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Sons of England News.

S. O. E. NOTES.

We have received the information that the first candidate from the juvenile branch, has been transferred to the adult lodge. The juvenile lodges will be a nursery to the older lodges by and bye.

We are pleased to note that through the exertions of an old subscriber to the ANGLO-SAXON, the advent of a lodge has been chronicled in Pembroke, Ont. Bro. H. J. Quiney, late of Derby lodge, Ottawa, and Mr. John Barrand, having secured a good charter list of members. The lodge was opened by the S. G. President, Ald. W. R. Stroud, and Ed. Ackroyd, D.D., of this city.

Brockville.

D. S. Booth, Esq., Mayor of Brockville, was duly initiated in the Red Rose Degree, of Suffolk lodge No. 87, March 14, 1892. Members of the lodge are highly gratified by the addition to the lodge of so prominent a citizen. A report of the proceedings of this excellent lodge came too late for this issue but will appear in our next.

Montreal.

Victoria Jubilee lodge No. 41.—The above lodge held their fifth annual church parade on Sunday 24th April. At the commencement of the lodge they adopted the celebration of England's patron saint by a parade, when only 27 members turned out. They have been steadily increasing year by year until now, this year's being the best they ever had. Over 160 members were on parade out of 200, and the attendance was increased by members of other city lodges to over 300 members, which was a good turn out. After being formed up they marched through some of the principal streets to Grace Church, headed by the splendid band of the Oddfellows, which greatly helped to make the turn out a grand success.

The whole parade was under the command of that veteran Bro. J. A. Edwards as Marshal. The members presented a fine appearance with their badges and revallas, and marched well, their steadiness in the ranks being highly commented on by the large number of spectators who lined the streets.

There were 80 juvenile members also on parade. After the procession had filed into the church, the members, wives, and families and lady friends filled the church to even the aisles. The Rev. John Ker, B.D., preached the sermon, taking for his text the words, "Fear God, love the brethren, honor the king," from which he delivered an eloquent discourse as to the duties of the members to each other as Sons of England, and to their less fortunate countrymen. He spoke of noble objects of the society, of its duty in helping to uphold the integrity of the great empire to which we belong, and also of our duty to God as christians and representatives of a country which had been the means of spreading the Gospel wherever the Old Flag waved. The sermon was listened to with deep attention.

On leaving the church the procession reformed and marched back to the lodge room, the turn out being most gratifying in all respects.

Winnipeg.

The Sons of England society is fast coming to the fore as a popular society among Englishmen in this city, and at each entertainment given by "Westward Ho" lodge a large number of new

faces are seen, last night's open meeting being no exception to the rule. Bro. T. C. Andrews, the president, occupied the chair. An open meeting will be given by the society every month, and all Englishmen or their descendants are cordially invited to attend.—*Winnipeg Tribune, April 6th.*

Burlington.

About forty-five members of the Sons of England drove out to Burlington and instituted a White Rose Degree Lodge of the order. Fifteen candidates were presented for advancement, and were duly initiated by the District Deputy Grand President, Bro. Wm. Hunt, assisted by P.S.G.P. Clayton, P.S. V.P. Hancock, P.G.D.D., A. Hannaford and the officers of the White Rose Degree of the united city lodges, after which the visitors were loyally entertained by the Brethren of Burlington. The visitors returned at an early hour in the morning, very much impressed with the hospitality of the Burlington brethren.—*Hamilton Letter.*

Stratford Church Restored.

Visitors to the church in Stratford-on-Avon where lie the remains of William Shakespeare will hear with interest that the chancel has been restored and re-opened for worship. It has been closed for two years. The whitewash on the walls has been removed, the worn out pavement replaced, and all the windows filled with stained glass. Some interesting discoveries have been made. The remains of Dean Balsall, who "re-edified the choir," and died in 1491, were discovered, and his altar tomb has been restored. The stone which covers Judith Combe, the namesake if not the god-child, of Judith Shakespeare, was found concealed by modern tiles, and is now displayed to view. The old altar slab of the Chapel of St. Thomas of Canterbury, erected by Jhon de Stratford, Archbishop, was unearthed, having lain underground since the Reformation, and, although somewhat mutilated, is now used for the high altar.—*London Daily Telegram.*

British Military Reserves.

A cabled synopsis of the evidence taken before Lord Wantage's committee of enquiry into the condition of the Imperial army concludes with the following significant words after a summary of the evidence of such men as Lord Wolseley, Sir Evelyn Wood, the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Connaught: "Views differed on the period of service, but agreed on the need of periodic training for reserve men, now proved, with volunteers, to be the sole reliance in the event of war." The volunteer force of Great Britain as an auxiliary to the regular army for purely defensive purposes, as at present constituted, has been in existence as a drilled and equipped body since 1861. Taking one year with another, the annual muster has averaged just over 200,000 men. There is no official record to show how many men have passed through the ranks and ceased to wear the Queen's uniform, but it has been estimated by competent military judges at the Horse Guards that after the first three years of its existence the force has been recruited with new blood at the rate of about 50,000 men per annum. In other words, some 200,000 men have left the service every seven years, and fresh men taken their places. This process of weeding out and renewing, continued for twenty even years, counting from the first three years of service, during which,

as stated, the force remained to a large extent intact, would have returned to privy to life roughly speaking in the neighborhood of 700,000 men of all arms. The vast majority of these men joined in youth or very early manhood. The very small percentage of men in the prime of life dropped out almost entirely soon after all danger of the invasion threatened by Napoleon the Third which had called the force into existence, had disappeared, and the last vestige of hope of a scrimmage faded away. From that time forward the mass of the auxiliary forces consisted of young blood, the flower of the early manhood of the nation. Making full allowance for deaths, disability from sickness, emigration, and so forth, based on the vital statistics of the country, there should remain at this moment available for active service from this source alone if danger called, upwards of three quarters of a million men accustomed to drill and the use of arms. As regards physique, the force was at no time inferior to the regulars. During the past ten years of its existence it has been distinctly superior. From the first, skill in the use of the rifle has been considered of more importance as regards this arm of the service than drill, although the percentage of marks at class firing has occasionally been higher in the regular army than with the auxiliary forces. Lord Wolseley, the Duke of Cambridge, Sir Evelyn Wood and every English officer who has seen service in the field and had opportunities of comparing the regulars with the volunteers, have declared repeatedly in public and in private, officially and unofficially, in speeches and in communications to the press, that the future defence of Britain lies with the auxiliary forces and that no better material was ever ready to the hand of mortal man for the creation of an effective fighting machine. Starting then with this reserve of three quarters of a million trained men lying available for any emergency, and counting the militia reserves and volunteers actually on the muster roll today, a grand total of 900,000 men in the prime of life is found at hand in case of necessity, easily increased to upwards of a million if it should be desired to offer inducements to retired regulars and militia still in the prime of life, to rejoin the colors. Many readers will remember the manner in which hundreds of thousands of Britons sprang to arms at the first whisper of danger from the hordes Napoleon was collecting at Cherbourg for the invasion of England, men utterly unaccustomed to the use of military weapons and who had never undergone drill. They will appreciate the confidence with which British military officers of the highest rank now count on the auxiliary forces and the men who have passed through the ranks and are to be found to-day in every walk of life, and who constitute a vast trained, unnumbered, un-official national reserve. The auxiliaries in the ranks and the auxiliaries who have passed out of the ranks and are still in the prime of life, together are shown to constitute one of the most reliable reserves any nation could count on in the hour of danger. Every year is adding largely to this splendid reserve force. Under the short service system in the regular army and the existing conditions of militia and volunteer service, there is growing an average reserve, official and un-official, of fully 75,000 men per annum, passing out into the industrial life of the nation there to lie ready for transformation whenever the emerg-

ency arises into an active military force for national defence. These facts taken into consideration it is easy to understand that the views of the military authorities of the nation, no matter how they may differ on the problems affecting the regular army are practically agreed that the reserve men and volunteers together constitute the chief reliance in the event of war. The next step obviously is, to consider the measures for the rapid equipment and mobilisation of the auxiliaries and un-official reserves in the case of sudden emergency. As all the leading military men of the Horse Guards and in positions of high responsibility in the regular army are unanimous as to the necessity, it is reasonable to suppose the result of the present enquiry will be a scheme for utilising the reserves no matter what may be done with the attenuated depots of the regulars.

England.

as rendered in Tennyson's new play.

There is no land like England,
Whate'er the light of day be;
There are no hearts like English hearts,
Such hearts of oak as they be;
There is no land like England,
Whate'er the light of day be;
There are no men like Englishmen,
So tall and bold as they be!
And these will strike for England,
And man and maid be free
To foil and spoil the tyrant
Beneath the greenwood tree.

There is no land like England,
Whate'er the light of day be;
There are no wives like English wives,
So fair and chaste as they be;
There is no land like England,
Whate'er the light of day be;
There are no maids like English maids,
So beautiful as they be.
And these shall wed with freeman,
And all their sons be free
To sing the songs of England
Beneath the greenwood tree.

The Dependencies.

The Earl of Glasgow has left London by the Orient Line steamer Austral for Sydney, enroute for New Zealand, to take up his duties as Governor.

The Hon. James Munro, ex-Premier of Victoria, and Mrs. Munro have arrived at Plymouth, from Melbourne.

It is announced that Sir Malcolm Fraser has been appointed Agent-General in London for Western Australia for two years.

The Hon. Cecil Rhodes, Prime Minister of the Cape Colony, arrived at Plymouth on Friday night in the Dunbar Castle.

News received at Cape Town from Fort Salisbury, dated the 4th inst., states that the British South Africa Company's officials at that place recently received a letter from Lord Headley, concerning whose safety some anxiety was beginning to be felt. It is reported that trekkers into the country met him on the road from Port Beira to Fort Salisbury.

The Home News understands that the appointment of Legal Adviser to the Secretary of State for India will shortly become vacant, owing to the retirement of Mr. Charles Pontifex at the end of his term. He will be succeeded by Mr. Justice Arthur Wilson, of the Calcutta High Court. The appointment is worth £1,200 per annum, with a pension of £600 after ten years' service. The rule as to retirement on attaining the age of 65 will not be enforced at the India Office before September, 1892.

A genuine old Roman circus placard, a thin slab of stone three feet long, has been acquired by the British Museum. In the upper corner there are holes for cords to pass through, so that it might be hung up outside the theatre, and it bears this inscription in Latin: "Circus full. Immense applause. Doors shut."

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and their descendants.

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P. O. Box 296 - Ottawa, Canada.
E. J. REYNOLDS, Manager.

MAY, 1892.

A PROSPECTUS issued by the English-Canadian Publishing Co., Toronto, states that the ANGLO-SAXON has been acquired by the company. This is an error, and we have requested those responsible for it to make the necessary correction.

The ANGLO-SAXON will be doubled in size on May 15th, and will contain eight pages or forty columns of type. New arrangements for the editing and literary departments of the paper have been made, which it is believed will add very materially to the value of the paper to all Englishmen in Canada.

LET US HAVE A NEW DEAL.

St. George's Day was observed by Englishmen in Ottawa with the comparative indifference on the part of the vast majority that is becoming common in this part of Her Majesty's Dominion. If an enthusiastic commemoration of national saints' days were a virtue, Englishmen should blush as red as the rose of Lancaster to think of the wretchedly small turn out at the St. George's Day services last Sunday. The combined members of both St. George's society and the Sons of England between them mustered scarcely over one hundred able-bodied men for the annual sermon. The church was exquisitely decorated, the music was soul inspiring, the sermon was of a high-class and full of fine, patriotic, humanitarian lessons, and the service which was elevating throughout, concluded with the National Anthem and Rule Britannia, the first being sung with splendid effect by the choir and worshippers, and the latter played by Mr. Steele in a manner that brought out its grand old notes as they are seldom heard in these days of hurdy-gurdy and itinerant brass-band versions. All that was wanting to round off the occasion appropriately was a solid mass of Englishmen, and this was the one thing missing. Instead of a church crowded to the doors with members of the two English societies, there were row after row of empty seats. It was a painful sight for a true Son of England, proud of his native land and sensible of the fact that it was St. George's Sermon Day to contemplate.

Irishmen turn out in thousands on St. Patrick's Day; Scotchmen celebrate St. Andrew's Day with a fervor the solid, steady and unimpressible Englishmen fails to comprehend or appreciate; St. Jean Baptiste Day calls out the French Canadian masses almost to a man. How is the difference between our own people and the people of other races to be accounted for? Are we degenerating? Are we less patriotic than others? Are we ashamed of our race, or indifferent to the ordinary observances that keep live the embers of patriotic fire among nations?

The answer is that the English national spirit lies stolidly dormant; it is not dead. There is nothing to call it out, no war, no race questions, no life and death struggle, no vital principle at stake; and so England's sons look on with toleration or surprise at the enthusiasm of other national celebrations that regularly take place under similar conditions; and remain to a great extent indifferent to their own. Why the Scotch, Irish and French should, without the incentive of war, struggle, or outside excitement enthusiastically and hotly celebrate, and Englishmen stand aloof is explicable only on this theory of racial stolidity with which John Bull has been endowed for some mysterious purpose by an overruling providence, and from which he is only aroused by the pressure of stern necessity the call of duty or sudden emergency. It must be confessed, however, that when John does get roused he can hurrah, shoulder his bayonet, go through fire, water and discipline, and do his share of hard work and suffering in patience, shed his blood and if necessary die for his country, with the best of

them. That's hardly worth talking about; all the world knows it; history is full of it.

A different state of things to that prevailing in Ottawa which fairly enough illustrates the seeming indifference of Englishmen over great part of Canada, is to be found across the line. There, in the face of aggressive nationalities and racial ill-feeling, Englishmen celebrate St. George's day with a thoroughness that leaves nothing to be desired, and the members of St. George's Society in nearly every State of the Union are second to none in the readiness with which they assert their nationality and maintain their honor and pride of race. They have solid reason to do so. All around them are seething the worst feelings of sectionalism and national antagonisms. Whilst every other nationality in the republic was systematically organized, Englishmen alone stood isolated, unorganized, ununited. Twenty years ago, the local societies of St. George in the States were few in number, weak in influence, and of little account, socially, politically or in any other way. To-day the branch societies of St. George are found in a flourishing condition in every State in the Union, and in nearly every large centre of population, giving evidence of rapid healthy growth and sound national sentiment, and wielding considerable power as one of the most important elements of the population, which must in future be reckoned with in the political combinations of all parties striving for control in the republic. This has been achieved under the pressure of aggression. Had no exciting cause for union, activity and organization arisen, Englishmen in the States would to-day be as apathetic in national matters as their brethren are in Canada.

We are of those who think the English societies of America, especially of Canada, have a mission to accomplish in the new world. To take fellow-Englishmen by the hand on landing on these shores, to help them in poverty and cheer them in distress, to watch over them in sickness and in death, to care for the widow and the fatherless, such indeed is a noble work. But there is a still wider field opening out for organized effort. To promote closer relations between the old land and the new, to inculcate in the rising generation love of motherland, and a knowledge of her history, her laws and her institutions, to maintain a rightful sphere of influence in moulding and directing the destinies of the country and in peopling the wide tracts of land that await settlement, such are some of the duties that societies like that of St. George and the Sons of England might aim at accomplishing. Mere social gatherings, with songs, recitations, coffee and cake, or banquets even, with the additional incentive of life and sick benefits, and philanthropy, well as they are in their place will scarcely serve alone to draw our people together and cement them in the bonds of mutual aims and interests so largely as should be. Let the object be to popularize the societies of Englishmen already established; and let every honest self-respecting Englishman in the country feel he is on a footing of perfect equality with his fellow countrymen in these organizations, and engaged in a national mission as above briefly outlined; and the apathy which makes St. George's Day a formality and leaves a fourth part of the seats of an ordinary church empty will disappear.

The dry rot of indifference has prevailed long enough; let us have a new deal.

The London Times understands that the vaccination Commission have agreed upon the terms of their interim report respecting the penalties now imposed for non-compliance with the law, and that as soon as the document has been signed it will be forwarded to the Secretary of State for presentation to her Majesty. The Commissioners have come to the conclusion that the practice of imposing cumulative penalties is mischievous, and they recommend its abandonment, on the ground that such penalties have no deterrent effect.

NAVAL BASES.

An article in the April number of Imperial Federation discusses "Naval bases in the Colonies," and raises the question, "To whom do these strong places belong?" The places in question are the imperial fortresses, fortified harbours and coaling stations scattered all over the Empire for the safety and convenience of the British fleet, and consequently for the security and advantage of British coasts and shipping. The policy which has been invented by the Home Government for their establishment and maintenance is that Great Britain should provide guns, submarine mining stores and skilled super-

intendence, and that the colonies where they are situated should construct the fortifications, maintain and garrison them. This proposal involves divided responsibility, and ordinary people would scarcely expect it to work very well. Neither does it appear to have done so in the case of Canada, for the correspondence between the authorities is said to have been long and tedious; the guns for Esquimalt are ready, but no work has yet been done on the fortifications.

Of course, we are not in a position to know what the plans of the Dominion Government may be in reference to this matter, but we would not consider it at all unreasonable if Canada were to withhold its approval of the proposed arrangement. When Confederation was consummated the distinct understanding arrived at was that thereafter Canada was to provide for her own military defence, while the mother country undertook as theretofore to attend to the naval protection of the coasts and shipping of the whole Empire. Since then, Canada has spent enormously on her canals and railways, and considerable expenditure might still be made with great advantage on her militia. When, therefore, she is called upon to contribute to Imperial naval defence, she has good reason for requiring more definite proposals as regards a modification of the existing understanding, besides explanations as to the basis upon which the contributions are to be made, and as to the concession of some voice in settling imperial affairs, which the contributing towards Imperial purposes would involve.

Why is it that an alteration is desired by the Home Government in the present arrangement? In the case of Halifax the Home Government provides everything and all goes on smoothly and well. The case of Esquimalt is exactly analogous. Halifax, so far as it is a fortress, is owned by the Imperial Government, and the same rule might advantageously apply to Esquimalt and all the strong places of the Empire. The land upon which the dockyard buildings at Esquimalt stand is the property of the Home Government, but it is proposed that the sites for the fortifications should be Dominion property. The latter are to be constructed at Dominion expense but the guns mounted on them are to be provided by the Imperial war office. The garrison is to be Canadian, but the skilled superintendence is to be of English origin. In this composite piece of defensive machinery there is abundant reason for anticipating frictions and fractures. Is it worth while for the Imperial Government to risk these in order to save a few thousand pounds annually? We think not. On the contrary, efficient administration requires that the Imperial authorities should retain control of every part of all these "naval bases," which are indispensable for the proper support and supply of the navy.

As for the cost of these necessary defences and of many other requirements for the general purposes of the Empire it is unreasonable to expect that it should all be borne by the United Kingdom. No doubt the other British possessions should contribute; but in a regular systematic way. They cannot be assessed without an assessment roll; they cannot contribute unless upon a well understood plan of apportionment. The Imperial authorities will search in vain for a better scheme for this purpose than the one suggested by Mr. Hofmeyr, of Cape Colony, which has been so often explained in our columns.

But further; whatever plan may be adopted for providing an Imperial revenue, it is necessary that, if the colonies contribute, they should also have something to say as regards the expenditure. This means colonial representation, to some extent, in Imperial Councils, for the inauguration of which Sir Charles Tupper's suggestion would make a very good beginning. By all means let the Agents General be made members of the Imperial Privy Council, and there will soon be little or no disagreement between the Imperial and Colonial authorities as regards "naval bases," but rather such a good understanding and united action as will add materially to the strength and glory of the Empire.

Lord Salisbury has proposed, and the French Government has agreed, "That the *modus vivendi* of 1890, relative to the catching and preparation of lobsters in Newfoundland, which was renewed purely and simply for the fishing season of last year, shall again be renewed in the same manner for the fishery season for the present year."

Mr. Dalziel has introduced into the Imperial House of Commons a Bill for regulating the hours of labour of tram-

way and omnibus employes. His proposal is that no person shall be employed in, upon, or in connexion with the work of any omnibus or tramcar for a longer period than 12 hours a day, two hours of the 12 being devoted to rest. The suggestion is that the Act should apply to all tramways in the United Kingdom, and to all omnibuses in towns the population of which exceeds 100,000. The penalty to which employers would render themselves liable by infringing the provisions of the Act is put at 40s. The Bill will be backed by most of the labour members. How would such a Bill suit Canada?

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

A Note Worthy Celebration at the Capital, Concluding with an Annual Sermon that all Englishmen should lay to heart.

St. George's Day, 1892, was observed in Ottawa with a well attended banquet, which passed off most successfully. The annual sermon was preached on Sunday, April 24th, by Rev. A. W. Mackay, chaplain to Bowwood lodge, S.O.E. It was an address which every Englishman should read. It was as follows:

2 SAM. x. 12. "Be of good courage, and let us play the men for our people and for the cities of our God."

When the Lord God formed man He made him with a sociable disposition, and from the very beginning men have united together for valuable and desirable purposes. Every society needs the co-operation of all its members. The only basis upon which a society can build is love for God and man.

THE OBJECTS OF ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

The St. George's Society has a twofold object, it encourages patriotism for that dear land "set like a jewel in an encircling blue of ocean." Holy Scripture itself confirms all true patriotism. The patriotic Psalmist says "O pray for the peace of Jerusalem, they shall prosper that love Thee."

"If I forget thee O Jerusalem let my right hand forget her cunning."

True patriotism shows itself in compassion for the unfortunate, hatred of sin, love of virtue, industry, prudence, piety and devotion. There is a great deal of difference between talking warmly for one's country and really loving it. A man may say much in praise of his country, its constitution, its trade, its power and give it the preference to all other countries, he may plead for its rights with great earnestness and yet not be a real lover of it, not have any pure benevolence, or any regard to virtue, but be influenced by personal ambition.

HELP TO FELLOW ENGLISHMEN.

The St. George's society is purely benevolent, rendering such assistance to Englishmen as they may need and making them feel that though the broad Atlantic rolls between them and their native land, Canada is only a distant suburb of the mother country. By kindly sympathy it has enabled many a poor family to weather the storm of adversity.

"Be of good courage" is the first part of our text. Englishmen have indeed much to be thankful for. Whether we turn to the past history of our country or look only at its present condition we can say that God has dealt very graciously by us.

When destruction and devastation have retarded the progress of other countries, no foreign foe has set foot on English soil. In the hour of danger the hardy sons of the north have gone forth to champion her cause.

On the plains of Waterloo and on the heights of Alma they have shown that there is still fire in British hearts.

The indomitable energy of the Sons of England has year by year added new territory to our Queen's dominions until there is not now a sea or gulf of any importance but England has a strong hold on its shores.

THE FLAG.

As her vessels sail round the world they see the old flag, at Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, Aden. Passing onward they see it again at Singapore, Labrian and Hong Kong. Southwards there is the vast continent of Australia and east from that, New Zealand. Even in the comparatively untracked Pacific she has the Auckland Group and Norfolk Island. Turning homeward she holds the beautiful and balmy Bermudas. These possessions make her "the mistress of the seas" and on land she exceeds the ancient empires of Babylon and Persia, Greece and Rome.

The possession of this great Empire involves great responsibility and she will one day have to give an account of her stewardship.

It is a beautiful sign that the flag of the British navy is the red cross banner of St. George the flag of freedom and justice and the flag of the cross of Christ, a sign to all nations that we are a Christian nation and a sign to ourselves that we are to bear His cross, and do all things for Him and spread His name among all nations.

LET US PLAY THE MEN FOR OUR PEOPLE.

No country has produced greater heroes. We have only to recall a few names, Blake and Hawkins and Nelson, Wolfe, Havelock and Gordon to show that bravery has marked every chapter of our history. Nor has this characteristic been confined to her sailors and soldiers. It was the manliness of William Wilberforce championing the cause of the down-trodden slave which made our flag the flag of emancipation. This manliness is better than all the armaments of war, better than all the fortifications of our land.

Let us play the men in our daily

lives, be brave under disappointment, adversity and temptations. Play the men in the crusade against wickedness, intemperance, immorality, infidelity, and superstition. Let us walk worthy of the vocation whereunto God has called us and in the words of our English Catechism. "Honor and obey the Queen and all that are put in authority under her, hurt nobody by word or deed, be true and just in all my dealings, bear no malice nor hatred in my heart, keeping my hands from picking and stealing and my tongue from evil speaking, lying and slandering, to keep my body in temperance, sobriety and chastity, not to covet nor desire other men's goods but to learn and labor truly to get my own living and to do my duty in that state of life into which it shall please God to call me."

LOVE FOR OUR BROTHERS.

Loving the land of our birth we love those who come from it to this land of their adoption. We are all familiar with the legend of St. George and the Dragon. The modern Knights of St. George wage war against the great dragon of poverty. At the present time one of the most pressing problems is what to do with and for the poor. We have not the densely crowded cities where the poor are massed together in unhealthy districts but we have the nucleus of what may be a very dangerous element in a few years unless we are alive to its existence. It touches our British pride to know that in London one hundred thousand rise every morning with little or no assurance as to where they may procure their daily bread.

It is now recognized that we must care for man's bodily wants before we minister to their spiritual needs. Those whose lives are almost filled with the struggle for physical existence know hardly anything about the human side of life. Even the Salvation Army has turned many of its preaching halls into free breakfast rooms, and has received much greater sympathy since it has experimented in the way of settling the social problem.

In the ministry of our Blessed Lord, while He preached the Gospel to the poor He also multiplied the loaves and fishes for the destitute. St. James says "if a brother or sister be naked and destitute of daily food and one of you say unto them Depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled, notwithstanding ye give them not those things which are needful to the body, what doth it profit?"

This society is then a handmaid to the Church, it assists in caring for the poor and needy and to such a work God has promised His blessing. "He that giveth to the poor lendeth unto the Lord, and what he payeth out it shall be paid him again."

THE DEATH ROLL.

Since our last anniversary Canada has lost its aged Premier. So much has already been said that it is only necessary to refer to him as one who was ever loyal to the motherland and whose most memorable words are, "A British subject I was born, a British subject I will die." Last Sunday on the bright Easter morning, God called to his rest another great Canadian statesman one who by his industry and integrity had raised himself to the highest position in the land and also in the hearts of the Canadian people. May the mantle of these elders fall upon their successors and God guide and prosper Canada.

The dark cloud of bereavement has for a time overshadowed the glory of England's Throne. The Duke of Clarence and Avondale was suddenly taken away. Just when the eyes of the nation were turned towards him and every preparation was being made for his approaching marriage, the angel of death came with his irrevocable command and beckoned him to that mysterious land from which no traveller returns. Those dark days of adversity brought all parts of the Empire into a closer bond of love, and the great sympathy of her people lightened as far as human help could lighten the burden of sorrow of our beloved Queen, who has ever worn the white rose of a blameless life.

ENGLAND'S WORTHIES.

Today we think of all England's departed worthies, the real jewels and pure gold of her greatness, those who in life with stout hearts and brave hands and toiling thought led the vanguards of fame.

Poets with their inspiring thoughts, Heroes calmly facing trial and danger, Champions of eternal Truth bravely guarding our Faith. They bid us keep their memory unstained and hand down to succeeding generations England's glory and England's honor.

We too must fight under the banner of St. George, the Cross of our Lord Jesus Christ. The great Empire of our Queen, with all its magnificence must one day pass away, but there is one Empire which shall endure for ever. We are the children of that Empire, the Kingdom of God. If we are loyal and true to Him, He will receive us unto Himself. "Thy Throne O God is for ever, the sceptre of Thy Kingdom is a right sceptre."

The service concluded with "God Save the Queen," all joining in, and as the congregation left the inspiring notes of Rule Britannia rolled from the organ. Mr. Steele, the talented organist rendering it in a magnificent manner.

Evidence increases that the universal language will be English. It has already taken the place of French in Germany and Russia. All the deliberations of the recent Conference concerning Samoa were conducted in English instead of French. A gentleman in Liberia says that English has driven out every other foreign tongue from the west coast of Africa, where once Portuguese was dominant. The progress in India is steady, as it is also in Japan.

The Anglo-Saxon vs. Arrears.

Our Representatives. We extend our warmest thanks to the brethren who have kindly consented to represent the ANGLO-SAXON: J. Critchley, Victoria, B.C. J. A. Edwards, Montreal, Que. R. S. Grundy, Toronto. E. W. Thurston, New Glasgow, N.S. T. C. Andrews, Winnipeg, Man. Chas. F. Chanter, Chatham, Ont. Arthur C. Bacon, Brockville. W. E. Pethick, Bowmanville. V. Eastwood, Peterborough. E. Doughty, Calgary, N.W.T. W. H. Boycott, New Westminster, British Columbia.

AN IMPORTANT WARNING.

To the Editor of the ANGLO-SAXON. DEAR SIR,—The following paragraph, which recently appeared in the legal reports of the Toronto newspapers, is of vital importance to the people of Canada:

Q. B. AND C. P. DIVISIONS. Before STREET, J. FULFORD v. HOWE.—Howe, Q. C. for the plaintiff, George Taylor Fulford, of the town of Brockville, druggist, moved for an injunction restraining the defendant, S. L. Howe and W. A. Howe, from selling pills in imitation of those sold by the plaintiff under the name of "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," and thereby infringing the plaintiff's trade mark for such pills registered under that name which the plaintiff alleges, by reason of his extensive advertising, is well known throughout Canada. Judgment granted for a perpetual injunction.

An old adage has it that "imitation is the sincerest flattery," but when imitation takes the form of palming off upon the public worthless, perhaps positively harmful drugs, in imitation of a popular remedy, it is quite time the public is aroused to a sense of the injustice done them. There is no other proprietary remedy in Canada to-day that approaches Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the esteem and confidence with which it is regarded by the people. And justly so, as this remedy has to its credit cures in cases where even the most eminent men in the ranks of medical science had pronounced the patients incurable. These cases have been thoroughly investigated by such leading newspapers as the Toronto Globe, Hamilton Times, Spectator and Herald, Halifax Herald, Detroit News, Albany Journal, Le Monde, Montreal, and others, and their accuracy vouched for. Thus Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have achieved a continental reputation with the result that we find dealers here and there imposing upon the public by selling, in their stead, for the sake of extra profit, worthless imitations. These imitations are sometimes given names somewhat approaching the original, while in other cases the dealer, while not openly offering an imitation, imposes on the customer by declaring that he can give him something "just as good." In still other cases Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are openly imitated in size, color and shape, and are sold in loose form by the dozen or hundred as the genuine Pink Pills. Against all these imitations the public should be constantly on their guard. There is absolutely no other pill, or no other remedy, that can take the place of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a nerve tonic and blood builder. To purchase any imitation, any substitute, or any remedy said to be "just as good" is a worse than useless expenditure of money. The public can protect themselves against all imitations of this great remedy if they will remember that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred. They are always put up in neat round boxes about two and a half inches in length the wrapper around which is printed in red ink, and bears the trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." If offered to you in any other form depend upon it they are worthless imitations and should be rejected as such. If your dealer does not keep Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do not let him persuade you to take any substitute he may say is "just as good." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had by mail, post paid, on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Morristown, N. Y.

Are the best. BEATTY'S ORGANS. Write for catalogue Address, Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, New Jersey

In use everywhere. BEATTY'S PIANOS. Write for catalogue Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, New Jersey

\$500 REWARD for a case of Dyspepsia that cannot be cured. Nature's Method. Home treatment. Full particulars and sample treatment form. Send 10 cents for mailing. THE ST. LAWRENCE CO., Pictou, Nova Scotia.

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

Sons of England Society.

LODGE DIRECTORY.

Almonte.

Nelson No. 43, Almonte—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at their hall, Mill st. Visiting welcome. Wm. J. Shaw, Sec. Jas. Hy. Bennett, Pres. Box 96

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. M. Hatton, President. A. J. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

Barrie.

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

Belleville.

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

Bowmanville.

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

Blackstock.

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

Brockville.

Suffolk No. 87, Brockville—Meets every 2nd and last Mondays of each month in Sons of England Hall, 208 King street. W. R. D. (1st) first Monday in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. Arthur C. Bacon, Sec. W. H. Edwards, Pres. Box 75.

Chatham.

Thames No. 101—Meets every Monday evening in the Foresters' Hall, King st. J. H. Oldershaw, Chas. F. Chanter, Secretary. President.

Collingwood.

Canterbury No. 34, Collingwood—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in Union Hall. E. Ward, Box 604, Sec. Collingwood.

Cornwall.

Victoria No. 12, Cornwall—Meets alternate Wednesdays in Colquhoun Block. Visiting members welcome. E. Hunt, Sec. Rev. S. Gower Poole, Pres. Cornwall.

Galt.

Royal Oak No. 26, Galt—Meets on alternate Wednesdays in Foresters' Hall, cor. Main and South Water streets. Edward Lane, Sec. Box 96.

Guelph.

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

Kingston.

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

Hamilton.

Tyne No. 79, Kingston—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday at the Sons of England Hall. W. W. Wiltshire, Sec.

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. Wm. Hunt, Pres. 101 Oak Avenue.

Acorn No. 29, Hamilton—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in St. George's Hall, corner James and King William sts. Visitors welcome. Thos. G. Viper Pres. Hedley Mason, Sec. 258 King st. W. 13 James st.

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

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

Osborne, No. 122—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of every month, in the Royal Templars of Prentance Hall. John W. Hannaford, Sec. G. Heatley, Pres. in rear 103 Wentworth st. n.

Huntsville.

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

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, John C. Baidson, Pres. Sec.

Lambton Mills.

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

London.

Kensington No. 66—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Albert Hall. F. G. Truill, Sec. 125 Dundas st.

Orillia.

Hampton No. 68, Orillia—Meets alternate Mondays at Sons of England Hall Mississauga st. Henry Cuff, Pres. Austin Gilliam, Sec.

Rose of Couchiching.

No. 23, meets alternate Monday from January 11th, 1892, in their Hall Mulcahey's Block Orillia. Visiting brethren welcome. Wm. Swinton, Sec. J. C. Treiden, Pres. Box 63.

Ottawa.

Derby No. 30, Ottawa—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Workman's Hall, Albert st. E. Aust, Sec. F. E. George, Pres. Sherwood st., Mt. Sherwood.

Rowood No. 44, Ottawa—Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st. R. J. Tanner, Sec. W. J. Eastcott Pres. P. O. Box 206.

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

Russell No. 56, Ottawa—Meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month at the Orange Hall, New Edinburgh. E. W. Gilbert, Sec.

Clarendon—The United Degree lodge of Derby, Rowood, Russell and Stanley lodges meets in Wellington Hall Wellington street, Ottawa, on the 2nd Wednesday of each month. W. J. Eastcott, Sec.

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. V. Eastwood, Sec. Rich. Warram, Pres. Box 377.

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

Owen Sound.

Histletoe No. 86, Owen Sound—Meets in Foresters' Hall, Red Rose 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, White Rose, the 1st Wednesday in each month at 8 p.m. Brethren visiting Owen Sound cordially welcomed. J. M. Spencer, Sec. Geo. Price, Pres. Box 192.

Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.

Royal Standard, No. 112—Meets on alternate Thursdays at 7 p.m. H. B. Hall, Sec.

Sault Ste. Marie.

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

St. Thomas.

Truro No. 62, St. Thomas—Meets in their hall, cor. Southwick and Talbot sts. on 1st and 3rd Fridays of every month. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. Chas. Kidalls, Pres. Jas. Hoare, Sec.

Stratford.

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

Sherbrooke, Que.

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

Selkirk, Man.

Runnymede, No. 155, Selkirk, Man., meets in Foresters' Hall, Colclough Block, 1st and 3rd Tuesday. Rev. C. R. Little, Pres. C. Pages, Sec.

Toronto.

Middlesex No. 2, Toronto—Meets first and third Tuesdays in each month at Occident Hall, cor. Bathurst & Queen sts. W. W. H. Syms, Sec. R. J. Hodge, Pres. 24 Eden Place.

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

York No. 6, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at Oddfellows Hall, cor. Spadina Ave. Queen street, west. J. Baylis, Sec. 215 Lippincott st. Steele, Pres.

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

Somerset No. 10, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Weeks' Hall, Parkdale. M. Crittall, Sec. 4 Saunderson Ave.

Manchester No. 14, Toronto—Meets alternate Mondays from January 4th, 1892, at Winches Hall, cor. Parliament and Winchester streets. Thos. P. Williams, Pres. W. T. Kendall, Sec. 542 Ontario st. 255 Sackville st.

St. George No. 27, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at St. George's Hall, Queen st. West, cor. Berkeley st. F. C. Payne, Sec. Geo. Taylor, Pres. 11 Clarence st.

London No. 31, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Dingman's Hall, corner Queen St. and Broadview. Ave. Visiting brethren welcome. J. G. Bent, Sec. W. H. Barron, Pres. 415 Gerrard st. e.

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

Birmingham, No. 68—Meets each 2nd and 4th Tuesday of every month in Dominion Hall corner of Dundas and Queen st., Toronto. H. W. Church, Pres. Saml. Leveats, Sec. 91 Adelaide st. e. 161 Spedina Ave.

St. Albans No. 76, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at Association Hall, cor. McGill st. Geo. R. Moore, Pres. R. S. Grundy, Sec. 74 Saulters st.

Chesterfield No. 97—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen St. West, Geo. Clatworthy, Pres. Joseph Oldfield, Sec. 8 and 4 Adelaide St., E.

Winnipeg.

Westward Ho! No. 98, Winnipeg, Manitoba, meetings 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at Unity Hall, McIntyre block, Main street. Visiting brethren invited. Arthur J. Craston, Sec. T. C. Andrews, President. 414 St. Mary st.

Neptune No. 144, Winnipeg, Man.—Meets in Pythian Hall, Clements Block, 1st and 3rd Monday of each month. W. R. D. 2nd Wednesday in each month. Visiting brethren welcome. A. H. Price, Sec. W. Jones, Pres. 508 4th Ave. N.

Woodstock.

Bedford No. 21, Woodstock—Meets in Imperial Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month. Fraternal visitors welcomed. W. J. Fletcher, Sec.

Lachine.

Royal Rose No. 147, Lachine—Meets every 1st and 3rd Fridays of each month, at 350 St. Joseph st. Visiting members are welcome. J. H. Thomas, Pres. Edward Pickering, Sec. 331 St. Joseph St.

Calgary, N.W.T.

United Roses No. 117, Calgary, Alb., N.W.T., Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in each month, in the Hall, on Osler street. W. R. D. 2nd Wednesday in each month. Visiting brethren always welcome. E. W. Thurston, Sec. W. H. Clarke, Pres. F. B. Karan, Sec.

New Glasgow, N.S.

Kentworth No. 149, New Glasgow, N.S., Meets every alternate Saturday at 8 o'clock, in Good Templars Hall, Visiting brethren always welcome. E. W. Thurston, Sec. W. H. Clarke, Pres.

Fredericton, N.B.

Islington No. 151, Fredericton, N.B., meets every alternate Thursday in Church of England Hall, Carleton street, from January 7th, 1892. Visiting brethren always welcome. Chas. W. Beckwith, Pres. A. D. Thomas, Sec.

Prince Edward Island.

Eton, No. 148, Meets in Wright's Hall, at the corner of Kent and Prince streets, the 1st and 3rd Thursday of every month, (W. R. D. 2nd and 4th Thursday) of every month. Visiting brethren made welcome. Geo. D. Wright, Pres. J. Edward Rendle, Sec.

Daughters of England B. S.

ST. THOMAS, ONT.

Princess Louise, No. 3, D. O. E. B. S., St. Thomas, meets in their Hall Talbot Street, on 1st and 3rd Monday of every month. Visitors welcome. E. W. Trump, Sec. James Brown, President. 154 Manitoba st.

Aims, Objects and Benefits OF THE SONS OF ENGLAND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Organized in Toronto, December 12th, 1874.

To Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen:

The mission of this Society is to bring into organized union all true and worthy Englishmen; to maintain their national institutions and liberties and the integrity of the British Empire; to foster and keep alive the loving memory of Old England, our native and Motherland; to elevate the lives of its members in the practice of mutual aid and true charity—caring for each other in sickness and adversity and following a deceased brother with fraternal care and sympathies, when death comes, to earth's resting place.

Great Financial Benefits, viz: Sick pay, Doctor's attendance and medicine and Funeral Allowance are accorded. Healthy men between the ages of 18 and 60 years are received into membership. Honorary members are also admitted. Roman Catholic Englishmen are not eligible.

Reverence for and adhesion to the teachings of the Holy Bible is insisted on. Party politics are not allowed to be discussed in the lodge room.

The Society is secret in its proceedings to enable members to protect each other and prevent imposition—for which purpose an initiation Ritual is provided, imposing obligations of fidelity to the principles of the Society on all who join it.

The Society is making rapid growth and has lodges extending over Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores, having a membership upwards of 12,000 at present, the ratio of increase being for greater as the Society's influence and usefulness is better known. Lodges have been started in South Africa and will soon probably be started in England, etc.

The Beneficiary (Insurance) Department is providing insurance to the members for \$1,000 or \$2,000 as desired, at the minimum cost, unassured by any other fraternal Society in Canada. The assessments are graded. A total disability allowance is also covered by the certificates. No Englishmen need join other organizations when the inducements of this Department are considered.

Englishmen forming and composing new lodges derive exceptional advantages in the initiation fees, and 12 good men can start a lodge.

The Society is governed by a Grand Lodge with subordinate lodges—the officers of which are elected annually.

In our lodge rooms social distinctions are laid aside and we meet on the common level of national brotherhood, in patriotic association for united counsel and effort in maintaining the great principles of our beloved Society. As such we can appeal to the sympathetic support of all true Englishmen—asking them to cast in their lot with us, thereby swelling the grand roll of those bound together in fraternal sympathies and in devotion to England and the grand cause of British freedom.

Any further information will be cheerfully given by the undersigned.

JOHN W. CARTER, Grand Secretary.

Grand Secretary's Office, Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto, April 1st, 1892.

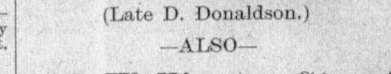
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Sold by all druggists.

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It will be to the interest of farmers and country dealers to call on this old established firm before purchasing elsewhere. Highest Market Prices allowed for Butter, Eggs and other produce.

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HARRIS & CAMPBELL, COR. O'CONNOR AND QUEEN STREETS, OTTAWA.

A MONTREAL MIRACLE.

AFTER SEVEN YEARS OF HELPLESSNESS, HEALTH IS RESTORED.

A Statement of the Remarkable Case of Miss Ramsay as Investigated by a Reporter of Le Monde.

Le Monde, April 1st.

During the past year newspapers in various parts of the country have chronicled accounts of marvellous cures from the use of a medicine known as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These remarkable cures, many of them in cases hitherto held by medical science to be incurable, were known as the Hamilton miracle, the Cape Breton miracle, the Detroit miracle, the Saratoga Co. miracle, etc., and were vouched for by such leading newspapers as the Toronto Globe, Hamilton Times, Hamilton Spectator, Halifax Herald, Detroit News, Albany N. Y. Journal and others, whose high standing left no room to doubt that the facts were as stated. And now Le Monde is in a position to add another laurel to the renown achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, by giving the facts of a case, and certainly a remarkable one, which cannot fail to interest Montrealers inasmuch as it is not only local, but gives the cure of a young lady well known and esteemed in the district in which she resides. The young lady who owes her restoration to health and strength is Miss Ramsay, daughter of Mr. John Ramsay, the well known manufacturer agent, and one of Montreal's most esteemed citizens, who does business on 290 St. James street, and resides at 14 Coursol street. Some of the facts of this remarkable case having come to the knowledge of Le Monde, a reporter of this paper was detailed to make an investigation and in the interest of other sufferers, lay an accurate statement of the facts as he found them, before the public. Both Mr. Ramsay and his daughter were found to be enthusiastic in their praises of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and from the story told the reporter they had excellent reasons for their enthusiasm. At the age of 14, said Mr. Ramsay, my daughter was attacked by chorea, more commonly known as St. Vitus dance. Chorea, it may be said, is a diseased condition of the nervous system which may result from feebleness of constitution, overstudy, or from a shock or fright, leaving the patient in a more or less helpless condition, control of the limbs being lost. The trouble was brought on through a fright she received at a fire which occurred in our neighborhood. That was more than seven years ago, and those seven years have been filled with untold misery in the worst form, and until she began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, medical science seemed unable to successfully cope with it. When she was attacked, I called in a physician who treated her for a long time, but without the least beneficial results. I felt discouraged, but determined to leave nothing undone that might tend to restore her health, and I accordingly called in another doctor. His treatment seemed to do her some good, but he left for the States and she relapsed into her old condition. I then placed her under the care of another doctor, whose treatment helped her, but she was all run down and so weak that she could scarcely move about. A year ago last summer I wanted to send her to the country, but the doctor said she could go no where as she was too far gone. He told me that I must get a nurse to take care of her, and that she must be kept in bed as her blood was all gone, and she might die at any moment. She lingered on, however, in that condition until last summer, when the doctor gave his permission to take her to the country, and she was away from the city from the first of June until the middle of September, when she came home much improved. But it did not last long, for in about a month she began to fall again; bottle after bottle of medicine was taken which would stimulate her a little, when another relapse would come. About this time I saw in the papers the article telling of the case of Mr. John Marshall, of Hamilton, and I told her I would bring her a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She replied that there was another prescription for me to get which the doctor had left. I was now determined to give the Pink Pills a trial and told her to say nothing about it, but to try two boxes of pills first. Before the first box was finished we could notice an improvement, and after the second box she was not like the same woman at all. Would you believe it, when she had taken the fifth box she actually was able to attend to her household duties, and was not a bit the worse for it. Before she began taking the Pink Pills, if she attempted to sweep out her own room she would be utterly done out. What more can be said in favor of the wonderful merit of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills? Those who know my daughter, and have seen the remarkable change which the use of Pink Pills have wrought, can scarcely believe it, but it is a solemn fact, and my only regret is that I did not know of the wonderful medicine long ago. Since my daughter began to improve Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been used by many of our friends and neighbors, and I do not know of a single case in which they have not proved beneficial.

The above are the facts of the case as related by Mr. Ramsay, and they certainly bear the strongest testimony to the great curative properties of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

The facts are also vouched for by neighbors, including the family of Mr. J. S. Randolph the well-known Grand Trunk conductor, who also says that the pills have been of inestimable value in his own family.

The remarkable and gratifying results from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the case of Miss Ramsay, show that they are a scientific preparation designed to enrich and build up the blood and restore shattered nerves, and are a specific for all diseases arising from either of these causes; that they are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to females and all forms of weakness. In the case of young girls who are pale or sallow they speedily enrich the blood, and bring the bright, rosy glow of health to the cheeks. In fact there appears to be no disease dependent upon a vitiated condition of the blood, or shattered

condition of the nervous system that will not speedily yield to a treatment with these pills.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and Morristown, N. Y., and are sold in boxes, (never in bulk by the hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., from either addresses. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies, of medical treatment.

THE "SPIRIT OF PATRIOTISM,"

By Miss Preston of Ottawa.

The following excellent essay was read at recent united meeting of the Sons of England lodges of Ottawa:

We are told, that "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth." This is about all we know of the first formation of our world. How many centuries ago that was, geology fails to discover. But we find that nearly all life forms, whether plant or animal, even of the the lowest order, were given some means of defence, some power to repel the foes by which they were assailed. To some were given stronger weapons (if I may be allowed the expression), and those life forms which made use of these weapons, and fought for their individual existence are those which survived the longest.

Sometimes we are astonished at the increase of a plant or animal, and wonder why this particular thing has thriven and multiplied, when its larger and apparently more advanced neighbor has given way.

Take the little English Sparrow for instance: it is much smaller and neither so strong nor beautiful as many of our native birds, who lived here centuries before it came to our shores; yet the little creature has thriven and increased, and in many places is driving out our native birds. Why is this? Because it has developed in a marked degree the capability of taking its own part, defending itself, and this power, constantly exercised, and uncontrolled by a sense of justice, has grown to be an aggressive quality.

The bird has also developed in a remarkable degree the power of adapting itself to circumstances. Nothing can exist for any length of time out of harmony with the surroundings.

In so far as any being can bring itself in line with its environments, or has force of character to mould circumstances to its purpose, just so far will it be successful.

Man, naturally, seems to have been left in the most defenceless and unprotected state of all the animals. In his infancy how utterly helpless and unfit to battle with the foes around him, to even supply his own wants. But from this very weakness seems to spring his real strength. Many insects as the wasp, ant and bee are not at first fully equipped for life.

They, in common with man, have to pass through a stage of grubhood, or babyhood, and this has been thought by naturalists, one cause for their wonderful instinct; indeed we might almost call it reason.

As far as I have studied the subject, I found that whether in plant, insect or animal, the longer this baby stage the more beautiful, and intelligent the perfected work. The strongest feeling given to the animal—self defence—has (in the case of man, and nearly all animals) been directed into a broader channel, viz., defence of its offspring. This calls out all mental and physical energies, and these energies intensified and sharpened are transmitted to the offspring.

In man from various causes and requirements, this feeling is further enlarged, until it embraces not only the offspring but the family, kindred, tribe and nation.

Herbert Spencer and others, tell us there is a yet higher plane, where all mankind will form a universal brotherhood. For this, I fear we must wait; the human race will require many ages yet for this state of things to exist in its full completeness, and we must deal with mankind as we find them at present.

Love of Fatherland.

We see then that this national feeling which we call Patriotism (or love of Fatherland), has developed from that universal God-given property—self-preservation.

Let us endeavor to define the full meaning of the term. Self-defence is, adopting every means for the safety and protection of the individual, the parental provides for the safety of the offspring, the fraternal for the family, kindred or tribe, the national for the protection of the State.

A good parent seeks to benefit the majority of his children, a chief the majority of his tribe, and a good citizen strives for measures which will benefit the majority of his countrymen. This, to my mind, is the only true definition of a Patriot.

In the lower animals we often see means employed for the preservation of one species at the expense of the peace and perhaps life of another; and with our higher ideas of justice, we think it looks unfair, but the fact remains, and has been so ordered by the Creator, for some undoubtedly good reason. In like manner we see men who are really patriotic, using means to further their schemes, which we consider rather questionable. All patriotic men are not perfect, because they are human, but I fail to see how, "Patriotism can drag a man down," as a writer in the North American Review for October has said. This writer also goes on to say, "Patriotism makes men national bigots, without making them better men or better citizens. It has long enough masqueraded as a virtue, it is time to abandon it, as a debris of the past and let philanthropy take its place."

As well might he say, "We are a Christian people, let us do away with prisons and all forms of punishment, we have outgrown the need of such things, punishment is only a relic of the past, let mercy take its place."

How absurd such language would sound in the present day. If all men lived up to the Christian standard, this could be done, but until a great change takes place there will be need of a stronger power than reason, mercy or philanthropy, to induce individuals and nations to treat their neighbors as themselves. There may come a time in the world's history, when all men will be as brothers, and many things now necessary for our safety be abandoned. But so long as individuals exist who do not love their neighbor as themselves, so long as nations or governments try to trample on the rights of other nations or those of their own subjects, just so long will a resisting force be necessary, and this force in one case we call Law, in the other Patriotism.

It does not mean (as the aforesaid writer expressed it) "A blind admiration of, and following of any form of government," but an opposition to all measures detrimental to the peace and happiness of the majority of the people. Because all men are not saints is no proof that Christianity is a fallacy. The evil of anything consists in its abuse, not its use. When we see patriotism blinding men to the faults of their own country, and magnifying those of others, it ceases to be a virtue; but when it aims at the elevation of the people, it merits our approval. In every age we find the lover of his country lauded and honored. Long ago Horace said, "How sweet and glorious it is to die for ones country," and Clodd, the author of "The Story of Creation," an able writer, and clever reasoner, says: "He who is not a good citizen, cannot be a true patriot, and he who holds not his Fatherland dear, can never become a well-wisher to mankind."

Goldwin Smith speaks of this feeling as a "Decaying Sentiment." If this be true, then "pity 'tis, 'tis true;" for if we except Christianity, we have no sentiment more powerful for good on men, as they exist at present, than a healthy and vigorous patriotic spirit. It has brought to the front some of the noblest characters in history; men perhaps ignorant and unlearned, but whose names will go down through the ages, for what they have done and suffered for their native land. It has given rise to some of the grandest poems ever penned, and has ever been a favorite theme for bards and musicians. There must have been a power in this decaying sentiment, when it led 30,000 persons to abandon comfortable homes in the New England colonies and face poverty and hardship in a northern wilderness, led Sir Isaac Brock, and others to give their lives for this country over seventy years ago, and led to the ready response for men to repel the Fenian Invasion, and suppress the North-West Rebellion. If so strong in decay, what must it have been its prime?

In looking over the histories of nations I noticed that people of mountainous countries, were generally more patriotic than their lowland neighbors, as the Welsh, Swiss and Scotch, probably on account of their more rugged and dangerous life as this quality seems to be fostered and strengthened by opposition, danger or war.

Of these, Canadians know but little, and it may be said that in a native born Canadian this sentiment is inherited from ancestors who had constantly to struggle for both civil and religious freedom. Should we enjoy a peaceful existence for two or three generations, and no effort made to foster a national spirit, it will become perhaps not only a decaying sentiment, but an almost extinct one, though it will probably take that length of time to eradicate the hereditary strain from our blood.

(To be continued.)

The Flag.

Periodically an agitation arises as to whether Canada should have a new flag, and if we are to have one, what should it be. Some are of opinion that the old Union Jack is good enough for us, and that we are foolish to think of adopting a distinctive ensign. As the Montreal Witness points out, there is much to be said in favor of this view, which is specially appreciated by seafaring persons who feel that everybody knows and respects their flag so long as it is the flag of England, and that any variation from that flag rises on the high sea questions and doubts with regard to it. Others make suggestions which would practically give Canada as distinct a flag from that of Empire as some of the Australian provinces have adopted. The Witness further says:—"Our own opinion is, that if we are to depart from the British flag at all, and it seems to be an established fact that we have done so, the change should be as simple as possible. The present Canadian flag which carries the arms of all the provinces of Canada on the field of the red ensign of Great Britain was, as is generally believed, the conception of the late Senator Plumb, a statesman distinguished alike for his poetical vein and for his pronounced loyalty to the empire. With all respect to the memory of the late Senator, we regard his device as a singularly unhappy one. It has never been found convenient to put escutcheons on flags and it is particularly inconvenient to pack together escutcheons with the prospect of having to add to them four or five more. The total result upon the flag seen at the distance at which a flag is seen is a meaningless spot. If we are to have any mark on the flag distinctive of Canada let it be one simple one and not a whole museum of bad heraldry crowded into a circle a foot in diameter. The universally recognized emblem of all Canada is the maple leaf. A single maple leaf in yellow in place of all the heraldic rubbish which now complicates the flag would be the least change possible, and would be readily understood to mean Canada. The flying of such a flag would proclaim not only that we are British but that we are Canadian and that Canada is British. This matter has long been mooted in the press. There is complete unanimity in condemning the flag we now have, which has proved complicated to come into general use, and which can never awake national enthusiasm. There has been a fairly general approval of the maple leaf flag. Such being the case we find it very difficult to see why a change so calculated to be popular, and to appeal to the British feelings of Canadians, has not ere this been brought about by the Government."

For ourselves, we vote first, last, and all the time for the British flag, with a distinctive Canadian Emblem: the maple leaf will do as well as another. The British flag is good enough for us, and no other is half good enough.

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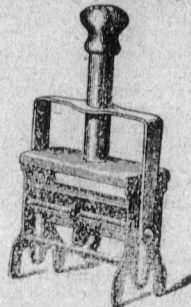
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