# THE ANGLO-SAXON

Devoted to the Interests of the Loyal and Protestant Anglo-Saxons of British America and to the Sons of England Society.

### Vol. III.-No. 10.

Lodge Cards under this head will be in-serted at the rate of One Dollar per Year.

Sons of England Society.

LODGE DIRECTORY.

Almonte.

Barric.

Belleville.

Bowmanville.

Brockton.

Brockville.

Tolk No. 87. Brockville-Meets every 2nd and last Mondays of each month in their Hall Ne. 398 King street. Visiting brethren made welcome. Arthur C. Bacon, Sec., Box 75.

Collingwood.

Canterbury No. 34, Collingwood-Meets eve 2nd and 4th Fridays in Union Hall. V. M. Durnford, Sec.,

th Wednesdays of each month in th

Hall, Dunlop st. Ards, Pres. Geb. Whitebread, Sec., Allandale, Barrie

No. 17, Belleville-Meets on the 1st and Desdays of each month at their Hall, tst. H. Tammadge, Sec., Belleville.

ngton No. 19, Bowmanville-Meets on the and 3rd Tuesdays of each month, in the of England Hall, Bounsall's Block. Vis

brethren alway welcome. IcDowell, Pres., W. E. Pethick, Sec

tham No. 69, Brockton-Meets 1st and mdays in each month at Parsons Hall, On. Chas. Cashmore, Sec., ton, Pres. 237 Gladstone Ave.

wa No. 43, Almonto-Meets altern, ye at their hall, Mill st. Visiting b hoome. Jas. Hy. Bennett,

eloome. G. Horton, Pres.

st. Vaymark, Pres.

Wootton, Pres.

W. White, Pres.

Oshawa

Essex No. 4, Oshawa—Meets every alternate Friday in the S.O.E. Hall. Wm. Holland, Pres. Thos. Martin, Sec.

Orillia.

Hampton No. 58, Orillia Meets alternate Mo days at Sons of England Hall Mississanga W. H. Stevens, Pres. G. H. Swain, Sec.,

Ottawa.

erby No. 30, Ottawa-Meets on the 2nd and ith Tuesdays in each month, in Oddfellows Hall, cor. Bank and Sparks sts. T. E. Hickmett, Pres. Sherwood st., Mt. Sherwood

weed No. 44. Ottawa-Meets every 1st and rd Thursday of sach month at Johnson's Hall, Yellington st. E. J. Reynolds, Sec., b. Low, Sr., Pres. P. O: Box 296.

Stanley No. 55, Ottawa-Meets every 2nd and the Thursday of each month at Johnson's Hall, Wellington st. James Ardley, Sec., R. J. Dawson, Pres. 459 Ann street

Final State of the State of the

Owen Sound.

Mistletee No. 86, Owen Sound.—Meets in Fores ters Hall, 2nd and 4th Fridays in each month a sam Brathering visiting Owen Sound, cordi

Peterborough.

Lansdowne No. 25, Peterborough-Meets in Sons of England Hall, Hunter st., on the 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month. Visiting brethron made welcome. E. W. Elcombe, Sec. T. J. R. Mitchell, Pres. Box 277.

Sherbrooke, Que.

Gioncester No. 103, Sherbrooke, Que., meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month in the Court-room of Prince Alber 149 LO.F., Odella

Box 16, P.O., Sherbrooke

St. Thomas.

Inester No. 18, St. Thomas. Ont.—Meets on 2nd and 4th Fridays (W. R. D. 3rd Friday) of every month in Emutinger Block, cor. Talbot

Toronto.

Hiddlesex No. 2, Toronto-Meets alternate Tuesdays at Occident Hall, cor. Bathurst st. and Queen st. West. W. H. Syms, Sco., ico. Hall, Pres. B Eden Fiace.

on the 3rd Tuesd Fred. Cook, Pres.

den. The United Degree lodge of Derby, ood, Russell and Stanley lodges meet at ington Hall, Wellington street, Ottawa, te 3rd Tuesday of each month. Cook, Pres. C. H. Bott, Sec.

C. K. Grigg,

Robt. Pearson, Sec

G. Knight, Sec., 105 Oxford street

### OTTAWA, JULY, 1890.

Aylmer, Ont. rince Albert No. 61, meets in Foresters' Hall, over the Post Office, the 1st and Srd Fridays of every month. We are always glad to see visiting brethren. A. J. ELLIOTT, . W. Co Secretary

Hamilton.

tor, meetings are held every first and third Wednesday of the month. All member of the order invited. Walter Harris, Sec., 41 Murray street.

#### Lambton Mills.

tradford No. 91, Lambton Mills, Ont.-Moets 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month in the L.O. O. F. Hall. Visiting brothren made we-J. T. Jarvis, Sec. clome. ames Ashman, Pres.,

### Professional Cards.

### TAYLOR MCVEITY, Barrister, Solicitor, etc Scottish Ontario Chambers.

### OTTAWA.

To Lodge Secretaries. DURING the past year the Order of the Sons of England has increased more rapidly than the most sanguine expectations of those interested in its welfare.

In its welfare. Our Lodge D ectory Columns has been used by members of the Order throughout the Provinces of t anada, and the ANGLO-SAXON has steadily grown in favor, which its increased simulation asso results.

has steadily grown in favor, which its increased circulation each month proves. Every year, travel is made more easy, and the Order of the Sons of England spreading through-out the Provinces, compels us to believe that our Lodge Directory results favorably to all con-

cerned. Members can see at a glance what night a Lodge-Meeting is held in the particular section which he may be visiting, when he can inter-change fraternal greetings, etc. With this in view we hope that Lodges which heve not their CARD in the Directory will send it to us for our next issue. Only \$1 per year. Address, MOL CRA YON

ANGLO-SAXON, P. O. Box 296, Ottawa, Ont

### SONS OF ENGLAND NEWS.

S. O. E. Notes. TORONTO.

Albien No. 1, Toronto-Meets Ist and 3rd Thurs-days at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen street West. B. Jones, Pres. C. E. Smith, Soc., 3I Sword st. TORONTO'S CARNIVAL-ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED S.O.E. IN LINE.

We extract the following from the Procession in that city on Dominion Day. We are informed that in addition to the 1,500 brethren who marched as members of the S.O.E. Society, there were at least 800 more included in the

military ranks. "As the last of the followers of Bold Robin Hood swept by, the folds of a magnificent Union Jack fluttering in magnificent Union Jack Induced in the wood and Ginnan, or the several Victoria the breeze told of the approach of the members of the Sons of England Ben-evolent Society. The crowd gave a tremendous cheer, and Claxton's mili-who declined nomination to the first tary band, led by Mr. Joseph Timson, struck up "Three Cheers for the Red, White and Blue." Behind the band was Grand Marshal E. B. Axworthy on

Lodge Gloucester is making ar-angements to hold a picnic at Garthby, on Wednesday, August 6th.

Bro. Edwin Avery has been appoint ed District Deputy for Lower Quebec where there are a large number of Englishmen

The brethren of Lodge Albert at Capelton have displayed an excellent social spirit in visiting their Sher-brooke brethren. As a means of bring-ing Englishmen together, making them acquainted with each other, maintain-ing a national spirit, preserving the traditions of the race and uniting in work and charity and good will, the Sons of Engliand has claims upon every true Englishman. The brethren of Lodge Albert a

### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. Among the charter members of Rose of Columbia Lodge of New Westmin-ster, B.C., is Mr. Gordon E. Corbould, M.P. When a new lodge at Victoria, B.C., was being organized last month, Lt.-Col. Prior, M.P., who is a York-shireman by birth, was about leaving for Montreal to assume command of the Wimbledon, or rather, the Bisley team. His last words, however, to his brother Englishmen of Victoria who brother Englishmen of Victoria who were organizing the lodge, were, "Count me one of you," and Col. Prior will ride the goat on his return from the Old Land.

A QUERY. Let those brethren in the West who consider that the S. O. E. should be solely a benefit society, ponder these things : What have these wealthy and prominent Englishmen in Canada to gain or desize from a purely benefit society?

### TWO NEW LODGES.

There is good news from British Columbia this month, two strong lodges having just been started in the Pacific Province. On Wednesday, June 18th, Rose of Columbia Lodge was instituted at New Westminster, the installing officer being Rev. H. P. Hobson, of Vancouver, Deputy Grand President of the Society in British Columbia. A large number of Vancouverites went over, and among the newly initiated were Messrs. Corbould and Townsend, two of the candidates for the House of Commons. Those gentlemen were at the banquet which took place after-wards, and all who attended it state Foronto Mail's account of the Grand that they were right royally enter tained.

On the evening of Thursday, June 19th, there was in augurated it St. George s Hall, Victoria, B.C., Alexan-dria Lodge of the Sons of England. edings were dire cted by Rt. The proce Wor. and Rev. Bro. H. P. Hob Vancouver, assisted by Bros. Welsh Wood and Gilham, of Wilberford

### power engine and forty horse powe boiler for use in the mills of James MacLaren & Co. The engine and boiler are models of their kind, splendidly finished even to the smallest detail. Mr. Low is about to construct a similar engine and boiler for the Bank street foundry. It is the seventeenth of its kind that he has built for Ottawa

50 CENTS A YEAR.

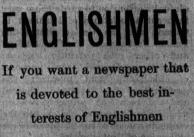
We extend our sympathy to Bro. R. J. Tanner and Mrs. Tanner over the loss of their son Hugh, who died ab Belleville last week while attending College there. Bro, Tanner has the sympathy of the members of Bowood Lodge.

business men.

Bro. F. A. Jackson, the recently ap-pointed secretary to the Central Canada Fair, has his hands full just event, which takes place in Ottawa between the 22nd and 27th September. Bro. Geo. Low, sr., has been appoint-ed Superintendant of Machinery Department and Bro. C. C. Rogers will be Superintendant of the Bench Show.

Bro. Fred. J. Alexander, Vice-P., of Bowood, has been confined to the house with an abcess in the leg. His condition is, however, daily improv-

It has been decided by the S: O. E. lodges of Ottawa to hold their annual icnic on the civic holiday as usual.



### SUBSCRIBE

at cnce and get a monthly journal containing most valuable subjects of sound doctrine and patriotic ideas, written by able. and competent men



Benefit of every Loyal and Protestant Anglo-Saxon in British America, that he may help to fight the foes of thos

Kent No. 3. Toronto-Meets 2nd and 4th Mon-day at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West. A. Watkins, Pres. J. M. Williams, Seo., 16 Carlton Ave Galt. Brighten No. 7, Toronto-Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Shafteebury Hall, Queon st. West. E. Davis, Pres. W. Pugh, Sec. 70 Sussex Ave. Wednesdays at Foresters' Hall, cor. Main ar South Water streets. Chas. Squire, Seo., as, Brett, jr. Pres. Richmond Ay Somerset No. 10, Toronto-Meets and and 4th Thursdays at Weeks' Hall, Parkdals, H. Worman, Pres. W. P. Parsons, Sec., 29 Lawrence Ave. Guelph. and sthy No. 73, Guelph-Meets on the 2nd and sth Thursdays in the month, in the hall in Toyell's Block. W. M. Stanley, Sec., Iarry Bolton, Pres. Box 210. Mondays in Brunswick Hall, 161 Brunswich Avenue. C. Sendell, Pres. Warwick No. 13. Toronto-Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Jackson's Hall, Yonge st., cor. Bloor st. A. Riddiford, Sec., Poffley, Pres. 35 Yorkville Avenue. Hamilton. ritannia No. 8, Hamilton-Meets the 1st a

every month in En and Elgin sts. W. Trump, Pres. Robt. Nash, Pres. Cornwall. Frare No. 62, St. Thomas—Meets In their hall cor. Southwick and Talbot sts., on ist and 3rd Tuesdays of every month. A hearty welcome Victoria No. 12, Cornwall-Meets alternat Wednesdays in Colquohoun Block. Visitin members welcome. Frank Nelson, Sec., oor. Southwork of every month. A hearty welcom Tuesdays of every month. A hearty welcom extended to all visiting brethren. Robt. A. Mackay, Pres. J.W. Yearsley, See., 9 Highes : members welcome. Robt. Carson. Pres.

### Eglinton.

rweed No. 70, Eglinton Meets 2nd and 4th needays in each month at the Town Hall, Fred. Brooks, Sec., Deer Park. linton. oore, Pres.

## 63, Exeter, Ont.-Meete ist and in each and every month in th

Tymenth No. 63, Exe 3rd Mondays in each I.O.O.F. Hall, Main st. David Davis, Pres.

### Exeter.

Hall, cor. King William and James sts. Visi- dall, cor. King William and James sts. Visi- ors welcome. James Fisher, Sec., James Fisher, Sec., 101 Oak Ave	Manchester No. 14. Toronto-Meets alternate Mondays at Winchester Hall, Winchester st.	horseback, followed by fully one hun-	President Bro. James Hillier.	neip to agait the foes of those
win Layland, Pres. 101 Oak Ave	Manchester No. 14, Toronto-Meets alternate Mondays at Winchester Hall, Winchester st. cor. Parliament st. T. P. Williams, Sec., A. O. Robinson, Pres. 28 Sword st.	dred mounted men, every horse's head being decorated with red, white and	Past President, "S. A. Roberts. Vice do. "Thomas Robinson.	liberties and free institutions
Sorn No. 29, Hamilton-Meets 2nd and 44h Tuesdays at St. George's Hall, corner James and King William sts. Visitors welcome. m. Macartic, Pres. Hodley Mason, Sec., 257 Bay st. North. 13 James st.	St. George No. 27, Toronto-Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at St. George's Hall, Qiteen st. West, cor. Berkeley st. S. H. Manchee, Sec., Harry Leeson, Pres. 14 Baldwin st.	blue rosettes. Next came the Grand Lodge officers, followed by the naval	Rec. Secretary "G. W. R. Lee. Fin. do. "J. Phillips.	which have been bequeathed
257 Bay st. North. 13 James st.			Treasuret " C. F. Beavan. Chaplain " Arthur Churton.	to us by our noble forefathers
Huntsville.	London No. 31, Toronto-Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Masonic Hall, Queen st. East. J. W. Lane, Pres. J. W. Haynes, Sec., 136 Broadview Ave.	men were much disappointed that their	Physician " M. S. Wade.	" and the a surface of the series of the address of the
oyden No. 85, Huntsville, Oht Incess the Ind and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Tem-	Stafford No. 32, Toronto-Meets alternate Mon-	uniform was not ready, but they marched in splendid order.	Rev. Bro. Hobson, we extend our congratulations to you!	Ing
oyden No. 85, Huntsville, Ont.—Meets the Ind and th Tuesdays in each month, in Tem- perance Hall, Main street. Visitors welcom. R. Recce, C. Peacock, Sec., President. Huntsville.	Stafford No. 32, Teronto-Meets alternate Mon- days at Copeland Hall, King st. East, corner Sherbourne st. Geo. W. Ansell, Sec., W. G. Fowler, Pres. 18 Trafalgar Ave.	[Here followed 20 lodges, each with a		ANOLO GAVON
		marshal.] A number of other lodges were repre-	NOTES.	ANGLO-SAXON
icester No. 33, Kingston-Meets in their hall,	Pertsmenth No. 45, Dovercourt, Toronto- Meets alternate Tuesdays at Mechanics' Insti- tuto. G. Hutchings, Pres. Delaware Ave.	sented by individual members, and alto-	Mr. Henry Simpkins, a sturdy Eng-	IMIGEO UIMION
scenter No. 33, Kingston-Meets in their hall, or. Princess and Montreal sts., on the and and last Tuesdays in every month, at 8 p.m. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting breth- hearty welcome extended to all visiting breth-	Wercester No. 47, West Toronto Junction- Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at James' Hall, West Toronto Junction.	gether about 1,500 men of "Merrie England," representing 25 lodges,	lishman, father of Mrs. Geo. Low, and grandfather of James, Alfred and E. J.	has a wide circulation, and be
seph Salter, Pres. Albert st.	C. C. Boon, Pres. Box 5 Carleton West.	marched in the procession. They looked	Revnolds, of this city, arrived in	ing the recognized organ o
Tyne No. 79, Kingston-Meets 1st and 3rd Tues-	Cambridge No. 54, Little York, Toronto-Meets alternate Fridays at Little York Fire Hall.	a solid manly lot. Each man were the S.O.E. badge, and hundreds of them	Ottawa from England last month. Mr. Simpkins is 81 years of age, and a	PARTY AND
Hall, Market Square. hn Porter, Pres. John Davis, Sec. Kingston.	W. H. Clay, Pres. A. Sargent, Sec. Coleman P.O.	had red, white and blue rosettes on	typical English farmer, with erect	the Sons of England Society
Kingston.	St. Albans No. 76, Toronto-Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at Association Hall, cor. McGHI st. and Yonge st. J. W. Webb, Sec. W. H. Walkem, Pres. 37 Homewood Ave.	own banner, in addition to the Union	health, and eyes flashing with intelli-	it is scattered all over thi
Lakefield.	w. H. Walkem, Pres. 37 Homewood Ave.		gence and as yet undimmed, though so many years have rolled over his	Dominion in particular, Eng
acter No. 89, Lakefield, OntMeets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in the Orange Hall. Visit-	Weston.	SHERBROOKE, QUE.	head For about 35 years Mr. Simp-	and the second has been been been a state of the
and 3rd Tuesdays in the Orlange Itality in the orlange itality is the orlange itality itality is the orlange itality it	Leeds No. 48, Weston-Meets on 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month, at King st. Hall. Vis- itors welcome. Theo. Holdsworth, Sec. Geo. Asham, Pres. Weston, Ont.	Bro. J. A. Edwards, of Montreal, District Deputy for the Province of	kins held a farm at Bowood, Wiltshire. Although the lot of the English farmer	land, Africa, and America fo
	itors welcome. Geo. Asham, Pres. Theo. Holdsworth, Sec. Weston, Ont.	Quebec, accompanied by Mr. Roberts,	has not been so encouraging of recent	<b>50 CTS. PER ANNUM</b>
Montreal.	Woodstock.	chaplain of Victoria Lodge, visited Sherbrooke and conferred the White	prices are now ruling. Cattle especial-	
xeelsier No. 36, Montreal (R.R.D.) - Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month at 5 Place de Armes Square. Visitors velcome. Field, Pres. Chaspell, Sec., 202 St. Felix st.	Bedford No. 21, Woodstock-Meets in Imperial Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month ; W.R.D. 4th Wednesday in each month. Fra-		ly prove very profitable. The little he	Subscribers are requested to
5 Place de Armes Square. Visitors visitore visitors visitors visitors visitors visitors visit	W.R.D. 4th Wednesday in each month. Fra- ternal visitors welcomed. W. Whitcombe, Pres. Wi E. Wilkinson, Sec., Box 168.	Albert Lodge of Caperon. The core-	a great deal of pleasure. If he had	send their fees by P.O. Mone
ictoria Jubilee No. 41, Montreal-Meets every	W. Whitcombe, Pres. W. E. Whither, Soci, Box 168.	mony was very interesting, and was carried out in a most painstaking and	known Canada was such a fine country he would, he says, have emigrated	Order or cash addressed to
Ictoria Jubilee No. 41, Montreal—Meets every alternate Friday at the St. Charles Chab House, or. Wellington and Schastopol Sts. Ty, Irons, Pres. J. A. Edwards, Sec., 4 College st.	Winnipeg.	impressive manner.	before.	provide and provide the
Contraction of the second s	meetings, hi-monthly at Knights Pythias Hall,	Lodge Gloucester, under Captain T. Rawson, has achieved great popularity	Mr. Geo. Low, of Dalhousie street,	P. O. Box 296,
Terkshire No. 39, Montreal, will meet every alternate Monday at the West End Hall, Chat- ham street at 8 p.m.	Main street. Visiting brethren invited.	and numbers 74 members, although	Ottawa, (President of Bowood Lodge,) has just completed a twenty horse	
Hy. Robertson, Pres. J. Booth, Sec. 1067 St. James St.	President Secretary, Box 353	only six months in existence.	Thas Just completed a theney house	

### THE ANGLO-SAXON.

BLUE CROSS opposite this indicates t the subscriber: whom it is ad-ssed is indebted for this year's sub-iption (from Aug. 1899 to Sept. 1890), all such will confer a favour by dly remitting, for which we shall obligad

\* We cannot undertake to make out accounts and send them by mail or otherwise and only charge 50 cents. \* 50c. now is worth more to us than il many months hence, with cost of time, bills and postage. \* Will all friends please think of this, and help us in the work by an BARLY comittance.

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ESTABLISHED 1867. THE ANGLO-SAXON

MONTHLY NEWSPAPER ed to the interests of the Loyal and Pro nt Anglo-Saxons of British Americ and to the Sons of England Society.

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THURSDAY, JULY, 1890.

THE AIMS AND OBJECTS OF THE ORDER

The Irish-Canadian has been so good as to devote considerable space (and the usual quantity of vituperation) to the Order of the Sons of ENGLAND. It holds up its hands in virtuous horror at the idea that Englishmen in Canada should be so selfish as to join together should be so selfish as to join together for purposes of mutual benefit and sup-port. The term "selfish" comes, how-ever, with a bad grace from the *Irish-Canadian* as applied to anything which Englishmen are likely to do, whether separately or as a body. We beg to uggest that our contemporary should lirect its attention towards those very innocent associations of Irishmen in Canada and the United States—the Fenian Brotherhood, the Clan-na-Gael and other such patriotic leagues ciations formed for purpo blackmail and murder; the cation of private hatred and the ruin of property-owners; se openly avowed objects are the memberment of the Empire and the xtinction of Protestantism.

Or, again, it might consider the nerits of Irish Roman-Catholics as Ward Politicians; give a resumé of the history of Tammany; note the number of Irish Roman-Oatholics connected with the Tweed gang; publish auto-biographics of the New York and Chi-cago aldermen of Irish extraction who are now suffering under the "tyranny of the law;" afford some sort of an explanation of the curious fact that the Irish on both sides of the line have such an unhappy genius for swelling the criminal statistics.

When the Irish-Canadian has proper-ly considered these subjects, which, we may remark, are peculiarly within its sphere as an Irish-Canadian paper, it may be in a position to criticize the aims and objects of the SONS OF ENG-LAND SOCIETY.

As, however, our contemporary ap-pears to be interested in the Sons of but gloriously achieved. England Society, we shall do our b to satisfy such a laudable curiosity. In the first place we may premise that our society has never yet assassin-ated anybody-whatever it may do in the future ! Nor have the accounts been "cooked." Neither has it extracted any money from the servant girls of its acquaintance. The absence of these features may make it difficult for the Irish-Canadian to perceive that this Order of the Sons of England is, not-withstanding, a National Society. The sons of England in Canada cher ish the glorious traditions of their race. They honour the Queen and desire the Federation rather than the ment of the Empire. They take a pride in the Union Jack and would cheerfully shed their blood, if need were, to protect it and the principle of civil and religious liberty associated with it. (All this will seem very strange language to the Irish-Canadian!) The Sons of England Society seeks to gather together the hundreds of thousands of Englishmen in Canada for their mutual benefit and support. It offers them certain monetary advantages, the fellowship of their countrymen and the strength which comes from union. Should a member leave one town for another, he does not lose his friends. He gains others. In every way an Englishman benefits, if he be worthy of confidence and respect. By means of the Society he is brought into contact with men of his own nationality of all ranks and classes. This is a good thing to be a keen hand at a bargain. There in itself, and if it DOES lead to outside advantages\_\_\_\_\_the Irish-Canadian may as well save its breath and recog- still smiling in Egypt !

nize the fact that this Society in parmost extravagent promises. Whether these are likely to meet the fate of the ticular has only that effect which so ciety in general always has had and proverbial pie-crust ought not to conalways will have. The more friends any upright and honest man may pos-sess the better chance has he in the battle of life. If an Englishman is not an upright man he meets with very little support from Englishmen. We would that other national societies were as free from anything approaching sec tionalism, in connexion with public or political matters, as are Englishmen whether in or out of the Sons of Eng-LAND SOCIETY. Of two equally good men, one an Englishman and the other n Irishman, we have no doubt an Eng lish employer of labour or voter would select the man of his race. So would an Irish employer or voter. But in a ase where things were NOT equal: where the Irishman was the BETTER and more suitable man of the two, he would be chosen by the English em ployer or elector every time. How would the Irish employer or elector The Sons of England Society con-

cerns itself mainly with its own affairs. These affairs are perfectly legitimate, and quite in a line with British ideas We Englishmen are here to stay, and the fact may as well be under stood from the first. We also propose to act in this part of the Empire as we would if we were in any other part. "Civis Romanus sum" was never half so proud a boast as the expression "I am an Englishman.'

We do not, as a Society, take much stock in what are known as practical politics, but some things have occurred ately in this Dominion which are un-questionably distasteful to us.

We ask the Irish-Canadian to take note of them. In the first place, then, we don't like "Home Rule" Resolutions. They savour of impertine Next, we strongly dislike the Jesuits. Various little incidents in our History and their own have conduced to this. We have not forgotten that we had to treat Father Superior Garnett rather severely because of his connection with the Gunpowder Plot business, and that on other occasions this interesting Society of Jesus have unduly interfere with us, not, however, without burn-ing their fingers, But if they have not arned by experience of what nature we are, we suppose they must receive another lesson. This they are likely to get before long. Next, we object to any connexion between the State and any acclesiastical system or institution and particularly to that obtaining in the Province of Quebec. Next, we object and are strongly antagonistic to the spirit of French nationalism which Mr. Mercier is striving to cultivate. We fear that these things will lead to trouble. We Englishmen don't like them, and we are apt in the long run to have things our own way. Not that we seek anything for ourselves but civil and religious equality. If Irish Catholics knew what was good for them they would find our platform large enough and strong enough to hold them all comfortably. Perhaps, in a few centuries, they will jump on instead of trying to blow up or down the structure which mankind has, after eras of striving, painfully

cern those of us who are lucky enough to be living outside of the Province of Quebec. The St. Lawrence is to be bridged at or near Quebec at a cost of \$4,000,000; the provincial loans to municipalities, amounting to a million and three-quarters, are to be remitted; the grants in aid of schools and charities, roads and drainage are to be increased, the hourly increasing demands of the church are to be satisfied. So Mr. Mercier states, and the habitant exclaims-"what a wonderful man!' The fact is, Mr. Mercier really is very clever. He knows perfectly well that the Protestant minority in Quebec can stand a good deal of bleeding without murmuring, and that when that source dries up or becomes difficult or dangerous of access, there is the Dominion Treasury to fall back upon. So alarmed is the Dominion Government about the matter that already the leading organs, the Toronto Empire, the Monteal Gazette and the Ottawa Citizen are all crying out that any attempt of Mr. Mercier upon the general purse must be resisted. How much these cries will avail anything when Mr. Mercier, supported by the Romish church, actually formulates his demands, any man versed in our politics can easily forsee. Sir John Macdonald will in the end agree to what are humoristically styled "better terms," and we shall pay for the bridges and roads and schools, fraudulent contracts and general bloodsucking which constitute the ordinary expenditure of a Quebec Government This is not a matter of prediction : it is a matter of certainty.

The situation in Europe remains un-changed. A spark may blow up a magazine. With twelvemillion menin into the hands of the Germans. arms and the rest of the population liable to be called out, it is simply a miracle that all industrial progress is not stopped. It must certainly be seriously hampered. England, in the mean time, holds the key to the situation and in Germany and France and even Russia, the fact is recognized.

the

It is announced that SIR REDVERS BULLER will succeed LORD WOLSELEY as Adjutant-General of the Army.

GENERAL MIDDLETON'S resignation has, it is understood, been accepted by the Government. Sir Fred. unfortunately played into the hands of his enemies, the Rielites, by not promptly settling Bremner's claim Expediency pointed to this course the best mode of escape The furs were properly confiscated (notwithstanding Parliament's decision on the point to the contrary) but they or the proceeds of the sale of them should have been handed over to the Government, and not have been appro priated as loot by the officers. For allowing, or winking at, such an act General Middleton has suffered and Englishmen can scarcely feel sympathy for him. And yet, the pity of it, after so long and gallant a record in the British Army!

PREMIER MERCIER claims that the hoisting of the tri-color on the Government buildings at Quebec on Dominion time to interfere, and consequently or-Jay wa thorized the hoisting of this rag on religious and national (meaning, French-national) holidays. Some of these days he may find it a dangerous matter to thrust such gaily coloured bunting too near John Bull. At pre sent, however, that worthy animal appears to be feeding.

MR. MERCIER has been making the States in the markets of South Ameriea. After all, it is altogether a ques-tion of cheapness of production and of freighting.

> The SILVER BILL, at present under discussion in Congress, is a speculative attempt to "boom," or give a fictatious value, to silver. The Bill will probably become law and a period of inflation is predicted to follow. As if inflation was a desirable thing ! The only country likely to reap any permanent benefit from the operation of the Bill is India, which pays its exchanges in silver.

OUR obituary this month includes the names of LORD CARNARVON, who, as Colonial Secretary, was actively intersted in the framing and passing of the Act of British North America; and whose kindness towards Canadians visiting England will not soon be forgotten by the recipients; of the Hon. A. W. McLelan, for many years a prominent figure in Canadian politics, at one time Postmaster-General (much above the average in this capacity!), for a short period Finance Minister of Canada and more recently, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia ; and of Mr. JOHN PAGE, a chief engineer in the Public Works Department.

In the last named the country loses a most valuable official-a man absolutely incorruptible, gifted with a sturdy common-sense and a rare grasp of his, profession. We have no expectation that the vacancy caused by Mr. Page's death, which, by the way, occurred while he was actually seated at his desk, will be filled by an English-Canadian.

IT is reported that the Heligolanders will emigrate en masse rather than fall suppose the British Government will indemnify them for any loss arising out of the cession of the Island which they may sustain. SIR CHARLES TUPPER is taking active steps to induce as many as possible of the people who propose removing to come to Canada.

THE interests of the Protestants in Malta, LORD SALISBURY assures us, have been fully protected by the recent arrangement with the Vatican effected by SIR LINTHORN SIMMONS. We are glad to hear this, because the cable despatches, which, however, are arranged to suit the Irish-Catholic palate, had led us to imagine that the Curia had had it all their own way.

Some months ago there was considerable-gossip indulged in on account of the fact that Monseigneur Labelle held three positions, that of Curé of the church of the town of St. Jerome, head of a gigantic church lottery scheme (although it is, by law, a criminal of-fence even to publish a lottery adver-tisement), and Assistant Minister of Agriculture under the Quebec Govern ment. Although a percentage of the ottery prizes went into the coffers of the church, Archbishop Fabre, when he found that Monseigneur Labelle spent most of his time in Quebec, drawing a large salary, and leaving his parish to look after itself, thought it high sistant Minister of Agriculture and to return to his flock. To compensate Mgr. Labelle for his decrease in salary owing to obedience to this order, Mr. Mercier, the Premier, allowed him to take a trip to Paris, the Archbishop consenting, with the proviso that he should not go to Rome. It seems, how-ever, that Mgr. Labelle, after enjoying himself thoroughly in Paris, being ban-quetted and fèted, disobeyed his instructions and continued his journey as far as Rome. As a climax, Mgr. Labelle has cabled to the Premier, Mr. Mercier, that the Pope said that he could retain his position in the Ministry of Agriculture. This was a direct slap at the authority of Archbishop Fabre. who, on being interviewed on the sub ject, declined to discuss the matter, but hinted that the cable message mentioned was a "bogus" election dodge. The quarrel is a very pretty one as it stands, and seems likely to lead to a lively sequel, which will involve the authority of Cardinal Taschereau.

Commenting upon the result of the ecent Quebec elections, La Presse, in its issue of the 9th July, sums up its conclusions as ofollows :- "All rightthinking persons had hoped that on the 17th of June the Province would have risen to denounce the men who, for the last three years, have deceived, compromised and ruined it. This has proved to be a mistaken notion. The Province is in a worse and more rotten condition than was believed. The municipalities have been corrupted and the tax-payers have applauded; corruption has been practiced even. with the clergy, and-let us admit the fact frankly-this has by no means been the most difficult task-the priests having cheerfully accepted bribes given under pretence of aiding the Church

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and the interests of charitable institutions. Our contemporary will get itself into

trouble if it practices the habit of speaking the truth in the Province of Quebec. We are not sure whether its condemnation of a politician who is supported by the Jesuits does not render the writer liable to the major excommunication.

The Dominion Government has advertised for bids for the construction of a fleet of fast steamers, having a minimum speed of 18 knots, intended for the Atlantic mail service between Liverpool and Canada.

A rumor is going the rounds to the effect that the Colonial Office is conidering a suggestion for giving up our claims to the Gambia country to France in exchange for the French abandonment of all her rights on the Newfoundland coast. We shall next hear probably of a proposal to "swop" the Isle of Man for Corsica.

CANADA AND THE FLAG.-Speaking at the Canada Club dinner last month. Col. G. T. Denison said, "We in Canada are for the British connection. (Cheers.) We have, it is true, a few non-Canadians among us. Their ring-leader came from England, and he is no more satisfied in Canada than he was here (Cheers and laughter.) But as a whole we are, I say, for the British connection. In years gone by, when we thought the British flag was insulted, though it was no matter in which we were concerned, and happened hundreds of miles from our shores, our blood was up, and we were ready to defend the old emblem. Can you wonder, then, that we in Canada have failed to understand how your powerful British ironclads could lie idle in the harbors of our Pacific coast while British subjects were being outraged in Behring Sea, and the old British flag insulted? No, that to us has been beyond comprehension.' (Loud cheers.)

Canada's Great Fair .- The receipt of a copy of the Prize List for this year's Toronto Industrial Exhibition, which is to be held from the 8th to the 20th of September next, reminds us that the fair season is again fast approaching. The Prize List show the addition of many new classes and a large increase in the amount offererd as premiums. Toronto offers many attractions to visitors during the season, but the greatest of all is its annual Exhibition which this year promises to be greater

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

LORD SALISBURY has scored a point by his Treaty in regard to East Africa. Heligoland was of absolutely no value to us, but it appears to have counted for a good deal with Germany. According to MR. STANLEY the arrangenent is an admirable one for England, and consolidates our control over East Africa. MR. STANLEY's hearty ap proval of the Treaty will go far to conince the English people that the interests of the Empire are in good hands, at least, as regards our African possessions.

The Imperial Government has apparently not been so successful in its negociations with France in relation to Newfoundland. The modus vivendi is altogether a one-sided arrangement

and seems likely to lead to trouble. It is quite absurd to think that the people of Newfoundland are going to bandon their natural rights over their own coast. The time has, we hope, gone by when any Government in England should dispossess an important and self-governing colony, such as Newfoundland, of territorial rights, without the consent of that colony. And such a consent is not likely to be given by Newfoundland. It is, however, possible that France has not yet exhausted the diplomatic resources of LORD SALISBURY, who is well known is an old proverb which runs: "He laughs best who laughs last," We are

The problem of Australian Federation is being dealt with and will, no doubt, be solved. New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland favor the idea of Federation and only the smaller colonies are hanging back. SIR Hy. PARKES is doing noble work and apparently is hopeful of success. Austra-lian statesmen are to be felicitated upon the fact that no such Racial difficulty as for years retarded (and still renders incomplete) our Canadian rederation has to be dealt with.

In the United States little of moment has occurred during the month. THE MCKINLEY BILL places serious restrictions upon the importation of many things from Canada, notably, lumber, eggs and dairy products and practically prohibits the entrance of our barley and potatoes into that country. Unfriendliness of this kind on the part of our neighbors, has however, the good effect of making Canada more and more independent of them. The energy of our people will create other channels for our trade, and if we can induce our Government to interfere a little less with raw materials entering into manufactures there is no reason to doubt that before long we shall be-come a serious rival of the United proper time arrives.

A large representative gathering of members of the Order assembled at Clarendon Lodge, (United White Rose) on Thursday evening the 17th inst. Letters in reply to the circular issued several months ago by this lodge, were read, in which a strong feeling of sympathy with the terms of the circular, on the part of a large number of the lodges throughout the Dominion was manifested. Let us hope that these lodges willact in accordance with

and better than ever. A copy of the Prize List can be obtained by any of our readers, who may desire one, by dropping a post card to Mr. H. J. Hill, the Secretary, at Toronto.

### The National Anthem.

It may not be generally known that besides the verses ordinarily sung as "God Save the Queen," there is a British National Anthem of the same metre, probably not now very often It will be familiar to many sung. Englishmen as taught in the schools in their youth. The words are as follows:

God bless our Native Land, May Heaven's protecting hand Still guard her shore ; May peace her powers extend, Foe be transformed to friend And may her power depend On war no more.

Through every changing scene, O, Lord, preserve the Queen, Long may she reign; Her heart inspire and move With wisdom from above, And in a nation's love Her throne maintain

May just and righteous laws May just and high tools away Uphold the public cause And bless our Isle. Home of the brave and free, The Land of Liberty. We pray that still on thee Kind Heaven may smile.

And not this land alone, But be Thy mercies shown From shore to shore. Lord, make the nations see, That they should brothers be And form one family, The wide world o'er.

### British Unity.

### (COMMUNICATED.)

To the historical student the present ondition of the British dominions throughout the world is, on the one hand, calculated to inspire Englishmen with feelings of the warmest enthusiasm and patriotic pride, but, on the other, as he contemplates the various elements of danger within and without our grand domain it is not easy to forget that there is at present little or no practical UNITY except such as a worthy sentiment and the interests of commerce have created. In a great, glorious and well compacted union, possessing all the essentials of a common national life, the present relationships of the several and respective governments of the various parts of the Empire are almost entirely wanting ; and how to safe-guard our manifold national blessings from every foe; to perfect and stablish those great liberties that distinguish us as a nation, is of prime importance to every patriotic and intelligent man. Indeed, this great subject is engaging the close attention of the foremost statesmen throughout the Empire. The more the matter is studied the more converts are being won to the side of those who are labouring to build up some acceptable form of Federal Representative insti-tutions which shall form the permanent bond of Unity of one great Oceanic Empire, in which the British Islands shall be a sacred spot as the HOME and cradle of our national life. A federation such as that, could not permanently continue if it rested on a basis of political inferiority in respect of any part or parts of the whole to the remainder, and it therefore involves the recognition aud acceptance of the principle of national equality: so that to be a British citizen shall give every man equal rights, privileges and duties in any district of the Empire.

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A further principle is also involved by federation that local laws and their administration shall remain vested in the hands of those directly affected by them; fed-eration not being destructive but in its aims: constructive pro posed not not supersede local institu tions but to safe-guard them with the might and power of the whole Empire-each part realizing that "United we stand, divided we fall." The principle of national equality would also debar any one part from domineering over or ignoring the just rights and interests of the others, with out, at any rate, the aid of a legal majority of votes in the Supreme Council or Senate of the Empire.

It is gratifying to note that Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen, Home men, Scotchmen and Irishmen, Home and Colonial, are worthily vieing with each other to promote this great work, unworthy of the name it bears. and even citizens of foreign extraction are equally devoted in maintaining the CORRESPONDENCE. honor of our flag and the glory of our Empire. The agitation of this ques-To the Editor tion in public speeches and through the press is rapidly bringing it to the fore SIR,-In a recent issue of the Evening Journal an editorial, commenting on in practical politics. It is rising in its majesty and nobility above all the meanness of party strifes and politican article in the Kingston Freeman, contains the following extract :--"If the fanatics of Ontario would "only keep in mind that Catholicism ians of every stripe are to be found working side by side to accomplish this ' is as much removed from Protestantgreat national work. The outlook is "ism as HEAVEN is from HELL they most inspiring to further effort. " would blush to preach the silly twad-Latent desires have been around dle\_th claims of the passive thought stirred up to active should be the limit and measure of and resolute purpose. The British public are becoming thoroughly alive the former." We hear a good deal in the present to the importance of the question. day about bigotry and intolerance. Protestants are told that they must The great centres of commerce and political activity have evinced unmismake no disparaging remarks about their Romanist fellow citizens. That takably their keen appreciation of the national and commercial magnitude of would be bigotry. They must live peaceably with them. This they are this question and from the colonial standpoint much might be cited to willing to do. But, Sir, there is a point prove that the Colonies are ripe for when tolerance becomes a crime, and in this Province of the British Empire suming their proper political status that point is nearly reached when scurin the Empire. It is doubtful, indeed, if a solitary colony could be found now rilous Irish and French papists put to vote for separation if an equitable forth the claims of a foreign potentate arrangement to enter into a permanent over this realm and openly defy the State. It is time, me thinks, to cry bond with British people throughout the world could be advanced. The halt! It has long been my opinion, in isolation of any colony would mean its fact ever since reading Mr. Gladstone's ultimate absorption by some other pamphlet on "Vaticanism and Civil Allegiance," that in a Protestant State nation. every Romanist, be he Minister of the Public utterances of statesmen-Home and Colonial-clearly demon-Crown or laborer on the streets, is a strate that none regard the present prospective traitor to the State; and nany who occupy high positions and relations of the colonies to the Motherexert considerable influence must beland as possessing the essentials of come, if they follow the teachings conpermancy and equally clear is it that tained in the syllabus and the encyclithe Supreme Council to be created cancal, actual traitors, forever at work to not be in the nature of putting new wine into old bottles: in other words. undermine the existing order of things in the hope of eventually bringing us the sending of colonial representatives all, body and soul, within the maw of to the present English Parliament, nor of English representatives to colonial parliaments. Each parliament with all their church. In spite of this knowledge, Protestants do not wake up. Their disunions in religion and politics its local peculiarities must remain and give the Romanists a constantly inbe strictly a local institution to suit the creasing power, and makes the latter wishes, tastes or prejudices of that par-Federal Senate or Council to which all tions and demands. But, Sir, this sort hardy and accustomed to fatigue, we ally, performing the greater part of the It may interest you to know that the Imperial matters must be referred will of thing cannot go on much longer. found to our cost, without shame be it work and bearing most of the loss gallant Lieut. Stairs, R.E., the comevery day more arrogant in their asser-

### THE ANGLO-SAXON

have to be a new Assembly, with perfect freedom from everything strictly local, one in which the principle of the equality of every section of the federa-tion is fully maintained. Englishmen know their country's

flag is not the symbol of their slavery, but of the possession of the most price-less civil and religious blessings mankind has known. They have confidence in their countrymen and feel that they can go heart and soul into perfecting every link in the great chain of Na-tional Unity-unbreakable by any foe.

The participation of Australians in the Soudan war and the offers of assistance from Canada and other colones, indicated that naval and military unity in some practical form, as illustrated by the Australian naval squadron, will not wait for the maturity and adoption of a full and complete scheme of Federal Union, and as the latter involves the paying, and consequently the raising of money for purposes of general defence, the principal of the establishment of an Imperial Defence Association, in which Colonists will have a direct voice in the spending of the money they contribute, has practically been conceded. Legislative unity must therefore soon follow and with it a general commercial policy throughout the Empire discriminating by preferential tariffs in favor of inter-British as against foreign trade; or more probably local revenue tariffs continue with a provision may for imposing an extra rate upon foreign importations sufficient to afford an adequate revenue for the Imperial service.

Well might it be asked what Englishmen are there with souls so dead to everything but sordid gain who cannot find responsive chords in their hearts vibrating to such noble national aims? Where is the manhood out of which were carved the great heroes and statesmen of days gone by who made the name of Englishmen world renowned? Let us hope that Canada is feeding and nourishing to good purpose many such noble hearts. Let not the stain rest on the brow of a noble Society such as the S. O. E., that aims for the cultivation and development of national thought and action were suppressed and hounded down in its Grand Lodge! Let us have united strength and influence in this Society at all times when anything can be done to strengthen the hands of those battling for British Unity and the "integrity of the British Empire." Some actions of last Grand Lodge of the Sons of ENGLAND SOCIETY make us blush. Let us pray that the teachings of its Constitution and Ritual may be main-

As in the glorious Revolution of 1688, Britons will again rise in their might and the enemies of the State, in spite of their infallible head, will be compelled to fall back, and if not willing to render loyal allegiance to the State must be rendered incapable of doing harm.

C. I. H. CHIPMAN.

### "Still, Still the British Flag."

The following lines are by Mr. Mc-Neill, M.P., one of the most prominant and energetic Canadian members of the Imperial Federation League:

Sons of Britain ! heirs to fame! Join your voices, join your powers; Loud the mighty cause proclaim, In this Canada of ours!

pire clearer. Sound the note of En Draw the loving links still nearer Queen and kindred ! What is dearer ! Still, still the British Flag !

Britain's glory, far descended From our sires of hero-mould. That on field and flood contended

at on field and nood contended With her mighty foes of old; Britain's Empire, broad extended Far and wide, by land and sea, British Freedom that hath blended Justice, Law and Liberty!

Sound the note of Empire clearer, Draw the loving links still nearer : Queen and kindred ! What is dearer ! Still, still the British Flag !

Oh for statesman's brain to weave it! Breadth and wisdom to achieve it! Oh the deathless fame to leave it Still, still the British Flag!

PORTUGESE WARFARE.

According to the latest news from East Africa the Portugese authorities are doing pretty much as they please and carrying on a system of warfare against the British. A meeting at Quilimane, where Governor Machado presided, and Lieut, Coutinho and over 300 inhabitantsattended, decided, upon Coutinho's proposition, to nominate committees for organizing a colonial marine service and irregular forces for the Zambesi and the suppression of English coin. Boycotting at Quilimane is actively continued. The British Vice-Consul, who was turned out by the proprietor, took shelter in the house of the Italian Consul. On the other hand, news of the shooting of sepoys and the burn ing of Portugue flags has been received.

The New York Herald having recently been representing Sir John Macdonald as expressing views as to the future relations of Canada with the Empire glaringly inconsistent with those he has held and expressed heretofore on many great public occasions, a member of the Imperial Federation League in Canada set himself to obtain a correc tiou from the best of all possible sources. Sir John Macdonald writes in reply :-"I am very desirous that the connec tion between the Mother Country and the Colonies shall be drawn closer; and that the larger groups of Colonies should assume by degrees a position less of dependence and more of alliance. I think this can only be done, however, by treaty or convention, and I am a total disbeliever in the practicability of Colonial representation in the Imperial Parliament. There is no necess sitv. morover, for such representation. The

said, when fighting againt the brave Boers of the Transvaal.

A second phase is entered on as the Colony increases in population. The Colonist need no longer carry with him his rifle for protection, or to obtain food, when he goes afield to cut his wood, or attend to his cattle, or sheep, or crops. He can sit in the shade, if he have a mind to, and smoke his pipe of peace unmolested.

Of the spirit and courage shown by such bodies of Volunteers, whether in conjunction with Imperial troops or otherwise, we have many splendid examples in all our recent colonial wars,

notably in South Africa and in New Zealand. In the latter Colony, during the many sanguinary struggles with the Maories carried on in the decade 1860-70, large numbers of colonial corps were employed together with the Imperial troops. Their losses were heavy. Many of them had something to avenge, smarting under the destruction of farms and homesteads, or the coldblooded murder by natives of friends and relations. Used to bush life and able to scour the country more freely than disciplined British troops, many of these corps were much dreaded by the Maories. In the various Kaffir wars. as in Zululand, bodies of hardy Colonial Volunteers were always found most useful for similar reasons

The last phase is that in which commences the formation of the more regular description of Military Forces. such as we have been discussing already, and statistics as to which are embodied in the appendices. As population increases still more commerce and riches, too, increase. All fear from hostile aborigines disappears, but the temptations for an attack by more formidable civilised foes increase.

Popular opinion becomes mor educated on military points, and is stimulated by a press quickly growing in importance. The Colony has already attained to the dignity and respon sibility of self-government.

The more thoughtful of the community see that such a force as that describe d. without much cohesion. though well suited for fighting against a savage enemy, could not be safely depended on to withstand a disciplined foe

The warlike operations carried on by Colonial Forces having reached this phase of organisation may be illustrat-ed, as far as the Dominion of Canada is concerned, by the admirably-conducted Red River Expedition of 1870, under the command of Sir Garnet (now Viscount) Wolseley, in which two batta-lions of the Canadian Militia took part. But as Imperial troops constitut great part of this force, and the history of this expedition is well known to you, it need me no more than alluded The Canadian Militia regi to here.

to here. The Canadan Amita regi-ments did well. In his final orders, Lord Wolseley said :--"Nothing but that ' pluck' for which British soldiers, whether born in the Colonies or in the Mother Country, are celebrated, could have carried you successfully through the arduous advance. . . . I can say without flattery that although I have served with many armies in the field, I have never associated with a better set of men. . .

The Fenian invasion of 1870 was galgreat subjects of common defence and lantly met by the Canadian Forces,

mentioned. The absolute scene of operations presented many. difficul-

On the whole, this affair must make the Canadians proud of their forces, who bore themselves cheerfully and gallantly, and must make them appreciate the organisation which allowed of an insurrection which might have become more formidable being so easily and rapidly suppressed.

Nor must we forget that Canda sent some 300 of her brave sons to assist in Egypt: gallant voyageurs, who showed their value in the arduous ascent of the Nile.

In South Africa the Cape Colonial Forces carried out a war with the Basutos in 1880-81 at a considerable expenditure of money and with loss of life. The organization of these forces was, however, very incomplete, and the result of the campaign doubtful on the whole, though the troops bore themselves gallantly against and wellarmed enemy in a difficult country.

Australia has had, fortunately, no occasion to carry out a campaign on her own accunt; but, as you know, a portion of her forces as at present constituted, in the shape of a contingent of field artillery and infantry from the Colony of New Sonth Wales, took part in the Soudan Campaign of 1884-5. side by side with Imperial troops.

But to return to the Australia tingent. You will, many of you, remember what a thrill ran through the Empire, what considerable excitement, too, was awakened in other countries, friendly and unfriendly, when it was known that, of her own free will and accord, one of Britain's daughters had sent from her stalwart troops an aid to the Mother Country in an Imperial war. Well those troops bore themselves, and Australia was proud, as she indeed might be, of her

It may be mentioned here that this was not the first time Colonies had nobly come forward with proffers of assistance. South Australia, always foremost in noble and bold undertakings, wished to aid the Empire during the Transvaal War with her Colonial Forces. Nor must that gen-erous offer be forgotten, when the Dominion of Canada proposed to assist the Mother Country with 10,000 of her troops when war seemed so imminent with Russia in 1880, and the Mediter ranean saw, for the first time, the uniforms of our Indian native regiments It was well said by a speaker in our House of Commons, upon a resolution moved as to the campaign in Egypt :----"The service of the Indian, Australian, and Canadian contingents have, I am glad to see, been recognised in the resolution now before us. . . . . I am convinced that if we only tre Colonies rightly we have in them a fund of strength which may enable us in any crisis to face the nations of the world." But what a world of meaning lies in the words " if we only treat our Colonies rightly."

Commercial and local considerations may at times make the interest of a may at times make the interest of a Colony appear opposite to our own-interests it may hold to with a stub-born self-will, like many a parent of a growing family. The Mother Country may perhaps feel inclined to recent the self-will of her children as they grow to man's estate, forgetting that it was this very stubborn determination on

treaty arrangements." Sir John's view it will be observed as to the trend of the road that leads to National Unity, coincides pretty closely with that expressed by Sir Charles Dilke. Note that here, again, the disbelief in reprepres sentation refers to THE-that is, the existing-Imperial Parliament.

### **Royal Colonial Institute.**

### COLONEL OWEN'S ADDRESS.

[Continued from last month.] The matter laid before youso far h fear, been very dry and technical; it may be more interesting to see what part in the tented field has already been taken by some of our younger brethren in arms

In the first place the Colonists, comparatively few in number, have their arms in constant requisition, to defend themselves against hostile aborigines and, in some cases, against savage wild beasts. All adult males, therefore, are trained and well accustomed to the use of arms, and usually are excellent shots, accustomed to fire at living, moving objects, and not at mere stationary targets. This phase may still be said to exist to a limited extent in parts of South Africa, as attested by the burgher law of calling out "Commandos," and did so partially until recent years in the North-West of Canada.

How dangerous bodies of such men

split, though some of the events seem-ed to show the necessity of more mil tary training. Here, too, Imperial troops were employed, though not actually engaged. But in 1885 her forces conducted, without any Imperial aid, a most successful expedition against rebels in the North-West, where Riel, the fomenter of the troubles leading to the Red River War, had again raised an insurrection of the half-castes and Indians of a dangerous description.

The troops of all arms composing this expedition consisted entirely of the Colonial Forces of the Dominion, under the General Commanding, Sir F. Middleton, K. C. B. Orders were given for this expedition in March, 1885, and within four months from that date a considerable body of troops had been moved 2,500 miles from the seat of Government at Ottawa, had accom plished successfully their object, put down the rebellion, captured its chiefs, and, as far as the Militia were concerned, had been dismissed to their homes The rebels, assisted by their Indian allies, were not despicable foes. They inflicted a loss of 70 to 80 officers and men on the Dominion Forces. Eight troops of cavalry, four batteries of artillery, and ten regiments of infantry, besides mounted police, scouts, etc., took part in the operations, in three columns, with a transport train of some 1,500 teams; the advanced colmay be, skilled in shooting as they are, umn, under General Middleton person

her own part that orginally ensured her greatness.

How are we to make certain that the Imperial responsibilities of Defence shall be equally borne by the whole of Greater Britain? It is a serious, per haps a vital, problem of the future of the Empire.

A further most important means te-wards the end in view, viz., assisting in every way to perfect the Colonial Forces and to strengthen the bonds of sympathy already alluded to, has been established of recent years. I refer to the granting of commissions in the Imperial Army to cadets from their military colleges, and to officers of the Colonial Forces. From 70 to 80 such commissions have already been given. The advantages such officers may gain by a military training in a larger field than is possible in their own country will in time be available for, and should be of great value to, the Colonial Forces from which they are drawn.

I have not the exact statistics, but up to 1887 Canada had received for her sons 56 commissions in our Armyprincipally in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers. Since the year men-tioned no doubt some 15 or 20 more commissions have been granted to them. Australia and New Zealand have only just begnn to take advantage of this opening, and in the last two or three years have furnished four officers for commissions. This number, with-out doubt, will soon increase largely.

