

ONE SOUL TO EVERY 100 MILES.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE GREAT MACKENZIE RIVER REGION.

An Unoccupied Wilderness so Vast that the North and South Mission Posts are 1,000 Miles Apart.

The Anglican Bishop of Mackenzie river recently gave a most interesting account of the enormous region under his spiritual control, at Trinity church (Church of England) Winnipeg. What he said will interest Englishmen all over the world, when it is remembered that it refers to vast stretches abounding with all sorts of undeveloped mineral wealth.

His Lordship took his text from Nehemiah IV; 19-20: "And I said unto the nobles, and to the rulers, and to the rest of the people, the work is great and large, and we are separated upon the wall, one far from another; in what place, therefore, ye hear the sound of the trumpet, resort ye thither unto us." His Lordship said the words were very suitable with regard to the country and the diocese over which, in God's Providence he had been called to preside. The McKenzie River diocese was not only one of the most northern, but also one of the largest in the world, having an area of between

500,000 AND 600,000 SQUARE MILES, and extended as far north as the Arctic ocean, south to the 60th parallel of latitude, west to the Rocky Mountains, and east to the 100th degree of longitude. There were in the diocese about one person to the 100 square miles.

Besides the Indians there were a few hundred Eskimo, and a very small handful of English-speaking people connected with the Hudson's Bay company. The missionaries were faced with several difficulties and obstacles in the carrying out of their work. First the country being of such huge extent, and not only without railroads, but without roads of any sort, it was difficult to get about from one place to the other. The country was too undeveloped to admit of a large settlement in any one place. The Indians themselves can obtain nothing out of the ground, and they have to depend on hunting and fishing and have to move about from one place to the other. Of the H. B. C. posts not two are within 100 miles of each other, and some are

300 MILES APART with not a dwelling or a living being anywhere between.

The second difficulty is the length of time it takes to travel from one place to another. In summer the travel is by water, the H. B. C. posts all being built on the banks of the McKenzie river or the shores of one or other of the lakes.

In winter the missionaries travel over the snow on snow shoes, using dogs to convey their provisions and other necessities.

The third difficulty is the migratory character of the population, the people always moving around from one place to another on account of their not knowing how to obtain food, which also often prevents the missionary from going to see the Indians in the woods, and prevents the Indians from coming to the mission station or staying any length of time, sometimes only a few days. It was impossible to make a general statement with regard to the work, because there were

TEN DIFFERENT TRIBES OF INDIANS, speaking ten different dialects, and being of various dispositions and characters, some being religiously inclined while others were indifferent.

His Lordship related an incident of a visit to one sick parishioner which took five weeks of time and involved a walk of 320 miles. Other facts were given illustrating not only the hardships of the missionaries, but also those of the Indians themselves, numbers of whom from time to time perish with hunger. He gave an interesting account of a visit a few years ago to a tribe who never had a missionary among them, before, of his spending ten weeks among them, during which time he taught many of them to read in the syllabic character, also many of them to sing various tunes and to repeat some prayers, the creed, the commandments, etc. To give an idea of the sound of these northern Indian languages his Lordship recited, and afterwards sang to a simple tune, a verse of a hymn, a translation of which, he said, would be about as follows:

"My Father's house is very high,
Far above the bright blue sky;
If my God I truly love
He'll take me to that home above."

As the result of that missionary trip his Lordship baptized twenty or thirty Indians, and the whole tribe of 120 or 130 became nominally connected with

the church. His Lordship contrasted the present

CONDITION OF THE INDIANS with that of twenty years ago when the work of the mission began, showing that some progress had been made, very few chiefs now having more than one wife, and the sick and the aged being not now left to perish. The work, he said, was still great and large, and the missionaries were separated one from another; they were seldom within 300 miles of each other, and some were not within 500 miles. The two missionaries that his Lordship was taking with him would be

A THOUSAND MILES APART, the one in the extreme north and the other in the extreme south. In conclusion his Lordship applied the words of the text: "In what place ye hear the sound of the trumpet, resort ye thither unto us." He said he had been trying to sound the trumpet; he urged the hearers to help as they could by giving money and otherwise.

After the sermon Rev. Archdeacon Fortin expressed his appreciation of the sermon, stated that His Lordship would leave for his diocese that week, and that he was taking two missionaries with him; he also intimated that any who might desire to help in the work of the diocese of McKenzie River might send their gifts either to His Lordship himself or to the rector.

ENGLISH MEN IN CANADA.

[Ottawa Citizen.]

The parade of resident Englishmen, (May 29) demonstrated the strong feeling of national pride which the sons of the tight little island bring with them to this country. Patriotism has always been placed high in the list of virtues.

"Breathes there a man, with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land—"

If there is such a wretch the poet proceeds to say, he shall while living forfeit fair renown, and doubly dying shall go down to the vile dust from whence he sprung, "unwept, unhonored and unsung."

Englishmen have reason for their national pride. An eloquent son of the soil, some years ago a sojourner in our midst, thus referred to the power of England in a St. George's day sermon delivered in Toronto:

"She is worthy of all their love and pride. Secure from invasion, prolific in produce, of tiny extent but of tremendous influence, a speck upon the world's charts, but an emperor in the world's council, the school of the wise, and the home of the free; her sails whitening all waters, and in all latitudes her flag flying upon some fringe of coast, girdling the globe with her possessions and owning archipelagos of seas—England; the classic ground of liberty and philosophy, the home of all knowledge, the mart of all trade."

It is well that Englishmen should affectionately remember their old home and cherish the memory of its glorious achievements in arts and arms; and appropriate that they should give public expression to their sentiments as on Sunday last. At the same time let it be borne in mind that this is but a minor and transient phase of patriotic feeling. Whatever may be our origin we are all Canadians, and owe our best love, and whole service to our own land. To the credit of Englishmen, be it said that they have for the most part confined their associated efforts to the organization of charitable societies, and have refrained from asserting themselves with national aggressiveness in politics. They recognize the fact that while the old country is in a sense "home" they have chosen to become citizens of the Dominion, and that the conditions under which latter generations of Canadians, including their own descendants, shall be born, depends largely upon their own fidelity to Canada, her institutions and interests.

Again to quote from Dr. Punshon:—"When I consider that there is a land which reaps all the benefit of monarchy without the caste or cost of monarchy—a land where there is no degradation in honest toil, and ample chances for the honest toiler; a land whose educational appliances rival any other, and whose moral principle, has not yet been undermined; a land which starts its national existence with a kindling love of freedom, a quickened onset of enquiry and a reverend love of truth, and of its highest embodiment, religion. I feel that never country began under fairer auspices, and that if Canada's children be but true to themselves, whatever their political destiny may be, they will establish a stable commonwealth rich in all the virtues which make nations great—mighty in those irresistible moral forces which make any people strong."

Princess Louise's Select Party.

The Princess Louise of Lorne is arranging a party from the highest ranks to visit the Columbus exhibition in Chicago, and Ottawa and other Canadian points next year. Among the party will be the Duchess of Portland, Duchess of Manchester, Duchess of Newcastle, Duchess of Wellington, the Marchioness of Granby, Countess of Dudley, Countess of Grosvenor, Countess of Airlie, Countess of Minto, Countess of Aberdeen, Countess of Zetland, Viscountess Brooke, Lady Henry Bentinck, Lady Henry Somerset and Lady Randolph Churchill.

UNIFORMED SIR KNIGHTS.

The new Military Degree established in connection with the Sons of St. George in the U. S.

One of the most remarkable features of the splendid development of the movement for English unification in the United States is the formation and spread of the new institution growing out of the Sons of St. George, the "Uniformed Sir Knights."

Lt.-Gen. H. Robert Surles, commanding U. S. K., S. of St. G., Worcester, Mass., has issued the following spirited address, explaining the scope and object of the new order:

"UNIFORMED SIR KNIGHTS."

Order Sons of St. George. To the Sons of St. George: The Army of Uniformed Sir Knights and Sons of St. George, now rapidly increasing in membership, was organized with the aim of promoting the interests of the Sons of St. George, and providing the members of that society with an opportunity of enlisting in a military degree, the aim of which would be identical with that of the parent society, and the good effect of which would be manifest in attracting into our ranks those who would find in a uniformed military organization that enjoyment and pleasure so necessary for the successful maintenance of all great movements. The Uniformed Sir Knights, S. of St. G., are the only uniformed military degree that is wholly devoted to the interests of the Sons of St. George. Its aim is progress, and the propagation and advancement of the interests of the English in America.

No uniformed rank surpasses it in plan of organization, thoroughness of detail, elegance of uniforms and equipment, and none are capable of being of greater benefit to the Sons of St. George than the Uniformed Sir Knights. It should interest all true Englishmen, and there should not exist throughout the length and breadth of this great land a lodge of St. George without its attendant Barrack of the U. S. K., both working in harmony for the advancement of those high principles and cherished objects that render the Sons of St. George the banner English organization.

Under the provision of Art. XVIII of the new Constitution, any member of the Army who desires to associate himself with his brothers for a common benefit is entitled to membership in the fraternal aid, whereby in case of death by accident or disease the family or relatives are provided for; the children, if he has children, are kept clothed, educated and looked after until they become of age.

The principles of benevolence and fraternity are put to a practical application; the burden on the individual is slight, but the benefit in the hour of trial is such as to soothe a dying brother's anguish with the knowledge that his loved ones will not suffer want or hunger.

Send for a Constitution and lend a helping hand to bind together the English of America in the true bonds of unity.

In unity there is strength; in F. C. & L. prosperity, happiness and progress. Let all earnest lovers and friends of the Sons of St. George assist in the building up of the new degree and thus strengthen the Order we love and revere.

Handsome as a Picture.

Mr. John Neil, of Jockvale, who comes to Ottawa market frequently, is the owner of a pair of horses that would do credit to the equipage of a duke in the old country. They are dapple greys, 5 and 6 years old, 16 hands high and each weighs about 1,500 lbs. and is as handsome as a picture. They are a credit to the whole country. He drives them regularly to market and uses them about the farm.

Mr. Robertson, of Billings Bridge, has had his 2 year old Clyde gelding sired by Mr. Clark's "Windsor", weighed at Ottawa market. He turned the beam at 1,400 lbs. and is a magnificent specimen of his class.

The English Church Union and Divorce.

The subject of the third ordinary meeting of the session 1891-92 of the English Church Union was "The Crusade against the Divorce Acts." The meeting was held at the Westminster Palace hotel, London, and the chair was taken by Viscount Halifax.

Resolutions were passed favoring the repeal of at least those clauses in the Divorce acts which require the parochial clergy either to perform the re-marriage themselves, or to allow the churches to be used for the marriage (so-called) of a divorced person whose real husband or wife is still living; and opposing the passing of a Bill, introduced by Mr. Hunter and others, for extending still further the grounds for divorce.

U. S. Capitalists After Canadian Gold Mines.

A New York Associated Press dispatch says: "Two mining experts, Mr. Foster of Colorado and Mr. Gillon of Montana are now investigating Canadian gold mines at Marmora, Ontario, with the intention of proceeding to Scotland there."

They represent Mr. J. B. Haggin, late of Haggin & Tevis, bankers of San Francisco, and perhaps the most successful miners in the United States and owning the Anaconda mine at Montana which yields \$1,000 per day profit.

The attraction which these Canadian gold ores now afford arises from the successful treatment of ores at Marmora and elsewhere by the new process of gold extraction by the Crawford mill, the North American control of which is in the hands of Erastus Wiman.

Wonderful Gold and Silver Finds.

G. T. Ware, of Port Arthur, reports a wonderful find of gold twenty-six miles south of Port Arthur. A vein of silver has been traced for half a mile and is eight feet wide, and samples taken from eight feet below the surface go from \$10,000 to \$12,000 of pure silver per ton of ore. The find is located near the group of silver mines known as the Badger, Beaver and Rabbit Mountain. The new location is known as the West Beaver Mining Location 140 T, and was formerly known as the Little Pig.

Nearly 5000 Settlers in May.

A Winnipeg letter dated May 28, says:—Yesterday was the busiest day of the week in immigration circles; the officers of the department were engaged all day in attending to the various needs of the new arrivals.

According to the Dominion returns the following were their destinations: Manitoba—British, 89; Germans, 24; French, 16; Scandinavians, 4; Territories—British, 87; French 3; and British Columbia 18 British. This makes a total of 241. They were nearly all for Grenfell, Regina and Edmonton districts.

The total arrivals for the month to date is 4,650, of which 700 were Germans; the total for the year is 22,000. To-day 140 Scandinavians are expected.

What Deloraine Farmers Did.

Deloraine Times: "M. W. Wilson & Son raised from 400 acres of land 14,470 bushels of No 1 wheat, and from 75 acres of land 4,620 bushels of oats, and off 12 acres of land 483 bushels of barley, making in all 19,574 bushels of grain from 437 acres of land this year. Mitchell Bros. threshed for Mr. Haggart, and turned out an average of 38 bushels an acre on 99 acres of wheat, 50 acres of which was threshed from the shock.

Crops Well Ahead.

Hon. Mr. Smart, who has arrived at Winnipeg from the west says, the country presents a very fine appearance. He believes the crops are further ahead now than they were at the corresponding period last year. From what he learned among the farmers in various localities the average is about the same as last year, or probably a slight increase, as a large amount of breaking was done last fall.

Gloomy Prospects in Dakota.

Chief Grain Inspector Clausen, of Dakota, takes a rather gloomy view of the situation. He says seeding, which was at that time over six weeks late, was proceeding very slowly. Only about 40 percent of the crop was in.

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BENEFICIARY DEPARTMENT.

The Beneficiary Board is now prepared to receive applications for increased beneficiaries. The Beneficiary is now composed of two classes, viz.: A and B.

Class A includes the present \$500 and \$1,000 Certificates.

Class B represents the increased \$1,000 Certificates.

All Beneficiary members at present in good standing will be eligible to join Class B (providing they pass a satisfactory medical examination), on payment of \$2.00, \$1.00 of which is to be paid the Local Examiner, and the other sent to the Beneficiary Board, less the Lodge Secretary's fee of 25c.

Class B contains no Total and Permanent Disability clause.

The rates of assessment in Class B is the same as in Class A, and until such time as an assessment realizes \$1,000, the heirs or legatees of a deceased member shall be entitled to receive only such an amount as shall be realized by an assessment made upon all members in good standing in Class B at the time of his death.

All old members of the Beneficiary over 50 years of age, desiring to join Class B, may do so until six months from the date of this circular, —that is, November 2nd, 1892, after which time no such application can be entertained.

Members joining both Classes at the same time will pay an entrance fee of \$5.00; \$1.00 to go to the Medical Examiner, and the balance to be sent to the Beneficiary Board, less the Lodge Secretary's fee of 50c.—25c. for each certificate.

The Beneficiary Board meets on the First Wednesday of each month. The age of an applicant is made up to the day the application reaches the Supreme Grand Secretary's office; for example, if the applicant is examined by the Lodge Surgeon, say on the 10th of the month, and he would be fifty on the 22nd of the month, and it doesn't reach the Supreme Grand Secretary's office until after the 22nd, it bars him from being admitted.

The Entrance Fees must in all cases be forwarded with the application.

JOHN W. CARTER,

S. G. Secretary.

Toronto, May 4th, 1892.

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