

and interest and perhaps commerce, there is a tendency to look upon things from too narrow a point of view. In a Dominion so vast as I understand that is of which we are inhabitants, under conditions which admit of wide expansion as that with which we are called upon to deal, there is an opposite danger in some way to be feared from centrifugal forces. I have observed ever since I came here—I do not say among the majority or the minority—a disposition to look upon the interests of particular localities or of a particular part of the country, or what not, rather than the interests of the Dominion of which we are common members. We are not here for the benefit of one section or of one class or creed of the community. We are here for the benefit of true, loyal and constitutional subjects of Her Majesty and of the Dominion; and in that capacity, putting aside all party prejudices, and so far as we are aware all religious animosities, all religious difficulties, I trust your society and all those who are called upon to act in any capacity whatever in this Dominion may do their utmost for the welfare of Her Majesty and of the Empire, in order to insure a continuance of prosperity and of peace." Referring to the address from Stanley Lodge, Lord Stanley thanked the lodge for their hearty welcome, which he was glad to know they were quite willing to merge in a more general one, but which, notwithstanding, as a representative of his name, he was glad to answer with a few words separately. He thanked them very much for the cordial feelings they had expressed towards him, and he trusted that neither he nor the lodge would ever disgrace the name they bore. (Applause.)

The deputation then shook hands with His Excellency and retired.

Our Symposium.

HOW FAR SHOULD THE LIMITS OF OUR ORDER EXTEND?

The best evidence of the vitality of any friendly society is in its numerical, territorial and financial growth, and to the promotion of this the efforts of the executive and individual membership should be energetically directed.

There is no reason why the S. O. E. B. S. should not extend its ramifications through every part of the British Empire. It is occasion for regret that as yet Australia and New Zealand—a field so promising of prolific results—have not been sown with the germinating influence of our Order. The Grand Lodge, I suppose, has not the means to defray the expense of sending a representative to introduce the society into these colonies. If not too late in the term of office of our present Grand President, surely his recognized enterprise will find opportunity to create a fund for this purpose. The North-West and British Columbia could be canvassed *en route*, and the number of lodges which would undoubtedly be instituted might furnish a revenue almost sufficient to cover the expenditure requisite for such an undertaking. Other and more inexpensive means might be adopted to start forces into action, which will of themselves disseminate the principles of our fraternity throughout the environs of the sphere in which they are set in operation *ad infinitum*—on the principle that every member makes another and every lodge duplicates itself. Opportunity might be found to establish the Order in these places by appointing a brother known to be visiting districts unrepresented to open lodges there, or the same result might be effected through the medium of correspondence with relatives or friends of the brethren resident in those parts.

In this crisis of Ireland's history why not strengthen the loyal work of Orangemen by inaugurating lodges in that unsettled country? There is as much need of the union of Englishmen there as here. Where the ties that consolidate our empire are weakest there we should strive specially to plant our influence and nourish it into strength. Better still, create a District Grand Lodge for Great Britain, and make our Order as strong in the Mother Country as it is in Ontario.

This would have a proportionate effect in directing emigration of Englishmen from the United States to British colonies, for it is probable that many Englishmen connected with the Order at home would be induced to come to Canada or go to Australia (when we have founded lodges there), in preference to a foreign country, for the sake of the social and providential privileges they would enjoy from association with their fraternal compatriots. It would be to them the choosing between the society of friends and that of foreigners.

While the extension of the order to the United States would facilitate the initiation of those who refuse to join with us because we, unlike other societies, cannot transfer them to American lodges if they wish to leave the Dominion, I am not in favour of it. It would certainly, and justly, be frowned on by Americans, if it would not arouse their antagonism, for the reason that it would thwart the naturalization of its members and promote a sentiment counter to their own. It was not with open arms but clenched fists that we received the propagators of commercial union *alias* annexation. The propagators of our Order in the States might expect a similar reception from Americans. As we would not appreciate or be disposed to tolerate the introduction among us of an American national society aiming at the alienation from us of men whom we wish to naturalize and imbue with our sentiments, so we cannot expect them to behave in a different manner toward the invasion of their territory by our order. Every nation for itself; that is the stimulus of national prosperity.

Should any of our members think it to their interest to emigrate to the States, let us do our best to retain their membership, and consequently their national relationship; as Americans will endeavour to

entice them to identify themselves as citizens of their republic; that is fair competition, in which more frequently we shall be the successful competitors. The Americans believe—and I will not dispute their right to do so, for we as Canadians have similar views—that all permanent residents of their country ought to yield allegiance to its Government, assimilate their sentiments and characteristics, promote its interests, defend its rights, and become citizens if they are not born such. Anything exerting a restraint upon a portion of the community, so that they shall not fulfil these requirements, they regard as hurtful and hostile to themselves, and deprecate accordingly.

I do not think we should trespass upon forbidden ground in our zeal to extend our Order. An effort to found it in the United States is as absurd as trying to engraft a grape-vine on a plum tree because the fruit of each is of the same colour. The S. O. E. B. S. is distinctly an English institution, for Englishmen and their descendants exclusively, and the only legitimate field for it is on British soil.

Fraternally yours,

WILL. T. JAMES,
Pres. Windsor Lodge, Toronto.

Donan's Fears.

A WORD PICTURE OF THE UNITED STATES AS IT IS TO-DAY.

Col. P. Donan, the silvery-tongued orator of Dakota, delivered a ringing Fourth of July speech at Fargo. He told the story of the rise of the grandest nation on the face of the globe in language characteristic of the orator. He expatiated upon the grandeur of the country and the immensity of the West, but in closing pointed out the road of the nation's downfall as follows:—

"But amid all your rejoicing, hear a few serious suggestions. Let a faint croak of the raven mingle with the exultant scream of the eagle. I pray your pardon for sounding one discordant note, but a sense of duty impels me to call attention to some portents of ill omen. In all the annals of time no attempt at free government has ever succeeded—has ever been permanent. The surf-beaten shores of the ages are strewn with the wrecks of all former republics. Why may we not fail? Human nature is much the same in every age. With all our infinite advances in science and material development it is doubtful whether we are politically wiser, better or braver than the countrymen of Solon and Socrates, Demosthenes, Themistocles, and Epaminondas, Cincinnatus, Curtius, Brutus and Cato. Yet, with all their deathless array of heroes, sages, philosophers and patriots, the republics of Greece and Rome tottered and fell. Why may not ours?"

"The road to ruin which all other republics have travelled has been a short and steep downgrade. Their success brought wealth; great wealth produced luxury and extravagance; these in turn begat demoralization, corruption and disregard for law; revolution and anarchy followed, and the end was at hand. While they were poor and pure they prospered; when lucre, lust and license crept in their downfall began. In the infallible light of history and experience behold the auguries of evil in our own beloved land. Our success has amazed the world; wealth has poured in upon us like a golden flood; the wildest madness of luxury and profligacy has swept over us, and to-day the country reeks with the lawlessness and iniquity, the dread precursors of decay. The whole continent and Government seems honeycombed with rottenness. Monstrous wrongs and abuses have entrenched themselves in the sacred citadel of the republic. Its deepest foundations in the hearts and confidence of the people are shaken. Giant corruption, like the unclean beast, the Abomination of Desolation in prophetic vision, perches on our holiest altars and bespatters with its ulcerous filth the robes of the priests, the togas of our senators and the ermine of our judges. From highest to lowest, from Presidents, Senators and Cabinet officers to dog law legislators, capital locators and cross-roads town councilmen, no class or position is clear of hideous suspicions and imputations. Officers, laws, verdicts of juries and decisions of courts are as open and as notoriously marketable as peanuts in a peddler's tray. Congresses and Senates have been bought up like scabby cattle in stalls; and giant rings, headed by such lineal descendants of Kydd, Lafitte and Sixteen-string Jack as Jay Gould, have pillaged the people of annual millions and tens of millions. Empires of public lands and money have been voted away by bright-bought renegades to bands of organized pirates, compared with whom the famous Forty Thieves of oriental story would be exemplary Christian gentlemen. Our governmental banditti have perpetrated railroad grabs, army bill steals, river and harbour gouges, Navy Department piracies, Indian supply robberies, star route pickpocketries, Custom house swindles and frauds—steals everywhere, in everything, from the White House vestibules to the last moonshine still house in the backwoods, until no one would be surprised if they should steal the presidency and the Government itself. Two hundred and thirty million dollars of official defalcations and embezzlements in the last fifteen years tells, trumpet-tongued, an appalling story of public rottenness and wrong; and nearly a hundred million dollars a year of swindling business failures echoes the shameful tale in private life. Senators become millionaires in ten or twenty years on salaries of five thousand a year, while they annually spend from ten to fifty thousand, and then with their ill-gotten gains brazenly push themselves for the presidency. That grandest office on the globe, with its vast power and patronage of its hundred thousand appointments, is used as a mere engine to promote partisan success and personal ambitions. Jobbery, robbery, rings, combinations, bargains and sales are the rule in every political move-