

January 1891



VOL. IV—No. 5

OTTAWA, JANUARY, 1891.

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British.

Mr. R. S. Wright has been appointed a Judge of the High Court in place of the late Mr. Baron Huddleston.

Lord Hartington presided over an important conference, convened by the National Association for the Promotion of Technical Education, to discuss various questions connected with the adoption by county councils of the Technical Education Act (1889).

Lord Jersey left London on the 12th December, to take up his new post as Governor of New South Wales.

The annual Cattle Show of the Smithfield Club opened on the 8th December at Islington. The entries were very numerous and the general quality excellent. The Queen has been very successful, gaining six first prizes besides others of lower classes. Her Majesty exhibits the champions of the entire show and of the Devon and Shorthorn breeds.

We deeply regret to announce the death of Mrs. Peel, the popular wife of the Speaker, which occurred at the Speaker's House shortly before noon on the 12th December.

The *Times* of Dec. 27th, publishes a three column article severely criticizing Gen. Booth's scheme of social regeneration, as set forth in his book "In Darkest England and the Way Out."

The English army authorities are organizing a corps of signallers for the army, the recruits being selected from the post-office rifle volunteers, preference being given to those trained in telegraphy.

Further encroachments of the sea have occurred at Walton-on-the-Naze, one serious land slip having taken place quite close to the Great Eastern Railway Terminus, while a second subsidence of cliff, nearly 100 feet in surface area, threatens with destruction Burnt House Farm, which is a spot familiar to most excursionists. Part of the roadway has slid down to the beach, and the erosion of the cliffs continues daily.

The Very Rev. John James S. Perowne, of Peterborough, has been appointed Bishop of Worcester in place of the Right Rev. Henry Philpott, who recently resigned.

Mr. Balfour's Irish Relief Bill, which asks an appropriation of £5,000 to enable him to supply seed potatoes to distressed farmers, passed its third reading.

The striking London stevedores employed by the New Zealand and British India Steamship Companies have resumed work.

Mr. William Gregson, a well known English temperance advocate, is dead. In spite of all efforts to bring about a settlement between the railway officials and employees of the Glasgow district, the strike continues to extend and traffic is almost completely paralysed.

Jameson's diary has been published. Mrs. Jameson and the dead man's brother in the preface make a bitter attack upon Stanley for making Jameson the scapegoat of his own blunders and neglect.

It is understood that the syndicate of which Lord Hartington is the head will receive the contract for the Canadian fast Atlantic steamships.

A strong effort is being made to induce Sir Richard Moon to reconsider his determination to retire from the chairmanship of the London and North-Western Railway Company. This, up to the present, has not been successful; but it is so influentially supported that it is possible Sir Richard will consent to remain at his post another year.

India.

A specimen of petroleum from the Shirani country has been analyzed by the Government analyst at Calcutta, and found to be richer than any previously recorded, and superior to American or Russian oils.

The Czarewitch, after a short stay at Calcutta, will embark on the Russian flagship and go to Madras, whence he will visit Trichinopoly, Tuticorin, Madura, and Mysore, and then proceed to Colombo en route for China. During his visit to India his Highness will be the guest of the Indian Government.

The latest news from Cabul states that the Ameer is again suffering from gout.

From the statistics of the cotton crops of India during the past ten years, published by the *Times* of India, it appears that the crop of the past season was the largest ever grown.

Commilla is coming to the front in connection with the Lady Dufferin Fund. The Nawab Faizunessa Sahiba of Tippera has offered to build a hospital at Commilla at a cost of some 10,000r., and to give a further donation towards a local fund.

The visitors at a race meeting in India, the other day, were somewhat startled by the following footnote to the race cards:—"Any person bringing a dog to the race course will be shot!"

Sir Asmman Jah, the able Prime Minister of Hyderabad, has headed a subscription list for the Balaclava Survivors Fund. It is strongly supported by the Indian Mahomedans, partly as a matter of loyalty to their faith, the Crimean War having been fought in defence of Turkish independence, and further to prove their devotion to their Empress-Queen. The bank of Bengal and its branches are receiving the subscriptions, which are expected to amount to a very handsome sum.

The National Indian Congress opened at Calcutta with a 1,000 delegates. Mervanji Mehta, a member of the Bombay legislature, in his presidential address avowed the warm loyalty of India to Britain, but claimed the time had arrived for consultative councils, although the diverse nationalities of India were not yet ripe for representative institutions.

Australia.

The Session of the Queensland Parliament was closed on the 5th December. All the financial measures of the Government have been passed.

The appointment of Sir James Garrick as Agent-General for Queensland in London is gazetted.

The Tasmanian Parliament has been prorogued until May 21. The dissolution and elections will take place before that date.

The returns for the past 11 months show the Treasurer's estimate of the revenue to be more than realized, the receipts from Customs, railways, and land all showing large increases.

The route which the Government will propose for the Queensland Border Railway will, it is understood, be from Leigh's Creek to Innamincka. The line will pass through what is believed to be rich mineral country in the neighborhood of Mount Lyndhurst, Mount Freeling, Mount Burr, and other portions of the Flinders Range.

An alligator, 17 feet long, was captured in the Norman River, in Northern Queensland, recently.

An organization of labour in Australia has extended to the women-folk, and we learn from Broken Hill that a Domestic Servants' Union has been formed at that place. The objects of the society are to maintain the privileges and customs at present in use among not only domestic servants, but housekeepers, barnmaids, waitresses, laundresses, and other female workers in the household, to maintain the rate of wages, to render mutual assistance, and to provide pecuniary help in case of accident while following their usual employment. The next thing we shall hear of, probably, from that quarter of Australia will be a "servants girls' strike."

Peter Jackson, the coloured prize fighter, has just been with great ceremony initiated into the mysteries of Masonry by the General Gordon lodge at Sydney.

A hurricane of phenomenal violence passed over Melbourne on October 24, the velocity of the wind reaching 80 miles an hour. A good deal of damage was done in the city and among the shipping in Hobson's Bay.

New Zealand.

The wild-dog nuisance is becoming a serious matter in the Wairarapa district. They are very destructive to sheep, and are said to be much worse than the Australian dingoo—being much more cunning. They are supposed to be dogs which originally belonged to rabbit packs.

An English syndicate is offering to construct a railway from the Bay of Islands, to Whangarei to open up the valuable mineral lands in that district. The Government are favorable to the proposal.

The New Zealand Agency is now engaged in collecting some polecat-ferrets as well as stoats and weasels, for dispatch to New Zealand, to aid in keeping down the rabbit plague. About 300 are going out in all, including 100 polecat-ferrets. By the way, much expense is now saved by taking out the pigeons, on which these creatures have to be fed during the voyage, in a frozen state.

The devil-fish still continues to be dangerously plentiful in New Zealand waters. A Wellington citizen had a decidedly unpleasant experience at Island Bay, near that city, recently. He was engaged in getting pawa shells, and had his arm under water in the act of detaching one of the shell fish from a rock, when he was suddenly seized by an octopus, which promptly wrapped one of his tentacles round the man's arm. It was only by the exercise of the greatest coolness and all the strength he possessed that the shell hunter succeeded in freeing himself from the terrible danger in which he was placed.

The customs revenue for the half of the New Zealand financial year ended September 30, exceeded half of the estimate for the year by 18,922. It was hoped, therefore, that, notwithstanding the strike, there would be a surplus over the estimate. A peculiarity noticeable is the apparent increase in the consumption of beer, as evidenced by the increased amount received for beer duty. The railway revenue was between 3,000l. and 4,000l. short of half the estimated receipts.

South Africa.

Zanzibar, Dec. 10.—Letters dated Usambiro, October 20, were received here yesterday reporting the arrival there of Bishop Tucker and his party, all well. They have accomplished the quickest caravan journey on record from the coast—87 days. The Bishop was awaiting Mr. Stokes's boat for transport to Uganda. Emin Pasha and Mr. Gedge were encamped three days west and east of Usambiro respectively. The former was preparing to march to Karagwe.

Much uneasiness is felt among the mercantile community here regarding the commercial future of Zanzibar. The Germans will naturally endeavour to divert all the Zanzibar trade to their coast, and great inducements are already being held out to British Indian merchants by the German authorities here to persuade them to import direct to the German coast line, avoiding Zanzibar altogether.

The representatives of the Chartered Company totally deny the Portuguese official version of the recent collision, according to which the Company's police aided Mutaca's people in an attack upon the Portuguese station of Massi Kesse, and after driving the Portuguese out of the place hauled down their flag. They state that the affair occurred at Matumba Bosoko, which is 25 miles from Messe.

Official returns show the general revenue of the Cape Colony during the financial year 1889-90 to have yielded 4,427,180l., as against 3,836,114l. during the year 1888-89. The net increase amounts to 591,066l., Customs showing an increase of 221,304l., and railway receipts 412,103l.

Reviews and Exchanges.

We have been favoured with a copy of *Bank Chat*, published at Toronto, in the interests of banking and bank-clerks; of the *Cosmopolitan*, an illustrated monthly, the Xmas number of which shows marked excellence both of illustration and letter-press; of the *Young Canadian*, a new pictorial published at Montreal, which we trust will soon find a large circulation among our young people, being patriotic in tone and attractively illustrated.

We have also received copies of "Links of Union between Canada and Australia," and an essay on "Imperial Federation," by Mr. J. CASTELL HOPKINS, F. R. C. I., who we are glad to hear has been appointed to the staff of the Toronto "Empire." Mr. Hopkins possesses a very clear and suggestive style, and judging from what we have seen of his productions we think he has done well to devote his talents exclusively to literature, in which, we venture to predict, he will soon make a reputation for himself.

THE "MONTREAL WITNESS."

In November the "Weekly Witness" was enlarged by more than a page, thus making an enlargement equal to two pages a week within two years, adding greatly to its value and interest. The "Weekly Witness" is mailed free to subscribers in Canada, Great Britain and the United States for \$1.00 a year; the "Daily Witness" for \$3.00 a year; and the "Northern Messenger" for 30 cents a year. The Publishers are Messrs. John Dougall & Son, to whom you may mail your subscription. The ANGLO-SAXON has pleasure in according its testimony to the integrity and literary merit which mark the conduct of the "Montreal Witness."

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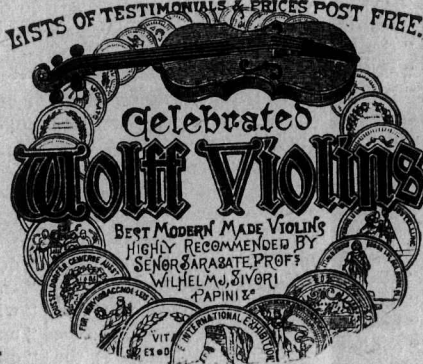
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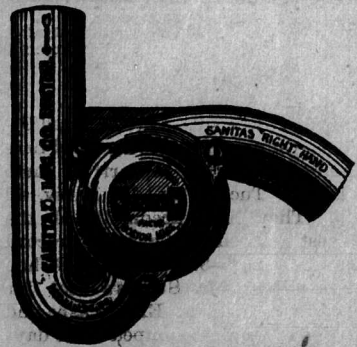
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WITHIN THE EMPIRE;

AN ESSAY ON

Imperial Federation.

BY

Thomas Macfarlane, F. R. S. C.

CHAPTER IV.

The Colonial Conference.

The study of the proceedings of the first Council of the Empire is exceedingly profitable to those who desire to understand the nature and defects of the present relations betwixt the Mother Country and her Colonies, and who are anxious to see a closer and more serviceable union substituted. In the speeches of the various delegates the disadvantages under which the several parts of the Empire labour at present, and the objects which it is considered desirable to accomplish for the common weal are plainly set forth, while the obstacles which present themselves have been as plainly recognised.

The subjects which were at first officially proposed for the consideration of the conference by the Home Government were the organization of systematic defence and the improvement of postal and telegraphic communication. Political Federation was expressly excluded, but the door was left open for the introduction of any other important question which, in the general opinion of the Colonial Governments, might properly and usefully be brought under consideration. In accordance with this latter supposition, the Colonial Secretary wrote to the Colonial representatives under date the 19th March, 1887, as follows:—"I shall be obliged 'by your communicating to me in 'writing the subjects which you have 'been instructed by your Government, 'and which it may be in your opinion 'desirable to bring forward.'" The representatives of Queensland, Victoria, Cape Colony, South Australia and Natal found themselves able to comply with this request, and a number of additional subjects were suggested and afterwards discussed. In this way the deliberations of the Conference spread over a very wide range, and it was even found possible to introduce gentlemen representing the West Indies, and to discuss and condemn the foreign sugar bounties. Leaving out of consideration those which interest only one particular colony, and those of a legal character, the matters which came before the Conference for consideration may be classed under the following divisions:—Naval and military defence; postal and telegraphic communication; inter-British trade relations; Imperial annexation; the census throughout the Empire; preservation of life at sea. To refer at length to all these subjects in the course of the present chapter is an impossibility, but there are points of special importance to which attention ought to be directed.

The chief subject discussed by the Conference, upon which positive action was reached, was that of increasing the naval force for the protection of the floating trade in Australasian waters. An agreement betwixt the United Kingdom, and the Australasian Colonies was arrived at, subject to ratification by their respective parliaments, according to which five fast cruisers and two torpedo gun boats were to be built by the Imperial Government and placed within the limits of the Australasian station. For this defence the Colonies of New South Wales, Tasmania, South Australia, New Zealand, Victoria, Queensland, and West Australia were to pay to the Imperial Government, interest at five per cent, on the first and prime cost of these vessels, such payment not to exceed £35,000. The Colonies are in addition to bear "the actual charges for maintaining "from year to year three fast cruisers "and one torpedo gun boat, which are "to be kept in commission in time of "peace, and also of the three other "vessels which are to remain in reserve, provided always that the claim "made by the Imperial Government "under this head does not exceed the "annual payment of £91,000." Although the Parliament of Queensland refused to ratify this agreement, there is no doubt that its terms will ultimately be carried into effect. The discussions at the conference regarding it are most interesting, and abound with evidence that a most generous and considerate spirit actuated all the representatives. The fact that this assessment of £120,000 annually was levied upon the Australasian Colonies, and agreed to by their delegates without any reference to the relative wealth,

population, shipping or trade of the contracting parties, is a proof of the readiness of the Australians to do their duty in the matter of naval defence. Mr. Service, of Victoria, called attention to the fact that no basis had been laid down upon which the contribution should be made, and his contention, that the arrangement proposed by the Imperial Government was destitute of any fundamental principle, was not seriously controverted. The most that can be said for it is that it seems to be roughly based upon population. The population of the Australasian Colonies amounts to about 13 per cent. of the whole population of the Empire, and the sum they have agreed to contribute is about one per cent. of the total British navy estimates, of which the whole Empire has the benefit. It seems unfortunate that this contribution should have assumed the form of a subsidy, and that it should have been fixed without reference to the relative magnitude of the trade, wealth or population of the other Colonies or the Mother Country. But after all, the arrangement is only temporary, and in carrying it out, experience will be gained regarding its merits as a plan for obtaining contributions from the Colonies.

It is much to the credit of the Australians that they agreed to this contribution so readily, because they might have taken the position that, according to the present understanding between Great Britain and her Colonies, naval defence is exclusively the business of the Imperial Government. The statement of Sir Alexander Campbell is especially explicit upon this point. He said:—"The Imperial Government had previously given us 'notice of their intention to withdraw 'from the Colony Her Majesty's 'troops, and they declared their resolution to carry that out. The Government here (i.e. in London) agreed 'to undertake the naval defence of 'Canada, the Canadian authorities 'undertaking the land defence of the 'Colony. Upon that basis the confederation of all the Provinces was 'formed, viz.:—That Her Majesty's 'troops were to be withdrawn (the 'withdrawal was then in course of 'being carried out), and that the local 'authorities were only to undertake 'the land defence." Other delegates spoke to the same effect, and all of them seemed to accept unreservedly the principle that land defence should be undertaken and paid for by the Colonies. A great amount of information as to what each of them had done in this respect was laid before the conference and led to expressions of much gratification from its members. Sir Alexander Campbell spoke for Canada, and described its military efforts and resources. He also claimed that the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway was a very solid contribution to Imperial defence. "By means of 'that railway," said he, "and by 'means of the Intercolonial Railway, 'we have extended the possible communication from London to the extreme North-West on the Pacific 'Ocean, and reduced the time occupied 'in traversing that distance to a period 'of a fortnight. So that now Her 'Majesty's Government could send 'reinforcements of men and material 'to Esquimaux in 12 or 14 days from 'this place (London). To construct a 'railway that can put such a power 'in the hands of Her Majesty's Government is undoubtedly a great contribution to the defence of the country. Few things can be more valuable to the defence of a country than 'the power of ready communication." The readiness with which this claim was admitted by the English representatives was one of the most remarkable and gratifying features of the conference. Mr. Stanhope, the Secretary of State for War, said, "I confess that I 'entirely agree with Sir Alexander Campbell in saying that it is not 'possible to exaggerate the advantage 'from a military point of view which 'the Empire has gained by the construction of the Canadian Pacific 'Railway." A similar and wider acknowledgment was made by Lord Knutsford in his letter of 23rd July, 1887, to the Governors of Colonies transmitting the Colonial Conference report. He writes thus:—"Summary 'statements, forming a valuable and 'interesting record of the progress of 'all the self-governing Colonies in 'matters relating to defence, were laid 'before the conference, and will be 'confidentially communicated to the 'Colonial Governments; but it is not 'desirable to include them among the 'published papers. These statements 'are extremely gratifying to Her 'Majesty's Government, as showing 'the energy, ability and self-sacrifice 'with which the Colonies have contributed their share towards the 'general defence of the Empire. Thus,

"dealing with personnel only, it appears that in the Dominion of Canada 'the available force of active militia, 'together with the permanent corps, 'amounts to nearly 35,000 men; 'in the Australasian Colonies the 'total armed strength is no less than '34,000; and in the Cape and Natal 'there are trained forces of 5,500 and '1,500 men respectively. There is, 'moreover, in each case a large reserve 'which can be drawn upon in case of 'need."

But between the naval armaments and the defence of shipping on the high seas by the Imperial Government on the one hand, and the military establishments of the Mother Country and the Colonies for land defence on the other, there are to be found defensive works of an amphibious character, the nature and cost of which gave rise to very interesting discussions. These are the first-class coaling stations which are being established and fortified "for the purpose of 'maintaining communication with the 'distant dependencies of the Empire, 'and protecting the floating trade in 'the event of war." Mr. Stanhope gave a description of the extent of the work of this nature which the Imperial Government proposed to undertake. Besides the Imperial fortress of Malta, Gibraltar, Halifax and Bermuda it has to maintain and arm coaling stations and forts at Sierra Leone, St. Helena, Simons Bay (at the Cape of Good Hope), Trincomalee, Jamaica and Port Castries (in the island of Santa Lucia). At other very important points the Home Government has supplied or proposes to supply the most modern and very expensive guns and other armaments, leaving the cost of the works to be defrayed by the Colony or dependency interested. This is the case with Table Bay, Mauritius, Aden, Colombo, Singapore, Hong Kong and possibly also with Esquimaux. It must not, however, be forgotten that a very great deal has been accomplished by several of the Colonies altogether apart from their military organizations. The defences, for instance, of Sydney, Newcastle and Melbourne, which are coaling stations as well as harbours, have been built, their armaments supplied and their forts manned wholly at Colonial expense.

If all this be well considered it will not awaken surprise that the various Australian representatives were disinclined to respond to the proposal of the Imperial authorities that their Governments should bear the cost of fortifying and defending the coaling stations at King George's Sound and Thursday Island, excluding only the cost of an armament which the Australian representatives did not regard as sufficiently modern and effective. They could not see that merely because these stations were situated upon Australian Territory, they should be differently classed from those which were being fortified almost at the sole expense of the Imperial Government. Sir Graham Berry said that "if these are the matured views of the Imperial Government, I feel quite satisfied that the 'Parliament, certainly of Victoria, 'and I believe of the other Colonies, 'would scarcely undertake the expense of works outside their own 'boundaries, if the Imperial Government repudiated all liability whatsoever towards the expenses of the 'fortifications of Australia. (Hear, 'hear). I thought it necessary to say 'this plainly, because it has come 'upon me by surprise to learn that 'the Imperial Government treats 'King George's Sound differently 'from other coaling stations of Imperial importance." Other delegates spoke in a similar way, and, in addition to such considerations, the absence of a proper basis upon which to proportion the contributions was again commented on. Mr. Service said, "I 'feel in dealing with this question as I 'did and as I expressed myself, in 'dealing with the creation of the new 'fleet, that there is no principle laid 'down upon which financial contributions should be made." He said much more to the same effect, and was followed by Sir John Downer, whose speech contains the following passage:—"As to what has just fallen from Mr. Service, I must say that I substantially agree with him; we sympathise with each other, I have no doubt; further, I have no doubt, the 'Imperial Government sympathises 'with us in our small way, and we, 'understanding their difficulties thoroughly sympathise with them and 'thoroughly understand the difficulties they have to deal with in 'carrying out that which they may 'think will be the best thing for the 'security of the Empire generally. 'But after all, as Mr. Service said, the 'time will come when this will have 'to be settled upon something like a 'fair basis. Whatever the difficulty

"of the Imperial Parliament, and 'whatever the difficulty of the 'Colonial Parliament, there cannot be 'that perfectly good, and proper relation of the United Kingdom to the 'Colonies, which we all desire, unless 'it is founded upon a substantial basis 'which must commend itself to the 'sense of justice of all."

In these remarks it is not possible to discover any trace of a disinclination on the part of the Australians to bear their share of the cost of Imperial naval defence, but they wish to arrive at an understanding as to what that share should be, and how the contributions towards this object from all the countries in the Empire should be apportioned. Some were of opinion that these matters are too much looked at from local points of view, to the exclusion of the Imperial aspect of the common defence of the Empire. Hints were even thrown out to the effect that these questions could only be dealt with satisfactorily, by a higher parliament than that of any of the divisions of the Empire. On this point Mr. Service said:—"We cannot find any fault with 'you for fending off, as it were, applications for no end of money to 'what is called the Imperial Parliament, because we see and feel from 'our own experience that the thing is 'absolutely necessary. But it brings 'into relief the fact that the Parliament sitting in London is really 'a trial Parliament for the United Kingdom, and that it is 'ceasing to some extent to have 'have Imperial functions, which is 'made manifest by another fact; the 'fact that growing colonies like these 'in Australia are called upon to take 'their own share—in fact the heaviest 'share in their own local defences, 'seems to me to show that the Imperial character of the Government 'and of the parliament in London is 'to some extent disappearing; and I 'fancy that that is a fact which will 'have to be dealt with in the near 'future. That would, of course, point 'to some body of an Imperial character which could deal with questions 'of this sort, not only from a defence 'point of view, but from a finance point 'of view." These quotations will show that the discussion travelled over ground situated at quite a distance from King George's Sound and Thursday Island. No decision was arrived at regarding the defence of these points, and Mr. Stanhope and Lord Knutsford were unable to do more than promise full consideration of the views put forward by the Colonial representatives.

The subject, next in importance to the defence of the Empire, which was discussed by the conference was Postal and Telegraphic Communication, but it cannot be said, with regard to these that any very positive results were reached. The scheme for an Imperial Penny Postage did not receive much consideration from the Colonial delegates who almost all pronounced it impracticable. One statement after another was made as to the amount of loss sustained in working the present postal arrangements of each Colony, and from this it was argued that additional outlay would meet with disapproval. Mr. Henniker Heaton's statements were placed before the Conference and he was invited to supplement them by verbal explanations, but after he withdrew they were not seriously discussed by the delegates. Mr. Heaton questioned the contention of the Secretary of the Treasury that the postal rates to the Colonies could not be reduced because there was already a loss upon that service of over £1,000 per day. He maintained that "the 'whole of this loss could be saved to 'the country, and an immense burden 'taken from the neck of our commerce, by the simple expedient of stopping the payment of the huge subsidies now received by certain steamship companies, or by shifting the 'obligation to pay the £800,000 now 'annually paid for our Foreign and 'Colonial Packet Service from the 'Post Office Department to the 'Admiralty, the latter department, 'moreover, paying only such sums as 'may fairly be claimed for the service." A very great deal can be said for Mr. Heaton's view. The term "Postal subsidy" even in the Colonies is a misnomer, and such grants are made quite as much for encouraging passenger traffic and facilitating trade as for carrying Her Majesty's mails. Mr. Heaton, however, did not suggest any other account to which the Colonial subsidies could be charged, and it was perhaps on this account that the Colonial delegates shewed so little interest in the matter. They looked at it from their own local stand point and made no suggestion of an Imperial method of meeting the difficulty.

The Australian and South African delegates very distinctly expressed

their unwillingness to join the "Universal Postal Union," and, in doing so, lent considerable support to Mr. Heaton's views regarding that combination. This is what he says about it to the Postmaster General under date the 22nd, March, 1887:—"You say that owing to Great Britain and several of her Colonies being members of the Postal Union they are prevented from establishing a penny postage system among themselves. Yet this is the union which you have constantly urged the Australian Colonies to join! This Union which ties your hands, which stands in the way of reform, and which imposes upon you all manner of fettering restrictions! Surely it would be wiser to advise Australia to keep free from it, and to recover her own freedom by giving fair notice to the other powers. In my opinion, the Postal Union, so far as the Colonies and India is concerned, has proved a delusion and a snare. I find that India, Mauritius, Buenos Ayres, and twenty other places in the Postal Union are charged 100 per cent. more for postage from England than from France and Germany."

With reference to the proposed new steamship services in other parts of the Empire, and the new subsidies proposed, Lord Knutsford's summing up is as follows:—"The important proposals of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for a service of powerful steamers between Vancouver and Hong Kong, by way of Japan, was not discussed at length in the Conference, being already under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government. Attention was, however, called by the Canadian representatives to this scheme as well as to that for establishing a line of steamers from Vancouver to Australia, and it was stated that the mails could be carried to Australian and Asiatic ports in considerably less time and at less cost by those Pacific routes than at present."

Much information was furnished and many projects were mooted concerning Inter-British communication, and some of the members perhaps feeling themselves free from hampering details and responsibilities, indulged in enthusiastic expressions, almost suggestive of Imperial Federation and certainly pointing towards closer union. The following is an extract from the speech made by Sir Alexander Campbell in bringing the discussion to a close:—"We consider that by taking advantage of the telegraph line from the Atlantic Ocean, at Halifax, to the Pacific Ocean, at Vancouver Island, which we Canadians have established without any help from Her Majesty's Government, or any reference to them, the Governments of the various Colonies of the Empire will be lending the most valuable assistance to that which we all have in view, and which the members of Her Majesty's Government have repeatedly expressed their desire to see brought about, as it is undoubtedly the desire alike of Her Majesty's subjects residing here in Great Britain and of Her Majesty's subjects residing all over the world—that is to say, a closer connection of the various component parts of the Empire—we think we have afforded the best means of doing this by opening the line of railway telegraph across the Continent of America. We have placed it in the power of Her Majesty's Government in Great Britain to draw closer those bonds by the most important of all ties, the ties of speedy communication, the ties of interest, and the ties which spring from opportunities of making communications from one end of Her Majesty's dominions to the other by telegraph lines almost entirely within the control of Her Majesty's subjects. These we think are the most important means which could be resorted to for drawing closer those bonds between the different parts of the Empire which we all value so much."

Sir Alexander was followed by Mr. Sandford Fleming, who explained and recommended a comprehensive scheme by which the most of the submarine and main telegraph lines, as well as the new Pacific cable to Australia could be consolidated and brought within the management of one department under Government control. Then the following resolutions were passed unanimously by the conference:—

1. "That the connection recently formed through Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific by railway telegraph opens a new and alternate line of Imperial communication over the high seas and through British possessions which promises to be of great value alike in naval, military, commercial and political aspects.

2. "That the connection of Canada with Australasia by direct submarine

telegraph across the Pacific is a project of high importance to the Empire, and every doubt as to its practicability should without delay be set at rest by a thorough and exhaustive survey."

Several of the delegates expressed the hope that these resolutions would be followed up by action, but Lord Knutsford's conclusion does not go far towards sustaining such hopes. He writes thus to the Governors of Colonies:—"In connection with the subject of telegraphic communication, the proposal of an alternative line to Australia was prominently brought forward. The Colonial representatives were of opinion that their Governments would not, unless the Imperial Government also contributed by willing to subsidize another Company in addition to the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company; and, in behalf of the Imperial Post Office, it was stated that the question of such a subsidy could not be sustained by that department. While, therefore, I expressed my willingness to bring before Her Majesty's Government the wishes of the members of the conference that a line might be constructed for military purposes, to be exclusively controlled by the Government, I could not hold out any hope that such a scheme would be favorably received."

From what has been brought forward of the views of the delegates it is very plain that no important work, recognized as essential to the proper defence of the Empire, or to the advancement of British commercial interests, can be undertaken, because of the difficulty of getting the various parts of the Empire to agree as to the extent to which they are respectively interested, and as to the amounts which they should severally contribute. The financial obstacles were the most formidable, and with regard to several much desired undertakings the delegates seemed to feel the difficulty of obtaining appropriations from their respective Parliaments. Another difficulty was the absence of a satisfactory basis upon which to levy assessments from the various divisions of the Empire.

But if the proceedings of the conference have made these difficulties plain, they also suggest a remedy. They contain a proposal which sooner or later is likely to be adopted as a means of establishing an independent source of revenue for Imperial purposes, and of obtaining this on a fair basis from the various communities throughout the Empire. Mr. Jan Hendrik Hofmeyr, one of the delegates of the Cape of Good Hope, has the merit of bringing forward this scheme which in the Colonial Conference report is classed under the heading of trade questions. The following extracts from Mr. Hofmeyr's speech on the 3rd of May, 1887, will afford a clear idea of the nature of his proposal:—"The fourth of the eight subjects proposed to be brought before the Conference by the Cape delegates in their letter of 1st April, reads thus:—'To discuss the feasibility of promoting closer union between the various parts of the British Empire by means of an Imperial customs tariff, the revenue from such tariff to be devoted to the general defence of the Empire.' I find that this is not quite understood by some of the delegates, and therefore I would like to amplify it in this way:—'The feasibility of promoting a closer union between the various parts of the British Empire by means of an Imperial tariff of customs, to be levied independent of the duties payable under existing tariffs on goods entering the Empire from abroad, the revenue derived from such tariff to be devoted to the general defence of the Empire.'

I have taken this matter in hand with two objects.—To promote the union of the Empire, and at the same time to obtain revenue for purposes of general defence.

Now, this conference has devoted a very considerable part of its time to defence, and we have done something; but I take it upon myself to say that, from an Imperial point of view, the proceedings of the conference in connection with the subject of defence cannot have been perfectly satisfactory. What have we arrived at? Simply this: that the Australian group of colonies will pay a certain amount annually towards the support of a few ships in their own waters.

But what has the rest of the colonial empire done towards the maintenance of the imperial navy? Nothing at all. The Cape has not agreed to do anything, Canada has not agreed to do anything, and none of the other colonies have agreed to do anything, for reasons which I think are weighty, and which this conference will not

overrule. At the same time it is admitted by some high naval authorities (although not perhaps by the authorities whom we have had before us) that the British fleet is not quite so strong and powerful as it ought to be, in view of the tremendous interests that it has to protect when compared with the French and German fleets, and having regard to the limited interests that they have to protect. Supposing that the Imperial Government were to find by-and-by that it required very considerably greater assistance from the colonies towards the maintenance of the fleet and of the army than it has hitherto obtained, I doubt very much whether you would find that a system of subsidies would answer in the long run. You would in that case find very soon that the principle of representation would be asserted by the Colonies. The system of subsidies, if developed to any extent, would practically amount to a tax, and where you have a tax, the people who bear the tax sooner or later ask to be represented. In other words you might find a system of political federation brought to the fore, a system which, however much we may incline in that direction, would, we must all agree, present tremendous difficulties. The system of subsidies by the colonies to the Mother Country has been tried between France and its colonies. In the French colonial law there is a clause to the effect that the colonies shall be bound to contribute certain amounts to the maintenance of the French navy, but according to the latest report that I have seen there is not a single French colony that pays a subsidy to-day; in fact, the reverse is really the case, and the mother country has to pay for the defence, and in some cases even for the civil government of the colonies. Therefore, taking into consideration the necessity that the British Empire should have some other consolidating force in addition to mere sentiment; that it should have the force of self-interest; that at the same time something more might have to be done for the defence of the empire than has been done hitherto, and that then the colonies would not be prepared to pay it in the form of subsidies, but might not object to some indirect taxation, which practically admitted their right to greater fiscal privileges within the empire than are accorded to foreign powers. I have, following the limits that I have seen in the public newspapers from time to time, formulated this subject for discussion. The scheme which I wish to lay before the conference is one which would promote a closer fiscal union between the various parts of the empire, which would produce a revenue for imperial purposes, and which would at the same time leave the various fiscal tariffs of the different parts of the Empire, of the colonies as well as of England, untouched. I will give some figures to show how this plan might work in practice. I find that the total imports into the United Kingdom from foreign countries in 1885 amounted to £284,000,000. That is the last year I could get. The total imports into the colonies (I need not give the process by which I arrived at the figures) for 1885 would amount to £96,000,000. The two together would give £380,000,000, representing the imports of foreign produce into the whole of the empire. Now, supposing that we were to levy an average rate of 2 per cent. all round (the tariff might be arranged so that one class of goods should pay more than another), that 352 millions sterling would give a revenue of not less than £7,000,000. That is a revenue which would pay for a very considerable part of the British fleet. It would relieve the colonies from the payment of subsidies, and at the same time that it would be paid by the colonies it would be paid by Great Britain too, of course. I do not know whether Great Britain would feel it or not, but the colonies would not feel it, and it would establish a feeling on their part that whilst they were paying for the defence of the empire they were at the same time enjoying in British markets and intercolonial markets certain advantages which foreigners did not enjoy. That would establish a connecting link between the colonies mutually as well as between the colonies and the Empire also, as is not at present in existence, and which might further develop by-and-by into a most powerful bond of union."

Although it may be said that the Colonial conference of 1887, this first Council of the Empire, has not been productive of very vigorous action in favour of Imperial unity, it must at the same time be remembered that those who took part in it can be confidently regarded as the sowers of the seed from which, no doubt, and in good time, an abundant and satisfactory harvest will be reaped. The record of the proceedings of the conference constitute a brief, which every believer in, and advocate of Imperial Federation must study and lay to heart if he would be instrumental in handing down to those who come after us our national heritage not only preserved and unimpaired but advantageously developed and strengthened.

SHAFTESBURY HALL.

Shaftesbury Hall, as known to the general public, has virtually been transformed into one of the largest and best appointed public halls in the Dominion. It is now two years since the Board of Directors of the Sons of England Hall Company decided that the hall must be enlarged and improved, so as to meet with more modern ideas. Early in the year, the building was given over to the contractors. On Thursday evening, November 27th, the new building was opened by MR. H. M. STANLEY, the great African explorer, who was fronted by one of the most representative assemblies ever met together in the city of Toronto. The brilliant but subdued light brought out the dresses and jewels of the ladies to the fullest effect, and made a sight not easily to be forgotten. The majority of the male sex being in evening dress, added to the *clat* of the occasion.

The old entrance from Queen Street has been entirely reconstructed, the stairway being removed and a fine wide passage sloping from the street having replaced it, with a special entrance from James street to the gallery. The ground floor or auditorium is fitted with handsome open seats of the latest design, and will accommodate about 750 people, and is fitted up with a newly patented chair named "Shaftesbury" after the Hall. This is a most comfortable seat and very artistic in its appearance. The third floor or gallery will accommodate about 550 people. The platform is well arranged and will hold about 120 people. The floor is laid with a very handsome carpet which adds materially to its appearance. There are in connection with the platform commodious ladies' and gentlemen's dressing rooms; in addition a special cloak and dressing room is provided for ladies on the second floor. Additional exits leading into James street have been provided, and by request of the Board of Directors, Mr. Kivas Tully, C.E., has examined the building, and expressed himself fully satisfied with the means of exit in case of an accident. Mr. Tully said the building could be emptied in less than five minutes. Any doubt as to the acoustic properties of the hall was set at rest, every word MR. STANLEY uttered being distinctly heard all over the hall.

The Directors of the Sons of England Hall Company have now supplied a long felt want in the City of Toronto—a first-class music hall, and we trust the public spirit displayed by them will receive the support so liberal a policy deserves. The total cost of the alterations amount to \$22,000. The Directors very wisely effected the whole of the work to Canada artists, and the work as a whole, both for stability and artistic finish is a credit to native talent.

The building is supplied with both gas and the incandescent light. Special mention should be made of the chandelier which graces the centre of the lofty ceiling. It of itself is worth a visit to the hall to view its many beauties. The ironwork was supplied by the Peterborough Bridge Works, Peterborough, Ont. The chairs by Bostwick & Co., Toronto, the agents for the Preston Chair and Desk Mfg. Co., Preston, Ont.

Correspondence.

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

"Is This So?"

To the Editor of the ANGLO-SAXON:—SIR,—I beg to inform you that Dr. Bell, the retiring president, of Royal Standard Lodge, No. 112, received a vote of thanks for the admirable way he had conducted his duties in the chair, and many complimentary remarks were made of him by individual members. He would certainly have been elected to the presidency for this year only that he refused nomination. The future president, Bro. Purches, is very fortunate in having the valuable assistance of such a gifted immediate past-president.

There is general dissatisfaction with the way the Grand Secretary attends to the duties of his office. Is he overworked or is it he is incapable? If the former an assistant should be appointed by the Grand Lodge, if the latter he should be dismissed.

A District Deputy Grand Lodge Officer should be appointed at once for Assiniboia District, and this brother should live either at Qu'Appelle or Regina. Why not appoint Dr. G. P. Bell, who would make a first-class D. D. G. officer. Why have not the past-presidents power to install the elected officers of a lodge? The constitution says that the Executive officers

must have the W. R. degree, and that the Grand President, or some grand officer appointed by him, shall visit each lodge once a year. No grand officer has visited this lodge during the year 1890 capable to confer the W. R. degree, and consequently none of our Executive officers of this lodge have this degree. Bro. P.-President Gisborne, unfortunately was not able to get this degree when he was in the East last summer, as no white rose lodges were in session.

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Qu'Appelle, Dec. 12, 1890.

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SHORT & REYNOLDS, P. O. BOX 296, Ottawa, Canada.

JANUARY, 1891.

The ANGLO-SAXON begs to wish its readers the compliments of the season. Englishmen carry their customs about with them and Santa Claus has, no doubt, crossed the seas in search of merry English hearts and sturdy little stockings. Our friends of St. George's Society have, as usual, looked after and provided for Englishmen in need at this season, and the Sons of England Society would feel like expressing their thanks but for the recollection that the St. George's Society is mainly composed of Sons of England and it would seem like patting one's self on the back for doing - after all - what is our plain and evident duty. A happy new year, brother Englishmen, and many of them!

1890.

Napoleon once sneered at the English people as a "nation of shop-keepers." There is, of course, no doubt whatever that as a nation we are interested to an extent vastly greater than any other in commercial matters. It is the trading instinct which has carried our flag into every quarter of the globe. It is the same instinct which is still forcing us onward.

But it is not our intention in this article to discuss the proportions, to which the majesty of England has grown. The mere enumeration of our possessions would occupy the greater part of a column of the ANGLO-SAXON. It is sufficient for our readers to bear in mind that the British Empire is the most enormous and complex aggregation of States, Principalities, Races, Tribes and Creeds that the World has ever known.

We therefore proceed at once to record a few of the principal events and occurrences which have made the year of our Lord 1890, one of the most remarkable in the annals of our history. There have been none of these petty wars which have usually attended the advance of our commerce into new fields. In Africa we have assumed peaceable possession of an Empire as vast as Hindustan; the conquest of Burmah has been completed and the bases of civilized government in that vast region have been securely established; explorations have been carried on in parts so widely separate as New Guinea, and the Peace River district in North-Western Canada.

The United Kingdom has remained united in spite of all that disappointed placemen with their Irish allies could effect. For the sake of the Union, a group of English liberals have renounced the honourable instincts which induce men to value power. They have conceded to their conservative allies all the honours and emoluments of patronage and place. In the whole history of English parties no men have behaved so well. The result of the O'Shea trial, (in which MR. PARNELL, the Leader of the Irish Nationalist Party, was proved guilty of adultery with the wife of MAJOR O'SHEA) having led to an attempt to depose Parnell from his position of Dictator, a complete disruption of the Irish party followed and is still in progress, and the Gladstonian liberals, who have at last discovered that their venerable leader is without any definite policy in regard to "Home Rule" are in a state of utter confusion. These revelations have brought about a revulsion of feeling in favour of Lord Salisbury's Government, and the last few elections have gone conservative.

For the first time in the history of the British Parliament the regular Opposition has identified itself with the policy (the only one which it can now be said to possess)

of persistent obstruction. The London Spectator, in a fit of despair, goes so far as to say, that the House has become the prey of the doctrinaire, the egotist, the adventurer, and the devotee of political vendettas. We do not take this pessimistic view although we admit that the situation is grave and calls for a remedy. This will probably be found in the formation of Grand Committees, in which the malcontents could air themselves without so seriously impeding the general progress of Imperial affairs. This project was advanced some years ago by MR. CHAMBERLAIN and has since gained many supporters.

By a Treaty with Germany England has secured possession of a vast territory in the eastern central parts of Africa in return for a recognition on our part of the German possessions in Africa and cession of Heligoland to Germany. Objections have been urged against this arrangement both in England and Germany, but this would in our opinion, only serve to show that it was on the whole an equitable one. It is, of course, true that had the British Government acted with vigour some years ago there would have been nothing in Africa for Germany to take possession of and consequently Heligoland need not now have been given up in exchange for concessions in the "dark continent." Lord Salisbury, however, had to take things as he found them and there is this to be said for the arrangement that it has cemented the feelings of friendliness which both nations have always entertained for each other.

This "carving up" of Africa on the part of Germany and England naturally attracted the attention of France to that continent. The latter power has been allowed to take possession of a number of leagues in West Central Africa, in the region south of the Desert of Sabara. Her satisfaction in this matter has been lessened, however, by the discovery that the greater portion of the territory is composed of soil which LORD SALISBURY cruelly remarked was "rather light," being in fact nothing more than sand and rocks, and also by the knowledge, which has recently been brought home to her, that England has full control of the Niger, by which alone the new possessions can be reached.

During the past year the political map has remained unchanged with the trifling exception that by the death of the King of Holland the Duchy of Luxembourg has been severed from Holland and placed under the control of the Duke of Nassau. The bloated armaments of Europe have been maintained and even augmented in spite of the economic difficulties which the excessive taxation necessary are creating. The Triple Alliance, which is the main guarantee for peace, remains unimpaired and there can be no doubt that it has behind it the powerful moral support of Great Britain. England has happily arrived at a foreign policy which both parties have agreed to pursue, and all that is necessary for this to continue, is, as Lord Salisbury has lately observed "forbearance on the part of the Opposition and the absence of eccentricity on the part of the Government."

The pressure of civilized opinion has forced France into consenting to certain financial reforms in Egypt for which England has long been pressing. Since the French fleet withdrew and abandoned to the British fleet the task of shelline Arabi Pasha out of Alexandria, and to the British Government that of restoring order in that country. Egypt has been virtually under our sole control; although France is still allowed to interpose a veto with respect to certain details. The condition of Egypt has been greatly ameliorated under our administration, and it is probable that in the interests of civilization and good order we shall not withdraw until our work is fully completed.

In Russia the year has been one of comparative calm to all appearance. The Nihilists have been keeping tolerably quiet, although the murder of General Seliverskoff at Paris was attributed to them. The action taken by the Czar's Government in putting into operation a number of most barbarous laws directed against the Jews has evoked a cry of indignation from the civilized world. The Czaritch has projected a tour through our Indian Empire, where he will perhaps be surprised to learn that the secret of our bold over India lies, not in armed occupation, but in the fact that we have been enabled, by wise administration and avoidance of interference with native customs to secure the loyalty of the inhabitants. Life and property are everywhere safe in India and the power of the native chief has been confined to reasonable limits.

Nothing can be more certain than that if the British power were withdrawn to-morrow, the Hindoos and Mahomedans would proceed forthwith to cutting each others throats and that the country would be reduced to anarchy.

In England the most noteworthy incidents have been: The extraordinary popular ovation to Mr. Stanley on his return from the Emin Pacha Relief Expedition and the wide-spread interest which his marriage to Miss Dorothy Tennant and the publication of his book "In Darkest Africa" attracted; the erection of the Armada Memorial at Plymouth; the unique achievement by a young lady, Miss Philippa Fawcett, of the senior wranglership at Cambridge University; strikes among the workmen employed at the docks in London and Southampton; agitations among the London police, and among the postmen - (in the former case 38 constables refused to go on duty and were dismissed and in the latter the Postmaster-General met the men in an amicable spirit and agreed to expend an additional sum of £200,000, in improving the remuneration of the telegraphists, and to allow extra pay for overtime and Sunday work); the mutiny of the 2nd Batt, Grenadier Guards, who were confined to barracks and subsequently ordered off to Bermuda, where their conduct has since, it is understood, been good; the removal of the volunteer camp from Wimbledon to Bisley; the opening of an electric railway, running from King William Street, City, to Stockwell; the wreck of H. M. S. Serpent, a war vessel of the latest type, involving almost a total loss of life.

Worthy of special mention are the cure for consumption reported to have been discovered by Dr. Koch, a German bacteriologist; the scheme proposed by "General" Booth for dealing with the "submerged" classes in England; and the judgement of the Archbishop of Canterbury in the case of the Bishop of Lincoln, who was accused of importing papistical practices into the ritual and conduct of English Church worship.

The year's obituary includes the names of Lord Carnarvon, a statesman of the second rank; of Cardinal Newman, a pervert from the English Church; of Lady Roseberry, a daughter of the Rothschild family, and a person whose amiability and universal charitableness contributed to make her beloved of all classes, and of Mrs. "General" Booth of Salvation Army fame, whose funeral was attended, it is said, by a larger concourse of people than has ever previously been gathered in England at the funeral of a woman.

In the United States the year has been made remarkable by one of the most extraordinary attempts to overcome the natural workings of economic law by legislation that the world has ever seen. We allude to the McKinley Bill. That such a measure should have carried in a civilized country betrays the strength of the monopolists and the corruptness of the legislators. We refer to it here because there is some reason to believe that its effect upon Great Britain and Canada has been to promote the discussion of proposals to unite the Empire by means of preferential duties on inter-imperial trade.

The close of the year is attended by most alarming accounts of disturbance amongst the Indians, who are said to be preparing for hostilities. The death of Sitting Bull, the circumstances of which are not yet public at the time of writing, will probably give the Indians "pause," as, in the event of war, he would doubtless have been their leader.

The year has been rendered memorable by the great strikes in Victoria and New South Wales, a matter which formed the subject of especial consideration in the November issue of the ANGLO-SAXON. It is sufficient now to say that the men who numbered 40,000, composed mainly of dock-workers and ship-labourers, struck for higher pay, which claim was resisted by a combination of the masters, with whom remained the victory.

The question of the federation of the Australian Colonies (some proposals going so far as to include New Zealand)

has been actively engaging the attention of the Colonial Legislatures, and there is reason to believe that substantial progress has been made towards a solution of the problems involved.

Proposals for the laying down of a cable between Australia and Canada have been submitted to the Governments interested. It at present seems to be a question whether the enterprise shall be a purely governmental one or be left to private enterprise, aided by Colonial subsidies. A cable would certainly tend to promote trade and all-round closer relations between Australia and Canada.

In New Zealand the Year's record is a gratifying one from every point of view. The ANGLO-SAXON lately gave statistics showing the wonderful expansion of the dead-meat and wool exports of New Zealand. In many other directions has the energy of our race in this distant Colony manifested itself, not least in the way in which it has grappled with the serious problems of municipal government, and large questions of drainage. The harvest has been abundant in New Zealand. The health returns shew that the climate must be extremely favourable to longevity.

The Afrianders have not been idle during the past year. They have not sat watching the "Sad sea waves" from the heights of Table Bay. Quite the contrary. With an energy truly admirable they have swarmed over the land until they now outnumber the Boers in the Transvaal and, as soon as they get the franchise, for which they are clamouring, will doubtless restore that territory to our flag. In addition, they have occupied Mashonaland (described as the richest district in Africa), and are pushing railways into the heart of the continent. Truly, our brethren in South Africa come of Imperial stock!

And, lastly, we shall speak of Canada. Whether we take the statistics of Dominion revenue and expenditure; examine the weekly statements published by our great railway companies; or those of Dun Wiman & Co., in regard to bankruptcies; or the utterances of our bankers at their half-yearly meetings; or the records of the Insurance companies; or the shipping reports, we find in all cases that the year which has just expired has been one of steady progress.

The effect of the McKinley Bill appears to have been too largely discounted, if the reports we receive of heavy shipments to the United States of potatoes, barley, eggs and hay, (the articles chiefly attacked by the McKinley Bill) are to be relied upon. The Government has acted wisely in making every effort to enlarge our trade with the West Indies and with Australia. As to the West Indies there is a strong probability of a large trade growing up between the two countries, each requiring the products of the other, and it is no longer likely that the Imperial Government will interfere to prevent especial adjustment of tariffs to promote intercolonial trade. We leave that point, however, for the moment. With reference to trade with Australia, it will be remembered that the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, was appointed to visit the Australian colonies to discuss trading relations, but it is understood that Sir Henry Parkes expressed a desire that Mr. Abbott should defer his visit until the question of Australian Federation, which is now engrossing the public mind there to the exclusion of all other topics, has been settled one way or the other. We have dealt elsewhere with the proposals for a cable from Victoria, B.C., to some point on the Australian Coast.

ture of Belgium shall not be subject in the British colonies to other or higher duties than those which are or may be imposed upon similar articles of British origin (Art. XV.)

In the German Treaty the objectionable clause is not essentially different. The effect of these articles is to put the mother country, in relation to colonial markets, on the footing of a foreign Power, or in other words to lay the Empire under treaty obligations to maintain commercial disunion. Taking into consideration the difference of opinion which exists between England and the majority of her colonies on the subject of free trade and protection, it does not follow as a matter of course that the termination of the treaties which have been quoted would necessarily bring about any change in inter-imperial commercial relations. The effect would simply be at first to remove from between the component parts of the Empire the pledges under which they now stand bound to foreign nations to make no motion of union towards each other. It is gradually coming to be felt on all hands that, whether we make use of our freedom in this matter or not, we ought in all which concerns our relations to each other to be free.

The further question of formally granting to the colonies the right, which as a matter of fact they very generally enjoy, of refusing their assent to commercial treaties will scarcely be discussed without opening the larger issue of the desirability of granting to them the right to negotiate their own commercial treaties, subject of course always to the sanction of her Majesty's Government.

With regard to the Newfoundland difficulty, it seems probable, we regret to announce, that the modus vivendi of 1890 will have to be renewed for 1891, but the announcement that it has been renewed is premature.

Political Dialogues, NUMBER FIVE. TWO POLITICIANS. (All Rights Reserved)

SCENE.—Reading Room of the Rideau Club, Ottawa. Two gentlemen seated in arm-chairs.

1st Politician.—Well, old man, what are the prospects?

2nd Politician (smiling).—Not so bad! South Victoria turned out very well.

1st Pol.—But, when is Parliament to meet?

2nd Pol.—I asked Sir John yesterday, and he seemed to think that the end of February or the beginning of March would be early enough. The idea at present is, to pass a Redistribution Bill, and for that we must wait for the Census Returns.

1st Pol.—I fancy the Session is likely to be lively.

2nd Pol.—What makes you think so?

1st Pol.—A good many things. First, there is the probability of a demand for "better terms" for Quebec, which will cause a snarl, eh? Then, there's scarcely a doubt that the Manitoba School Act will come before the House, in some shape or other. Now, I tell you frankly my opinion that the Government will make a great mistake if it attempts to make fish of Quebec and fowl of Manitoba. To continue: Then there is the North-West Territories Bill—

2nd Pol.—(Interrupting).—Pardon me. Are you an Equal Righter?

1st Pol.—In a sense I am, though not in the sense you mean. I am a Conservative of the year 1878—which means that I am in favour of a moderate Policy of Protection, providing always that no discrimination is made against the Mother Country; that I heartily advocated, and still take a pride in, the Canadian Pacific Railway, which has done much to bind our country together; and that I would rejoice to see our people abandon their narrow provincialism and stand shoulder to shoulder as Canadians. Now, it strikes me that the Government in discarding the veto power is going a long cry in the direction of Provincial Autonomy or States Rights. At the same time, if they are afraid to veto Quebec measures, they must not interfere with those of Manitoba.

2nd Pol.—You appear to have adopted McCarthy's views. Why did you not vote with him last Session?

1st Pol.—(Hesitatingly).—Well, it was difficult. I was elected to support Sir John Macdonald and it is not easy, as you know, to kick over the traces.

In view of the approaching expiration of certain foreign treaties, a circular letter has been issued from the Colonial Office to the various Agents-General of the self-governing colonies, inviting them to lay the views of their respective Governments before the committee which has been appointed to consider the matter. The collective reply of the Agents-General is to the effect that, so far as they are able, without special instructions, to express an opinion, they are agreed upon the desirability of two important modifications of the existing state of things. The first of these is that the Belgian and German treaties, which at present deprive the colonies of the right to make closer commercial arrangements with the mother country, should be terminated, and the second is that commercial treaties shall not be binding on the colonies without colonial consent.

The article in the Belgian Treaty of which the colonies express their collective disapprobation runs as follows:—"Articles the produce or manufac-

ture of Belgium shall not be subject in the British colonies to other or higher duties than those which are or may be imposed upon similar articles of British origin (Art. XV.)"

In the German Treaty the objectionable clause is not essentially different. The effect of these articles is to put the mother country, in relation to colonial markets, on the footing of a foreign Power, or in other words to lay the Empire under treaty obligations to maintain commercial disunion. Taking into consideration the difference of opinion which exists between England and the majority of her colonies on the subject of free trade and protection, it does not follow as a matter of course that the termination of the treaties which have been quoted would necessarily bring about any change in inter-imperial commercial relations. The effect would simply be at first to remove from between the component parts of the Empire the pledges under which they now stand bound to foreign nations to make no motion of union towards each other. It is gradually coming to be felt on all hands that, whether we make use of our freedom in this matter or not, we ought in all which concerns our relations to each other to be free.

The further question of formally granting to the colonies the right, which as a matter of fact they very generally enjoy, of refusing their assent to commercial treaties will scarcely be discussed without opening the larger issue of the desirability of granting to them the right to negotiate their own commercial treaties, subject of course always to the sanction of her Majesty's Government.

With regard to the Newfoundland difficulty, it seems probable, we regret to announce, that the modus vivendi of 1890 will have to be renewed for 1891, but the announcement that it has been renewed is premature.

Political Dialogues, NUMBER FIVE. TWO POLITICIANS. (All Rights Reserved)

But (warmly) I was not elected to support Sir John Thompson, and it is the latter who is apparently running the Government just now.

2nd Pol.—(dryly)—You would hardly care to tell the Premier that, I suppose?

1st Pol.—Not yet. My constituents, however, are of my opinion—or, rather, I am of their's. You will remember that my county returned an Equal Righter for the Local in June last, and the feeling has grown rather than lessened since then.

2nd Pol.—That may be true of your constituency, which is strongly Protestant, but the country at large knows only two parties, Tories and Grits, and the people will vote with their parties through thick and thin. Look at Rykert's re-election.

1st Pol.—Is that a fair case?
2nd Pol.—Why not? Rykert's own confession proved him to be a man who made use of his position as member of Parliament, to coerce the Ministry and rob the country, and yet he was re-elected.

1st Pol.—Appropos of peculation—Is the House likely to take notice of Tarte's charges against McGreevy and Sir Hector Langevin?

2nd Pol.—As yet there is not much to go upon. Only a letter from Connolly, which implicates two ex-M.P.'s and a few guarded extracts from letters alleged to have been written by McGreevy. The latter, of course, are grave enough, if true, but Parliament will probably not take any action unless Tarte shows his whole hand.

1st Pol.—If the House took action against General Middleton upon what were, after all, very trifling charges, it can scarcely refuse to do so when the honour of a Cabinet Minister is impugned.

2nd Pol.—There is this difference between the two: the old soldier demanded an enquiry, the old politician will evade one.

1st Pol.—I should fancy, however, by the way Cartwright has been talking lately that he will bring the question to a point.

2nd Pol.—I dare say you are right in predicting a lively Session. Won't you take something to drink?

1st Pol.—Don't care if I do!

Correspondence.

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

"EQUAL RIGHTS."

To the Editor of the ANGLO-SAXON:

SIR,—I have read with much interest the outspoken article in your last number on this subject. In my opinion, however, the present unsatisfactory condition of the Equal Rights Party will not be mended merely by the choice of a good man for President. What is wanted is a revision of its platform, which should simply demand the same rights for Protestants in Ontario which Roman Catholics enjoy in Quebec. Nearly eight months ago I wrote the following letter to Mr. Dalton McCarthy which explains sufficiently my views:—
"Dear Sir,—I trust you will have patience enough to give some consideration to the following views of mine on the policy of the Equal Right's Association. I heard Principal Caven's lecture, and understand that it is proposed to agitate for the amendment of the British North America Act and the abolition of Separate Schools. It appears to me that this course is not only the most arduous that could have been selected, but one which is of doubtful advantage to Protestant interests. I am strongly of opinion that there is "a more excellent way." I claim to possess some experience in this matter having been a Dissident School Trustee for many years in Lower Canada.

In the Province of Quebec, although there are no provisions in the law positively authorising this, the Common Schools in the French districts are mere appendages of the church. They do not meet the requirements of the Protestant minority, who dissent and establish separate schools, and support these by taxes on their own property as permitted by the law. (In passing, it may be remarked that they must signify their dissent in writing to the Chairman of the Common School Board). In some places the dissentient schools are purely secular in character, but in others the education imparted is positively Protestant and the trustees are not in any way hindered from making it such. In the majority of instances, however, this is not done, and the children grow up with very loose notions on the subject, while their Roman Catholic neighbours remain steadfastly attached to their principles. This I believe to be one of the reasons of the weakness and indifference of the Protestant minority in Que-

bec. The Roman Catholic majority there do thus enjoy or have taken possession of certain educational rights which the Protestant majority in Ontario do not possess or do not fully exercise. It would seem to be extremely easy for them to claim and obtain these rights. It would also seem to be of the greatest advantage to Protestants to have the Bible read, prayers said, moral principals taught and history explained from a thoroughly loyal and Protestant standpoint without the possibility of an objection from the Roman Catholic minority. They have their separate schools in which to inculcate Christian principles in their particular way, although the authorities ought to make certain that nothing historically untrue, or disloyal is taught in them. So long as these separate schools exist not a Roman Catholic in the whole Dominion can object to making the Common Schools completely Protestant. We would simply be applying the Roman Catholic principle that all education should be religious. To my mind the advantages of this course far excel those of the plan proposed by the Equal Rights Association. By the latter all religious teaching would necessarily be excluded from the Common Schools—the Bible, prayers, moral teaching founded upon religious first principles would be abolished and Protestantism would suffer. Then, the Roman Catholics would probably nevertheless secede and establish schools of their own, and the bickerings about their taxes would never cease.

I say then "fight the devil with fire," apply the principles of the Roman Catholics, take a leaf out of their book and establish Protestant Common Schools. Do not let them become secular for so the worst evils of the American system would be introduced. Make them such as to produce thorough Protestants, good citizens and honest men. To do this would be to obtain "Equal Rights" and really fulfil the object of the Association.

Of course I cannot expect that much attention will be paid to the opinions of a single individual, but I still indulge the hope that the Association may yet modify its programme. If not, the vote I gave on Saturday for Mr. Hay will be my last for "Equal Rights" so called.

My excuse for writing all this to you is that I have sympathised with your course in reference to the Jesuits Estates Act and the Dual Language. I sincerely hope that in the matter of separate schools you will favour the policy of Mr. Meredith rather than that of the Equal Rights Association."
OTTAWA, 1st May, 1890.

Trusting you will insert this communication in the ANGLO-SAXON,
I am, yours respectfully,
T.O.C.S.A.

Anniversary of the S.O.E.B.S.

The sixteenth anniversary of the Order was celebrated by Albion Lodge, on Friday evening December 12th, 1890. The Art Gallery of the Academy of Music, King street west, being engaged for the occasion. The members and friends numbering 400, assembled at eight o'clock to participate in the evening's entertainment, which opened with a concert in which the following took part. Misses Jessie Rankin, L. Denton and M. Alexander, Bros. R. Bridge, J. F. Johnstone, C. V. Hamilton, Mr. H. Simpson, (ventriloquist) Mr. Chatfield and Mr. Smedley, Bro. Prof. J. F. Johnstone, accompanied on the piano in his usual able manner, the encores were numerous, which testified to the appreciation of the audience.

The event of the evening was the presentation of an illuminated and framed address to Dr. J. S. King, in appreciation of his ten year's services as doctor of the lodge. The presentation was made by Bro. Jas. Lomas, P. G. P., one of the founders of the Society, who expressed the feelings of the members contributing to the address in eloquent and expressive terms. The doctor in his reply was evidently touched by the esteem in which he is held by his fellow members. *En passant* we may mention that the worthy doctor is the author of the beautiful ritual under which the lodges of the order work, and we learn that he has for a long time been collecting material for a complete history of the rise and progress of the S.O.E.B.S. from its inception. The evening wound up with dancing and supper.

Seventy-three cases of cholera and 60 deaths have occurred amongst the 2nd Battalion of the 3rd Goorkhas.

From the Bhamo district it is reported that the body of 500 Chinamen referred to last week are at Myalkin, 75 miles north of Bhamo, with the object of crossing the Irrawaddy and moving to the Jade mines.

The Natal main line of railway is now 22 miles beyond Newcastle, and is progressing rapidly.

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TO THE PUBLISHERS OF

THE ANGLO-SAXON,
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THE BRITON'S LAND.

A LAY OF IMPERIAL UNITY.

[The following patriotic lines were contributed by Mr. John Dennistoun Wood, of Melbourne, Australia, for many years a Councillor of the Royal Colonial Institute, and were published in the opening number of the Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute, by special direction of the Council.]

Should German, Russ, or Frank demand
What country is the Briton's land,
As no vain-glorious boast would I
To that end—there—here—
Here the north breeze
Blows foam across the Orcaes;
Where Donegal's rock-wall flings back
The foiled Atlantic's fierce attack;
Where Dover with its cliffs of snow
Serenely views his ancient foe;
Where Calpe's (a) warders hold the key
That shuts and opens the Inland Sea;
Where lies the Isle (b) which monk-knights bold
Against the Moslem held of old;
Where stands the Cape (c) by tempests beat,
Round which Da Gama steered his fleet;
Where billows from the Antarctic pole
Against Cape Pillar's (d) basalt roll;
Where graze Australia's myriad flocks
And shine her golden sands and rocks;
Where the twin summits of Mount Cook (e)
The England of the South o'erlook;
Where lies Ceylon mid pearly seas
With palm-leaves rustling in the breeze;
Where rolls Hydaspes (f) which of yore
The Macedonian's galleys bore;
Where, born mid Himalayan snows,
By marble mosques (g) the Jumna flows;
Where by the Irrawadi's stream (h)
Is heard the elephant's shrill scream;
Where summer isles (i) lie in the seas
That wash the Golden Chersonese;
Where Hong Kong with ship-crowded bay
Stands at the gateway of Cathay;
Where mountains, clad with mighty pines,
Rise steep above Columbia's mines;
Where down the cliffs with thunder roar
The waves of the Saint Lawrence pour;
Where fishers by Newfoundland reap
The finny harvest of the deep;
Where on the Caribbean Isles,
Begirt with Palms, the ocean smiles;
Where Demerara's fertile plains
Exult in wealth of sugar-canes.
On arctic shores, in tropic seas,
The Briton's banner courts the breeze;
Beneath the palm-tree and the oak
He speaks the tongue that Shakespeare spoke
Beneath the Southern Cross and Bear
His children lip the self-same prayer;
Upon his land n'er sets the sun,
His harvest toil is never done;
As soon as England's veiled in night
New Zealand hails the eastern light;
When icebergs block Canadian seas
Grain ripens at th' Antipodes;
Each hour his ports throughout the world
Behold his vessels' sails unfurled.
Or hear the rattle, as descends
The anchor when the voyage ends.

One now we are, and shall remain
Till moons shall cease to wax and wane,
A hundred lands together strung
On this strong cord—one Crown, one Tongue.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 29th, 1890.

(a) Calpe is the ancient name of the Rock of Gibraltar.
(b) The Knights of St. John bravely held Malta against the Turks in the 16th century.
(c) Vasco de Gama was the first European to sail to India round the Cape of Good Hope, formerly called the Cape of Storms.
(d) Cape Pillar is the south-eastern extremity of Tasmania.
(e) Mount Cook, the highest mountain in New Zealand, rises in two peaks.
(f) Alexander the Great launched his flotilla on the Hydaspes, now the Jhelum.
(g) At Agra and Delhi.
(h) In Upper Burma the wild elephants may be heard trumpeting to each other across the Irrawadi.
(i) Penang and Singapore.

LORD SALISBURY IN ROSSENDALE

Portion of an Eloquent and manly deliverance by the Premier of England on the subject of the Government of Ireland.

SEPARATISTS AND SEPARATION.

"Mr. Gladstone is fond of denouncing us because we call him and his party Separatists. Well, I accept without any reservation his assurance that he has no intention of separation in his mind, but we call them Separatists because we know the effect of the measures which they are recommending will certainly be the separation of Ireland from Great Britain. (Cheers.) The kind of legislation which he recommends would not produce separation at once, but it would place Ireland in the position that the new Parliament would acquire fresh powers and additional leverage in order to force us on to consent to further and further advances towards separation. (Cheers.) He proposes not to give the land legislation as yet into the hands of the Irish. (Hear, hear.) How long does he imagine that he could hold up this reservation? The first thing on the part of the new Parliament would be to refuse supplies, and when these reservations had been swept away, how would Mr. Gladstone meet them? I do not propose he would say, "Trust to Mr. Parnell." (Laughter and cheers.) But you should trust whoever is the hero of the hour, Mr. Sexton or Mr. Healy, Mr. Davitt or whoever it may be, and be assured that these men of perfect patriotism and supreme disinterestedness will never do anything that can have for its result the separation of Ireland from England. Again, I ask you to look upon the play that is being played out before your eyes, to watch the characters of men as they unfold them-

selves upon the new stage, and to ask whether upon the creatures of Mr. Parnell, who are now turning upon him to rend him in order to gratify their own ambition, you find that token of trustfulness which will lead you to commit the integrity of the Empire into other hands. No doubt Mr. Gladstone will tell you that he and the Liberal party would be perfectly inexorable, and never would grant any such demand. Again, you may say, "I wish like to study Mr. Gladstone's past record (laughter), and to examine how far you are justified in arguing the principle of an immutable resolution from Mr. Gladstone's past achievements. (Laughter.) I believe that he has changed every opinion he ever had. (Laughter.) I believe he has abandoned every cause he ever defended (cheers); and I should be very loth to trust to his immutable resolution the maintenance of the fragile barriers which he is now erecting between us and separation. To us, at all events, it has a flavour of amusement as we look upon the drama that has been unfolded at Westminster; and I have no doubt that in this sporting county half of you have already got bets for or against Mr. Parnell. (Laughter.) But just consider how they are looking upon it in the north of Ireland. It is all very well to you, to whom it is a matter of amusement; but they are saying, "These are the men who are to be our future Ministers, who are to be placed by England over us, in whose hands are to be placed the Criminal Code, and by whom the magistrates and constabulary will alike be appointed. These are the men who, being themselves the representatives of the poorest, the hungriest, the most retrograde part of Ireland, will have unlimited power of disposing the wealth of Londonderry and of Belfast." (Hear, hear.) Do you think that they are looking at this prospect with a philosopher's eye? Do you think that they like the probability of the rulers whom the play of English parties, they fear, may make their rulers? There have been revolutions in other countries, but they been revolutions conducted by men who have shown in the conduct of the operations by which they have been brought about distinguished traits of heroism or courage (hear, hear); but never since the beginning of the world, never since the history of revolutions was written, was a transfer of power ever effected by the kind of qualities which are now being displayed in the Committee-room of the House of Commons (cheers); and when you say, we will give the irresistible power of England in order to force our brothers in the north, men of the same race as ourselves, men of the same creed as ourselves, to bow their neck and to hold up all their property to be dealt with by the Irish members who are now gathering round Mr. Parnell, do you think that no thoughts of resistance arise? Do you think that they will submit without a murmur, or something more than a murmur, to the cruelest desertion that history has yet recorded? (Cheers.) I think that this matter carries a valuable lesson. This split in the Irish party has not merely that ignoble and trivial origin which people are accustomed to assign to it. Treat as you will the disgusting details of that divorce case, they are not important enough to have brought into antagonism such powerful forces as we now see ranged against each other. If I may appeal to history, the Trojan war began with a breach of the seventh commandment. The attack, the invasion of the Moors into Spain, began with a breach of the seventh commandment, but in neither case was this odious or trivial incident any indication of the real force arrayed against it. Mr. Gladstone was bent upon an impossible enterprise. He wished to unite, in a common vote, in a common lobby, the most incompatible aspirations. He wished to bring into line the English Liberal who was dead against any kind of separation, and only wanted some of his own favourite commonplaces to be observed; and, on the other hand, to persuade the Irish Nationalists, who cared for nothing but independence, that the policy which would lead to the accomplishment of their desires. THE POLICY OF "DOUBLE-SHUFFLE." As long as things were quiet it was possible, by extreme reticence and the judicious and unlimited use of ambiguous language, to persuade the two parties that he was leading each to that goal which, separately, they desired to attain. But a revelation like this was sure, through some accident or other, to come at last. At last it was sure to be pointed out that, in trusting him as they were doing, either the English Liberal who dreaded separation, or the Nationalist who would be satisfied with nothing but separation, was sure to be deceived and taken in. (Cheers.) And

that will be the fatal result of any effort to carry out such a policy as he proposes. I care not whether Mr. Parnell wins in this conflict or whether he is cast down. It may be a weakness of human nature, but perhaps I prefer the man who is fighting desperately for his life to the crew whom he made and who are turning against him. (Hear, hear.) But be that as it may, and without carrying that preference, which is purely sentimental, into the domain of politics or of ethics, I think that as it may, we may be quite certain that now we shall have to deal with realities. We may be quite certain that this double-shuffle can be maintained no longer, and that it will be impossible to put forward any dark and ill-defined outlines of policy that should please at once the Liberal who hates separation and the Nationalist who cares for nothing except separation. (Cheers.) I ask you to turn rather and look at the Unionist policy as something which presents nobler features and a more promising issue. (Cheers.) We, at least, have laid our cards upon the table. (Hear, hear.) We have no secret policy which we are obliged to impose by the most stringent recommendations upon those whom we consult. (Hear, hear.) We have nothing that we cannot communicate to those whom we desire should support it. (Cheers.) That is because we are following no new-fangled ideas, no new-born theories (hear, hear), but because we are following the path which has been followed by others, and which has been followed by others with success. (Cheers.) We are not the only country that has conquered a neighbouring community, and has sought to assimilate that community to its own. It has been the fate of every nation in Europe. That is how great nations have been formed. (Cheers.) That is how France, and Spain, and Italy, and now Germany have been, or are now being, formed. They are consolidated by that process. (Cheers.) Only when we conquered Ireland we incurred an obligation which, unhappily, for centuries we have omitted to fulfil. (Hear, hear.)

THE DUTIES OF A GOVERNMENT. We incurred the obligation of keeping order and requiring the recognition of men's mutual rights according to the times. Age after age we have neglected that duty. When we have attempted to perform it some wretched turn in English party politics or civil strife has baffled the experiment in its beginning, and the result is that up to now we have not performed our duty of training the population to obey the ordinary laws to which they are submitted, and to recognize the legal rights of each other. (Cheers.) That is the first duty of a Government (cheers)—whether to those over whom it naturally rules or over those who have come under its dominion by conquest. (Hear, hear.) It is the only possible justification of conquest. It is that which you are bound to give to men, if geographical or other considerations force you to take away their independence. We have till lately neglected it. This Government are charged that they have introduced a perpetual coercion Bill. It is not a coercion Bill. The word is misused. (Cheers.) It is a scandalous misuse of language. (Prolonged cheers.) Coercion is depriving men of their legitimate rights in order to prevent the agitation of inconvenient opinions. All we have done is to give sufficient strength to the law to carry out the rights which all men have, and which all men have a right to demand that their neighbours shall respect. (Cheers.) That is all that we have done, but we did require, as a condition of our doing it, that it should not be subject to be taken back and withdrawn in consequence of any future change of party politics. We required it should be made a perpetual statute of the realm."

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Inhalation is the only Rational Method of curing Catarrh. By this means the proper remedies are applied in vaporous form to every diseased air cell of the nose and throat Under its influence the secretions dry up and the irritated surface is soothed and healed.

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It can be sent safely by express to any point. The directions are plain and simple. The Inhaler is easily understood—a child can put it in operation. The Inhaling liquid does not require to be heated, simply poured into the Inhaler. The operation is more pleasant than painful. When the disease is in the throat you inhale through the mouth. When the disease is in the head you inhale through the nose. It takes from one to three months to cure a bad chronic case. 5 to 10 minutes twice daily is required for treatment. It will destroy any bad smell in a few days. It will take a Catarrhal headache away in a few minutes. It will break up a cold in the head in a few minutes. It can be used at your home as successfully as in Toronto. It can be sent at a cost of 25 cents by express.

Address MEDICAL INHALATION CO., 286 CHURCH ST., TORONTO.

N.B.—We are certain we can cure you, write for further particulars and testimonials. Send stamped envelope to any reference we ever give, and convince yourself of the merits of our treatment. A child can use our Inhaler

GET YOUR FINE SHOES RUBBERS, ETC., FROM A.J. STEPHENS 39 Sparks St., Ottawa, (Opp. The Russell House.) Fine Boots and Shoes Made to Measure. Telephone No. 29.

Pritchard & Andrews, GENERAL ENGRAVERS. RUBBER STAMP MANUF'RS. Brass and Steel Stamps in Every Style. NOTARY COMPANIES' SOCIETIES' SEALS. Estimates given for quantities.

H. W. WILSON & CO.

71 Sparks St., Ottawa.

Will offer special inducements to all purchasers of Dry Goods during the month of January.

In all Heavy Woollen Goods we will offer some very large reductions.

Ladies will find it to their advantage to call, and by so doing save money.

H. W. Wilson & Co., 71 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

CENTRAL WARD, 1891

To Geo. Cox, Esq. The undersigned electors of Central Ward request you to allow us to nominate you as one of our representatives in the City Council for 1891.

We have confidence in your ability to represent us intelligently and faithfully and in the event of your agreeing to our request we pledge you our votes and influence to secure your election.

- A. G. Cole, Geo. C. Reitenstein, S. Ebbe, Jno. Ogilvy, H. H. Williams, C. W. Mitchell, A. S. Woodburn, J. S. Parker, John Roper, George Hay, Jr., C. A. Douglas, W. H. Lewis, C. S. Shaw, T. W. Currier, W. G. Young, John Roper, W. H. Sprule, Wm. Wild, S. Daniels, John Graham, F. T. Graves, John Ferguson, I. W. Thelander, N. Marks, J. Daniels, and many others.

REPLY. Gentlemen—I thank you most sincerely for the very kind and generously signed requisition which you have presented me asking me to allow you to nominate me as one of your representatives in the Council for 1891. I feel it my duty, gentlemen, to accede to your request and if elected I will use my best endeavours to represent you faithfully and to the best of my ability. Again thanking you for the honor you have done me, I remain your obedient servant, GEO. COX.

OTTAWA MAYORALTY. 1891.

FELLOW ELECTORS.—In response to a very numerous, signed requisition from electors of the various parts of the city, I beg to announce myself as a candidate for the office of Mayor for 1891. I respectfully solicit your vote and influence. Your obedient servant, THOS. BIRKETT.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

- Officers of Hearts of Oak Lodge, No. 94.—W. H. Marton, P.P.; H. Marshall, P.; W. H. Martin, V.P.; Thos. Lewis, Chap.; H. H. Martin, Secy.; Wm. Lawrence, R.S.; S. T. Butler, T.; Delegates, W. H. Marton, H. Marshall. Rose of England Lodge, No. 2.—W. Haver, P.P.; Ed. F. Smith, P.; M. B. Skiddin, V.P.; G. Parrot, Secy.; D. Hunt, Treas.; A. B. Calkins, Chap.; Delegates, W. Haver and Ed. F. Smith. Ottawa. Stanley Lodge, No. 52.—E. B. P. G. Brown, V.P.; J. Adler, Secy.; W. C. Young, Treas.; Delegates, W. Davidson. Russell Lodge, No. 53.—O. C. Rogers, Pres.; W. H. Snelling, V.P.; E. W. Gilbert, F. Sec.; G. L. Delegates, Jas. Hope and O. C. Rogers. Montreal. Denbie Lodge, No. 98.—C. D. Hanson, P.P.; Chas. H. Beckett, P.; Jno. Roberts, V.P.; F. W. Cartwell, Secy.; J. A. Adams, Treas. Almonte. Nelson Lodge No. 43.—Jas. H. Bennett, P.; Fred Shearn, V.P.; W. J. Shaw, R.S.; E. Cockroft, F. Sec.; G. Brax, Treas.; G. L. Delegates. Bro. Haydon and Reeve. The lodge is in a prosperous condition, and has 66 members.

London. British Oak, No. 82.—Bro. Anderson, P.; James Jenkins, V.P.; W. B. Geach, F.F.; Wm. Bell, Treas.; G. L. delegate. Bro. Rogers, retiring president. Bro. Rogers has proved a good officer, and has won the confidence and esteem of his brethren.

St. Thomas. Chester lodge No. 18: J. C. Gilley, P.; John Leach, W. T. Hollins, Sec.; Thos. Stuart, Treas.; G. L. delegate, E. W. Trump. The officers elected of the united W.R.D. of Chester, No. 18, and Truro, No. 62: A. J. Neale, P.; Jno. Leach, Sec.; W. F. Hollins, Treas.

Oxford lodge No. 10.—Arthur W. Leach, P.; R. Olliphant, V.P.; H. Tambridge, F. Sec.; W. Hopkins, R. Sec.; H. W. Smith, Treas.; G. L. delegates, R. C. Hulme and J. W. London. Toronto. Lodge St. George, No. 27.—Elected A. H. Yonge, P. Pres.; Wm. Lewis, Pres.; H. Hampshire, Sec.; F. C. Payne, Treas.; G. L. delegates, Wm. Lewis and T. W. Barber. Lodge Preston, No. 67.—Geo. Tyler, Pres.; Jno. Aldridge, P.P.; W. J. Damp, V. Pres.; J. J. Pritchard, Sec.; W. A. Gulle, Treas.; G. L. delegates, Geo. Tyler and Jno. Aldridge. Lodge Richmond, No. 65.—Elected Thos. Riley, Pres.; G. G. Collins, V.P.; E. C. Davenport, Sec.; John Terry, Treas.; G. L. delegates, H. J. Bowell, E. C. Davenport. Lodge Somerset, No. 107.—Elected Thos. Mould, P. Pres.; J. Dickinson, Pres.; J. Hopkins, V. Pres.; W. P. Parsons, Sec.; B. Goodman, Treas.; G. L. delegates, W. P. Parsons and J. Dickinson. Lodge Brighton, No. 75.—Elected, E. Packham, P. Pres.; J. Grant, Pres.; H. J. Doble, V. Pres.; Sec.; W. Fugh, Treas.; G. L. delegates, E. Packham and S. Walker. The election has resulted in an infusion of new blood in the incoming officers, with the exception of the Sec. and Treas. who were re-elected. Lodge Mercantile, No. 81.—Elected, A. Rubbra, P. Pres.; J. D. Young, Pres.; G. H. Evans, V. Pres.; H. R. Johnson, Sec.; F. W. Micklethwaite, Treas.; G. L. delegates, J. D. Young and W. L. Hunter. Lodge Hull, No. 104.—Elected, C. Hastings, P. Pres.; J. H. Jewell, Pres.; T. Ferguson, V. Pres.; A. Chapman, Sec.; G. C. H. Brown, Treas.; G. L. delegate, A. C. Chapman. Lodge Norfolk, No. 57.—Elected, Rev. W. H. Clark, M.A., Pres.; J. A. Fowler, C.E., V. Pres.; W. Miles, Sec.; Wm. Masters, Treas.; G. L. delegates, Rev. W. H. Clark, M.A., and W. H. Davis. Lodge Warwick, No. 13.—Elected, Wm. George, John Gunter, Pres.; Joseph Shone, V. Pres.; A. Riddiford, Sec.; Wm. Mosely, Treas.; G. Lodge delegates, Ald. W. J. Hill and A. Riddiford. Lodge St. Albans, No. 76.—Elected, W. H. Walkom, P. Pres.; J. G. Mitchener, Pres.; A. Jones, V. Pres.; R. S. Grundy, Sec.; Jno. Weston, Treas.; G. Lodge delegates, W. H. Walkom and J. H. Horswell. Lodge Albion, No. 1.—Elected, B. Jones, P. Pres.; S. Howard, Pres.; F. Steven, V. Pres.; C. E. Smith, Sec.; F. W. Turner, Treas.; G. Lodge delegates, Dr. J. S. King and B. Jones.

General Items. PERSONAL. We are indebted to Bro. W. Barker for the very complete list of the officers elected for the various Toronto lodges and other items of interest to the Order.

A NOVELTY IN CALENDARS. We have received from Bro. Frank Gilliott, the London & Lancashire Life Assurance Co's. calendar for 1891. It is a most useful and attractive addition to office furniture, being a moveable desk calendar of neat construction. Mr. F. Gilliott is a member of the Order, and any Son of England who may be thinking of increasing his insurance should consider the advantages offered by the English Company, which Mr. Gilliott represents. See advertisement in another column.

DIRECTORY FOR 1891. The Sons of England Directory for 1891, is in course of preparation. Bro. S. H. Harvard of Chesterfield Lodge, will issue the same with the sanction of the Supreme Grand Executive, Bro. W. Barker, P.P. Rugby Lodge, is associate editor. Secretaries of lodges are earnestly requested to send in their list of members as early as possible. Our business members are solicited to advertise in its pages, in order to make it what its promoters desire, that is, a good business directory of the Order. Rates for advertisements can be had from the Secretaries of the various lodges throughout the Dominion.

The annual concert of the S. O. E. in Toronto will be held under the auspices of the city lodges in Shaftesbury Hall auditorium, on Thursday, January 29th. The general committee, composed of members of the various lodges, has completed the arrangements for the same, and a very pleasant evening is anticipated. A special feature of the programme will be the part the Naval Brigade will take on this occasion: Life on board a man-of-war during relaxation will be depicted, and for this a special scene is being painted.

Lodge Chesterfield, No. 97, held their Xmas dinner at the Arlington Hotel, Toronto, on Friday evening, December 19th. Bro. J. Lister Nichols, W. P., in the chair.

Lodge Rugby, No. 80, held an open meeting on Thursday, December 18th, 1890, in order to afford the members of the lodge an opportunity of introducing their English friends into the lodge room, with a view to future membership. Bro. J. C. Swait, S.G. President, occupied the chair.

The funeral of our late Bro. W. Coombe, of London lodge, East Toronto, was the largest ever seen in East Toronto. It was largely attended by the various city lodges, also by the employees of the G. T. R., on which our late brother was employed.

British Lion Lodge, London, Ont., celebrated its third anniversary by a dinner in the East End Hall, December 4th. The attendance was very large.

Thirty applications for beneficiary policies were considered at a meeting of the Beneficiary Board on Wednesday, December 3rd.

Truro Lodge, St. Thomas, elected officers for the incoming year: Bro. A. J. Neale, Pres., who is the right man in the right place; Bro. H. Stanford, V.P., is one of our most energetic members; Bro. T. H. Stone, Treas., is of the best kind of timber, a good trustworthy fellow, well fitted for the office, and all the rest of the officers are of the very best.

A very successful meeting of Royal Standard Lodge, No. 112, was held in the lodge room at Qu'Appelle (Assini-

welfare and prosperity. They heartily commend you to the friendship and good offices of all Englishmen wherever you may reside, and beg that you will accept the small memento presented herewith.

Signed on behalf of the Brethren.—H. G. Hobson, President; T. W. Mayne, Vice-Pres.; W. Bailey, P. P.; W. Laugham, Chaplain; J. Cackson, Treas.; L. Gill, Fin. Sec.; S. J. Penneville, Rec. Sec.

The chairman then presented the address and charm to Bro. East amidst loud applause.

In reply, Bro. East said that he was glad to express his gratitude for being favoured with so honourable and acceptable a prize, which he would always appreciate, and keep in remembrance of the pleasant hours spent with the loyal Order of the "Sons of England."

The Anglo-Saxon will miss Bro. East, who has secured for us many subscribers in British Columbia, and in other ways has shown an interest in the paper. If all Englishmen in Canada would work as heartily as Brother East, they could soon have a newspaper worthy of them.

Several other members, all speaking of highest terms of the Order.

After business of the lodge in a hearty manner. After business of the lodge was through, Bro. Pethick, who reviewed the work of the lodge from its opening, and congratulated the officers and the very efficient manner in which they had done the work, also on the good standing of lodge, which it may be stated has \$1,400 in the bank. A collation was then partaken, speeches followed from Bro. Blow, Mayor of Whitby; Bro. Dr. Bogard, Bro. W. Noble, Deputy Reeve; Bro. C. Fox, and

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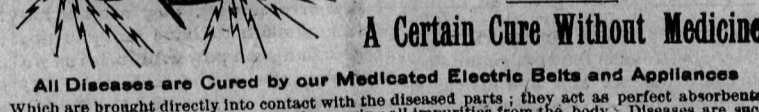
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