

THE MOTHERLAND.

LATE MAIL SUMMARY OF NEWS OF ENGLAND.

The Archdeacon of London on Federation.

The Archdeacon of London, a staunch Federationist, preaching at St. Jude's, South Kensington, on behalf of the Colonial and Continental Church society, referred to the true unity of the British Empire. By strange and unexpected ways, he said, by emigration, by commerce, by wars, by treaties, not always by mercy, not always by justice, but in the main with a legitimate object, the peaceful Empire of Great Britain had grown until it became the august, stately and magnificent structure at which we gaze with awe, and the meaning and importance of which our electorate seems as yet so little to understand. The material greatness of that world-wide realm which hails Victoria Queen was indeed amazing. It far exceeded that of any other Empire, ancient or modern.

They might in all humanity say, in praise of their forefathers, that the moral grandeur of the Empire was not unequal to the material. It was governed by settled law, founded in the fear of God. Every man's property was protected. His person, like his property, could not be touched except by legal process. Religion was free.

Although continually susceptible of much improvement, the British Empire, under Queen Victoria, presented the nearest approach to a true commonwealth that the world had ever seen. It was principle and sentiment that most truly united Great Britain and her daughters. Much might be done by prudent legislation, by seizing the right occasion for laying down the foundations of Federation, and by various unions in trade and defence; but the greatest force was in common traditions, common hopes, common affections, and, of all principles and sentiments, the strongest was the fear of God.

A Missionary of Imperial Federation.

In his latest work, "Imperial Defence" Sir Charles Dilke puts the pertinent question, "What is it we have to defend? Is it Great Britain or the British Empire? And who is to defend it—the people of Great Britain or the people of the Empire?" Upon the answers to these questions depends, he says, the decision as to the provision which should be made for national defence; and, in his opinion, we should abandon at once the present tentative methods of dealing with the army and navy.—South Wales Daily News.

Keep Pegging Away.

The advocates of Imperial Federation are, I am afraid, in the position of good men struggling with adversity. Still, Mr. Parkin, who has now twice lectured in Oldham on the subject, would be well advised to keep pegging away. The question can hardly yet be said to have touched the masses, and we all know that the masses have now the making or marring of all great questions—social as well as political. Even the classes have to be converted yet, and without venturing to include Alderman Norton among either, which is the best course to pursue, I might in stance him as one of those whom Mr. Parkin will find open to conviction. This gentleman stated at the meeting on Monday that this was the first time he had had the question presented to him in such a rational light, and, as a commercial man, the force of the lecturer's remarks struck him as worth pondering over. If Mr. Parkin could only induce his fellow-colonists to give over hankering so much after Protection, his mission to this country would be greatly assisted.—Oldham Standard.

Canadian Lamb for England.

Mr. Thomas Shaw, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, has sent a letter to the press for publication from which we take the following extracts:—"I take the liberty of forwarding to you a copy of a letter given below from Ald. Frankland to Mr. J. E. Story, our farm foreman who took the lambs referred to Montreal, and put them on board ship en route for England. This letter bears upon a subject which should be of much interest to the farmers at the present time.

Liverpool, May 31, 1892.

"Dear Sir: Your beautiful lambs are sold well, and when you consider how foreign cattle and meat sell in England in comparison with their own, may we in Canada not rejoice that you, sir, can send to me 90 lambs from that great institution and that I can realize on them home prices. Why! There are sheep coming alive from South America and they are slaughtered well, and yet as they could not go into the open market. Sixpence is all they brought,

sinking the offal, while your lambs in my judgement realize eight and a half-pence per pound.

You would have rejoiced to have seen the droves of good men from 80 to 80 years of age examining lambs, but English hospitality is great; they do things with great heartiness.

Yours,
G. F. FRANKLAND."

"The full particulars will be given in due time in reference to the whole transaction from the time the lambs were purchased until they were sold in England. It may be mentioned here that these were very ordinary lambs when purchased. About one-half were bought in Eastern Ontario when they came to this station, and the other half in Prince Edward Island."

The Court.

The Queen is in good health at Balmoral and makes daily excursions.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria arrived at Balmoral on Saturday on a visit to the Queen.

The Prince of Wales and his son, the Duke of York, have arrived at Marlborough House from Copenhagen.

The Duke of Connaught presided at the annual meeting of the Army Scripture Reader's Society, and spoke highly of the good work that was done by it.

The Princess Marie Alexandra Victoria, eldest daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh, was on Thursday last betrothed to the Crown Prince of Roumania.

Mr. Stanhope, M. P., has returned from Aix les Bains, and has resumed his duties at the War Office.

Mr. T. L. Bristowe, M. P. for the Norwood Division of Lambeth, has died suddenly from disease of the heart, while taking part in the opening of a new park at Herne-hill.

Political.

Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, presided at a meeting at Hawkhurst in support of the Conservative candidate for the Ashford Division of Kent.

Addressing a large party of visitors from Lancashire and Warwickshire at Hawarden, Mr. Gladstone said the Liberal party never had a more sacred nor a more hopeful cause than that they would have to fight for at the approaching general election.

Mr. J. Chamberlain, M. P., addressing a meeting of officers of the various wards in Birmingham representing the Liberal Unionist Association, declared that the prospects of the Unionists were most promising both in that town and throughout the country.

The borough elections take place on the 4th inst.

General.

Mrs. Montagu, who is under sentence for cruelty towards her children, has been removed from Londonderry to Grangegorman Prison, Dublin, in view of her approaching confinement. A petition from her husband for her release was not granted.

The Co-operative Congress was opened at Rochdale, under the presidency of Mr. J. T. Mitchell, who delivered an inaugural address on the progress of the co-operative movement. The attendance of delegates was numerous.

The Manchester Unity of Oddfellows commenced its annual congress at Derby on Whit Monday, over 575 delegates, representing some 700,000 members, being present. The Grand Master described the condition of the Order as very flourishing, and discussed the subject of old-age pensions, advocating a scheme which should be self-supporting. Sir W. Harcourt and other members of Parliament took part in the subsequent proceedings.

An International Miners' Congress has been sitting in London.

Sir James Brunlees, the eminent engineer, aged 75, is dead.

Miss Emily Sturge, a member of the Bristol School Board, has been killed by being thrown from her horse.

The Oak Stakes at Epsom were won by Baron Hirsach's filly La Fleche, who ran second in the Derby.

A coronor's inquest has been held on the bodies of a man and woman, both French, who were found dead in a bedroom at an hotel in York-road, Lambeth, London. The jury found that the man shot the woman and then himself while laboring under temporary insanity.

At the inquest at Leamington, on the body of Mr. Greatrex, who was shot by his son, the jury gave a verdict of wilful murder against the latter, who has been since committed for trial.

The very fine weather recently has drawn unusually large numbers of holiday-makers from London to the seaside and other pleasure resorts.

The suspension of payment by the New Oriental Bank Corporation in London has been announced.

A "GOLD MINING" COMPANY.

English Investors Swindled by Another Bogus United States Scheme.

A public inquiry, instituted by order of the English Chancery Division of the High Court, with reference to the circumstances attendant on the promotion and liquidation of the United States Gold Placers (Limited) Company has been held in London. The company was registered in 1886, and was formed, in the words of the prospectus, "for the purpose of acquiring the Cottonwood Placers, consisting of 800 acres of auriferous gravel on the banks of the river San Miguel, Colorado, United States of America, which, on the patents to be obtained from the United States Government, will form a freehold estate free from any rent or royalty."

In April, 1889, a resolution was passed for the voluntary liquidation of the company, and in the following month an agreement was executed transferring the assets and liabilities to a new company, and providing that the shareholders of the old company should receive for each share held by them therein one share of the new company, with 15s. paid, leaving available for call 5s. per share. The liabilities are returned in the statement of affairs at £27,000, with a claim on the assets, consisting of unpaid calls of the United States Gold Placers (New Company) (Limited) to the same amount, the total deficiency as regards contributories being £142,836.

The liquidation of the company is attributed by its officers to want of capital, and to the failure of operations at the mine, the results of the washings have proved disappointing.

Mr. Thomas Gilbert, who was recently sentenced to three years' penal servitude for fraud in connection with the Gold Queen Mining Company, was the first witness. He appeared in prison garb, and was brought up in the custody of two warders. He stated that he was the promoter of the United States Gold Placers (Limited) and he afterwards became managing director. The property was represented to him as a very valuable one. Under the agreement for purchase of the properties the company undertook to pay the vendor about £16,000 in cash and £12,000 in shares. It appeared from the figures that the transaction would make a profit on the transaction of about £85,000—that was, a paper profit. He provided three out of the seven directors who formed the board, and his son acted as secretary, but his name did not appear on the prospectus. The cash-book kept during the first two years of the company's existence had disappeared, and he could not furnish any explanation of the matter.

Mr. Robert Larchin stated that he had been associated with Mr. Thomas Gilbert for some considerable time. The company was introduced to him by Mr. Gilbert in the early part of 1886. From July, 1887, he was absent from England, and, on his return, a banquet was given to him at the Great Eastern Hotel. The report issued to the shareholders referred to the "wonderful discoveries he had made" and of "the return of the director, enthusiastic reception, and banquet." Pressed upon the point whether the report correctly represented what took place, the witness said that a banquet was given on his return, and there was an enthusiastic meeting, but he did not remember anything being said about "wonderful discoveries." He admitted that £30,000 of the company's money had been expended and only £1,200 worth of ore extracted.

"The United States of Europe."

The annual meeting of the International Arbitration and Peace Association was held recently in the Westminster Palace Hotel, London. The Bishop of Durham, who presided, said that we seemed to be standing on the verge of a step which would lead to the federation of the nations. We should labor to make the United States of Europe a reality. It was nobler to submit even to an unjust decision from a legal tribunal than to appeal to force. He emphasized the fact that the Christian faith involved the brotherhood and solidarity of nations.

Fast Atlantic Mails.

The Toronto Empire's Montreal correspondent says: There can be no doubt that the Canadian Pacific railway company have discussed the Atlantic steamship question in all its bearings within the last few weeks and that information is being gathered on the subject from every available and reliable quarter. He adds that President Van Horne left for Grand Metis, Rimouski county, where Lord Mount Stephen is residing, and that if his information be correct most important results will come out of the interview.

THE "SPIRIT OF PATRIOTISM,"

By Miss Preston of Ottawa.

[Concluded.]

That is what Britain has done for Canada, and now that Canada begins to feel the stronger waters of independence coursing through her veins, shall she turn her back on all these memories of the past, and suffer her children to grow up in comparative ignorance of what we owe to the mother country? Shall we let apathy or circumstances, drift us apart and throw us into the arms of the U. S.? What can we find under the Starry Banner, that is not enjoyed in a higher degree under the Union Jack? When we make a change let us be certain that we are "Off with the old love, before we are on with the new." To my mind the situation is more one of justice than sentiment. We are indebted to Britain for long years of care and expense (for we really have been of no actual service to her,) and now that we are stronger, let us at least give her our gratitude if we can give no more.

In presenting this view of the subject do not understand me as setting forth the merits of British Connection, Canadian Independence, or Colonial Confederation. I know nothing of their bases, and can neither approve nor disapprove of them; but of all annexation schemes I do most heartily disapprove, believing as I do that our country's future is safer in our own hands. Of late years

THE POLITICAL ARENA

has had such an unsavory reputation, that good honest men of both parties have not had a strong enough patriotic spirit to brave the abuse, expense and annoyance of public life even when urgently needed by the country, while others have been too timid to oppose their party, when the good fame of the country was at stake. The duty of every man is to go where he can best serve his country, no matter to which party he belongs. We have been passing through a rather unsettled political period. Party papers teemed with rumors of "Smashings of Confederation," "Race Rebellions," and Religious Rebellions." But these movements have passed or will pass and our country will remain. How shall we best foster that love for her which I feel sure you all desire?

HOW TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM.

I shall mention but a few plans that may be useful and trust to you for fuller and more efficient ones. First and foremost, by loving this country ourselves. There is nothing more contagious than enthusiasm. Using our influence or giving our votes to no man, for a position of trust unless we are certain all his efforts will be for the moral and political welfare of our people. Letting no spirit of partyism over-rule Patriotism. A Patriot will sacrifice party as well as self, for his country's good. Let us see that our Nation's Birthday is more enthusiastically celebrated. Let our entertainments partake more of a loyal nature, and a profuse display of our country's flags. A flag in itself is nothing, but we cherish it, for those things of which it is the symbol. And let our people cheer at sight of it, if they will, even at the risk of annoying those persons among us who sneer at such enthusiasm. President Harrison on a recent tour through the U. S., tells us that he had seen enough U. S. flags to encircle the globe. And in school, first I place patriotic songs.

Old King Edward was wiser than we think when he ordered a massacre of the Welsh Bards; knowing well that the spirit of independence would long linger among those mountain homes, when fed by their soul-stirring strains. (I know some writers try to prove that he never did this, but I prefer to think he did, and I admire the penetration of the old king). We need a collection of such songs for school. Could not some of our musicians take the matter up and give us one? I have not much faith in textbooks, on questions affecting the moral or political life of a people. The

READING AND HISTORY LESSONS

are about the only ones I can make use of for this purpose. For instance a great admiration for the brave and manly character of our countrymen may be evoked by dwelling on such lessons as the "Loss of the Birkenhead," "Road to the Trenches," "Capture of Quebec," "Founders of Upper Canada," "Heroes of the Long Sault," and like subjects found in the readers. In grammar and composition, the expansive and comprehensive nature of the English language can be prominently brought out. In Geography a pupil's attention can be called to the vast extent, favorable position and boundless resources of this country. In history, seize on anything likely to arouse a patriotic spirit. Encourage pupils to read the works of our Canadian writers, and as we grow older the number of these will increase. Like all subjects not found on our Public school curriculum, this must depend on the earnestness and originality of the teachers. When you meet with anything in your private reading bearing on this point, make a note of it, and some day, when it fits in with the work of your class give it as a story, reading, or song. Children often remind me of those living forms devoid of backbone, which breathe through pores in their sides, as they seem to absorb and be influenced by side issues more readily than direct ones. But over and above all, I place the power of song. Let our own hearts respond to the words of one of our own poets, who says:

"We are growing weak and listless—
"There is need of righteousness inflexible as fate
"Thou last child of British destiny."
"Untorn by wars, Canada, arise!
"The years to come are thine."

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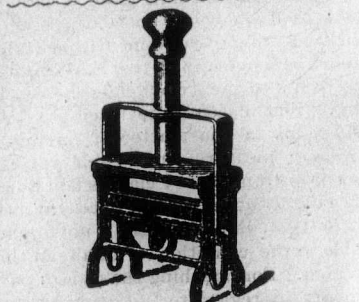
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