Which Should It Be?

The Union Jack vs. St. George's Cross.

OR CONSISTENCY THOU ART A JEWEL.

(By Bro. G. T. Martin, D.D., Smith's Falls.)

(Continued from last issue.)

The Turcomans, having conquered the Saracens in the year 1065, made themselves masters of Jerusalem, thereby rendering the pilgrimage of the Christians dangerous in the extreme, and they, being subject to insults, robberies, extortions and cruel treatment, gave such painful accounts of their sufferings that filled all Christendom with indignation against the infidel. Gregory VII formed the design of uniting western Christians against the Mahometans, but he being obnoxious to the other powers, did not succeed in the undertaking. But Peter the Hermit, having made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, saw the cruelty the Christians were subject to, and conceived the idea of inviting all western Christians to contribute to the formation of an army powerful enough to subdue the warlike nations that then held the Holy City in subjection. He proposed his views to Martin II, who then filled the papal chair, and who eventually encouraged the idea. After much work and zeal, and large assemblies of ecclesiastics and others, the whole of Christendom endorsed the undertaking, and men of all ranks and nationalities flew to arms, saying: "It is the will of God." The symbol or sign of membership chosen by mutual consent of the different nationalities was the sign of the "cross," and it thus became the badge of the union, and was affixed on the right shoulder of all who enlisted in this sacred warfare; thus showing conclusively that other nations have equal rights to the use of the "cross," although it was afterwards adopted by King Richard for certain reasons that were of great public interest at that period.

THE INFLUENCE OF ST. GEORGE.

King Edward III, who was born at Windsor Castle, gave us the famous Order of the Garter under well known circumstances, and the Patron Saint, "St. George."

According to some authorities St. George for Merry England was a pork-butcher, but there seems no doubt that the St. George chosen by Edward was the Roman tribune (martyred under Diocletian, a Roman Emperor, who reigned from A.D. 245 to 313). He (the tribune) was born at Lydda in Palestine, but how he became credited with all the marvelous adventures none—save perhaps the author of the "Seven Champions"—could tell. One thing is certain, that before the "Crusades" he had become the great "Saint of the Sea," in the eastern Mediterranean. Though little known in England, says Mr. Hepworth Dixon, George of Lydda was greatly reverenced in the east, especially by the Cypriotes, the Syrians and the Greeks. His birth-place bore his name, (the city of Lydda having sunk into St. George.) By Cypriote, Greek and Syrian he was worshipped as a sovereign of the sea; by Frank and Saracen as a "protector" of fighting men on shore. To Richard's eyes he was presented as a champion of the cross, therefore, not entirely England's own. Yet his connection with the sea was earlier known; his worship in that character wider spread than his repute as a leader of the Christian host. In truth, the primary conception of St. George was that of master of the deep. More than St. Vincent is to a modern Spaniard, and St. Nicolas to a modern Russ, St. George was to a Bzyantine, and to the Frank who sailed in Greek and Syrian waters, he was worshipped as the power from whom all demons of the deep, all ministers of storm and flood, sunk back in dread; he and none else was master of the wind and waves; at every rising gale, at every lowering cloud, the dusky mariners sent up cries to heaven from shroud and deck: "St. George; O help, St. George!"

ST. GEORGE THE LEADER.

Many are the capes and headlands that bear his name. Early in the Crusades St. George became the war cry of the Hospitallers (who built a hospital in Jerusalem for pilgrims, A.D., 1042, twenty-three years before the capture of Jerusalem by the Turcomans. They were called Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and after the removal of the order to Malta they were called Knights of Malta, the order being at that time composed of several nationalities. At the battle of Arsuf, won by King Richard, the Hospitallers bore the brunt of the fighting. The battle gave the King the possession of Lydda, the Saint's birthplace, and the result of the victory was that Lydda was named St. George, and St. George (the war-cry of the Hospitallers) became for a time (although, then, in use by others) the English cry in recognition of the miraculous assistance it was then believed he had rendered to the Christian arms. Under St. John and his successor, St. George became one of many cries in use by the English, and under Edward I it slipped much into the background, owing to Longshanks, in the Scotch and Welsh wars, always adopting "St. Edward" as their cry. St. Edward, though quite English, was not a very war-like saint, and after the battle of Sluys, in 1340—the first great battle of the English navy—it was thought advisable to make a change, and replace the Confessor by some more active patron; and after much thought and discussion, and party opposition, St. George was again chosen as being equally efficient on land and sea. Four years afterwards his appointment was officially recognized in the founding of the Order of the Garter, in honor of the Holy Trinity, the Virgin Mary, St. George, and St. Edward the Confessor. The two first dedications were merely formal, the last was merely complimentary, and St. George, as the active tutelary saint of the greatest order of knighthood of Great Britain, and deservedly conferred upon English, Scotch, Irish, etc., thus became the Patron Saint of England (and Great Britain) with the adoption of the cross. It cannot, therefore, be the flag of England pure and simple, in preference to the Union Jack, with any valid reason, as the above will elucidate, showing clearly that St. George and the Cross was one of the many standards and crys that have been adopted from time to time by Great Britain, some having more claim than others on Englishmen. If nationality is to be considered, most certainly St. George has been the war-cry and patron saint of other nationalities (before, being adopted by the English. The same would have just and perfect right to again adopt it from prior claims, but not so with the Union Jack.

GROWTH OF POPULATION.

From the period of the adoption of St. George, in 1340, to the adoption of the Union Jack in 1801, the population of Great Britain had reached 15,000,000. During the present century the population has reached 40,000,000—about 25,000,000 added to the members in ninety-five years, since the inception of the Union Jack, not including over 11,000,000 in the colonies. This large number has been nurtured under the Union Jack besides millions of British subjects that have been added to the Empire during that time and that recognize the Union Jack as their flag. To wit: A noted Hindoo at the World's Fair, seeing the Union Jack floating over the British buildings, pointed to it with pride and said, "that is our flag." Travellers have truly said, in their peregrinations over the earth's surface that wherever their footsteps tend, in the east or west, north or south, in the tropics, arctic or ant-arctic zones, they have always seen the Union Jack waving in the air, giving them a sense of security and of home, and, though thousands of miles from the seat of government.

ENGLAND WAS THERE.

Now, what can we deduce from the above? Most assuredly that the Union Jack has the greatest claim, above and beyond all others. It is more purely English, by adoption, than any other. So much good has been accomplished under its sway, both far and near, the proud position it has reached must establish the fact, to all impartial minds, of England's mission, and that, if we wish to retain our prestige and build up a Greater Britain, it must be accomplished under the benign influence of the Glorious Union Jack. It is our duty to foster and advocate all measures tending to our mutual welfare as Englishmen, ever remembering the object of our association, to uphold "British Institutions," which certainly cannot be enhanced by detraction from her time-honored flag—the emblem of our country's greatness. The movements and expressions of the various powers show conclusively that England must—as of yore—depend entirely upon her own resources to maintain her supremacy, showing the necessity of a strong federation of the colonies and all British subjects throughout the world, and it can be done if we are all united and loyal to the old Union Jack.

WE MUST ACT UNITEDLY.

Each one has a duty to perform and when we are called upon to cast our vote for the election of representatives of the people, and as this portion of the British Empire is undoubtedly prospering and assuming a very important position among nations under its present form of "National Policy," as all young countries need a certain amount of judicious protection, as a mother protects her offspring for its general good, it is our bounden duty,—whether Grit or Tory—to consider which is the best course to adopt that will promote our National welfare as a part of the British Empire. As our prosperity as individuals is enhanced by the prosperity of those around us and forming part of our population, we should advocate such legislation as will encourage the investment of capital within our borders, for invested capital means the development of our country and its mines of untold wealth, thereby giving employment and homes to the masses and adding to the growth of this Dominion; also to encourage true and honorable dealings with each other, under all circumstances, and to assist and advocate that "Canada," the land of our adoption, should carry out her assumed responsibilities and agreements, irrespective of personal creeds or factions, ever remembering, that England has risen—yes, head and shoulders—above all other nations on the face of the earth from the fact that she has always respected and carried out her treaties and agreements with other powers, etc., notwithstanding they may have been at the time detrimental to her own interests, and in many cases they have been the result of intrigue, which is so foreign to an English diplomat, but eventually these very agreements so faithfully and loyally carried out, have given strength and renown to the Old Flag, and to the Country that calls it theirs, and *that* is the Flag I advocate as England's own, The Old Union Jack.

Long may she wave, under Divine guidance, to evangelize and benefit the whole world, till Peace and Goodwill shall reign supreme.

(Concluded.)

The Court of Chancery in England now holds about £65,000,000 in litigation. Recent Government reports show that unclaimed Government stock and dividends amount to £5,000,000, and unclaimed bankruptcy dividends to over £1,100,000; unclaimed naval prize money, £213,000; deceased sailors' wages, £25,000; soldiers' prize money, £77,000; and soldiers' unclaimed balances, £126,000.

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No. 1 Express—leave Ottawa, 5.20 p.m. arrive Gracefield, 8.06 p.m.
No. 3 Mixed—leave Ottawa, 8.00 a.m., arrive Gracefield 11.55 a.m.
No. 2 Express—leave Gracefield 6.10 a.m., arrive at Ottawa, 9.00 a.m.
No. 4 Mixed—laave Gracefield 3.45 p.m. arrive at Ottawa 7.30 p.m.
No. 5 Express—leave Ottawa 2.00 p.m., arrive at Gracefield 4.52 p.m.
No. 6 Express—leave Gracefield 5.40 pm arrive Ottawa 8.30 p.m.
No. 7 Express—leave Ottawa 9.30 a.m., arrive Gracefield 12.14 a.m.
No. 8 Express—leave Gracefield 6.40 pm arrive Ottawa 9.30 p.m.
Nos. 1 and 2 run daily except Sundays.
Nos. 3 and 4 run daily except Saturdays and Sundays.
Nos. 5 and 6 run Saturdays only.
Nos. 7 and 8 run Sundays only.

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POST OFFICE GUIDE, OTTAWA.

SEPTEMBER, 1896.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

CLOSE. A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	MAILS	DUE. A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
10 00		9 30	West—Toronto, Hamilton, London, Peterboro, Smith's Falls, Perth, Kingston	8 00		5 45
10 00		5 00	Brockville, Napanee, Belleville, etc	10 15		5 45
		12 45	Manitoba, N. W. T., B. Columbia		5 00	
		9 30	Sharbot Lake, Norwood	8 00		
10 00	5 00	9 30	Kingston, Hamilton	10 15		5 45
3 30	2 45	5 30	Eastern—Montreal, etc	8 00		
7 30		9 30		10 15	2 00	
10 00		5 00	Cornwall, Morrisburg, Lancaster, etc	10 15		5 45
3 30	2 45	5 30	Quebec	8 00	2 00	
3 30	2 45	5 30	Three Rivers	8 00	2 00	
	12 00	5 00	Prescott	10 30		4 15
	12 00	5 00	Kemptville	10 30		4 15
10 00	12 00	9 30	Merrickville	10 30		4 15
	12 00		St. L. & O. Ry.—Manotick, North Gower	10 30		4 15
	12 00		Kars, Kenmore, Osgoode Stn., Oxford Stn	10 30		
12 15			C. P. R. West—Sault Ste. Marie, Bruce Mines,	8 00	5 00	
			Thessalon, Algoma Mills	8 00	5 00	
12 15	12 45		North Bay	8 00	5 00	
12 15	12 45		Mattawa, Sudbury, Pembroke	8 00	5 00	
	12 45	4 00	Pakenham, Pembroke, and Almonte	11 45	5 00	
	12 45		Arnprior, and Renfrew	11 45	5 00	
10 00			Ashton Britannia Bay	10 15		
10 00	12 45	5 00	Appleton, Carleton Place	10 15	5 00	
	4 00	9 30		11 45	5 45	
10 00			Stittsville		5 45	
7 30			C. P. R. East—Gatineau Point, Cumberland,		2 00	
7 30			Thurso, Clarence, Grenville, L'Original			
7 30	5 00		Buckingham	8 00	2 00	
			C.A.R.—Alexandria, Glen Robertson, Greenfield, Maxville	8 00	2 00	
7 15		5 30		8 00	2 00	
7 15		1 45	Hawkesbury, Vankleek Hill	8 00	2 00	
7 15		5 30	Eastman's Springs		2 00	
7 15			O. & P. S. Ry.—Carp, Kinburn, Arnprior, Renfrew, Douglas, Eganville		7 00	
			P. & P.J.R.—Quyon, Eardley, Bryson, Bristol, Vinton, Shawville, Heyworth, Fort Coulonge, Dechesne Mills	11 45		
	3 45					
7 30		3 45	Aylmer	11 45		5 00
		4 00	G. T. V. Ry.—Ironside, Kazabazua, River Desert and Maniwaki	10 00		
7 00	4 00		Chelsea, North Wakefield, and Wakefield	8 00 / 10 00		
	2 00		By Stage—Bell's Corners, Richmond, Skead's Mills, Fallowfield, Musgrove.	11 15		
7 30	1 45	7 00	Hull		2 00	7 30
10 00	3 45			10 45	4 15	
8 00			Harbord	10 30		
7 45	4 15		Billings' Bridge, Hintonburgh	9 45	6 30	
9 45	3 45		Cummings' Bridge	10 45	4 15	
	12 30		Ramsay's Cnrs, Hawthorne, Mon, Wed. & Fri		12 15	
		1 30	South Gloucester, Metcalfe, etc	11 15		
	1 30		Orleans, Robillard	11 15		
9 30			Ottawa East	10 00		
	12 30		Merivale, City View, Jockvale, Tues. Thus. Sat.		12 15	
10 00			Cyrville, Hurdman's Bdg	10 30		
			MARITIME PROVINCES.			
			Nova Scotia, P.E.I., N. Brunswick except S.W.			
	2 45	5 30	Unregistered matter	10 15	2 15	
		2 30	Registered matter, except Saturday		2 15	
		5 30	Registered matter, Saturday		2 15	
		2 30	S. W'n—N.B. Regist'd matter, except Saturday		2 15	
		5 30	" " " " Saturday		2 15	
	2 45		" " Unreg'd matter, except Saturday		2 15	
		5 30	" " " " Saturday		2 15	
			UNITED STATES.			
	12 00	5 15	Ogdensburg, Potsdam, Watertown, etc	10 15	4 15	
	1 45		New York, Philadelphia, and Atlantic States, south of New York	10 15	12 00	4 15
			New York, Registered Mail		2 00	
7 00	1 45		Rouse's Point, Albany, State of Massachussetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Eastern and Southern part of State New York		12 00	
10 00	5 00	9 30	States west of Atlantic States (via Buffalo and Detroit	10 45 / 8 00		

BRITISH MAILS.

P.M.
1 45 Monday, 7th, 14th, 21th, 28th, Via New York.
1 45 Tuesday, 1st, 7th, 15th, 22nd, 29th Supplementary. Via New York.
1 45 Thursday, 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th Via New York.
1 45 Friday, 4th, 18th Supplementary Via New York.
5 30 *Saturday, 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th Via Rimouski.
4 30 * Parcel Post Dispatched with these mails.

Letters for registration must be posted fifteen minutes previous to the time of closing the last mails.

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Post Office, Ottawa, September, 1896.

J. A. GOUIN, Postmaster