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THE FLAG FOR ME.

Give me the grand old Union Jack, baptized in blood and tears;
The flag that o'er a nation free has waved a thousand years.
More modern flags with stars and bars as beautiful may be;
But the flag that's waved a thousand years is good enough for me.

CHORUS.

Then may it wave o'er land and sea through Time's eternal space;
Equality and liberty there find abiding place.
No change of flag, no change of state, to I'er want to see;
For the flag that's waved a thousand years is good enough for me.

Beneath its broad and generous folds shall freedom ever live;
And 'neath it always shall be found what earth has best to give.
Its red and white and azure tints for beauty do not lack;
The English, Irish, Scotch cross joined to form the Union Jack.

CHORUS—Then may it wave, etc.

The Union that it signifies can ne'er be torn apart;
It binds our race in loving ties close knitted round the heart.
From frozen South or torrid strand to farthest North ice pack,
All Britons love the Motherland and the grand old Union Jack.

CHORUS—Then may it wave, etc.

[The above song, "The Flag for Me," is composed by Mr. J. A. Phillips, the well-known correspondent of the Montreal Gazette. It will be sung by the Boys of Lion Lodge, Sons of England, Ottawa, at their "At Home" in May. This spirited, national and patriotic song should receive the warm attention of all Englishmen.]

It is Important to You.

The following lodges have taken advantage of having their card placed in the directory of the ANGLO-SAXON for the first time:—Lodge Norwich, No. 100, Niagara Falls, Ont., Pres. Geo. Merrifield; Sec. Ed. Howe. Lodge Derbyshire, No. 105, Paris, Ont., Pres. A. W. Rossell, Sec. W. Barrowclough.

GENERAL NOTES.

ORILLIA.—A short time ago, Bro. J. L. Jenkins, P. P., of Rose of Couchiching, No. 23, and D. S. G. P. for this district, met with a painful accident. While working on the new G. T. R. bridge at the Narrows, a stick of timber 8 x 16 and 18 ft. in length slipped and jammed one of his feet, severely bruising it and breaking one of the bones. The injury is progressing favorably.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Lodge Shaftesbury, No. 208, Moncton, is still alive, and we are pleased to say, in good health. We initiated seven members during the quarter just ended, two more at our last meeting, and several more applications for membership received. We are pleased to accept your offer for the ANGLO-SAXON. Our members say they feel lost without it, and we hope you will meet with a cordial response from all the lodges in the jurisdiction.

SINCERE THANKS.—We thank the members of Westward Ho, No. 98, Winnipeg, Man., and Bowood, No. 44, Ottawa, for the deep interest shown in the future welfare of the ANGLO-SAXON, and the kind expressions for our future prosperity. Both lodges have taken up the offer we made last month of 25c each member per year, namely, when taken by all the members of a lodge.

TWO RESOLUTIONS.—We have received two resolutions passed by lodges asking that we publish in full the reference made by the Hon. Bro. Col. E. G. Prior, Controller of Inland Revenue, in the House of Commons, referring to the Sons of England, also our opinion upon the Remedial Bill. We take from *Hansard* what was stated by Bro. Prior on the floor of the House, and our reference thereto will be found on page four under "The Remedial Bill."

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

What an influence for good in the world! What an unassailable front against the foe of any part! For the enemy of any portion is the enemy of the whole. Men and women of Great and Greater Britain, the forging of this chain of love, of interest, is your work. Behold your possessions! Canada has an area of nearly four million square miles. Australasia stretches over 3,173,000 square miles. India has nearly half a million. Nor are they square miles of arid waste, of tenantless prairie, of snow-clad mountain. No! Within the area of the British Empire, under the most favoured climatic conditions, are produced all that is needed for the sustenance of life, for clothing, for the refinement, enjoyment of the most prodigal luxury—everything used by the world of to-day in peace and war, in commerce and art, in science and manufacture. Union is strength.

upon by Englishmen and the Sons of England as a political recognition of the English nationality.

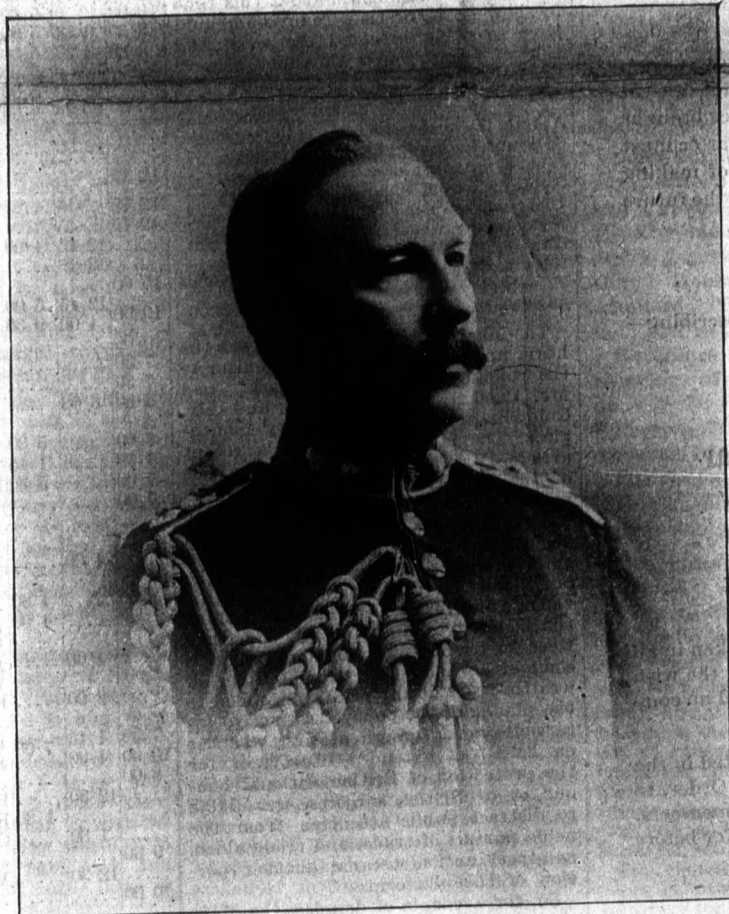
BRO. J. W. LONDON, Supreme Grand President, of Belleville, was born in the historical city of Oxford, England, in 1841, and came to Canada in 1859. We cannot help noticing the fact that Belleville has given to our Order quite a number of representative and distinguished men. From Belleville we have **BRO. CROFT HULME**, who was Supreme Grand President in 1884, and at present he occupies the position of chairman of the General Purposes Committee of the Grand Lodge. Other brethren from Belleville who take an active part in the work of our nationality are **BROS. DR. TRACY**, **CHIEF NEWTON**, **WM. B. NORTHROP**, M.P.,

FOR MERRIE ENGLAND.

The St. George's Society of Ottawa held its annual meeting and elected the following officers:

President, Geo. Lowe, sr., re-elected; first vice-president, Ald. F. Cook, re-elected; second vice-president, C. Downing Frupp, re-elected; secretary, Capt. C. Winter, re-elected; assistant-secretary, H. Bott, re-elected; treasurer, W. Gliddon, re-elected; chaplains, Rev. Bogert, Pollard, Mackey, Dr. Saunders, Winfield, Witten, and Herridge; solicitor, R. A. Bradley; committee of management, Col. White, Rev. W. Mackey, Dr. Mark, J. P. Featherston, W. R. Stroud, H. T. Fritchard, J. F. Kendall; stewards, B. Chilton, G. E. Preston, J. A. Mosgrove, Thos. Starnor; auditors, W. Lake Marler and Wm. Parria.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Forest of Dean Lodge, Westville, N.S., will celebrate the Queen's Birthday. Preparations have been under way for some time to make this year's celebration exceptionally attractive.



COL. HON. E. G. PRIOR, Controller Inland Revenue.

Short Biographical Sketches.

We present to our readers the cuts of three of the most important personages connected with our Order. Men who are moulding our nationality to act in unity, and whose efforts will be appreciated by the present and future generations of Englishmen.

HON. BRO. COL. E. G. PRIOR, was born at Dallowgill, Yorkshire, England, in 1853, and was educated at the Leeds Grammar School. He is a member of Lodge Alexandra, No. 116, of Victoria, B.C. He is very popular among the members of the Order and Englishmen throughout the Dominion. His promotion to the Privy Council is looked

HARRY CORBY, M.P., and we cannot leave out the respected and veteran Premier of the Dominion, **SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL**.

BRO. GEO. F. CARRETTE, the first Supreme Grand President, was born July 24th, 1833, at Bond street, Vauxhall, London. He came to Canada in 1859, reaching Toronto in September of that year. He is at the present time an active and honoured member of the Sons of England.

Canada's coasting trade has developed enormously. The vessels employed in this business in 1877 had a tonnage of 8,968,862 tons, and in 1894 they represented 26,560,968; growth more than 300 per cent.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Lodge Marlborough, 207, is still advancing, though not as rapidly as we did at first. Our membership is composed of the right sort of material, and each meeting is looked forward to by every member as a regular re-union. Among the brethren is some of the best talent our city can produce, therefore, there is no lack of entertainment at each meeting.

The true fraternal spirit seems to be increasing as the lodge grows older. President Walker, at our last meeting, presented the lodge with a most beautifully framed picture of the "British Fleets," which is now on exhibition in Nelson's book store.

In 1877 Canada exported 3,559,095 bushels of wheat, and in 1894 our exports of wheat were 14,180,252 bushels. This answers the charges that Protection has paralysed our industry.

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Following up our "ANNOUNCEMENT" in last issue, we ask now what Englishman or Son of an Englishman can do without the ANGLO-SAXON?

The strength of the Sons of England has been made more solid through the ANGLO-SAXON—it has been given a permanent recognition in the community; it has been the means of giving strength to our nationality; it is appreciated and endorsed by Englishmen from all parts of the Dominion.

What they say.

"I found the ANGLO-SAXON one of the prime factors in aiding me to obtain candidates when we were forming Lodge Marlborough. Bro. Ledford and myself consider this matter as one of the most important to the welfare of our Order, as it is the only connecting link we have with the brethren to the Westward."

"Yours fraternally, ROBT. P. PEAKE, St. John, N.B., April 10th, 1896."

"It is with pleasure I inform you that Lodge Kensington, No. 66, has decided to take up the offer submitted by you in your ANNOUNCEMENT. Our members do not feel like being without the ANGLO-SAXON. It being the only direct means they have of knowing what the Order is doing and what it hopes to do."

"Yours fraternally, WM. TYLER, SEC., London West, Ont., April 10, 1896."

"Lodge Alexander, Manitoba, sends cheerful greetings, also a remittance for all the members of the lodge, and prospective members."

Are You Going to be in it?

The lodges are awakening throughout the country to the advantages of our ANNOUNCEMENT. Is your lodge not yet in possession of the facts? If not, have it at once brought before the members! The importance of the matter must be considered if you are going to be in the race of making our nationality an important link in working out the future destiny of this country. We are waiting for you.

Here it is Again!

If by vote of the Lodge—the whole membership subscribing—we will furnish the paper for

- 12 months for 25c per member. Or—20 copies at 30c per member for one year. 10 " 35c " " 5 " 40c " " Single copies 50c each subscriber.

Remittances must accompany the number of copies taken in all cases. The price is placed at this low rate to meet the wish of a large number who desire to form clubs, and no commission will be allowed.

We would thank the secretaries and others, interested in the advancement of our nationality and that of our Order, to kindly press this matter to the attention of the members, and mail to us the number of copies subscribed for before the 15th of the month.

Answers to Enquiries.

- 1.—When a lodge takes up the above offer—as a whole lodge—we will supply all members joining said lodge at the rate of 25c each member. 2.—Yes, a lodge can send us a Club each month, and we will gladly accept same upon the above conditions. 3.—The ANGLO-SAXON will be continued as the semi-official organ—supporting our Order, unifying and strengthening our national interest. 4. A number of lodges have written us to know if we will accept the payment quarterly—where there are from fifty and upwards members in a lodge the payment would become heavy to pay the whole year in advance. Yes, we will accept payments quarterly in advance. This applies only to whole lodges taking up the offer.

All Communications and Remittances addressed to

E. J. REYNOLDS, Box 296, Ottawa.

MR. GLADSTONE AND Colonial Development.

(By Bro. J. CASTELL HOPKINS.)

In Mr. W. L. Rees' biography of Sir George Grey is the statement that during the ten years following that official's recall from the Cape—by a Conservative Government, it may be remarked—"the dismemberment-craze had spread far and wide. Some, indeed, among the leading intellects of England were awakening to the danger which threatened her greatness from this direction, but Mr. Goldwin Smith and his friends and admirers . . . had persuaded a large portion of the talking and writing public that it would be better for England to cast off the Colonies altogether." Mr. Froude, in his "Life of Lord Beaconsfield," analyzes the situation at the time with admirable distinctness. After pointing out that the external Empire was supposed to contribute nothing to the national wealth which would not be equally available under independence, he proceeds to describe the too common feeling that colonies were only a cause of embarrassment and weakness, and a source of possible danger and increased responsibilities. He had known a distinguished Liberal Statesman to say that the only objection to parting with the colonies was the fact that, without them, England would become too strong and aggressive, and might even be dangerous to the rest of the world.

These and similar doctrines had been acted upon for a number of years by the authorities in the Colonial Office. "Constitutions were granted so unconditional, so completely unaccompanied with provisions for the future relations with the Mother Country, that the connection was obviously intended to have an early end." And these tendencies were encouraged, and even practical steps of serious import taken, without, as he truly says, "that consultation with the nation which ought to have preceded an action of such large consequence." And, as late as 1875, Mr. W. E. Forster, in addressing the Philosophical Institute of Edinburgh, told his audience that Sir George Campbell, a most successful Indian governor, had recently informed him that, in his opinion, "the sooner the colonial connection was severed, the better." Is it, therefore, any wonder that the reaction should have commenced about this time to show itself, or that Tennyson should have so nobly breathed the swimming tide of separation with those historic lines:

"We lately heard A strain to shame us: Keep you to yourselves; So loyal is too costly! Friends, your love Is but a burthen; loose the bond and go. Is this the tone of empire? Here the faith That made us rulers! This, indeed, her voice And meaning, whom the roar of Hougoumont Left mightiest of all nations under heaven! What shock has fooled her since that she should speak So feebly!"

The Manchester School, which was the heart and centre of this antagonism to the colonies, boasted Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden as its leaders, and Mr. Goldwin Smith as its literary mouth-piece. The latter tells us in a recent article—March, 1896—that it rose out of the free trade movement, and, he might have added, flourished upon the baser element which is to be found in all commercial policies—the greed of gold. Trade became to its disciples the only thing in this world worth cultivating, and, as the colonies did not at the moment conduce to that end, they were to go. As war was disastrous to commerce and the accumulation of wealth, peace at any price, was added to the planks of the policy. An active intervention in foreign affairs, whether on behalf of extended liberty, or for the protection of British national honour or of British subjects, was liable to distract public attention from the noble pursuit of trade, and trade alone, non-intervention became another portion of the platform.

So, for a couple of decades, the Manchester School flourished like a green bay tree. That it did not break up the Empire is due to the innate patriotism and the practical common sense of the average British citizen at home and abroad. The majority accepted the theory, but failed to practise it; so that while the air was full of talk about independence and separation, the men who were not talkers, but workers, went on about their business, and calmly, steadily, and rarely built up the fabric of Imperial power. As already stated, Mr. Gladstone did not share in the extreme school of thought. But, unfortunately, he was in close political relations with its leaders, and the fact that the most active amongst them were Liberals in name induced a very common belief that he was also in sympathy with them upon these collateral issues. He was known to love peace and to hate war; he had been a great commercial Minister; and, in the early "seventies," he was instrumental in having the Imperial troops removed from Canada, New Zealand, and Australia.

Hence the vigorous language used by Mr. Disraeli during a great speech at the Crystal Palace on June 24th, 1872.

The utterance is important as marking the turn of the tide, and the beginning of the end which soon came to the Imperial negation idea. The speaker declared that for forty years "there has been no effort so continuous, so subtle, supported by so much energy, and carried on with so much ability and acumen, as the attempts of Liberalism to effect the disintegration of the Empire." If he had said "a section of Liberalism," he would have been absolutely correct; and, if he had added that this section was aided by the indifference of the Conservatives, he would have covered the whole ground. But as it was, the protest did good. He concluded with an expression of belief that the disintegration movement had entirely failed:

"But how had it failed? Through the sympathy of the Colonies with the Mother Country. They had decided that the Empire should not be destroyed, and no Minister in England would do his duty who neglected any opportunity of reconstructing as much as possible the Colonial Empire, and of responding to those distant sympathies which might become the source of incalculable strength and happiness to the land."

From this time forward a new line of thought became visible, and commenced to operate, feebly and with uncertain aim at first, then with force and earnestness, throughout the policy of England. Lord Beaconsfield spent himself chiefly during his Administration in controlling foreign affairs, but he still managed, upon every possible occasion, to say a word for general Imperial unity. The idea spread quickly. After all, it was really at the heart of the average Englishman, and only needed a crisis which might show separation in all its nakedness of desertion, disintegration, naval weakness, and dishonour, in order to arouse the dormant sentiment, and make it a political power. And the

removal of the troops from the Colonies, which Mr. Gladstone favoured from motives of economy, and because of the desirability of inculcating Colonial self-reliance, but which was widely represented as being a great practical step towards independence, had constituted the critical moment. (To be Continued.)

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APRIL, 1896.

Table with columns: CLOSURE, Arrival and Departure of Mails, DUE. Includes sub-sections for MAILS and BRITISH MAILS.

Letters for registration must be posted fifteen minutes previous to the time of closing the last mails. Office hours from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Money Order, Office and Saving Bank from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Post Office, Ottawa, April, 1896. J. A. GOUIN, Postmaster.

"SIR B SOME REMIN ENGL

BY EVELYN EVI OF "BARBA THE SUNDAY

CHAPTER I

Of course the world before su the son and heir in the bright t that very year ber the fuss ther aid himself was tions of all who the bonniest be second housema a good bit in a where my own so I was one o devoted admirer guessed; but ce now as though tier and more ways than any inty that I had of his parents' ee. I was neve lady's pretty father's fond p sweet young w oced over her l Things were way just them. have passed out ter and mistre I hoped for eve when my lady Miss Deaboroug to find her agit on enquiring th xiety, heard so that was troubl know how muc seemed just th a little shy of b but it was enou stand that his causing her an he would have the society of ions to have. He his wife. He t day that her la vious and fanic ed; and that he home till she again. He cert ally, and as the from home on ter this sunsh upon the hous the trouble was lady quickly be was happy and thought that I had done some her character, development a woman would the approach of sibilities. After little w and my lady w tor recommend and it was se husband and c vitation from on the coast was as sorry a but it had to b said it would more difficult the younger s days and went older ones est such as we ha had brought l The stay in than any of u suited my lead ingly, ye hea scouring Exam later on with es as though tion of ret One in Sept home for a we going on, and had now got d, and I was sorry ed that thin to an end chance words to me on day he had not r whatever the He had put d the Colonl sion, and by if one had re entirely from to be sure, th a face oppos game of billi afterwards w enough. But easy all the master w the Colonl, home till fa generally ro times compla looked out of But when brought him to join his w more pass the whole p home for th Well, I wa lady again. ble's his lit have devoure he wa'n't sh growing old and to cry so But it was

ESTABLISHED 1867. THE ANGLO-SAXON

OTTAWA, CANADA P. O. BOX 296.

Ottawa, - - - Canada, APRIL, 1896.

NOTICE TO READERS.

THE ANGLO-SAXON goes regularly to Sons of England lodges and branches of the St. George's Society in all parts of Manitoba, the British Northwest Territories of Canada, British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island; to branch societies of the Sons of St. George in all parts of the United States, to Clubs, Reading Rooms, Emigration Societies and similar institutions in Great Britain and Ireland, and to British citizens generally throughout Canada, the States, Great Britain and the Empire.

SHOULDER TO SHOULDER.

The evidences of the increase in the feeling, which is abroad among Canadians in favor of a stalwart Imperialism, are steadily increasing. A movement is on foot to have the depot of the 100th, or Royal Canadian regiment of the British army transferred to Canada. This is a most excellent idea and we hope to see it carried out and the principle extended. Nothing could more strongly illustrate the unity of the British Empire than the presence of a British regiment here, the sending of a Canadian regiment to England, the taking of Ghooorkas or Sikhs to Egypt or the bringing of Australian soldiers to Canada.

Furthermore, a deputation recently waited on the Premier and other members of the Government to ask that a new regiment of militia be organized in the Grand River district among the Indians of the Six Nations. The application was favorably received by the ministers, and will, we trust, be carried out. What a lesson would thus be taught to the Americans! They would see that instead of favouring a policy of extermination, it had been found possible under the Canadian system for men with Indian blood in their veins to grow up able and willing to stand shoulder to shoulder with white men in defence of their altars and hearths.

We sincerely hope that no false economy will be allowed to interfere with the realization of both the foregoing suggestions, and that the General in command will do his best to favour them. The prospects are favourable seeing that the Government is inclined to spend more money on defence and considering also that the Opposition, through Sir Richard Cartwright, has declared its willingness to favour the passage of the votes for militia expenditure.

ENGLAND'S INVITATION.

"Come now and let us reason together," says the Good Book, and that is also the import of the messages which have recently been received from the statesmen highest in authority in England regarding the trade relations with her Colonies.

First came Lord Salisbury's letter to Sir Howard Vincent, as honorary secretary of the United Empire Trade League in reply to the memorial presented by the Council of that body praying for the abrogation of the much talked of German and Belgian commercial treaties. The Premier fully recognised the inconvenient character of the stipulations contained in the treaties in question, but declined to give notice for their termination until a definite scheme had been produced offering such probabilities of increased trade within the Empire as would fully compensate for the risk involved. The Council of the League have decided to submit the correspondence to the Governments of all the Colonies and Dependencies, and to urge them to send to the Imperial Government definite propositions for closer trade relations with the Mother Country.

Scarcely was this correspondence closed when the London Times published a telegram from this side regarding the meeting of the Imperial Federation League in Canada, held in Ottawa on the 4th March, and containing the "definite proposition" of that body that Her Majesty's Government should call a Conference of self-governing Colonies to consider the question of imposing a special Imperial duty upon imports from all foreign countries into every British port for the purpose of producing funds for Imperial defence. A resolution of precisely similar character was proposed by Mr. McNeill in the Dominion House of Commons on the

23rd March, and although it was derided by the Opposition, half-heartedly supported by the Government and failed to reach a vote in the House it nevertheless elicited from the Colonial Secretary the declaration that it was "worthy of the most respectful consideration." The proposal was sufficiently definite but not entirely satisfactory, and Mr. Chamberlain invites the Colonies to continue their efforts towards the establishment of a British Customs Union.

Of course if these efforts are to be successful due consideration must be given to the views expressed by Mr. Chamberlain whose great speech we publish in this issue and which, we venture to think, has not been clearly understood in some quarters. To us it appears that he very decidedly favours Mr. McNeill's proposal of an all-round Imperial Customs duty on foreign imports, the proceeds to be applied towards the defence of the Empire. But he conceives that with such a duty the Colonies would obtain the largest share of the trade advantages. He therefore looks towards a reduction of Colonial Tariffs and the elimination, in the construction of these, of the protective principle. He mentions, but does not insist upon the establishment of absolute free trade within the Empire, as some of our contemporaries have supposed, but states that the only duties must be revenue duties and not protective "in the sense of protecting the industries of one portion of the Empire against the industries of another."

Starting from the ideas of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, it will now be necessary for the people and parliament of this country to endeavor to comply with England's invitation, and consider the extent of the changes which would require to be made in the Canadian Tariff in order obtain preferential advantages in the markets of the United Kingdom.

LIGHT AT LAST.

It would be a mistake to suppose that because, just now, the prospects of obtaining preferential trade within the Empire are brighter than ever they have been before, Federationists generally have no higher aim, or that they have given up striving for a united Empire, united politically as well as commercially. At their recent annual meeting in Ottawa, some voices were heard, from experienced and influential quarters, discouraging such higher aspirations, and asserting that the hope of obtaining anything like representation of the whole Empire in a common council might as well be abandoned. We confess that we are unwilling to adopt this view, and that we are sanguine enough to believe that some practical system of Imperial representation will yet be discovered. At the same time we do not expect to see our hopes realized in the immediate future, and are content to "bide our time." Like Mr. Chamberlain we do not believe in undertaking too much at once, or as the Americans say "cutting off a bigger chunk than we can chew." We retain our faith in the one word practical ability of Imperial Federation quietly waiting the opportunities as they may arise for pushing forward step by step towards its realization.

It is not so very long ago since the time that Imperialists were thankful and jubilant when they could point to a phrase or an article in any leading newspaper in the Old Country, and more especially in the London Times, indicating that said newspaper was inclined to notice favourably the views of those who advocated the Consolidation of the Empire. That the times are now greatly changed in this respect is proved by the recent remarkable utterances, not only of the whole English press, but also of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain who have no hesitation in using the words "Imperial Federation," and characterizing that problem as one impudently demanding solution. Let any one read Mr. Chamberlain's speech from beginning to end and he will find that the Imperial idea has not only not been taken hold of the British mind but, at the present moment, is the motive power among British statesmen. Mr. Chamberlain declares himself to be an Imperial Federationist to the fullest extent when he says:—"We may endeavour to establish common interests and common obligations. When we have done that it will be natural that some sort of representative authority should grow up to deal with the interests and obligations which we have created."

In January last we ventured upon the statement that the members of the Home Government "seem to be, at the present moment anxiously considering the best plan for realizing the Imperial

THE FLAG FOR ME.

NEW PATRIOTIC SONG AND CHORUS.

WORDS BY J. A. PHILLIPS.

MUSIC BY WILHELM KOELLER.

Give me the grand old Union Jack, baptized in blood and tears; The flag that o'er a nation free has waved a thousand years; More modern flags with stars and bars as beautiful may be; But, the flag that's waved a thousand years, is good enough for me.

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idea." The events which have since occurred prove that this diagnosis was essentially correct, and that the British Government has passed through the stage of consideration, and is now prepared to act. In our last issue we pointed out that as long ago as in October last year the Imperial Federation League in Canada had memorialised Lord Salisbury to call a conference to consider the question of imposing a special Imperial duty on all imports from foreign countries. We learn by cable that this is to be done Mr. Chamberlain on the 6th April having sounded the Colonial agents general regarding the requisite basis for discussion. The Colonial Conference will be preceded by the Congress of British Chambers of Commerce which is to be held in London on the 8th June, and over which Mr. Chamberlain is to preside.

THE REMEDIAL BILL.

It is not to the credit of representative institutions that obstruction and anarchy were able to maintain the upper hand so long, while the Manitoba School question was being discussed in the Dominion House of Commons. During the week ending 11th April, it sat continuously for five days and nearly six nights, while the most active members of the Opposition were employed in adducing voluminous arguments to prove that their object was elucidation and amelioration but not obstruction. This was kept up during the following week with the result that the bill was effectually blocked and both political parties badly demoralized. The French Canadian liberals broke loose from Mr. Laurier, while the Ontario Grits stood to their guns. Some moderate Conservatives who had voted against the bill remained quiet, but others made common cause with Mr. McCarthy and the third party in obstructing it. Among these were Col. Tyrwhitt, Dr. Sproule and Mr. McNeill, members who had always previously been credited with being among the staunchest supporters of the Government.

In opposing the bill Mr. McNeill maintained that there was nothing in the Constitution which obliged parliament to interfere in the matter. He said:

"We have to consider this question, not from the point of view in which it is placed before you by many of the speakers who have addressed this House on that subject, not from the point of view that the constitution compels you to do one thing or the other with regard to this. The only decision you have with regard to the Constitution, is the decision the judges themselves said they were giving, namely, whether you have jurisdiction to deal with the matter at all; and it is left to this Parliament to deal with it in the way it thinks best. And the question we have to decide is, whether it is best, in the interests of Manitoba, that separate schools should be established there. The proposal is to re-establish separate schools, and it is for this house to say whether it considers, in its wisdom, that it is good or ill to do so. I think after the argument we heard here the other night, and with the experience we have to-day in reference to separate schools in this Dominion—our experience that, when separate schools do not exist, there is peace, harmony, good feeling and good fellowship, and, where they do exist, we have bitterness and strife and distrust—that experience alone ought to be sufficient to decide us as to what is the wisest course for us to pursue with reference to this matter."

In order to appreciate the other side of the question we quote also some remarks of Col. Prior on the subject, which possess additional interest for our readers on account of his reference to the Order of the Sons of England. Towards the conclusion of his speech Col. Prior said:—

"Now, Sir, only one word more, for I have promised not to detain the House. I am a Protestant, I am the son of a Church of England clergyman, and was always brought up to believe that the Protestant faith was the true faith. But I was brought up also to believe, that there were good people who believed differently from what I do, and that I should revere and re-

spect their religion. I am also proud to say, that I am, and have been for some time past, a member of that grand and patriotic Order, the Sons of England. This society, as some hon. gentlemen know, is composed entirely of Protestants, no Roman Catholic, nor the husband of a Roman Catholic wife, is allowed to be a member of that society. Many of the very best men in Canada, merchants, manufacturers, professional men, are members of that association; but, the great number of members is composed of the honest and industrious mechanics and labourers of this country. Sir, that association is bound to be in a short time, a power in this land. A more sturdy and a more independent lot of men, you cannot find, than the men who meet in these lodges. Yet, although they are Protestants to the backbone, and although they have naturally no love for the Roman Catholic church, or the tenets of the same; still, such a keen sense of justice have these men, such a sturdy English love have they for what is right, and for fair-play, that between my nomination and my election, after I had declared my intention of supporting the Government on this bill, when I had explained this bill as well as it lay in my humble power to do, they saw fit to pass a resolution unanimously, in Alexandria Lodge, containing a vote of confidence in me, and they pledged themselves to support me at the coming election, as I verily believe they did support me. Now, Sir, that shows, that although we may have differences of opinion, there is a large body of men, a large body of Protestants in this country, who are tolerant enough and fair enough to believe that the minority in Manitoba should have their just rights. I say, Sir, that while we have plenty of men like that, who can look such a grave question in the face, and bring to bear upon it unbiassed minds; there is no danger in this country for us to fear, either from traitors within or without our gates."

For ourselves we are inclined to agree with the Hon. E. G. Prior that the best course is to grant to the minority in Manitoba exactly the same rights and privileges which have been enjoyed for many years by the Protestants in the Province of Quebec. That this should be done at the most inopportune time, and in the face of any and every opposition does not however by any means follow. The matter is not urgent and might very well have been deferred until after the general election, and instead of placing before the people such a blurred and indistinct issue, their decision should have been elicited on the much more important issues which are associated with Preferential Trade and Imperial Consolidation.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.—We take the following paragraph from the editorial notes of the Mail and Empire of 11th April: In his careful study of the question of closer Imperial union, Mr. Chamberlain evidently does not overlook the literature on the subject. His speech before the Canada Club contains conclusive internal evidence that he has read that excellent essay entitled "Within the Empire," by Mr. Thomas Macfarlane, F.R.S.C., Ottawa. Mr. Chamberlain closes his speech with the following quotation from a poem which occurs in that essay, and of which also Mr. Macfarlane is the author:—

Unto the Empire! Make it stand compact Shoulder to shoulder, let its members feel The touch of British brotherhood, and act As one vast nation, strong, and true as steel.

Sons of England

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MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S GREAT SPEECH.

AN ADDRESS TO CANADA CLUB.

References to Imperial Federation.

Obligation of Defence—A Common Interest in Imperial Trade.—Difficulties in the Way of Accepting a Preferential Tariff—Suggestions for an Imperial Zollverein.

Following is the full report, taken from the London Times, of the speech delivered by Mr. Chamberlain before the Canadian Club in London on March 27, on the question of Imperial federation and Imperial trade.

The President, Sir Robert Gillespie, occupied the chair. Admiral Sir Leopold McClintock and General Sir T. L. Gallwey having responded for "The Army and Navy," the President proposed the toast of "The Governor-General (the Earl of Aberdeen) and the Dominion of Canada."

Mr. Chamberlain, who on rising to respond to the toast was received with prolonged cheers, said: Mr. President and Gentlemen,—I feel honored in being associated in this toast with Dr. Montague, a member of the Ministry and Parliament of Canada, and I feel a great pleasure in meeting so many representatives of that great Dominion, which, whether we have regard to the area of its territory, to its population, to its natural resources, or to any other test by which we gauge the greatness of a people, stands to-day first among the group of kindred nations which, together with the United Kingdom, form the British Empire. (Cheers.) I have on two occasions had the pleasure of visiting Canada, and I have had the opportunity of making the acquaintance of many of her leading statesmen, notably of the late Sir John Macdonald, that most Imperially-minded man—(cheers)—whose guiding idea throughout his long political life was to maintain intact the local independence of Canada in close alliance with the mother country. (Cheers.) I think that at times he had no easy task. (Hear, hear.) There were prominent men on both sides of the Atlantic who at one time assumed that the manifest destiny of Canada was to be absorbed into the great republic on its southern frontier. ("No, no," "Never.") That was the opinion. (Hear, hear.) It is an ancient controversy, and I do not think it necessary to refer to it now except to mark the contrast between the doubt and hesitation of those days and the determination now of every man in Canada to maintain his local institutions, his special identity, and at the same time to draw closer the bonds, which unite him to the great parent state. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.)

CANADIAN LOYALTY.

The recent isolation of the United Kingdom, the dangers which seemed to threaten us, have evoked from all our colonies, and especially from Canada, an outburst of loyalty and affection which has reverberated throughout the world, which has had a great effect, and which testifies to a sentiment that is deeper than words can express—(cheers)—and it answers a question that we have sometimes asked ourselves. We have been told by cynics that these expressions of loyalty and affection are superfluous—that they are the ornaments of after-dinner oratory—"No, no"—and that the colonies would take care of themselves. That idea, at any rate, must have been dispelled by what has recently happened. (Hear, hear.) The shadow of war did darken the horizon, and to none of her Majesty's subjects was that shadow more ominous than it was to our fellow-citizens in Canada, but there was no hesitation, although, if that had happened which would have been abhorrent to all of us, the brunt in the first instance would have fallen on Canada. A unanimous voice went up from the people and Parliament of Canada to say that this matter, although it did not directly affect their interests, yet affected the honor of the British Empire, and they made common cause with us. (Cheers.) They were prepared to stand shoulder to shoulder and to bear their share in all the evils that might come upon us. Well, their decision was emphasized in the debate to which you, Mr. President, have referred, which took place recently in the Dominion Parliament, and the moral of which was summed up in the conclusion of the eloquent speech of Mr. McNeill, the mover of a loyal and patriotic resolution, when he said: "The British people are one people, animated by one spirit and determined to stand together as one man in defence of their common rights and in the maintenance of their common interests." ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) "We desire peace before all, we regard war with horror, but we are prepared

to accept it with... come from wh... it be necessary... defend the hon... own Empire."... tion to the to... tor. He speak... aid he struck... Empire of Gre... heritage of all... appanage of th... (Cheers.) Now... debate, many... to the same e... was unanimo... tion.

IMPERIAL

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to accept it with all its consequences, come from what quarter it may, if it be necessary to do so in order to defend the honor and integrity of our own Empire." (Cheers.) I call your attention to the last words of the orator. He speaks of "our own Empire," and he struck the right chord, for the Empire of Great Britain is the common heritage of all her sons, and is not the appanage of the United Kingdom alone. (Cheers.) Now, in the course of that debate, many speeches were made, all to the same effect, and the resolution was unanimously passed with acclamation.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

But again and again allusion was made to the opportunity, to the occasion, which every well-wisher to the unity of the Empire was bound to seize, and a hope was expressed that something might be done to bring us nearer together. Sir, we share that hope. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) And I ask you now, gentlemen, is this demonstration, this almost universal expression of loyalty from all our colonies, to pass away without a serious effort upon the part of both colonial and Imperial statesmen to transform these high sentiments into practical results? (Cheers.) I have, at any rate, thought that it was my duty the first time I had the opportunity of speaking at least to call attention to the position of this great question, which has been before us now for a good number of years, which has attracted intensely the sentiments of the people, but which has not up to the present time resulted in anything like a practical scheme. In the year 1884 a league was formed the Imperial Federation League on each side of the bridge. The League—under the most favorable auspices. The late Mr. Forster was its President, and it afterwards enjoyed the assistance of a long series of distinguished statesmen and prominent personages; but two years ago it was dissolved, without having accomplished its object, unless, indeed, its sole object was the education of public opinion to the importance of the subject. But during its career it was again and again challenged to produce a plan, and it was unwilling or unable to answer the challenge. Sir, I think that we may, at all events, learn from its experience that the realization of our hopes, if they are in the direction of a federation of the empire—their final realization—is a matter of such vast magnitude and such great complication that it cannot be undertaken at the present time. But it does not follow that on that account we should give up our aspiration. (Hear, hear.) It is only a proof that we must approach the goal in a different way; that we must seek the line of least resistance. To create a new Government for the British Empire—a new Government, with large powers of taxation and legislation over countries separated by thousands of miles of sea, in conditions as various as those which prevail in our several dependencies and colonies—that, indeed, would be a duty from which the boldest statesmen might shrink appalled. We may, however, approach this desirable consummation by a process of gradual development. (Hear, hear.) We may bear in mind, in the first place, the words of Shakespeare—that

"No vast design was ever snatched in haste."
"The patience heaves it on."
(Cheers.)

COMMON INTERESTS.

We may endeavor to establish common interests and common obligations. When we have done that it will be natural that some sort of representative authority should grow up to deal with the interests and the obligations we have created. What is the greatest of our common obligations? It is Imperial defence. What is the greatest of our common obligations? It is Imperial trade. (Hear, hear.) And these two are very closely connected. It is very difficult to see how you can pretend to deal with the great question of Imperial trade, Imperial defence is largely a matter of ways and means, and ways and means are dependent upon the fiscal and other commercial arrangements you may make; and, therefore, the conclusion to which I arrive is this—that if the people of this country and the people of the colonies mean what they have been saying, and if they intend to approach this question of Imperial unity in a practical spirit, they must approach it on its commercial side.

THE GERMAN EXAMPLE.

We have a great example before us in the creation of the German Empire. How was that brought about? You all recollect that, in the first instance, it commenced with the union of two of the States which now form that great empire in a commercial Zollverein. They attracted the other States gradually—were joined by them for commercial purposes. A council, a Reichsrath, was formed to deal with those commercial questions. Gradually in those discussions national objects and political interests were introduced, and so, from starting as it did, on a purely commercial point, and for commercial interests, it developed until it became a bond of unity, and the basis of the German Empire. We have another reason why we should approach this subject from its commercial side, and that is that in regard to this the colonies, to whose feelings we must pay the utmost deference, who must, in fact, in some sense at any rate, take the initiative in any movement, have clearly pointed by their action to commercial

union as the point upon which as they consider, the whole subject is most ripe. Why, what happened at the great conference at Ottawa which was held in 1884? The principal resolution—principal, at all events, in regard to its importance—which was passed at that conference was in the following terms:—That this conference records its belief in the advisability of a customs arrangement between Great Britain and her colonies, by which trade within the empire may be placed upon a more favorable footing than that which is carried on with foreign countries." (Cheers.) It is quite true that that was the declaration of a general principle, and that no definite plan was submitted or adopted by the conference, but we have other means of information. We are acquainted with the speeches that were made there, and we know what was in the minds of the delegates. I observed in the Times this morning a telegram from Canada, which tells us that Mr. McNeill, the gentleman who moved the patriotic resolution to which I have already referred, has moved another resolution in the House of Commons of Canada, by which he proposes to declare that it is desirable in the interests of Great Britain and of the colonies that a moderate ad valorem duty, independent of any existing duty, should be imposed, both by the colonies and by the mother country, upon all imports from foreign countries. (Cheers.) That, therefore, is the suggestion, for I will call it no more, it is not a formal proposition, but it is the suggestion that has been made to us by our colonies for carrying out a system of commercial union. At any rate a proposition of that kind is entitled to respectful consideration, and if we object to it we ought, I think, to propose an alternative, and we ought—and this is the other opportunity for us—to say at once that all that we have said, all that we have done, all that idea must be thrown away, and that idea must be abandoned as an empty dream. Now, sir, do not let us minimize the proposition we are asked to consider. It would involve in the case of the United Kingdom a most serious disturbance of our trade; it would be a great change in the principles which for many years past have guided our commercial policy. It involves the imposition of a duty, it may be a small one, but it is a duty, upon food and upon raw material, and whatever may be the result of imposing such a duty as to which, if I had time, I could discourse for many minutes—whatever may be the actual result—the tendency is to increase the cost of living, which would, of course, increase the pressure upon the working classes of this country—"No, no"—to increase the cost of living, and to increase the pressure upon the working classes of this country. (Hear, hear.) That cannot be denied, and it would have a tendency to increase the cost of production, which would put us, of course, in a worse position than now in competition with foreign countries in neutral markets.

CONSEQUENCES OF PROPOSAL.

I see no use in shutting my eyes to the consequences of the proposition—(cheers)—which I desire to consider with an impartial mind. The first thing is to establish the facts, and the facts are as I have stated. In return, under this proposal we should get a small, and a very small, consideration in the shape of a preference for of, it may be 2 per cent., it might even be 5 per cent. in our competition with foreign manufactures in the colonial market. Now what, then, is the proposal we are asked to consider? It is a very startling proposal for a free-trade country—(hear, hear)—and I say that in its present form it is a proposal which it is impossible for us to adopt. (Cheers.) I do not say that merely because a proposal of this kind is contrary to free trade principles; because I think I am myself a convinced free trader in the sense of believing that the theory is undoubtedly the theory on which the world would become most prosperous, yet I have not such a pedantic admiration for it that, if sufficient advantage were offered to me, I would not consider a deviation from the strict doctrine. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Cobden himself took this view, and compromised his principles in making the French treaty; and it cannot be expected that we, his disciples, should be more orthodox than the apostle of free trade himself. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) But my point is that in the proposal and the suggestion which has hitherto been made there is not sufficient quid pro quo, the advantage offered is not enough to induce this country to take the certain loss and the possible risk which would be involved in reviewing altogether its present commercial policy. Having regard to the amount of the colonial duties which are at the present time levied upon British produce it is evident that a fixed addition such as is suggested would be a much smaller preference in the case of goods going to the colonies than it would be in the case of goods coming from the colonies to this country. In the case of this country the preference is given on the present cost price of the goods, but in the colonies the preference is only added to the cost of the goods plus the heavy duties now imposed. The percentage therefore would be much more in favor of the colonies than it would be in favor of the United Kingdom. (Hear, hear.) But the second point, which is much more important, is that our foreign trade is so gigantic in proportion to the foreign trade of the colonies that the burden of an arrange-

ment of this kind would fall with much greater weight on the United Kingdom than upon our fellow-subjects in the colonies to better their offer it, as I believe, they desire to proceed upon those lines, and if those lines do really offer the best direction in which we can proceed.

LORD RIPON'S DESPATCH.

The arguments I have used, and a good number of others which I should not think of wearying you with, have been very ably stated in an important despatch which was addressed to my predecessor, Lord Ripon, in 1885, to the Governors of all the colonies, and that despatch has been generally assumed to be an absolute negative to the proposals of the colonies. That is a mistake. That despatch is conclusive, in my opinion, as to the particular proposal which has up to the present time, been suggested for our consideration, but it does not bar the door to other proposals, which, being more favorable might receive a more favorable consideration. There is one passage in Lord Ripon's despatch, most important in my eyes, which somehow or other seems to have escaped general attention. It is a paragraph to this effect:—"The resolution (that is, the resolution on the Ottawa conference) does not advocate the establishment of a customs union comprising the whole empire, whereby all the existing barriers to free commercial intercourse between the various members would be removed and the aggregate customs revenue equitably apportioned among the different communities. Such an arrangement," says Lord Ripon, "would be free in principle from objection, and, if it were practicable, would certainly prove effecting in cementing the unity of the empire and promoting its progress and stability." Now that is another suggestion. That is a suggestion of an alternative to the proposition which I have been considering; and I would like to be allowed, in order to make the course of my argument perfectly clear, to summarize what I have said to you upon this point.

FOUR PROPOSITIONS.

I have laid down four propositions which I think cannot be controverted. The first is that there is a universal desire among all the members of the empire for a closer union between the several branches, and that, in their opinion, as in ours, this is desirable—nay, it is essential for the existence of the empire as such. My second proposition is that experience has taught us that this closer union can be most hopefully approached in the first instance from its commercial side. My third proposition is that the suggestions which have hitherto been made to us, although we know them to have been made in good part, are, when considered from the point of view of British interests, not sufficiently favorable to be considered by this country. My fourth proposition is that a true Zollverein for the empire, that a free trade established throughout the empire, although it would involve the imposition of duties against foreign countries, and would be in that respect a derogation from the high principles of free trade and from the practice of the United Kingdom up to the present time, would still be a proper subject for discussion, and might probably lead to a satisfactory arrangement, if the colonies on their part were willing to consider it. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) It has been assumed, in Lord Ripon's despatch and in many other documents, that the colonies must necessarily refuse to consider a proposition of this kind, because it would interfere with the necessities of their revenue, that they are obliged to rely upon direct taxation for the funds by which their Administration is carried on, and that they could not enter on such agreement as this without providing ways and means by methods which, at present at any rate, are altogether unpopular in many of our colonies. I am not convinced of the truth of that statement, and I want, especially to point out that the advantages of such a proposal are so enormous to the colonies, as they would undoubtedly lead to the earliest possible development of their great natural resources, would bring to them population, would open to them the enormous markets of the United Kingdom for their products, their food, their timber, their sugar—the advantages, I say, are so enormous that it appears to me that the colonies themselves would be bound to give to any suggestion, of this kind at all events, a careful reconsideration.

AN INDISPENSABLE CONDITION.

My second point is that we are dealing with an entirely exceptional state of things, and that we cannot, even if we wished, imitate exactly the German Zollverein. We are not continental countries; we are countries, as I have said, separated by thousands of miles, in some cases, and the circumstances of our different countries vary so considerably that it is evident that in any arrangement as to general free trade within the empire exceptions must be made in the case of articles that are chiefly taxed for revenue purposes. For instance, we cannot admit free trade in spirits or in tobacco, and to any gentleman who has any experience other articles will suggest themselves, which in one part of the empire or another are the subject of strictly revenue duties, and might, by common agreement, be excluded from any such arrangement. But the principle which I claim must be accepted if we are to make any,

even the slightest, progress is that within the different parts of the empire protection must disappear, and that the duties must be revenue duties, and not protective duties in the sense of protecting the products of one part of the empire against those of another part. It seems to me that if that principle were adopted there would be reasons for calling a council of the empire, calling representatives from the different States forming the empire; and, although the subject would be one of enormous difficulty and the greatest complication, still, with the good will that exists and the ultimate goal in view, I cannot but think that something like a satisfactory and a workable arrangement might be arrived at. (Cheers.) And, although in such a case the principles of free trade would lose something in their application to the dealings between ourselves and foreign countries, advocates of free trade must remember how much they would gain by its extension to all the States which form the British Empire, States which are after all, whatever may be said, more likely to develop and increase in prosperity and population and wealth and power of commerce and enterprise than any of the foreign States with which we have relations.

OUR ULTIMATE OBJECT.

Mr. President, I feel that I owe you some apology for dealing at such length with a subject which might be thought to be too serious for after-dinner oratory, but there is no doubt that we all feel that it is a subject of enormous importance, and I desired very much to call attention to it. I speak on this occasion for myself only, I want, not to lay down a course of policy which must be followed, but I want to provoke discussion—to provoke discussion in this country and to provoke discussion, above all, in the colonies; and if the details of such a sub-

ject as this are prosaic, at all events the ultimate aim that we have in view appeals to our highest sentiments of patriotism. To organize an empire—one may almost say to create an empire—greater and more potent for peace and the civilization of the world than any that history has ever known—(cheers)—that is a dream if you like, but a dream of which no man need be ashamed. (Loud cheers.) We appreciate and we cordially respond to the notes, the stirring notes, of loyalty and affection that have been evoked from our colonies when the great mother country has appeared to be in danger. We look forward with hope and with confidence to the development of these countries which are populated by our children and by our kinsmen, but those sentiments alone will never make an empire unless they are confirmed by bonds of material interest, and we can only found Imperial unity upon a common weal. (Cheers.) And so, if you will permit me, I will conclude in the words of a Canadian poet, who, addressing the statesmen of the Dominion, said:

"Unite the Empire—make it stand compact,
Shoulder to shoulder let its members feel
The touch of British brotherhood; and act
As one great nation—strong and true
As steel."
(Loud cheers.)

NAVAL BRIGADE.

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THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST.

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

All even-numbered sections of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, except 8 and 26, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes may be homesteaded by any person who is sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen years of age to the extent of one quarter-section of 160 acres, more or less.

ENTRY.

Entry may be made personally at the local office for the District in which the land to be taken is situate, or if the homesteader desires he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, or the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, receive authority for some one to make the entry for him. A fee of \$10 is charged for an ordinary homestead entry; but for lands which have been occupied an additional fee of \$10 is chargeable to meet inspection and cancellation charges.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

Under the present law homestead duties must be performed in the following way, namely, by three years' cultivation and residence, during which the settler may not be absent more than six months in any one year without forfeiting the entry.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

May be made at the end of three years, before the local agent, or the homesteader in person. Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands of his intention to do so. When, for convenience of the settler, application for patent is made before a homestead inspector, a fee of \$5 is chargeable.

INFORMATION.

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at any Dominion Lands Office in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them; and full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, and copies of these Regulations, as well as those respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior (Immigration Branch) Ottawa; the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba, or the Northwest Territories.

N.B.—In addition to Free Grant Lands, to which the Regulations above stated refer, thousands of acres of most desirable lands are available for lease or purchase, on easy terms, from railroad and other corporations and private firms.

PAGES OF BRITISH HISTORY.

Historical Battles—Noteworthy Events in the Story of the Creation of the British Empire.

The "Mercedes," 1804.

The year 1804 saw a new corps added to the service, entitled the "Royal Marine Artillery." As the war proceeded, the treasures of Spain as well as of France, were required by Napoleon to fill his exhausted coffers, and satisfy the cravings of ambition and military despotism.

Pursuant to orders to this effect, Captain Moore, a gallant and zealous officer, was detached from the fleet under Admiral Cornwallis, to cruise off Cadiz, in the Indefatigable. On the morning of the 29th of September, 1804, he fell in with the Medusa, 32 guns, and learned from Captain Gore that Sir Robert Barlow, in the Triumph, was about to take charge of the merchant ships bound from thence to Britain.

Two days after this junction, at daylight on the morning of the 5th, the Medusa signalled, "Four sail in sight, bearing west by south." A general chase was immediately ordered, and on the approach of our ships, the four strangers were discovered to be Spanish frigates, formed in line of battle ahead, and steering direct for Cadiz; the van ship carrying a broad pennant, and the second flag of a rear-admiral.

Captain Gore, in the Medusa, placed his ship on the weather-beam. Lieutenant Ascott was then sent on board, to inform him "that the British commanding officer had orders to detain him and his squadron, which he hoped to do without bloodshed; and an immediate answer was desired."

Lieutenant Ascott having waited some time, Captain Moore recalled him on board by signal, fired another shot ahead of the Spanish admiral, ran down close upon his weather bow. At this moment matters came to a crisis, by the third frigate from the van firing into the Amphion, and the rear-admiral firing into the Indefatigable; on which Captain Moore threw out the signal for close action.

The Spanish rear-admiral, who had his flag firing on the Medea, after half an hour's very hard fighting, struck to the Indefatigable, as the Fama did to the Lively; but the Spanish commodore, in the Santa Clara, while engaged with the Medusa, seeing the day thus lost, hoisted out everything that would draw, and sought to escape.

In this attempt, he would, perhaps, have succeeded, had not the Lively, after putting a prize crew on board the Fama, and securing the prisoners below, a signal from Captain Hammond, the latter, as he drew near, kept the Santa Clara well on his lee bow, while his own foretopmast-studding-sail was drawing. Perceiving that he was far enough advanced on the weather-beam of his antagonist to make sure of him, he put his helm up and brought him to a close and hot action, which lasted nearly an hour.

After having fifty men killed and a great number wounded, the Spaniard struck his colors; and the action ended with the capture of three Spanish frigates and the destruction of a fourth.

Captain Sutton, in the Amphion, having taken his station close to the leeward of his opponent, the Mercedes, the third ship from the van, had not been engaged with her above ten minutes when she blew up. Among the victims on board the Mercedes were the wife and seven daughters of Captain Alvear of the Spanish navy, nearly grown up, and all remarkable for their beauty. "This good and gallant officer," says Brenton, "after a residence of thirty years in South America, was returning to spend the remainder of his days in his native country. He did not command either of the frigates; but having procured a passage for his family in the Mercedes, went with his eldest son on board one of the other ships, whence he beheld the dreadful catastrophe which deprived him of the persons he held most dear, and of his whole fortune, which consisted of specie to the amount of £30,000. If the policy of Great Britain was the cause of his suffering her government did everything in its power to atone for the deed. Alvear was received by the victors with every mark of attention and sympathy, and all the consolation was administered which his distracted mind was capable of receiving. His case being stated to the proper authorities, the sum of £30,000 was restored to him out of the proceeds of the prizes."

The prizes proved to be La Medea, 42 guns and 800 men; La Fama, 36 guns and 280 men; La Clara, 36 guns and 300

men; the wreck, La Mercedes, 36 guns and 280 men.

The treasure and property found on board were great. In the three frigates there were taken 55 sacks of vicuña wool, 40 chests of casaca, 11a, 3,693 bars of tin, 744 pigs of copper, 2,355,890 silver dollars, 32 chests of rutila, £1,269,672 value in gold (ingots and coin), and 23,925 sealskins.

The Family Medicine. Trout Lake, Ont., Jan. 2, 1894. The W. H. Comstock Co. Dear Sirs;—For a number of years I have used and sold your Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. I consider them the very best for "Family Use," and all my customers speak highly of them. Yours truly, R. LAWSON.

THE DOCTORS WERE WRONG.

THEY SAID MR. REUBEN PETCH WAS PERMANENTLY DISABLED.

They Apparently Had Good Grounds for Their Report and on the Strength of It He was paid a \$1,000 Disability Insurance—Another Case in which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Have Brought Health After all Other Means Failed.

From the Monitor.

Mr. Reuben Petch is a resident of Griersville who has been shown to the editor of the Monitor for a considerable number of years. For several years Mr. Petch has been in bad health, has been an intense sufferer and was declared incurable by a number of physicians, and was paid a disability insurance of \$1,500. Lately, to the astonishment of those who had known that he was pronounced incurable, Mr. Petch has been brought back almost to his former health. This restoration he attributes to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and knowing that his story would interest the readers of the Monitor, a reporter was sent to interview him. The following is Mr. Petch's narrative as given by the reporter:

"I had been sick for some five years. I consulted in that time with no less than six of the best physicians I could find, but none seemed to help me so far as medicine was concerned. My limbs and body were puffed or bloated so I

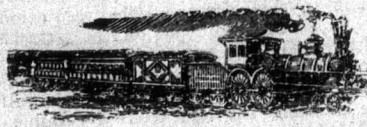


could not get my clothes on. I had lost the use of my limbs entirely. When I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I could not dress myself and had not dressed myself for two years previous. I could not even open my mouth enough to receive any solid food, and I had to be fed with a spoon. I seemed to have lockjaw. I could not get up or down the door steps, and if I fell down I had to lie there until I was helped up. I could not get round without a cane and a crutch. My flesh seemed to be dead. You might have made a pin-cushion of me and I would feel no hurt. The doctors told me I could never get better. They said I had palsy on one side, caused by spinal sclerosis, the effect of la grippe. You might roast me and I would not sweat. I was a member of the Mutual Aid Association of Toronto, and, as under the rules I was entitled to a disability insurance, I made application for it. I was examined by two doctors on behalf of the Association and pronounced permanently disabled to the amount of \$1,500. This was about two years after I first took sick. Things went on in this way for a considerable period, and my helplessness was, if anything, on the increase. I was continually reading about the cures through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and at last determined to try them. After using four or five boxes there was a change. It first made itself manifest by my beginning to sweat freely. I made up my mind to give them a thorough trial and to my surprise I have gained in health and strength ever since. I take no other medicine except Pink Pills. I began taking them when all other medicines and the doctors failed to do me any good. I could not get off my chair without help. I never expected to get better but Pink Pills have rescued me from a living death, and now I am happy to say I can work and walk and get around finely. I eat heartily, sleep soundly, and feel like a new man, and I ascribe the cause entirely to Dr. Wil-

liams' Pink Pills. I cannot say too much in their praise and recommend them highly to all similarly afflicted."

The above is Mr. Petch's ungarbled statement of his case and we might add we know him to be a respectable, reliable gentleman, who has no interest in making the statement only to do good to others who might become afflicted as he was.

This strong testimony proves the claim made that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail, and that they deserve to rank as the greatest discovery of modern medical science. The public should always be on their guard against imitations and substitutes, which some unscrupulous dealers for the sake of extra profit, urge upon purchasers. There is no other remedy "just as good" as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and the genuine always have the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, on the wrapper around every box.



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NORMAN, Ont., January 15, 1894.

W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont. DEAR SIR—Your "Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills" are the best regulator for the system that humanity can use. Life is as the time piece: frail and delicate are many of its works. A tiny particle of foreign substance adheres to the smallest wheel in the works, and what is the result?—at first, only a slight difference is perceptible in its time-keeping, but wait you; as the obstruction grows, the irregularity becomes greater, until at last, what could have been rectified with little trouble, in the beginning, will now require much care in thoroughly cleaning the entire works. So it is:—human life—a slight derangement is neglected, it grows and increases, imperceptibly at first, then rapidly, until what could, in the beginning, have been cured with little trouble, becomes almost fatal. To prevent this, I advise all to purify the system frequently, by the use of Morse's Pills, and so preserve vigor and vitality.

Yours faithfully,

H. F. ATWELL.

The Travellers' Safe-Guard.

AMAGAUDUS FOND, N.S., Jan. 27, '90.

W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont. DEAR SIR—For many years, I have been a firm believer in your "Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills." Not with a blind faith, but a confidence wrought by an actual personal experience of their value and merit. My business is such that I spend much of my time away from home, and I would not consider my travelling outfit complete without a box of Morse's Pills. Yours, &c., M. R. McLENNAN.

A valuable Article sells well.

BORACHOIS HARBOR, N.S., Jan. 13, '90.

W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont. DEAR SIR—This is to certify that I deal in Patent Medicines, including various kinds of Pills. I sell more of the Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills than of all the others combined. Their sales I find are still increasing. Yours, &c., N. L. NICHOLSON.

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Hamilton.

Hamilton No. 1—Meets the 4th Monday in each month in St. George's and Sons of England Hall, 12 MacNab St. n. R. Trim, Pres. John J. Bailey, Sec. 300 Ferguson Ave.

Ottawa.

Men Lodge No. 9 meets in Burgess Hall B n k Street, on 2nd Wednesday of the month. R. Teague, Pres. J. B. Hunt, Sec. 75 Margaret St.

St. Thomas.

Waterloo Lodge No. 13—Meets in Chester lodge room corner of Talbot and Elgin streets on the 1st Friday of the month. Visitors always welcome. E. W. Trump, Sec. M. Upton, Pres. 154 Manitoba st.

Winnipeg, Man.

Queen of the West No. 25. Meets on the 4th Friday in each month in S. O. E. Hall, 290 Portage Avenue. Visitors welcome. T. W. Walpole, Pres. Jos. Harrison, Sec. Treas. P. O. Box 966.

Almonte.

Nelson No. 43, Almonte—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at their hall, Mill st. Visiting welcome. Jas. H. Bennett, Sec. W. H. Crookcroft, Pres. Box 217.

Arnprior.

Severa No. 189—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month in Workmans Hall, John street. Visiting brethren extended a hearty welcome. A. F. Fry, Pres. H. G. Smith, Sec.

Aylmer.

Prince Albert No. 61 meets in Sons of England Hall, over Sun Office, the 1st and 3rd Fridays month. We are always glad to see visiting brethren. A. J. Elliott, Sec. J. D. Lambert, Pres.

Barrie.

Southampton No. 23, Barrie—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month in the Foresters' Hall, Bothwell Block. A. E. Lewis, Pres. A. Wilkes, Sec.

Brantford.

Salisbury No. 42—Meets alternate Thursdays. First meeting in the year January 3rd, 1896. In S. O. E. Hall, Colbourne st. Visiting brethren welcome. R. W. Nicklison, Sec. J. T. Pollard, Pres. Box 905, Brantford.

Belleville.

Oxford No. 17, Belleville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month at their Hall, Front st. J. Fenn, Sec. F. D. Ford, Pres.

Blackstock.

Grimsby No. 106, meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month in the Orange Hall, Church st. Visiting brethren will be made hearty welcome. R. H. Prust, Sec.

Brockville.

St. John No. 87, Brockville—Meets every 2nd and 4th Monday in each month in Sons of England Hall, 308 King street. W. R. D. (ist) first Monday in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. Arthur C. Bacon, Sec. Wm. White, Pres. Box 75.

Bowmanville.

Wellington No. 19, Bowmanville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month in the Sons of England Hall, Bleakley's Block. Visiting brethren always welcome. F. R. Dunham, Sec. John Gragg, Pres.

Burlington.

Burlington No. 156, Burlington, Ont.—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in the A. O. U. W. Hall. Visiting brethren will be extended a hearty welcome. Chas. E. Tolhurst, Pres. H. Lowe, Sec.

Callander.

Stockport No. 205, Callander, G. T. R., Ont. Meet 2nd and 4th Monday in each month in W. Miller's Hall. Visitors welcome. F. J. Newey, Sec.

Campbellford.

Devonshire No. 92—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in the A. O. U. W. Hall, Dominion Block, Front street. Campbellford. Visiting brethren welcome. Nathan Grills, Pres. J. W. Cummings, Sec.

Carleton Place.

Beaconsfield No. 171, Meets each 2nd and 4th Monday at 7.30 in their hall, over the Central Canadian Office. Visiting brethren welcome. Jas. G. Bates, Pres. Box 49. A. Kayworth, Sec.

Clinton.

Sheffield No. 83, Clinton, Ont.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month, in the S.O.E. Hall, Victoria Block. Visiting brethren welcome. H. Joyner, Pres. N. Robson, Sec.

Chatham.

Thames No. 101—Meets every Monday night in the Sons of England Hall, King st. Visiting brethren. W. A. Moore, Pres. Chas. F. Chanter, Sec.

Collingwood.

Canterbury No. 34, Collingwood—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in Union Hall. E. Ward, Pres. Wm. G. Smart, Sec.

Cornwall.

Victoria No. 12, Cornwall—Meets first and third Wednesdays in Liddle's Block. Visiting members welcome. John Shugden, Sec. Jos. Eastwood, Pres. Box 424, Cornwall.

Fort William.

Guildford No. 111—Meets Second and Fourth Mondays in each month at the K. of C. Hall, corner of North Street and Square. C. Stewardson, Pres. R. E. Waddington, Sec.

Galt.

Royal Oak No. 26, Galt—Meets in S. O. E. Hall, on alternate Tuesdays beginning with first Tuesday in January, 1896, corner Main and South Water streets. Jesse Welland, Pres. R. Barnes, Sec., Box 597.

Goderich.

Liverpool No. 140, meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month in the A.O.U.W. Hall, corner of North Street and Square. R. Warrington, Pres. W. S. Swatfield, Sec.

Gravenhurst.

Dover No. 72—Meets in S. O. E. Lodge Room, Gravenhurst, meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays. Visiting brethren welcome. C. E. Gibbons, Sec. John Skitch, Pres.

Guelph.

Royal City No. 73, Guelph—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays every month, in the hall in Toyll's Block, Upper Windham street. Visiting brethren will be extended a hearty welcome. Harry Bolton, Sec. T. Beardmore, Pres. Box 210.

Hamilton.

Britannia No. 8, Hamilton—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month in St. George's and S. O. E. Hall, MacNab street north. Visitors welcome. James Fisher, Sec. Thos. Paradine, Pres. 101 Oak Avenue.

Acara.

Acara No. 29, Hamilton—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in St. George's Hall, corner James and King William streets. Visitors welcome. F. Hayward, Pres. Hodley Mason, Sec. 275 Queen st., south. 13 James st.

Hears of Oak.

Hears of Oak No. 34, Hamilton, meets on the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month, in the Wenthworth Hall, corner of Wellington and King William streets. Visitors welcome. Hector H. Martin, Sec. Sam Hull, Pres. 22 Wellington St.

Devon No. 102, Hamilton, Mountain Top.

Devon No. 102, Hamilton, Mountain Top Barton, meetings are held every first and third Wednesday of the month. All members of the order in the hall. Sackville Hill, Sec. Robt. Hooper, Pres. Chedoke, P.O., Barton.

Coraville No. 121—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month in St. George's and Sons of England Hall, 12 MacNab St. Visiting brethren welcome. H. Walker, Sec. C. Sisson, Pres. Woodbine Crescent.

Hamilton, No. 123—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, in S. O. E. Hall, cor. of King st. and W. Charles street. Visiting brethren welcome. H. P. Bond, Sec. John Hayes, Pres. 635 King St. East.

Huntsville.

Croyden No. 85, Huntsville, Ont.—Meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Temperance Hall, Main street. Visitors welcome. A. Ventress, Pres. J. G. Rumsey, Sec.

Ingersoll.

Imperial No. 176—Meets the second and fourth Tuesday in each month at the Foresters' Hall, at eight o'clock p.m. Visiting brethren welcome. S. King, Pres. J. W. Cudlipp, Sec. Box 267.

Kingston.

Leicester No. 33, Kingston—Meets in their hall, cor. Princess and Montreal sts., on the 2nd and 4th Monday in every month at 8 p.m. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. Wm. H. Cruse, Sec. Chas. Selby, Pres. Albert st., Williamsville.

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. Jos. W. Jarvis, Pres. H. Phillips, Sec.

Lindsay.

Westminster No. 84, Lindsay, Ont., meets in Foresters Hall, 4th Tuesday in each month. Cambridge streets. John Way, Sec. Jas. Boxall, Pres.

Longford Mills.

Lodge St. Asaph, No. 138—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in Public Hall, Longford Mills. Visiting brethren made welcome. H. E. Peacey, Pres. J. J. Jabbett, Sec.

London.

Kenington No. 63—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Albert Hall, Wm. Tyler, Sec. 43 Canby st., v.

Midland.

Cromwell No. 84, Midland, Ont., meets in Visitors welcome. Frank Cook, Pres. R. O. Stokes, Sec.

Milton.

Milton No. 172, meets 1st and 3rd Thursday in every month, in Hamstra's Hall, Visiting brethren welcome. W. Wilson, Sec. J. A. Roper, Pres. Milton, west.

Merriton.

Union Jack No. 201, meets in the R. T. of T Hall on the 2nd and 3rd Mondays of each month. Visiting brethren welcome. John Pullan, Sec. J. B. Jackson, Pres.

Newton Ile.

Newton Ile. No. 166—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Orange Hall, Newtonville. Visiting brethren welcome. John W. Bradley, Sec. W. Williams, Pres. Clarke, P.O.

Niagara Falls.

Norwich No. 100, nights of meeting—Red-Rose 2nd and 3rd Wednesday, each month. W. Rose, 4th Tues day in each month. Visitors are cordially invited to attend. Geo. Merrifield, Pres. Ed. Howe, Sec.

Oshawa.

Essex No. 4—Meets in S.O.E. Hall alternate Tuesdays from January 2nd. Visiting brethren welcome. W. S. Bowden, Sec. Wm. Paul, Pres. Box 249, Oshawa.

Orillia.

Rose of Conchaling, No. 28, meets 2nd and 4th Monday in the month, in Orange Hall. All visiting brethren will receive a hearty welcome. Wm. Swinton, Sec. H. R. Channen, Pres. Box 63, Orillia.

Ormsby.

Cumberland No. 167, meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesday in the month in Victoria Hall, Ormsby. Visiting brethren welcome. Ernest Steel, Pres. Thos. Letts, Sec.

Ottawa.

Derby No. 30, Ottawa—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Workmans Hall, Wellington st. J. Berry, Sec. Thos. F. Drake, Sec. 1 John Trowbridge, Pres. 383 Ann St.

Bowood No. 44, Ottawa—Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st. J. Berry, Sec. S. J. Davis, Pres. at Cole's, 169 Sparks st.

Stanley No. 55, Ottawa—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st. C. J. Folks, Sec. E. J. Reynolds, Pres. Wellington st. Box 296.

Russell No. 56, Ottawa—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at the Orange Hall, New Edinburgh. Chas. Sharpe, Sec. W. Sharpe, Pres. 21 John st.

Owen Sound.

Mistake No. 86—Meets in I. O. F. Hall, cor. Water and Division streets, 2nd and 4th Wednesday. Visiting brethren welcome. Geo. Price, Pres. A. W. Manley, Sec.

Paris.

Derbyshire No. 195, meets Monday evening April 20th, and every alternate Monday thereafter. Visiting brethren welcome. A. W. Russell, Pres. W. Barrowclough, Sec.

Pembroke.

Black Prince No. 167, Pembroke, Ont.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month in the Foresters' Hall, Visiting brethren welcome. J. H. Barrard, Pres. G. Cressey, Sec.

Port Arthur.

Winchester No. 90—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday each month, Knight of Pythias Hall, Arthur street. John Boulton, Sec. Frank Merrix, Pres.

Port Hope.

Durham No. 15—Meets alternate Wednesdays, first meeting in the year, January 10th, 1894, in S. O. E. Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. David Crowhurst, Pres. J. H. Rosewar, Sec. Box 375.

Peterborough.

Landowne No. 25, Peterborough—Meets in Sons of England Hall, Hunter st., on the 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. W. R. D. meets 2nd Monday in every month. E. A. Peck, Sec. David Curtis, Pres. W. J. Squires, Sec. Box 680.

Petrolia.

Duke of Cornwall No. 185—Meets in the Hall, in Kerr's Block, 4th Tuesday in the month. Visiting brethren welcome. Rev. W. Craig, John Read, Sec. Box 205, Petrolia.

Sarnia.

Bridgewater No. 204, meets in I. O. F. Hall, over W. Coats' store, first and third Friday in each month. Visiting brethren will be heartily welcomed. Arthur Newcombe, Sec. E. Everett, Pres. Box 66, Ft. Edward, Ont.

Stratford.

Queen Victoria No. 78—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Shakespeare Hall. J. H. Roberts, Pres. W. Byatt, Sec.

St. Thomas.

Truro No. 62, St. Thomas—Meets in L. O. L. No. 521 Hall, opposite M. C. Ry. Station, Talbot st., eastern First and Third Tuesdays in each month. Visiting brethren always welcome. S. Birdsey, Pres. A. J. Beale, Sec. Box 688.

Chester No. 18, meet in the Foresters Hall, Emerald Block, second and fourth Friday, R. D.; third Friday W. R. D. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. F. Roberts, Pres. J. J. Hollins, Sec.

Smith's Falls.

Guelph No. 124—Meets in C. O. F. Hall, Beckwith street, 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month. Hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. K. C. Townsend, Pres. W. Bradshaw, Sec.

Lodge Directory, TORONTO.

Albion No. 1, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday in each month, Room A, Shaftesbury Hall. Visitors always welcome. F. Coulter, Pres. Chas. E. Smith, Sec. 378 Parliament st.

Middlesex No. 1, Toronto—Meets second and fourth W. Tuesdays in each month at McLean Hall, 1st College street and Yorkville Ave. J. J. Jones, Pres. W. H. Stynes, Sec. 149 Grange Ave.

Ken No. 3, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday in each month in Avenue Chambers, 1st and 3rd Thursdays in each month at the corner of College street and Yorkville Ave. A. W. Harris, Pres. Chas. Sims, Sec. 67 Leonard Ave.

York No. 6, Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday in each month in the Foresters' Hall, corner of College street and Yorkville Ave. James Kitchener, Pres. Jas. Baylis, Sec. 107 Concord Ave.

Brighton No. 7, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. W. R. Grant, Pres. W. Pugh, Sec. 74 Sussex Ave.

Surrey No. 11—Meets second and fourth Monday, corner of Bloor and Bathurst. Visiting brethren welcome. R. Clayton, Sec. F. R. Owston, Pres. 241 Lippincott St.

Warwick No. 13—Meets the 2nd and 4th Friday in each month in Jackson's Hall, corner of Yonge and Bloor st. E. Rich. Stanton, Pres. A. Ridford, Sec. 135 Cumberland st.

Manchester No. 14, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday in each month in Parliament and Winchester streets. Visiting brethren welcome. W. K. Lane, Sec. J. R. Carter, Pres. corner of Parliament street.

London No. 31, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday in Poulton's Hall, Queen St. E. Visiting brethren welcome. A. Dimond, Sec. V. Carter, Pres. 706 Gerrard St. e

Cambridge No. 54, Little York—Meet 1st and 4th Fridays at York Fire Hall. Jno. Hicks, Pres. W. H. Clay, Sec. East Toronto.

Birmingham No. 69—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday of every month in Y. M. C. A. Hall corner of Queen st. w. and Dovercourt Road. E. J. Earl, Pres. Geo. F. Davis, Sec. 216 Dovercourt Rd.

Mercantile No. 81, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday in St. George's Hall, Elm street. T. H. Cramp, Pres. R. Parkin, Sec. 26 McGill street.

Hull No. 104—Meets in the St. Ledgers' Hall, cor. of Denison Avenue and Queen street, on 2nd and 4th Wednesday of the month. White Rose, 2nd Wednesday after R. R. D. Visiting brethren always welcome. A. Channan, Sec. G. E. Crowhurst, Pres. 289 Lansdowne Ave.

Cheltenham 178, meets second and fourth Tuesdays, in Room "A" Shaftesbury Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. C. S. Chalk, Sec. W. H. Boxer, Pres. 73 West-6th Ave.

Shrewsbury No. 158, Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday in Y. M. C. A. Hall, cor. Yonge and Mc Gill streets. A hearty welcome for visitors. F. E. Fuerst, Pres. 30 Victoria st.

Commercial No. 200, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays in each month in Room A, Shaftesbury Hall, Queen St. West. J. York Brown, Pres. G. Hughes, Sec. 22 Sully Crescent

Toronto Continued.

Bristol, No. 90, Toronto—Meets first and third Tuesdays, at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen St. west. C. Fry, Pres. W. E. Swain, Sec. 19 Bloor Place.

Richmond No. 65—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Room "C" Shaftesbury Hall, Queen St. D. Cross, Pres. H. T. Collins, Sec. 433 Eastern Ave.

Preston No. 67—R. R. D. meets in Room "A" Shaftesbury Hall, 2nd and 4th Wednesday in every month. W. R. D. after R. R. D. meetings on 4th Wednesday in February, May, August and November. Andrew Ford, Pres. F. B. Linden, Sec. 67 King street, east.

St. George No. 27—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday in each month, in Room 45 Forum Building, S. E. corner of Yonge and Gerrard st. E. A. Allardyce, Pres. Wm. C. Fidge, Sec. 35 Salisbury Ave.

Boston No. 129—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday in each month, in Society Hall, corner of McCaul st. and Queen st. w. Sam. Rich, Sec. Jas. Jackson, Pres. 103 Victoria street. Tel 241.

Windsor No. 35—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Society Hall, corner of McCaul st. and Queen st. w. Sam. Rich, Sec. J. Amos, Pres. 70 Wexley street.

Norfolk No. 57, meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in each month in Dominion Hall, cor. of Dundas st. Queen st. w.; visiting brethren welcome. Geo. W. Powe, Pres. A. E. Porich, Sec. 320 Dovercourt Road.

St. George No. 32 meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in St. George's Hall, south east corner of Berkeley st. Queen st. east; visitors made welcome. T. C. Bailey, Pres. T. Yeomans, Sec. 204 Sackville st.

Somers No. 10, meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in each month, in Room 45 Forum Building, west; visiting brethren always welcome. W. Laws, Pres. T. P. Worth, Sec.

Hereford No. 194, meets first and third Tuesday in each month, in Steward's Block, s w corner of Spadina Ave. and College street; visiting brethren welcome. F. Bauckham, Sec. Wm. Fox, Pres. 365 Delaware Ave.

Launceston No. 154—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Rosale Hall, Yonge St. north. H. Hardman, Pres. T. Bushell, Sec. 33 Price st.

Portsmouth No. 45—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, W. R. D. every 2nd Tuesday after R. R. D. in Dovercourt Hall, cor. of Bloor st. and Dovercourt Road. Wm. Crane, Pres. Wm. G. Skelcher, Sec. 426 Ossington Ave.

Weston. Leeds No. 48, Weston—Meets on 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month, at Odell's Hall. Visitors welcome. J. F. Filton, Sec. John Hollingworth, Pres. Weston, Ont.

Whitby, Ont. Sussex No. 5, meets in S. O. E. Hall, alternate Fridays from January 3rd, 1896. Visiting brethren welcome. Wm. Robson, Sec. F. J. Jones, Pres.

Windsor. Prince of Wales No. 52—Meets in A. O. F. Hall, first and third Tuesday. Visiting brethren are welcome. J. F. Filton, Sec. Wm. J. Turner, Pres. S. S. Watkinson, Sec.

Winona, Ont. Rosebery No. 213, meets in S. O. E. Hall, Fruit land, near Stony Creek, 2nd and 4th Mondays. Visiting brethren always welcome. Thos. Andrews, Pres. F. O. Winona, Ont.

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. E. Barnett, Sec. Ed. F. Brett, Sec. Box 516.

Quebec. Capelton. Albert, No. 114—Meets regularly, 1st Tuesday and 3rd Sunday in each month, in the Albert Hall, Capelton, Que. Visiting brethren welcome. Chas. R. Oliver, Sec. John Tregideon, Pres. Box 12, Eustis, Que.

Montreal. Yorkshire No. 39, Montreal, meets first and third Fridays at the West End Hall, Chatham street at 8 p.m. R. C. Sabin, Sec. John Thorn ey, Pres. Turcot, Montreal.

Excelsior No. 36, Montreal (R. R. D.)—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month at Oddfellows Chambers, 1283 Notre Dame st. E. T. Perry, Pres. Jas. Field, Sec. 39 Metcalfe St., St. Henri.

Victoria Jubilee No. 41, Montreal—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday at Fraternity Hall, 715 Wellington st. J. A. Edwards, Sec. 29 Charron st. 226 Congregation st.

Prinsep No. 48—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in W. R. Degree 2nd Monday of each month, at Alexandra Rooms, St. Catherine st. (opposite English Cathedral). H. J. Goodier, Pres. C. Blake, Sec. 21 Charron st., Point St. Charles.

Denbigh No. 96—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month at 43 Bonsecours street. Visitors made welcome. John Roberts, Pres. W. Wynn Hayes, Sec. 68 Dorchester st.

Grosvenor No. 130—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Friday of each month, at 498 St. Urban street, corner Prince Arthur st. Visiting brethren welcome. S.

THE UNION JACK.

The stately Union Jack, beneath its sovereign sway benign,
I first drew breath, my latest breath beneath it I'll resign.
When borne to my last resting place, disdaining sombrous black,
My pall shall be my Country's flag—Old England's Union Jack.

H. R. CHANNEN.
Orillia, Ont.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

SERMON BY BRO. REV. A. W. MACKAY.

England's emblem, the rose, appeared on the breasts of a large number of people who attended the service in St. John's church, on the 19th instant, on the occasion of the anniversary church service of St. George's Society. The chancel was appropriately decorated with the Union Jack and the flag of St. George.

The sermon, which was a most appropriate and patriotic one, was conducted by Rev. Bro. A. W. Mackay, chaplain to Bowwood Lodge. His text was chosen from the 41st chapter of Isaiah, the 10th verse.

He pointed out how the King Hezekiah had two leading passions, his love for his nation and his belief in the holy righteousness of the only God. Sometimes he pleaded with his people and other times stormed at them, while on others at the slightest sign of repentance on their part he would break out into a song of triumph.

From that he pointed out that it is necessary to have a solidarity of interests and a regard for one another as brothers before we can have such a thing as personal rejoicing. As Englishmen, those present had reason to thank God for their pre-eminence as a nation, unsurpassed in its extent, or the loyalty and devotion of its subjects. It has been remarked of the British nation, he said, that she has a flag on every sea and in every port, and as we think of her great resources, we must also remember her great responsibilities. We know that wherever the British flag waves there is freedom, and no matter where it flies, the subjects, whether they be the red Indians of America or the negroes of Africa, reverence it by reverencing the Queen almost as much as do Englishmen, as has been proven time and again by the offers of assistance they have made in time of peril. There are now, he said, 30,000,000 subjects who owe their allegiance to our Queen of Queens, who will soon celebrate her 77th birthday.

TO TEST BRITISH HEARTS.

Continuing he stated the opening of the year was well calculated to test British hearts. The danger of a fratricidal war was threatened by the bombast of a president's message and a little later the trouble in the Transvaal had been caused by an Emperor's aggressive utterances.

WOULD ANSWER THE CALL.

England had been resting in peace so long that the nations had begun to think they could tamper with her, but they had found that how on the slightest sign of danger her sons could answer to the call and stand shoulder to shoulder, showing to all they were worthy descendants of those who took part in Waterloo and Balaclava. We know war is serious and involves great responsibilities, but sometimes, he said, it is necessary. In conclusion, he urged them to uphold England as a nation, by respecting themselves, and as true sons of a noble Queen, endeavoring to help others to do the same. During the offertory "Home Sweet Home" was beautifully rendered by Miss Jones.

St. George's Banquet—The Old Land Remembered.

"Hurrah for Merrie England," "England, Home and Beauty," and kindred expressions of good will were in frequent use at the 52nd annual banquet of St. George's Society of Ottawa, which was held in the Bodega.



BRO. J. W. LONDON, of Belleville, Supreme Grand President.

The head of the table was occupied by the President of the Society, Bro. George Low, sen., on his right were seated the Premier Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Rev. Bro. H. Pollard, while on his left were Mayor Borthwick and Rev. Bro. A. W. Mackay.

The disposing of the good things, took up the first portion of the evening and were followed by the reading of fraternal telegrams, which included one from Bro. J. W. London, S. G. P., of the Sons of England, and Bro. Barlow Cumberland, S. G. V. P.

The President introduced the Premier Sir Mackenzie Bowell, who made a fine speech re-calling reminiscences of past



Late Lieut.-Col. Bro. F. C. Denison, M.P.

years. In closing he urged the members to endeavor as members of St. George's Society and Englishmen to foster the feeling of unity among all portions of the British Empire.

TOAST.

Mr. C. D. Fripp called for the toast to the Mayor and Corporation of Ottawa, which was coupled with the names of Mayor Borthwick and Ald. Bro. S. J. Davis and Ald. Bro. Fred Cook, all of whom made fitting replies. "The day and all who honor it," called for by Mr. Chas. F. Winter and answered by Rev. Bro. H. Pollard and Bro. John Davis.

The toast "To the memory of Shakespeare" was drunk in respectful silence. Bro. Charles Bott gave a patriotic recitation.

To the toast to the press, replies were made by Mr. Quayle of the *Free Press*, H. B. Cowan, *Journal* and Bro. E. J. Reynold of the *ANGLO-SAXON*.

A toast to the "Sons of England" was proposed by Mr. Fripp and was answered by Bro. W. R. Stroud, P. S. G. President.

Songs were sung by Bro. Major S. M. Rogers, Mr. Watson and others. Mr. J. A. Phillips, recited his poem, "THE FLAG FOR ME," he was heartily cheered. By permission of the author we publish the poem in full on first page.

BRITAIN'S FIGHTING POWER.

Great Britain's war power is extremely great, though she does not flaunt her powers in the face of all creation. One of the staidest and soberest journals in England, the *Economist*, a paper which is perhaps the most reliable financial authority in newspaperdom, made a startling statement recently in regard to Great Britain's financial resources, which, as everyone knows, are the sinews of war.

It pointed out that Great Britain has generally, after paying the interest on her national debt, amounting to \$125,000,000, about \$30,000,000 over, which she applies to extinguishing the principal of the debt. This \$30,000,000 would, at the rate England pays for loans, enable her to pay the interest of a new loan of a billion of dollars without increasing the present taxation of her people. Great Britain is the one nation in the world which is in such a position.

The *Detroit News*—It was chiefly this "hurricane of foreign complications" which the Liberal government showed its utter incompetence to deal with, that led the English people to turn them out of office and substitute the Conservative party, to which Englishmen traditionally resort when storm and stress appears in the foreign horizon. That the new government has not yet quieted all the storms which gathered under Gladstone's and Rosebery's management is not very discreditable to Lord Salisbury. In spite of them, however, he has kept England steady in the gale, her nose to the wind; her colours flying gallantly, and will doubtless get her into port without much loss or injury.

OBITUARY.

Lieut.-Col. Bro. Fred. C. Denison, M. P., who had been extremely ill for some months, died at his residence, Rusholme, Toronto, at 125 o'clock, on the 14th inst., and was in his 50th year. He was a member of Birmingham Lodge, S. O. E., Toronto.

The funeral took place on Friday at 1.30 from the homestead, "Rusholme," at Dundas and Rusholme road, to the family burial ground at Weston. It was conducted by Rev. J. McLean Ballard, rector of St. Anne's church.

On the 26th of August, 1884, Lord Wolseley telegraphed to the Governor-General to organize a force of Canadian voyageurs to go to the Sudan to help in the transportation of the troops sent to the relief of General Gordon. Lord Wolseley suggested Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Denison for commander, as he had been with him in the expedition of 1870, and had experience in the work required. Lord Lansdowne telegraphed an offer of the command to Colonel Denison, who accepted the post, and set about the task with such promptitude that the contingent was able to sail from Quebec September 13, 1884. Colonel Denison accompanied General Earle's column, and took part in the battle of Kirbekan. He was mentioned in despatches by Lord Wolseley, and was also mentioned by the Duke of Devonshire—then Lord Hartington—in the House of Commons. For his services in Egypt Colonel Denison was made a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. His noble efforts did not, however, bring him only good fortune. On his return from the Sudan he was seized with enteric fever, and was long confined in a hospital at Cairo. He was thus prevented from taking part in the North-west campaign with the Governor-General's Body Guard, of which he was second in command. He was the author of "The Historical Record of the Governor-General's Body Guard," with its standing orders. He was a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society of England, and for many years represented St. Stephen's Ward in the City Council. In 1887 he was returned to parliament in the Conservative interest for West Toronto, and in 1891 he was again elected by an enormous majority.

WOULD NOT EAT THE FLAG.

An Englishman in Washington at dinner declined to eat an ice frozen in the shape and colors of the American flag. This he did because he held it to be bad form to absorb the national emblem. This incident was significant as showing the distinction and difference between the British idea of patriotism and our own. Englishmen lift their hats when their flag is carried past, and rise when the National Anthem is played in theatres and music halls. No true Briton, in trade or out of it, would use the flag of his country for advertising purposes.

A Strong Toronto Lodge.

The quarterly report of Lodge Middlesex, No. 2, shows:—
Number of members at first of yr. 314
Initiated during quarter..... 8
Juvenile transfer and clearances... 4

Total members..... 326
Balances and investments..... \$5625 96
Liabilities..... 255 92

To the credit of the lodge, \$5870 04
Sick payments during quarter. \$322 70
Balance in contingent fund..... 147 20
W.R.D. has a credit balance of 310 70

Life and exertion for the good of the Order are evident with every member at its meetings. Committees are being formed to help the juveniles and to draw attention to the Beneficiary Department and the W. R. Degree. Long may Middlesex go on her way rejoicing in her grand prosperity.

A SOURCE OF WEALTH.

For the past few years the commercial value of the fisheries of Canada have exceeded \$20,000,000, and for the best available year (1894) were subdivided in the different provinces as follows:—

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Nova Scotia | \$ 6,547,387 |
| New Brunswick | 4,351,536 |
| British Columbia | 3,950,478 |
| Quebec | 2,309,386 |
| Ontario | 1,659,968 |
| Pr. Edward Island | 1,119,738 |
| Manitoba and N. W. Ter. | 787,087 |
| Total | \$20,719,578 |

The above does not include the large quantity of fish consumed by the Indian population of British Columbia and N. W. Territories, estimated at about \$2,000,000. The above showing is not so bad for five millions of people.

Britain's Population—The question of over population is becoming more urgent and formidable every year.

In 1801 the population of Great Britain was only 8,000,000, while at the present time it is nearly 100,000,000, and including her colonies and smaller settlements in addition to 60,000,000 of our race in the United States, brings up the astounding total of nearly 120,000,000 of Anglo-Saxons in this comparatively short period of time (Whittaker). "Beside this, British-born emigrants numbering over a quarter of a million leave our shores annually, and yet we say that a mighty miracle is this! The Anglo-Saxons now occupy one-fourth of the dry land of the earth, and in addition to our own race, rule over more than 300,000,000 in India and other dependencies." The population under the Queen's government in India alone amounts to 288,000,000 roughly, or more than the population of all the great powers of Europe with that of the United States thrown into the bargain. It holds one-fifth of the entire human race. In the Transvaal, belonging to the Boers, there have a population of 15,000 against about 50,000 British. "I will make thy seed to multiply as the stars of heaven, and as the sand upon the shore, I will make thy seed as the dust of the earth." There is only one race increasing to anything like that, and that

Germany bought from us \$91,019 worth of goods in 1875, and in 1894 it purchased from us \$2,046,052 worth of goods. This is an answer to the question "Has the Protective policy developed trade?"

Canadian farmers received in 1875 \$12,700,507 for their exports of animals and their products, and in 1894 they received \$31,881,973. Is it any wonder that they retain a policy that thus develops their trade?



BRO. GEO. F. CARRETTE, the First Supreme Grand President.

Canada's trade tends to show that it is constantly improving, particularly in those branches which interest the farmer most directly. For instance, we shipped from Montreal this past year 94,972 cattle, whereas in 1894 the shipments numbered 88,635 head and in 1893 only 83,322. But a still greater improvement is shown in the horse trade, the exports at that point were 1,660 in 1893; 5,623 in 1894 and 13,203 in 1895. Gratifying as this increase must be it is less than the increase in the sheep trade. Of these there were shipped from Montreal in 1893 only 3,743, this trade jumped up in 1894 to 139,780 and in 1895 it still further increased to 210,607. The farmers are feeling the benefit of the exertions of the government on their behalf.

WHERE ARE YOU GOING

ON THE

Queen's Birthday?

The Sons of England of Ottawa are going to ARNPRIOR. Excursions will be run from Ottawa, Almonte, Carleton Place, and all points within 100 mile of that beautifully

Situated Town Arnprior.

There will be a number of interesting events held including a

LACROSSE MATCH

between two first-class—rival and intermediate clubs—for a handsome trophy.

The rates will be put at figure to suit all, and it is hoped Englishmen will make an effort to come and bring their families with them and enjoy a day's outing with them.

Particulars in our next issue.

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