

Our English Exchanges.

TRUE WORTH. True worth is in being, not seeming— In doing each day that goes by...

DARKEST ENGLAND. "General" Booth is taking a new departure. The 30,000 a year which he required to carry on his "Darkest England" experiment does not come in...

LABOUR ECHOES. Information was promulgated at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, that the new eight hours Government day will come into operation shortly.

A LADY AS MAYOR. The first lady mayor of the British Empire is Mrs. Yates, who was duly installed at Onchanga, New Zealand, recently.

THE LOSS OF THE VICTORIA. A parliamentary paper just published gives particulars of sums handed over to the Patriotic Fund for the relief of widows and orphans of men who lost their lives through the foundering of the Victoria.

THE ILL-FATED PORTALS. The memory of the two gallant young Hampshire men, Sir Gerald and Captain Raymond Portal, is to be perpetuated in a monument in Winchester Cathedral.

prime of life, and with a brilliant future before them, these two young Hampshire men have sacrificed their lives in the performance of the task entrusted to them by the Crown.

A COLONIAL VISITOR. Sir Thos. Mollwraith, the ex-Premier of Queensland, was lately in Canada, having travelled over the Canadian Pacific Railway line from Vancouver to Ottawa for the first time.

Hostile to England.

AN ANNEXATION ORGAN'S DISPLAY OF BAD TEMPER.

New York, March 2.—The Sun, which professes to be so anxious to annex Canada to the United States, has a most malignant editorial on Sir G. S. Clarke's article in the North American Review.

"At present Englishmen have much to lose, and Americans have much to gain, by a war between Great Britain on the one hand and one or more of the continental powers upon the other."

The editorial concludes: "Meanwhile it is not our business to help to protect British commerce from the injury which in the event of war with France or Russia, it would undoubtedly suffer from the enemy's cruisers."

The Ottawa Citizen, commenting on the above says:

"Meanwhile, and until the ruin of that obnoxious power is accomplished, England buys about half of all that the United States has to sell. Thus, in the year 1891-92 she purchased \$494,000,000 out of a total of one thousand millions of American exports."

Canada and England.

DEAR SIR—So rapidly do we build up history in these latter days that it may not be out of place, at the close of this fourth centennial year of the Columbian era, to cast our eyes in the direction of a forecast of events to come, in as far as Canada and Great Britain are concerned.

It is the view of a great many well informed people in Canada that our "proximity" renders reciprocal trade relations between this country and the United States absolute and imperative.

By the same rule, if these are the correct premises, then must trade with the Orient be ours also, for in spite of a short and direct route through our territory, England, as compared with ourselves, must forever remain heavily handicapped by distance.

The long haul is what militates so seriously against the wheat grower in our great central territories. It is not the cost of production, or occasional failure of crops, but the insatiable maw of railroad combinations.

Admitting the foregoing statement to be in the main correct, it becomes obvious that the costly shipment to England of goods from the East by land route through Canada must enable us who are on the spot to furnish the products from that market to our own and contiguous people at lower rates and with greater profit than can now be done by any European country.

If the efforts now being made by the Canadian Government are successful in arranging closer trade relations with India, China, Japan and the Australian group, strange developments may be looked for.

The favourite axiom in British commercial parlance is that "Trade follows the flag." Is that proverb soon to admit another interpretation?

Is the perennial Eastern question to at last receive its quietus at the hands of Canada?

The Eastern trade gone, snapped out of her hands, as it were, by one of her offspring, what matter to England about the fall of the Ottoman empire, and the clutching of the gilded orbs of the city of Constantine by the autocrats of Russia?

But it must be remembered, even if we so desired, it is not an easy thing to get the advantage of England either in war, diplomacy or commerce.

In spite of the competition in manufactures of the underpaid starveling labourers in other countries on the European continent she has hitherto held her own, while, at the same time her own native workers have greatly improved their material condition, and from no other reason than that for all practical purposes her trade is free from custom house robbery and jobbery.

The free trade of England must be looked at from another point of view than that of its enabling her to supply her immense hive of workers with cheap food and other necessities. As with merchants and traders in a small way, so it is with nations on a grand scale. The mass of mankind are workers and rely upon each other for mutual support.

But the day must come, when by reason of the increase of population,

the development of our natural resources, and the greater variety and numbers of our articles of manufacture, we shall not only find it possible but absolutely necessary to adopt the policy of free trade.

Then does it seem that our proximity, to the Orient would be apt to strike a more disastrous blow to Britain's consumers than could the hostile allied fleets of the Old World?

But while we are thus congratulating ourselves on our own future, and in a perfunctory manner sympathising with poor old England on her consequent approaching decadence, let us not forget that she has her proximity for trade also.

The geographical position now, as of yore, renders her the toll-gate of Europe. Ages of experience in continental demands, and requirements of trade, render her merchants far better able to fill them than could be possible for those of a new country.

Yes, we may rest content so far as the future of England is concerned. There are yet no signs of decadence about the fine old tree of which we, her colonies, are the fruit. As time goes on doubtless we shall ripen and drop off to fill our own future destiny, while she will continue to give the world of the future the succession to the intellects of such men as Faraday, Watt, Stephenson, Wheatstone, Huxley, Darwin, Tyndall and others, men who were the first to demonstrate the practicability of compelling the forces of nature to become subservient to the will of man.

T. C. A. Winnipeg, January, 1894.

A Loyal Son of England's Indignation.

To the Editor of The Times:

DEAR SIR,—Wednesday night's Times brings us the intelligence that Lord Aberdeen and family attended the concert given by the world's great singer, Patti, in a Montreal theatre on the evening of the 27th ult.

We, who are loyal citizens of the Dominion, and love our faithful sovereign, feel indignant that such a grievous insult should be tendered to the representative of loyalty within our border and we are proud, indeed, to know that a man with such a spirit and with the courage to exhibit at a critical moment the loyalty he possesses, and teach the people of Montreal a lesson that they will never forget, rules at Rideau Hall.

St. Thomas, Ont., Thursday, March 1st, 1894.

[The above letter convey the spirit of the Order.—Ed.]

Morden, Man.

Anglo-Saxon Lodge, of Morden, contemplate celebrating their anniversary, which occurs on March 23, with a laughable farce; a concert and dance to follow.

F. H. MARTELOCK, Baker, Confectioner and General Crocer, 177 Creighton St., NEW EDINBURGH

FLOUR AND FEED OF ALL KINDS KEPT IN STOCK.

Merry Sons of England.

Bowmanville, Ont.

The annual entertainment and supper of Wellington Lodge, No 19, held in the S. of E. Hall of Bowmanville, Feb. 20th, was a grand success. There was a large attendance of brethren from the Lodges at Hampton, Newcastle and Whitby and a very good attendance of our own. A number of ladies were also present.

Lachine, P.Q.

On Wednesday evening the 7th inst., Supreme Grand Vice-president Bro. J. A. Edwards, made one of his official visits to Royal Rose Lodge, Lachine. He was accompanied by 30 members of the Order from the city lodges.

Halifax, N. S.

After the regular meeting of Lodge Halifax, No. 150, on Friday, the 23rd February, a social was held in their fine hall, to which each member invited his wife, or other friend.

Our worthy president, Bro. Thos. Ibsen, followed with an address which was much appreciated by members and friends.

With music, song and toast, Halifax lodge brought their social to a conclusion about 2 o'clock, a.m. Everyone present spent one of the happiest nights since the formation of the lodge.

There is every reason to believe that Halifax lodge will more than double its number during the present year.

Woodstock, Ont.

Lodge Bedford, No. 21, held their regular meeting in Imperial Hall, on Thursday, Feb. 15th. The meeting was called to Order by Bro. Brett, president. The regular business of the lodge was disposed of until we came to general business, when brother Pittman was presented with a P. P.'s jewel by the officers and members of Lodge Bedford.

Sevent PAGES 0 Historical B the Story GHI Conc Prior to brilliant sort on the night under Gen are the head issued for the "Cou All the g of the garris 12th and Ha non-commis to be immed their regim consisting of Regiments and light in ments (whi their full battalion of three lieuten ed officers, a engineers, non-commis with 146 v and forty fr Each man t ammunition piece, and drums to go regiment. ed. The w Brigadier-G semble on o'clock to-ni the enemy's 58th Regim command of to sustain th At midnig under arms being join Lieutenants were form right being Triggs, the Colonel Hu Lieutenant The whole s of all rank. The righ against the paralle; th the Bay Si mortar batt the rear, a batteries, a found silen By the t morning of and as the ed her nigh waning on quarter bef to issue by rear line; profound sil advanced se the gloom of the waves u challenging "Forward response; at that an alar forward his extremity found no op at once fell overturning shovel and berg's. Regi Hugo, mis grenadiers, the morni themselves Battery. I no alternati they did ga fire of the ed the grea back the o Dachenhaus nies of the battery, sup to be en upon by t many fell countering further The flank Highlander and storme ardour that guards gave doing thos much exper perilous lab batteries, t were set in and smoke of the early to the mag up, the gre that shook threw into timber. In his an out in persc