

across the line, and it is nothing but the great heart of England that has brought all this about. Lord Curzon rose in his place in the House of Commons and declared the neutrality of Britain in the Spanish American War, but at the same time stated that if any nation attempted to side with Spain the British navy would protect the American coasts and join forces with the United States navy. This settled the matter, and he thought Americans do not forget it. But to-day British soldiers are fighting for the freedom of South Africa. He did not want to make political capital out of this, but was ashamed that Canada has not before this sent out a contingent of volunteers. There is a minister in the Canadian Cabinet who has the audacity to ask, "What right has Canada to send help to South Africa?" He then denounced the disloyalty of Mr. Tarte and his paper, *La Patrie*, also the resolutions passed by the Ancient Order of Hibernians in Montreal. British Imperialism should be upheld regardless of politics, and he appealed to them as British Canadians to stand fast to their principles. He felt sure of the ultimate success of the British forces in this conflict, for behind them is the great arm of Almighty God. The English race must not only control Africa but the whole world.

HON. J. G. CURRIE,

Of St. Catharines, was given a hearty welcome. He complimented Mr. McCleary, who now represented in Parliament the same county that he once had the honor to represent. Speaking of old sores, they had been healed long ago, and he was happy to state that never before during his residence of three score years and ten along the border had such a good feeling existed as there now is. As was said in Chicago, "If the flags of the United States and England are ever to be seen on the battle field, let them wave together." In regard to the achievements in 1812-14, he reminded his hearers that, while not

wishing to belittle the services of the Canadian volunteers, it was the regular army that had done most of the heavy fighting, and hence deserved the greatest credit.

At this stage Rev. Canon Bull took occasion to thank Messrs. W. Dalton, M. Morse, R. W. Geary, R. Garner and all others who assisted in collecting the remains and relics.

THE LAURA SECORD FUND.

Mrs. Thompson, of Toronto, representing the Ontario Historical Society, spoke briefly on behalf of the Laura Secord monument fund. The society required \$1,000, and of the amount \$600 had already been raised. Nothing had yet been collected from the Niagara District and she asked for 10 cent subscriptions from the loyal Canadian men and women, and one cent each from the children. It was hoped to have monument erected by the 28th of June, next year, the anniversary of the brave deed of a brave and loyal woman.

HISTORICAL.

A brief resume is here added of the discovery of a third British military burial trench near Lundy's Lane, where the remains of five British soldiers killed at the Battle of July 25, 1814, were found Sept. 12, 1899.

The discovery was made by Austin Morse and fellow workmen on the north margin of Morse's large sand pit. This trench was on line (east) with the trench found eight years ago under similar circumstances—widening the sand pit to obtain a new course of sand. These remains were found about two feet below the surface and were identified by numerous buttons marked with the figures 89 and 103, and a few smaller buttons marked with a crown.

Undertaker Morse was then instructed to take charge of the remains, placing them in a casket with plate bearing the figures 89th and 103rd, to be deposited with military honors in the vault of the monument. On the day appointed