

THE INWARD ENGLISH MAILS

Following is a summary of the incoming mails from England since our last issue:

The Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, left Osborne for Balmoral, where her Majesty arrived the following afternoon.

The appointment of Lord Ribblesdale as Master of the Buckhounds is only temporary, and the abolition of the office is under consideration.

For the seats in Parliament rendered vacant by the elevation of the late members to the peerage, Mr. H. S. Whitbread had been selected as the Liberal candidate in South Bedfordshire and Mr. J. L. Walton for South Leeds.

A petition was threatened against the return of Mr. J. Morley at Newcastle, on the ground of violence and intimidation.

A party of upwards of 600 Unionists from Central Sheffield visited Hatfield and after inspecting the historic house and grounds, a meeting was held and a vote of thanks and of confidence in Lord Salisbury was passed on the motion of Mr. Howard Vincent, M.P.

An explosion of gas occurred in a pit at the Tondri Colliery, near Brecon. Upwards of 140 men and boys were in the mine, and of them 110 were killed, the others being rescued in an exhausted condition the next day.

The Local Government Board had issued to the sanitary authorities throughout the kingdom a series of instructions for precautionary measures in view of the possible outbreak of cholera.

Choleric cases, some of them fatal, have occurred at Gravesend, Grimsby, Middlesbrough, and Glasgow, but all the persons had just arrived in ships from infected continental ports. Extensive measures of precaution were being taken at all the ports.

Mr. W. A. Churchill had been appointed Consul at Mozambique, and other gentlemen appointed Consuls and Vice-Consuls in China.

The death of the Earl of Eglington and Winton at his seat in Ayrshire is reported. He was 51 years of age, and he is succeeded in the peerage by his brother, the Hon. G. A. Montgomerie.

The death of Sir G. H. Macleod, Professor of Surgery in Glasgow University, aged 65 is reported.

An extraordinary meeting of shareholders had been called in the great manufacturing company of Sir Titus Salt & Co., to consider a proposition to wind up the business, severely injured by the operation of the McKinley tariff in the United States.

The wife of Col. Troode, living at Dulverton, while out walking, became alarmed by a wasp settling in her hair and she fainted, but although she immediately regained consciousness, she died very shortly afterwards.

Two women who were placing some wreaths on a grave in Brompton Cemetery were fired at by a man who killed one of them and then shot himself. The murderer was a painter, living at Shepherd's-bush. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of unsound mind.

Two brothers, engaged in mowing corn, near Chester, quarreled, and one of them cut the other almost in half with his scythe.

Thomas Neill, described as an American doctor, who is charged with poisoning several women, was again examined at Bow-street Police-court, and after some further evidence committed for trial for the murder of one of the women.

The man Manklow, who is charged with the outrage upon two young ladies near Chislehurst, was before the magistrates at Bromley but again remanded, neither of the young ladies being able to give evidence.

The salt trade in Cheshire and Lancashire had been greatly disturbed by a strike of the men against the employment of non-unionists, but work was proceeding under police protection.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Manchester Ship Canal, at Manchester, the Chairman (Lord Egerton of Tatton) said he had no doubt of the future of the undertaking, but a further sum of £1,500,000 would be required to complete the works.

An immense block of buildings in Jewin-street, City, belonging to the Goldsmiths' Company, and occupied by a large number of firms engaged in various branches of business, has been burnt down.

There have been very heavy rainstorms in the west of Scotland, and damage has been done to the corn crops.

The Admiralty authorities have decided to accede to the desire of the Belfast Corporation regarding the

naval defence of Belfast Lough. The question now under consideration is whether a warship or a shore battery would be most suitable. The Belfast Harbour Commissioners have sent in a request for both.

A Regimental Tour in Wales.

North Wales is just now the scene of an entirely novel experiment in military arrangements, and the first consequence of the beginning of that experiment was that the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, better known as the 23rd, entered upon a new and pleasant experience. If the Territorial system is to have any meaning at all, it is certain that the meaning should be conspicuously noticeable in connection with the various regiments bearing titles associated with the Principality, and it was certainly in the happiest of moments that those in authority conceived the idea of making the territorial system real by sending the 2nd of the 23rd, upon tour, so to speak, in North Wales. The object of the tour is to render the regiment familiar to the people of North Wales and popular among them. Whether, as a matter of fact, the end of the tour, undertaken as it is when the corn harvest is in full swing, will be to produce a plentiful crop of Welsh recruits, for which the colonel and those in headquarters hope, remains to be seen. Meanwhile the battalion is being welcomed in the most friendly fashion and being treated in the most hospitable manner.

One of Nelson's Flagships.

Mr. G. W. Cobb calls attention to the sale of Foudroyant, which is "except the Victory, the only ship remaining of those in which Lord Nelson served, and which bore his flag. She became the seat of government of the kingdom of Naples, and was for a considerable time the residence of the King and Queen and of Sir Wm. and Lady Hamilton. On the 22nd March, 1801, in the Bay of Aboukir, she received on board Sir Ralph Abercromby, who had been mortally wounded in the battle of the 21st. Thus the Army, as well as the Navy, has an interest in her preservation.

Her present owner will sell her for £5,500, and Mr. Cobb asks,—"Is there not one enterprising (not to say patriotic) enough to buy the old ship, and bring her up the Thames, where she would prove the most paying of exhibitions and the most eloquent of all monuments of our greatest naval hero?"

New Ships for the Navy.

It will be recollected that in his statement explanatory of the Naval Estimates, 1892-93, the late first Lord of the Admiralty announced that in the current year three new battleships and ten new torpedo-boats would be laid down. The battleships, vessels of about 12,500 tons displacement and 18 knots speed, have now been designed, and one of them is presently to be begun at Pembroke. Of the torpedo-boats, eight are to be greatly improved craft of 200 tons displacement and 27 knots speed. They will probably be about 100ft. long, and will, in that case, be larger than any torpedo-boats now afloat, and will be suitable for some of the duties of "catchers" as well as those of ordinary first class boats. The battleships will it is understood, carry as their principal armament four 10in. or 12in. breechloaders and ten 6in. 100-pounder quick-firing guns.

The Welsh Land Question.

Mr. Stuart Rendel, M.P., in a letter to a correspondent on the land question in Wales and agricultural depression, says:—"I trust that this very important and pressing question may become very soon the subject of responsible official investigation by a competent committee, enjoying the confidence of Wales, and intrusted with adequate powers and a wide and free scope of inquiry and report. I cannot but believe that the appointment of such a committee will be a very early act of the new administration, in whose good will and sympathy for Wales and Welsh national aims and requirements I have the greatest confidence. Such an investigation, besides having value as a recognition that there is a land question peculiar to Wales, is the essential forerunner of any sound legislation. You do not need to be reminded of the auspicious analogy afforded by the course of the education question in Wales. When Mr. Gladstone came to power in 1880, one of the very first acts of his Government was the recognition of a separate education question in Wales, and the appointment of Lord Aberdare's committee to exhaustively examine and report upon that question in all its bearings. The invaluable inquiry and admirable report of that committee established beyond question the distinct claims and special needs of Wales in the matter of education, and thus led to successful and progressive Welsh legislation and laid the foundation of Welsh educational autonomy. We may reasonably hope that a similar step, taken in aid of a still more important and pressing subject of national concern and anxiety, may bring about not less efficient and fruitful results."

IMPERIAL MAIL BAG.**HAPPENINGS OF INTEREST TO BRITONS IN THE DOMINION.****Events in Australasia, India and Elsewhere.****South Australia.**

Mr. Holder, the new premier and treasurer of South Australia, in his budget statement said that the past season had proved most unfavourable as far as rural interests were concerned, and the mining interest had been similarly unfortunate. The strike at Broken Hill silver mines had reduced the revenue derived from that quarter from £100,000 to £31,000. On the other hand, the State railways showed a profit of 3 per cent. He estimated the current year's revenue at £2,778,000 and the probable expenditure at £2,739,000. The only new taxes which the Government intended to impose were import duties on live stock and wheat. For the past year the revenue had amounted to £2,741,000. It had thus fallen short of his predecessor's estimate by £54,000. The expenditure, on the other hand, had been £2,687,000, which showed a saving on the estimate of £100,000. The production of wine had gone up to 1,048,000 gallons from 12,314 acres, and added that a large additional area was being planted with vines. The Government, he said, contemplated the establishment of a London depot for South Australian wines.

Victoria.

Some months ago the Victorian Government made known their desire that the Melbourne Mint should be authorized to coin silver as well as gold, the latter being a losing operation. New South Wales has protested against the proposal, and Mr. R. Hunt, C.M.G., the Deputy Master of the Sydney Mint, suggests that further attempts to establish a silver coinage in Australia should be deferred until inter-colonial federation had been achieved.

Queensland.

Great excitement has been caused at Brisbane by the news that the police at Townsville have seized the papers and boxes of a Russian who was observed taking photographs of the local fortifications.

New South Wales.

The second session of the 15th parliament of New South Wales was opened on Tuesday by the Earl of Jersey. The speech promised measures for amending the electoral law, redistributing the Parliamentary constituencies, and extending the existing system of municipal self-government. Referring to intercolonial federation, the speech expressed the opinion that the delay in bringing this important question to an issue in the New South Wales parliament should now give place to definite practical action. It was not intended to force a cut-and-dried scheme on parliament, but members would be asked to reaffirm the federal principles on lines similar to those which had formed the basis of the deliberations of the convention held in Sydney last year. They would then be asked to consider the plan of union formulated by that gathering. No obstacle would be raised to the Commonwealth of Australia Bill, which, as revised, would, if the other colonies assented, be then submitted to a second convention.

It is also proposed to amend the land laws with the view of encouraging settlement in the country districts and increasing the number of small cultivating landholders. The first favourable opportunity will be taken advantage of for converting the debt into one uniform stock. A favourable feature alluded to in the speech was the very marked expansion lately shown in the area of land under tillage. The increase during a very recent period had amounted to 25 per cent.

In the year ending June 30, the railways and tramways of New South Wales earned £3,400,000, against expenditure of £2,100,000, leaving a net return of over 34 per cent. on the total capital. The increase in the traffic for the year represented £130,000. In the working of the tramways over 5 per cent. was made.

New Zealand.

The New Zealand House of Representatives has adopted the Electoral Bill embodying the principle of one man one vote and extending the franchise to women. The latter portion of the measure was passed last year by the Lower House, but was thrown out by the Legislative Council.

India.

Colonel Sir W. Lockhart having failed to induce the Black Mountain tribes to fulfil their engagement to surrender Hashim Ali, the chief of the

Hassanzais, or to expel him from their country, the necessity has arisen for inflicting punishment. The proposed operations are to last a fortnight. The force under Colonel Lockhart will not touch the Black Mountain proper, but will confine its operations to the valley of the Indus. The main object is the destruction of Baio, which has harboured Hashim Ali. The force will assemble at Darband to day October 1. The troops selected for the expedition are the 4th Battalion of the 80th Rifles, the Bedfordshire Regiment, the 2nd Battalion Goorkhas, the 4th Sikhs, the 25th and 30th Punjab Infantry, three British and one native mountain batteries, two companies of sappers, and two squadrons of the 11th Bengal Lancers. Colonel Lockhart will take 4,000 men to Baio, leaving the remainder at Darband.

In ordinary and quiet times the announcement that another expedition against the Black Mountain tribes has been ordered would not attract much attention, but it is otherwise when the relations with the Ameer are in the present strained condition. The proposed operations towards the Black Mountain, of course, do not concern him, but it seems doubtful whether their ostensible reason is sufficiently important to justify the cost, while unless he proves complacent and withdraws his agents from Waziristan it is only too probable that the advance of British troops into that country will increase the tension, if it does not lead to an actual rupture.

The harvest of early crops continues fair. The standing crops are also fair, but somewhat damaged by excessive rain in a few places.

The Mission to the Ameer.

It has been finally announced that the Ameer is to meet at Jellalabad General Roberts, who, with a large detachment of troops, was despatched last month by the Indian Government to meet the Ameer. The mission was accompanied by a political agent, and its main object is to arrange plans with the Ameer against internal feuds and against the advance of Russia in Afghanistan.

The statement that the Ameer has circulated a proclamation announcing the arrival of Lord Roberts's mission in Afghanistan is confirmed. It is believed at Peshawar that his Highness will leave for Jellalabad next month, but no date is mentioned.

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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 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, guaranteed by any other fraternal Society in Canada, and is conducted on the assessment system. The assessments are graded. A total disability allowance is also covered by the certificates in class "A." There are no disability claims in class "B." 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 a lodge.

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

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 of British freedom.

Any further information will be cheerfully given by the undersigned.

JOHN W. CARTER,

Grand Secretary.

Grand Secretary's Office,
Shaftesbury Hall,
Toronto, April 1st, 1892.