HON. G. W. ROSS

(Continued from Page 1.)

MR. DONALD M. CAMERON, EX-M.P., had a warm greeting when he was called to the platform. He remarked that it was something to be proud of that within the last few years West Middlesex had given to Canada two Ministers of the Crown, of such eminence and ability and sterling honesty as Hon. Alex. Mackenzie and Hon. G. W. Ross, a sentiment which was loudly cheered. He pointed out that the Mowat Government had ruled wisely and well, and without a single shady transaction. How different was the record at Ottawa! Even within the last few days they had scandal after scandal brought home to the Tory leaders, and it was shown that the men who are accustomed to call their Maker to witness that their hands are clean, keep them filthy still. The electors, he was certain, must see that Hon. Oliver Mowat is the bulwark of defense against similar transactions in this Province. It would be the duty and the privilege of every honest man, desirous of preserving her revenue-producing resources, and anxious to ward off direct taxation, to rally to the polls and support candidates pledged to uphold the Ontario Premier's hands. With proper organization, he had no doubt the progressive electors of West Middlesex would roll up a bigger majority than ever for the Minister of Education.

Mr. Ross' Speech.

Hon. G. W. Ross then took the platform and the entire audience applauded loudly. He was in excellent voice and his remarks were frequently interrupted with applause. He spoke of his gratefulness at being unanimously nominated for the seventh time to represent the West Middlesex Reform Association. During eighteen years of close contact with a man there was an excellent chance to discover one's faults, and for that reason he considered that he had additional source of self-gratification in receiving such a hearty expression of approval. He spoke of the successes of previous elections owing to the same unanimity which characterized the present convention and the necessity of such united effort. He would not speak personally of the candidate who had been nominated by the Conservatives of West Middlesex, but would reserve that for a future occasion, when they would have an opportunity of meeting together on a public platform. At any rate it was certain that the Liberals of the riding did not owe Mr. Morgan anything. As to

MR. MEREDITH'S PLATFORM,

he did not have one, except as laid down in his London speech which seemed to be almost entirely "Give up Mowat and take me instead." There certainly was no attempt to find fault with the financial standing of the Administration, as even its enemies admitted its record to be unimpeachable in that regard. The Toronto Mail spoke of it as "efficient, economical and clean." There was no necessity of changing the finances into Mr. Meredith's hands, who could not attempt to manage nearly as well. Surely a Government that could expend much on works of necessity and still have a surplus of $6,000,000 was not extravagant. The timber limits of the Province, which were secured by Mowat, were worth many millions. Many Conservatives had again and again supported the Mowat Government because they were conscious that the country was managed in

A JUST AND EQUITABLE MANNER.

The reference of Messrs. Gibbons and Cameron to the exploded cries were timely. It reminded him of the old colored man who stood listening to a church bell ringing. "Is that the second bell?" asked a man who hurried up the street. "No, sah," he replied, "Dat's de second ringin' ob de first bell." So with the cries of the Meredith crowd; this was but a re-hash of the old cry about the Ross Bible. The men who at last election had shrieked themselves hoarse had now laid that particular cry aside as it had been found to be unserviceable. At present these opponents did not attempt to object to the financial dealings or the legislation of the Government; the entire objection raised was practically on one or two points. One of these was

REGARDING SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

These had been established in 1863 by the Government, giving them all the privileges which they had at Confederation, the same as the Protestant separate schools in the Province of Quebec. As these privileges could not be set aside, what was the agitation of Mr. Meredith about? He was not discussing the wisdom of granting such privileges to Roman Catholics no more than he desired to discuss whether it was wise for Ontario to control its own Crown lands or not. The question was what was the duty of the Government towards separate schools, and that question was the main issue of the present election. Mr. Meredith in his speeches of 1886 declared it to be the duty of the Government "to make the separate schools as efficient as possible." This was certainly true, and the Government was pursuing that policy. Mr. Meredith did not propose to do away with the schools, so long as the Government did what was possible towards making

ALL SCHOOLS EQUALLY GOOD.

Where was the Opposition's objection to come in? Of 90,000 Roman Catholic children in Ontario 31,000 went to separate schools. It would not be fair to this minority to revise the public school laws and not do likewise to the separate school law. Even were the scholars Indians or Hottentots, such conduct would not be expected, much less when they were of almost the same families. Did the Opposition complain that the Government had passed the amendments complained of, and that Mr. Meredith and his followers were not equally responsible? Certainly not. There had not been a single amendment made (except one at last session) for which they were not

EQUALLY RESPONSIBLE WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

Could a single opponent show where these amendments had been injurious to the public schools, to the high schools or the universities? One amendment provided for the issuing of debentures spreading payment for a separate school over a period of twenty years, chargeable to the supporters of the schools only. This was a just amendment and was giving but an equal privilege to that enjoyed by public schools. The whole theory of Protestantism was to consider it a solemn obligation to educate children, first on the parents and secondly on the State.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT

relieved separate school supporters of the difficulties attached to being assessed as such. Formerly notice had to be given each year, and the Separate School Board sent in a list of supporters. The assessors now entered them instead of the trustees—the fact of their being Roman Catholics being taken as prima facie evidence that they were separate school supporters. It was charged that this left no option with a Roman Catholic as to which school he would support. This was denied, so to settle it the law was submitted to the courts. The decision came that the law is and always has been that no man could be ente ed as a separate school supporter as long as he had not given notice that he wished to be so regarded. The Roman Catholics desired no greater privilege than to be allowed to declare themselves public school supporters when they desired. At the last session a new roll was given to be kept by municipality clerks, the names of all parties giving such notice to be placed therein and left open for inspection. The assessors' roll were made having regard to this and provision made that even after the collectors' roll was made out the school tax could be refunded if a mistake of any description occurred. Mr. Meredith

DID NOT SHOW A BETTER METHOD

than this, and it was doubtful if more satisfactory machinery for carrying out the law could be devised.

Another cry was regarding the appointment of separate school inspectors. Under Mr. Crooks in 1882 and again in 1884 two inspectors had been appointed to inspect the 523 teachers in separate schools in the Province. They had formerly been under regular inspectors, but the Government thought best to appoint special men. The objection taken was that the whole salary came from the public funds, while ordinary inspectors were but partly paid by the Government, the remainder coming from the county councils. Under the late Dr. Ryerson the cost of inspectors came from the Treasury, and it was certainly, therefore, not an innovation. If a man like the Toronto Inspector of Public Schools were placed to overlook the separate schools how soon the Roman Catholics would believe that his suggestions for improvement were instigated by spite or prejudice! A denominational inspector, experience had proven, could do much better. The entire object was to push these schools to a

HIGHER DEGREE OF EFFICIENCY,

and beyond doubt it had been obtained. During the past five years over double the number of graduates for the high school had been prepared, and the proportion of promotions had increased about 30 per cent. during the past few years. In Ottawa, Kingston, Cornwall and St. Catharines fine new buildings testified to the improvements being effected, all as a result of this pressure by inspectors who the separate school supporters had reason to believe would not report adversely on religious grounds. As to their text-books the separate schools had practically adopted the text-books of the public schools. To come back to the question of

PAYING THESE INSPECTORS FROM THE PUBLIC TREASURY.

Two-thirds of the Catholics attended public schools, and all were made liable for their share of the $35,000 granted by Government for public school inspectors. Surely when nothing was placed to counterbalance that but the Protestants' share of $4,200 for separate inspectors, the objection should not come from Protestants. These amendments were wrong if they were shown to have interfered with freedom of education or to have removed separate schools from the control of the electors, but no such thing had been shown.

SEPARATE SCHOOL BALLOT.

Mr. Ross then referred to the proposition of Mr. Meredith in the House to make voting by ballot compulsory at all separate school elections. He did not think that public school supporters wanted to be compelled to vote for their trustees by ballot, nor had he any evidence that separate school people wanted it. The contention that the open vote placed the schools under the power of the hierarchy was one which the Government refused to accept. The Roman Catholics had made no request for the ballot but they could easily get it if it were asked. Public school sections which desired to vote by ballot sent notice to the Government and received the privilege, but by no means all applied. The bill of Mr. Meredith had been defeated because there had been practically no evidence that the people wanted it. There was not a member in the House who would not support a request for anything of that kind

Another saying, which the speaker had never yet referred to in public, was that Mowat was "allied with the Roman Catholics and the hierarchy of Rome." In 1883 Mr. Meredith appealed to the Irish electors and said that Mowat was a bitter enemy of Roman Catholics, that Conservatives gave the separate schools, that his father had given money to the London convent and that as the son of an Irishman

THEY SHOULD ALL VOTE FOR HIM.

Now the same man stepped forward and cried that the Government were altogether too friendly. However, whatever way he appealed to the religious prejudice of Ontario his appeals would fail. What would the Province do with such a man? Hot, then cold, and a man of no convictions out of office, certainly he was unfit to hold office, and his chances were not one in a thousand of ever getting it.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

The talk about the teaching of French in the public schools of eastern counties of the Province showed the strong desire of the Opposition to make the speaker responsible for conditions which had been in existence since the settlement of the country 200 years ago. Dr. Ryerson was aware of these schools and the fact that the scholars in them spoke the language of their fathers but he had declared that the time would come when steps toward the teaching of English could well be taken. The state of affairs than in existence continued during the time of the Sandfield-Macdonald Administration. When the commission was recently appointed to examine into the state of these schools, it was shown that several years ago of 5,600 public schools and 7,300 teachers, 46 teachers were not teaching English and there were but 97 by whom French was taught at all. In one year the number having no English was reduced to 27, the next to six and in 1889

EVERY PUBLIC SCHOOL IN THE PROVINCE

had the English language taught to the scholars. If a little child, speaking a foreign language, is to learn English, it can only be by means of its native tongue, and that was why the bi-lingual readers had been authorized. Conservative candidates denounced the Minister of Education on account of the schools among the French-speaking settlements. Was their reason because he had introduced English into them, every one? When the speaker was a school teacher he had two Highland boys in his class and in order to instruct them he had to talk Gaelic to them, as a result of which they soon became bright boys and apt scholars.

THROUGH THEIR OWN LANGUAGE

was the only method of reaching such scholars intelligently. England herself admitted bi-lingual readers in the Welsh, Irish and Gaelic schools, yet the Union Jack seemed to float as bravely as ever, and the Queen did not seem to be particularly timid as she sat on her throne. Were Canadians to get down in despondency because these people were being reached with the English language by means of their mother tongue? It was, indeed, the cry of idiocy, raised only for election purposes—its whole desire being to promote irritation. With allowances such as England has made, and such even as are allowed in Indian schools, was the Province of Ontario to be the first to make it compulsory to speak English only? Dr. Ryerson in his time authorized text books for both German and French schools. Some unauthorized books found their way into these schools—some which were meant for separate schools only. This was of course against the law and when discovered was forbidden. Before the end of the present year

NOT A SINGLE UNAUTHORIZED BOOK

of any description would be found in the public schools, and again there had been talk of these Roman Catholic sections having crucifixes and altars in some of the schools. Well, when he taught school in Lambton there was a pulpit standing in the corner of the room which was used every Sunday, yet he had never heard any objection raised to it nor noticed any harm which it did. Of course they were religious and denominational emblems, and as such should not be allowed in public schools, and they had not been allowed to stay an hour after notice had been drawn to them, and the reason of their existence at all was that the inspectors had paid no more attention to them than would an inspector in Lambton who saw the pulpit in the corner before spoken of.

To deal with all classes of the community justly, were not men bound to

RESPECT EACH OTHER'S PREJUDICES

and be reasonable? The affiliation of these people could not be effected more readily by taking them by the throat for not supporting public schools.

Again, it was said that because Roman Catholics were in many cases in favor of Mowat that he must have favored them particularly. This might be applied with equal force to Presbyterians, of whom a majority supported the Mowat Government, or of the Baptists or the Methodists, and in some sections of the English Church and the German Lutheran body. Following the Tories' argument the Government must be too favorable to all these denominations. It merely showed that the denominations all had the good sense to support the Government which was

JUST TO ALL CLASSES.

Mr. Ross closed with a few remarks regarding meetings which he would address in the near future in the riding, and expressed confidence that his friends would roll up a majority at least double that formerly given the candidate of the Mowat Government, as the tactics of the Opposition were so unscrupulous as but to stimulate the intelligent, thinking electorate to renewed action.

CONFIDENCE IN THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. L. H. Smith made a short speech. The balance sheet of the Mowat Government showed that the affairs of the Province were in splendid shape. This was sufficient reason for any business man to give his continued confidence and support to that Government. He moved the following resolution:

That this convention express its continued confidence in the Government of the Hon. Oliver Mowat which has administered the affairs of this Province with singular ability and judgment for the past eighteen years, and that this convention especially approve their management of the finances of the Province, which exhibits in the highest degree an enterprising public spirit combined with economy, and it fully indorses the policy which they have pursued, and the legislation they have introduced in regard to public and separate schools; and this convention consider that the best interests of this country require that this Government be continued in power in the Province.

Each of these gentlemen made short speeches and the resolution carried unanimously.

Mr. George C. Elliott seconded the motion referring to the splendid record of the Minister of Education, and showing how by his own indomitable pluck and genius he had brought the school system of Ontario to its present state of noteworthy efficiency.

GOOD WORDS FOR MR. ROSS.

It was moved by W. Murdock, seconded by Col. O'Malley, and resolved:

That this convention heartily approve of the course taken by the Hon. G. W. Ross in the Provincial Parliament. As a member of the House his speeches have been eloquent and appropriate. As Minister of Education he has overcome difficulties the most irksome. With economy and skill he has advanced the interests of education, doing justice to all sections, nationalities and creeds, and has proven himself a worthy successor of the late Dr. Ryerson, whose name is a watchword in every household in the Province.

The appointing of committees to carry on the work of the campaign and the appointment of several meetings throughout the riding was then proceeded with. Mr. Ross will address four or five meetings at various points in his constituency within the next few weeks. The meeting was brought to a close about 3:30 with cheers for Mr. Ross, Mr. Mowat and the Queen.

REV. W. J. CLARK

First Presbyterian Church Members Give Him a Call to the Pastorate.

An informal meeting of the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church was held last evening to ascertain the feeling of the members in the matter of calling a minister. Rev. Alex. Henderson, moderator, occupied the chair. Secretary J. I. Anderson read the names of the several ministers who had preached during the vacancy as follows: Rev. Messrs. Crombie, Somerville, D. M. Beattie, Wm. Robertson, Dr. Laing, A. F. Tully, Dr. Battisby, W. S. McTavish, D. Pirrie, W. Wyllie, W. G. Jordon, J. B. Galloway, John Ross, A. Bell, Robert Johnston, A. Urquhart and W. J. Clark.

Secretary Anderson moved that when the congregation was ready to extend a call that it be given to Rev. W. J. Clark.

Several complimentary speeches were made in behalf of that popular preacher, after which Mr. M. D. Fraser moved in amendment to Mr. Anderson's motion that Rev. Mr. Somerville, of Owen Sound, be given the call.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. J. H. Fraser. He thought it looked too much like pressing Mr. Clark on the congregation.

Mr. Robert Reid spoke in support of the original motion. He was opposed to disturbing the relations between Rev. Mr. Somerville and the Owen Sound people.

Mr. Smibert proposed an amendment to the amendment by substituting the name of Rev. Edward Pirrie. This amendment received no seconder.

The vote was then taken, Mr. Clark receiving the vote of 62 members and 30 adherents, the negative vote being 12 members and one adherent. Dr. Hodge moved that the call be made unanimous, but Mr. M. D. Fraser declined to accede. The motion to make the call unanimous was opposed by only four, including Mr. Fraser.

Melbourne Murmurings.

MELBOURNE, May 3.—Rev. R. McIntyre, of Delaware, occupied the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church last Sunday morning and evening. He preached a sermon on "Predestination" in the morning, and announced that his sermon in the evening would be on "Choosing a Wife." This drew a large congregation, and no doubt many of the young men will forthwith take the necessary steps to follow his advice.

The baseballists are testing their powers at present before organizing for the season. They must be sure they have the right kind of material and plenty of it before committing themselves.

Teeth extracted without pain. Consciousness retained during the entire operation. Parents should pay strict attention to children's teeth from the age of three years. O. H. ZIEGLER, Dentist, 192 Dundas street. vwt

LONDON'S SOCIETIES.

INDEPENDENT ORDER FORESTERS.

A special meeting of Court Queen City, Toronto was held in Woolseley Hall on Saturday evening, Bro. A. Stewart, C.R., in the chair. On motion a resolution of condolence was ordered to be prepared and sent to the wife of the deceased Bro. Edward Wassell, civil engineer, formerly of that city, who died in London on Saturday last after a protracted illness.

The Supreme Treasurer of the order, on Saturday last forwarded to F. Rawlinson, C.D.H.C. R., Court Maple, of St. Thomas, a check for $1,000 in favor of Mrs. Chudley, payment in full of the endowment of the late Bro. Jas. Chudley. He had been a member of the order four years and three months, and had paid into the endowment fund $40 80.

An officer of the High Court of the Independent Order of Foresters has received news from Dr. Oronhytekha, supreme chief ranger of the order, who has been in California, that a high court of the order had been established in that State at Los Angeles on April 11. Dr. Oronhyatekha performed the work of organization. The new High Court is composed of some of the leading men of the State.

Oronhyatekha, M.D., supreme chief ranger of the I. O. F., is at the Driard.—[Victoria, B. C., Times, April 24.

The supreme chief ranger, Dr. Oronhyatekha, of the I. O. F., has completed his work in British Columbia. While in California he instituted a high court for that State. After the S. C. R. completes his labors in British Columbia he will visit Dakota, where he intends instituting a high court. The order is rapidly increasing in membership and new courts are being reported daily.

A new lodge of the Independent Order of Foresters was organized at Campbellville Tuesday by Inspector C. C. Whale, Toronto, assisted by Bros. Hewer and Haugh, of Guelph, and Bros. Stewart and Quillman, of Morriston, and brethren from Milton Court. Twenty-three charter members signed the list, nearly all of whom were initiated into the mysteries of the order. The new court is to be called Terra Cotta Court. The officers are as follows: Bro. Robinson, C.R.; Bro. C. Little, H.C.R.; Bro. Lewis, V.C.R.; Bro. Patterson, treasurer; Bro. Kidney, financial secretary; Bro. Robinson, recording secretary; Bro. Scott, past chief ranger; Bro. Corman, S.W.; Bro. Potter, J.W.; Bro. Thomas, S.B.; Bro. Carley, J.B.; Bro. Lamb, chaplain.

ODDFELLOWSHIP.

CANADIAN ORDER.

Deputy Grand Master Alex. Thompson was presented with a valuable gold P. A. G. M.'s jewel by the members of the Royal Purple Encampment, C.O.O.F., M.U., the other evening at Hamilton. Bro. Thompsom is a hustler.

INDEPENDENT ORDER.

At the regular session of Elgin Lodge, No. 32, I. O. O. F., St. Thomas, held the other evening, there was one initiation. The candidate was put through in first-class style by the efficient staff, Bro. Wm. E. Cox taking charge in the absence of Bro. W. Holman. There were present a number of visiting brothers from Ingersoll and Simcoe, also Bro. Duncan, from Friendship Lodge, No. 65, Petrolia. There were six past grands present.

Bro. F. Dogget, of St. Thomas, has been elected major of the Third Battalion, Patriarchs Militant. This battalion is composed of the cantons at Hamilton, Stratford and St. Thomas, and forms part of the First Brigade of the division of the Atlantic.

Mr. John Macleod, who for so many years has been an employe of the firm of A. Beattie & Co., St. Marys, has left that town to accept a position as book-keeper in the manager's office of a railway in Freehold, New Jersey. He was a member and officer in the I. O. O. F. and I. O. F. for a long time. The members of I. O. O. F. previous to his departure presented Mr. Macleod with a beautiful urn, accompanied by an address. His associated employes also invaded Mr. Mac.'s residence and presented him with a handsome fruit stand and a beautiful dressing case, accompanied by an address.

The Leamington brethren paid a visit to Ridgetown Lodge the other evening and brushed them up, exemplifying the different degrees. Some rivalry has existed between the two lodges for some time time past, and the Leamington men went with a determination to win the laurels. The judges decided the first and third degree in favor of Leamington and the second in favor of their opponents.

On Thursday evening at the regular meeting of Samaritan Lodge, No. 35, Ingersoll, Bros. Jas. McIntyre, P.G., and W. C. Bell, P.G., were made the recipients of handsome veteran jewels. At the last session of the Supreme Grand Lodge it was authorized that any member of the order having served 25 years of continuous membership should be entitled to wear this decoration, and in accordance therewith this grand body authorized a suitable emblem to be struck. Bro. McIntyre was initiated on March 5, 1856, and Bro. Bell one week later, both having thus served over 34 years. In order to show their appreciation of their faithful service the lodge presented these brethren with the jewels to which they were so justly entitled. The noble grand, Bro. C. W. Waldron, read the address, and Bros. Rowland and D. M. Sutherland made the presentation.

MASONIC.

The members of the 26 lodges of the Seventh Masonic district held a reception in the Masonic Temple the other evening in honor of John W. Vrooman, grand master of Masons of the State of New York. The Grand Lodge room was decorated with hangings, flags and flowers. All the lodges of this and neighboring cities were represented. A march was played on the organ as the Grand Master, accompanied by Deputy Grand Master Sherer, Grand Secretary Ehlers and other grand officers, entered the hall, the members standing until the officers were seated. District Deputy Thomas Moore presided and welcomed Grand Master Vrooman. The Temple quartet then sang a song of welcome, after which the Grand Master delivered his address. After speaking of the present prosperous condition of Masonry, he congratulated the order upon the Masonic Asylum, which is now assured. "We have purchased and paid for," he said, "165 acre of land located in the center of the State at a cost of $50,750. On the 10th of the coming month the architects will submit a perfected plan for the main building of the asylum and school at an authorized cost of $150,000. To meet this the trustees have nearly $170,000 invested on call and bearing interest. The main building will be erected during the coming months at a cost fifteen times greater than the estimate for all the buildings first proposed. We are now the fortunate possessors of most valuable property free from all encumbrance."

The Masonic Building Committee of Saginaw on Monday evening practically adopted plans for a new four-story brick and stone Masonic building. It will contain on the ground floor an auditorium with a seating capacity of 1,500, and on the second floor a banqueting chamber, lodge parlor, etc. The third and fourth floors will be devoted to Masonic purposes only. It will be an elegant structure and a credit to Saginaw. The frontage will be 66 feet and the depth 120.

The contract for the new Masonic Temple at Buffalo has been let at $130,541 to Bro. Chas. Berrick, of that city. The entire cost of the building will be approximately $150,000.

Prince of Wales Lodge, No. 259, London, England, celebrated its centenary last month. The Prince of Wales himself presided, both in the lodge and at the banquet, and a brilliant array of titled Masonic dignitaries was present.

For the past two triennial conclaves of the Masonic Knights Templar, the St. Bernard Commandery, of Chicago, have engaged the 13th Battalion Band to accompany them on their trips, and the companionship caused the Knights to highly appreciate the bandsmen. At the last conclave held in Washington the Commandery promised to pay a visit to Hamilton, and it is now understood that that visit, or pilgrimage, will take place on Jun 24, St. John the Baptist's Day. The members of Godfrey de Bouillon Commandery in Hamilton will do everything possible to make the visit a pleasant one. It is expected the drill corps of the Commandery, the best on the continent, will give an exhibition while there. St. Bernard Commandery is the largest on the continent, numbering nearly 700 members.

ROYAL TEMPLARS OF TEMPERANCE.

Arrangements are being made by the Guelph Council, No. 127, to open a council of the R. T. of T. in Erin village on May 8.

Mr. Walter Dunnett, of Hamilton, well known in this city, who for the past four years has been engaged in temperance evangelistic work of the Royal Templars, has accepted the management of the evangelistic work of the order for the Province of Quebec, and left on Wednesday to take up his residence in the city of Montreal. Mr. Dunnett has been eminently successful and has in his own work and meetings assisted to add upwards of 3,000 members to the great Order of Royal Templars, and probably as many as 20,000 persons have taken the pledge. He was presented with a well-filled purse by his Hamilton friends before leaving.

A new council of the order was instituted on Tuesday evening, in Temperance Hall, Toronto, by the officers of Toronto District Council, under the presidency of Robert Rae, D. C. The charter list consists of over 60 members, and this promises to be one of the most flourishing councils in the district, which now controls fourteen councils and over 1,000 members. The new council will meet every Tuesday night, under the care of the following officers: Bro. James C. Malcolm, S. C.; Bro. Cox, V. C.; Bro. Gardiner, P. C.; Sister Gibson, chaplain; Bro. F. Rainbow, R. S.; Sister Thompson, A. S.; Sister Baker, F. S.; Bro. Lacey, T.; Bro. Carson, H.; Sister Gray, D. H.; Bro. Wadge, G.; Bro. Morrison, S.; Bro. Dr. Gee, council physician, and Bros. Malcolm, sen., Dr. Boyle and Lock as trustees.

A Royal Templar Council was instituted in Stoney Creek Thursday night by District Councillor Bradfield.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

To the Society Editor: A paragraph appeared in your society column of last week under the head "Royal Arcanum," in which reference is made to Paragon Council joining with London Council, inferring that Paragon was not in a prosperous condition. Allow me to state, Mr. Editor, that Paragon has no intention whatever of uniting with any other council, as we are the most progressive council in the city. During the past year we have added twice as many members as London Council, and I can't see why your informant wishes us to join London, unless it is to throw some enthusiasm into their ranks. If your correspondent would visit Paragon he would have his eyes opened and probably be more correct in giving information in the future. PARAGON.

On April 1, there were 101,690 members enrolled at the Supreme Secretary's office in good standing.

The growth of the Arcanum in January was 1,002; February, 1,315, March 2,014.

There were 91 deaths on assessment call No. 135.

CANADIAN ORDER FORESTERS.

At the last regular meeting of Court Eclipse No. 54, held on Tuesday night the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: C. R., Bro. Geo. Freeman; S. C. R., Bro. Jackson; S. W., Bro. R. Reynolds; J. W., Bro. L. G. Westland, S. B., Bro. Donald McCrimmon; J.B., Bro. Webster, Sec., Bro. R. McElheran; Fin. Sec., Bro. Wm. Wesland; representative to the High Court, Bro. Dr. Logie.

The C. O. F. High Court convenes at Kingston early in June.

High Chief Ranger Towe has paid durng last month the following claims: Walter B. Neil, tutor, Sherbrook, $1,000; Margaret McDonald, widow, Perth, $1,000; Ellen Sutherland, guardian, Listowel, $1,000; Emily B. Thomas, widow, Stanstead, $1,000; Jane Elliott, guardian, Alvinston, $1,000; Emma Hutchinson, widow, Toronto, $1,000; Sarah Wright, widow, Harriston, $1,000, leaving $100,000 in reserve. The order is advancing very fast, and the officers will be able to report double the courts organized over last year.

SONS OF ENGLAND.

The supreme grand president, J. W. Kempling's, report at the last supreme session contains very pleasing information. He refers to the increase in the numerical and financial strength of the order, 22 lodges having been opened in Ontario, 2 in Quebec and 1 in Manitoba; 14 of these he had instituted in person. Supreme Grand Treasurer B. Hinchliffe also submitted his ninth annual report. His first year's receipts were only $410 51, as compared with $18,477 58 for the past year. The Grand Lodge general fund received $6,452 15; expended, $6,004 55; balance on hand, $447 60; funeral fund receipts, with balance from previous year, $6,804 39; expenditure, $4,218 50; balance in bank, $2,585 89. The guarantee fund has a balance in hand of $247 86. The total funds now standing to the credit of the Supreme Grand Lodge in all the branches is $4,683 15.

CANADIAN HOME CIRCLES.

A circle of the Canadian Order of Home Circles was instituted at Kleinberg, No. 134, with the following first officers: P. L., John Atkinson; L., T. H. Robinson; V. L., Walter Watson; sec., James Johnston; T., Edwin Evans; fin. sec., Isaac Devins; C., R. H. C. Brown; M., Henry Creighton; W., Samuel Arnold; G., James Devins; sen., Robert Douglas; med. exam., T. H. Robinson.

The society was instituted in 1884 and has at present a membership of nearly 5,000 in the Province of Ontario. It is strictly Canadian and confers death benefits of $1,000, $2,000 or $3,000; life-expectancy benefits of $500, $1,000 or $1,500; also sick benefits.

The London Home Circle held its last meeting in the Foresters' Hall on Thursday evening, April 24, when the following officers were duly installed: W. J. Carson, P. L.; E. H. Caddy, L.; J. Fairbairn, V. L.; G. A. Andrus, sec. and fin. sec.; W. T. Strong, T.; J. W. Jones, chap.; C. W. Belton, M.; J. D. Balfour, W.; R. Kirpatrick, guard; J. Fairgrieves, S.; W. T. Gartley, J. F. Cryer and C. A. Kingston, trustees.

ANCIENT ORDER UNITED WORKMEN

At the last meeting of Detroit Lodge, No. 6, 1,200 members were present to witness the initiation of 273 new members. This remarkable night's work is the result of but two months' active campaign, resulting in the securing of 340 applications, 300 of whom were elected. This work is all the more remarkable when it is considered that there are fourteen lodges of the same order in Detroit, with a combined membership of nearly 5,000, and also the fact that Detroit Lodge has been initiating from two to seven candidates at each meeting since the first of the year. Another notable point in connection with this institution is that every candidate initiated last night is under the age of 45, while the age limit of the order is placed at 50 years. This limit was agreed upon before the canvass was begun, Recorder Geiger deeming it advisable to shut off all complaint from associate lodges of taking in old men. The average age of the 273 candidates was 33½ years.

Milne Lodge, Windsor, will tender a reception to Grand Master Milne May 5, that being the date of his visit to the lodge. The lodge is increasing in membership at every meeting, and it is expected that by May 1 nearly 200 members will have joined.

C. M. B. A.

Branch No. 126, of this association, was organized at Parkhill, Ont., on April 22, by District Deputy Charles Stock. The following is the list of officers: Spiritual adviser, Rev. D. A. McRae; president, Thomas Stanley; first vice-president, Alex. Joseph Garden; second vice-president, John Doyle; recording secretary, James Phelan; assistant secretary, John S. Watson; financial secretary, Dennis O'Halloran; treasurer, Rev. D. A. McRae; marshal, James H. Flavin; guard, John J. McRae; trustees, James Phelan, Dennis O'Halloran, Thomas Stanley, John Doyle and Michael Halisey; representative to Grand Council convention, Rev. D. A. McRae.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

Hammond Lodge, No. 7, I. O. G. T., London West, on Wednesday elected the following officers: Bro. Jas. Harper, W. C. T.; Sis. Hardy, W. V. T.; Bro. Vining Canley, P. W. C. T.; Sis. Maria Canley, W. C.; Sis. Dape, R. C.; Bro. Edwin Elliott, F. S.; Bro. Donehey, W. M.; Sis. Balland, A. M.; Bro. Henry Ware, O. G.; Sis. May Saunby, I. G.; Bro. Steve Ralph, R. S.; Sis. Ida Ware, L. S.; Sis. Sarah Smith, L. D.

AN EMINENT BAPTIST.

Rev. Dr Castle's Opinion of Hon. Oliver Mowat.

It is charged against Mr. Mowat that his Government is more favorable to the Roman Catholics than to any other denomination, but even his opponents know this charge to be untrue, and made only for political effect. The words of Rev. Dr. Castle, principal of Toronto Baptist College, are worthy of consideration by all. In a public address he used this language:

"I have looked upon the course of the Premier of this Province with the highest satisfaction. It has seemed to me a most delightful thing that throughout the length and breadth of this land we could look to him who has the controlling position and feel that we had in that position, an honest man, a capable man, a pure man, a Christian man. And one of the mysteries of iniquity is how it can be possible for Christian ministers to lend themselves to the tricks of party for the sake of hurling from office a Christian statesman of whom we are all proud. I hope it will be found that those who are prepared to take all the risk, and it is a terrible risk—of exciting religious bigotry in the community, and of stirring into flames fires which were smouldering in their ashes, causing those fires to blaze forth once more, assuming the awful responsibility involved in fanning into fresh flames the embers of bigotry, and, taking that risk and assuming that responsibility for political effect, will have so far defeated themselves that there shall go out a voice, declaring, down henceforth and forever with those who would resort to such a means of gaining political advantage. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer a motion to the effect that this meeting rejoices to acknowledge with thanks that under the Administration of Hon. Oliver Mowat ALL DENOMINATIONS AND CREEDS HAVE HAD IMPARTIAL JUSTICE."

Minard's Liniment relieves Neuralgia.

She—What makes Mr. Blank shy? He—I didn't know he shied. Perhaps it's because he is a little hoarse this evening.

Six Dollars.—Handsome sideboard, $6; combined writing desk, $10, at Trafford's, 97 King street.

Dried beef, sausages, bolognas, black pudding, smoked hams, bacon and lard. New stock, new store. M. A. ANDREWS, pork butcher, Richmond street, near Dundas.

The Erie Railway Flyer to New York

Leaving London at 1:25 p.m. is the best train to New York, arriving at 8:20 a.m.; through Pullmans and through coaches. Not a single change.

Rubber Stamps.

City Stamp Works, Carling Block, London. Send for estimates.

Florida cabbages, cucumbers and tomatoes. Havana pineapples. A. MOUNTJOY, City Hall.

"That wife of mine uses Cottam's Washing Compound all the time, and for all domestic purposes she finds it most satisfactory." Five cents for three packets. All grocers can supply it. 5tf

Old folks will find no stairs to climb at Westlake's photo studio, 201 Dundas street. ywt

Baggage smashers say Scarrow's Trunks beat them all; Trunks and Valises at factory prices; repairing a specialty. 227 Dundas street.

Rheumatism.

Rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, etc., can be cured by taking Kern's Rheumatic Cure. Price $1 at all druggists'.

Beware

Of unscrupulous dealers who offer inferior goods as our manufacture for the sake of additional gain. Insist upon having our brands. S. DAVIS & SONS, Montreal. 95 tf zwt

TURKISH CIGARETTES. — Harem and Yildiz—finest brands in the market. Try them. 94tf-zxt

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The Rarest Novelties Ever Seen in London is now Being Shown in Dress Fabrics and Mantles, Dress Laces, Fish Nets, etc.,

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1st.—The ladies of London will please note that we have the most correct things in the way of all leading varieties of Dress Fabrics, consisting of the newest things in Plaids, French Costumes in Dress Patterns, and an immense stock of new French Sateens, and French Challies, etc.

2nd.—The ladies will also please note that our dressmaking business is as usual being pushed to the utmost limit. We have always taken the lead in dressmaking and feel that we are some authority on ladies' dresses. The most exquisite dress costumes that have been produced have been turned out by us this season. The big staff of dressmakers enables us to execute all orders promptly. Orders solicited. All work well done and the most moderate prices charged.

3rd.—We cordially invite an inspection of our new goods. We know we have the correct things, and want our customers to see what we are showing.

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