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Sons of England Society.

LODGE DIRECTORY.

Almonte.

Nelson No. 43, Almonte—Meets alternate Fridays at their hall, Mill st. Visiting brethren welcome. Jas. Hy. Bennett, Sec. Box 86.

Aylmer, Ont.

Prince Albert No. 61, meets in Foresters' Hall, over the Post Office, the 1st and 3rd Fridays of every month. We are always glad to see visiting brethren. Geo. W. Copland, President. A. J. Elliott, Secretary.

Barrie.

Sons of England No. 25, Barrie—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month in the Foresters' Hall, Dunlop st. Fred Edwards, Pres. Geo. Whitebread, Sec. Allandale, Barrie.

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

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Stratford No. 60, Brookton—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month at Parson's Hall, Brookton. Chas. Cashmore, Sec. F. Woolton, Pres. 27 Gladstone Ave.

Brockville.

Suffolk No. 27, Brockville—Meets every 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month in their Hall, No. 238 King street. Visiting brethren made welcome. Arthur C. Bacon, Sec. W. White, Pres. Box 75.

Collingwood.

Canterbury No. 24, Collingwood—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in Union Hall. V. M. Durnford, Sec. Robt. Nash, Pres. Collingwood.

Cornwall.

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

Eglington.

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

Exeter.

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

Galt.

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

Guelph.

Royal City No. 73, Guelph—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays every month, in the hall in Toyell's Block. W. M. Stanley, Sec. Harry Bolton, Pres. Box 210.

Hamilton.

Britannia No. 8, Hamilton—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month in St. George's Hall, cor. King William and James sts. Visitors welcome. James Fisher, Sec. Edwin Layland, Pres. 101 Oak Ave.

Acorn No. 29, Hamilton—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in St. George's Hall, corner James and King William sts. Visitors welcome. Wm. Macartie, Pres. Hedley Mason, Sec. 257 Bay st. North. 13 James st.

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

Huntsville.

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

Kingston.

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

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

Lakefield.

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

Lambton Mills.

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

Montreal.

Excelsior No. 26, Montreal (R.R.D.)—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month at 6 Place de Armes Square. Visitors welcome. J. Field, Pres. Chas. Chappell, Sec. 102 St. Felix st.

Victoria Jubilee No. 41, Montreal—Meets every alternate Friday at the St. Charles Club House, cor. Wellington and Sebastopol sts. J. A. Adams, Pres. 1 College st.

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

Oshawa.

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

Orillia.

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

Ottawa.

Derby No. 30, Ottawa—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Workmen's Hall, cor. Bank and Sparks sts. E. Aust, Sec. T. E. Hickmet, Pres. Sherwood st. Mt. Sherwood.

Bowood No. 14, Ottawa—Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st. R. J. Tanner, Sec. Geo. Low, Pres. 49 Ann street.

Stanley No. 55, Ottawa—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at Johnson's Hall, Wellington st. James Ardley, Sec. R. J. Dawson, Pres. 49 Ann street.

Russell No. 56, Ottawa—Meets the 2nd Tuesday of each month at the Orange Hall, New Edinburgh. C. C. Rogers, Sec. J. J. Hawken, Pres. 35 Stewart st.

Clarendon—The United Degree Lodge of Derby, Bowood, Russell and Stanley Lodges meet in Wellington Hall, Wellington street, Ottawa, on the 3rd Tuesday of each month. Fred. Cook, Pres. C. J. Bott, Sec.

Owen Sound.

Mistake No. 39, Owen Sound—Meets in Foresters' Hall, 2nd and 4th Fridays in each month at 8 p.m. Brethren visiting Owen Sound, cordially welcomed. C. K. Grigg, Secretary. Chas. Richardson, President.

Peterborough.

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

Gloucester No. 103, Sherbrooke, Que., meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month in the Court-room of Prince Albert 189 I.O.F., Odells Block. Thos. Rawson, Pres. Edwin Avery, Sec. Box 16, P.O., Sherbrooke.

St. Thomas.

Chester No. 18, St. Thomas, Ont.—Meets on 2nd and 4th Fridays (W. R. D. 3rd Friday) of every month in Emulating Block, cor. Talbot and Elgin sts. F. W. Trump, Pres. Robt. Pearson, Sec.

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

Toronto.

Albion No. 1, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen Street West. B. Jones, Pres. C. M. Smith, Sec. 31 Sword st.

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

Keat No. 3, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West. A. Watkins, Pres. J. M. Williams, Sec. 16 Carlton Ave.

Brighton No. 7, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West. E. Davis, Pres. W. Pugh, Sec. 70 Sussex Ave.

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

Surrey No. 11, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Brunswick Hall, 101 Brunswick Avenue. C. Sendell, Pres. G. Knight, Sec. 105 Oxford street.

Warwick No. 13, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Jackson's Hall, Yonge st., cor. Bloor st. Wm. George, Pres. 36 Yorkville Avenue.

Manchester No. 14, Toronto—Meets alternate Mondays at Winchester Hall, Winchester st. cor. Parliament st. T. P. Williams, Sec. A. O. Robinson, Pres. 38 Sword st.

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

London No. 31, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Masonic Hall, Queen st. East. J. W. Lane, Pres. J. W. Haynes, Sec. 136 Broadview Ave.

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

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

Westmore No. 47, West Toronto Junction—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at James' Hall, West Toronto Junction. Fred Ineson, Sec. C. O. Boon, Pres. Box 3, Carleton West.

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

St. Albans No. 76, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at Association Hall, cor. McGill st. and Yonge st. J. W. Webb, Sec. W. H. Walkem, Pres. 37 Homewood Ave.

Weston.

Leeds No. 48, Weston—Meets on 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month, at King st. Hall. Visitors welcome. Theo. Holdsworth, Sec. Geo. Asham, Pres. Weston, Ont.

Woodstock.

Bedford No. 21, Woodstock—Meets in Imperial Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month; W.R.D. 4th Wednesday in each month. Fraternal visitors welcomed. W. Whitcomb, Pres. W. E. Wilkinson, Sec. Box 108.

Winnipeg.

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

Windsor.

Prince of Wales No. 52—Meets Alternate Tuesdays in Pythian Castle Hall, Sandwich street. Visiting brethren are welcome. Thos. G. Denison, Wm. J. Turner, Sec. Box 618, Windsor.

The following Lodge Cards are taken from the last Grand L. Report, and if there are any mistakes we would thank the Secretaries to forward to us a Post Card with the corrections.

Aurora.

Loyalty No. 74—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in Oddfellows Hall. Dr. Stevenson, Sec. Aurora.

Brantford.

Salisbury No. 42—Meets Alternate Thursdays, in S. O. E. Hall, October—18th and 30th, November—13th and 27th. T. W. Smith, Sec. Box 790.

Weire No. 105—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays. T. W. Frank, Sec. Box 275.

Brampton.

Brampton No. 109—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Masonic Hall. T. R. Bailey, Sec. Box 385, Brampton.

Blackstock.

Grimsby No. 106—W. Mountjoy, Sec.

Bracondale.

Yarmouth No. 107—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Turner's Hall. E. Boggis, Sec.

Bracebridge.

Launceston No. 38—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Royal Templar Hall. E. Sharman, Sec. Bracebridge.

Clinton.

Sheffield No. 83—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Orange Hall. W. H. Cooper, Sec.

Campbellford.

Devonshire No. 92—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, A. O. U. W. Hall. A. Linton, Sec.

Chatham.

Thames No. 101—Meets Alternate Mondays, Foresters' Hall. C. F. Chanter, Sec.

Fort William.

Gilford No. 111.

Caledon East.

Torbay No. 108—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Orange Hall. J. B. Lawson, Sec. Cardwell Junction.

Gravenhurst.

Dover No. 72—Meets Alternate Fridays, Pedler's Hall. E. Pedler, Sec.

Hamilton.

Hearts of Oak—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Wentworth Hall. H. H. Martin, Sec. 22 Wellington street.

Devon No. 102—W. H. Harris, Sec. 41 Murray street.

Hampton.

Darlington No. 110—F. Groat, Sec. Hampton.

Hensall.

Shaftesbury No. 75—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, I. O. O. F. Hall. J. C. Clauson, Sec. Hensall, Ont.

Lindsay.

Westminster No. 20—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Association Hall. J. L. Dunford, Sec. Lindsay.

London.

Chelsea No. 57—Meets Alternate Fridays, Albion Hall. Thos. Spottighe, Sec. 235 Hill street.

Trafalgar No. 51—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Treblecock's Hall. Saml. T. Cook, Sec. 10 Terasa street.

British Lion No. 53—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Treblecock's Hall. W. H. Thorne, Sec. 570 King street, east.

Kennington No. 66—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Albert Hall. F. G. Truitt, Sec. 131 Dundas st. British Oak No. 52—Alternate Thursdays, Foresters' Hall. W. B. Geach, Sec. 77 Clarence st.

Pleasantly No. 88—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Foresters' Hall. J. Hook, Sec. 230 Maitland st.

Montreal.

Pimrose No. 40—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, 13 Victoria street. E. T. Dood, Sec. 94 Fulford st.

Benbigh No. 98—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Notre Dame Hall. F. W. Cardwell, Sec. 81 St. Lambert's Hill.

Midland.

Cromwell No. 84—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Foresters' Hall. J. Price, Sec. Midland.

Newcastle.

Newcastle No. 46—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, over Standard Bank. A. A. Colvill, Sec. Newcastle.

Niagara Falls.

Norwich No. 100—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, K. of L. Hall. A. J. Lyon, Sec. Niagara Falls.

Orillia.

Rose Couching No. 23—Meets Alternate Mondays, S. O. E. Hall. Geo. Meredith, Sec. Box 30, Orillia.

Orangeville.

Northampton No. 93—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, S. O. E. B. S. Hall. D. May, Sec. Orangeville.

Port Perry.

Old England No. 9—Meets Alternate Tuesdays, S. O. E. Hall. E. D. Holliday, Sec. Port Perry.

Port Hope.

Durham No. 15—Alternate Wednesdays, Russell's Hall. J. H. Roseyear, Sec. Box 376 Port Hope.

Peterborough.

Peterboro' No. 64—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, S. O. E. Hall. A. E. Dixon, Sec. Peterborough.

Port Arthur.

Winchester No. 99—Meets Thursdays, K. of P. Hall. H. L. Elliott, Sec. Port Arthur.

South Africa.

Victoria Port Elizabeth No. 18—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in Masonic Temple. J. W. Selby, Sec. Port Elizabeth, S. A.

Rose of Africa—Uitenhage—No. 16. Jubilee—No. 60.

South Africa.

Salisbury—No. 59.

East London—No. 60.

Union Jack—No. 58.

St. Albans—No. 71.

Stratford.

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

Sault Ste. Marie.

Leamington No. 95—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in Dawson's Hall, cor. Queen and East streets. A. Bennett, Sec. Sault Ste. Marie.

Toronto.

York No. 6—Meets the 2nd & 3rd Thursdays, Spadina and Queen streets. J. Baylis, Sec. 216 Lippincott street.

Windsor No. 35—Meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Oddfellows Hall. F. West, Sec. 37 Ymanley street.

Norfolk No. 57—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Dominion Hall. Wm. Miles, Sec. 994 Queen street west.

Richmond No. 65—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Shaftesbury Hall. J. T. Easton, Sec. 25 Gwynne Avenue.

Freston No. 67—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, in Room C, Shaftesbury Hall. J. J. Pritchard, Sec. 235 Marchmont street.

Birmingham No. 69—1st and 3rd Mondays, Sheridan Hall. Chas. Cashmore, Sec. 6 Alpha Avenue.

Engby No. 80—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Pythian Hall. C. E. Swalt, Sec. 259 Gerard street east.

Mercantile No. 81—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Shaftesbury Hall. H. E. Johnson, Sec. 42 Yonge street.

Bristol No. 90—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Shaftesbury Hall. J. B. Catlett, Sec. 103 Elizabeth street.

Chesham No. 97—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Shaftesbury Hall. Geo. Clay, Sec. Room D, Arcade.

Hull No. 104—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Cecil Hall. J. Draw, Sec. 4 Brand Place.

Vancouver, B. C.

Wilberforce No. 77—Meets in Pythian Hall, Dunn Block, Cordova street, 1st and 3rd Monday in each month for Red Rose. Visiting brethren cordially invited.

Rev. H. P. Hobson, F. Jas. East, Secretary, Box 522.

Whitby.

Sussex No. 5—Alternate Fridays in S. O. E. Hall. T. Dixon, Sec. Box 61, Whitby.

Important Notice.—The ANGLO-SAXON will be glad to publish any information of general interest to the Order. The Lodge Secretaries can render good service in this way. Statements giving the number of new initiations during the month; the financial status of a lodge; general notices, and other matter of general interest, as bearing upon the vitality of a lodge, will be welcomed. The Editor desires to say that he will be glad to receive communications from the Presidents of Lodges on all subjects relating to the Order. He reserves to himself, however, the right of deciding whether any communication falls under the prohibition contained in the article of the constitution governing the publication of anything which may arise in the lodge-room.

Subscription 50c per annum, payable in advance.

Address: ANGLO-SAXON, Box 296, Ottawa.

In case any Lodge Secretary should find himself unable to act as Agent for the Anglo-Saxon, will he be so kind as to supply us with the name of a member of his Lodge who will be willing to act.

WITHIN THE EMPIRE; AN ESSAY ON Imperial Federation.

BY
Thomas Macfarlane, F. R. S. C.

CHAPTER II.

Nationalities and Nations.

The most superficial observer of the political events of the last fifty years can hardly fail to have noticed that the tendency of the age is towards the formation of larger and more powerful national aggregates. What the cause of this may be is uncertain. It may result from a desire on the part of small communities to be of greater consequence in the world, or perhaps the object is to reduce the general expenses of government. But, in any case, the fact remains that national consolidation is characteristic of our times. Where the nature of the case makes it impossible to speak of the autonomy of the new combination, some one nationality, more powerful, intelligent or energetic than the others in it, usually steps to the front and exercises a preponderating influence and action, a hegemony and by its means a national union on a broader and more liberal foundation is effected. This has happened with Prussia in Germany and Austria among the Slavonic nationalities. In the case of the British Empire this hegemony is already possessed by the United Kingdom, and only a very little exertion on her part would seem to be necessary to transform the present loose connection between herself and her colonies into a closer and more beneficial union, which, for want of a better name, those who desire it call Imperial Federation.

To denote this closer union one of its most distinguished advocates, Mr. G. R. Parkin, who recently visited Australasia as a representative of the League, made much use of the expression "national unity." It is, of course, to be regarded as equivalent to Imperial Federation, or perhaps as indicating the end to which the latter is only a means. The expression is also a most appropriate one for distinguishing that broader national union, such as federations aim at, from so-called Nationalism, which in reality is only sectionarism or provincialism. It is very necessary in studying this whole subject to draw a very distinct line between that school of politicians which sees political salvation in the establishment of numberless independent or semi-independent nationalities, in centrifugal secession or separation, and that other more modern and more reasonable way of thinking which discerns better prospects of political permanence, material improvement and national advancement in what may be called political centripetalism, or the combining of nationalities into great nations. The latter would seem to be the true direction of political progress, just as in cosmical evolution, nebulae condense to stars, and these again arrange themselves in constellations or solar systems. It is, however, in history, not in astronomy, that we find such a record of the past experience of nationalities and nations as will guide us in shaping the future of our own country. The further we go back in history the greater do we find the efforts of nationalism to have been in the cause of liberty, and the more futile the struggles of the nationality. In more recent times the nationalities or nationettes as they have been called in a Canadian newspaper, have to a very great extent given place to nations, much to the advantage of civilization and political progress.

It is unnecessary to go back to the first French revolution. The successes and the catastrophes of that epoch culminated at last in the fall of Napoleon, and the collapse of the kingdoms he had created. The patriotic achievements of the nations who rose were up against him, the stupendous sacrifices of England, and the heroism of Waterloo did not save the continent of Europe from afterwards becoming afflicted with all the diseases and miseries which attend upon government by petty potentates. Nationality insurrections were fruitless, and even the revolutions of 1848 produced no lasting beneficial results. But the disasters of that time seem to have taught the lesson of a more excellent way, and since then, the building up of nations rather than the dethronement of kings has been striven for by the friends of freedom and enlightened progress. That this tendency to resist national disintegration, and to favor the consolida-

tion of the nationalities has been at work during the last fifty years will be evident from a reference to certain events in Switzerland, Italy, the United States, Canada and Germany.

Insurrectionary movements were not always, in past history, the work of socialists and republicans, nor were these always directed against monarchical government. Switzerland affords an instance of this. In 1847 the Forest Cantons rose in rebellion against that republic, and endeavored to separate themselves from it. Luzerne, Schwyz, Uri, Unterwalden, Zug, Freiburg and Wallis formed themselves into a separate union called the "Sonderbund" to resist the action of the liberal cantons which controlled the federal government. The latter had decreed the subjection of the Church to the State, the abolition of the convents and was determined to expel the Jesuits from the country. When the "Sonderbund" was formed the government called upon it to dissolve. The demand was refused and armed resistance continued, but after their troops were defeated, and Freiburg and Luzerne taken, the rebel cantons were forced to submit, and the Ultramontanists to give up their pretensions. They were obliged to pay the cost of the war, to submit to changes in the cantonal constitutions, and to expel the Jesuits from their borders. The federal constitution was likewise modified and strengthened and the republic consolidated. In 1848 Switzerland ceased to be a collection of sovereign cantons, and became a peaceable and prosperous nation. This seems to be the first instance in history of the triumph of the spirit of national unity. The right of a republican community to secede from a federal union was effectively denied and the rebelling nationettes forced to remain united with their sister cantons as a nation.

Nowhere was the nationalistic spirit in former times so strong as in Italy. Again and again had the aspirations of Naples and Sicily for separate national or legislative existence been powerful enough to ruin the cause of Italian liberty. But the year 1866 saw the beginning of a new policy and the first efforts towards a higher aim than nationetteism. At the Congress of Paris, Cavour laid before the great powers the demands of the Italians for national existence, and declared that, until these were satisfied, a permanent European peace could not be established. Austria then had possession of Lombardy and Venetia, French troops occupied Rome while Naples and Sicily were in the hands of the successor of King Bomba and the Camarillo. Italy included numerous nationalities, but Neapolitans and Florentines, Romans and Venetians were alike tired of their petty princes and reactionary governments, and looked upon the title of Italian as higher and prouder than any they had previously borne. Sardinia seemed to them like an oasis in the desert. Its King, Victor Emmanuel, cared more for the greatness of Italy than that of his own kingdom. He protected the exiled Italian patriots, broke completely with Ultramontanism, and squarely opposed Austria's policy and interests. Sardinia had only five millions inhabitants, but the whole moral power of Italy was at its back. With the assistance of France it acquired Lombardy in 1859, and so strong was the devotion of the Italians to national unity that they ignored the provisions of the Peace of Zurich, according to which the Italian states were to form a confederacy under the presidency of the Pope. They were as hostile to a new federation as to their little kingdoms and dukedoms, and the result proved their sagacity. In 1860 Tuscany, Modena and Parma joined themselves to Sardinia; Garibaldi next made a present of Naples and Sicily to Victor Emmanuel, the small potentates vanished and province after province was annexed. In 1861 Victor Emmanuel became King of Italy, and at last, in 1871, took possession of the capital, Rome. Thus, by suppressing the spirit of provincialism, the Italians established their national unity, an object which the previous struggles of the nationalities for centuries had failed to accomplish.

The theory of State Rights, which was upheld by the democratic party in the United States up to the time of the civil war, may be regarded as another instance of the occurrence of a nationalistic spirit in a republic, detrimental to its best interests and even dangerous to its existence. According to this theory the United States was made up of a number of sovereign commonwealths, each capable of exercising all legislative and executive powers except those expressly delegated to the federal government, and each possessing the right to separate from it at pleasure. These pretensions, combined with other reactionary influences were the cause of the attempt that was made to wreck

the Republic in 1861, when the slave states formed themselves into a separate Confederation or "Sonderbund," after the manner of the Swiss Forest Cantons in 1847. Almost all the inhabitants of the Southern States, comprising one-fourth part of the total population of the country, became rebels, and carried on a four years' war, during which a half a million lives were sacrificed. But the people of the United States knew the value of national unity, and exerted themselves to the utmost to preserve it. In the end the Union was maintained, the sovereign states deprived of their sovereignty, the doctrine of state rights destroyed, the nation preserved and the laws of the federal government made supreme.

The lesson thus taught, and the whole experience of the United States regarding state rights, were not without their influence on Canadian statesmen, at the time of Confederation which took place in 1867, shortly after the close of the American civil war. In the British North American Act the matters subject to provincial legislation are distinctly stated, as is also the principle that the Dominion Parliament is supreme, and charged with the control of all subjects not delegated to the provinces. It is perhaps to be regretted that Confederation did not effect a closer union of the Lower Provinces, and avoid the establishment of separate governments and legislatures for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. This and the payment to them and the other provinces of large subsidies by the Dominion renders any reduction of its customs duties next to impossible.

Notwithstanding this, Confederation on the whole has been a decided success, and in a very marked degree conducive to national unity. This was especially seen in the suppression of the Riel Rebellion. Entirely of their own motion, and without the aid of British troops, the Canadians restored order in the northwest, and preserved the unity of their own Dominion and that of the Empire. After such action the possibility of successful secession on the part of any of the provinces is very remote indeed.

Perhaps the most brilliant instance of the tendency to national consolidation in our age is furnished by the German Empire. Details are unnecessary. The jealousies and hostilities of the German nationalities have given place to the unity of the German nation. Bavarians, Prussians, Saxons, Hanoverians and Hessians no longer vaunt their respective countries. All cry out with *triumph*, "The whole of Germany it shall be," and declare in the strains of one of the noblest of war songs, "Thou, Rhine! shall remain as German as our hearts."

Is there in all this no encouragement for those who desire the permanent unity of the Empire? Is the desire for consolidation less powerful in British hearts than under a German Empire or an American Republic? We trow not. Besides we must remember that, in point of fact, we now possess union to a certain extent and that our efforts are only required towards making that union more practical and fruitful for defence and for mutual encouragement and support in peace or war. In effecting this there is no necessity for requiring that any of the nations constituting the British Empire should sacrifice any of its peculiar characteristics or institutions. Neither do Imperial Federationists desire anything of this sort. In fact noninterference with local rights is one of the principles, already quoted, of the Imperial Federation League, and its journal has all along maintained that the arrangement of the local legislative and executive machinery of each part of the Empire concerns that part alone. It has declined to express any opinion on the Irish question that being a subject which exclusively concerns the people of the United Kingdom. Similarly it holds that Australasian Union is a matter with which Imperial Federationists, as such, have nothing to do, and there is not the slightest danger that in effecting the Federation of the Empire any change would be suggested as regards the institutions of any Canadian province, or of any appendage of the Empire in any other part of the world. Imperial Federation does not seek and could not accomplish the national obliteration of any of the races of the Empire. The Canadians, Australians, Africans, West Indians and East Indians would, each of them, still have their separate national existence, which Federation would tend far more to preserve than to destroy.

What then would be the nature of the Union which Imperial Federationists aim at? How would it be characterized? If a closer Imperial Union be brought about, it will and must be something altogether different from any sort of "federation" which has existed in the past. With Canada

already confederated, and other groups of British Colonies inclined to forsake the nebulous condition, their closer union with the other parts of the Empire would form a most brilliant constellation in the political heavens, or perhaps a new solar system, as Sir John Macdonald suggests; a central power with auxiliary nations; a confederation of federations without a parallel in the past history of the world. Still, for such a Union the term "federation" does not appear suitable, and probably no name will ever be found better than the present one of "Empire." If we cared to search far enough back in history we might doubtless discover "The Holy Roman Empire of German Nations," as the nearest approach to our contemplated union of British countries. But a name of this sort might not commend itself to English ears, and our Canadian traditions speak strongly in favor of a "United Empire." Most likely the majority of the communities now living under the Union Jack, would be contented to be known as forming part of "The United British Empire," or the "United Empire of British Nations."

As an instance within the Empire of the outbreak of that nationalistic tendency which has been stigmatised in this paper as antagonistic to the development of a large and liberal national life, Queensland may be mentioned. This youngest British colony has recently acquired some notoriety. In its review of the occurrences in 1888, which concerned the Colonies, the *Times* gave the following as part of the record: "Queensland has declined to ratify the Naval Defence Bill, which has been adopted by the other Australian governments, as well as by the Imperial Parliament, and has since compelled the withdrawal of Sir Henry Blake, whose appointment as governor had been announced, and in whose place Sir Henry Northcote has been nominated."

While indebted to the Mother Country for the security of its coasts and shipping, Queensland aims at depriving her of almost the only right remaining to the Crown in a British Colony, the appointment of the Governor. Not only so but it is said to be governed by men pledged to affect its separation from the Empire, thus diminishing the latter by about one-thirteenth part of its area, and about one-thousandth part of its population. One Queensland newspaper urges the discussion of the question in order that "the more friendly and easy may be the separation when it comes," and another, according to Sir Charles Dilke, has described the view of the present premier as being that the British Cabinet and the Colonial Office are a pack of old women, and the Mother Country "a composite grand-motherly old wreck . . . tottering with a handbag and a cotton umbrella towards an open grave."

Truly the assurance and waywardness of this scantily-populated fragment of the Empire is immense. It seems resolved to repudiate the solemn vows made by loyal sponsors for it at its baptism, refuses to be confirmed and wishes to follow after strange gods. It appears ambitious to become the South Carolina of the Empire, to use tall words, eat fire, and inaugurate a rebellion, at least on paper. Just as there were in the United States men who proclaimed the right of each State to secede, so there have been Englishmen particularly anxious to tell the colonies that they might go when they pleased. The result has been to promote the growth of pernicious ideas in certain colonial communities. In the United States such doctrines were resisted and stamped out by a sanguinary war. They were regarded as destructive of the existence of a nation which the United States claimed to be. Can they be permitted to spread without danger to the existence of our Empire? The secession resisted successfully by democratic America, can surely be suppressed with greater consistency and equal effect by monarchical England.

There is really no other ground for reasonable Britons to take in this matter than that expressed by Sir Julius Vogel:—"I do not believe it would be open to any great colony to leave the Mother Country, any more than it is open to Ireland to do so." Grant the right of secession, and interminable troubles arise, leading to complications and wars far more disastrous than could possibly follow from maintaining the Unity of the Empire now and at all hazards. But are we to permit the seed of disintegration to be sown, and events to drift until civil war ensues; until the balky horses become unmanageable, and we have to undertake the task of whipping a colony back into the traces? This is what the United States had to do, but can we not learn from such recent history?

Is there not statesmanship left in England to steer clear of such a catastrophe?

"As a man soweth that shall he also reap." The text applies equally well to nations. Forty years ago England in arranging her fiscal affairs, did so in a matter utterly regardless of the commercial interests of her colonies, and has ever since, in matters of trade, treated them like alien communities. Is it surprising that some of them should now feel and act as such? No, indeed; the wonder is that the loyal sentiment in the colonies should have such wonderful vitality, when the indifference of many of the ruling statesmen in the Mother Country is considered. Far worse results were predicted by the historian Alison who says:—"Such distant dependencies, forming a vast Empire with the ocean for its anterior line of communication, and held together by the strong bond of mutual interest, may, if ruled by wisdom and directed by foresight, long bid defiance to the open or covert hostility of foreign powers. Divided by the neglect or irritated by the selfish legislature of the parent State, deprived of the strong bond of mutual interest arising from protected industry, cast adrift upon the world, and exposed to the competition of foreign countries, the Empire of which they form a part will speedily fall to pieces, because the ruling power at home, to gratify separate interests in the dominant island, has neglected the mission appointed for it by Providence, and ceased to benefit the human race."

The momentous questions of to-day are these: How can "The ruling power at home" repair the damage which British Unity has sustained, and induce such colonies as Queensland willingly to remain part of the Empire, and bear its share of the burden of defending it? Can this burden be placed on the shoulders of the colonies in such a manner as to encourage them to bear it?

It is useless in the case of a disaffected colony to appeal to sentiment alone. A plan must be brought forward which will, at the same time, recommend itself to the interest of the whole Empire. Such a measure has been suggested and will have full consideration in this essay. Meanwhile it is encouraging to observe some evidence of a return to reason on the part of the statesmen of Queensland. Its representatives at the Federation Conference, in Australia held in February last, were quite careful and moderate in their language, and strongly approved of the proposed Australasian Federation under the British Crown.

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A Gentleman of the Old School.

Leisure is gone . . . fine old Leisure.
Gnomon Elliott.
He lived in "Farmer George's" day.
When men were less inclined to say
That "Time is gold," and overlay
With toll their pleasure;

A British Girdle Round the World

When the Canadian Pacific Railway
places its new steamers on the Pacific
Ocean in January next, Canadians will
be able to take a trip around the world
for \$600.

Italy.

The law on the Opere pie has duly
received royal sanction. This means
that 135,000,000 francs (almost \$5,500,000
sterling) of yearly income, which
belonged to the poor, and had been so
long confiscated by the Romish clergy
to their own interests, are given back
to the needy people of the nation.

English Language Good Enough.

The absence of Premier Mercier from
all the entertainments to Prince George
of Wales, as in the case of the Duke
and Duchess of Connaught, is again
causing comment.

Our Neighbours.

The bulk of the people of the United
States are in a continual state of
deception. Even well informed people
among them, as a rule, have utterly
distorted views and mistaken notions
concerning the United Kingdom.

Labour Congress Notes.

"The detailed reports of the sittings
of the Trades Union Congress at Liver-
pool, form instructive reading. The
aspirations of the working man, and
some of the nostrums discussed and
adopted, remind one of the agenda of
the Paris revolutionary clubs at the
close of the last century.

Colonial and Indian News.
Australia—
Mr. Justice Windeyer gave judgment
in favour of the Government in the ac-
tion instituted by the Pacific Mail
Company for an alleged breach of
agreement in connection with the San
Francisco mail contract.

An Un-English Englishman.

Robert P. Porter, head of the United
States Census Bureau, is an English-
man by birth, but he is an American
for dollars and cents. He is a hanger-
on to the Republican party, and has
been richly rewarded.

Britain's Flag.

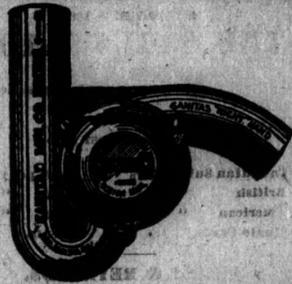
United Canada (Irish Organ) under
the heading—"WHAT WE THINK," un-
bosoms itself as follows:—"The Empire,
of Toronto, is giving a
flag to the schools of Ontario to be
hoisted on every day of importance in
our history.

The English Race.

An American Girl's Pride in it.
(Miss Bland in the Cosmopolitan.)
Starting two months ago from a vast
continent which the English race have
made their own, where the English
tongue, English laws, customs and
manners reign from sea to sea, in my
whole course around the globe I have
heard that same tongue, seen the same
laws and manners, found the same
race.

It is worth a journey round the world
to see
This royal throne of kings, this scepter'd isle,
This earth of majesty, this seat of Mars,
This other Eden, demi-paradise;
This fortress built by nature for herself
Against infection and the hand of war;

SANTAS TRAP.



It is sometimes asserted that the seal of
the Santas trap can never be broken un-
der any conditions. This is erroneous. Its
seal can be pumped out by a force-pump, or by labo-
ratory pumping apparatus, especially devised
to destroy the seal of traps by siphonage.

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and their descendants.

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NOVEMBER 1890.

OUR RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

There appears to be a question whether all the forms necessary to make the McKinley bill a law have been complied with, but we suppose that if any informality has occurred, it will be promptly remedied. For all practical purposes, therefore, we may assume that the United States, as a market for our horses, grain, potatoes, eggs and hay, has vanished into thin air. The dictum of the political economists, that whatever is profitable for the individual to buy, is profitable for the State to import, appears to be questioned by the Washington authorities.

The view is taken by some that the McKinley bill is an effort in the direction of coercing Canada into annexation. They misjudge the Anglo-Saxon race who expect to conquer by such methods. That the Canadians will find a large and profitable trade with their neighbours to the south abruptly barred is true, but the energies of our people will soon find other and more stable fields.

There is little indeed in the existing condition of American polity to attract our people towards annexation. The evils under which we suffer in Canada are known, and, if dealt with resolutely, can be overcome. The same cannot so easily be said of the United States. Their political system is admitted by their own people to be in a way so bad that it could hardly be worse. A distinguished writer asserts that a number of the Senators and Representatives who were "interested" in the Silver Bill are holding over 40,000,000 ounces of silver, bought at 97 cents, and are selling the same to the Government at \$1.10 to \$1.20! When we add to this the millions of dollars which the Representatives who stand in with the combination will wrest from the people by means of the McKinley Bill we may well have a feeling of thankfulness that we do not form part of a nation which tolerates such things.

In the States an effort is being made to stem the tide of the unhappy influences which threaten to overwhelm all decent government. But the Roman Catholic Church and its myrmidons are practising to a frightful extent the methods with which we are familiar in Ontario. The public school system is being seriously threatened, and if that institution goes by the board, the United States, as a nation of free men, will have ceased to exist. On every side are heard cries of alarm, but alas, it is in the United States as in Canada—men are wedded to party; few, inadequately few, are mindful of the claims of country! The Democrats are afraid to repudiate Tammany; the Republicans cling to Matt Quay and his methods. Both parties are "run" in the interests of the lowest class in the community.

"The purification of politics," says a Senator of the United States, "is an iridescent dream. The decalogue and the golden rule have no place in a political campaign. The object is success." And all the Senator's political friends applauded this utterance, and his political opponents only refrained from applauding because the statement did not come from a speaker on their own side. We say that while this is the state of political life in the United States, they are fighting hopelessly who would, by coercion or any other methods, seek to drive Canada into a union with the States.

It is a compliment to Englishmen and their habits of thought, that those in the United States who are trying to lift political life into a purer atmosphere are reproached with being "so English, you know." Geo. William Curtis replies vigorously enough to this taunt. Speaking at Boston at a meeting of the Reform League, he says: "But then I must honestly add that grappling determinedly with domestic abuses of every kind and effectively correcting them is also 'so English, you know,' and in nothing more than in this disposition do we Americans illustrate the tradition of our race and prove our descent from the champions of constitutional liberty. In this country we are largely men of English stock. Our political traditions, usages and spirit are mainly English. Now, any man in any land is, or ought to be, honestly proud of his great heritage of constitutional liberty, and, if he be worthy of it, he does not deplore his political origin. Yet there is an American puerility which scoffs at the healthy and vigorous exposure and rebuke of American evils and dangers, as due to overweening admiration and envy of what our fathers truly and fondly called the Mother Country. Mr. Curtis then proceeds to point out what these evils and dangers are, and truly the picture is one which must make the heart of the true American burn within him.

The shamelessness which pervades public life in the States enters even into the municipal life of the people. And, indeed, this is where the reform must first be applied. The Protestant clergyman of New York have united (for the first time in the history of that city) in the production of a public address, from which we glean the following extracts: "Ask you to join us in seeking to overthrow the rule of falsehood and fraud that now disgraces our city"—"We distinctly impugn the methods and habits that have for a long time prevailed in almost every department of city government"—"Men are placed in important posts of honour and trust who are notoriously of depraved life, the frequenters of liquor saloons and houses of vice and educationally unfitted for any municipal duties. They manage their official influence solely for their personal profit."—"The immense income of the city is fearfully squandered, and under pretence of urban improvements jobs are created which never realize the improvement, but put thousands of plunder into the pockets of contractors and their Government allies." We might go on extracting from this and other public documents before us *ad libitum*, but let it suffice.

Some of our readers will perhaps say "Well, this is a bad condition of things, but you must admit that the United States is prosperous in spite of the politicians." So far as material prosperity is concerned, we reply, it may be so; but the most important things in this world are not material. The statistics of divorce in the United States show that the home—the family—is rotten. The newspapers teem with the lowest kinds of sensuality and sensationalism. The dregs of Europe have invaded the country and infected the very air. The Church of Rome has got the state by the throat! The South is still discontented. The East and West have divergent interests. The Nigger question and the Mormon question are by no means settled, and there is practically no government worthy of the name.

We do not forget that many of these evils and dangers apply *tanto quanto* to Canada, but here, thank God! Englishmen are beginning to come to the front and we do not despair of better things. But in the United States, the decent citizens (yclept the "mugwumps"), are so hopelessly outnumbered, the problems are on so large a scale and so inextricably interwoven, the people are so bound up with party, that we can only pray that the Republic may be led by divine guidance into a happier and healthier future. We cer-

tainly see small hope in men. In the meantime we in Canada will do well to bear the ills we know of and not fly to others that we can appreciate but need not madly encumber ourselves with.

ENGLISHMEN IN CANADA.

An examination of the vital statistics of Canada discloses many curious features. Of the total number of immigrants last year to Canada, nearly 20,000, or one-half of the whole, were English by birth.

The value of the effects imported by these English immigrants amounted to three-fourths of the total value of settlers' effects brought in. So that Englishmen are not only coming to Canada in vastly greater numbers than any other nationality, but from the very start they are better off. The same figures apply accurately enough to all previous years with the exception of those in which famines occurred in Ireland or that in which the Mennonites were brought over.

The Sons of England Society should consider these facts, for in them lie potentialities which, if properly seized and developed, would make the Order the strongest organization in the country. We ought to have zealous, active and well paid agents at Quebec, Montreal and Halifax to meet our countrymen as they land and present to their minds the desirability of joining our Order. There is no time when an Englishman will feel so disposed to belong to a National Society such as ours, as when he is entering for the first time a country of which he is comparatively ignorant. Much could also be done by a liberal distribution on board the Atlantic steamers of tracts and leaflets relating to the Society.

It may be said that all this will cost money and that our Society has very little to expend in missionary efforts. But no man commencing farming, however narrow and contracted his views may be, begrudges what he may have to spend in seed grain. We earnestly hope that next Grand Lodge will take this matter into its serious consideration.

Another curious fact, which the vital statistics of any year you may choose to take, discloses, is that Englishmen are, of all the races in Canada, the most healthy. We hear a great deal about the fecundity of the French; but when we find that in the Province of Quebec 68 out of every 1,000 children under the age of 2 years, die, whereas in Ontario the rate is only 34 per 1,000 for the same class, we see at once that the boasted fecundity of the French has no permanent value. AS A MATTER OF FACT, THERE ARE MORE CHILDREN PER FAMILY OVER THE AGE OF 11 IN ONTARIO, THAN IN QUEBEC.

This fact, which the mortality returns amply prove, should calm our fears over the French question. Another noticeable fact, is, that in all the Ontario towns the death rate among the Roman Catholics is much greater than among the Protestants. What the reason is we do not know. It may be that there is a want of cleanliness among the Irish, who form the bulk of the Roman Catholics in Ontario, which affects the health of the children, or it may arise from the early marriages among that people which are encouraged by their Church.

Englishmen therefore have every reason for confidence that they will be able to hold their own in Canada. They are already the greatest body next to the French: their numbers are being continually added to by immigration, and their natural increase is greater than that of the French. What we want now is active and intelligent effort on the part of the Sons of England Society to bring us all together.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

In summoning the Irish Bishops to Rome the Pope has obeyed a natural impulse. The question is, what will he do with them? In refusing to obey the Papal Rescript the Bishops kept Ireland from a revolt which might have ended in schism. But the vaunted discipline of the Romish Church has

received another serious blow in addition to those inflicted upon it by the refusal of Schwartzburg to accept the dogma of infallibility and Dr. Dollinger, that of Mariology.

On the other hand, there is the British Government to reckon with, and the Pope is anxious to conclude the negotiations with reference to Malta, the status of the Roman Bishops in India, and that of its priests connected with the British Army.

In these circumstances, if we may be allowed to prophesy, we will hazard a judgement that the Pope will attempt the farce of appearing to enforce discipline in Ireland and in return will demand from the British Government something more than a fair equivalent. In politics the name of priest is perfidy, and Lord Salisbury's Government will yet have cause to rue the day when they allowed themselves to be enticed into negotiations with Rome.

If you ask a protectionist who pays the duty, he will tell you it is the producer; if you approach a free trader with the same question he will reply, the consumer. For our own part, we think that sometimes it is the one, sometimes the other. In the case of any article that cannot be produced in a country, it is manifest that the consumer pays whatever duty may be imposed.

The ANGLO-SAXON firmly believes in the policy of protection as regards any article which can be produced economically enough in a country. It is well for Canada to have a diversity of industries, and we quite admit that under free trade, many of our manufacturing interests could be swamped by the gigantic syndicates of older manufacturing countries. Provided the swamping process went on forever, one might have less objection to it while buying goods so cheaply; but, our industries once destroyed, extortionate prices would be charged and we should sadly pray for the return of the N.P.

But, as in all other things, there is a limit beyond which the policy of protection may not safely be carried. In the McKinley Bill we see the vicious extreme of protection. It is well to have manufactures, but is possible to pay too dearly for them. When the manufacturing interests, which have gained their strength largely through the good-will, we may even say—self-sacrifice—of the people, make use of that strength to take the Government and the people by the throat, it is time to cry halt! The protectionists both in the United States and Canada promised that the adoption of that policy would bring about: first, a diversity of industries, which could not otherwise be created; second, internal competition, by which prices would be kept low; and third, a home market for the farmer. If the second of these promises is not kept, of what value are the other two to the farmer, who is in both countries the largest consumer? We must set our faces resolutely against combines in Canada.

We strongly advise the Canadian Government to revise its methods of adjusting the tariff. There are two parties primarily concerned in any tinkering with the duties—the manufacturer and the consumer—and only one of these has heretofore been closeted with the Minister of Finance. Now, it occasionally happens that men who can reap large gains by making false statements will make those statements. People who do not possess any moral sense might call this human nature. The cordage and binder-twine manufacturers of the United States appeared before the McKinley Bill committee and stated that unless a duty of 14 cents per pound was placed upon binder-twine they would have to close their mills.

Well, what did Congress do? It fixed the duty one-half a cent per pound lower than the rate that these people said would close their mills, and now an important section of them (fourteen out of forty-two concerns) advertise in the papers that their business has always paid 8 per cent. dividend on preferred stock and is likely to do still better for the future. We wonder if anything like this occurs in Canada?

The lumber merchants at Ottawa declare that if they are compelled to burn their refuse instead of casting it into and destroying the navigation of one of the finest rivers on this continent, that they, too, will have to close their mills. The statement is a lie and everybody knows it. If the people of Ottawa, who are most affected by the nuisance, had any public spirit, a remedy would have been found long ere this.

The London Times advises Canada to take to the manufacture of tin-plate. A duty of four cents per pound has been imposed upon this article by the McKinley Bill, in the interest of the Pittsburg manufacturers of sheet-iron who wish to compel the people to use that instead of tin-plate for roofing. As one writer indignantly declares: "Our canning and domestic utensil industries have been sacrificed to further a swindle." It certainly looks like an opportunity for Canada, because tin-plate cannot, it is said, be manufactured in the United States while a duty is maintained on pig-tin. We have salmon and beef, tomatoes and peaches—all things good to eat—and our American rivals have cut their own throats. Let our people seize the fruit of opportunity dangling from the tree of promise—as our Oriental friends would say.

The Comte de Paris has graciously been pleased to pay a visit to Canada. A few Montreal gentlemen holding Republican principles protested against any public reception of the Comte being held. From their point of view, they were right twice over. The Comte de Paris is the enemy of the French Government. He bought over a General in the French service with money which he supplied through the Duchesse d'Uzes. His manifesto on the point is interesting. "Proscribed by the Republic," he said, "I employed, in order to oppose her, the weapons with which she furnished me. I do not regret having made use of them to divide Republicans."

In other words, the Comte de Paris was willing to hire a man whom he knew to be a worthless adventurer, to plunge his country into confusion and disorder, and make Paris the scene of another, possibly bloody, revolution. A fine Frenchman!

Of course, the black-robbers and their friends welcomed the Comte with every manifestation of joy. It would, indeed, be a fine thing for them and a sad thing for France if the Comte were to succeed in grasping the Crown. There is small chance of it, however. We Englishmen in Canada are interested in the matter because so long as the French-Canadians continue to ally themselves with the enemies of France, the Republic is not likely to assist them in case they get themselves into trouble with us.

"To some men and all cattle," says Principal Grant, in a recent speech, "these things are worthless." He was referring to the duties which a high political morality requires of citizens. Aye, Mr. Principal, to some men, we are afraid, to some Englishmen, these things are, indeed, worthless. The letters we receive from brethren of the Order of the Sons of England, give us an insight into the minds of a large class in this community. The prospect is reassuring on the whole and we are persuaded that, when the time arrives, the Order will discharge its mission in accordance with its fundamental principles. But there are a few men among us so filled with the spirit of party that they reproach us for standing up for the rights and interests of Englishmen because our arguments may sometimes appear to reflect upon the methods of the office-seeking crew with whom they are associated.

No one will look upon Principal Grant as a pessimist. And yet he regards the advent of the Jesuits among us with feelings of alarm. These feelings we share. The Jesuits have been the scourge of Europe and of South America. Before we have done with them we shall have trouble. But we are likely to have less trouble if we make it clearly understood that every member of Parliament who supported the Jesuits Bill will be opposed by us at the next election; since the defeat of a few of these gentlemen will cause their successors to reflect a little before giving up everything to the Ultramontanes. It is really a fact, gentlemen of the Sons of England Society, that this country is not altogether a Roman Catholic country, but the fact has been much obscured of late years. We must do our best to remedy the existing state of things and by acting unitedly, we can do much.

Mr. Leonard Courtenay, M.P., who is generally reckoned a cool-headed and impartial observer, has lately visited Ireland and traversed the districts over which, it is said, famine is impending. Mr. Courtenay states that the districts where the prospect is most grave are very few and restricted in area. He sums up the matter by declaring that, as far as he can judge, "any notion of a calamity is baseless."

On the other hand, the Parnellites, whose funds are running short, use up

all the attempts the situation starved their appetites unless aid of United eye, doubtions, hcommitt We beg should. The Am the Mc enough the pres

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all the adjectives in the dictionary in attempting to describe their view of the situation. "The people will be starved by thousands," they say in their appeal to the American people, unless aid is forthcoming." A number of United States politicians, with an eye, doubtless, to the November Elections, have formed themselves into a committee to receive subscriptions. We beg to suggest that the money should be converted into provisions. The American farmer is suffering from the McKinley Bill, and will be glad enough to sell his corn and his hogs at the present moment.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach gives an amusing account of the way in which "distress money" is distributed in Ireland. In 1886, Mr. Morley got a grant of £20,000 which was handed over to the Poor Law Guardians in the threatened districts to dispense and Sir M. Hicks-Beach, who was Mr. Morley's successor, tells how these patriots dispensed it. They relieved everybody. They relieved their own relieving officers. They relieved large farmers with plenty of cattle and sheep. They relieved men with money in bank. They even relieved the local money-lenders. So generous were they with the Imperial funds that they actually had on their relief lists, in at least one instance, a number of names largely exceeding the whole population of the union. Then the guardians found out that part of the expense would fall upon themselves, and in a single week, at the worst time of the year, the number on the relief list in Clifden union—to take one of several instances—fell from 18,500 to 3,500 souls.

A proclamation has been issued removing the export duties on spruce and pine logs capable of being made into shingle bolts. The Government was led to take this action as the lumber duties by the McKinley tariff were said to be on the whole unfavourable to Canada. On the contrary on several classes of lumber the duties were reduced by that Bill and only on one quality increased.

**Political Dialogues,
NUMBER THREE.**

Taschereau and Mercier.

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SCENE.—The Cardinal's palace, Quebec. CARDINAL TASCHEREAU is standing before a *Prie-Dieu* dressed in his conventional garb.

The Cardinal (*Soliloquizing*): The prophets and martyrs, the hosts of saintly men and holy women, the unnumbered millions of pious hearts within our communion attest and confirm the promise of our Lord—"And, behold, I am with you always until the consummation of the world!" Now that "with you" means, as we are taught, with the Church; that is the Pope, cardinals, priests, deacons and the *hoi polloi* (*ahem!*)—the faithful. And, seeing that our Lord is with us, we cannot, of course, go wrong. Therefore, we must be always right. Consequently, in burning heretics and in acting in what the Protestants term "an intolerant manner," we are supported by the assurance of Christ himself! Can anything be clearer?

And yet—(*pauses*) Can doubt invade the breast of an Prince of the Church? And yet, I repeat, the massacre of St. Bartholemew, which our church rejoiced over, strikes the mind as an act of inhuman treachery. What gain did our church reap by that adventure? Is not France to-day infidel? So again in regard to Italy. The condition of the peasants on the Papal Estates under the administration of the Popes was miserable in the extreme. The taxation was oppressive. Brigandage abounded. Government there was none. There were no schools—no intelligence, no industry, not even common morality. At last things became so bad that the people murmured and the Pope had to bring in foreign swords to maintain his sovereignty. Could it not have been foreseen that when France and Austria withdrew the Italians would treat the Pope as the enemy of their race? Or did the Curia

imagine that a few benedictions would remove the memory of the wrongs under which the Italians had suffered?

For my own part, I regard the loss of the temporal power as a distinct gain for the Church. Was it not Christ who said that his Kingdom was not of this world? Upon what ground then can the Vice-gerent of Christ claim temporal power? Has the church ever displayed wisdom in temporalities? The condition of those countries which have been governed from Rome affords a sufficient answer. Our true policy should confine us to spiritual matters, leaving to Caesar the things belonging to Caesar. (*Sighs.*) If they could only be brought to see this at Rome!

(The Cardinal strides up and down the chamber, his face showing signs of disquiet.)

(*He resumes.*) I entered the Priesthood because I wished to serve Christ and His Church. How often have I not doubted whether in serving the Church I have not sometimes disobeyed the plain commands of Our Lord. We follow the traditions of the Fathers, forgetting that the ancient Jewish Church was led into error by pursuing a similar course. (*Matt. xv. 1-9.*) How much do I believe in the holy coat of Treves or the liquification of the blood of St. Japarious or the thousand and one miracles recorded? (*Passionately.*) How much do any of us believe in these things? How many iniquities among our Priests are ignored or smoothed over for fear of scandal? To what extent are we governed by expediency instead of conscience? These are matters hard to answer.

(A scratching noise at the door is heard.)

The Cardinal.—Come in.
(A priest enters, bowing lowly, and gives the Cardinal a card.)

The Cardinal (*reads*). THE HONORABLE HONORE MERCIER, PREMIER. (To the Priest): Request Mr. Mercier to enter. (*Exit Priest.*)

Enters Mr. Mercier, who kneels and kisses the signet on the hand graciously extended to him—

Mercier: Your Eminence is very kind to see me.

The Cardinal.—You are welcome, Mr. Mercier.

Mercier (*rising*):—I am welcome as a man of your race, Cardinal, or as a politician who has served the Church, or as a liberal who has foresworn his theories?

The Cardinal.—In each and all capacities, Monsieur.

Mercier:—Well, then, let me speak first as a man of your race—a Frenchman. (*Engagingly*) May I speak quite frankly?

The Cardinal.—Entirely, my brother. (*Goes to the door and locks it, placing a chair against it in such a way that the back covers the key-hole.*) Now—

Mercier—Your Eminence is right in supposing that the object of my visit is of importance. I will not waste words. You know the situation. The Jesuits' Estates Bill was put through by me as a matter of policy—and as such, it has been fairly successful. The Orangeists raised the race and religious cry and have forced the French into a compact mass. This I had foreseen, just as I foresaw the utility of Riel's death. At the present moment it is impossible for any French-Canadian to oppose me without appearing to oppose the Church, whose protegee I am, or the Race, which I claim to represent. So far, so good.

The Cardinal: (*as the other lapses into silence.*) Well!

Mercier:—It is not well. My government is too powerful: it has too many friends—friends who want favours. Your Eminence has no idea of the rapacity of some of our leading supporters. Then, again, every young man who can get his cure to recommend him, comes to me for a position in the Civil Service. I repeat—you have no idea—

The Cardinal.—But are you not strong enough to be able to resist attempts at peculation and to say "no"

to those young men whose services are not required by the Province?

Mercier.—Perhaps. But there are greater difficulties, I might say, dangers before us and it was about these that I come to consult your Eminence.

The Cardinal (*startled*). Dangers!

Mercier.—Yes, dangers. The success of the Jesuits in Quebec is attracting to us swarms of religious confraternities from all parts of Europe. Carthusians, Franciscans, Brothers of this and Sisters of that. What are we going to do about it? The Province is poor; the Treasury is empty; the people are already over-burdened with taxes and tithes and assessments. Thousands upon thousands of our race have gone to the United States where they lose their entity with even greater rapidity than the Irish. I say to you—is it well?

The Cardinal.—It is not well. But what remedy can you propose?

Mercier.—Let us enter into a compact. You put a stop to the immigration of these new and very empty foreigners and restrain Lafleche and the rest from putting the farmers into the position of being either robbed or cursed; and I, for my part, will do what I can to guard the Treasury and promote the interests of the Province.

The Cardinal.—Alas! I have no power over the confraternities, nor can I prevent Bishop Lafleche from imposing tithes.

Mercier.—Then we are likely to have a revolution before long. Don't you see that the situation is exactly like that which existed in France before the Great Revolution; tithes, privileges, exemptions, exactions without number? But in France the people kept their language while casting off their religion—here the people will lose both!

(*Mr. Mercier rises and departs.*)

The Cardinal.—Remarkable man that! But he thinks I can do impossibilities. It would take a Richelieu to accomplish what he suggests. Enforce moderation upon the Bishop; restrain the religious orders; abate the tithes; perhaps consent to the abolition of tax exemptions! Quite impossible! But something must be done, it is quite evident. Perhaps, it might be well to revive the old Gallican spirit. Then the people would regard the Church as part of their national life. The Irish Bishops have succeeded in that line to the extent of being able to ignore the Pope's rescript. It would be a difficult task and the Jesuits are a nasty lot fight. I am afraid I am not strong enough for such an enterprise.

(*The Cardinal retires.*)

Enters FATHER BARTHOLEMEW, S. J., with cautious tread and listening to the Cardinal's retiring footsteps.—Bartholemew (*log.*) Very nasty lot, Your Eminence. You did your best to keep us out of the country, and, even when we got the money from Mercier, so arranged that we were only allowed to retain a fraction of it. Mercier is right, though, about the other religious orders. There is not room for all of us, so that we must do our best to keep the others out. And this we can do much more effectively that His Eminence and Mr. Mercier together. A very interesting letter shall I have to send to the General at Rome. (*Exit.*)

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.]

Welsh Anthracite.

To the Editor of the ANGLO-SAXON:—SIR,—I understand that the Welsh hard coal is equal in every respect to the Pennsylvania article, and that some two years ago a gentleman in Montreal imported a few hundred tons at a cost not exceeding \$4.75 per ton.

As our American cousins have lately made it clearly evident that they do not wish to trade with us, or, for that matter, with any one, it might be well for us to buy our coal where we can sell our wheat.

There are many wealthy men in the Montreal Lodges of the Order of the Sons of England and perhaps one of them could be induced to take the matter in hand.

If the Welsh coal is as good as the American and can be laid down in Montreal at \$4.75 and Ottawa for \$5.00, the Brethren in the two districts would, no doubt, be willing to dispose of a pretty large shipment.

I make this suggestion in the hope that it may meet the eye of the right man.

Your obedient servant,
Ottawa, October 23rd. T. W.

Imperial Federation.

To the Editor of the ANGLO-SAXON:

SIR,—I read the first chapter of Mr. Macfarlane's essay on Imperial Federation, which appeared in your last number, with much interest. The essayist knows what he wants himself, but knows also that there are others within the ranks of Imperial Federationists who want other things, and that there are even some who do not know what they want. The last are always the most troublesome section in any party. Mr. Macfarlane refers to the success which attended Mr. Cobden's agitation for the repeal of the Corn Laws. He says: "When we reflect that the Anti-Corn Law League accomplished its object in seven years; that from the start its object was well defined, and that five years have elapsed since our movement was inaugurated, we cannot but be convinced that an accelerated rate of progress would result if the Federation faith were properly formulated, and a standard raised round which true British men might rally and fight, and which they might ultimately carry forward to victory."

But Mr. Macfarlane forgets or, at any rate, does not mention, that Cobden's agitation was promoted and made effective by subscriptions amounting to hundreds of thousands of pounds sterling, by millions of tracts (nine millions of these being promulgated in 1843 alone) by thousands of public meetings in every district of England and Wales and by at least sixteen monster meetings. These are the methods of successful agitation nowadays, and if Mr. Macfarlane is quite sure he is right let him go ahead and collect subscriptions, issue tracts and organize meetings. His faintest Leaders will quickly fall into line if his ideas carry, and will lose no time in appropriating them just as Sir Robert Peel appropriated Cobden's, or as Sir John Macdonald would those of the Opposition if they possessed any that were likely to succeed.

Your obedient servant,
"BRITON."

A Correction.

To the Editor of the ANGLO-SAXON:—SIR,—I am directed by Middlesex Lodge to call your attention to a paragraph appearing in your September issue, which the lodge thinks is liable to be read as a reflection upon one of its members named John Harrison.

The brother in question has been a true and tried officer and member of this lodge for many years, and the lodge is convinced of his integrity.

The matter referred to, in the paragraph, has been investigated, and it is beyond doubt that John Harrison the brother of Middlesex Lodge, is not, and never has been other than an upright and conscientious brother.

He has been sick for a considerable time, and it would appear that some designing person is acquainted with that fact and so made use of his name.

Your giving this letter as wide publicity as the paragraph is asked in justice to the brother and lodge.

Your fraternally,
W. H. SYMES,
Sec. Middlesex Lodge,
Toronto, 11th October, 1890.

[District Deputy Prouse, of Windsor, Ont., writes with reference to the Communication published last month in the ANGLO-SAXON signed "Acorn." It will be remembered that "Acorn" stated that a new lodge would shortly be opened in Windsor under the name of "Commercial Union Lodge." The ANGLO-SAXON suggested at the time that a better title would be that of "British Commercial Union Lodge." It now appears, according to Brother Prouse, that the promoters of the proposed new lodge had no idea of departing from the custom of the S. O. E. Society in such a matter, which is to bestow names on Lodges of distinctively English significance.—EDITOR.]

The Expansion of the Frozen Meat Trade.

(From the New Zealand Weekly Press.)

Below we publish an instructive table dealing with the New Zealand frozen meat trade, forwarded to us by Mr. P. Cunningham. The table shows the present position and past progress of this important industry. From it can be ascertained the rapid strides which have been made in the export of frozen meat from 1882, in which the

trade commenced, to the 30th of June last. The figures disclose a rapid and gratifying advance year after year without exception, while the exports for the half year ending June 30th last very nearly approached those for the whole twelve of 1889, practically equal those for 1888, and considerably exceed those for 1887. Progress such as these statistics disclose is probably unrivalled in the history of colonial production, and speaks volumes for the productive capability of this colony, and the enterprise of our agricultural and pastoral population. In the frozen meat trade New Zealand has practically a new source of wealth, already exceeding our total gold production, and promising at no distant date to equal the present dimensions of our wool industry itself. Nine years ago, in 1882, the frozen meat trade sprang into existence. In that year the export was valued at £19,339, gradually increasing till 1889 it reached over £700,000, while the year which is just half over promises to greatly exceed any former one, as the statistics for the past six months show. Dealing with the figures for the year beginning on July 1st, 1889, and closing on June 30th, 1890, the quantity exported during that period was worth, free on board, within a few pounds of £1,000,000, and with the stocks in hand considerably exceeded that amount. In other words, the sum just mentioned was received by the stock-growers of the colony, the only deduction being the freezing and local charges up to the date of shipment. Compared with the exports for the corresponding twelve months there was thus an advance in value of over a quarter of a million sterling for the year under notice. To cope with this enormous export business provision has been made for taking away considerably over one cargo of frozen mutton per week all the year round. A million pounds per annum represents interest on £15,000,000 sterling capital, and it may safely be said that the frozen meat industry has at least added that amount to the assets of the colony. Nor is this all. It may be affirmed that the industry is capable of very large expansion. The following exports show the increase of this industry each year:—

EXPORTS OF FROZEN MEAT.

| | lbs. |
|-------------------|------------|
| 1882 | 1,707,328 |
| 1883 | 9,873,200 |
| 1884 | 28,445,238 |
| 1885 | 33,204,976 |
| 1886 | 38,758,190 |
| 1887 | 45,035,984 |
| 1888 | 61,827,376 |
| 1889 | 73,564,084 |
| 1890—For 6 months | 57,791,101 |

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Boys' Suits,
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Use only Clapperton's Spool Cotton, the best. Bryson, Graham & Co.

"The Oka Indian Dispute."

The following is taken from the Canadian Advance, from a sermon in its columns delivered by Dr. Joseph Wild, on Sunday, September 21st, 1890:

For a number of years past, there has been before the public, what is called "The Oka Indian Dispute." You, who are familiar with the newspapers, will not be ignorant on this question. Oka or Lake of the Two Mountains, sometimes called, is an Indian settlement about 38 miles slightly to the north-west from Montreal, in the Province of Quebec. The reserve there is 18 miles square; on the west it faces the Ottawa River. The Oka settlement at present consists of three tribes—the Nipinguins, Algonquins and Iroquois. They removed into this reserve in 1713, and have been there now more than a century and a half. They formerly lived around Montreal and other parts of Quebec. They yielded their former home to certain priests requests, and the King of France made them a grant of this 18 miles square. These Indians kindly and generously moved from their homestead and settled down here with the distinct understanding, that at that was to be their final home on earth, and that no one was to seek to dispossess them or disturb them in the enjoyment of their land and liberty. When the King of France granted this portion of land to them, he made what are called the "Sulpicians," the trustees of the same. The Sulpicians are priests of the Society of St. Sulpice, a Society founded in Paris, France, Sept. 6th, 1645, by Jean Jacques Olier de Verneuil. They have two orders among themselves one to do parish work and the other to teach. Hence they in early days began to establish seminaries and became instructors of the priests at large. Up to the present time they have been the great opponents of the Jesuits. It is a marvellous history to read, how these societies have fought in different countries; they abused and called each other everything that was bad, killed and imprisoned and did their level best to wipe out each other. If you wish to read their struggle in Canada, get Rome in Canada, by Lindsay. There you will find all the papers and documents that will trace these two orders in Canada, up to the present time. Sometimes they have been suppressed like the Jesuits, although they are a superior order to the Jesuits, and have many good qualities, especially the early Sulpicians; they were self-sacrificing and of a noble disposition, but their successors were a bad lot, and they became too avaricious, they have not kept their trust or their vows by any means. Napoleon Bonaparte suppressed the Sulpicians in France in 1812; Louis XVIII. restored them. Olier founded a company to colonize the Island of Montreal, and he purchased it in 1650. In 1656, he transferred his purchases over to the Sulpicians and they founded a seminary in Montreal. The Oka Indians came under their charge for education and protection; they were to provide for their maintenance and instruction and in every way, the King tells them in the deed of trust; have they educated these Indians; did they teach them the means by which they could earn their own livelihood? I tell you, there is not one Indian in 50 can read or write, to the shame of the Sulpicians who were paid both by the Government and intended by the King of France to be the teachers. They have no more right to be called teachers than I have, for they have never fulfilled one iota of the contract they entered into; and I have helped to pay money and do so to-day, through the grants of the Dominion Government to these men. Have I a right to do this?

Now the Sulpicians will have the authority of a Government official, and may try to dispossess them at any time. The land is ours, if it is anybody's; if it reverts from the Indians, it goes back to the country and does not belong to the Sulpicians or anybody else, but to the country. It is a remarkable thing to me how these people can get the advantage over us every time.

GOVERNMENT FAVOURITISM.

When I was in the Northwest I made a very pleasant acquaintance with a Catholic Father. I found him a very pleasant gentleman; we got talking on the school questions, I rather doubted the figures at the time, but afterwards found that in Manitoba and the North-west, the Church of England has 27 schools receiving Government assistance of \$32,657.00. The Presbyterians have 11 schools and they receive \$16,790.00. The Methodist have 12 schools, they receive \$3,037.00. I find our Roman Catholic friends have 24 schools, they receive \$61,970.00 from the Government. The average to the Methodist school is \$250.00. The aver-

age to the Roman Catholic \$2,574.00. They ought to have a pretty good school, and yet if I were a betting man, I would bet ten to five that they are not as good as the Methodist schools by a long way. 50 Protestant schools in Manitoba and the North-west receive from the Government \$52,434.00. 24 Roman Catholics receive \$61,970.00. The Roman Catholics receive more than all the rest by \$9,436.00. They are either smart or we are great fools, that is very certain.

What I do complain of is this partiality, and it is not to you adherents and members of the Roman Catholic church, that we speak; it is to your leaders and crafty men that are after money in the grave, in purgatory, and money everywhere.

The Lion Empire.

The Lion-Heart of England Is beating as of old; They lie who say its life-blood Is growing weak and cold. 'Tis throbbing with the energy Which, in the days of yore, Made all the nations tremble To earth's remotest shore.

The Lion Eye of England From many a craggy steep, O'er every land and ocean Unwearied watch doth keep. Now, as in by-gone ages, From his rocky island lair, Undimmed, and strong as ever, That gaze is every where.

The Lion voice of England In thunder tones is heard, And the hearts of all the nations To their lowest depths are stirred. The statesman and the warrior, Of every clime and race, Are silent when that voice is raised, In conflict or in peace.

That heart is ever beating Where'er her children go; That eye is ever watching Their welfare or their woe; And an insult or an injury To the weakest of her sons Unites the thunder of her voice With the thunder of her guns

Let us not faint nor hesitate But raise our standard high; With the Lion Empire on our side, We may the world defy. In Commerce, Agriculture, Art, And on the fenced field, Our motto evermore shall be—"Canadians never yield!"

The U. S. A. Republic.

What Prof. L. T. Townsend, of Boston University, says of it: "And yet, notwithstanding our national greatness and our present security, judging from more than one of the historic republics, the existing political corruptions and our mixed populations which are more heterogeneous than those of any other country, may so weaken and divide our republic in the next half century, that it will be despised by the feeblest nationalities that now stand in awe of us. . . . This foreign rabble already is making such din in some of our cities that the voice of the law-abiding native-born Americans scarcely is heard. The times are on us when more than ordinary courage is needed for one merely to speak one's mind. Forcibly Carlyle once said: "The American Republic is going straight to the devil. No government can long exist that receives the refuse of all the rest of the world into its midst and make citizens of them."

That which causes thoughtful men to tremble the most is the fact that our native-born politicians, for the gaining of a few votes, and other citizens for the sake of business or peace, eagerly patronize these invaders and blindly wink at their political and other iniquities. Of more and more significance appear the words of Fisher Ames: "Our country is too big for union, too sordid for patriotism, and too democratic for liberty." The conviction is deepening in some minds and dawning on many more that we are well nigh a conquered people already, and are soon to be entirely at the mercy of those who are destitute of patriotism and who are foreign in all their instincts.

A concise but rough and perhaps somewhat extravagant statement of the creed of Russian Nihilism by one of its apostles is this: "Take the earth and heaven, church and state, take kings and Deity, and spit on them—that's our doctrine." Men who hold such sentiments should not be entrusted for a day with the rights and franchise of American citizenship. . . . But the criminal classes from Europe, the Fenians, the members of the Clana-Gael, German Socialists and Russian Nihilists, by themselves or taken together, are not the occasion of immediate alarm. It is their influence over others in certain possible emergencies that must be considered and without delay be provided for. While there is good pay and labour enough for all; while there is room for men to move freely without crowding, bread enough

that men can go to bed without the gnawings of hunger, and beds enough that men need not sleep on the floor, there is not much danger that the masses will become insane or be swayed heedlessly by violent appeals of bad men. But with short crops, dead bread-stuffs, depressed business, low wages, unemployed masses of people in our cities, one man crowding against another, and when the time comes, as come it must, that ten men will stand ready to take the place of any one man that strikes, then feelings of discontent will be converted into a kind of popular passion and the sense of social injustice, as more than once in our country has been the case, will flash into a murderous intent. Then the criminal classes and all un-American organizations will have dangerous allies who in such times, swayed by any one who promises improved conditions, will rise into terrible importance. When that day comes property or life for a single hour will not be secure, and law-abiding citizens with bated breath and blanched cheeks will be heard pleading for military protection, and will promise great things to those who will volunteer to save the republic.

The Irish American Poet.

A kindly-disposed inquirer wishes to know "if such a good man as the late John Boyle O'Reilly is in Purgatory?" He is not; he belonged to the order of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel, the members of which are liberated by the Virgin Mary on the Saturday after they die. The Boston Herald, June 20th, 1887, reports a meeting held in Faneuil Hall to protest against the use of that historic edifice for the celebration of Queen Victoria's jubilee by the united British societies of Boston; at the meeting the poetic soul of O'Reilly found expression in the following sentiments: "I don't come here to-night to make a speech; I came here as a citizen to listen to men speaking in a protest to which I wished to keep out of, because I know there are men mean enough to say that I came to speak for the obvious motive of being an Irishman. (Cheers.) We stand here now in a desecrated Faneuil Hall [prolonged cheers and applause.]

I want to say that after the royalist banquet to-morrow I shall never enter the walls of this hall again. (Tremendous applause.) I will never, so help me God, I will never. May my tongue cleave to my mouth if I ever speak a word for mankind again in Faneuil Hall. (Cheers and applause.)

The Irish papist idea of liberty is liberty for himself to say and do as he likes, but the utter denial of it to others.

Cardinal Manning's Precedence.

Mr. Smalley writing from England hereon says:—The religious objection is the formidable one. Cardinal Manning is a pervert, and perverts are not liked in this country. He has been a very active agent in the Roman Catholic propaganda which, in one way or another, is always going on, and does, I believe, keep some people awake o' night. He is the avowed enemy of the Church of England, which he deserted. Men are generally the enemies of those whom they have betrayed. He is not liked nor trusted by the great body of English Churchmen. In many ways and to many persons has Cardinal Manning made himself obnoxious. Roman Catholic prelate as he is, he practices the art of self-advertisement. He sides with Socialists and strikers; pushes himself into every dispute, and to the front of every agitation, or of many agitations. He is a professional philanthropist, which is some degrees worse than a professional politician. Why should a man who is all this and something more be placed on a social pinnacle, and see his name next to that of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales?

A Jewel in the British Crown.

Canada is first in canal development. Second in the production of copper. Third in area. Fifth in mercantile marine. Eighth in railway mileage. Ninth among coal-producing nations. And tenth in the production of iron. This is all in wealth produced. In undeveloped wealth the Dominion takes a still higher position as compared with other countries. The largest deposits of coal in the world are in the Northwest. The richest petroleum beds along the MacKenzie and Athabasca. The greatest copper mine is at Sudbury. The best iron ore is at Nova Scotia, and Canada, as a whole, possesses a supply sufficient for the whole world.

Dickens and Macaulay.]

The evidence of such men as Charles Dickens and T. B. Macaulay on a social or moral question, will be conceded by all; so when we find them giving evidence as to their views of Romanism in Europe, we regard their words with much interest. Here is an extract from a letter of Dickens, written while he was in Switzerland:

"I don't know whether I have mentioned before that in the valley of the Simplon, hard by here, where this Protestant canton ends and a Roman Catholic canton begins, you might separate two perfectly distinct conditions of humanity by drawing a line with your stick in the dust on the ground. On the Protestant side, neatness, cheerfulness, industry, education—continual aspiration—at least after better things. On the Roman Catholic side, dirt, disease, ignorance, squalor, misery. I have so constantly observed the like of this since I came abroad, that I have a sad misgiving that the religion of Ireland lies at the root of all its sorrows, even as much as English mis-government and Tory villainy."

Here is the evidence of Macaulay: "If I were a Swiss with a hundred thousand pounds, I would be as steady against the Catholic canton and the propagation of Jesuitism as any radical among them; believing the dissemination of Catholicity to be the most horrible means of social degradation left in the world."

The works of both these noted men are placed on the Index Expurgatorius of the Romish Church: It will be remembered that "Dickens' Child's History of England" was taken out of the Boston public schools by a Romanized school committee.

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Rheumatism

—AND— Neuralgia.

LOOK HERE!

Every British subject is expected to do his duty, whether he or she be English, Irish, Scotch or a native of any other Clime. The first law of nature is self-preservation, therefore it is your duty, if you are suffering with any kind of PAINS, BRUISES, STRAINS or CUTS, to have on hand a remedy. This will be found in the "Sufferers' Friend." Note what a well known gentleman says of it:— OTTAWA, 5TH MAY, 1888. C. J. RIPLEY, Esq. DEAR SIR,—Kindly send me one of your large bottles of "Sufferers' Friend." I had no occasion to use the one I got last fall, till recently, and I am glad to say it is without exception, the best Pain Killer I ever used. Its effect is simply marvellous. Yours truly, A. H. TAYLOR, Gen'l Ticket Agent. H. N. BATE & SONS, Wholesale Agents, Ottawa, Ont. Ask your druggist for the Sufferers' Friend. C. J. Ripley, Prop. of Liniment called "Sufferers' Friend."

Trial of the Steam Lifeboat.

The new steam lifeboat has been tried successfully in England. She was launched recently from the shipyard of R. & H. Green in Blackwall, England. She is 50 feet long, 12 feet beam, and 14 feet 3/4 inches across her broadest part. Her extreme draught when loaded with coal, crew and 30 passengers, is 3 feet 3 inches, and her displacement 20 tons. She is constructed of the best steel, which was submitted to the severest cold tests before it was put into her. The devices for strengthening her beyond the possibility of serious injury, even in the most violent storms, were numerous and ingenious. No fewer than 72,000 rivets were used in putting her together. The firmness of her hull was further increased by a complete system of sub-division of longitudinal and transverse water-tight bulkheads, which give her fifteen water-tight compartments quickly drainable by bilge pumps and steam ejectors.

The most curious feature of the new boat is that the propelling power comes directly from a turbine, operated by engines of 170-horse power. This rather unusual method of propulsion was adopted by the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, under whose auspices the craft was built, after a thorough investigation of the possibilities of driving her with a screw. The ordinary propeller, the institution decided, was out of the question for various technical reasons. The sidewheel was obviously impracticable. The turbine is nearly horizontal, and draws water through a vertical scoop-shaped inlet in the bottom. The inlet is protected on each side by an elm side keel, which also helps to keep the boat upright when she runs on bottom. The water is discharged by the turbine through the outlets at the rate of one ton a second.

The first trial of the boat showed her to be about as manageable a little craft as ever floated. While making 8 1/2 knots an hour she was stopped within half her length. In 40 seconds she made a complete circle. It was calculated that she might list over to 110 degrees without upsetting. Nothing could be simpler than the operation of her horizontal, compound, surface-condensing engines. When once started they do not need to be stopped or reversed. They go straight ahead, taking in and driving out water. The tremendous current thus created is directed by the manipulation of a valve, with two handles. There are no paddles and no screws to be smashed or fouled. The rudder is the only thing about her that may be carried away, and in that case she can be steered without difficulty by the turbine alone.

The boat is rigged with a lug sail and jib, so that she may not be crippled by an accident to her engines. She will accommodate thirty passengers in her well, which has ten large freeing valves for the expulsion of water. She is painted in the colors of the lifeboat institution, and is called Duke of Northumberland.

"Darkest Africa."

There is yet, it is said, but one coloured Roman Catholic priest in the United States, and he is lost somewhere in the great city of Chicago.

Send 50c and your address to Box 296, and get the Anglo-Saxon for one year.

CATARRH

CURED BY MEDICATED INHALATION.

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.

ANOTHER LIST OF HOME TESTIMONIALS.

Rev. H. Brown, Toronto, says: Your Inhaler and Medicine has successfully reached my case of Catarrh and Catarrhal Deafness. I can now preach with perfect ease. W. H. Hopper, Sentinel Office, Toronto, Your Inhalation Treatment radically cured me in three months, of a bad Chronic case of Catarrh. W. Fever, Surveyor, 200 Seaton Street, Toronto, I have found your Inhaler a complete success in Chronic Catarrh. Easy to use and reasonable in price. J. Williams, 282 Manning Avenue, Toronto, I can Recommend Your Treatment as a Sure Cure for Catarrh and Catarrhal Asthma. It has proved such in my case. Wm. Hamilton, Supt. American Life Insurance Comp'y, London, Your Treatment by Inhalation is all you claim for it. I can recommend it to all sufferers from Catarrh. Mr. Doidge, 372 Wellesley Street, Toronto, says: Although a case of long standing, your treatment has entirely cured me, of Catarrh, and there has not been any return of same since using the Inhaler. Our price for home treatment is \$5.00. For that amount we send our Germicide Inhaler, and enough Medicine to radically cure the Worst Chronic case. 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.

Keat Lodge,

(Continued)

The anni was held on 24th, at Chiv. Amongst friends was E. F. Clark, Ald. G. F. Moses, ex-Ald. J. C. S.G.V. J. Skippon, F. Dennison, G. pard, H. K. mander-in-Jas. Lomas, President Axworthy, J. D. Youn, Fred. Lodge, S. E. Toronto) at After the been duly proposed.

"The S responding ferred at so progress of England in ed the sign being open during the attitude of Canada he ing to coercion with a of. But if the part of to act they When the will find t ready, as stick right Country."

R. Ivens, that in a S. O. H. speaking he the appeal the time sh to save Ca conscience

T. R. Sk the toast a share in in the Dor laures ar (Applause. and patri take this please.)

The Pre Military s pire." Lieut. C He said: T naval fore might dea in the spe who prop with me I differently We are all a time wh Canadians the state o I wish to it may te future, to roign in E population has at the no foreign and only s then carr neighbors events in reign of C cised an people of to the country.

of new cy people's ey had a mo the Reform tion the obliged to freedom (Applause trade of portant to the Reform out of emp anxiety a the time, Parliamen the Englis (Laughter hardy fish employe attention with that them fight They fou Spanish n on their England's adventure of spreadi and from of Englan

BRITONS, HOLD YOUR OWN.

Keat Lodge, No. 3, S. O. E. S. S., Anniversary Banquet.

(Communicated by Bro. Wm. Barker.)

The anniversary of the above lodge was held on Thursday evening, October 24th, at Chivrell's Dining Hall, Toronto. Amongst the numerous guests and friends was noticed the following:— E. F. Clarke, Mayor of Toronto; Bro. Ald. G. F. Frankland, Bro. Ald. F. Moses, ex-Ald. Bro. W. Millichamp, Ald. J. C. Swait, S.G.P., R. Ivens, S.G.V.P., R. Caddick, P.G.P., T. R. Skippon, P. G. P., Lieut.-Col. G. T. Dennison, G.G.B.G., Edmund E. Sheppard, H. K. Cockin, Geo. Tyler, Commander-in-chief, S.O.E. Naval Brigade, Jas. Lomas, P. G. P., J. Lister Nichols, President Chesterfield Lodge, E. A. Axworthy, President Middlesex Lodge, J. D. Young, V. P. Mercantile Lodge, Fred. Packham, President Brighton Lodge, S. Hine, District Deputy, (East Toronto) and Dr. Norman Allan.

After the toast of the Queen had been duly honored, Bro. J. L. Nichols proposed.

"The Supreme Grand Lodge." In responding, Ald. J. C. Swait, S.G.P. referred at some length to the satisfactory progress of the Order of the Sons of England in the province, and mentioned the significance of three new lodges being opened in Hamilton in one night during the last week. Referring to the attitude of the United States towards Canada he said, "Mr. McKinley is trying to coerce this country into annexation with a country that we disapprove of. But if Mr. McKinley wants to act the part of the whale, we do not want to act the part of Jonah. (Loud cheers.) When the time comes I think that he will find the people of this country ready, as are the Sons of England, to stick right loyally to the Mother Country." (Applause.)

R. Ivens, S.G.V.P. followed and said that in a short time the Order of the S. O. E. would girdle the earth. In speaking of the annexation question, he appealed to the Sons of England, if the time should ever arrive for action, to save Canada from the wolves, whose consciences are their maws.

T. R. Skippon, P.G.P., in supporting the toast advocated Englishmen taking a share in the good things of the world, in the Dominion Parliament, the legislatures and the municipal councils. (Applause.) Their numerical strength and patriotism demanded of them to take this responsibility. (Loud applause.)

The President next proposed "The Military and Naval Forces of the Empire."

Lieut.-Col. G. T. Denison responded. He said: The toast of the military and naval forces of the empire is one that I might deal with on the lines laid down in the speech of the worthy chairman who proposed it, but if you will bear with me I would like to treat it a little differently than it is usually treated.

We are all Canadians. The present is a time when as sons of England and as Canadians both may take a look over the state of affairs at present existing. I wish to carry you back, in order that it may teach a lesson to us for the future, to the time of Queen Elizabeth's reign in England, when England had a population about as large as Canada has at the present time, when she had no foreign trade, no standing army and only a small navy. England was then carrying on her trade with her neighbors. Now, there occurred two events in the early part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth which exercised an important influence on the people of England, and in the end led to the power and greatness of the country. One thing was the discovery of new countries, which opened the people's eyes, and another thing which had a most important influence was the Reformation. Before the Reformation the people of England were obliged to eat fish, and when they got freedom they would not touch it. (Applause and laughter.) The fishing trade of England was then an important trade, and the result was that the Reformation threw the fishermen out of employment. That caused great anxiety among English statesmen at the time. They passed an Act of Parliament, but with all they could do the English people would not eat fish. (Laughter.) The result was that the hardy fishermen were thrown out of employment and they turned their attention to trade abroad. They traded with that warlike instinct which made them fight as soldiers at the same time. They fought the Spaniards on the Spanish main, and they levied tribute on their colonies. The people of England were seized with a desire of adventure. They found the necessity of spreading their trade to all countries, and from that day till now the people of England have been the military

and naval power of the world, and at the same time they have been a trading nation. (Hear, hear.) Here in Canada to-day we are having an attempt made by a foreign power to force us—

A Notice—McKinley!

Col. Denison—Yes, that is the gentleman. We are having, I say, an attempt made to force us, by cutting off our trade with that country, to annex ourselves to the United States. Well, gentlemen, there never was a better thing for Canada than that McKinley Bill. We have men who are not true to this country, who are going about preaching that our natural market is with our neighbors. I utterly repudiate any such doctrine. (Applause.) This puts me in mind of a little anecdote in connection with the Fenian raid, when I was at Fort Erie. After the soldiers had been sent away there was left a whole street of saloons and the saloonkeepers lived by going around drinking at each other's bars. That was an instance of people trading with their neighbors. (Laughter.) But, gentlemen, Canada is too great, too powerful and too wealthy a country to kneel down in the gutter before their neighbor's place of business. (Applause.) We are not a people, as Ben Butler says, to put up our hands and blubber, and any people who attempt to get the confidence of the Canadian people and try it by endeavouring to force us to get down and grovel before them in the gutter are not the people to succeed. (Applause.) Canada is too prosperous to take up the business of a book agent and put up with insults in order to get trade. (Hear, hear.) Another thing I wish to say is this, that there has been an intrigue going on in this country, for the last two or three years, with emissaries here and in the United States. That policy was carried out by the United with Texas, and with California. In 1812 it was the same thing with here. It is not a new idea, this of getting traitors to pave the way for trouble. In 1812 this country was filled with emissaries from the United States, and one great difficulty in the way of that gallant soldier, Gen. Brock, one of the finest soldiers that ever belonged to the imperial service, was from the emissaries who were trying to prepare the people to come over willingly to the United States. He had to call his House together and ask for an alien bill and for the suspension of the habeas corpus bill, to deal with them. Now, again, they are trying in the same way to prepare the people of Canada for a change, but they will never do it. (Hear, hear.)

It is not possible, and if it were possible, with the most lavish expenditure of money—and I see that our Premier has taken the view that there will be a lavish expenditure of money—to sell this country to the United States, I may say in the name of the naval and military forces of Britain that they will never be able to

DELIVER THE GOODS.

(Loud applause. The great danger that there is in this matter is that they are leading the minds of the respectable people of the United States into the belief that the people of Canada are not satisfied with their present condition, and that they are longing for relief from the United States. We know they are mistaken. While we are now passing through an era of danger and change such as the people of England experienced at the time of Queen Elizabeth, I am satisfied that the spirit of Englishmen here in this country to-day: that spirit which led the English seadogs to spread their trade all over the world—will in the future serve the people of Canada to spread their trade to foreign countries. (Hear, hear.) I have been watching the state of feeling in Canada for the past two or three years, and nothing has pleased me more than to see the growth of that national spirit, that national pride of the people rising to the occasion. (Hear, hear.) Twenty years ago we were but a collection of small colonies, now we are a united Dominion, and the minds of the people are already filled with ideas of trade with China, Japan, Australia and the West Indies. Never in the history of the world has any country with a population as small as Canada's taken the responsibility of such an undertaking as the C. P. R. Already our Government are subsidizing steamers to run to other countries from the east and from the west. That is the cause of all this alarm in the United States, and we in this generation have reposed in us the responsibility of handing down to our children the glorious heritage that has been handed down to us. (Hear, hear.) No matter whether the struggle is to be a peaceful one or one that will call upon us to bring into play the forces of the army and navy of the empire, the Sons of England, every man of them, will be found standing shoulder to shoulder

for this old flag that you have here upon the walls to-night. (Loud applause.) I think that, speaking to you as Canadians, you will agree with the lines of Mr. Lesperance:

Shall we break the plight of youth,
And pledge us to an alien love!
No! we hold our faith and truth,
Trusting to the God above.
Stand, Canadians, firmly stand,
Round the flag of fatherland!

'Britain bore us in her flank,
Britain nursed us in our birth;
Britain reared us in our rank
Mid the nation's of the earth.
Stand, Canadians, firmly stand,
Round the flag of fatherland!

At this stage of the proceedings His Worship Mayor Clarke presented Bro. Robt. W. Adams with a handsome medal for bringing the greatest number into the lodge during the year. Amidst great applause, Bro. W. Millcamp announced that he would present a medal for the same purpose at the expiration of the present year.

Bro. Geo. Tyler, of the Naval Brigade, responded for the Navy in a patriotic and eloquent speech, which was well received.

"OUR NATIVE LAND," proposed by Bro. Ex-Ald. W. Millichamp, was responded to by H. K. Cockin, Esq., our esteemed Toronto poet, in a polished and eloquent speech, garnished with sparkling poetical fancies. It was a treat to see the great burly beef Baron Ald. Frankland, as he sat at the speaker's feet and received the exquisitely polished sentences of our gifted brother Englishmen. When reference was made in the speaker's inimitable manner to his early gambols on the village green beneath the shadows of the ancient church, the large heart of Frankland showed how the eloquent speaker had touched a soft spot and awakened old and tender memories; the spectacles became dim and the listener was fain to turn his face from the gaze of the audience in the fullness of his feelings. The writer has heard many gifted men but never before such graceful and poetical fancies as fell from the lips of Mr. Cockin. Mr. Cockin, who is a native of Yorkshire, will be initiated into Chesterfield Lodge at their next meeting.

"CANADA OUR ADOPTED LAND," was proposed by Bro. Ald. F. Moses, Song, "The Maple Leaf." Bro. Barlow Cumberland, responded and said he had found everywhere in Canada the Union Jack floating over the people, and that loyalty to England meant loyalty to Canada. "It is a glorious thing," he said "to think that Englishmen to-day are beating with Canadian hearts." (Applause.)

The President next proposed "IMPERIAL FEDERATION," which was responded to by Bro. Edmund E. Sheppard, who was feeling far from well and had attended the banquet against the advice of his physician, but made a most humorous and at the same time thoughtful speech.

Bro. R. Caddick, P.G.P., proposed, "THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION." His Worship the Mayor and Ald. G. F. Frankland, responded.

"SISTER LODGES" was proposed by the Vice-President, Bro. W. H. Hewlett, and responded to by Bro. Wm. Barker, P. P. Rugby Lodge.

Bro. C. Russell proposed "THE LADIES." As this toast by hereditary right belongs to Bro. R. Marshall, he responded in his usual happy manner. The morning being now far advanced, "GOD SAVE THE QUEEN" was sung and the large assembly dispersed.

About 180 sat down at the tables, at the head of which sat Bro. F. Herbert, the W. P. of the Lodge, Bro. W. H. Hewlett, V.P. of the Lodge, officiated as Vice-President. The consensus of opinion was that the banquet was one of the most successful ever held in Toronto. We think the McKinley bill largely contributed to this end. A suggestion was made during the evening that a combined banquet of all the Toronto lodges should be held at an early date. The only difficulty respecting the carrying out of the scheme is that we cannot procure a building half large enough to accommodate the guests who would desire to be present.

During the evening songs were given by Bros. Harry Blight, Harry Barker, J. L. Nichols, J. Warne and R. W. Adams. The lodge now numbers 308 members, with a fund of \$3,000. The past year has been a most successful one under the able presidency of Bro. F. Herbert.

Bro. J. M. Williams, the energetic secretary, and the committee acting with him, are to be congratulated upon the great success attendant upon their labours.

TO THE DEAF.—A Person cured of Deafness and noise in the head of 33 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 30, St. John St., Montreal.

Subscription to the Anglo-Saxon only 50 Cents a year.

WHERE SHOULD THE CONSUMER BUY?

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

STROUD BROS.

are one of the few firms who have built up a trade sufficient to enable them to purchase from first hands and the benefit of such buying enables them to be the medium through which the Consumer of Tea can purchase that article WITHOUT PAYING SEVERAL PROFITS.

STROUD BROS' name has become an household word in every home in this great Dominion and their teas are noted for their

**PURITY,
FRAGRANCE
AND STRENGTH**

STROUD BROS. strongly recommend the tea drinking public to try any of the following brands:

**BLACK, MIXED OR GREEN AT 30 cts.
ASSAM (Specially recommended) at 30 cts.**

THIS IS AN EXTRAORDINARY TEA FOR THE MONEY.

ALSO THE
50c., 55c., OR 60c., PRIZE TEA

The quality of the tea and the PRIZES GIVEN WITH EACH POUND is a wonder to the trade that such value can be given:

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SECRET OF OUR SUCCESS.

Stores at **MONTREAL,
OTTAWA,
KINGSTON,
TORONTO and
BELLEVILLE.**

PURITY, FRAGRANCE and STRENGTH!

Sons of England News.

Official Notes.

SHAFTESBURY HALL, TORONTO.

The Grand President paid an official visit to Oxford Lodge, Belleville, on Thursday last and met with a hearty reception.

The Grand President and Grand Secretary visited Albion and Preston White Rose Degree on Wednesday last, and gave instructions in the Ritualistic work.

The last call of the Beneficiary realized \$763.00. Every lodge ought to send in two applications before Grand Lodge meets.

The circular issued by Clarendon W. R. D. Lodge has not the sanction of the S. G. P.

The Rev. Wm. Hobson, District Deputy for B.C., reports the Order in his District to be in a flourishing condition. He expects to be at G. L. meeting in February.

The following members were visitors to the Grand Secretary's officers during the month—

- Thos. Grummitt, P.P. Grimsby L. J. W. London, Oxford L. W. E. Wilkinson, D.D., Bedford L. E. D. Holliday, Old England L. W. A. Peter, Southampton L. Thos. Elliott, D.D. Salisbury.

Toronto.

Lodge Windsor, No. 35.—At their usual meeting on Tuesday evening October 28th, Dr. S. B. Pollard, W. P. in the chair. After the routine business was dispatched, an open meeting of a very pleasing character followed, the room being filled to its utmost capacity. Bro. T. R. Skippon, P.G.P., and Bro. B. Jones, president of Albion Lodge, supported the worthy president. Miss Guest proved herself a most able pianist in her opening solo. Miss Ella Davis, a young lady lady of the mature age of sixteen, fairly captured the hearts of the opposite sex with her excellent singing, and was loudly cheered. Bros. Bowman, Harry Johnston, Huskell and Hamilton added to the pleasure of the evening. Refreshments were handed round by the officers of the lodge who ministered to the wants of the fair sex. A company of the S.O.E. Naval Brigade, commanded by Bro. Geo. Tyler, added to the eclat of the occasion. Right salarilly they looked in their handsome new uniform.

Mercantile Lodge No. 81.—Met on Saturday evening, October 28th, in their lodge room, Shaftesbury Hall. Bro. A. Tubbra, W.P., in the chair, Bro. F. J. Young, V.P., in the vice chair. Amongst the visitors we noticed Bro. A. Packham, W.P., and Bro. Pendril, of Brighton Lodge, also Bro. J. Lister Nichols, W.P., Chisterfield Lodge. One new member was initiated, and two propositions for membership handed in. The committee on White Rose Degree By-Laws presented its report with copy of by-laws recommended, which were unanimously adopted. At the close of the meeting the lodge was re-opened in the White Degree when six members were raised to that degree.

Rugby Lodge, No. 80.—Met in Pythias Hall, Queen St., on Monday, October 27th. Bro. T. M. Purkis, W.P. in the chair. During general business a presentation of a beautifully bound photograph of Bro. Ald. J. C. Swait, S.G.P. in full regalia was made on his behalf by his son Bro. C. E. Swait, the worthy secretary of the lodge. The gift was acknowledged in suitable terms in the form of a resolution entered in the minutes of the evening. After a pleasant evening the lodge closed at 10 o'clock, the members singing, "God Save the Queen."

Cambridge Lodge, No. 54.—The third annual concert of the above was held on Thursday, October 23rd, at the Y.M.C.A. Hall, East Toronto, commonly known as Little York. The above concert is an event of the season in consequence of the great interest taken in it by the brethren of the lodge, who exert every nerve to make it the success, which it certainly is, both financially and numerically. A special train was run from Toronto and back to bring out the city brethren desirous of attending. Bro. R. Caddick, our esteemed and revered P. G. P., occupied the chair, and his loyal and patriotic utterances, were cheered to the echo.

York Lodge No. 6.—The usual weekly meeting of this lodge was held on Thursday evening, October 23rd. Bro. Jno. Mellon, W.P., in the chair. There was one initiation, and three propositions for membership. Bro. W. Baker, P.D.D., was present and gave the new charge to the candidate, as amended at last Grand Lodge. A feature of York Lodge is a musical half hour each lodge night, and as the lodge possesses musical talent in a large degree, a most enjoyable evening can be spent by visiting brethren, who are always welcome.

Narfolk Lodge, No. 57.—Met on Tuesday evening, October 7th, when Bro. F. Wotten paid an official visit in his capacity as District Deputy. The lodge, although comparatively a young one, numbers 61 members, clear on the books, and has a cash balance of \$200. Bro. Squire, of Royal Oak Lodge, Galt, was also a visitor and addressed the members.

Middlesex Lodge, No. 2.—On Wednesday evening the 22nd of October the anniversary was held. E. A. Axworthy, W.P., occupied the chair and was supported upon the platform by Ald. J. C. Swait, S.G.P., R. Ivens, S.G.V.P., R. Caddick, P.G.P., Thos. R. Skippon, P.G.P., E. Blundall, P.P., J. Lister Nichols, President, Chesterfield Lodge, Bro. Ald. W. Bell, Bro. Ald. Vokes, Bro. Ex-Ald. Drayton and B. Hinchcliffe, S.G.T. The first part of the evening was devoted to refreshments. The capacity of Occident Hall was strained to its utmost. Upwards of 500 sat down to tea who had to be served in

two relays, in consequence of which the speaking and singing did not commence until ten o'clock. The lodge now numbers 452 members. During the year the amount paid in dues was \$2,765.15. The sick pay to members to \$899.90. The total funds of the lodge over all liabilities amounts to \$6,435.81. The present lodge room is now too small for the membership, and if the members are to meet with any comfort a move to a larger hall will have to be made.

Chesterfield Lodge, No. 97.—Celebrated the anniversary of the lodge, by an "At Home" at Harry Webb's down town Restaurant. The rooms were handsomely decorated for the occasion, and the supper was served in Webb's most sumptuous manner. The guests, numbering 100, were received by J. Lister Nichols, W.P., and his good wife in a most genial and graceful manner. We noticed Mayor Clarke and Mrs. Clarke, Bro. E. Ivens, S.G.V.P. and Bro. Jno. Mellon, (W. P. York Lodge) and wife, Bro. Ald. J. E. Verral, Bro. Ald. Frankland, Bro. Ald. Vokes, Bro. Dr. Norman Allan and wife, Ald. Hewitt and wife and Jas. Lumbers and wife. About 80 couples took the floor and right merrily they footed it to the strains of Napolitane's quadrille band, until the "sma" hours of the morning, a most enjoyable evening was spent. The committee of management are to be complimented upon the success attendant upon their labours.

Preston Lodge, No. 67.—To commemorate the occasion of the removal to their new room in Shaftesbury Hall, held an open meeting 15th October. M. W. Bro. J. G. Swait, S.G.P., paid the lodge an official visit, and presided as W. P. of the evening, being ably supported by Bros. T. R. Skippon, P.G.P., B. Hinchcliffe, S.G.T., two District Deputies, and numerous W.P.s; whilst amongst the audience of from 100 to 150 members, with their wives, daughters, and sweethearts; we noticed several of the executive officers of our sister lodges. About 20 members of No. 1 Co., of the 1st Battalion of the S. O. E. Naval Brigade attended in uniform, materially adding to the attractions of the evening.

Manchester Lodge held its usual meeting on the 18th October, Brother Robinson, President in the chair. After initiating three candidates the business of the evening was hurried through, when the unsuccessful team in the late tug-of-war contest was entertained by the President. After justice had been done to the good things provided, speeches and songs were the order of the evening until midnight, when, after singing the National Anthem, the members and visitors dispersed highly delighted with the evening's entertainment.

St. Albans Lodge held its regular meeting on Friday evening last, Bro. Walken, Pres., in the chair. Four propositions were received and two candidates initiated. A resolution of condolence in connection with the death of Bro. Liddell, late chaplain of this lodge was passed.

London Lodge held its usual meeting on Tuesday evening last. Bro. Bent, Pres., in the chair. Four propositions were received and two candidates admitted. The auditors presented a good report, showing this lodge to be strong financially and otherwise. Business being concluded, "Albion's winning team," in the tug-of-war contest, were tendered a hearty reception, and a beautiful silver medal was presented to their captain on behalf of London Lodge, by Bro. Sam Hines, D.D.

Vancouver, B.C.

Lodge Wilberforce, No. 77, Vancouver, B.C., has made successful strides during the past quarter in the strengthening of their body, no less than 35 candidates have been taught the mysteries of the Red Rose Degree, still yet additions are being made nearly every meeting night. This lies chiefly to the able officers and members it possesses, and the energy displayed by them in the maxim of "unity is strength."

Deseronto.

A lodge of the Sons of England has been instituted at Deseronto, to be known as "United Empire Lodge No. 125." The G. P., Bro. Swait, assisted by Bros. J. W. London, Denmark, D.D., Geen and Twining, and other brethren from Belleville, Kingston and Toronto assisted the G. P. in its dedication. Eighteen were initiated.

Smith's Falls.

On Thursday, 16th ultimo, the District Deputy, Bro. Ald. W. R. Stroud, accompanied by Bros. F. A. Jackson, Charles J. Bott and Edw. Ackroyd, proceeded to Smith's Falls, and instituted Lodge Guelph, No. 124, in that flourishing town. The Ottawa contingent was ably assisted by Bro. Townsend of Nelson lodge, Almonte. Fourteen good and true Englishmen were initiated into the mysteries of the R. R. D. At about 11.30 the various ceremonies concluded the visiting brethren were escorted to the residence of Bro. Butler, where a very appetizing collation of oysters and other good things awaited their arrival.

Ottawa.

On Tuesday, the 14th of October, Derby Lodge, S.O.E., Ottawa, removed to their new quarters, Workman Hall, Albert street. It was therefore, the occasion of an open meeting, with a large attendance of visitors from sister lodges, non-affiliated Englishmen, and their lady friends. Although the weather was unfavorable the meeting was a large and successful one. A choice programme was carried out, and in this connection we must especially mention the names of W. Thicke of Bowwood, well known in eastern Ontario as an A1 tenor, and Bro. Jackson, of Derby Lodge, who fairly captivated the audience with his most beautiful rendering of the England's church chimes. A number of the non-initiated signified their intention of becoming members. Bro. Hickmett, sr., the popular president, acted as chairman.

Hamilton.

The opening of three new lodges of the S. O. E. in one night was an extraordinary event in the annals of the Society. The names of lodges are as follows:—CORNWALL, No. 121; OSBORNE, No. 122; HAMILTON, No. 123. We rejoice to see such active steps being taken by Englishmen in Hamilton.

Port Perry.

A very interesting meeting of Old England Lodge, No. 9, was held on Tuesday evening, the 23rd September, (it being quarterly night) we had a good attendance to do honor to our Worthy Treasurer, Bro. John Heard. The members took this opportunity of showing their appreciation of his past services by presenting him with a Treasurer's Jewel and following address:—

JOHN HEARD, Esq., Treasurer, Old England Lodge, No. 9, Dear Sir and Brother,

We your fellow members of the Sons of England Benevolent Society, feel it our duty to acknowledge your past services in some tangible manner. You have been Treasurer of our lodge for a number of years, an earnest and zealous worker for our society. Your accounts have always been found correct by our auditors. We can assure you that your kind ways, your industry and your unblemished character, have made you many friends. We wish to express our confident hope that the same honorable principles which have stood by you to the present time will continue to remain with you. In token of your past valuable services, we therefore beg you to accept this Treasurer's Jewel and this address. We hope they will awaken in your mind pleasant memories of our happy association together.

Signed on behalf of Old England Lodge No. 9, S.O.E.B.S.:

WM. EDMETT, JOHN NOTT, A. S. PLATTEN.

Bro. John Heard replied in suitable terms.

NOTES.

KENT LODGE NO. 3, WHITE ROSE DEGREE MEETING.

A meeting of the White Degree was held in Shaftesbury Hall on Friday, October 24th. Bro. F. Herbert, W.P. in the chair. Bro. W. H. Hewlett, V.P. in the vice-chair; Bro. W. Barker, P.D.D., acted as P.P., and Bro. J. Lister Nichols, W.P. Chesterfield Lodge, assisted. Six members were advanced to the White Degree.

SONS OF ENGLAND ANNUAL CONCERT.

A meeting was convened for Wednesday evening, October 29th to make arrangements for the annual concert, the date decided upon was Thursday, 29th January, 1901. Bro. J. Lister Nichols of Chesterfield Lodge, was elected chairman, and Bro. C. E. Swait, Rugby Lodge to be secretary. Bro. John Aldridge, Preston Lodge, treasurer.

SHAFTESBURY HALL.

Shaftesbury Hall is now in the hands of the contractors. The reconstruction of the hall is being rapidly pushed forward, and when completed the hall will be one of the handsomest music halls in the Dominion. The seating capacity will be 2,400. The Hall will be opened on or about the 8th of December.

PRESENTATION.

The cup recently won by the Albion Tug-of-war team, was presented on behalf of London Lodge. Many distinguished members were present, including Geo. F. Carrette and J. Lomas, two of the founders of our noble institution. Bro. Tyler, commander of the Naval Brigade, and No. 1 Company, were present, and gave the lodge an exhibition of their skill with the cutlass.

PERSONAL.

We are sorry to hear of the removal of Bro. Stack from Toronto, to the United States. He was a faithful member of Albion and an honorary member of Mercantile. Not only will Albion lose a good officer, but other lodges in Toronto will miss a genial brother. We wish him success in his new field of labour, trusting that he will lose no opportunity of defending the fair fame of England against the attacks of her enemies in the United States. If every Englishman in America would do this we should soon be able to silence the "blatherskites" who profess to represent American sentiment.

A Woman's Fancy.

You say you love me now; no doubt You think you do; you may be right; The winds of summer blow without— The fields with dawn are white. But in the dull days yet to be, And under life's wan skies of rain, This heart which now you take from me May only throb with pain. Ah, me! who knows! Will then the sweet Same passionate pulse be mine and yours; Life's rapturous hours have flying feet; Only the pang endures! And if love fail, the pitying years For you new joys will hold apart; We women only see through tears The shipwreck of a heart.

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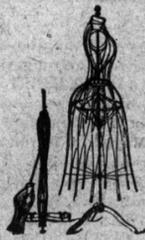
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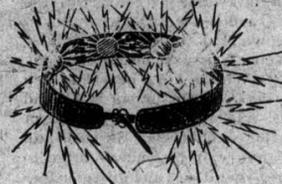
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Isaac Radford, 35 Adelaide st. east—Butterfly Belt and Insoles cured him of Inflammatory Rheumatism in four weeks. Samuel W. Abbott, Millenham's Building, cured in six weeks, rheumatism in knees and feet—knee pads and insoles A. E. Caldwell, engraver, 71 King street, City, rheumatism in the knee cured. Geo. H. Lucas, Veterinary Dentist, 108 King street, west, had dyspepsia for six years, entirely cured in eight weeks—Butterfly Belt and Insoles. R. Austin, 51 Adelaide st. west, City, dyspepsia six years—Butterfly Belt cured him. W. J. Gould, Guney's Stove Works, City, not able to work for three weeks, cured in four days—scleritis. Mrs. J. Swift, 51 Agnes st., City, cured of sciatica in six weeks. Jas. Weeks, Parkdale, had dyspepsia for six years, entirely cured in eight weeks—Butterfly Belt and Insoles. Miss Annie Wray, Manning ave., finds Actina invaluable. Richard Hood, 40 Stewart st., City, used Actina three months for a permanent cure—catarrh. John Thompson, Toronto Junction, cure of tumor in the eye in two weeks by Actina. Miss Laura Grose, John st., City, constitutional sores eyes, cured in one month. C. C. Rockwood, 18 Bulwer st., City, cured of lame neck in a few days. Thomas Guthrie, Argyle, Man., says our Butterfly belt and suspensory did him more good than all the medicine he paid for in twelve years. Thos. Bryan, 54 Dundas street, nervous debility—improved from the first day until cured. J. A. T., Ivy, cured constipation in three weeks. Your Belt and Suspensory cured me of impotency, writes G. A. would not be without your belt and suspensory for \$50, writes J. McG. For general details of our B. B. and Suspensory are cheap at any price says S. N. O. Belt and Suspensory gave H. S. Leetwood, a new lease of life. K. E. G. had no faith, but was entirely cured of impotency. Bro. Brown, 73 Richmond st. west, varicocele cured in 4 weeks—Butterfly Belt and Suspensory. John Bromagom, 17 Farley ave., varicocele. Butterfly B. B. and Suspensory cured. M. J. Fosyth, 13 Brent st., City, reports a lump drawn from her hand, 12 years standing. A. E. Botsford, advises everybody to use Actina for falling eye-sight. Mrs. Brown, 82 Peumeth street, City, Rheumatism in the Eyelids, spent three weeks in the eyes opened in two days. Giles Williams, Ontario Coal Co., says Actina is invaluable. Bronchitis and Asthma. J. H. McCarthy, Agent N. P. & M. W., Almonte, Man., Catarrh and Catarrhal Deafness for seven years, entirely cured by Actina. Thomas J. O., 307 Sarum, suffered with Weak Lungs and Asthma—Lungs strengthened and Asthma

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