

The Hon. Mr. Foster exposed the hollowness of the Opposition plea, and even its entire want of principle. He challenged their leaders to state what they were in favor of this question and charged them with "skulking through the House and through this country without giving the least information to the people of where they stand; looking only and hoping only for profit to themselves and power to themselves through the disintegration which may come to their opponents." Seldom has the leader of the House been heard to greater advantage, and hearty applause greeted his peroration in which he spoke of Mr. Laurier. He said, "the hon. gentleman talked around everything; he committed himself to nothing; he ended by declaring: I am not going to commit any chivalrous blunder. No, the blunders my hon. friend commits will never be chivalrous. He has made many blunders, he will make many more; but he does not run many risks of making that chivalrous blunder which consists in simply rising and stating plainly and frankly and honestly his position on the great questions of the day."

The Government was sustained by a majority of 44, but it has to be conceded that they are still "in a tight place." Their difficulty has only been postponed, not solved. They have undertaken that unless a satisfactory arrangement is made with the Manitoba Government they will propose remedial legislation at the next session of Parliament to be called "not later than the first Thursday of January next." Is it possible to suppose that a Liberal administration, such as Manitoba possesses, will move a little finger to extricate a Conservative government from a difficulty? To do so is to form too high an estimate of political human nature. The crisis of July, 1895, is sure to re-appear in January, 1896, unless some very energetic course is in the interval adopted by the Government. It is for them to

Miss not the occasion; by the forelock take That subtle power of never halting time, Lest the mere moments putting off should make Mischance almost as grave as crime."

BRITISH EMPIRE LEAGUE.

Offices at the London Chamber of Commerce, Botolph House, Eastcheap, London, E.C. President: His Grace The Duke of Devonshire, K.G.

At a conference held in London on July 20th, 1894, the Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Bart. in the chair, it was unanimously resolved that an association be established with the object of maintaining and strengthening the connection between the United Kingdom and the outlying portions of the Empire, by the discussion and promotion of questions of common interest, more particularly those relating to trade arrangements and mutual defence.

In pursuance of this resolution a further meeting was held at the House of Commons on May 30th, 1895, the Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P. in the chair, when it was determined to constitute the proposed association on the following lines:

CONSTITUTION.

(1.) The association to be called "The British Empire League."

(2.) The following to be among the principal objects of the League:—

(a.) To promote trade between the United Kingdom, the Colonies and India, and to advocate the holding of periodical meetings of representatives from all parts of the Empire for the discussion of matters of general commercial interest, and the consideration of the best means of expanding the national trade.

(b.) To consider how far it may be possible to modify any laws or treaties which impede freedom of action in the making of reciprocal trade arrangements between the United Kingdom and the Colonies, or between any two or more British Colonies or Possessions.

(c.) To promote closer trade intercourse between the different portions of the Empire, by the establishment of cheaper and, where required, more direct steam and telegraphic communication, preference being given to routes not traversing Foreign Territory.

(d.) To develop the principles on which all parts of the Empire may best share in its general defence; endeavouring to bring into harmony public opinion at home and in the Colonies on this subject, and to devise a more perfect co-operation of the military and naval forces of the Empire with a special view to the due protection of the trade routes.

(e.) To assimilate, as far as local circumstances permit, the laws relating to copyright, patents, legitimacy and bankruptcy throughout the Empire.

(3.) It shall be an essential principle of the league that the existing rights of local parliaments as regards local affairs shall be scrupulously respected.

(4.) The league shall use every constitutional means to bring about the objects for which it is established, and shall invite the support of men of all shades of political opinion throughout the Empire.

(5.) The league shall advocate the establishment of periodical conferences to deal with such questions as may appear ripe for consideration, on the lines of the London Conference of 1887, and the Ottawa Conference of 1894.

C. FREEMAN MURRAY, Secretary.

ENGLISHMEN UNITING.

Englishmen abroad are beginning to learn how to organize, and it is none too soon. Here in Canada we have the Sons of England doing good work in this direction; the Navy League is also an organization we must work up, and now, at Chicago, of all places in the world, Englishmen are combining together. The proposal has been received with favour by our countrymen in Chicago, and the new society, which within the last few days has begun its existence in that city, is called the British Public Schools and Universities Association.—Mail and Empire

It is well known there is a strong spirit abroad among Englishmen that to get any advantages for their nationality they must unite. All organizations among the English have in their platform—no matter in what country—a strong expressive desire for affiliation with all parts of the Empire. What, in a great measure, has made Englishmen think and act, is to be attributed to the unjustifiable Irish Home Rule agitation. We are glad of the wakening up of Englishmen; its effect upon the national aspirations of a mixed community will be beneficial.

CABINET CONSTRUCTION.

At the morning session of the House of Commons on Friday, the 19th July, Bro. Col. E. G. Prior said:—

"He thought it was a pretty theory, but nothing more, to talk of considering a man's qualifications for a seat in the Cabinet and not paying any attention to the locality from which he came, and pointed out that the rule generally pursued was to appoint a man because he was a well known Frenchman, a well known Catholic, a well known Orangeman or a well known Nova Scotian."

While we do not advocate a position in the Cabinet for that of an Englishman, yet we claim there should be in the Cabinet Englishmen as well as Irishmen or Frenchmen, if the Cabinets of Canada are constructed of that material. The Englishmen of the Dominion have never put forward a national-clannish plea for representation, but with their numerical strength as a national factor in Ontario and the Northwest, the day is not far distant when the English will demand and have their place in the Cabinet. The remarks of Col. Prior bears evidence that the best material is not used, although available, when the Cabinets are made or repaired.

BE LOYAL AND PATIENT.

A period of transition is always a time of more or less care and anxiety, whether it be in the life of an individual, a society or a nation. New conditions call for new regulations, new regulations necessitate care and watchfulness in administration and more or less mutual forbearance and consideration all round. A peculiarity of such times is, too, that they often lend themselves to the hypocritical, and furnish opportunity for questioning and fault-finding. Some one who does not quite see the necessity for some change or altered condition, and who possibly has not had the opportunity to become fully possessed of all the details and minutiae of the case takes it for granted things are not going right because he does not just see how, and unwilling to trust the wisdom and foresight of others, and too impatient to wait and prove it, rushes forward with objection and criticism which a little more observation and investigation would most probably prove unnecessary.

We are moved to these remarks by the receipt of a letter from a brother in the west who appears to be in trouble over the changes in the Beneficiary Department. His communication is not written in the most friendly spirit; under the circumstances we withhold its publication. He objects to the statement made in our June issue in Bro. Patching's letter, that rates have not been increased, and proceeds to compare the average of the past five years with the present rate. Why does not our brother take the trouble to read the full sentence which is: "The rates have not been raised in any section of the scale, OVER THE RATES WHICH PREVAILED LAST YEAR." As to the three extra calls which the constitution gives the broad power to make under very exceptional and improbable circumstances, the same gives the alternative of only paying to the beneficiary what the original call realizes. Which would our good brother prefer in his individual case? Further, a comparison is invited between our rates and the rates of other Friendly Societies; we too urge such comparison, for the result will be to show our rates are as low as any society, which is being run on a sound financial basis, while we doubt if there is one of our readers who cannot call to mind societies that charge more than we do.

But, perhaps, the most extraordinary statement in the brother's letter is one to the effect that the legislation for the department must be enacted by the members thereof. Of course it must. Why assert this when no one disputes

it, and when it always has been thus enacted? Is there a lodge in the Order which has no beneficiary members? If so the delegates from that lodge should remain silent on the floor of Grand Lodge when Beneficiary matters are under discussion, but if a lodge has one beneficiary member, that member has a right to a voice through his lodge delegate. Are none but beneficiary members to be eligible to seats at Grand Lodge? Surely, if a lodge sends a non-beneficiary member as its delegate, it is an indication that it has full confidence in him to act in the best interests of all. This is a matter settled so long ago we wonder at our brother raising it again.

After all, brethren, what does the trouble amount to? Changes have been made in our beneficiary constitution by the properly accredited delegates in Grand Lodge assembled. Three years at least have been consumed in discussing these changes; they have each and all been threshed out in the subordinate lodges and fully debated on the floor of Grand Lodge, and all the chief points were carried either unanimously or by very large majorities. That amendments were necessitated by the changes time had brought about was admitted on all hands. We fail to see how those changes could have been brought about more carefully or deliberately. All that remains now is for the brethren to be loyal to the Order and themselves, and with patience work out the revised scheme. The beneficiary never was in as good shape as now; the members are realizing this every day, old members who were lapsing are coming back, new members are coming in. The department is one of the greatest branches of our noble Order's work; it is the one deserving the greatest consideration and encouragement. Let the members unite in heartily supporting the management in carrying out the constitution as handed down to them by Grand Lodge; let them show by their warm endorsement and co-operation that they have faith in themselves, and while helping any brother in honest doubt or difficulty, let them resolutely discourage the brother who is so forgetful of his oath of fidelity that he would sooner wreck the institution, if he could, than give way to the judgment of others.

The selection of Mr. George R. Parkin, the well-known advocate of Imperial Federation to be head master of the Upper Canada College is a wise step.

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Sons of England Notes.

We regret to learn that Bro. Purrott, of Britannia lodge, Hamilton, fell some 25 feet from a scaffolding, while attending to his work. He received a severe shaking up, and will be confined to the house for some time.

Bro. Ald. Fred. Cook, left Ottawa for England, on the 20th July. Bro. Cook is Canadian correspondent for the London Times, England. He is also Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto World, as well as several Pacific and Atlantic coast paper. He hopes to return about the middle of September.

The ANGLO-SAXON, with the September issue, commences its ninth year. What changes has taken place within that time; what strides our nationality has made. Forty-four lodges was the number then on the Grand Lodge register, now we have 220. A comparison of events will be interesting.

Everything indicates a better time commercially. There are many who have been unable to join the Order through lack of means during the past few years, happily that time is no more. Now is the time for members to wait on their friends and secure their applications for membership. Let each one try and get only one member during the year.

The membership of the Order should pay more attention to the whole organization than to the individual lodge. How often do we find members who think that they themselves, and at most their lodge, comprise the whole membership of the Order, and should receive their dictation in how it should be run. What is more generally wanted is the earnest attention of all the members for the benefit of whole organization.

An exchange, the Maple Leaf, of Port Dover, through a correspondent, points out the business ability of our late Executive officer, Bro. Thos. Elliott, P.S.G.P. It notes, "with such a man on the directorate of the proposed electric railroad, which is designed to run through Galt, Paris, Brantford and Port Dover, with a terminal point on Lake Erie, its success is assured." Bro. Elliott, although out of office, keeps a watchful interest, and is in constant touch with the Order.

There are continually passing round us events, if specially marked, would be of interest to all classes of people, but there has been none of more interest to the general reader, and more particularly to the Englishman, than that which took place at Bisley, England, on the 20th July. The winning of the Queen's Prize by a Canadian has brought before the world the importance of the word CANADA, and it will bear good fruit. Such an effort on behalf of Canada cannot be calculated in what is its value in money. No wonder he is looked upon as a prodigy. We congratulate Pte. T. H. Hayhurst upon his achievement, and we are proud of the fact that he is an Englishman.

ALIVE AND DOING WELL.

The attention of the brethren are called to the card of Lodge Alexander, No. 212, Alexander, Man., Fred. Cornsell, president; Jno. Farnden, secretary.

An up-to-date lodge is the one that advertises itself, either in its local paper or the ANGLO-SAXON. The advantage of advertising in the ANGLO-SAXON is in the fact that a large number of Englishmen take notice of the night of meeting, and note that there are Englishmen living in that particular locality. Travel is now so easy, and a large number of our brethren being connected with commercial enterprises, which call for a great amount of travel, that places hitherto seldom visited are now crowded by travellers and tourists, and among them are Englishmen, members of the S. O. E., who would enjoy a pleasant evening with their brethren. The notice of your lodge, when advertised in the ANGLO-SAXON, will reach all, thereby ensuring you many visitors for only \$1.00 a year.

A CARD OF THANKS.

The following resolution was unanimously passed and ordered to be inserted in the ANGLO-SAXON:—

"The brethren of Lodge Severn, No. 189, in lodge assembled, desire to express their hearty thanks to the brethren of the several lodges in Ottawa for their kindness in visiting our late Bro. George Simpson."

Signed on behalf of the lodge, "H. G. SMITH, Sec."

CARLETON PLACE.

The brethren of this town are pleased that their Dominion Day celebration was a financial success. The committee in charge were: Bros. Jas. G. Bate, H. Kemp, W. W. Cliffe, John Rigby, J. S. Jackson, H. Hickin, Jas. Rowledge and A. Keyworth.

Beaconsfield Lodge is in a prosperous condition, although we have had a great deal of sickness.

Bro. John Wallwork and wife arrived in Carleton Place on Sunday morning the 28th, from England, where they had been on a vacation for 10 weeks. During that time they visited many places, among them Manchester, London and Birmingham. It was 22 years since they visited England. The trip was very enjoyable to them both.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES

Our September number will commence the six months term, explained in circular from the Executive to the lodges. It would greatly facilitate our work if every Secretary will kindly send in the names and address of the members of their respective lodges, if possible, not later than the 1st of September. To insure the safe delivery of the paper, please bear in mind, each address must be clear and distinctly written.

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