all, be alviding for the passing of such act tered. He would gain the political would no doubt be necessary. There rights of voting for a member of Conwas no need to dwell on qualifications gress, of sitting in Congress or in the Cabinet: he could not aspire to the Presidency. The naturalization laws in America appear, on the face of them, Prof. Dicey insisted that his proposal a greater safeguard for the standard of was not designed to effect anything in citizenship than the English, and might the least like political unity. His plan seem to constitute an argument, from simply aimed at making each citizen the American point of view, against of the one country also a citizen of the the present proposal. But the lecturer maintained that they were by no means This proposal the lecturer proceeded to defend as (1) a feasible one, (2) one served to bring newly arrived emiof comparatively small practical effect, grants of weak character into the unit is not necessarily to be inferred that but wholly good, so far as it went. (3) desirable companionship of political greatly beneficial in its indirect and managers. The aliens whom these moral effects. It was practicable be- laws chiefly excluded were the very fashion. Still, it is a good thing to The executive colutionary class of foreigners who me me citizens. This opinion he echoed from the lips of an American some eminence, who maintained years ago that the abolition of all checks on naturalization would, as suasion. ment—would accomplish it. The assection of its practicability rested, of things stood when he spoke, be a bensertion of its practicability rested, of things stood when he spoke, be a benefit. Accordingly he argued that reof manners in England since the beginamong a majority in England and Americans themAmerica, no substantial difficulty
would stand in the way of giving effect to it, because the common law of both countries is the same among a majority in England and that familiarities have taken the place of formalities," says Sir Algernon never heard his mother address his fethar by the same among a majority in England since the beginning of the Victorian era has been that familiarities have taken the place of formalities," says Sir Algernon never heard his mother address his fethar by the same among a majority in England since the beginning of the Victorian era has been for that familiarities have taken the place of formalities," says Sir Algernon worth weighing against any serious adjusted in the opinion of Americans them that familiarities have taken the place of formalities, and the opinion of Americans them that familiarities have taken the place of formalities, and the opinion of Americans them that familiarities have taken the place of formalities, and the opinion of Americans them that familiarities have taken the place of formalities, and the opinion of Americans them that familiarities have taken the place of formalities, and the opinion of Americans them that familiarities have taken the place of formalities, and the opinion of Americans them that familiarities have taken the place of formalities, and the opinion of Americans them that familiarities have taken the place of formalities, and the opinion of Americans them that familiarities have taken the place of formalities, and the opinion of Americans them that familiarities have taken the place of formalities, and the opinion of Americans them that familiarities have taken the place of formalities, and the opinion of Americans them that familiarities have taken the place of formalities in the opinion of Americans them that familiarities have taken the place of formalities have taken the opinion of Americans them that familiarities have taken the place of formalities have taken the place of formalit would stand in the way of giving effect to it, because the common law of both countries is the same, making worth weighing against any serious advantages to be obtained from the common citizenship of the English-ter's Christian name. At Eaton the

Turning now to his third point, that person's birth. To the objection that the proposed common citizenship would no such wish has yet arisen, the lec- be greatly beneficial in its indirect and turer replied by saying that neither moral effects, Prof. Dicey urged that nen nor nations desired an end until community of race, of religious and it was set before them as an object for moral beliefs, and of political ideals attainment. And then he added: "I connected Englishmen and Americans shall have done enough if I have pro- with links which it was impossible to posed an object which by degrees the break. Their material interests did best citizens of both England and Amnot clash. The openly proclaimed fact erica may come to desire and have that neither division of the race could shown that, if they wish for it, it is be induced to attack the other by any provocation falling short of the causes Perhaps the most striking points in Justifying civil war, would increase Prof. Dicey's argument were those next the material power both of England given to show that the practical ef- and America. And this fact would be fects of a common citizenship such as made plain by a scheme of common the had in mind would be small, re-citizenship, as by an arbitration treaty. volutionary though the proposal might The lecturer now spoke of what indifact that, under his proposal, America contribute to the welfare of Englishand England would in no sense be- speaking peoples under the scheme of

as regards other powers. As matters "known to most of us. Whether Mr. now stand in England, and for that Godkin is at this moment a British matter throughout the British Empire, subject or an American citizen I am totally ignorant, what I am certain of with England enjoy nearly all the civil rights of British subjects. They can trade in England, are protected foreigner, has, by talent, energy, and, by British laws, can own land, and above all, character, done more than cannot, except by a special act, be expelled from England. An alien cannot own a British ship, though he may hold shares in a company which owns ships. An American in England solution of some of the most difficult would hardly feel that he had gained questions which demand the considera perceptible increase in his civil ation of English statesmanship. Whorights under the proposed common ever will read the Problems of Democratical Common ever will read the Problems ever will read the P citizenship. In some English colonies racy' will assuredly admit that its author might in many respects supply in England the place left vacant in the world of speculative politics by the death of Mill and of Maine."

> An intimate link uniting America and England (including her colonies and dependencies), was the prevalence Simply apply "Swayne's Ointment." Supreme Court, and the result is one of the greatest victories labor hasever achieved in the courts, as well as subtential advancement for the cause of and dependencies), was the prevalence of English common law. Upon this theme the professor was most eloquent, and cited with equal admiration the work done by Judge Holmes and by Sir Frederick Pollock and Prof. Maitland, finally dwelling upon the non-political nature of his proposal for common citizenship, and upon the appropriateness of such a non-partisan theme for an Oxford professor of Engpropriateness of such a non-partisan theme for an Oxford professor of Engish law. After an interesting survey of the possibilities for good latent in the Monroe doctrine, and a further development of the moral and material advantages indirectly to be compassed though extablishing a common citizen-

> Having reference to the ticklish ques-tion of ratification by the Senate of the arbitration treaty, he distinguished between the moment which was acci- right. dentally unpropitious, and the time which was essentially propitious. The fact of common ties between the Engin the moment which was accident to the time which was essentially propitious. The fact of common ties between the Engin the moment which was accident to the fact of common ties between the Engin the moment which was accident to the fact of the fact o lish-speaking peoples was in men's done once it will do again.

thoughts, and a recognition of it mright naturally issue in the desire that states closely connected by race, by community of history, or by historical sympathies, should also communicate to each other the rights of citizenship.
The notion of a similar union in citizenship of the Latin races should not offend English patriotism. Here followed lowed a lucid and remarkable account of common citizenship in the German fatherland, and of the part which it had played in the building up of the German power. The present time was propitious for drawing closer ties between England and America because both countries being strong, it could not be alleged that either is seeking day.
aid or protection. The fancied antagonism between a republic and a constitutional monarchy had varished. Union Slavery and the visible imminence of the "irrepressible conflict" had disappeared. The memories of the contest etween England and her colonies had

passed away. We all know that George III. and his supporters were not consciously bent on tyran ny, but acted under the conviction that the independence of the colonies involved the ruin of England. Prof. Dicey declared that the national independence of the United States was a benefit to mankind, because it was well that the inglish people should have developed restoration of their old scale, the the English form of republicantsm, and said what he was now advocating was 5 per cent just the same. an attempt to preserve the good while undoing all the evil which flowed from under bond in the sum of the contest with the colonies. cturer now paid a feeling tribute to of employment in his mine. the peacemaking and reconciling efforts of Queen Victoria and her advisers, who made it possible for Lincoln to steer through the Trent affair without a war, arguing therefore that her reign was a peculiarly propitious one for close union. He then gave a really owerful picture of the greatness of Lincoln, whose civilian guidance of the American war he strikingly paralleled by the career of Lord Canning in In-dia during the mutiny. Finally, his discourse ended with the cordial words used by King George in welcoming Mr. Adams as Minister of the United States of America to the Court of St.

Picked Up In Passing.

James .- Louis Dver.

"Madame Tussaud" paid Dr. Nansen \$5,000 for the blubber-soaked suit he wore when he met Mr. Jackson on the ice of Franz Josef Land.

Sylvia Du Maurier, one of George Du Maurier's daughters, apprenticed herself to Mrs. Nettleship, a noted London dressmaker, for a year, and went through all the work of dressmaking from beginning to the finish.

There is an odd love letter in the British Museum-a proposal of marpeace between England and America, ship, he continued, might be less for riage for the hand of an Egyptian a British subject, and that an act of an Englishman in America than for princess, made three thousand five princess, made three thousand five of an inscribed brick, and is not only love letter in existence.

The Emperor of German has conferred on Dr. Nansen the gold medal for science and art, "the highest distinction that can be bestowed in Germany for peaceful achievements." That is, victories in war rank higher in Germany than victories in peace. That is

a relic of barbarism which dies hard in other countries besides Germany. The vocabulary of the average labwords, that of a business man includes 1,000, and that of an ordinary writer cultivate a flexible vocabulary quality be an aim as well as quantity.

existence of such an appellation was not recognized, nor was it even divulgand an attempt to arrive at peaceful settlement.

What was practically a ten per cent which was in alled three or four times during the reality a change from a mine-hour to a ight. The next day I took three ten-hour-day without increase in pay, was not disturbed. My wife, for the buke of Portland, meeting at breakfast at Welbeck, the duke asking, 'how is your ladyship this morning?' and she replying with all solemnity, 'I am quite well, I am obliged to your grace.'"

and an attempt to arrive at peaceful me during that night.

What was practically a ten per cent "For months previous she had been reduction in wages, but which was in alled three or four times during the ten-hour-day without increase in pay, oses of the pills, and the second night ten-hour-day without increase in pay, was not disturbed. My wife, for the chicago on March 30. The employes arst time in more than ten months, 2,000 in number, went on strike ratherad a good night's sleep. than accept the change, and the contest promises to be long and bitter. emnity, 'I am quite well, I am obliged promises to be long and bitter.

The thirty-severith appual recent

Secretions Which Cause Kidney Disease—It Has Proven That a Liquid Kidney Specific Will De So, and Thousands Have Testified That South American Kidney Cure, a Liquid Specific for Kidney Disease, Has Done So.

The secret of the success of South American Kidney Cure is the fact that it is solely a kidney specific. It dis-solves the uric acid, which is really the base of all kidney diseases. And it is only when these solid matters and secretions have been dissolved and eradiduring the annual convention cated from the system that a cure can be hoped for. Pills and powders from a medical science standpoint, or from the standpoint of common sense, can hardly be expected to do what this cated from the system that a cure can hardly be expected to do what this liquid remedy has done. The people are learning it. Mrs. Norman E. Cook, of Delhi, Ont., says: "I tried no end f remedies-pills, powders and porous plasters, and all were used in vain. Five bottles of South American Kidney Cure completely restored me to health."

the face, hands, nose, etc., leaving the stantial advancement for the case of skin clear, white and healthy. Its the shorter work day. skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for "Swayne's Ointment". Lympa South and the stantial advancement for the case of the shorter work day.

There is no doubt that the inion label would bring about a wonerful wictory for the cause of labor it have ment." Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

advantages indirectly to be compassed though establishing a common citizenship, the lecturer argued that the present time was especially propitious for entertaining and discussing such a supposed to be far advanced in consumptions.

Only God can tell how much wrong-

Detroit's Board of Educ resolved to patronize union laherever possible.

It is probable that union | will receive the label goods.

receive the preference in the ruction of a new waterworks acinnati. John Kane, of the United Miorkers, says there are 350,000 minethis country, or about 110,000 mchan

Glassworkers have been refthe

A mine foreman in Pittston, is answer the charge of selling tght

A joint conference of the Govent and mine owners of the Transat Johannesburg decided upon aper cent cut of wages of miners. The employes of the Akron, and

and Cleveland Railroad at AkD., were notified that the wages be increased from 17 to 20 cents per. The stove mounters emploat bany, struck because they wernpelled to work with the expelledabers of the union.

Six months ago labor was unaized in Sault Ste. Marie and Suy, than he. Ont. Now both places are thory organized, with a membership oio, and still growing. Two years ago the woodworker Denver were securing \$3 50 per

They refused to pay a few centso

their union, and allowed it to o \$1 60 a day. The painters' strike for an eighte workday which the local union of ange, N. J., had planned to start Monday was called off. The men cided to wait until September be pressing their demands.

The executive council of the Amer Federation of Labor, at its recent sion in Washington, called on Presi McKinley, and protested against appointment of T. V. Powderly as perintendent of immigration.

Chicago that he intends to organize to get up. I could only get about by commonweal army and march on the use of crutches.

commonwealth. Says it's a fake, purf never suffered before. and simple.

that the spring would bring me relief
The executive council of the Ameriut it did not, consequently I was
can Federation of Labor in the lastered to cancel a number of engage Federationist, advises strongly against the speak. The practice which now exists in some One day in June, 1895, my

the British coal operators locked out their employes, and for a while it looked as though there would be a general strike, but the men went back pending an investigation of the trouble see at noon and another at night and an attempt to arrive at peaceful ie was only called one time to atten

The thirty-seventh annual report clism. I carry a box of Dr. Williams CAN'T BUDGE THEM.

Carpenters' and Joiners' Society is record of financial prosperity. The total number of members admitted was hope that others may find relief as I and exclusions, showed a gain of 4.47 making the membership at the end of the year 48,631. The receipts amount "BENJAMIN W. ARNETT." ed to £126,527 10s 10½d, and the expenditure to £99,993 16s 1d, being lear gain of £26,533 14s 91/2d, the lar est amount during any year of the s clety's history. The cash balance and

now £105,956 5s 4½d. Leading members of Typographid Union, No. 18, of Detroit, are arrangis for a banquet to President Galosowsi, of the P. P. I. U., President Prescott.f the I. T. U., and John J. Murp', chairman of the short-hour commite of the American Federation of Lab, lishing the shorter work day for priters, recently demanded by a refendum vote of the craft.

Some months ago an eight-hour ay for labor was put into effect in Uah. It not only met with opposition tom many employers in that State, but redeath of Mill and of Maine."

He then spoke of the late Mr. Benjamin as one who, "unless common rumor was mistaken," came near obtaining a seat on the bench, after allows, does well, acts nobly, angels could do no more.

The then spoke of the late Mr. Benjamin as one who, "unless common tumor was mistaken," came near obtaining a seat on the bench, after allows, does well, acts nobly, angels could do no more.

The then spoke of the late Mr. Benjamin as one who, "unless common tumor was mistaken," came near obtaining a seat on the bench, after allows, does well, acts nobly, angels could do no more. test case has just been decided if the

> victory for the cause of labor if hose who are members of labor organiza-Reported discoveries of gold ore have started a very lively boom in Yuma supposed to be far advanced in con- be a fair exchange? Would this not give steady employment to the memdoing is prevented by one man doing for instance, the cigarmakers would buy shoes and hats which were made

The World

The World be that the hatters and shoemakers would be at work and they would be consuming union label cigars which would give employment to all of the cigarmakers. If this theory was adopted I would venture to say every union The bakers, in national ation man who is now walking the streets assembled, declared for an hour would be employed and receiving fair wages, for the label would be the arbi-New Orleans has a new la per, | trator in the wage question, and those the Southern Economist arade who are now working for starvation Unionist.

Sways Audiences With His Master.

He Writes a Letter of More Than Usual Interest to Suffering Humanity.

ly Eloquence.

At Wilberforce, Ohio, three miles north of Xenia, and near Dayton and Springfield, is located Wilberforce University and Payne Theological These two institutions of learning have educated many ministers and teachers.

In this somewhat noted educational center, resides Bishop Benjamin Arnett, D.D., a divine who is of especial prominence cause of his thrilling eloquence, with which he has swayed many audiences Among the high officials of the

church no one is more distinguished



leading minister of his church, and als The annual convention of the An a very prominent Republican. gamated Association of Iron and S represented his county in the Ohio Workers of America met in Detroit Legislature for several years. Tuesday, and the sessions will 1 Having given this sketch of the eleven days. Some 350 delegates bishop, the following testimonial from present, besides a number of visitors him will be found very interesting

Granite cutters have just adopt a new constitution and transact other business that usually falls to convention through the initiative a referendum system at a cost of or 3900. It costs many of the nationa 20 to 30 times that sum to hold coventions.

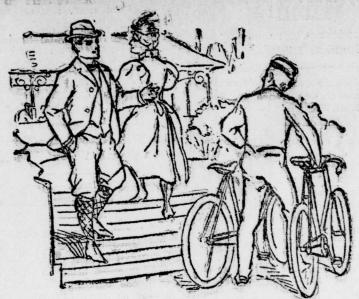
In Maril, 1894, while on my way home from Philadelphia, I caught a very severe cold, which soon developed into rheumatism. It was impossible for me to rest by day or sleep by night. About the 1st of June I was compelled to take to my bed where I remain-Debs denies the story sent out froed for some time. When I was abl

Utah, there to start his proposed co. "The fall came on, and the rheuma-only, which is to capture the stattism grew worse, lasting all through government and form a co-operativithe winter of '94 and '95. I suffered as

ployed struggling for an opportunity to said, 'No, there is no use of get

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is inclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

IN THE PARK.



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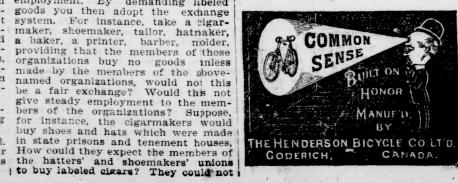
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