

The New Atlantic Line.

The first steamer of a new fast line already established between Vancouver, China and Japan, will leave Liverpool on the 15th of this month, and the Canadian Government is in treaty for the establishment of a fast Atlantic service of four 20-knot twin-screw steamers between Great Britain and Canada. These steamers would run from London and Plymouth to Halifax and Quebec and connect with the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and other railway systems. They will, if the scheme is carried out, be supplemented by a Pacific service running between British Columbia and the Australasian colonies, which will consist, to begin with, of three twin-screw steamers of not less than 16 knots. The steamers of this service will perform the passage across the Pacific in from 18 to 20 days, and will be able, if necessary, to reach the nearest Australian port from Vancouver, in 16 days. This brings the two most distinct groups of colonies within little more than a fortnight of each other, and the total length of the journey from London, through Canada, to Australia, by this route, will be 32 days. The ships will carry mails and will be subsidized by the Governments of Great Britain, Canada and Australia. They will also, as is the case with the line running between Vancouver and Japan, form a part of the scheme of Imperial defence, and will be specially designed as fast armed cruisers and transport ships. They will be built under the supervision of the Admiralty, and fully provided with all the necessary gun platforms and fittings. It is also intended that they shall be, as far as possible, manned by crews of the Royal Navy Reserve.—*The Times*, 25th Jan., 1891.

Mr. Plimsoll.

Mr. Plimsoll, the sailors' friend, who is at present in this country in connection with the Atlantic live stock trade, is a man with a history. Many years ago he and his wife were shipwrecked, and narrowly escaped a watery grave. While yet half dead from exposure, he knelt on the wet sands of the seashore and solemnly dedicated the rest of his life to redress the wrongs of the British seamen. His efforts on their behalf and his exposure of the floating coffins in which thousands of British tars went to the bottom every year are now matters of history. Not many years ago, Mr. Plimsoll did what perhaps no other man ever did. He compelled the British Government to pass an act which its Premier had only a day or two before refused to sanction. Mr. Plimsoll had pleaded before the House of Commons for the passage of an act preventing certain vessels going to sea with proper inspection. Mr. Disraeli listened to his harangue and then somewhat petulantly pooh-boohed his statements, and announced that the Government would consider the matter at the next session. Mr. Plimsoll, frenzied with excitement and emotion, rushed in front of the Speaker, and dramatically charged Disraeli with the murder of the hundreds of sailors who would of a certainty be drowned before the opening of next session. The scene created a profound sensation in the House, and although Mr. Plimsoll had rendered himself liable to expulsion, if not arrest, nothing was done in the matter. Next day the whole country rang with his outburst, the people clamored for the passage of the Act, and the press almost without exception thundered against the Government for its folly. Quick to see his mistake, Disraeli passed the measure and the storm blew over.

Smith's Falls.

A Special Meeting of Guelph Lodge No. 124 was held in S. O. E. Hall, at Smith's Falls on Tuesday, Jan. 20th, at 6.30 p.m., for the purpose of installing officers for the ensuing year, and also initiating members in White Rose Degree. District Deputy, Ald. Bro. W. R. Stroud, of Ottawa, occupied the chair, kindly assisted by Bros. F. A. Jackson, V. P., Bowood Lodge; F. Gilliot and Chas. Bott, of that City. There were also present from Suffolk Lodge No. 87, Brockville, the following brethren who participated in the proceedings: Bros. A. C. Bacon, Sec.; H.

Dodd, W. Dodd, C. Steeper, Thomas Guest, A. J. Cooke, F. W. Jackson and G. Telford. Bro. R. C. Townsend, of Nelson Lodge No. 48, Almonte, was also present. Twelve brethren of Guelph Lodge were duly initiated into the mysteries of the W. R. D., after which the ceremony of installing officers for the ensuing year was proceeded with. At the termination of the business of the evening the visiting brethren were entertained in an adjoining room, and partook of roast beef, plum pudding and other refreshments, after which some time was spent in discussing matters of interest and importance to the Order. The proceedings were enlivened by songs and recitations, everyone present being desirous of contributing to the success and enjoyment of the evening. Bro. W. R. Stroud spoke enthusiastically of the progress of the Lodge since its inauguration in October last, and encouraged the brethren to go on as they had commenced, anticipating for them an accession of strength and usefulness in vindicating the rights and privileges, and advancing the best interests of Englishmen and the Noble Order to which we are proud to belong, the Sons of England Society. A most enjoyable evening was brought to a close by singing God Save the Queen.

Visit of D. D. Grand Officer Hobson to Qu'Appelle.

On Friday, the 23rd Jan., 1891, at 1.15 a.m., the Rev. H. P. Hobson, the District Deputy Grand Officer and Delegate to the Grand Lodge, arrived from Vancouver. He was met at the station by Bro. A. H. B. Sperling, the Secretary of Royal Standard Lodge No. 112, who brought the Rev. Brother to the residence of Bro. Gisborne, who had the pleasure of entertaining him during his short stay at Qu'Appelle. The Rev. H. P. Hobson, like a great many persons who have not lived in the Territories, had an erroneous idea that it was a treeless waste, cursed with an arctic climate; but on seeing the park like country, with fine copses of populus alba and nigra, and feeling a temperature so warm that it was not necessary to wear either a great coat or gloves during his stay at Qu'Appelle, he expressed very different ideas about our country before leaving. Unfortunately a letter from Bro. Hobson to our Secretary having gone astray, the members met on Wednesday night, expecting to be visited by the D. D. Grand Officer, and as most of our members live in the country it was impracticable to give notice so that all could attend on Friday evening. The room in which the members met previously being required for other purposes, and our new quarters being in the hands of the carpenters, the brethren who live in the town met at the residence of B. O. H. Gisborne, at 8 p.m., to meet Bro. Hobson. After giving an address to the Red Rose Degree members, Bro. Hobson conferred the White Rose Degree to President Purches, P. Presidents Bell and Gisborne, Vice-President Carthew, Secretary Sperling and Treasurer McKay. On Saturday morning, at 1.15 o'clock, Bros. Sperling, Whiffin and Gisborne saw Bro. Hobson on the train en route for Winnipeg. With such enthusiastic grand officers as Bro. the Rev. Hobson, of Christ Church, Vancouver, the order will certainly increase both in numbers and honour.

Experientia Docet.

THE UNITY OF THE EMPIRE.

The Canadian Branch of the Imperial Federation League Meets at Toronto.

The annual meeting of the Imperial Federation League of Canada was held in Shaftesbury hall on the afternoon of the 30th January, the president, Mr. Dalton McCarthy, Q.C., M.P., in the chair. There were also present: Principal Grant, G. R. R. Cockburn, M.P., W. Hamilton Merritt, John D. Hay, Rev. D. V. Lucas, Jehu Matthews, Nicol Kingsmill, Col. G. T. Denison, Col. F. C. Denison, M.P., John T. Small, J. A. Worrell, J. H. Mason, Commander Law, R.N., T. E. Moberly, Casimir Dixon, George Tyler, H. J. Wickham, Adam Creelman, Q.C., T. H. Holgate, Samuel Whitt, J. C. Hopkins, E. L. Reade, D. R. Wilkie, A. McNeil, M.P.; Sanford Fleming, Thomas Macfarlane, Ottawa, and John White, Woodstock. The secretary, after reading the minutes of the last annual meeting, held at Ottawa, read the annual report of the executive, which appeared in full in the *Empire*. The report of the treasurer, Mr. H. H. Lyman, was adopted. The reports of the Toronto and Barrie branches, which have already appeared in the press, were read and adopted. The Toronto branch report shows a membership of 732, the largest branch in the Dominion. The secretary read a letter from Mr. H. H. Lyman, treasurer of the league,

who tendered his resignation as treasurer, stating that "This step is taken after mature consideration, because the work now requires more time than I can devote to it. The increase in work is due chiefly to the growth of the league and the largely increased circulation of the journal, but partly also to the complicated sliding scale of fees adopted by the league in 1888, and to the tardiness of the officials of some of the branches in the making of returns."

Imperial Tariff of Customs.

The following resolution was proposed by Mr. W. Hamilton Merritt: That the Imperial Federation League in Canada recommends to the careful consideration of the league in England and in the other parts of the empire, as a step in the right direction, the proposition brought before the Colonial Conference of 1887 by Mr. Hofmeyer, of Cape Colony, to promote a closer union between the various parts of the British Empire by means of an imperial tariff of customs to be levied independently of the duties payable under existing tariffs on goods entering the empire from abroad. The revenue derived from such tariff to be devoted to the general defence of the empire and general purposes.

After considerable discussion, the following amendment was proposed by Mr. Hopkins, and seconded by Principal Grant:

That, in the opinion of the league in Canada, it would promote the objects of the league if a council, to be composed of representatives of the self-governing colonies, as well as the mother country, be convened by the British Government for the purpose of considering the practicability of improved trade relations between Great Britain and the different colonies and dependencies of the empire.

The amendment was carried 15 to 6.

No Discrimination Against England.

The members agreed upon the following resolution, to be proposed at the public meeting held in Shaftesbury Hall in the evening:

That this meeting desires to renew its expression of confidence in the movement for the perpetuation of the unity of the empire, and, while rejoicing at the steady trend of events in that direc-

tion, is of opinion that the adoption of preferential fiscal arrangements between the several parts of the empire would greatly promote their material prosperity, and this meeting most emphatically protests against a trade policy which would discriminate against the mother country, or any part of the empire, in favor of a foreign power.

Mr. McCarthy Retires.

The next business was the election of officers for the current year. Mr. McCarthy stated that for obvious reasons he had decided to resign the position of president of the league, and that, with this object in view, he had written to Sir Leonard Tilley, asking him if he would accept the position. He received a reply stating that his health was not good enough to warrant him in accepting the position, but a few days later, having received letters from Principal Grant and others, Sir Leonard wrote stating that he would accept the position if two visits a year to Toronto would be sufficient to perform the duties devolving upon the president.

Messrs. Small, Cockburn, Denison, Hopkins and Wilkie strongly opposed the idea of Mr. McCarthy's retirement, and urged upon that gentleman the propriety of reconsidering his action in the matter. Mr. McCarthy, however, remained firm in his intention to retire.

Election of Officers.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year: President—Sir Leonard Tilley. Vice-Presidents—Ontario, D'Alton McCarthy, Q.C., M.P., A. McNeil, M.P.; Quebec, Dr. Casgrain, Sir Donald Smith; New Brunswick, Prof. Weldon, Senator Boyd; Nova Scotia, Archbishop O'Brien, Sir Adams Archibald, Lieut.-Governor Daly; Manitoba, Governor Schultz; British Columbia, Hon. Hugh Wilson.

Representatives to the Council in England—R. R. Dobell, Sanford Fleming, C.E., Sir A. T. Galt, George R. Parkin, Sir Charles Tupper.

Members of Canadian Council—Garret Smith, W. R. Brock, Archbishop Walsh, J. I. Davidson, George Gooderham, Mr. Cowan, of Oshawa.

The executive committee was re-elected. The appointment of the secretary and treasurer was referred to the executive.

The coroner's jury which has been investigating the death of Duke of Bedford has formally rendered a verdict to the effect that the Duke died from a bullet wound through his heart and that he committed suicide while suffering from temporary insanity during an attack of pneumonia. The whole affair is shrouded in mystery. Five days elapsed before the Duke's death was registered, and the newspapers join in censuring the attempts of the various public officials concerned to hush the matter up. The body of Duke was cremated after the inquest, which was conducted in secret. To such an extent was the policy of secrecy followed that even some of the members of the Duke's family were not aware of the real cause of his death until the facts were published in the newspapers.

The Census to be taken in India on the 27th of February, and all marching regiments will have to average for that date as their weekly halt.

Mr. Plimsoll's agitation continues to attract comment in the English press, the general impression being that the abolition of the live stock trade would be prejudicial to the consumer.

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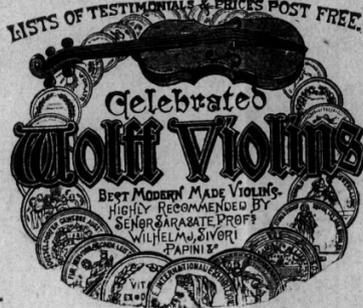
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British taxpayer at present has to pay for the maintenance of the army and navy singlehanded, alone, by himself. Under my plan he would share that burden with the colonies, and he would know at the same time that whilst he contributed something under the heading of a new tax, he at the same time obtained a better market for his industry in the colonies.

Then it is attempted (8) to frighten us with the threat that foreign powers might retaliate. But how would they retaliate? They would retaliate, I suppose, by levying duties on British trade; but they do levy duties upon British trade already—(hear, hear)—they do levy protectionist duties on British trade.

Some colonies do levy high duties on British trade; possibly they even do it for protectionist purposes; but whether they do it or not, under my plan British trade would in the colonies have an advantage of a certain percentage over foreign trade. Supposing, however, that they did proceed to levy even higher duties than at present upon British trade, the result might, of course, be that the consumption of British goods in foreign countries would decrease. But does not the consumption of British goods in foreign countries decrease even at present, while it has been and is increasing in the colonies? (Hear, hear.)

Another objection (9) might be this: Supposing that this plan is adopted, how are you going to work it? Is it to be a voluntary or a compulsory system? May each colony come in as it likes, or are you going to apply coercion? Of course coercion would be out of the question. But supposing that some of the colonies refused to come in and that other colonies did come in, is England going to levy a differential tariff as against the recalcitrant ones, that is, against some of its own colonies? Is it going to give some of the colonies in the United Kingdom the benefit of a differential fiscal tariff, while from other colonies that benefit is to be withheld? This, I believe, is one of the most serious objections that might be raised. But most of the difficulties in the way of great movements are overcome as you go along, and the possibility is that if the plan should work, and that if the colonies should find that there is really a very great advantage and benefit to be derived under the scheme, even the last one would come in, and there would be none left outside.

Then if all these difficulties are overcome you would require some body with legislative, and to some extent also administrative powers, a body that would fix upon the amount of the tariff, and a body that might amend the tariff from time to time, either raising it or reducing it, and which at the same time, in consultation with the British Government, might have something to say about the administration of the funds. In other words, you would have a sort of limited fiscal parliament by the side of the British Parliament and the various colonial Parliaments. This would be a difficulty. (10.) It would be difficult, indeed, to delimit and describe the rights and powers of a fiscal parliament, as compared with the rights and powers of the Imperial Parliament and of the various colonial Parliaments. But I wish those delegates who are great advocates of imperial federation to understand that this, after all, is a much smaller difficulty than you would have to grapple with if you entered into a larger measure of imperial union or political federation. This small body which would have to be created would perhaps be the germ of an imperial federation afterwards; or, if it failed, imperial federation itself would have to be thrown overboard for good as utterly hopeless.

I have briefly gone through the most salient difficulties. I have a great deal more to say, but I do not want to detain the conference longer. My excuse for bringing this subject forward must be that, as it is a most important one, and as it has been discussed outside this conference repeatedly, it may be as well, now that the delegates from the various colonies are assembled together, that they should give some attention to it. The plan, as I have already said, may not perhaps be feasible at present; but I think that a great deal will be gained if the attention of the Imperial Government and Parliament, and of the colonial Governments and Parliaments, be directed to it, if it were not discussed, we should find that the difficulties standing in the way of an imperial fiscal union, instead of decreasing in number, would become greater and greater. If there are treaties standing in the way, those treaties, instead of lapsing, in course of time would be renewed, and other treaties would be added to them, increasing the looseness of the empire instead of promoting its solidarity.

But if this matter be discussed, and if it be continually borne in mind, it stands to reason that in future treaties which may be entered into between the Imperial Government and foreign countries, the fact that the colonies are not foreign countries, but are inseparable parts of the British Empire, will be remembered, and the most favoured nation clause will not be brought to bear against England's own kith and kin. At this moment the scheme may be utopian, but even as utopian I venture to lay it before the conference. I can only regret that it has not been taken up by an able delegate than myself, and more especially by a delegate who is a greater master of the English language than I am." (Cheers.)

It will be noticed that in this defence of his scheme Mr. Hofmeyr denies that it in any way countenances the principle of protection, and it may be well to look at this matter somewhat more closely. To levy duties on particular imports, in order to encourage particular manufacturers, would plainly be returning to Protection, a course which the British nation is not likely to adopt; but to impose a uniform rate of duty on all imports without exception for the purpose of raising revenue, and placing the foreign and the native producer on an equal footing, would be a perfectly consistent and reasonable proceeding. In order to show that such a thing has nothing in common with Protectionism, it may be well to enumerate and define the different sorts of tariffs which are now in operation among civilized nations, beginning at the protectionist extreme.

I. Protection with export bounties. It may be argued that Protection, pure and simple, is itself a system of bounty giving. When the manufacturers of any nation have exclusive control of their home market they are able to sell, and frequently do sell the excess of their production to foreign nations at cost, or less than cost, or at lower rates than it would command at home. The extra profit they make on the home consumption is an indirect bounty. But when positive payments in money are made upon the export of certain articles, that must surely be regarded as the most extreme development Protectionism has yet reached. As the grossest infringement of their principles it ought to rouse the indignation of all consistent free-traders, and inspire them to just retaliation. Of this policy, France and Germany afford the most flagrant examples, and the United States allow to their sugar refiners such a drawback on their exports as amounts to an actual bounty.

II. Protection, pure and simple. A protective tariff is one imposed principally for favoring native industrial interests, and is not absolutely required for revenue. The best example is that of the United States, the openly expressed object of which is to benefit the capital and labour of that country. It provides a large amount of revenue, which is paying off the war debt rapidly. There is no pressing necessity for this, and were the Americans anxious to promote commerce with other nations they could easily lower their import duties. But there does not appear any hope of this and although the nation does not seem to approve the McKinley Bill, it appears to have made up its mind to retain its Protective policy. It is quite just to say that this is for the purpose and has the effect of enabling the manufacturer to pay his workmen higher wages. The consumer is willing to pay more for the goods he uses if thereby he can render work more plentiful among his countrymen. He simply prefers to pay his poor rates in this way; to give higher rates for labour rather than foster pauperism by distributing unearned money.

III. Incidental Protection. This system raises revenue by imposing import duties, which are so arranged as to favor native industries. It was introduced in Canada by Sir A. T. Galt, and it is possible to maintain that we are still practising the same plan. Canadians do not raise more revenue than their public works, the extension of their railways and the maintenance of their credit require. Raw materials are mostly free, and so are the provisions consumed by the labouring classes. Tea and coffee are not dutiable, because no duty, however high, could start or stimulate their cultivation in our northern climate, and because they are very generally consumed by our working men. Under our system a "free breakfast table" is more of a reality than in England. On the other hand duties are levied on textile fabrics and articles of luxury because the consumers of such can best afford to pay them, and because, in this way their manufacture within the Dominion is stimulated.

IV. Tariff for Revenue only. This I

conceive to be the imposition of a uniform small rate of duty on all imports without regard to their nature. From this sort of tariff the idea of favoring native industries is excluded, and the duties are imposed simply to raise the money for paying the expenses of the Government. No industrial or commercial interest is favored beyond another. The nearest approach to this ideal revenue tariff is that of Holland, which levies a duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem on all manufactured goods. Belgium may also be considered as enjoying a revenue tariff, although the rate of duty imposed there on most imports is nearer 10 per cent. ad valorem.

V. Free Trade. A Free Trade tariff is the most difficult to define because the phrase is a contradiction. It might be applied in a case where revenue is raised wholly by direct taxation, and trade entirely free from customs duties. But there is no such case, and, if there were, such a nation could not be considered as enjoying Free Trade. For, as it takes two individuals to make a bargain, so it takes two nations to establish true free trade. If England were, to-morrow, to sweep away the last vestige of her import duties, Free Trade would, nevertheless, be a myth, and would remain such until her goods had free access to some foreign market. In spite of this, Great Britain is now credited with being a Free Trade country, because she levies import duties only on a few articles of widespread consumption. This must stand in the absence of a better, for the best practical instance of a so-called Free Trade tariff.

VI. Export Tariff. This system must be mentioned as standing at the opposite extreme from that of Protection with export bounties. It is practised in some of the West India Islands, one of whose means of raising revenue is by duties on the productions which they export. That such should be imposed at the present day is the strongest proof of the chaotic condition of tariff questions within the bounds of the British Empire.

Among the various tariff systems here enumerated it would seem that the one most closely resembling Mr. Hofmeyr's scheme is that defined under No. IV. This Dutch system would, by many people, be called an approach to Free Trade. But, in truth, it is neither Free Trade nor Protectionist in principle. At any rate when imposed on raw materials and manufactured goods alike, it cannot be said to partake in the slightest degree of Protectionism, and therefore it ought to be readily adopted by all shades of liberal opinion in Great Britain.

To put a duty on manufactured articles and allow raw materials and grain to enter free would really be a species of protection to some industries. Indeed to exempt any species of foreign imports from this duty would lay it open to the charge of being imposed for the purpose of benefitting particular interests whereas it is meant to be a duty for revenue purposes only. Its imposition could not be regarded as a renunciation of free trade practice on the part of the United Kingdom any more than would be the continuation of the tea and coffee duties. The latter are required along with other taxes, for carrying on the Government of Great Britain. The Imperial ad valorem duty on imports is just as essential for meeting the expenditures of the Empire though the medium of an Imperial Treasury.

Stormy Weather in England.

It is now the seventh week of the prevalence of frost throughout the United Kingdom with no sign of abatement of the severity of the weather. From John O'Gaot's House to Land's End the country is wrapped in snow, and canals and streams are ice-bound. Even a number of tidal rivers are frozen fast. For a duration of the frost, this is the greatest winter of the century. The Thames below Richmond remains partially frozen, and is covered with ice floes which impede navigation. Above Teddington the ice on the Thames is eight inches thick. Carriers' vans can traverse the river's frozen surface from Sutton Court to Abingdon. Skaters have a free stretch of many miles above and below Oxford. Numerous deaths have resulted from the extreme cold, several of them at the very gates of work-houses where groups of poor people were waiting for shelter.

COLD AND HUNGRY.

Midland newspapers declare that thousands of persons in that region are in a condition of semi-starvation, many labourers being compulsorily idle and without fires or food. Mayors of cities, with the aids of local boards, are directing an organized distribution of bread and coal and are starting re-

lief kitchens. Still they cannot reach a host of the distressed. There are numerous instances of coroners' inquests on the bodies of people found dead in bed where the verdict is that death resulted from cold and hunger. In every country on the continent there is suffering because of the severe weather. The coasts of Belgium, Holland and North Germany are blocked with ice. In the Scheldt river, navigation is nearly at a standstill on account of the ice. At the north German port of Cuxhaven, twenty-nine steamships are icebound. Pilots there are unable to communicate with vessels on account of the ice floes, thus making the harbour inaccessible.

STRUCK BY ICE.

Several vessels were struck by immense masses of floating ice, and their hulls were so badly damaged that the boats rapidly filled with water and sank. In every instance the crews were saved with difficulty. A number of steamers are drifting between Otendorf and Brunsbuttel. They have lost their anchors and have been considerably damaged by the floating ice. At Hamburg, navigation is greatly impeded by immense blocks of ice, which fill the river. The Board of Navigation is making every effort to keep the river open and is employing three of the strongest tugs as ice-breakers. Many vessels have also been damaged here by the ice, but no serious accidents yet reported. At Antwerp ten thousand workmen have been thrown out of employment owing to the unusually severe weather. The misery thus caused among the poorer classes is widespread and intense. The use of dynamite is about to be tried to break the ice at Copenhagen, where several steamers lie icebound.

ICE AND SNOW.

At many ports tugs are actively trying to break the ice, but not with much success. The Ceresune is full of ice floes. The harbours of Lubeck, Stettin and Swinemunde in Germany are all inaccessible on account of ice, and no open water is visible. There is much snow at these places. At Berlin the temperature is 16 degrees Fahrenheit. The Hars railway is snow-blocked and the mails usually conveyed by its trains are now transported in sleights. All Bavaria is covered with snow and in the country between the Danube and the Alps the snow is 18 inches deep. In certain localities the snow drifts are piled in some spots 17 feet high, threatening inundation when they thaw. In Northern Italy snow began to fall on (14th Jan.) and did not cease till to-day. The inhabitants of the region are suffering acutely, such weather being entirely unknown to them, and it is feared numbers of perished in the storm.

STORM IN SPAIN.

At Mantua, Turin, and Milan railway trains are much delayed on account of heavy snow. Despatches from Vienna say communication with points south of that city is greatly impeded and most trains partially suspended. A telegram from Madrid reports heavy snowfalls in Spain, and says communication with all the provinces of Spain is difficult. It also reports intensely cold weather in Valencia, where orange groves have been swept by the storm, entailing heavy losses. At Marseilles the hospitals are gorged with sufferers from affections caused by the cold. More snow has fallen to-day in Marseilles. The dock labourers there have lit fires on the quays to warm themselves. A violent storm, accompanied by hail and snow, is reported from the seaport of Algiers, in North Africa. Nothing like such severity of weather was ever known in that region before. Advices from Paris say that the Seine is blocked with ice near Rouen, and the Saone is frozen above Lyons. At Arras and Nismes much suffering exists, and a number of persons have been frozen to death. Near the village of Fourmises, in the department of Nord, three children were caught in a raging storm in a wood and all perished.

Sir Barnes Peacock's Successor.

It is noteworthy that the death of Sir Barnes Peacock has been made in Canada the occasion for a demand that a Canadian jurist should be appointed to the vacancy. Against the granting of this proposal we have nothing whatever to say. If Canada can show a judge of sufficient standing, by all means let him be appointed. We look forward, indeed, to the time when another step in the direction of judicial federation may be taken by making it an habitual practice to strengthen the Imperial Court of Appeal by the appointment of judges from the three great Dominions of Canada, Australia and South Africa. When Canada has 15 millions of people, and when we have a federated Australia and a federated South Africa with equally large white populations, it will be most fitting that the judicial unity and equality of all portions of the English dominions

should be represented on the Supreme Bench. It would, however, in our opinion, be better to move slowly towards such a conclusion. Another ten or twenty years will see the position of our colonies greatly strengthened from every point of view. Then will be the appropriate moment to take action such as we have described. At present the Canadian community, is perhaps, somewhat too small to make it seem that she could always, when called upon, provide us with a judge for the Imperial Court of Appeal. Again, it would be better to wait till federation has put Australia and South Africa on a footing of equality with their elder sister. We could not appoint judges from all the Australian colonies, nor give one a preference; and yet, to have a Canadian but no Australian member of the highest court of the Empire would look like partiality. A few years, however, will make the settlement of the matter easy; and we may say with certainty that, whenever the three great dominions of Canada, Australia and South Africa ask jointly for representation in the Imperial Court of Appeal, their request will not be refused.—London Spectator.

A Peculiar View.

One of the wisest, most far-seeing and successful of illustrious men who as Secretaries of State have conducted the foreign affairs of our country has said that unless the British Government shall speedily put a stiff curb bit on Canada she will soon or late bring on an armed collision between the two powerful governments of the English-speaking race.

If the Canadian Government were an independent government as is Mexico, the United States would, long ago, have brought Canada to see that her doings must come to end if she wished to become a respectable member of the family of nations. As it is, Canada goes on like a spoiled cub of a schoolboy, relying on the protection of the big brother across the sea and the prevailing wish in the United States to get along in peace and harmony with the people of the United Kingdom. The greed and selfishness of Canada—the practices rather more sharp than honest—were at the bottom of the rupture in 1866 of the Marcy-Elgin reciprocity treaty of 1854; prevented such an arrangement of the Canadian fishery dispute by Bayard and Chamberlain as our Senate would tolerate, and compelled Lord Salisbury to retreat from the cordial commitments he had given to our Minister at London in favour of Bayard's new *mare clausum* plan for fur seals in Behring Sea.—N. Y. Herald, 23rd January, '91.

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ESTABLISHED 1887. THE ANGLO-SAXON

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FEBRUAR 1891.

WHAT UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCIDY MEANS.

At the great banquet of the New York Chamber of Commerce, on Tuesday last, among other notables there were present ex-President Grover Cleveland, Gen. W. T. Sherman, Chauncey M. Depew, Carl Schurz and Gen. Schofield. The speech of the evening was by Mr. Depew, on "Reciprocity." Here is a paragraph from his address:—

"The solution of our dangerous problems and the solvent of our future prosperity lie largely in the direction of commercial reciprocity among the nations of all America. An imaginary line, four thousand miles in length, divides the United States from Canada. For all the purposes of trade, tariff and taxation, Canada is independent of Great Britain. She has an area larger than that of the whole United States. She possesses incalculable resources, which, under favoring circumstances, could be developed. She has already a population larger than the State of New York. She needs our commodities and we need hers in about equal measure, and they could be exchanged to the infinite advantage of both countries. The Protectionist, who believes that tariffs should be levied on the principle of protection; the revenue reformer, who believes they should be exacted only for revenue; the free trader, who thinks they should not be imposed at all, could all agree upon the principle that whatever tariff laws existed in the United States should be adopted by the Canadian Parliament and become applicable alike along all the coasts of this Republic and Canada as against the rest of the world. But between themselves there should be the largest reciprocity and closest commercial relations. The unifying processes of mutual prosperity produced by commercial union would lead in a few years to political federation which would carry the American flag from the Falls of Niagara to the North Pole."

Mr. Erastus Wiman, the intimate friend and political confederate of Sir Richard Cartwright, in a recent article in the North American Review, expresses himself in the following terms, which, it will be noticed, are on the same line of thought:—

"But aside from the immediate and material advantages that would follow from a change of policy in Canada, there would be results far more significant. Far instance, Canada, by the success of the Liberal party, will demand the right to be recognized in making treaties which concerns her interests. This is a rather startling claim for a colony, but it will be enforced if the people so decide. Again unrestricted reciprocity with the United States implies that American goods are not only to be admitted free of duty, but for the purpose of revenue, and to prevent Canada from being the back door for smugglers into the United States, the duty on foreign goods will be maintained at the present rates, which are practically equal to those that prevail in the United States, and which can readily be made to conform to them. Thus there is proposed a discrimination in favor of American manufactures, which are to be admitted free, while British goods are practically

prohibited from entering into competition by the exaction of a duty.

Is it possible to conceive of a movement more significant in British North America than the attempt at fiscal freedom from British control? If, as the first step towards independence, the Canadian people were asked to vote upon the proposition to procure for them political freedom, no one act could be proposed which would be more significant in that direction than the one which the Liberal party now practically ask the Canadian people to acquiesce in."

Are the votes and influence of Englishmen to be given in this direction at the approaching election?

THE PARTING OF THE WAYS.

"The time has come," the Walrus said, "To talk of many things— Through the Looking-Glass."

The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Sons of England Society will be held at Hamilton on the 10th of February. The event will be attended with more than usual importance. Questions of the most vital character will come up for discussion, and it is to be hoped that the delegates will approach them in a proper spirit.

There are, it would seem, two parties within the Society. The one considers that certain terms employed in the Constitution and in the Ritual have a certain definite meaning; the other looks upon the Society as a mutual benefit association and nothing more.

The ANGLO-SAXON has never sought to conceal its opinion that those who take the first view are in the right.

Clause I. of the Constitution expressly declares that one of the objects of the Society is to bring Englishmen together for "the maintenance of 'British connection.'" Another clause contains the requirement that members of the Order must be Protestant. We are, of course, not able to give quotations from the Ritual of the Society, but we may perhaps be allowed to say that it is impossible for any one familiar with it not to be struck with the pure and glowing patriotism which breathes in every line.

The ANGLO-SAXON fully appreciates the value of the "mutual benefit" side of the Society. In our opinion the benefit might even be enlarged with advantage. But we do not think the rapid expansion of the Society of late years has been altogether due to the pecuniary advantages which it offers. These are, indeed, no more than are held out by the Foresters, the United Workmen, the Oddfellows, and any member of other similar societies.

Up to the year 1887, the Society, it will be admitted, had made very slight progress. All at once a remarkable expansion of the Order took place; Lodges were formed in almost every part of the Dominion; and in his speech, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Order in 1888, the Grand President observed that he had been struck by the heightened tone of patriotism manifested by those Sons of England with whom he had come in contact. Now, that was the year in which the Jesuits' Incorporation Act was passed by the Quebec Legislature.

If we turn to the records of any of the subsequent years, we find a distinct co-relation between such matters as Romish aggressions in the schools, Mr. MERCIER'S demagogic appeal to French Chauvinism, the Jesuits' Estates Bill, and ARCHBISHOP CLEARY'S fanatical outbursts, on the one hand, and remarkable increases to the membership of the Sons of England Society, on the other.

Are we to suppose that Englishmen only become alive to the benefits of mutual assurance at times of great political crisis? The two things seem to have no connection. Is it not more reasonable, on the contrary, to argue that Englishmen, feeling that questions vital to civil and religious liberty, and to their hold upon Canada were at stake have looked around them for an association which promised to band them together in effective strength for the maintenance of their liberties?

Nor can we see how any man who has carefully considered the nature of his "obligation" to the Society can affirm that the Sons of England is not a patriotic, and therefore, in certain exigencies, a political society. The very name, "Sons of England," the requirements attached to membership, the expression, "vote and influence" (which, having been used publicly, may perhaps be mentioned here)—all these mean, if words have meaning, that the Society is much more than a mutual benefit society. It is therefore upon the consciences of the delegates to the Grand Lodge, that they shall

consider the very important questions which will come before them with a full remembrance of what they have bound themselves to.

For be it clearly understood, if this Society is not what its Constitution and Ritual affirm it to be, then many thousands of Englishmen have entered it under a wrong impression. The ANGLO-SAXON has never sought to go beyond the Constitution. But it has insisted on the plain and evident meaning of both Constitution and Ritual, and in consequence has brought upon itself the censure of men who would like to ignore both their obligation and their birthright. For such men the ANGLO-SAXON has nothing but sorrow. It is very sad that a man may be born an Englishman, or come of good old English stock, and yet have no more idea of what his natural responsibilities are than a Russian. Liberties mean rights, and rights involve duties; and any man who thinks that a lot of Englishmen are going to bond themselves into a patriotic society which is to be patriotic only in a Pickwickian sense, must be surely out of his mind, or strangely ignorant of the traditions and habits of Englishmen.

It is the barest commonplace to state that our political system in Canada is altogether subject to an unwritten, but perfectly well understood, compact between the two great political parties on the one hand and the Church of Rome on the other. Under this arrangement the Liberals (so-called) are allowed to hold the Provincial Governments and the Conservatives (so-called) the Dominion. This arrangement is the more convenient in that it effectually stifles all opposition. The Conservatives in the Provinces have been afraid to resist the encroachments of the Romish Church for fear of injuring Sir John Macdonald, and the Opposition in the House of Commons has renounced its liberalism for a similar reason. Mr. Mowat would suffer.

Now this is the case or it is not. If it is, the time has surely come for the Sons of England and all freedom-loving citizens of Canada to take cognisance of an arrangement which is, however slowly, sapping the strength of the commonwealth.

Whatever action the Grand Lodge in its wisdom may see fit to take, it is most desirable and necessary that it should neither attempt too much nor perform too little. Nor need the policy of the Order (should it adopt one) be proclaimed from the house-tops. The ANGLO-SAXON can see no utility in unnecessary publicity. Nevertheless, the Society must begin to practically apply the principles contained in its Constitution and Ritual, or it will very soon cease to be a society of Englishmen.

THE NEW EXECUTIVE.

Several names have been suggested in connection with the office of Grand President of the Sons of England Society, which Mr. Swait is about to vacate. The ANGLO-SAXON, while anxious not to prejudice the election by indicating a preference, earnestly hopes that Grand Lodge will appoint a man capable of filling the position; a man who knows his own mind and is able to lead; a man who will be an Englishman before being a Grit or Tory; a man, finally, who will not violate his obligation to the Society.

For the office of Secretary, the Society could hardly find a better man than Bro. John W. Carter. There have been evidences that the work of the Secretary's office has increased beyond the capacity of the present staff.

The ANGLO-SAXON has received many complaints from lodge secretaries, that their communications to the Executive have been dealt with only after much delay and in some cases, not at all. We have examined into this matter rather closely, and are satisfied that the fault does not rest with Bro. Carter.

We hope that Grand Lodge, when electing the Executive for 1891, will remember that the Order is no longer confined to Toronto. We think that Manitoba should have a Supreme representative, as also Quebec, and we should like to see one from Eastern or Central Ontario.

The thanks of the Order are due to P. S. G. President Swait, who has discharged the duties of his position to the best of his ability. Nothing more was to have been expected or ought to have been desired. The Grand Lodge is responsible for the character of the Executive, and the latter, during the past year, has been a fairly good simulacrum of the body which it represented. This may be said to be only "faint praise," but even that is better than direct condemnation. President Swait no doubt felt that he had no mandate. Last Grand Lodge, it will be remem-

bered did absolutely nothing, and what could the Executive which it appointed do? The latter was simply in the position of that House of Lords which, according to Gilbert & Sullivan, "throughout the war did nothing in particular, but did it very well." The Executive really did very well under the circumstances, and the ANGLO-SAXON has nothing but kind things to say about the members of which it was composed. We hope, however, that there will be a new departure.

IN THE MATTER OF A NEWS-PAPER.

The Sons of England Society is rapidly becoming a very important body. It contains within its ranks Members of Parliament, doctors, lawyers, clergymen of various denominations, and workmen of every grade and description. Its Constitution embodies principles which should commend themselves to all Englishmen. In these days of co-operation and association, it is well that Englishmen in Canada should have a point of touch. We have all the same glorious traditions; we speak the same dear mother-tongue; we rejoice in the strength of our race. What matters it that one is Yorkshire, or one Devon, or one Kent; are we not all English? Have we not, also, within our ranks the whole gamut of soldier, sailor, tinker, tailor, apothecary, plow-boy?— Well, we draw the line at "thief"— have we not, we repeat, all sorts and conditions of men in our Society? So long as a man is of English origin, being a Protestant and a man of repute, we welcome him to our lodge-rooms and to our Society? The dues are moderate; the lodge-rooms comfortable; a man may speak his mind (a privilege dear to all Englishmen); social distinctions are forgotten; all are brethren. Friendships have been formed "within the lodge-room that lasted till death. Happy Englishmen, who belong to such a Society.

But we set out to speak more particularly about the meeting of the Grand Lodge.

Now, there have been Grand Lodges and—Grand Lodges. One Grand Lodge, we remember, did what it could to suppress the ANGLO-SAXON. Instead of this it advertised the ANGLO-SAXON, which, after all, had only published a letter from an irate member of the Order on a certain subject, a letter, moreover, with which the ANGLO-SAXON in no way agreed, and said so editorially. That was the head and front of our offending.

It must be borne in mind that the ANGLO-SAXON is not the organ of the Sons of England Society. It is an independent newspaper published in the interest of Englishmen in Canada. Of course, as a Society of Englishmen the Sons of England engages a great deal of our attention. The bulk of our readers are, however, not as yet members of that Order, although the ANGLO-SAXON has been instrumental in inducing many to join it. In attestation of this fact, we have about a bushel of letters from all parts of the Dominion.

The question as to the advisability of establishing an "organ" for the Society will probably come up for discussion at this meeting of Grand Lodge. It will be by no means for the first time. Year after year the Committee on Printing has considered the matter in all its bearings and has reported in favour of the Society possessing its own organ. The last report reads, it is true, somewhat enigmatically. We give it *in extenso*:

"Your Committee think it very desirable that this Society should have a journal devoted solely to the interest of the Sons of England and Englishmen generally, and that a monthly publication would meet the case for the present. Said journal should have the support of the Executive, but the Committee would recommend that the Executive be not in any way responsible for the financial affairs of said journal."

Now, if the Executive is not to be in any way responsible for the financial conduct of the "organ," who is to be responsible? We also fail to understand how a journal can be devoted "solely" to the Sons of England and Englishmen generally. But, however, you can't have an "organ" without paying for it. The Independent Order of Foresters have an "organ" (which by the way is largely devoted to singing the praises of the Supreme Chief Ranger, but also contains a novel of the late E. P. Roe, in parts, and chess problems by way of relaxation), but a *per capita* tax of 25 cents is inflicted upon all the members, to pay for this luxury. Would the Sons of England care to possess an "organ" of that

description?

In our September number, we published a communication from a brother in Hamilton, who kindly sent us an extract from the *Overseer*, a newspaper interested in the Ancient Order of United Workmen. We agree so entirely with the *Overseer's* statement that we repeat it:

"Past Supreme Master Workman Graham regrets in his report to the Supreme Lodge at Boston, that the Grand Lodges do not own their own newspapers and publish them as official appendages. What a fine thing that would be for the officers! While they were in power they could publish what they chose and perpetuate their reign by the printed oracle of the administration. How valuable to the independent sentiments advanced in a paper so conducted—to the officials! We are glad that in only one or two States does the Grand Lodge own its A. O. U. W. journal, and hope it will be many a long day before the number will increase. *Independent journalism, if intelligently and honourably conducted is one of the safeguards of this grand old Order.*"

There is also an obstacle in the way of an "organ" for the Sons of England Society in the fact that the ANGLO-SAXON already covers the field, to a greater or less extent. About one-third of the membership of the Order is on our subscription lists and every day new names are being sent in by the Lodge Secretaries. We have reason to believe that the straight-forward course pursued by the ANGLO-SAXON in frankly discussing all questions relating to the Order; by the collection of information useful and interesting to its members, and by upholding the principles which the Order avowedly professes, the ANGLO-SAXON has made itself so necessary to the brethren that they will not allow it to be supplanted. It should also be remembered that the ANGLO-SAXON is owned and conducted by Englishmen, and that every man connected with its staff is a member of the Order. Nevertheless, if it should be the deliberate desire of the Grand Lodge to establish a newspaper exclusively pertaining to the Society, the ANGLO-SAXON will, of course, have to accept facts as they are or may be. But the ANGLO-SAXON altogether, but very respectfully, declines to become the "organ" of the Society. It prefers its independence. It has views somewhat in advance of any to which the Sons of England Society has yet committed itself on the subjects of French nationalism, Romish aggression in political matters, Imperial Federation and Equal Rights.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

As we go to press, the newsboys in streets are crying: "All about the Dissolution of Parliament—Nominations on the 26th February, and Elections on the 5th of March." The ANGLO-SAXON can see only two parties in the field, and of these two it prefers the party of Sir John Macdonald. The Conservatives have always been loyal to "British connection," and although they have taxed British goods, they have never discriminated against the Mother Country in favour of the United States. The Liberal Party's policy, if that Party were in a position to enforce it, would place us in the mercy of the American monopolist and log-roller. The ANGLO-SAXON would therefore urge all true Englishmen and Sons of England to cast their votes and exercise their influence on behalf of the Conservative Party.

But some of the gentlemen who represented Ontario and Manitoba in the late Parliament might just as well be allowed to stay at home. When the candidates present themselves for nomination on the 26th February, we hope that there are Sons of England in every constituency who will ask them these questions:

1st. "What will you do if the Government should veto the Manitoba 'School Act' on or before the 11th 'April next'?"

And 2nd. "What will you do if the Quebec members make a demand for 'Better Terms' for their Province?"

We are quite in favour of a Conservative Government: But we want to make sure that that Government will not sell us for French and Roman Catholic support. We should like especially to see a few more Conservatives in Parliament of the stripe of Mr. D'Alton McCarthy. There would be less chance of Sir John Macdonald going wrong.

The winter in the Continent has been... The larger rivers have... and much damage... ping. Many de... from freezing... show what we sh... of temperature, t... below zero being t... of us remember... an easterly gale, v... at freezing point...

MAYOR BIRKBE... is a model of it... whole subject of... from the point o... suffering taxpaye... no reason why th... of Ottawa should... all its needs. ANGLO-SAXON en... custom in the pas... alderman to grab... for his ward, in t... re-election. To... things have been... to this point th... must direct his a...

We have been... of the Public A... year ended 30th... the Government... most satisfactor... fairs. The press... cleverly done, bu... can scarcely be... tory. A surplus... \$83,96, and the... stated to be only... should be any in... not apparent.

On the other... posits, to the u... millions, have b... addition a temp... of two million... nicious prac... under the head... every item whic... down the a... been contined... of the St. Lawr... a sense a tempo... be provided for... ture. It is abs... dredging or ev... head of Capita...

We also not... 400, advanced... Commissioners... vestment! A S... been a good b... but we can't ha... assets. The fa... is a difficulty... Accounts of Cl... cal point of vi... they may pass... and other un... unfortunately... a love story, n... of a plot. It... providence.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

The winter in England and on the Continent has been unusually severe. The larger rivers have been frozen over and much damage occasioned to shipping. Many deaths have occurred from freezing. The reports do not show what we should call a low record of temperature, three or four degrees below zero being the lowest; and most of us remember how very unpleasant an easterly gale, with the thermometer at freezing point used to be in England.

MAYOR BIRKETT'S inaugural address is a model of its kind. It treats the whole subject of civic administration from the point of view of the long-suffering taxpayer. MR. BIRKETT sees no reason why the revenue of the City of Ottawa should not amply suffice for all its needs. With this view the ANGLO-SAXON entirely coincides. The custom in the past has been for each alderman to grab as much as he could for his ward, in the interests of his own re-election. To this end all other things have been subordinated. It is to this point that the civic reformer must direct his attention.

We have been favored with a copy of the Public Accounts for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1890. In them the Government organs profess to see a most satisfactory presentation of affairs. The presentation is indeed very cleverly done, but the state of affairs can scarcely be described as satisfactory. A surplus is shown of \$3,885,893.06, and the increase of Debt is stated to be only \$3,170.12. Why there should be any increase of debt at all is not apparent.

On the other hand Government deposits, to the extent of nearly four millions, have been withdrawn, and in addition a temporary loan was effected of two millions. Moreover the pernicious practice of including under the head of Capital Account every item which would tend to pull down the apparent surplus, has been continued. The improvement of the St. Lawrence, for example, is in a sense a temporary matter, and should be provided for out of current expenditure. It is absurd to put such items as dredging or even blasting under the head of Capital Account.

We also notice that the sum of \$248,400, advanced to the Quebec Harbour Commissioners, is considered as an investment! *Sic jubeo*. There have been a good many such investments, but we can hardly count on them as assets. The fact of the matter is, there is a difficulty in treating the Public Accounts of Canada from a truly critical point of view. As light literature they may pass, as possessing imagination and other interesting features, but unfortunately there is neither a hero, a love story, nor scarcely an indication of a plot. It is simply a tale of improvidence.

Dominion of Canada at Confederation, assumed a debt of \$93,046,061.73. Some of this was real—some of it imaginary. That is to say, the debts of those provinces which possessed such a luxury, were assumed by the Dominion at Confederation, and those provinces that had no debts were reckoned as possessing debts in order to place them on a level with the other more favoured sections. Out of this arrangement the system of subsidies to provinces grew.

Since 1867 our debt has been growing with great regularity, 1871 being the only year in which it was not added to. The total debt June, 1890, amounted to \$236,112,205.10, and the assets to \$48,579,083.33; so that the relative proportions of the two have been fairly maintained. But the interest annually payable has grown from four millions to close upon nine millions. This constitutes an enormous drain upon our resources.

In point of fact Canadians have been living with their heads too much in the air. The phrase so often heard—"This young and growing country"—has imposed upon their imaginations. The population, we submit, has not been augmented to any extent proportionate to the increase in the public debt, and we think the time has come to pause. We have a perfect hierarchy of institutions to support; town, county, provincial and Dominion governments, and the pruning hook is sadly needed.

The curious part of the whole business is that the Canadians are, in their personal habits, as thrifty a people as ever existed. But so soon as any one of them becomes a representative of

his community he forthwith begins to talk about millions as if he had no conception of the magnitude of such a sum. We almost think it would be well were we to resort to direct taxation for a while, if only for the educational value of that process. Indirect taxation seems to have a most Micawberish effect upon our people.

The Behring Sea embargo is up its end. The owners of the "Sayward," one of the vessels seized by the "Rush" and confiscated, having appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States through the agency of the Dominion Government, the question as to the legality of the seizure is likely to be decided. For years British owners of sailing vessels unwarrantably seized in the open sea and condemned before American courts have never been compensated, notwithstanding the manifest illegality of such acts from the point of view of International Law. It is time such a state of things came to an end, whether with, or without, war.

We do not know of any nation pretending to be civilized, with so low a standard of ethics in public matters as the United States. By forged maps and downright lying they robbed Canada of Maine, of Michigan, and of an immense territory in the extreme west. By lying and forgery in the Alabama case they obtained an award of fifteen millions of dollars, when they were, perhaps, entitled to five millions. To make matters worse, they will admit these things to you with the most brutal frankness. "We expect our Government to succeed," they will say, "and we do not much care what methods are employed." PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S last year of office abundantly evidenced the depths to which the practical politician thought it necessary to descend in order to win the support of the American proletariat. It is sometimes said that "corruption wins not more than honesty." In American politics, however, it is always a close thing between the two parties as to which shall appear most corrupt. And, appearances are not always deceitful.

The return of an Equal Righter for the East Riding of Durham in the person of MR. CAMPBELL is an encouraging sign, taken in connection with the fact that MR. STINSON will doubtless be re-elected in Hamilton. There will thus be at least two supporters of the people's cause in the Provincial Legislature.

Englishmen in Canada, at all events, will be pleased with the appointment of MAJOR-GENERAL HERBERT to succeed General "Sir Fred" in the command of the Canadian Militia. A determined effort was made to secure the position for a local man. We are not disposed to blame those who took part in this proceeding. It is natural for Canadian officers, to aspire to the command-in-chief of their own militia, but in this, as in other matters, there are two sides to the question.

GENERAL HERBERT has had opportunities out of the reach of any Canadian officer of militia. He was military aide-de-camp to the British Embassy at St. Petersburg, and is said to have made himself familiar with the Continental methods of mobilization. Now this is the special kind of knowledge which we would stand most in need of in the event of Canada being attacked. There is little fear of that, it is true. All the same, we should like to see an attempt made to mobilize the whole of Canada on a given day. The adventure would be little more difficult to arrange than a census and we should be for all time to come in a position to form a tolerably accurate notion of what we could do should the necessity for a general uprising of Canadians to resist aggression suddenly come upon us. Queen's Birthday would be a suitable day to take for the purpose, as it is a general holiday, and no dislocation of business would interfere with the success of the experiment. Instructions would of course have to be prepared some time beforehand, so that every one would understand what was to be done. Every man capable of bearing arms should be required to take part.

We hope that something of this nature may be attempted during GENERAL HERBERT'S term of office. The experiment, if successfully carried out, would have the effect of strengthening the sentiment of loyalty, of adding immensely to the popularity of the Canadian Militia and its officers, and would certainly do much to promote the homogeneity of our people. On the other hand it might serve to inspire any country desirous of attacking us with doubts as to the easiness of the undertaking. For such objects it is

surely worth while to make the experiment and we should like to see the idea brought before Parliament.

The distribution of ecclesiastical patronage by the British PREMIER is one of the most responsible duties of his office. It lies in his power, humanly speaking, to mould to a great extent the future of the Church of England. A large share of this patronage has fallen into the hands of Lord SALISBURY since his accession to power. It was the same with Mr. GLADSTONE. We believe that many of the appointments made by both Premiers have had a most disastrous effect upon the Church as fostering the re-introduction of anti-Reformation principles and practices. The Episcopal bench has been crowded with men who avowedly favour those breaches of the law of the Church expressly condemned by the QUEEN in Council. Now by the sad demise of ARCHBISHOP THOMPSON, Lord SALISBURY has had to fill a position of first-rate importance—to make an appointment which may affect the best interests of the Church for good or for evil, for many long years to come. Is it too much to hope that Dr. MCGEE, who has been selected, may prove worthy to follow his great predecessor as a Father and Friend to the Church of England?

The difficulty which has been occasioned by MR. GLADSTONE'S repudiation of PARNELL—at the instance of the "Nonconformist conscience"—has by no means been overcome. PARNELL refuses to retire until GLADSTONE gives a formal undertaking to bring in a Bill that will satisfy the Irish Party. This GLADSTONE cannot do, for the reason that nothing short of separation is aimed at by the Parnellites, and the Gladstonian Liberals know perfectly well that England will not consent to that. In the meantime everything is in a state of utter confusion not only in Ireland, where the two Home Rule sections are fighting each other, but in the Gladstonian Party, which has suddenly discovered that their illustrious leader does not himself know what he means by the term "Home Rule."

At the recent meeting of the Imperial Federationists in London, England, SIR GORDON SPRIGG gave expression to some very sensible views on the question of the Colonial sentiment towards the Mother Country. Among other things he said: "You are getting now a large and increasing population in your colonies who know nothing of England except as a matter of tradition or history. They are people whose patriotism consists of love of the country in which they were born. You must recognize that this is very natural. You and I who were born in England cling to this country as the country of our birth. Take our families who were born in these distant colonies, they have no such feeling as we have. They have a strong feeling for the land of their birth, but that country is not England, but the country in which they were born, have lived, and will probably remain all their lives. Well, now, you have to consider the position of these people, who will soon be a majority in all your colonies. Sentiment alone, I think, will not be sufficient to bind those people together. What are you going to put in the place of this sentiment? Mr. Fuller has gone on the right track in saying that what you want is a commercial union. You want to show your different colonies that they get an advantage by being portions of our Empire—a practical advantage in trade and other matters which they can appreciate; something altogether out of sentiment." SIR GORDON SPRIGG recommends that the Imperial Government should invite the Colonies to send representatives to consider the advisability of arranging some sort of a commercial union.

The "Anglo-Saxon."

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LODGE DIRECTORY.

Almonte.

Nelson No. 43, Almonte—Meets alternate Fridays at their hall, Mill st., Visiting brethren welcome. C. Cockcroft, Sec., Jas. Hy. Bennett, Pres.

Aylmer, Ont.

Prince Albert No. 81 meets in Foresters' Hall, over the Post Office, the 1st and 3rd Fridays of every month. We are always glad to see visiting brethren. A. J. Elliott, Secretary, H. Harris, President.

Barrie.

Southampton No. 28, Barrie—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month, in the Foresters' Hall, Dunlop st. J. W. Kemping, Pres. Geo. Whitebread, Sec., J. W. Kemping, Pres. Geo. Whitebread, Sec., Allendale, Barrie.

Belleville.

Oxford No. 17, Belleville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month at their Hall, Front st. H. Tammadge, Sec., A. Wesley, Pres.

Bowmanville.

Wellington No. 19, Bowmanville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month, in the Sons of England Hall, Boushall's Block. Visiting brethren always welcome. E. C. McDowell, Pres., W. E. Pethick, Sec.

Brookton.

Birmingham No. 69, Brookton—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month at Parson's Hall, Brookton. Chas. Cashmore, Sec., Bro. Fox, Pres.

Brockville.

Sussex No. 87, Brockville—Meets every 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month in their Hall, No. 208 King street. Visiting brethren made welcome. Arthur C. Bacon, Sec., W. White, Pres.

Chatham.

Thames No. 101—Meets every Monday evening at Foresters' Hall, Chas. F. Chanter, Sec., Warren Lambert, Pres.

Collingwood.

Canterbury No. 34, Collingwood—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in Union Hall, Collingwood. V. M. Durnford, Sec., Robt. Nash, Pres.

Cornwall.

Victoria No. 12, Cornwall—Meets alternate Wednesdays in Colquhoun Block. Visiting members welcome. Frank Nelson, Sec., Robt. Carson, Pres.

Eglinton.

Sherwood No. 70, Eglinton—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month at the Town Hall, Eglinton. Fred. Brooks, Sec., T. Moore, Pres.

Exeter.

Plymouth No. 63, Exeter, Ont.—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays every month in the I. O. O. F. Hall, Main st. Wm. Sanders, Sec., Daniel Davis, Pres. "Advocate" office.

Galt.

Royal Oak No. 26, Galt—Meets on alternate Wednesdays in Foresters' Hall, cor. Main and South Water streets. Chas. Squire, Sec., Chas. Brett, Jr. Pres.

Guelph.

Royal City No. 73, Guelph—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays every month, in the hall in Tavell's Block. W. M. Stanley, Sec., Harry Bolton, Pres.

Hamilton.

Brimley No. 8, Hamilton—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month in St. George's Hall, cor. King William and James sts. Visitors welcome. F. H. Revel, Sec., Wm. Hunt, Pres.

Acorn No. 29, Hamilton—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in St. George's Hall, corner James and King William sts. Visitors welcome. Wm. Macartie, Pres. Hedley Mason, Sec., 257 Bay st. North.

Hearts of Oak No. 94, Hamilton, meets on the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month, in Wentworth Hall, corner of Wellington and King William streets. Visitors welcome. Harry Marshall, Pres. Hector H. Martin, Sec., 22 Wellington St.

Bevan No. 102, Hamilton, Mountain Top Bar, meetings are held every first and third Wednesday of the month. All members of the order invited. Walter Harris, Sec., 41 Murray street.

Huntsville.

Croydon No. 85, Huntsville, Ont.—Meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Temperance Hall, Main street. Visitors welcome. J. R. Reeco, C. Peacock, Sec., President. Huntsville.

Kingston.

Leicester No. 33, Kingston—Meets in their hall, cor. Princess and Montreal sts., on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in every month, at 8 p.m. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. W. L. Allison, Sec., John Green, Pres.

Tyne No. 79, Kingston—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month in the "Prentice Boys' Hall, Market Square. John Davis, Sec., John Porter, Pres.

Lakefield.

Exeter No. 89, Lakefield, Ont.—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in the S. O. E. Hall. Visiting brethren made welcome. John C. Belsdon, Edmund Sellens, Sec.

Lambton Mills.

Bradford No. 91, Lambton Mills, Ont.—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month in the I. O. O. F. Hall. Visiting brethren made welcome. James Ashman, Pres., J. T. Jarvis, Sec.

London.

Kensington No. 66—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Albert Hall. F. G. Truvill, Sec., 131 Dundas st.

British Oak No. 82—Alternate Thursdays, Foresters' Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. S. S. Rogers, W. B. Geach, Sec., 77 Clarence St., President.

Piccadilly No. 88—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Labor Hall, Dufferin Ave. J. Hook, Sec., 280 Maitland st.

Montreal.

Excelsior No. 36, Montreal (R.R.D.)—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month at 5 Place d'Armes Square. Visitors welcome. J. Field, Pres. Chas. Chappell, Sec., 102 St. Felix st.

Victoria Jubilee No. 41, Montreal—Meets every alternate Friday at the St. Charles Club House, cor. Wellington and Schastopol sts. Hy. Irons, Pres. J. A. Edwards, Sec., 4 College st.

Yorkshire No. 39, Montreal, will meet every alternate Monday at the West End Hall, Chatham street, at 8 p.m. Hy. Robertson, Pres. J. Booth, Sec., 1087 St. James St.

Denbigh No. 98—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, in Sons of England Hall, No. 6 Craig Street, Chas. H. Beckett, F. W. Cardwell, 5 Partheniae Sq., President.

Oshawa.

Essex No. 4, Oshawa—Meets alternate Fridays from January 3rd, 1891, in the S.O.E. Hall, No. 1 King st. east. W. S. Bowden, Sec., John Holmes, President. Box 249, Oshawa.

Orillia.

Hampton No. 58, Orillia—Meets alternate Mondays at Sons of England Hall, Mississauga St. W. H. Stevens, Pres. G. H. Swain, Sec., Orillia.

Ottawa.

Derby No. 30, Ottawa—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Workman's Hall, cor. Bank and Sparks sts. E. Aust, Sec., A. J. Jackson, Pres. Sherwood st., Mt. Sherwood.

Bowood No. 44, Ottawa—Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st. R. J. Fanner, Sec., H. Bott, Pres. P. O. Box 286.

Stanley No. 55, Ottawa—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st. James Ardley, Sec., E. Bull, Pres. 459 Ann street.

Russell No. 56, Ottawa—Meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month at the Orange Hall, New Edinburgh. E. W. Gilbert, Sec., C. C. Rogers, Pres., 345 Stewart st.

Clarendon—The United Degree Lodge of Derby, Bowood, Russell and Stanley lodges meets in Wellington Hall Wellington street, Ottawa, on the 3rd Tuesday of each month. J. A. Eastcott, Sec., F. A. Jackson, Pres.

Owen Sound.

Mistletoe No. 86, Owen Sound—Meets in Foresters' Hall, 2nd and 4th Fridays in each month at 8 p.m. Brethren visiting Owen Sound, cordially welcomed. C. K. Grigg, Secretary, Chas. Richardson, President.

Peterborough.

Lansdowne No. 25, Peterborough—Meets in Sons of England Hall, Hunter st., on the 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month. A hearty welcome made welcome. E. W. Elcombe, Sec., Rich. Waram, Pres. Box 277.

Peterboro' No. 64—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, at S. O. E. Hall. A. E. Dixon, R. Sec., F. L. Sommerville, Pres., Peterborough.

Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.

Royal Standard, No. 112—Meets on alternate Thursdays at 7 p.m. G. Purches, Pres. A. H. B. Sperling, Sec.

Sault Ste. Marie.

Leamington No. 95—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in Dawson's Hall. W. E. Sharpe, Sec., Sault Ste. Marie.

St. Thomas.

Chester No. 18, St. Thomas, Ont.—Meets on 2nd and 4th Fridays (W. R. D. 3rd Friday) of every month in Emulating Block, cor. Talbot and Eighth sts. W. T. Hollins, Sec., J. C. Gibby, Pres. Box 1063.

Truro No. 62, St. Thomas—Meets in their hall, cor. Southwick and Talbot sts., on 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. Robt. A. Mackay, Pres. J. W. Yearsley, Sec., 9 Hughes st.

Sherbrooke, Que.

Gloicester No. 103, Sherbrooke, Que., meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month in the Court-room of Prince Albert 149 L.O.F., Odells Block. Edwin Avery, Sec., Thos. Rawson, Pres. Box 16, P.O., Sherbrooke.

Smith's Falls.

Guelph No. 124—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays of every month in S.O.E. Hall. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. G. T. Martin, Pres. Geo. W. Baker, Sec., Box 183.

Stratford.

Queen Victoria No. 78—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Shakspear Hall. Alf. Hirst, Stratford.

Toronto.

Albion No. 1, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West. S. Howard, Pres. C. E. Smith, Sec., 31 Sward st.

Middlesex No. 2, Toronto—Meets alternate Tuesdays at Occident Hall, cor. Bathurst st. and Queen st. West. W. H. Syms, Sec., E. B. Axworthy, Pres. 24 Eden Place.

Kent No. 3, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West. Jno. Webster Pres. J. M. Williams, Sec., 16 Carlton Ave.

York No. 6, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at Odell's Hall, cor. Spadina Ave. Queen street, west. J. Baylis, Sec., T. Steele, Pres. 216 Lippincott st.

Brighton No. 7, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West. J. R. Grant, Pres. 74 Sussex Ave.

Somerset No. 10, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Weeks' Hall, Parkdale. H. Worman, Pres. W. P. Parsons, Sec., 29 Lawrence Ave.

Surrey No. 11, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Brunswick Hall, 161 Brunswick Avenue. G. Knight, Sec., C. Sennell, Pres. 105 Oxford street.

Warwick No. 13, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Jackson's Hall, Yonge st., cor. Bloor st. A. Riddiford, Sec., John Gunter, Pres. 38 Yorkville Avenue. 466 Huron street.

Manchester No. 14, Toronto—Meets alternate Mondays from January 5th, 1891, at Winches Hall, cor. Parliament and Winchester streets. Visiting brethren welcome. Thos. P. Williams, Sec. 542 Ontario st.

St. George No. 27, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at St. George's Hall, Queen st. West, cor. Berkeley st. S. H. Malloch, Sec., Harry Leeson, Pres. 14 Baldwin st.

London No. 31, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Masonic Hall, Queen st. East. J. W. Lane, Pres. J. W. Haynes, Sec., 150 Broadview Ave.

Stafford No. 32, Toronto—Meets alternate Mondays at Copeland Hall, King st. East, corner Sherbourne st. Geo. W. Ansell, Sec., W. G. Fowler, Pres. 18 Trafalgar Ave.

Portsmouth No. 45, Dovercourt, Toronto—Meets alternate Tuesdays at Mechanics' Institute. Thos. Buckley, Sec., G. Hutchings, Pres. Delaware Ave.

Worcester No. 47, West Toronto Junction—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at James' Hall, West Toronto Junction. J. M. Bolton, Sec., Box 388 West Toronto Jcn.

Cambridge No. 54, Little York, Toronto—Meets alternate Fridays at Little York Fire Hall. W. H. Clay, Pres. H. Nield, Sec., Coleman P.O.

Norfolk No. 57—Meets in their hall, Dominion Hall, cor. Queen and Dundas street. 3rd Tuesdays in each month. F. W. Brown, Pres. Wm. Miles, Sec., 89 Argyle street. 994 Queen st. w.

Amalgamated W.R.D., of Norfolk & Birmingham Lodge, 3rd Friday in each month. F. Wooten, Pres. C. Cashmore, Sec., Shaw street.

Preston No. 57—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, in Room C, Shaftesbury Hall. J. J. Pritchard, Sec., 325 Markham street.

Birmingham No. 69—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, in Dominion Hall, cor. Queen West and Dundas streets. C. M. Cashmore, Sec., 629 Parliament st. 44 Shuter st.

St. Albans No. 76, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at Association Hall, cor. McGill st. and Yonge st. R. S. Grundy, Sec., J. G. Mitchever, Pres. 74 Saultier st.

Mercantile No. 81, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West. J. D. Young, Pres. H. H. Johnson, Sec., 42 Yonge st.

Chesterfield No. 97—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen St., West. Geo. Clatworthy, Pres. E. H. Hardy, Sec., Room D, Arcade, Yonge st.

Hull No. 104, Toronto—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in the month, in Cameron Hall, cor. Cameron and Queen streets. J. H. Jewell, Pres. A. C. Chapman, Sec., 300 Lippincott st.

Vancouver, B. C. Wilmforce No. 77—Meets in Pythian Hall, Dunn Block, Cordova street, 1st and 3rd Monday in each month for Red Cross. Visiting brethren cordially invited. Rev. H. P. Hobson, F. Jas. East, Secretary, Box 552.

Weston. Leeds No. 48, Weston—Meets on 2nd and 4th Fridays in each month at King's Hall, Weston, Ont. Geo. Asham, Pres. Theo. Holdsworth, Sec.

Windsor. Prince of Wales No. 52—Meets Alternate Tuesdays in Pythian Castle Hall, Sandwich street. Visiting brethren are welcome. Thos. Dench, Pres. Wm. J. Turner, Sec., Box 619, Windsor.

Winnipeg. Westward Ho! No. 98, Winnipeg, Manitoba, meetings, bi-monthly at Knights of this Hall, Main street. Visiting brethren invited. Rev. G. F. Coombes, Thos. C. Andrews, Secretary, Box 353.

Woodstock. Bedford No. 21, Woodstock—Meets in Imperial Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month; W.R.D. 4th Wednesday in each month. Fraternal visitors welcomed. W. Whitcombe, Pres. W. E. Wilkinson, Sec., Box 183.

Secretaries are requested to notify us of any changes required in Lodge Cards.

Sons of England News.

Toronto.

Lodge Boston, No. 129, was dedicated and the officers installed on Wednesday evening, January 14th, in their lodge room, Dundas street, by the following Grand Lodge officers: Bro. Thos. L. Skippon, P.G.P.; Bro. J. W. Carter, S.G.S., and Bro. W. Barker, Past District Deputy, as Acting Supreme Past President, assisted by the following brethren: Bro. J. K. Williams, Acting Supreme Grand Chaplain; Bro. Geo. Clatworthy, W.P., Chesterfield Lodge; Rev. W. H. Clarke, W. P. Norfolk Lodge; B. Jones, P. P. Albion Lodge; J. Dickinson, W. P. Somerset Lodge; W. Mills, P. P. Norfolk Lodge; E. H. Hardy, W. Sec. Chesterfield Lodge; F. Drewitt, District Deputy, and E. J. Reynolds, Bowwood Lodge, Ottawa. The ceremony, which was rendered in an impressive manner, was followed by speeches from Bro. T. R. Skippon, J. W. Carter, F. Drewitt, Rev. W. H. Clarke, E. J. Reynolds, Bowwood Lodge, Ottawa, and W. Barker. After supper, which was provided in an adjoining room, the rest of the evening was devoted to songs and recitations. Bro. H. A. Seaton, the Worthy President, being congratulated upon the manner in which every detail was carried out. We wish Bro. Seaton every success, for a more devoted member and larger-hearted soul we have not in the Society. Lodge Hull, No. 194, held their anniversary in their lodge-room, Cameron Hall, Queen St. west, on Tuesday evening, January 13th, which took the form of an "At Home," the room being inconveniently crowded. Owing to the exertions of Bro. G. Crowhurst, chairman, A. Chapman, secretary, and the various members of the Entertainment Committee, a very enjoyable evening was spent, the songs and recitations, as being of a very high order and well rendered. Mercantile Lodge, No. 81, held their First Annual Dinner, on Friday evening, January 2nd, at the Avondale Hotel, Simco street. Bro. A. Rubbra, W.P., occupied the chair, and was supported by Bro. J. C. Swait, S.G.P.; J. W. Carter, S.G.S.; R. Caddick, P.G.P.; T. R. Skippon, P.G.P., Dr. Norman Allan, J. Lister Nichols, W.P., Chesterfield Lodge; George Clatworthy, President-elect of Chesterfield Lodge, and others. The vice chairs were filled by J. D. Young, V.P., and G. H. Evans, V.P. elect. A most sumptuous repast was provided by the worthy host, Bro. Miles, to which full justice was done by the brethren. The list of toasts and songs was a long one, which we cannot enumerate. It was admitted on all hands that a more pleasant and enjoyable evening could not have been spent. The members who have worked hard are to be congratulated upon the great and unqualified success attending their labours. Chesterfield Lodge, No. 97, held their usual monthly "At Home" on Friday evening, January 23rd in the large parlour in Shaftesbury Hall. Amongst the numerous members and visitors were noticed: Bros. Geo. Clatworthy,

W.P., J. Lister Nichols, P.P., of this Lodge; John Mellon, P. P. York Lodge; W. Barker, P.P. Rugby Lodge; S. Walker, P.P. Brighton Lodge; F. H. Herbert, P.P. Kent Lodge; George Tyler, Commander-in-Chief, Naval Brigade, and D. Plews, President of St. George's Society. A company of the Naval Brigade was present and gave an exhibition of cutlass drill, much to the gratification of the large assembly. During the evening, Miss Bailey sang in her usual charming manner, and was deservedly encored. Bro. H. K. Cockin gave some funny stories in his own inimitable manner, which caused roars of laughter. Bro. J. Lister Nichols also contributed his share to the harmony of the evening. Supper was served at 11 o'clock, when dancing was again resumed and kept right merrily till midnight was past.

A provisional committee has been appointed for the formation of a Sons of England Glee Club, consisting of the following brethren: R. Ivens, S. G. V. P.; F. W. Micklethwaite, J. Lister Nichols, T. P. Hayes, H. M. Blight, W. H. Hewlett, jr., G. C. Warburton, F. Herbert, secretary of committee. The qualification essential for membership is the ability to read music at sight. The committee would be glad to have the hearty co-operation of all the lodges, and would like members in their names and address to the secretary of their lodge, for transmission to the secretary of the committee.

The annual meeting of the Sons of England Naval Brigade was held in Shaftesbury Hall, on Wednesday evening, January 21st, for the election of officers for the ensuing year. Some of the officers were keenly contested. The names of those elected are: R. Caddick, High Admiral; T. R. Skippon, Vice-Admiral; T. N. Hopkins, Admiralty Secretary; William Barker, Admiralty Paymaster; H. Poffley, J. L. Nichols, C. F. Swait, Wm. Gantry, A. Hallett, C. Lendell, Dr. J. S. King, and J. T. Laing, Rear Admirals. The Brigade is making great progress, and it is confidently expected that before the present year expires it will be a most important branch of the S. O. E. B. S.

Weston. The members of Leeds Lodge No. 48 had their Annual Oyster Supper in their Lodge Rooms on Monday, January 19th, and a very enjoyable evening was spent. Bro. T. Holdsworth, President, in the chair. The invited guests of the evening being our respected District Deputy, Bro. Drewitt and the Officers of Worcester and Bradford Lodges. After justice had been done to the good things provided, the Chairman called the members to order in a short and appropriate address, after which songs by Bros. Holdsworth, Shaw, J. and A. Milens, Giles and Hollingsworth were given, interspersed by recitations from Bros. Soverey and Blundell, Jr. and Ward; Addressed by Bro. Wilcox, President of Worcester, and Bro. Ashman, of Bradford Lodges, also by P. P. Bro. Blundwell, sen., and District Deputy Bro. Drewitt, who set forth the advantages to be derived from belonging to such a noble and patriotic Society, to the progress the Society has made, and the benefit of belonging, and necessity there was of every member joining the Beneficiary Department, also to fidelity of purpose and unity of action, as has been shown by the members of the various lodges, during the late municipal elections, which were received with applause. After the programme of the evening was concluded a vote of thanks was tendered to the members of Leeds Lodge, in a neat and appropriate speech by P. P. Blundell, seconded by Bro. Ashman, Pres., of Bradford Lodge, for the kindness shown to the invited guests. After which God Save the Queen were sung, and all dispersed for the station, declaring it to be one of the best evening entertainments they had ever spent.

West Toronto Junction.—Worcester Lodge, No. 47, held their annual supper on Friday evening, January 23rd, in Campbell's Hall, when about 100 members, with their wives and sweethearts, sat down to a sumptuous repast. After full justice had been done to the good things provided, the company retired to the lodge-room, when a splendid programme was prepared, consisting of songs, recitations, and speeches. Bro. Wilcox, President, was in the chair. Songs were rendered by Bros. Lounds, Weal, Ager, Ryding, Kewson, and others, recitations by Mrs. Wait, Bros. Ives, and Blundell, sen. Addresses were given by Bro. Rev. Miles and Bro. Howard, President of Albion Lodge. Our respected and esteemed District Deputy, Bro. Drewitt, who is much sought after by the lodges in the West end of Toronto, was present, as an invited guest, and gave a telling speech in favor of the Order and the advantages to be derived from belonging to such a grand and noble society, advising the members to stand shoulder to shoulder in resisting any attempt that might be made to sever this great Canada of ours from the Mother Land, and to remain true to the principles of our Society. He was heartily applauded by all present. After which the programme was concluded, and all rising to their feet, sang the National Anthem with a hearty good will, and retired, hoping the members of Worcester Lodge will soon provide another entertainment. Although, comparatively speaking, this is a young lodge, it has made rapid progress of late, having about 165 members on its books, and bids fair towards becoming one of the leading lodges in the Society.

St. Alban's Lodge No. 76 held their First Annual Dinner on Tuesday eve., January 13th, at Bro. Harry Morgan's restaurant, Jordan Street. Bro. W. H. Walken occupied the chair. After the menu had been disposed of, which was everything that could be desired, the toast of the Queen was duly honoured. The toast of the Grand Lodge brought to their feet Bro. R. Caddick, P. G. P., and Bro. W. Barker, Past

District Deputy, who responded in eloquent and telling speeches, which were heartily applauded. Bro. E. J. Reynolds, of the Anglo-Saxon, Ottawa, who was on a business visit to the Queen City, responded to the toast of the Press. The entertainment committee deserve every praise for their strict attention to detail, which in the dinner one of the most enjoyable of this festive season.

Bro. F. J. Drewitt, the Dist. Deputy for North West Toronto, has been a most indefatigable officer during his term of office just expired. We append below an epitome of his labour during the year. He has made during the year forty official visits to the various lodges in the district, in addition to attending to his own lodge duties and to every meeting but one of the Beneficiary Board, of which he is a member. He has been called upon during this year to install officers of various lodges, and has also installed the officers for the ensuing year in six out of the seven lodges in the district. He instituted a White Rose Degree Lodge in connection with Leeds Lodge, Weston. He also assisted the Supreme Grand Officers in conferring the Degree upon the members of Lodge Brampton. During the year Lodges Bradford, Worcester and Surrey have removed to beautiful and commodious Lodge Rooms. He has strongly advocated the advantages held out by the Beneficiary Department, and not in vain, as, for instance, Lodge Bradford, at the commencement of his term of office, had no members belonging to this department, but now has, we understand, some twelve of its members holding policies. Brampton has also taken hold of this matter, and some six of its members hold policies, and one other has since made application for a policy. Other lodges also are doing very well in this respect, but still might do better. A number of other lodges had an unusual amount of sickness during the year, some of them having paid out over \$200 for sick dues, but still are in good standing, with a good account to their credit in the bank. Bro. Drewitt visited every White Rose Degree Lodge in his District at least once during the year, and found the officers and men striving to acquaint themselves to the best of their ability, with the work of the Degree. He found the various lodges abiding by the Constitution and showing loyalty to our Supreme Grand Executive. Also by abiding by the principles of the Society, viz: fidelity of purpose and unity of action, as has lately been shown during the late municipal contests, as follows: Lodge Brampton has one of its members mayor of the town; Lodge Worcester has some six of its members in the council and on the school board at West Toronto Junction; Lodge Portsmouth has one of its own members, and assisted another member of the Order to represent St. Mark's Ward in the City Council. In conclusion it may be stated that on every occasion Bro. Devitt has done his utmost to further the interests of the Order. It has been made evident that the right man has been placed in the right office.

At the Regular Meeting of Lodge Bristol No. 90 S. O. E. B. S., held 6th Jan., the Officers Elect were installed by Bro. Barker, of Rugby Lodge as representing the Supreme Executive. The "Good of Order" Committee presented a programme and a good supply of Christmas cake and coffee. Songs and recitations followed and the evening was thoroughly enjoyed by all. The business of the Lodge was afterwards resumed and the following Officers Elect were installed: P. P. Bro. F. W. Haywood, P. Bro. Oldfield, V. P. Bro. W. D. Humphrey, Bro. S. R. Penny, Sec'y; J. Oldfield, Treas.; James Carr, Chap. Committee, Bros. Butler, Bates, Hellen, of Carwardine, Taylor. Trustees: D. O. Jones, W. L. Metcalfe, Inst. Guard, T. Lake; Outside Guard, E. Bain, G. L. Delegates, Bros. A. Oldfield, W. Metcalfe, King, Bristol Meets in Room 20, Shaftesbury Hall, first and third Tuesdays. Visitors always welcome.

London, Ont.

The officers elect and a few brethren of British Oak Lodge, No. 82, entertained the brethren to a free social on Thursday, 22nd inst. The business of the evening was rushed through, and one new member added to the roll, and three propositions received. There were several visiting brethren present, Lodges British Lion, Piccadilly and Trafalgar being represented. After justice had been done to the refreshments provided, Bros. Geach, Worthy Secretary, was called to the platform for a song, which he executed in his usual good-natured style. Bro. Geach was followed by the following gentlemen:—Bro. Richard Gould, song; Bro. Anderson, song; Bro. Rogers, song; Bro. Jenkins, song; Bro. S. P. Hobbs, song; Bro. John Parkhouse, song; Bro. Ed. Croden, recitation; which last was rendered so well that Bro. Croden had to sing a song before leaving the platform. Bro. Mingo, song; Bro. Gramlich, song; Bro. Robt. Simson, song; Bro. Parsons, song. Bro. Walters, of Trafalgar, sang a song which brought forth an encore. Votes of thanks being tendered the Entertainment Committee, the lodge closed after a very enjoyable evening.

An exhibition will be opened in a few days at Burlington House, London, containing specimens of interesting objects obtained in the excavation of the ancient Romano-British city of Silchester, on the Stratfield-say estate of the Duke of Wellington, near Reading, revealing a remarkable condition of civilization, which disappeared under the savagery of the invading Saxons in the fifth century. Lord George Hamilton, speaking at Conservative demonstration at Sevenoaks, observed that but for the stand made by Lord Hartington and other Liberal Unionists against Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule proposals, Mr. Parnell would at this moment be the dictator and Prime Minister of Ireland!

Mr. Chamberlain... Monday in a mee... of the Cannon Str... Birmingham. M... sident of the Soc... and Alderman K... amongst those p... Mr. Chamberla... received, said: ... and Gentlemen... move, "That thi... place on record i... vast improveme... tion of the indu... last 50 years, wh... lation, has been f... of habits of thri... emplified in th... ment of provid... Cannon Street; ... venture to expr... enormous advan... in general, and ... in particular, w... afford may be se... future generatio... an extremely int... portant occasio... lege and an hono... some part in it... told you that th... bration of the ... Street society, ... years ago, in a ... way, by a few S... and scholars, ar... torval that has... institution with... income of £17,0... funds of £76,00... the pioneers of... possibly have... which it would... fortunately sur... happiness of kn... of the half-cent... just said, more... sants of Birm... advantages of... have been relie... anxieties which... sufferings fro... death; in the... have been spar... the necessity of... relief, and ha... make some pro... idleness of the... ing what we o... that the citi... lived were ve... very much les... which we now... I have often t... and useful it v... to

Mr. Chamberlain on Provident Societies.

Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., took part on Monday in a meeting at the Birmingham Town Hall to celebrate the jubilee of the Cannon Street Provident Society, one of the kind in Birmingham. Mr. G. Whitehouse, president of the society, occupied the chair, and Alderman Kenrick, M.P., was also amongst those present.

Mr. Chamberlain, who was heartily received, said:—Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have been asked to move, "That this meeting desires to place on record its satisfaction with the vast improvement in the social condition of the industrial classes during the last 50 years, which, aided by wise legislation, has been followed by the spread of habits of thrift and self-help, as exemplified in the growth and development of provident societies like the Cannon Street; and this meeting would venture to express the hope that the enormous advantages to the community in general, and to the working classes in particular, which these instances afford may be secured in perpetuity to future generations." This is certainly an extremely interesting and very important occasion, and I think it a privilege and an honour to be invited to take some part in it. Your chairman has told you that the occasion is the celebration of the jubilee of the Cannon Street society, a society founded 50 years ago, in a very modest and humble way, by a few Sunday School teachers and scholars, and which has in the interval that has elapsed become a great institution with 8,500 members, with an income of £17,000 a year and invested funds of £76,000. I do not think that the pioneers of this organization could possibly have foreseen the extent to which it would develop. If any of them fortunately survive they will have the happiness of knowing that in the course of the half-century, as the president has just said, more than 20,000 of the artisans of Birmingham have enjoyed the advantages of the institution. They have been relieved from the pecuniary anxieties which add so much to their sufferings from sickness and from death; in the case of the poor they have been spared in times of misfortune the necessity of appealing for Poor Law relief, and have been encouraged to make some provision for the enforced idleness of their old age. In considering what we ought to bear in mind—that the circumstances in which they lived were very different from, and very much less favorable than, those in which we now find ourselves (hear)—I have often thought how interesting and useful it would be if we could photograph a nation as we photograph an individual. In that case we might from time to time look back to different periods of our history. We might see what manner of people we then were. We might make comparison of the progress achieved, and we might derive, perhaps, the hope and the confidence which are needed as a stimulus to further exertion. Unfortunately that cannot be done; but, failing that, I have thought that to-night it might perhaps interest you if I endeavored to supply the place of such a material picture as I have suggested by a picture in words of the condition of things both in Birmingham and in the country 50 years ago. Now as regards our own town there is no difficulty in the matter. We have the materials to hand collected by the skill and care and ability of the historian of the corporation, Mr. John Thackeray Bunce, and I have taken most of my materials from the very interesting volume in which he describes the state of Birmingham previous to the institution of the Town Council.

CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY 50 YEARS AGO.

Now let us turn from Birmingham to a more general survey of the state of the whole kingdom. In reading the histories of the time, especially those which refer to the period between 1830, before the Reform Bill, and 1846, when the Corn Laws were repealed, one thing, I think, particularly strikes the observer, and that is the constant allusion to the turbulence of the times. Riots seem to have been of almost daily occurrence, and those riots were accompanied by long periods of exceptional distress. In the manufacturing districts there were disturbances, and those disturbances were generally accompanied by the destruction of machinery and plunder of bakers' shops, and I think you will agree with me that those are very significant facts, because they point at once to the ignorance of the people and also to their destitution. In the agricultural districts the state of affairs was, if possible, still worse there. Indeed there was not actual riot, but the outrages took the form of incendiarism, and on many occasions and during long periods the country districts were lighted up at nights by the burning of ricks and the burning of barns; and shopkeepers, especially the small shopkeepers, were almost ruined by excessive taxation and by bad debts. The working men had to toil for excessive hours and for an insufficient subsistence. In the country the agricultural laborers did not even obtain the barest subsistence, and they were compelled, not by way of exception, but as a matter of rule, to eke out their wages by the assistance which they derived from the Poor Law. Pauperism reached perfectly frightful dimensions. At one time in 1833 the poor rate amounted to 22s. per head of the whole population. Last year I think it was something like 5s. 10d. Crime rose in the same proportion as pauperism. In 1842 it had reached its highest level, and there were 31,000 committals for trial in a single year. Last year, with a population which has nearly doubled, the total number of committals was only 13,000. In a single year—in 1834—480 human beings were sentenced to death. Last year 35 were sentenced to death, and 21 suffered the penalty of the law. The ordinary workday life at the time, as I have said, was excessive.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Legislation has done much; philanthropy has done something; the intelligent efforts of the working classes themselves have done more. All these things combined have helped to make our country a healthier, a happier and a better place than it was half a century ago. (Hear, hear!) Education has now been brought within the reach of every working man's child, and within the means of every parent. Protection has been afforded against excessive toil and overwork, and proper conditions of labor have been universally enforced. But I have endeavored to take out one or two figures which illustrate what I have said. Mr. Giffen, who is probably the most eminent living statistician, made a careful inquiry some time ago as to the rise in wages, and he found that in the 50 years they had advanced from 50 to 100 per cent. In the same time the hours of labor have been reduced on an average by 20 per cent. Men work no longer for 12 hours. Bread is 20 per cent. cheaper on the average. Sugar is 60 to 70 per cent. cheaper; tea 75 per cent. cheaper; clothing is 50 per cent. cheaper. Only one article of con-

sumption of great importance has increased in price, and that is mutton and beef.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

No doubt much has already been done, but much remains to do. In these same 50 years the depositors in the savings banks have multiplied 10 per cent., and the amount of the funds which have been placed there for security has increased from 13 millions to considerably over 100 millions. In addition to that we have the co-operative societies with a million of members, and 14 millions of capital. We have the building societies with 50 millions of liabilities, and we have the friendly societies, of which you are one, and which, therefore, deserve a few words of special mention. (Cheers.) The friendly societies have grown up very gradually. They seem to have been in some sort the successors of the old trade guilds of the middle ages, which sought by mutual help and assurance to secure for their members some of the advantages which you provide. When the friendly societies were first started they were very large institutions for goodfellowship, and goodfellowship was thought to be secured by meeting in the public house, where, I am afraid, a good deal more money went than was given away in the shape of sick pay or benefits. (Hear, hear.) But that was in the early stages, and now at any rate no charge of that kind can be made against, at all events, the great majority and the better class of these societies. They have reached their present position almost entirely by the unassisted efforts of the working class themselves.

Mr. Gladstone on the Pope.

It is questionable, says the *Echo*, whether the Irish Home Rulers would have been quite so enthusiastic in leading their flocks to vote against Mr. Parnell and for Mr. Gladstone if they had read Count Campello's late account of his conversation with the English Liberal leader. The Count, as many will remember, was formerly a Canon of St. Peter's at Rome, and is now at the head of the Italian Old Catholics, a body small in number, but including a great host of secret sympathizers. His relations with the Roman nobility, his former intimate clerical connection with St. Peter's, and his intimacy with the leaders of the Italian National party, give him a range of knowledge concerning the two rival Italian camps—the Papal and the National—to which few of his countrymen can pretend.

In the last number of his *Labaro* the Count prints an interesting record of a conversation between himself and Mr. Gladstone on the prospects of the Papacy. "Gladstone said," he tells his readers, "I have been assured that the number of Papists in Rome is now greater than it was before the fall of the Temporal Power of the Pope." To this the Count replied that "The Roman Catholics in Rome are probably much more decided in their views than they formerly were. But I denied in the strongest terms that their number had increased. In Rome," said he, "the religion which really prevails, or rather rules like a Sovereign, is sheer indifference, so far as attendance at public worship is concerned. All the principal churches have a desolate look upon the Sunday. The most significant proof of the attitude of the Romans themselves towards the Papacy is the alarming decrease of Peter's Pence. The highest yield of Peter's Pence in Rome is 17,000, and it must be remembered that there are about 40,000 Papal pensioners living in Rome." Count Campello then made the strong assertion that "the Papacy, in its religious aspect, is actually dead in Rome, and that it is only active in its political character." Hereupon Mr. Gladstone interrupted him by saying "Thiers once made the singular confession of religion—I am a Papist, but I am not a Catholic." The English statesman then asked Count Campello whether he did not think that a Papacy separated from the Temporal Power, or purely ecclesiastical, would not be acceptable to the Italians? The Count replied, "The Papacy must either be accepted as it is, at its own estimate of itself, or it must be rejected altogether. The Papacy is incapable of any reformation. It has more concern in its direct and indirect temporal power, whether with or without monarchical dignity, than in the welfare of souls."

"But," Mr. Gladstone suggested, "suppose a Pope with patriotic Italian sympathies were elected. Would not such a man content himself with his spiritual authority?" The Italian patriot answered, "A Pope with Italian sympathies is no longer a possibility. The intrigue and power of the Jesuits would not tolerate him. In Italy, you must remember, the very name Roman Catholic is now the title of an Anti-National party. Besides, the Papacy, in its spiritual privileges, is no longer acceptable to any thinking man or to any believing Christian. Since the Vatican Council (which really exalted the Pope into the absolute master of every Christian conscience in faith and morals) there is no longer a fit place for the Pope in Italy—no, nor in the world." The Count added, "Gladstone expressed his full agreement with what I had said."

At Wortley, near Leeds, during a New Year's entertainment in the parochial schoolhouse, the dresses of 15 little girls, consisting of white cotton wool, caught fire from Chinese lanterns they carried, and they were severely burnt, some, it is feared, fatally.

WHERE SHOULD THE CONSUMER BUY?

In the ordinary course of trade the consumer buys his tea from the retailer, the retailer from the jobber; the jobber from the importer, the importer from the producer. This is commonly known as the regular channel of trade. This is necessary in most cases as many merchants, both wholesale and retail, have not sufficient trade to purchase from the place of growth.

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[While we give full publicity to the views of our correspondents, we wish it to be distinctly understood, we do not hold ourselves responsible for them.]

Audi Alterem Partem.

To the Editor of the ANGLO-SAXON:

Dear Sir,—I was sorry to see that piece from Qu'Appelle about our G. L. Secretary in your paper. He may be overworked—I think he is; but that he is incapable, I deny emphatically. I have been corresponding with him for between two and three years, and he has always been prompt, courteous and gentlemanly. I do not like that to pass without saying what I know about him.

Yours,

A. J. ELLIOT,

Aylmer, Ont., Jan. 10, Sec. P.A.L.

To the Editor of the ANGLO-SAXON.

Dear Sir,—Please find enclosed 50c., as I desire to become a subscriber to your paper, which I find, under the new management, is a paper deserving of the support of the members of our Noble Order.

Its patriotic and outspoken editorials are just what are needed in these days of Political Priestcraft, to ever keep before the brethren their duty to this Fair Canada and that glorious and Dear Old Land, the Pride of the Earth.

Success to you, dear Editor!

JAMES LOMAS,

(One of the Founders of the S. O. E. B. S.)
Toronto, Jan. 27th, 1891.

A Voice from Jubilee 41.

To the Editor of the ANGLO-SAXON:

Dear Sir,—I trust that you will pardon the liberty I take in writing this letter, but as I see letters from all parts of Canada, I thought that I would try my hand at it, and let you and the Brethren up West know that we are alive down in the East.

On the 9th January we installed the officers for the ensuing year. Pres. F. Brownhill. Our old reliable, J. A. Edwards, is re-elected Financial Sec., and will also represent us at next Grand Lodge Meeting. He was the best District Deputy that I have ever had the pleasure of knowing. He is a worker of the right type.

On the 16th of this month we are going to have our Dinner and some presentations. If this suits you I shall try and tell you all about it. Now, to show you what we are doing, we have bought 1984 feet of land to build a \$20,000 Lodge on, which, when finished, will be one of the finest buildings of the S. O. E. in Lower Canada. When we have men like Bro. R. Pink, A. Tattersoul, A. Tarling and H. Fugues, there is no fear but that they will look after details and have it as it ought to be—a credit to us and to the Order. The architect is Bro. J. W. M. Paris, a man of no mean skill. Our boys, the juveniles, are doing well. We have fifty members now, and I think seven initiations for next meeting. These bright young fellows could show a lesson to the older members, how to behave at the sound of the gavel. We try to teach them what an Englishman ought to be, to love the Dear Old Land and Flag, to reverence the Bible as their guide, God as their King, and Canada as their Earthly Home.

I trust that I have not taken up too much space in a true, Protestant paper.

I remain,

Truly yours,

R. S. 11.

Personals.

D. D. Bro. Thos. Elliott, of Brantford, was in Ottawa lately. It is a pleasure to meet Bro. Elliott, whose zeal and interest in the work of the Order is unbounded. He has the "true ring" about him and we should like to hear of his advancement in the Order.

Bro. Garrett, of Winnipeg, also paid a visit to Ottawa, where he used to reside. His old friends were glad to see him.

We hope that the new Grand President, whoever he may be, will take into consideration the claims of Bro. R. J. Tanner to the D. D. ship of the Ottawa District. The ANGLO-SAXON does not undertake to "back" personal claims as a rule, but in this case, so many representations have been made to us on all sides, that we feel convinced the appointment would be truly an excellent one, and exceedingly popular.

British Columbia.

Lodge Alexandra, 116, is going ahead. It has now 84 members in the Red Rose, and 25 in the White Rose. Before long this will be a stronghold of the S. O. E.

Peterboro'.

We have received a copy of the financial statement of Lansdowne Lodge, No. 25, for the year ending December, 1890. The statement is printed in capital style and reflects great credit upon the business management of the Lodge. A very satisfactory balance in hand is shown.

Ottawa.

Clarendon Lodge presented Bro. E. E. Hicknett with a testimonial on the occasion of his leaving that city for Patterson, N. J.

General Items.

Lord Salisbury has written a letter to Mr. J. A. Duncan (Gladstone Liberal), member of Parliament for Barrow-in-Furness, in which, referring to the troubles in Chile, he says, in view of the crisis, the commander of the British Pacific squadron has left Panama with a portion of the squadron for Chilean waters. Lord Salisbury adds that the commander of this fleet is charged to protect British interests in Chile, and that it is believed that some war ships are already cruising in Chilean waters.

The death of Commander Pearson, of the United States Navy, recalls an act which thrilled our countrymen thirty years ago. England was then at war with China. Commander Pearson was then attached to the United States naval squadron in Chinese waters. Seeing the British forces attacking those of China, the impulse of the warrior came upon him. Under it he went into action in aid of England, with that memorable phrase on his lips: "Blood is thicker than water." Commander Pearson died of hemorrhage of the lungs on Wednesday last in New York.

A Couple of Interesting Letters.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 3, 1891.
Martha G. Campbell, sworn, testified—Had Rheumatism 17 years; also bronchial trouble, dizziness in the head, great difficulty in breathing, female weakness 15 years. Was cured in three months by taking William Radam's Microbe Killer for all diseases. I can, from personal experience, cheerfully recommend it to suffering humanity. Will be glad to answer all enquiries at my home, 214 N. Liberty street, Baltimore, Md.

MARTHA G. CAMPBELL,
Sworn to before me, Franz de Benzinger, J.P.

ALBINA, Oho., Jan. 1, 1891.

AGENT RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER CO.—DEAR SIR,—If you ever watched over the bedside of one dear to you, who was slowly but surely fading away, you can appreciate my situation as I struggled to save my son Ray from the grasp of that ruthless destroyer of the human race—tubercular consumption. My son is 19 years of age, and was so low with that dreadful disease that the doctors finally told me (after careful examination) there was no hope of his recovery. His pulse was 105, respiration 36, and temperature 102. He had exhausting night sweats, hectic flush, swollen feet, and expectorated from one to two pints of pus every 24 hours. His lungs were so filled up that he could not lie down to sleep, and we were obliged to keep him propped up in bed at all times. While my son was in this failing condition, I heard of "Radam's Microbe Killer" and the wonderful cures it was accomplishing. I therefore determined to try the genuine remedy on my son. It is now only six months since he commenced the genuine Radam's Microbe Killer, and he has used five jugs of it. The gratifying results have been a cessation of the excessive expectorations, an increase in his weight from 123 to 168 pounds, and a return of strength so that now he is able to work every day. It is the most wonderful case of snatching a loved one from the very jaws of death I ever heard of, and you are at liberty to make such use of the facts as will bring it to the attention of all who have friends suffering from that dreadful disease, consumption.

Very gratefully your friend,

B. M. SMITH,
Notary Public for Oregon.

Personally appeared before me this day, Beryman M. Smith, known by me to be a chemist and druggist of recognized ability and of many years' experience, and who has subscribed and sworn to the foregoing statement as true in every particular.

R. E. MENEFFEE,
Notary Public for Oregon.

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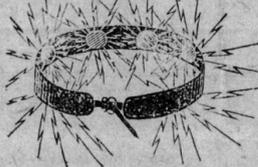
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A Certain Cure Without Medicine



All Diseases are Cured by our Medicated Electric Belts and Appliances. Which are brought directly into contact with the diseased parts; they act as perfect absorbents by destroying the germs of disease and removing all impurities from the body. Diseases are successfully treated by correspondence, as our goods can be applied at home.

ALL HOME REFERENCES. NO FOREIGN OR MANUFACTURED TESTIMONIALS.

Isaac Radford, 35 Adelaide st. east—Butterfly Belt and Suspenders cured him of Inflammatory Rheumatism in four weeks. Samuel W. Abbott, Millchamp's Building, cured in six weeks, rheumatism in knees and feet—knee pads and insoles. A. E. Caldwell, engraver, 71 King street, City, rheumatism in the knee cured. Geo. H. Lucas, Veterinary Dentist, 125 King street west, had dyspepsia for six years, entirely cured in eight weeks—Butterfly Belt and Insoles. R. Austin, 81 Adelaide st. west, City, dyspepsia six years; Butterfly Belt cured him. W. J. Gould, Gunney's Stove Works, City, notable to work for three weeks, cured in four days—scalp. Mrs. J. Swift, 67 Agnes st., City, cured of sciatica in six weeks. Jas. Weeks, Parkdale, did not write a letter, went to work on the sixth day—neutralized. Mrs. Geo. Plummer, City, liver and kidneys, now free from all pain, strong and happy. Mrs. Hart, 312 Clarence ave., cured of blood poisoning. E. Higgs, 229 Adelaide st. west, City, catarrh cured by Actina. Miss Annie Wray, Manning ave., finds Actina invaluable. Richard Hood, 40 Stewart st. City, used Actina three months for a permanent cure—catarrh. John Thompson, Toronto Junction, cured of tumor in the eye in two weeks by Actina. Miss Laura Grose, John st., City, constitutional sore eyes, cured in one month. C. O. Rockwood, 15 Bulwer st., City, cured of lame back in a few days. Thomas Guthrie, Argyle, Man., says our Butterfly Belt and Suspenders did him more good than all the medicine he paid for in twelve years. Thos. Bryan, 54 Dundas street, nervous debility—improved from the first day until cured. J. A. T. Ivy, cured of emissions in three weeks. Your Belt and Suspenders cured me of impotency, writes G. A. Fleetwood, a new lease of life. K. E. G. had no faith, but was entirely cured of impotency. W. T. Brown, 73 Richmond st. west, varicose cured in 4 weeks—Butterfly Belt and Suspenders. John Bromagren, 17 Farley ave., varicose, Butterfly Belt and Suspenders cured. Miss E. M. Foreyth, 18 Brant st., City, reports a lump drawn from her hand, 12 years standing. Senator A. E. Botsford, advises everybody to use Actina for falling eye-sight. Mrs. J. Stevens, 32 Tecumseth street, City, Rheumatism in the Eyelids, spent three weeks in the hospital, eyes opened in two days. Giles Williams, Ontario Coal Co., says Actina is invaluable for Bronchitis and Asthma. J. H. McCarthy, Agent N. P. & M. Ry., Actina is invaluable. Chronic Catarrh and Catarrhal Deafness for seven years, entirely cured by Actina. Thomas Johnson, New Sarum, suffered with Weak Lungs and Asthma—Lungs strengthened and Asthma cured.

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All Electric Belt Companies in Canada use Vinegar or Acids in their Appliances excepting this Company.



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