

THE UNION JACK.

The stately Union Jack, beneath its sovereign sway benign,
I first drew breath, my latest breath beneath it I'll resign.
When borne to my last resting place, disdaining sombrous black,
My pall shall be my Country's flag—Old England's Union Jack.

H. R. CHANNEN.
Orillia, Ont.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

SERMON BY BRO. REV. A. W. MACKAY.

England's emblem, the rose, appeared on the breasts of a large number of people who attended the service in St. John's church, on the 19th instant, on the occasion of the anniversary church service of St. George's Society. The chancel was appropriately decorated with the Union Jack and the flag of St. George.

The sermon, which was a most appropriate and patriotic one, was conducted by Rev. Bro. A. W. Mackay, chaplain to Bowwood Lodge. His text was chosen from the 41st chapter of Isaiah, the 10th verse.

He pointed out how the King Hezekiah had two leading passions, his love for his nation and his belief in the holy righteousness of the only God. Sometimes he pleaded with his people and other times stormed at them, while on others at the slightest sign of repentance on their part he would break out into a song of triumph.

From that he pointed out that it is necessary to have a solidarity of interests and a regard for one another as brothers before we can have such a thing as personal rejoicing. As Englishmen, those present had reason to thank God for their pre-eminence as a nation, unsurpassed in its extent, or the loyalty and devotion of its subjects. It has been remarked of the British nation, he said, that she has a flag on every sea and in every port, and as we think of her great resources, we must also remember her great responsibilities. We know that wherever the British flag waves there is freedom, and no matter where it flies, the subjects, whether they be the red Indians of America or the negroes of Africa, reverence it by reverencing the Queen almost as much as do Englishmen, as has been proven time and again by the offers of assistance they have made in time of peril. There are now, he said, 30,000,000 subjects who owe their allegiance to our Queen of Queens, who will soon celebrate her 77th birthday.

TO TEST BRITISH HEARTS.

Continuing he stated the opening of the year was well calculated to test British hearts. The danger of a fratricidal war was threatened by the bombast of a president's message and a little later the trouble in the Transvaal had been caused by an Emperor's aggressive utterances.

WOULD ANSWER THE CALL.

England had been resting in peace so long that the nations had begun to think they could tamper with her, but they had found that how on the slightest sign of danger her sons could answer to the call and stand shoulder to shoulder, showing to all they were worthy descendants of those who took part in Waterloo and Balaclava. We know war is serious and involves great responsibilities, but sometimes, he said, it is necessary. In conclusion, he urged them to uphold England as a nation, by respecting themselves, and as true sons of a noble Queen, endeavoring to help others to do the same. During the offertory "Home Sweet Home" was beautifully rendered by Miss Jones.

St. George's Banquet—The Old Land Remembered.

"Hurrah for Merrie England," "England, Home and Beauty," and kindred expressions of good will were in frequent use at the 52nd annual banquet of St. George's Society of Ottawa, which was held in the Bodega.



BRO. J. W. LONDON, of Belleville, Supreme Grand President.

The head of the table was occupied by the President of the Society, Bro. George Low, sen., on his right were seated the Premier Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Rev. Bro. H. Pollard, while on his left were Mayor Borthwick and Rev. Bro. A. W. Mackay.

The disposing of the good things, took up the first portion of the evening and were followed by the reading of fraternal telegrams, which included one from Bro. J. W. London, S. G. P., of the Sons of England, and Bro. Barlow Cumberland, S. G. V. P.

The President introduced the Premier Sir Mackenzie Bowell, who made a fine speech re-calling reminiscences of past



Late Lieut.-Col. Bro. F. C. Denison, M.P.

years. In closing he urged the members to endeavor as members of St. George's Society and Englishmen to foster the feeling of unity among all portions of the British Empire.

TOAST.

Mr. C. D. Fripp called for the toast to the Mayor and Corporation of Ottawa, which was coupled with the names of Mayor Borthwick and Ald. Bro. S. J. Davis and Ald. Bro. Fred Cook, all of whom made fitting replies. "The day and all who honor it," called for by Mr. Chas. F. Winter and answered by Rev. Bro. H. Pollard and Bro. John Davis.

The toast "To the memory of Shakespeare" was drunk in respectful silence. Bro. Charles Bott gave a patriotic recitation.

To the toast to the press, replies were made by Mr. Quayle of the *Free Press*, H. B. Cowan, *Journal* and Bro. E. J. Reynold of the *ANGLO-SAXON*.

A toast to the "Sons of England" was proposed by Mr. Fripp and was answered by Bro. W. R. Stroud, P. S. G. President.

Songs were sung by Bro. Major S. M. Rogers, Mr. Watson and others. Mr. J. A. Phillips, recited his poem, "THE FLAG FOR ME," he was heartily cheered. By permission of the author we publish the poem in full on first page.

BRITAIN'S FIGHTING POWER.

Great Britain's war power is extremely great, though she does not flaunt her powers in the face of all creation. One of the staidest and soberest journals in England, the *Economist*, a paper which is perhaps the most reliable financial authority in newspaperdom, made a startling statement recently in regard to Great Britain's financial resources, which, as everyone knows, are the sinews of war.

It pointed out that Great Britain has generally, after paying the interest on her national debt, amounting to \$125,000,000, about \$30,000,000 over, which she applies to extinguishing the principal of the debt. This \$30,000,000 would, at the rate England pays for loans, enable her to pay the interest of a new loan of a billion of dollars without increasing the present taxation of her people. Great Britain is the one nation in the world which is in such a position.

The *Detroit News*—It was chiefly this "hurricane of foreign complications" which the Liberal government showed its utter incompetence to deal with, that led the English people to turn them out of office and substitute the Conservative party, to which Englishmen traditionally resort when storm and stress appears in the foreign horizon. That the new government has not yet quieted all the storms which gathered under Gladstone's and Rosebery's management is not very discreditable to Lord Salisbury. In spite of them, however, he has kept England steady in the gale, her nose to the wind; her colours flying gallantly, and will doubtless get her into port without much loss or injury.

OBITUARY.

Lieut.-Col. Bro. Fred. C. Denison, M. P., who had been extremely ill for some months, died at his residence, Rusholme, Toronto, at 125 o'clock, on the 14th inst., and was in his 50th year. He was a member of Birmingham Lodge, S. O. E., Toronto.

The funeral took place on Friday at 1.30 from the homestead, "Rusholme," at Dundas and Rusholme road, to the family burial ground at Weston. It was conducted by Rev. J. McLean Ballard, rector of St. Anne's church.

On the 26th of August, 1884, Lord Wolseley telegraphed to the Governor-General to organize a force of Canadian voyageurs to go to the Sudan to help in the transportation of the troops sent to the relief of General Gordon. Lord Wolseley suggested Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Denison for commander, as he had been with him in the expedition of 1870, and had experience in the work required. Lord Lansdowne telegraphed an offer of the command to Colonel Denison, who accepted the post, and set about the task with such promptitude that the contingent was able to sail from Quebec September 13, 1884. Colonel Denison accompanied General Earle's column, and took part in the battle of Kirbekan. He was mentioned in despatches by Lord Wolseley, and was also mentioned by the Duke of Devonshire—then Lord Hartington—in the House of Commons. For his services in Egypt Colonel Denison was made a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. His noble efforts did not, however, bring him only good fortune. On his return from the Sudan he was seized with enteric fever, and was long confined in a hospital at Cairo. He was thus prevented from taking part in the North-west campaign with the Governor-General's Body Guard, of which he was second in command. He was the author of "The Historical Record of the Governor-General's Body Guard," with its standing orders. He was a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society of England, and for many years represented St. Stephen's Ward in the City Council. In 1887 he was returned to parliament in the Conservative interest for West Toronto, and in 1891 he was again elected by an enormous majority.

WOULD NOT EAT THE FLAG.

An Englishman in Washington at dinner declined to eat an ice frozen in the shape and colors of the American flag. [This he did because he held it to be bad form to absorb the national emblem. This incident was significant as showing the distinction and difference between the British idea of patriotism and our own. Englishmen lift their hats when their flag is carried past, and rise when the National Anthem is played in theatres and music halls. No true Briton, in trade or out of it, would use the flag of his country for advertising purposes.]

A Strong Toronto Lodge.

The quarterly report of Lodge Middlesex, No. 2, shows:—
Number of members at first of yr. 314
Initiated during quarter..... 8
Juvenile transfer and clearances... 4

Total members..... 326
Balances and investments..... \$5625 96
Liabilities..... 255 92

To the credit of the lodge, \$5870 04
Sick payments during quarter. \$322 70
Balance in contingent fund..... 147 20
W.R.D. has a credit balance of 310 70

Life and exertion for the good of the Order are evident with every member at its meetings. Committees are being formed to help the juveniles and to draw attention to the Beneficiary Department and the W. R. Degree. Long may Middlesex go on her way rejoicing in her grand prosperity.

A SOURCE OF WEALTH.

For the past few years the commercial value of the fisheries of Canada have exceeded \$20,000,000, and for the best available year (1894) were subdivided in the different provinces as follows:—

Nova Scotia	\$ 6,547,387
New Brunswick	4,351,536
British Columbia	3,950,478
Quebec	2,309,386
Ontario	1,659,968
Pr. Edward Island	1,119,738
Manitoba and N. W. Ter.	787,087
Total	\$20,719,578

The above does not include the large quantity of fish consumed by the Indian population of British Columbia and N. W. Territories, estimated at about \$2,000,000. The above showing is not so bad for five millions of people.

Britain's Population—The question of over population is becoming more urgent and formidable every year. In 1801 the population of Great Britain was only 8,000,000, while at the present time it is nearly 100,000,000, and including her colonies and smaller settlements in addition to 60,000,000 of our race in the United States, brings up the astounding total of nearly 120,000,000 of Anglo-Saxons in this comparatively short period of time (Whittaker). "Beside this, British-born emigrants numbering over a quarter of a million leave our shores annually, and yet we say the age of miracles has passed away; yet what a mighty miracle is this! The Anglo-Saxons now occupy one-fourth of the dry land of the earth, and in addition to our own race, rule over more than 300,000,000 in India and other dependencies." The population under the Queen's government in India alone amounts to 288,000,000 roughly, or more than the population of all the great powers of Europe with that of the United States thrown into the bargain. It holds one-fifth of the entire human race. In the Transvaal, belonging to the Boers, they have a population of 15,000 against about 50,000 British. "I will make thy seed to multiply as the stars of heaven, and as the sand upon the shore, I will make thy seed as the dust of the earth." There is only one race increasing to anything like that, and that

Germany bought from us \$91,019 worth of goods in 1875, and in 1894 it purchased from us \$2,046,052 worth of goods. This is an answer to the question "Has the Protective policy developed trade?" Canadian farmers received in 1875 \$12,700,507 for their exports of animals and their products, and in 1894 they received \$31,881,973. Is it any wonder that they retain a policy that thus develops their trade?



BRO. GEO. F. CARRETTE, the First Supreme Grand President.

Canada's trade tends to show that it is constantly improving, particularly in those branches which interest the farmer most directly. For instance, we shipped from Montreal this past year 94,972 cattle, whereas in 1894 the shipments numbered 88,635 head and in 1893 only 83,322. But a still greater improvement is shown in the horse trade, the exports at that point were 1,660 in 1893; 5,623 in 1894 and 13,203 in 1895. Gratifying as this increase must be it is less than the increase in the sheep trade. Of these there were shipped from Montreal in 1893 only 3,743, this trade jumped up in 1894 to 139,780 and in 1895 it still further increased to 210,607. The farmers are feeling the benefit of the exertions of the government on their behalf.

WHERE ARE YOU GOING

ON THE

Queen's Birthday?

The Sons of England of Ottawa are going to ARNPRIOR. Excursions will be run from Ottawa, Almonte, Carleton Place, and all points within 100 mile of that beautifully

Situated Town Arnprior.

There will be a number of interesting events held including a

LACROSSE MATCH

between two first-class—rival and intermediate clubs—for a handsome trophy.

The rates will be put at figure to suit all, and it is hoped Englishmen will make an effort to come and bring their families with them and enjoy a day's outing with them.

Particulars in our next issue.

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