

HOW CANADA WAS WON.

A STORY OF BLOOD AND TREASURE LAVISHED BY ENGLISHMEN.

Battles and Sacrifices of our Forefathers by which Canada was Won for the British—A Lesson from the Pulpit.

The following sermon was preached by Rev. Harris Taylor, Rector, Christ Church, Stellarton, N.S., on the anniversary of the formation of Kenilworth Lodge, Sons of England B. S., New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, on Sunday, 7th August, 1892, and should be read and preserved by every Englishman who reads these pages:

St. Mark III. 24.—"If a Kingdom be divided against itself, that Kingdom cannot stand." We are met together to-day, my friends, for the purpose of worshipping God and also to endeavor to glean certain lessons from the Bible and other sources for our guidance as a nation. I say we are met together to-day for this object, because to-day we are celebrating the anniversary of the formation in this country of a society termed the Sons of England Benefit Society, which has for its object the keeping alive in the hearts of all who live under the shade of the British flag, a loyal respect and love for that flag, and an unwavering determination that our Empire shall remain united and firmly united in the bonds of brotherly love and of loyalty to the one strong federal government.

I will take the words of the text separately. It begins with the words, "If a Kingdom." "What are," it may be asked, "the chief characteristics or qualifications required for the building up of an Empire?" "First of all," "self-denying bravery and heroism." In these days of comparative peace and prosperity as we stand on any hill or rising ground and survey the beautiful country which to-day is our portion to buy and sell in, to cultivate and live in, it is well my brethren, to be reminded of what our forefathers have done for us in the past. The sword now, to a great extent, remains sheathed and the rifle put away, but there was a time when the forests and woods of Canada rang with

THE SOUNDS OF WAR, with the shout of victory and the cry of the fallen. It was then that the Sons of England in company with their brethren in other parts of the United Kingdom and Canada, shed willingly their blood in mortal combat that Canada might become a British possession where Britons in future days might live in peace and quietness under the Old Flag. I dreamt the other night of war. Vividly I saw in my dream the forms of wounded men carried to the rear; I heard the shouts of advancing troops, of hurrying messengers bringing in evil tidings, of buglers sounding the "assembly," followed by the advance as prostrate battalions lying in reserve, arose and advanced to meet the foe.

All this has been gone through that we might live here in Canada, and make it our home. All this has been gone through in every part of the British Empire, in fact it may be said that outside the United Kingdom, there is scarcely one of our possessions which has not first been

STAINED WITH ENGLISH BLOOD before it fell into our hands. Whenever any new territory has been added to our dominions there has always been grief in England over the loss of some dear one fallen in action. At such times many a happy English home has been saddened by the news of a husband's, father's, or brother's death. Such is the price paid for an Empire. This price has been willingly paid in the past. Let us not forget this but let us be grateful, and bear ourselves with kindness towards those whose forefathers have done so much for this country.

I speak somewhat strongly upon this subject because there seems a tendency to forget what those of our forefathers who were Englishmen have suffered for Canada. There are those who seem to forget that it was an Englishman, even Wolfe, and many a fellow-countryman with him, who laid down his life in order that Quebec might become the home of an English-speaking people. It seems to be forgotten that a large number of those who fought to retain Canada at different periods of her history were Englishmen, and that never in the past has England ever hesitated to defend Canada, or to help her in her hour of need or danger. England has been lavish of her sympathy, of her money, and even of

HER OWN LIFE'S BLOOD. To the Sons of England then let us extend the open hand of fellowship and brotherly love in gratitude for what their forefathers have done for this country in the past, and for what they themselves will, we know, willingly do in the future whenever the occasion may arise, and let this noble sentiment fill the hearts of all enlightened citizens of this Empire, that every British subject should be heartily welcomed as a brother in any part of the British Empire where he may choose to settle, because he comes as a brother to strengthen the hands of his brethren, because he comes to fight if necessary for the same good cause, and to die willingly should occasion arise, for the same old flag, whose shadow falls on every acre of British soil.

Another requisite for the success of an Empire is the power of its rulers to control, and keep in a state of harmony the different races and nations of which it is composed. In most of the

countries which form part of the British Empire, much wisdom in government has been shown. To this rule

IRELAND is perhaps the only real exception. In the case of Ireland the great mistake which has been made appears to be simply this, that it has all along been taken for granted that a people of an entirely different race can at once be governed by the same forms of justice as ourselves. It seems to have been forgotten that whilst the more elaborate and thorough modes of justice suit very well the English temperament, which is cool and phlegmatic, for the Celtic race whose temperament more quick and more easily led by impulse, a different system of justice is required, a system better suited to their temperament, a system where justice is more quickly administered and where more scope is given to the individual character of the ruler. To have put more power into the hands of a few very skilled and experienced rulers rather than to have increased the number of voters, is a system which would have brought peace to Ireland, and engendered in the hearts of all Irishmen an undying loyalty towards England. What Ireland wants is good rule at the hands of the best men the Empire can produce, men of courage, strength and sympathy. To such men much power might safely be given and their high positions should not depend upon the changing fates of political parties, but they should be made to feel that they were put there for a definite purpose, viz., to do their best for the welfare of the country, independent of party, politics or favor. There are many such men to be found within the Empire. It is such men as these as have built up upon a solid basis our Empire in the East, good men and true some of the best England could afford were given a well-nigh free hand to govern this newly acquired territory and the result has been a well-governed country where the government gives every protection to the person and property of its citizens. When I mention that

267,000,000 INHABITANTS of different nationalities, creeds and forms of worship live in Hindostan, or India, and that within comparatively few years their different tribes and races were incessantly at war with each other, and that now you can travel from one end to the other of that vast domain without let or hindrance, and without carrying a weapon of any sort, you may imagine how great has been the work which has been accomplished by faithful men doing a faithful work for God and for their country. The labours of these noble men were heightened by the thought of the homes in England which they had left, and to which they hoped to return, content if they might only live again amongst the old folks, and be buried when they came to die in the old churchyard besides father and mother, content if but the simple epitaph, "Here lieth one who tried to do his duty," be written over their graves, content in the knowledge of work well done with clean hands and a pure heart. Of such men, thank God, England has many. Many men of this type return home yearly from their life's toil in the East to live and die almost unnoticed in quiet English homes, but remembered and loved for many a long year by those whom they have governed and striven to make happier and better, more fit to be citizens of the Empire, more fit to be tried to do his duty. It is not too much to say that if India had been ruled as Ireland has been from the first there would have been a mutiny every year and that if Ireland had been governed with the same strength, firmness, love and sympathy as Indian statesmen have shown, Ireland would be today of loyal a part of the British Dominion as the county of Middlesex in which the capital of the Empire stands.

But now to take the words of the text in full. Our Lord says, "If a Kingdom be divided against itself that Kingdom cannot stand." In reading the history of England we cannot but be impressed with the fact of how each stage in her growth from a kingdom to an Empire has been accompanied by greater unity and a

CONTINUOUS STRENGTHENING of the great central government. First we read of Wales coming into the union, the king of England's eldest son receiving as a hereditary honor the title of the Prince of Wales. Then afterwards, Scotland came into the union, St. Andrew's cross now happily blending with the cross of St. George on the national flag; and then Ireland came in and is duly represented on the Royal standard in company with Scotland, Wales, and England. Thus does a flag demonstrate the history of a nation, and one of the lessons it teaches is unity. In all this we may recognize the fact that God has been guiding our nation with the truest wisdom. At present, the British Empire though so large is compact, because it has one great centre of control and government, even London. London is the focus of all British influence. Like as the spokes of a wheel connect with one common centre, the hub, so do the different countries, colonies and dependencies of our empire connect with one common centre even London. London is the hub of that enormous wheel which

ENCIRCLES THE WORLD viz., the British Empire. 323,000,000 of people look to London as the centre of their national life. There is one strong Federal government which answers all questions concerning the nation's foreign policy quickly and practically. In all this there is seen the wisdom and stability of a strong united nation. It is not a kingdom divided against itself. Let it be recorded that to-day 7th August, 1892, the British Empire is united, firm and strong. So much for the present. It might be supposed that this being such a satisfactory state of affairs people would not care to change it. But there are those who do

not wish to leave well alone, but desire to make such a change as would seem to be contrary to the teaching of our history as a nation. It would seem to be a mistake to pull down or even to carelessly pull down in past ages by our most able statesmen. As we have seen, all forces in the past have tended towards union and consolidation, and the building up of a solid imperial government on a practical basis. To make any change that might empower any one portion of the United Kingdom to act in opposition to the central government in any great national crisis, would seem to be a measure fraught with danger, and it may be ruin for the whole British Empire; because a kingdom divided against itself cannot stand. Such are our Lord's own words when accused by the high priests and scribes of casting out devils through Beelzebub the prince of the devils, and they are words which we ought to ponder over and reflect upon at the present crisis in the history of our nation. United we have stood in the past, and fought against four or five nations pitted against us at the same time. United we stand at present, with perfect peace within our borders. Disunited, we would not be able to stand, much less to increase and grow stronger. To be at peace at home is the best way to be strong abroad.

I cannot close this sermon without a reference to that central figure of our nation, who is indeed the source of much of our strength as a united empire. I mean

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, whose sterling qualities and solid work as a sovereign and a woman have done more than anything else to bind into one strong nation the numerous races who acknowledge her authority. The natives of India, the inhabitants of New Zealand speak of her with loyalty and affection, in Africa and also in North America she is loved and respected. It has sometimes happened that when a native chief could not get satisfaction from the local government he has gone home to the Queen and had the question settled in a personal interview. We may thank God that the prayers which have been so continuously offered on her Majesty's behalf during the long years of her reign have been abundantly answered inasmuch as we have had preserved to us, as our Queen, one of the noblest and wisest sovereigns that ever occupied a throne.

And now, Sons of England, what lesson does the history of our nation teach us? It teaches us that it is our duty to pass on to

OUR POSTERITY as great and as united an Empire as our forefathers have left for us to enjoy. Our forefathers have left for us to enjoy hard work and brain and arm; they have fought and suffered, they have even died on the battlefield, that they might leave behind them an inheritance worthy of being enjoyed by Sons of England. Let us leave to those who follow us, as great an inheritance, that our children's children may enjoy the fruits of our labors as we now enjoy the great blessings of freedom, prosperity, and the extensive domain which has been bequeathed to us. Further, Sons of England, remember this as pure, holy high-minded men ever breathed have been born in the country from which you come. Strive to follow the example of those good and great English men who have in the past done so much for England's glory at home and abroad and ever continue to show in your actions and words that the title "Englishmen" stands for one who is true to his God, true to his country, and true to himself.

Fashionable Wedding. The marriage of Victor Cavendish, M.P., eldest son of the late Lord Ed. Cavendish, and nephew and heir presumptive of the Duke of Devonshire, to Lady Evelyn Fitzmaurice, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viceroy of India, was celebrated in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.

Mr. Victor Cavendish was accompanied by his brother, Mr. Richard Cavendish, best man. The bridesmaids, eight in number, were Miss Blanche Egerton, oldest daughter of the Hon. Francis and Lady Louisa Egerton, cousin of the bridegroom; Lady Francis Spencer Churchill, eldest daughter of the Marchioness of Blandford; Lady Maud Anson, daughter of the Earl of Lichfield; Lady Katherine Scott, daughter of the Duke of Buccleuch; Lady Gladys Hamilton, daughter of the Duke of Abercorn; Miss Muriel Herbert, second cousin of the bride; Lady Dorothy Osborne, daughter of the Marquis of Carmarthen; and Miss Margery Digby, daughter of Colonel and Lady Emily Digby, cousin of the bride. Each carried a shower bouquet of pink roses and wore a diamond snake brooch, a Cavendish crest, a present from the bridegroom.

Master Harry Streetfeild, son of Colonel and Lady Florence Streetfeild, acted as page, and wore a costume of white velvet, and a diamond snake scarf-pin, the bridegroom's gift. The Bishop of London, uncle of the bridegroom, performed the nuptial rite.

The bride, who, in the absence of the Viceroy, was given away by her brother, the Earl of Kerry, wore a dress of rich white satin duchesse trimmed with beautiful Brussels point lace; the skirt being plainly made, and having a very narrow trimming round the hem. Her tulle veil fell from a wreath of orange flowers, and her ornaments included a

diamond necklace and a pearl necklace, the gift of her father, three diamond stars, given by Lady Edward Cavendish, and a fine diamond bracelet, presented to her by the Viceregal Staff in India.

The Queen presented the bride with an Indian shawl, and the bridegroom with a bronze statuette of herself, with the inscription, "Presented to Victor Cavendish by Victoria, R. L., 1892." The Empress Eugenie gave the bride a ruby and diamond watch bracelet, and Princess Christian presented the bridegroom with 12 volumes of Tennyson's poems, bound in white calf.

British Nyassaland.

According to the August number of the Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society, letters recently received from Nyassaland, state that matters had now quite settled down again in the Shire Highlands. The new Sikh officer, Captain Johnson, had arrived, and taken command of Fort Johnston. Captain Sclater was at work again on the road between Blantyre and Katunga, the present track being useless for carts because of the steep inclines. When this section was finished the road from Blantyre to Zomba (where the British residency is) would be taken in hand, and then the direct road from Zomba to Zoa, and so to Chiromo.

Captain Sclater writes from Blantyre (May 29):—"To-day we have been up to the top of Zomba. It is a very extraordinary feature of this country that nearly all the mountains are simply huge tables, with precipices all round. Zomba is one of these, also Milanji and others; very few really rise to peaks. On the top of Zomba we found the climate and flora like those of the Cape. The general plateau is from 4,000ft. to 5,000ft. above the sea-level; it is covered with short grass and clumps of trees, similar to Milanji; the difference is that there are no cedars, and much less forest; the soil also is better. There is one fine large valley (that of the stream running down by the Residency), which was formerly thickly populated, but some 30 years ago all the people were sold, and made slaves of by the invading Yaos, so that it is now uninhabited."

Farming in the Argentine.

Before a meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Herbert Gibson, of Buenos Ayres, delivered an address on "Farming in the Argentine as a Field for Capital and Labor." Sir V. H. B. Kennett-Barrington (chairman of the South American Trade Section of the Chamber) presided. The lecturer said he regarded farming and stock-breeding in the Argentine as the backbone of the country, and in his opinion the whole of its future welfare depended upon the development of those industries. Referring to the cattle industry, he stated that at the present time the outlet for cattle was somewhat limited, notwithstanding the fact that the total number of cattle was 22,000,000. Sheep-breeding, however, might be said to be the chief industry of the Republic, owing to the physical conditions of the country; and, far from being stocked up, it was capable of carrying, in due course of time, double, and more than double, the stock it at present held. Farmers could "grow" both wool and mutton at a profit, even with lower prices than those ruling at the present time. Despite the difficulties in which the Republic had been plunged for some time, sheep farming was never more prosperous than it was now. What was wanted was capital combined with labor. Instead of people sending out their money they should take it out with them, and reside in the country, when they could watch their own interests.

In the Land of Liberty and License.

In his evidence, at Washington, before the Congressional Committee on bloody battle between Andrew Carnegie's and locked-out strikers and Andrew Carnegie's armed force of Pinkerton agents, Robert Pinkerton said: "He had never seen a strike where labor organizations or their men had not beaten non-union men. He had seen men knocked off trains; he had seen them beaten almost to a jelly; he had known members of these very Knights of Labor whose representatives were here, to put obstructions on the track and to put dynamite under cars; he had seen men who wanted to work, treated worse than savages, by representatives of Secret labor organizations, and he had them sent to prison for it."

This is official evidence. Not much security for life or property there; every man a law unto himself when not under the orders of a trade union, and armed to the teeth to defend himself or murder any other man who digers from him, as the case may be.

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