

CANADA AND ITS DESTINY.

WHAT CANADIAN POLITICIANS SHOULD OBSERVE.

Editor ANGLO-SAXON:

SIR,—Whatever may be our religious opinions, or to whichever side of the political house we may belong, there can be little doubt that amongst well informed Englishmen the stand which our Premier has taken on the Manitoba School Question has given satisfaction. He has let them know that in him they have found an Englishman, holding high position in the councils of his country who has the courage of his convictions without reference to consequences as they may affect the immediate future of either his party or himself. But there are other issues as important, and which probably will more materially affect the welfare of this province than even the School Question of Manitoba.

RAILWAY OUTLET.

One of these is the early construction of a railroad connecting Winnipeg with a north-easterly outlet to the ocean by way of Hudson Bay. The subject of the practicability of navigating Hudson Bay, and the Straits of that name, is too hackneyed, and the contention of the opponents of the enterprise too absurd, to be worth while entering into here.

Suffice it to say that if the Canadian, eye and American also, Northwest is to be developed, if Manitoba and the Territories are to retain, and augment their population, there must be found some other way of transmitting their produce to the consumers than by an expensive land transit of nearly

TWO THOUSAND MILES.

Let us hew to the line: We have no quarrel with the C. P. R., but we may be sure it is impossible for them, let them reduce freight rates as they may within sound financial limits, to carry grain to the sea-board, some EIGHTEEN HUNDRED MILES, for nothing. Now, this is practically what they would have to do if the Hudson Bay Railroad was an accomplished fact and they endeavoured to compete with it.

It is not only a pity, but a burning shame, that mere political partisanship should stand in the way of developing this, for the whole of Canada, most important public work.

HARD NORTHERN WHEAT AREA.

A glance at a map of the world will show that between the 50th and 60th parallels of N. latitude lies the most important hard northern wheat area on this continent.

If we follow the same parallel across the Atlantic, passing over the British Isles, France, and part of Norway, we shall strike the great Russian Empire. Ascending northward to the latitude of 70 degrees E. long. will find us in the Kara Sea; from thence let us draw a line which will terminate in the Sea of Ochotsk, in 53 degrees north latitude and 150 E. long. We shall then be able to form some idea of the line of route now being constructed by the Russian Government, not merely as a military road by which pessimists profess to suppose that power intends to strike a blow at Britain's Indian Empire, but as a colonization road to induce immigrants to settle on what are now known to be the "Fertile Plains of Southern Siberia," a region hitherto as much maligned as to its Arctic sterility as has been in the past this great country of almost unlimited agricultural possibilities. But this is not Russia's last or only stroke by which she would wrest from us the profitable privilege of furnishing the granaries of the world.

OPINIONS FROM ENGLAND.

About two months since, at Gresham Hall, in the city of London, before the Board of Trade and many eminent merchants and financiers, Captain Wiggins, who has spent a life time navigating high northern seas and waterways, with the aid of maps and charts, described the "Magnificent Series of Water Stretches" through which, by the formation of a canal, or a lock, here and there, a ship might sail from London, or Liverpool, direct to the North Pacific Ocean by way of Kara, an inland navigation to Skhotsk, deliver a cargo for China or Japan, and, returning by the same route, ship a cargo of Russian wheat for delivery at her point of starting.

Either, or both, these routes completed, what chance can we in the heart of the North American continent, handicapped by high wages and still higher freight rates, stand against the enterprise of a strong autocratic government possessing within itself

the power to compel the rich of one portion of its Empire to support the poor of another?

And not only this, the hardy northern, and without disrespect be it said semi-barbarous Russian peasant has for ages learned to keep his needs within the limits of very slender means, thus bringing the wages question down to a minimum.

Here has been drawn no fancy picture, nothing has been said but facts which can be demonstrated, so it is evident if the Northwest is to successfully compete, and hold her own in the

GRAIN MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

Canada must build the only road which will give the whole Northwest of America the shortest possible route to the ocean; she must also assist local enterprise in the construction of feeders to the main line, and thus also lay the train for both the obtaining and retaining of immigrants. It is time there should be sufficient intelligence amongst our people for a majority of them to understand that what was good for one part of Canada must in the end be of benefit to the whole country; that no part can prosper but that the prosperity will sooner or later affect all others. No one denies that Canada is, and always must remain, essentially an agricultural country. Such being the case, does it not seem good business policy that the earliest opportunity should be taken and the greatest energy displayed in developing that which holds out the greatest promise of success, both in the present and for the future?

OLD AND NEW CANADA.

It is a great misfortune, but it really seems as if the older settled portion of Canada appeared to think that the new Canada of the Northwest was yet in leading strings; that there could be no other use for its inhabitants than force them to consume at most terribly enhanced costs their products and manufactures, and that any remonstrance they might make amounted to nothing but boyish impertinence. The good people of the East, at least as represented in Parliament, appear to forget that most of the successful business men and members of the professions either arrived at or attaining to prominence amongst us are for the most part recruited from the better element of the older provinces. No matter their distinctive nationality, the inhabitants of the Northwest are for the most part intensely British, Canadian, and their patriotism is strong within them, but if the obstructive tactics of the numerically superior eastern politicians is to continue to keep the country back by the crushing of enterprises calculated to develop its resources, and that by virtue of their petty jealousy and numerical superiority alone, then must they be prepared for a general exodus, one which the mere accident of a phenomenal crop this year will retard but a very short time. Even the patriotic endurance of an energetic and determined race of people cannot support much more the continued hardship and privation which they have hitherto had to endure with little other hope than the prolonging of an existence subordinate to such consideration as might be magniloquently extended to them by the giant monopoly which now condescends to carry their goods to market. Another grievance is the projected attempt by the Federal Government to impose upon the Province of Manitoba a Lieutenant-Governor entirely unknown to a majority of the people.

With such an one it is felt there can be no sympathy. This province is yet young, the majority are all workers, the stilted usages of artificial life are not in accord with local surroundings. It is felt that one who has born the brunt of life's conflict with stern necessity in this new country shoulder to shoulder with themselves is the man best qualified to stand as representative of the Crown between the Federal power and their Provincial rights, and whose experience of their wants and requirements and general knowledge of Imperial and Dominion politics is not likely to allow him to be led astray when called upon to act in time of emergency. The appointment of such an one would give general satisfaction, but the sending of a stranger would be felt, as has been aptly put in the protest of several S. O. E. lodges, "a misfortune for the Province, and an injustice to its people."

FREE LANCE.

Winnipeg, July 9th, 1895.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Westville.

Forest of Dean No. 192 meets every alternate Saturday night at 7.30 o'clock in Robt. A. McDonald's Hall, Westville, N.S. Visiting brethren always welcome. Wm. Clark, Pres. Thos. Floyd, Sec.

OUR BENEFICIARY.

SHAFTESBURY HALL.

TORONTO, Aug. 5th, 1895.

The returns for the month just closed (being the first under the new system) are very gratifying. The change necessitated considerable expense in providing a new set of books for the lodge secretaries, and a great deal of explanation in order to avoid mistakes. Upon the whole, the secretaries have entered into the new work very heartily, and a large number express their approval of the change, and say that the new system will prove of great benefit to the department.

A few more words of advice to our members, I trust, will not be considered presumptuous on my part, as my desire is to explain the law affecting the members, so as to prevent any wrong impression as to time limit, also to explain to the secretaries how to deal with members who do not pay their contributions on or before the first of every month.

Members not paying on the 1st of the month are at liberty to pay any time during the month, with this proviso, that after the 1st of the month, they run their own risks. It will, therefore, be to the interest of the members to pay promptly. Members not paying during the month will have to furnish a medical certificate of good health; members should avoid this, on account of the annoyance and expense.

Lodge secretaries must make their returns on or before the 8th of the month. This must be strictly carried out. The extra work in the Supreme Secretary's office necessitates prompt returns. The monthly returns have to be audited at the close of each month, and the proper amount placed to the credit of the reserve fund.

While a few are still opposed to the new system a very large majority are in favor of the change. A good deal of latitude has been given during the first month, on account of the change, but the prospects are very encouraging for the future. There are false prophets in every society; we have them in ours; but I am pleased to say that we have had fewer lapses under the new system than we had during the last two or three calls under the old.

One great object of a society like the Sons of England is to give a guarantee to every member that his benefits are secure. Under the new system we can do this; under the old we could not. While we have no desire to accumulate large surpluses for advertising, we are, however, exceedingly anxious to have a sufficient reserve to meet extra calls without extra burdens upon our members.

The winter months are the most trying to a large number of our members. I would respectfully suggest that they may pay to their lodge secretary one or two monthly payments in advance, during the fall months, which would be credited to the member, and if anything should happen to him, the advanced payments will be returned.

The following payments made during the month of June will be sufficient to prove the value and usefulness of our beneficiary:

Certificate No. 217, Bro. Dean, Middlesex lodge, \$1,000.
Certificate No. 563, Bro. Lush, Lansdowne lodge, \$1,000.
Certificate No. 568, Bro. Reeves, Primrose lodge, \$1,000.
Certificate No. 1424, Bro. Hinchcliffe, Primrose lodge, \$1,000.
Certificate No. 1844, Bro. Morris, Albion lodge, \$1,000.
Certificate No. 523, Bro. Simnett, Middlesex lodge, \$1,000.
Certificate No. 1363, Bro. Thorpe, Commercial lodge, \$1,000.
Certificate No. 1188, Bro. Brittain, York lodge, \$1,000.

The above figures are facts, and speak for themselves. In every case expressions of thankfulness and gratitude, has been given for such a grand system of mutual benefit. I trust the members will appreciate these few lines, and make the beneficiary a subject of careful consideration, and brethren who are not insured should do so at once. No need to leave your friends destitute, when, by the payment of a small monthly contribution, you can make them independent of the world's cold charity.

Fraternally,

JOHN W. CARTER.

The Sons of England Benevolent Society is making wonderful progress throughout the Dominion and has now a firm footing in Manitoba. There are lodges in Winnipeg, Brandon, Carman, Alexandra, Rathwell and Selkirk, and they should be organized in every town in the province.—*Minneapolis Tribune, Man.*

TORONTO S. O. E. NEWS.

Commercial Lodge No. 200 met on Saturday evening, July 6th, when Dr. C. A. Hodgetts, D. D., Centre Toronto, attended and installed the newly elected officers, consequent upon the death of our worthy brother Geo. H. Thorpe, the late president of the Lodge. Bro. H. Perks, the efficient V. P., was unanimously elected to the president's chair. Bros. J. Perks V. P. and Smythe, chaplain.

Bro. A. E. Taylor, W. P., of Kent Lodge, in consequence of business arrangements, has removed to London Ont., and Bro. A. W. Harris, an old time member of the lodge, was unanimously elected to fill the office of Worthy President for the rest of the term. We feel confident the member's choice has been judicious and wise as Bro. Harris is a regular attendant of the lodge and has always taken a marked interest in the proceedings.

The past and present officers of the various lodges (with one exception) in Centre Toronto district, have formed themselves in to a District Council for the purpose of the welfare of the lodges and the Society in general. The Council will meet once a quarter with Dr. C. A. Hodgetts D.D., Centre Toronto, as president of the council. At the meeting in September the question debated will be the best and most feasible plan for making the ANGLO-SAXON paper, the representative and official organ of the Sons of England Society.

The President of Avondale Lodge No. 170, having resigned his position, Bro. F. B. Lindon, has been elected to fill the chair for the balance of the term.

Bradford Lodge, No. 91, Lambton Mills, held their regular meeting on Thursday evening June 27th. Bro. J. W. Jarvis, W.P., in the chair. Bro. Clatworthy, S.G.P., and Bro. Enoch Ward, D.D., for northwest Toronto, paid an official visit. Bro. Clatworthy complimented the lodge on its good standing, and also referred to the advancement of the Order throughout the Dominion. It being the anniversary of the lodge, after business was concluded an open meeting was held, when friends of the members were admitted. Among those present were noticed, Bros. J. H. Raybould, P.P., and W. H. Pooler, V.P., of Worcester Lodge and Bro. J. Fitton, W. Sec. Leeds Lodge, also Dr. E. Bull, W. T. Elliott, Wm. Scott and G. Way.

The annual meeting of the Sons of England Building, Loan and Savings Association, was held on Friday, July 5th, for the election of officers. The statement for the past year which was presented by Bro. Geo. Clay, secretary of the society, was most satisfactory to the directors and shareholders. A dividend of 6 p.c. on the shares for the year was declared. We feel confident that in the near future when the Building Society becomes better known to the bulk of the members of the S. O. E. B. S., it will be exceptional to find a member of our Order without a home of his own with such facilities for acquiring the same at his command. The society is incorporated under Chap. 169, Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1887, and approved by Sup. Grand Lodge. The election of officers resulted as viz.: President, Bro. Jno. Aldridge; Vice-President, Bro. Jno. Poffley; Treasurer, Bro. J. W. Carter; Directors: Bros. Dr. S. B. Pollard, Geo. Clatworthy, Chas. Reeve, A. W. Harris, T. W. Barber and Wm. Beers. Solicitor, Bro. W. H. Church; Secretary, Bro. Geo. Clay; Auditors, Bros. J. Hall and E. C. Davenport. Rules and prospectus can be had upon application to the secretary 17 Yonge St. Arcade, Toronto.

Obituary.

In the death of Past Supreme President, BRO. PETER MILLINGTON, the Sons of England has lost one of its most zealous advocates; though of late years BRO. MILLINGTON has not given so much time to the Order as in earlier years. Still he was one of the most fearless and earnest workers that we ever had in our Order, of a bold and dashing character, and was always in the front rank. He joined Kent lodge, by clearance, from Albion in October, 1876. His abilities soon won him the esteem and confidence of the members, and in a very short time he was sent as a delegate to the Grand Lodge, where his personal influence and powerful debating ability obtained for him the distinguished honor of S. G. President, in 1877. In addition to being elected President of Kent Lodge, BRO. MILLINGTON held the office of President of Warwick Lodge, Toronto, for more than one term. During the time he held this position, Warwick Lodge was the best governed lodge in the Society. At that time it was called the model lodge, chiefly through the time and interest taken in it by our good brother. Time would fail to tell of all his good qualities; extremely kind-hearted and liberal minded, he would sacrifice his own comfort and sometimes his home to benefit the Society. While he was loyal to the back bone to his Queen and country, true as steel to his countrymen, he was strong in his denunciation against half-hearted men who claimed to be Englishmen, but who he often said were not worthy of the name. In the earlier years of the Society, when true and honest men were needed, BRO. PETER MILLINGTON was a giant in the work, and never faltered. The writer will always revere his memory, cherish and admire his manly qualities.

J. W. C.

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