

PKINS' AND DEVELOPMENT.

permission—the
er from Bro. J.
e and Work of
o so because of
rent interest of
and because of
expressed.

do not realize the
the anti-colonial
in England after
ree-trade. Now
communication
onst the people
Britain could and
nincumbered by
ions of Imperial
became the
ster School, and
the leaders of
were prepared,
mercer not then
adly decreasing
by world-wide
consideration but
peaceful pursuit.

out twenty-five
was on the verge
om this it was
ment of Mr.
and the re-ac-
imes after a time
al or otherwise,
the Manchester
power and popu-

Smith—and a de-
unpopularity,
Imperial Federa-
began, and the
n such possession
that no politic-
eat who to-day
principles of the
The unity of the
ional motto, and
g chapter of Mr.
one in which he
omment, and Mr.
n with it.

ry—Canada.

the commercial
to South Africa
ks, and recently
Canada has been
ion of the com-
phenomenal crops
ery and develop-
ment, Columbia. We
mn of news re-
ful resources we
the English papers,
to develop these
them into the
is capital. Why
We have all con-
of our country.
the English people
same confidence.

to the United
en the chief cause
s the natural im-
ould have enjoy-
st with English-
years or so ago
that Canada was
rica," and even to
embered as such
land. The cause
uted alone to the
States, for years
a civil war, to at-
noded every spot
literature, boom-
s and designated
detriment of our
which is now
better adapted
nt for all classes of

responsibility going
mercial interest
Canada and Eng-
observe is bringing
thought, and en-
y the newspapers
news relating to
the leading paper
emed it to the
people to be post-
which must be of
the commercial
Dominion—by ap-
ial or permanent

has our Bro. Ald.
representative, and
ound. His reports
over the war scare
nmented upon, and
consequently are
tity to the Mother

lelleville, will have
Grand Lodge this
London, S.G.V.P.,
s office. The lodge
by R. Croft Hulme,
that honored pos-
Tracy.

The *British Columbia Mining Record* says: "Canada should use every effort to develop the remaining wealth of this district—West Kootenay—which is enormous, and turn it to account for the good of the Dominion. It is therefore to be hoped that the attention of Canadian and English investors will be aroused, and that the mineral wealth of British Columbia will not be allowed to slip out of their hands." We note that capitalists in England are investing in Canada. Experts of great experience are now being sent from England to inspect the wealth of the B. C. mines.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Official Hand Book of Information Relating to the Dominion of Canada for 1896, has been issued by the Government from the Immigration Office of the Interior Department. The book contains a large amount of valuable up-to-date information from all the provinces of the Dominion. A large map accompanies the book, showing Canada in geographical relation with Europe and the United States. Those who have friends especially interested in agricultural pursuits, or mining, or in fact any person wanting to better themselves, would do well to get one of these books from the Immigration Office of the Interior Department, Ottawa. They are supplied gratis on application.

With the opening of 1896 *Massey's Magazine* makes its bow to the public. There is not a dull article in the whole number, and the illustrations are of a high order never before attained in a Canadian publication. *Massey's Magazine* is the best so far attempted in Canada. The subscription price is only \$1.00 a year; single copies 10 cents. We wish it a full measure of success.

A 20 page pamphlet by Maple Leaf, entitled "My Two Friends and I," is a publication of interest to those who have taken the trouble to look into the school question. It should have a wide circulation and be a guide to those who have not been able to come to a clear conclusion upon the question at issue. The price is only 10c.; publishers, Gilbert & Taylor, Ottawa.

We are in receipt of the first number of "The Irish Protestant," a 12 page paper, well printed, published by A. R. Fawcett, Toronto Junction. We welcome the Irish Protestant. It aims to do for the Irish nationality what the *ANGLO-SAXON* has been doing for the English nationality for years. The editor has somewhat exaggerated his statement when he says: "There are 100,000 more Irish Protestants in Ontario than there are of any other nationality." It is evident that he, in his zeal to produce something startling, forgets there are any Englishmen in Ontario. According to the official returns the English outnumber both the Irish and Scotch in the Province of Ontario.

The December number of The Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute, devotes considerable space to a paper by Captain Lugard, C.B., D.S.O., on "The Enterprise of British Influence and Trade in Africa." A most startling suggestion put forward by the author is that a new department of the home government should be created, presided over by a new Secretary of State for Africa. Captain Lugard predicts a brilliant future for the extension of British influence and trade in that part of the Empire.

ORDER YOUR NEXT SUIT

—AT—

MCCRACKEN BROS.,

Merchant Tailors,

135 Bank St. Ottawa.

MR. GLADSTONE AND Colonial Development.

(By BRO. J. CARTELL HOPKINS.)

When the history of the British Empire in the present century comes to be written with clearness and authority, it will be found, so far as relations with the external dependencies are concerned, to owe its present unity and future cohesion to good-luck, rather than to definite statecraft. In isolated cases, men have risen in the Colonies, and governed in England, who were able to see ahead, and to guide their policy in accordance with the Imperial power and greatness which was destined to mark the close of that hundred years of marvellous development which followed upon the destruction of the first English Empire in America.

But, as a rule, matters were allowed to drift, and during the first half of the century constitutional self-government was given by the English Liberal party to Canada, to the majority of the Australian Colonies, and, in a modified form, to Cape Colony, without any definite declaration of policy for the future, and with a general impression, which increased as the years rolled on, that independence was the ultimate object, and would be the most beneficial result, of Colonial freedom in government and legislation. Mr. J. A. Froude, the eminent historian, goes so far as to say in a letter to the *Times*, April 25th, 1893, that "Constitutions were granted to Canada and the other great Colonies with a distinct view towards their separation from the Mother Country." While, therefore, the Liberals did a great service to the Colonies in aiding the development of their earlier constitutional systems, they also, or a part of them, committed the grievous error of promoting ideas which could only end—unless otherwise checked—in disintegration and disaster. But they were not alone in this mistake. The Conservative party seems to have been, up to 1870, almost equally indifferent. Sir Robert Peel voiced a school of commercial legislation which came to look upon all sentiment as dangerous, and his views soon permeated both parties, and controlled, to a great extent, the expression of their opinions upon Imperial questions.

Meantime, however, the Empire grew and flourished. In the East it expanded with giant stride, until India became the greatest dependency ever held by any nation. In the West a congeries of scattered colonies became a strong and united Dominion. In Australia countries seemed to grow up in a night and develop in a day; while South Africa, through much war and trouble, laid broad and deep the foundations of what will yet be another Hindustan in extent and population. As a poet has eloquently and truly said:

"We tracked the winds of the world to the steps of their very thrones;
The secret parts of the world were salted with our bones;
Till now the name of names, England, the name of might,
Flames from the Austral bounds to the ends of the Northern night;
And the call of her morning drum goes in a girdle of sound,
Like the voice of the sun in song, the great globe round and round;
And the shadow of her flag, when it shouts to the mother breeze,
Floats from shore to shore of the universal seas."

Yet it was all done in a haphazard, unpremeditated sort of way. More than one English Ministry has annexed territory almost by accident, certainly by chance, and afterwards found it to be invaluable. Again and again great Colonies have been told by English statesmen that the sooner they went the better it would be for all concerned. In this view Mr. Gladstone never shared. He was not an Imperialist, in the modern sense of the word, nor any one else in the practical, public life of that period, but he seems to have been always much interested in Colonial matters. His first speech dealt with the question of slavery in the Colonies, while Canada, in the years between 1830 and 1840, was the subject of many remarks by him in the House of Commons. In 1836, he was a member of the Committee appointed to enquire into the different modes in which public lands were acquired and disposed of in the Australian Colonies, the Cape of Good Hope, and the West Indies, with a view to ascertaining a method which might be made mutually satisfactory to the Mother Country and the Colonies.

He was also greatly interested in the colonization of New Zealand, and in 1838 strongly urged the House to initiate some system of control in that country—where, by the way, Sir

Robert Inglis, a typical Tory of the time, declared England had no more right to settle people than she had to colonize in France. Two years later, Mr. Gladstone was member of a Select Committee to enquire into the whole subject. About the same time he took up the cause of the settlers at the Cape, and in a letter written October 16th, 1837, referred to them as having "made some use of me in Parliament." In the succeeding summer, he called the attention of the House to a petition presented by himself from the people of Albany, a frontier post at the Cape, complaining that the Home Government had promised them protection and support, but had left them to suffer much loss from a barbarous enemy. It is curious to note that one result of the neglect which Mr. Gladstone brought to the notice of the House, was the "trek" of many Dutch settlers into the far interior, and the formation of the Boer republic, which afterwards became such a source of trouble to himself, to England, and to the Cape. He was beaten a little later by a majority of nine votes in an effort to have this migration of the Dutch investigated and checked.

As time went on, Mr. Gladstone's views upon Colonial topics underwent a natural change. He fell into the swim of Sir Robert Peel's commercial policy, and shared in the removal of the preferential duties, the accomplishment of free trade, and the subsequent development of that cosmopolitan sentiment which found its milder and wiser exponents in leaders like himself, and Earl Grey, and Lord Palmerston, and its definite separatist advocates in Bright and Cobden, and, in less influential degree, Mr. Goldwin Smith. To the coming Liberal chief, the spirit of the times meant England first, the Colonies second, the rest of the world third; while it did not appear impossible to him that the interests of England might be such upon occasion as to place her in antagonism to both the Colonies and foreign countries. The Manchester School, which developed out of the free-trade idea that a Colony was no better than a foreign country, and to which Mr. Gladstone never belonged, thought that the interests of England were permanently—not possibly—hostile to the Colonies, and that the separation of the latter from the Empire would be distinctly beneficial to both.

But the force of growth, the influence of Colonial loyalty, and the practical demands of each passing year, became too strong for these theoretical arguments, and eventually created the revision which was made the policy of to-day a public recognition of an absolute identity in British and Colonial interests, as against even the world in arms. Circumstances have thus made Mr. Gladstone's claim, in one of his addresses to the Midlothian electors, an historic fact:

"As to the Colonies, Liberal Administrations set free their trade with all the world, gave them popular and responsible government, undertook to defend Canada with the whole strength of the Empire, and organized the great scheme for uniting the several settlements of British North America into one Dominion, to which, when we quitted office in 1868, it only remained for our successors to ask the ready assent of Parliament. It is by these measures that the Colonies have been bound in affection to the Empire, and the authors of them can afford to smile at baseless insinuations."

Yet it remains true that the whole under-current of British politics between 1840 and 1870 was hostile to close or closer Imperial unity, was indifferent to Colonial development or loyalty, and was not averse to the thought of eventual separation. It is greatly to Mr. Gladstone's credit that while many leaders, in both parties, were seriously affected by this stream of tendency, and even went the length of urging "emancipation," as it was called, he always adhered to the opinion that while separation might come, if earnestly desired by the Colonies, yet nothing should be done to hasten it, and everything in the way of free government and conciliatory treatment should be done in order to avert it. As to defence, English honor was bound up with the adequate protection of the Colonies. But he was never aggressive in his views upon the subject. Had he been so, English sentiment would have changed sooner, and much serious difficulty in the government of the Empire have been prevented.

(To be continued.)

THE PROBLEM.—The juveniles of our Order should in these stirring times receive some attention. We must inculcate the principles of our Order into the boys. We should have 100 Juvenile Lodges in existence, with an average membership in each lodge of 100. Why do not the senior lodges be more active in the matter?

Personal and General.

Bro. Col. Prior was returned in opposition to Mr. Templeman, in Victoria, B.C., for a seat in the Dominion Parliament, on the 6th inst.

The citizens of Brantford, Ont., are to be congratulated upon the choice they have made in electing to the Mayoralty of that city Bro. Thos. Elliott, P. S. G. President of the Sons of England.

Bro. Wm. Thoburn, Nelson lodge, Almonte, was elected Mayor of that town by acclamation.

In Ottawa the Sons of England congratulate themselves upon the return of two of their prominent members as aldermen, viz:

Bro. Ald. Fred. Cook, of St. George's Ward, who has sat for four years consecutively. Bro. Cook is a delegate to Peterboro from Bowood Lodge, No. 44, Ottawa.

Bro. Ald. S. Davis was returned for Wellington Ward. Bro. Davis is now President of Bowood Lodge; he filled the position of treasurer to the lodge last year.

In Ottawa East, a suburb of Ottawa, Bro. John Trowbridge, President of Derby Lodge, No. 30, missed being returned as a councillor for that important municipality by a few votes. Bro. Trowbridge was secretary for the past two years, and was elected president this year. He is quite a young man and very popular.

The many friends of Bro. Dr. C. Church, of Bowood lodge, Ottawa, will be pleased to learn that he is recovering from his recent severe illness.

The success attending the concerts given by Lodge Leicester, Kingston, continues. The programme is well prepared and ably rendered, which makes it attractive and entertaining to the public.

PIANOS FOR THE HOLIDAY : SEASON

MESSRS J. L. ORME & SON are now showing the largest and most carefully selected stock of PIANOS that has ever been shown in Ottawa.

These PIANOS are in the rarest and most beautiful woods, and consist of the finest production of the following famous manufactures.

Steinway & Sons,
Knabe & Co.,
Chickering & Sons,

AMERICAN.

Mason & Rich,
Nordheimer,
Gerhard Heintzman,
Heintzman & Co.

CANADIAN.

Estey, American, Organs.

Do not fail to see this truly magnificent display, at

**J. L. ORME & SON,
SPARKS ST. OTTAWA.**

P.S.—Remember there is no RISK in buying Pianos of such established reputation and undisputed excellence.

THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST.

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

All even-numbered sections of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, except 8 and 26, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes may be homesteaded by any person who is sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen years of age, to the extent of one quarter-section of 160 acres, more or less.

ENTRY.

Entry may be made personally at the local office for the District in which the land to be taken is situate, or if the homesteader desires he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, or the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, receive authority for some one to make the entry for him. A fee of \$10 is charged for an ordinary homestead entry; but for lands which have been occupied an additional fee of \$10 is chargeable to meet inspection and cancellation charges.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

Under the present law homestead duties must be performed in the following way, namely, by three years' cultivation and residence, during which the settler may not be absent more than six months in any one year without forfeiting the entry.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

May be made at the end of three years, before the local agent, or the homesteader in person. Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands of his intention to do so. When, for convenience of the settler, application for patent is made before a homestead inspector, a fee of \$5 is chargeable.

INFORMATION.

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at any Dominion Lands Office in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them; and full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, and copies of these Regulations, as well as those respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior (Immigration Branch) Ottawa; the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories.

N.B.—In addition to Free Grant Lands, to which the Regulations above stated refer, thousands of acres of most desirable lands are available for lease or purchase, on easy terms, from railroad and other corporations and private firms.