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Yours faithfully,
H. F. ATWELL.

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Yours, &c.,
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A valuable Agent sells well.

BORACHO, N.S., Jan. 13, '90.

W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont.
DEAR SIR,—This is to certify that I deal in Patent Medicines, including all kinds of Pills. I sell more of the Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills than of all the others combined. The results I find are still increasing.

Yours, &c.,
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THE ANGLO-SAXON

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The Protection of Commerce During War

By Captain C. F. WINTER, Adjutant,
G. G. F. G., Canadian Militia, Ottawa.

This essay won for Capt. Winter the special silver medal of the "Royal United Service Institution," of England, and a cash prize of thirty guineas, in 1897.

"He who commands the sea controls trade and commerce; he who controls trade and commerce commands the wealth and riches of the world; and he who controls wealth controls the world."

The protection of "commerce," while directly applying to the protection of trade and the uninterrupted exchange of commodities between home citizens and those of distant lands, in war-time naturally associates with it the "carrying trade," or, in other words, the ships and vessels engaged in effecting the exchange itself. Thus the protection of commerce during war implies not only the safeguarding of the cargoes, so indispensable to the complex society of our day, but, even more so, the marine vehicles of their transport across the seas, and the prevention of their transfer, either forcibly by an enemy, or from a feeling of inadequate security on the part of the owners, to a flag other than that to which they rightfully belong. Experience has shown in the most marked manner the very natural timidity of proprietors of shipping during wartimes, and the speed with which capital invested in a nation's marine carriers hastens when that nation does not provide (or cannot do so) what they consider adequate security for its safety, to transfer itself to the flag of a neutral, under which the temporary dangers feared are hoped to be avoided. This was exemplified in a most striking manner during the American Civil War, 1861-65. In 1861, at the beginning of the conflict, the shipping of the United States aggregated 5,539,813 tons. At sea the Federal Government was weak, the Navy being but a nominal one, and quite unable to prevent the depredations upon northern shipping by Confederate cruisers which followed the outbreak of hostilities. The success of the "Florida," "Shenandoah," and the famous "Alabama," (Lairds' No. 290) created a perfect panic among the shipowners of the North, and hasty transfers of a very large proportion of the deep-sea shipping of the United States were made to neutrals—mostly to

British subjects, as may be gathered from a perusal of the following figures for that period:

	Tons.
In 1861 the commercial shipping of the United States aggregated.....	5,539,813
In 1866 it had fallen, through the war, to.....	4,310,778
A loss of.....	1,227,035
In 1861 the shipping of the United Kingdom (exclusive of the Colonies) aggregated.....	4,359,695
In 1866 it had grown (by building and transfers from other countries) to...	5,452,862

A gain of..... 1,093,167

A large proportion of this gain was shipping transferred from United States registry to that of Great Britain.

The disastrous effects of the war upon Northern shipping is even more vividly shown by a perusal of the imports and exports at the great port of New York during that period. In 1860 the total value of imports and exports at New York, aggregated as follows:—Carried in United States vessels, \$233,893,593; carried in foreign vessels, \$149,923,149. At that time nearly double the value was carried by the home trade, but during the war the proportion steadily shifted, until 1864, towards the close of the conflict, the value of commodities carried in United States vessels was but \$74,016,600, while that carried in foreign ships had risen to \$405,390,883, or nearly six times that carried by native shipping. The editor of the "Statesmen's Year Book" for 1867, says:—"A glance at the above table will show that whereas in 1864 the greater part of both the import and export trade of New York was carried by American vessels, the latter had less than one-fifth of the trade in 1864. The transfer was mainly in favor of the shipping of the United Kingdom."

The great danger to be apprehended to a nation's commerce during a period of war may be generally summarised as follows:—

1. The destruction and capture of ships and cargoes by hostile cruisers.
2. The interruption and confusion of trade, with the consequent rise in food products and necessities, to be followed naturally by great sufferings on the part of the majority of the population.
3. The deflection of established trades to neutral ports with every likelihood of their permanent loss.
5. The paralysis of credit.

Before, however, proceeding to show how best (in the humble opinion of the writer) these dangers can be avoided and guarded against, it would be well to look into the records of the past and see how our trade and commerce has fared during past wars.

HISTORICAL RÉSUMÉ.

In the study of the majority of human problems the lessons of history are profuse and *à propos*; similar conditions and experiences very generally offer themselves as guides whereby a rule of conduct can be mapped out and followed, and whereby the attendant contingencies can to a greater or less extent be foreseen and provided for. But as regards the great problem made the subject of this essay, the history of our land, owing to the marvelous and rapid advances in the arts and sciences, and the wonderful changes lately brought about in all that pertains to the vessels themselves, as well as "they who go down to the sea in ships," can offer us but little guide, speaking in a general way, of how to properly and successfully defend a shipping which in the aggregate of its tonnage is more than one-half of that of all the nations of the world combined. The great sea wars, when last our commerce was in danger, were conducted under vastly different conditions that one might say there was but little to learn and profit from in their perusal; but, after all, though details have altered wonderfully, the main great principles of protection are the same. Fast cruisers, flitting about and destroying merchantmen, must still be brought to book by yet fleetier cruisers. Battle-ships blockading great ports must still be met and dispersed by more powerful and better-handled battle-ships. In brief, the answer would still seem to be: to properly protect an immense commerce an omnipresent and overwhelmingly powerful fleet is indispensable. Opinions will, it may readily be surmised, always differ as to what constitutes an *adequate* fleet; but with the performances of cruisers and privateers in the past before our eyes, as well as the known capabilities of steam, it seems but wise and right to adopt the highest possible standard of numbers and efficiency irrespective as to whether our expected hostile opponent is, nautically speaking, a strong or a weak State. Prepare always for the worst; let that be the standard; and not what might suffice for the best or even half best.

Early maritime wars present for our consideration little, if any, indication of an attempt at organized effort (as we now understand it) for special protection of trade. Commerce was but then comparatively in its infancy, and the course of trade was intermittent and uncertain. The greatest danger to be guarded against, and one always present in peace and war, was capture by pirates and freebooters—lawless men, owing allegiance to no country particularly—whose hand was against every man's, and who lived upon the spoils of captures whenever and wherever found. In early times the venturesome merchant tried to ensure the safety of

ship and cargo by fast sailing and a strong and well armed crew; then, as these marauding attacks became more serious, several merchants would club together and employ an armed vessel manned by soldiers or mercenaries to act as escort, and thus the convoy system was inaugurated.

In Britain and "Greater" Britain, accustomed as we are at the present day to look upon the Navy as the natural corollary to the growth of our trade and commerce, and to consider the protection of the latter its main functions, still it must not be forgotten that this is not its only duty, and was not in the beginning the prime reason for its creation and existence.

The reign of the Illustrious Alfred is usually quoted as the period which gave birth to our British Royal Navy, and certainly it was not the protection of their trade that moved our fathers in that age to organize a regular armed service for the sea. Rather was it for the defence of their coasts and the prevention of those raids by marauding Danes and Northmen which for so long caused such loss and suffering upon the south and east coast counties of England. As a defence against invasion, and later as a means to enforce respect for national rights and obligations, the Royal Navy has continued its steady growth to its present fine proportions, though it is only of late years comparatively that its high mission and great importance to the nation as a whole has been understood and appreciated. In former times, in times of trouble and imminent danger, the Navy grew and increased suddenly, to languish and decline once peace was declared, until another storm upon the seas of diplomacy awakened the "powers that were" to a sense of its great necessity. The wisdom of the saying, "In times of peace prepare for war" was not then so generally accepted, nor were the conditions of warfare, either by sea or land, such as to necessitate the preparation in peace-time which is now imperative.

The study of our past history does not, however, show that great loss and destruction (relatively) of our shipping and commerce which foreign writers so glibly assure us will be the condition of things in our next great war with a first-rate Power. On the contrary, it is a curious fact that at the very time when it appeared as though our people were struggling for their very existence, and countless seizures were being made of their shipping, the balance of advantage after all generally always rested with us, and though our losses through captures by the national vessels of the enemy and his privateers were very great, the proportion of such loss, and its effect upon the whole trade and commerce of the kingdom, was as nothing compared to the corresponding loss inflicted upon our opponents by captures made at the same time by our own seamen.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Macdonald Sloyd System of Manual Training in Schools.

Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying for the Dominion, has issued in pamphlet form the leading features which will bring to the notice of the public generally the advantages of the adoption of the teaching of the Sloyd system of Manual Training in public schools. Sir William Macdonald of Montreal, who has already given some millions of money to further higher education in Canada in McGill University, now offers to pay for the equipment required for educational manual training in one place in every province in the Dominion; and also to meet the expenses of qualified teachers, and of maintenance for three years in all those places.

Prof. Robertson in the pamphlet says:—

It is the practical application of an educational movement which, during the last ten years particularly, has won an ever-widening place in the school systems of the foremost countries in Europe and also in the United States. It is already correcting some of the school influences which have been complained of alike by parents and teachers. It has been said that the schools, where book studies are the only or chief ones, turn the children from contentment with occupations in which bodily labour plays an important part, and also incline them to leave rural homes for cities, and clerical and professional pursuits.

While much has been said and written about the danger of over-educating the rural population and thereby leading them to leave the farms, I do not think it is possible to over-educate anybody. On the other hand it is easily possible and has been quite common to over-school boys and girls, as well as grown people. Perhaps one of the many causes which have helped to bring about a preference for clerical, professional and scholastic occupations, in those who have no natural fitness for them, and a corresponding distaste for manual and bodily labour, has been the too exclusively book and language studies of the common schools.

When a spirit of bare scholasticism pervades the primary schools, the high schools, the colleges and the universities, it is likely to leave the young men and women facing backwards, perhaps modestly proud of their knowledge of the history and theories of the past, but without ability to fill a man's or woman's place in the present. But when scholarship and practical and manual instruction, join hands in the schools to train the whole child, and not merely the memory and language faculties, the children will leave school facing aright, capable and happy in making the right things

come to pass, at the right time and in the right way.

GENERAL EDUCATION.

As Commissioner of Agriculture I find that the efforts of the Department to help the farmers are chiefly intended to increase intelligence, to develop skill and to promote co-operation. These are all educational objects. However, I do not speak to-night in an official capacity; but as a private citizen. We are all interested in education. We have not come to a state of mind when the wrongs of child-life cease from troubling. Education begins with the child's life, and should continue of the right sort throughout. It seems unnecessary and wholly undesirable that the school period should be different from the years which go before and follow it, in its influence on the development of some of the most important faculties. Before the child goes to school, it is receiving most of its education, by its senses bringing it into conscious relationship with the material world around it, and by doing things with its hands. After the boy and girl leave school, they are required to do things with their hands, and to recognize and control their relationships to the things about them. Is it too much to expect that education in the school period, while imparting information and developing the general intelligence, should have cultivated their senses to be keen and alert, and to report accurately and full on what lies all round them? That prepares the mind for frequent experiences of "the joy of clear apprehension." None the less should their hands and eyes be trained to obey readily and skilfully the desires of the mind. Manual training is a means of developing mental power. These,—systematic training of the senses, of the hands and eyes, and of the mind—are some of the objects of practical and manual instruction.

As nearly all educational movements begin in cities and spread into the country districts, this also will doubtless follow the same course. That is one reason why the schools of the Capital are chosen for its introduction rather than those in rural districts. In the cities, as well as later on in the country parts, it will surely give many boys such a love for manual, industrial and productive labor for its own sake, that they will choose such occupations and delight in following them.

WHAT I SAW IN LONDON.

During the summer I had an opportunity to visit some of the primary schools in London in company with the School Board's organizer of manual instruction. Manual training in the primary schools was begun in London about 1886. As woodwork was not then recognized by the English Education Department as a subject to be taught in Elementary Schools the School Board was unable to use public monies to maintain it. Next year a grant of one thousand pounds was obtained from the Drapers' Company through the City and Guilds' Institute. A Joint Committee was formed where-

by the funds were administered. The manual training was found so thoroughly useful and acceptable that it was speedily extended. In 1890 wood-work was recognized by the Education Department as a school subject. The School Board was thus enabled to expend its own funds upon this branch of school work, and in the same year money was provided by Parliament for grants for it from the Imperial Exchequer. Now there are about 150 manual training centres; and as nearly as I could learn, about 50,000 boys between the ages of nine and fourteen are receiving courses of instruction in wood-work, iron-work, brass-work or leather-work in the Public Board Schools of London.

At a typical school which I visited, a room was fitted with some forty benches, each provided with wood-working tools. There was also a supply of general tools for the room, in addition to the particular tools at each bench. One instructor and an assistant were sufficient for the forty boys. The course of instruction is a three years' one; and each boy gives half a day per week to it. Consequently the manual training room, in that instance, provided facilities for 400 boys, there being ten half days in each school week.

A series of articles called models are made by the boys. The things are articles of use, and are known to be such by the pupils. Each one is wholly made by the pupil. When the teacher needs to give practical demonstration, he gives it on another piece of wood, and not on the piece on which the boy is working. It is not much learning, but much interfering which makes anybody mad. The pupils make the objects by copying directly from the actual models. Later on make drawings of the models from measurements, and make the objects from the drawings.

I observed that the children were deeply interested in their work. A casual glance of observation was all they gave to the visitors. A spirit of earnestness, self-reliance and careful perseverance seemed to pervade the whole school. The teacher told me that in accuracy of observation and accuracy of expression there was a noticeable improvement in the children after they had gone through the manual training course.

I found similar equipment and equal satisfaction reported in regard to the Board Schools in Liverpool.

SCHOOLS IN CANADA.

We all know schools have a two-fold use; the imparting of knowledge, and the drawing out of the natural powers and capacity of the pupils; but it is the teacher—the human element in the school and in the system—that counts for most. The personal qualities of the teacher are the prime power outside the pupil which make for educational culture—that is for growth by a leading out of the powers of the child. The main endeavour should be to lead out the mind by nourishing ideas, rather than to cram in a knowledge of unprofitable facts.

The object of education, the real controlling

influence which shapes its direction, depends on the ideals of the people. When the mothers want to see their sons ministers, and doctors, and lawyers and such, unconsciously perhaps but certainly, the schools will be turned that way. What is it desired that the children shall be when they grow up? On that question hinges the educational system. If the ideal be riches and easy life, or luxury or ostentation, it will be pernicious. If the supreme desire be that the children, and the grown people, shall be happy and capable, in the sphere of life in which they are to live, then the education and educational processes should be directed to attain these ends.

POWER TO OVERCOME OBSTACLES.

Manual training develops in children habits of industry and leads them to thoughtfully adjust their acts to desired ends. That of itself is of great educational value. It helps to keep out of later life whimsical and capricious conduct. It brings about the mental habit of appreciating good work for its own sake; and is quite different from that sort of education which consists in informing the pupils about the facts within a definite area of knowledge in order that they may be able to pass examinations on the subjects included within it. The so-called dull boys, who are not quick at book studies, have in many cases been found to show great aptness in the manual training part of education. It prevents them from being discouraged with school life, and from feeling any sense of inferiority to the quick children. It gives them self-reliance, hopefulness and courage, all of which react on their mental and physical faculties. It also is a soothing and strengthening corrective to the quick and excitable children who become over-anxious about examinations on book studies.

The glow of satisfaction—akin to the joy of triumph—from having done something well, has a stimulating effect. Is it different from what is revealed by the sacred historian when he wrote: "And God saw everything that he had made, and behold it was very good"? Indeed one can hear the echo, if you will, of that Divine satisfaction in the murmur of the waves, in the rustle of the leaves, in the soft, the almost silent cadencies of the ripening grain, in the singing of the birds, in the trees of the forest clapping their hands, and in the lullaby of the sunshine and breezes to the cattle on a thousand hills. It is a good thing to let every boy and girl become partaker of this Divine joy in their own work. The reaction gives mental power, power to overcome obstacles; and the power to overcome obstacles is perhaps the most desirable mental quality, inherited or acquired.

MANUAL TRAINING AS A CORRECTIVE.

Over-feeding of subjects is a common cause of mental dyspepsia,—a most uncomfortable and unfortunate state of mind. There is a difference between informational subjects, and an educational process to train the useful faculties of the *mind* and *body*; and in the process of education the develop-

ment and training of the bodily as well as the mental faculties are to be aimed at.

The training of the child is the main object and not the mere memorizing of information. Wherever it is necessary to lighten the school course, to leave room and time for real training exercises, might not some of the informational subjects be let go? They won't be missed, except as the letting go of an unnecessary brake would be missed going up hill.

The introduction of manual training, which is really hand and eye training (and there is already a little of that in writing and drawing) should not be in the nature of adding a new subject or study to the already over-burdened school course. The aim should not be a formal literary education plus manual education; but education of which manual training is an integral and highly valuable part. The object and order should be to train the child with system and care to observe, to interpret, to construct and to describe. That is the purpose of manual training. It is educational hand-work, not trade hand-work.

In Ottawa, Sir Wm. Macdonald offers to equip maintain and for three years as many centres as are required to give all the boys (about 1,000) between the ages of 9 and 14 in the public schools an opportunity to receive this training.

It is hoped that after a year or two, an equally valuable course of practical instruction suited for girls of the same ages may some how be provided, and doubtless, 'nature studies' will be given a proper place in rural schools.

Sir William has authorized me to make a similar offer to the school authorities of Brockville, Ont., of Charlottetown and Summerside, P.E.I.; of some place in the Province of Quebec; of Truro, N.S.; of Fredericton, N.B.; of Winnipeg, Man.; of Calgary, N.W.T.; and of some place in British Columbia.

In every one of the provinces there are many places where the children would derive immediate and undoubted benefit from its introduction. Public opinion is ripe for it. In naming the places to receive the first offer, consideration has been given to the desirability of selecting centres from which the movement could spread most readily throughout each province, and most quickly and effectively benefit its school system and its children.

To begin it on right educational lines, thoroughly trained and experienced teachers of high attainment will be brought at first from Scotland, England or the United States.

Next summer it is proposed to pay the expenses of several teachers from Canada to Great Britain and Sweden to take the course of training there, to see for themselves the educational systems and methods of those countries and to meet teachers and other educational reformers in them. When those Canadian teachers return they will be as

lights set on hill tops. The fire of their inspiration, information and enthusiasm will spread.

Notes.

The ANGLO-SAXON is satisfied to note the prosperous condition of the Society of St. George, which has recently been revived at the seat of Empire. We are pleased to know that the Society, at its last annual gathering, had as a guest our esteemed friend Dr. R. J. Wicksteed of Ottawa.

We have always advocated the rule of the majority, and the ANGLO-SAXON in doing so now, must advocate the political views of the majority of the members of the Sons of England. No, "French first and Canadian afterwards," kind of people need apply.

The Department of Agriculture has issued circulars announcing the fact that those who apply personally for samples of oats, spring wheat, field pease, Indian corn and potatoes, will receive the usual 3 lb. sample, and also announces that lists of names from individuals or societies, will not be considered. Application must be received by Wm. Saunders, Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa, on or before March 15, 1900, when the list will be closed and distribution take place. Letters may be sent to the Experimental Farm free of charge.

The Fourth Ottawa Company of the Boys Brigade has the right spirit prevailing their ranks. On every occasion possible they turn out to welcome and bid good bye to the contingents to the front from Ottawa. They have a good bugle band and are always welcomed on the streets of the Capital. One of their principal officers is an old time member of the Sons of England and quite a few of the boys are members of Lion Lodge of the Juvenile Branch of the Sons of England.

How very inconsistent the Supreme Grand President's official circular No. 14, and the copy of the letter sent to the Colonial Secretary, published in the January issue of the *Record*. What a nice pair—Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the S. G. P. of the S. O. E.—would make to attend a Queen's Jubilee! Where would they be placed in the procession? not in the front rank at any rate. No doubt in the same position in which Canada's offer to send a contingent stood—the very last. A nice position for the foremost Colonial Premier and the Supreme President of the most loyal and national association in the British Empire.

"The Laurier Government and the Conservatives" is the title of a most untruthful pamphlet, which the "powers that be" on the hill has issued and which was the subject of a question from Mr. George Taylor, M.P., for South Leeds, to the Premier, a few days ago in the House of Commons. "Where was it printed? Was it printed at the Printing Bureau?" If so, Sir Wilfrid has done an unsavoury piece of political work than has ever been done in connection with the Bureau. At any rate, the Premier winced, under the question.

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OTTAWA, CAN.

A Journal Devoted to the Development of British
Sentiment.

JANUARY, 1900.

The Pacific Cable Question.

It is now many years since Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Sir Sandford Fleming took hold of the Pacific Cable project. Many obstacles had to be overcome before success was achieved; some of them are not removed yet. Statesmen in England and the colonies had to be shown the advantages of the enterprise from an imperial standpoint. Public opinion, likewise, both at home and in the colonies, had to be educated. All this has been successfully achieved, in large measure, through the indomitable perseverance of Sir Sandford Fleming.

The construction of the Pacific Cable would strike a deathblow at the Eastern Extension Company's monopoly. That gigantic corporation, which possesses no soul, and certainly has no imperialistic notions about it, is a game fighter. The president of the company for many years, the late Sir John Pender, was a prince of manipulators and tacticians. It was said of him that he had only to raise his little finger and fifty members of the British House of Commons would hasten to his assistance if the interests of the Eastern Extension Company were in any way jeopardized. It is painfully apparent, too, that the company will stick at nothing to attain its ends, and it is evident that it even invades the Colonial office itself in order to serve its own purposes.

For years people who took an interest in the Pacific Cable question could not understand the malign influences which were at work thwarting the consummation of the great imperial enterprise. But in time the "Ethiopian in the fence" show himself. When Sir Robert Herbert, who was many years chancellor of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, retired from the Colonial Office he was made a director of the Telegraph Construction Company, one of the wheels of the Eastern Extension Company's coach. For what reason? It could only be as a reward for services rendered to the company in the past. The reference is obvious, as the Eastern Extension Company does not do anything from motives of philanthropy. Recently the advocates of the Pacific Cable project were staggered to learn that Sir Robert Herbert had returned to his desk at the Colonial Office. The pressure of work there, consequent upon the untoward turn of events in South Africa led Mr. Chamberlain to ask Sir Robert Herbert to temporarily re-assume his duties. Let us hope that the Colonial Office will soon be in a position to free Sir Robert once more.

Mr. Chamberlain! The Canadian people are not as benighted that they cannot see into the little game which has evidently been going on in the Colonial Office for some years, although it is clear you have not been aware of it. Take hold of this question yourself, Mr. Chamberlain, and don't allow any further monkeying with it by your understrappers. Canada became a partner in this arrangement not on account of any pecuniary advantages she will derive. As a matter of fact Great Britain and the Australasian colonies will secure the major benefit by the construction of the line. Canada, however, is willing to bear her share of the Imperial burden, and we appeal to you, Mr. Chamberlain, to grapple with this question manfully and give your clerks to understand that outside "influences" and yards of red tape are not going to prevent the carrying out of this great work.

The Grafters.

Reference was made in a recent issue of the ANGLO-SAXON to the facility with which our French-Canadian friends manage to secure the best positions in the public service. A striking case in point has just transpired. Mr. E. J. Langevin, clerk of the Senate, has been retired, Major Chapleau securing the coveted clerkship. Mr. Lamothe of the Privy Council succeeds Major Chapleau as Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, one of the softest snaps in the public service, and which will consequently suit Mr. Lamothe who gets the position not for his ability but because he is his father's son. Then Mr. Boudreau, Sir Wilfrid's private secretary, gets the assistant clerkship of the Privy Council from which it was found desirable to shunt Lamothe.

We are not taking exception so much to this shuffle on the merits of the appointments, some of which are good, others are bad. But we do object to the evident attempt to lay down the principle that these offices belong to French-Canadians through prescriptive right. For many years the position of Clerk of the Crown in Chancery was held by Mr. Richard Pope, an English-speaking Protestant. He was succeeded by a French-Canadian Roman Catholic, and now the latest appointee to the position is of the same nationality and faith. We repeat that we have no objections to a competent French-Canadian securing a position in the public service, but we protest most vigorously against this insidious way of ousting English-speaking officers, who are Protestants, and filling their places by grafters.

It was on national grounds solely that Major Gourdeau was appointed Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and we regret that the position was given to him by a Conservative government. Major Gourdeau has shown himself to be the least fitted for his position of any deputy minister, and the greatest truckler to the present administration of any man in the public service. He has, we are informed, inaugurated a "reign of terror" in his department, and woe betide the unfortunate clerk who happens to say, "good-morning" to any newspaper correspondent representing the Conservative press, and is noticed to do so by the deputy. But there is a nemesis awaiting this gentleman. *Nous te saluons, Major.*

Where We Stand.

Evidently the Sons of England will be much amused at the official announcement of our Supreme Grand President Bro. Dr. Chas. A. Hodgetts, in the January issue of the *Record*. It is unnecessary for us to announce the Supreme Grand President is an employee of the Reform Government of the Province of Ontario, and no doubt, working for his bread and butter at "both ends of the stick," and we could not expect anything better to come from a man who is an employee of the Provincial Government of Ontario, and who do not scruple to use every means of keeping their hides whole. But as to the constitutionality of the action of Lodge Middlesex, No 2, of Toronto. No doubt it will be as convenient for our Supreme Grand President to lay aside this cast iron constitution, for once, as it was for the Hon. Israel Tarte to do so, when he finds that 95% of the members of the Sons of England are opposed to him politically and will show him—as the people of Canada showed the *Political Boss* of Canada's Premier—that they do not care for constitutional iron rules, when the integrity to Her Most Gracious Majesty's Empire, and Great Britain is threatened. Evidently our esteemed Supreme President was very badly hit when he read the resolution passed by the members of Lodge Middlesex, No 2, S. O. E. B. S. It reads as follows:

At a meeting of Lodge Middlesex, S. O. E. B. S., No. 2, Toronto, on the 27th December, 1899, it was unanimously resolved:—

"That this lodge regrets that any member of the Government of Canada, in the present crisis of the Empire, should show himself to be so unworthy of the confidence placed in him as to oppose the natural wishes of all British subjects, and declare himself to be French first and Canadian afterwards; and is of opinion that in thus acting he is unworthy and unfit to hold the position of such Minister; and directs the secretary to forward a copy of this resolution to every lodge of the order and to request their endorsement thereof. Also that a copy be forwarded to the Premier of the Dominion, and handed by this Lodge to all the newspapers for publication in the city of Toronto, and by the other Lodges to the papers published near them."

The above resolution was published in the *Regina West*, on January 9th, 1900, by request of the District Deputy of that District.

Kempfenfelt Lodge, Barrie, Ont., passes the same resolution at its meeting on January 12th and ordered the secretary to forward a copy to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The resolution appeared as a special telegram to the *Montreal Star* of January 13th, 1900.

Is it wrong to sustain our nationalism publically as well as privately. Out of our Lodges as well as in them? The shoe has pinched rather hard on some members of the executive, and they do not know any other way to "choke off" the true loyal sentiment expressed in the resolution of Lodges Middlesex and Kempfenfelt, than to refer to them as unconstitutional. If the said Minister of the Crown had made seditious and treasonable utterances against the CROWN, and which in our opinion he certainly did, when

he said "I am French first and a Canadian afterwards," I presume, the same wily politician would have calmly said that we could not do anything, it was against the constitution. That was what the Premier Boss said, but the Premier found out that the people of Canada was "BOSS" for once, and maybe there will be others who will find out that Englishmen are the whole composition of the National and Loyal association of the Sons of England. Does the Supreme Executive think that when 95 per cent of the members of the Sons of England are opposed politically to the said Minister of the Crown, that they are going to swallow anything he may choose to say and do and not raise their voice to protest? He and they are mistaken. When treasonable utterances, such as was made by the Hon. Israel Tarte—are made by any Minister of the Crown—the members of the Sons of England should denounce him, and denounce him in such terms that there will be no uncertain meaning taken from it.

We have for some time past been taking steps to ascertain the political standing of all the members of the Sons of England, and from unquestionable sources, the electorate composing our membership is almost entirely "Conservative," there being only 5% of the order on the opposite side of parliament and the 95% will most likely show "the French first and Canadian afterwards," kind of people that when the ministerial benches of the House of Commons and of the Legislature of Ontario are vacated for an election, which will not be long, now, that there will be at least one Supreme Executive officer who will apply for his superannuation so as to escape the "cleaning house" process.

During a performance of "The Geisha" at Buenos Ayres, a patriotic song with the refrain "We All are Sons of England" was received with tremendous applause and £330 was obtained for the Widows and Orphans' Fund.

The figures for the immigration branch of the Interior Department are made up. They show that during the year 44,000 immigrants have settled in Canada. The number from the United States is 11,000, or about 2,000 more than last year.

Gunner John Platt, formerly of Yorkshire, says: "A German officer told me we were sure to get 'chucked out' of South Africa, as the Boers had been training under competent German officers for ten years past. He told me things which I now find to be true. However, there was one thing he did not know about—the English determination to keep fighting after being knocked down, a 'knock down' not being a 'knock out.'"

Says the Hon. Frank H. Hitchcock, of the Washington Bureau of Agriculture:

"The sum paid by Britain for American farm produce during the four years 1894 to 1898 reached as high as \$403,953,854 in a year."

Altogether during these five years Great Britain paid the United States farmer \$1,810,000,000 for grain, flour, meat, and other products.

Our agricultural exports to Great Britain in 1897-8 aggregated but \$68,000,000.

Like exports to the United States aggregated \$5,250,900. From us and from Great Britain the United States, under a hostile tariff, buys relatively nothing, but it has the big end of the free British market.

The discrepancy must be balanced by the adoption of preferential trade.

As Lord Rosebery says, there will have to be a little science in commerce.

"On to Pretoria—Strathconas."

Dedicated to Col. Steele the Officers and Troopers of the
Strathcona Horse.

Hark! to the battle cry,
Britain's to arms fly;
Conquer the foe or die,
Drive them before you.
Fight on the battlefield,
Make every Boer yield,
Firm now each heart be steeled—
On to Pretoria—STRATHCONAS.

Think on the days of old,
When wild war's battle rolled;
When Britain's soldiers bold
Fought to restore you.
Victory crowned every charge,
Beat all our foes at large,
On mountain, plain, and gorge—
On to Pretoria—STRATHCONAS.

Should Britain's foes combine
To crush our thin red line,
Let British victory shine
Always before you.
Haste to the charge and cheer,
Soldiers that know no fear,
For freedom's rights so dear—
On to Pretoria—STRATHCONAS.

Strike them with might and main,
Strike them again and again,
Hero's without a stain,
Den't let them bore you.
Avenge now Majuba Hill,
Give them the dum dum pill,
With rifle guns that kill—
On to Pretoria—STRATHCONAS.

For Britain's rights and laws,
Ours is a noble cause,
Don't stop to think or pause,
Fight for Victoria;
Fight for old England true,
Ireland and Scotland too;
Plant the Red, White and Blue
High on Pretoria—STRATHCONAS.

Ottawa, January 14th, 1900.

SIXTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY, TORONTO.

Your committee of management has great pleasure in presenting this their annual report for the year ended 31st Dec. 1899.

The relief given during the year was much less than last, owing to two causes:

(1). A marked improvement in the labor market, therefore much less distress.

(2). Your committee investigated many cases for relief of long standing, and in consequence a large number of persons were struck off the list of recipients.

It is fair to say, however, that no person was sent away empty-handed, until the case was enquired into and reported to your committee.

The number of newly arrived immigrants assisted by the society have been comparatively small.

On the whole the year has been a most successful one for the society, members have paid their fees promptly and willingly, and many who were remiss in this respect have again entered into active membership.

The total receipts from all sources, including the balance of \$291.76 carried over from last year, amount to \$2,534.11. The treasurer's statement shows that the society is on a thoroughly sound and substantial footing, free from liabilities, and with a goodly balance in the bank.

As already stated, the balance at the beginning of the year was \$291.76, cash receipts were \$2,242.41, making a total of \$2,534.11; the expenditure on all accounts was \$1,360.26, leaving a balance of \$958.85, included in the balance are:

The life membership fees received during the year amounted to \$125.00, which together with \$80 carried over from last year made a total of \$205. This sum has been invested in a Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company Debenture, leaving a net balance on hand for the charitable purposes of the society of \$958.85.

During the year, 500 applicants were relieved in the usual various ways.

Twelve orders for graves in our plot in St. James' cemetery were granted since last report, ten adults and two children.

Thirteen life and 118 annual members were elected during the year.

We regret the loss by death of eight members, viz.—
Life, Robert Spratt, past president 1865 and 1879; James Sadd, James Worthington and A. D. Benjamin. Annual.—
R. Jenkins, Stracey Lake, Chas. Potter and W. F. Sexton.

By the death of Robert Spratt the society lost a warm hearted and kind friend, who never ceased to manifest a strong attachment for, and interest in, our society.

As usual, the church service was held in St. James' Cathedral on St. George's Day, 23rd April, which was attended by a large number of members of the society, accompanied by a splendid turn out of the Sons of England. An instructive and patriotic sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Sweeny, one of our chaplains. The musical portion of the service was beautifully rendered by the choir under the direction of Dr. Ham, the organist of the Cathedral.

Two successful smoking concerts were given, one on the 4th April and the other on the 16th October, which brought together a large gathering of our members who spent two very pleasant evenings in each others company. Owing to the war in South Africa, the October smoker took a decidedly patriotic turn.

The annual banquet was held in our beautiful baronial hall on the 24th April; the attendance was the largest in many years, the feast excellent, the speeches patriotic and to the point, and when separating the company expressed themselves as having spent a most enjoyable evening.

During the month of June last an exhibit at the Historical Exhibition was held in Victoria College Building.

Lectures were given by Mr. J. Castell Hopkins, on "The Transvaal," and Rev. Dr. Sweeny on "London the Heart of the Empire."

The photographs of Past Presidents Frederick Widder, 1849-1850; Robert Dodgson, 1861; William Kingsford, 1864; W. J. Boyd, 1866; John Crickmore, 1868; T. H. Marsh, 1876; Saml. Trees, 1877; F. B. Cumberland, 1883; and Geo. H. Goderham, 1898, have been added to our collection since the last annual meeting.

Your committee cannot refrain from referring to the dreadful war which England, our beloved Motherland, is now engaged in in South Africa, which, up to the present time, has resulted in great loss of gallant lives, but as Englishmen, we are firmly of opinion that Victory must ultimately rest with the British arms, and the Grand Old Union Jack will be firmly planted in South Africa, as a Symbol of Liberty to all mankind.

Britain's Guest.

Dr. R. J. Wicksteed, of this city, founder and first editor of this Journal, first President of Bowood Lodge, S.O.E., thirty years member of St. George's Society, President of the League of the Rose, and draftsman of the constitution of "The Anglo-Canadian Political Party," has returned to Canada, after a ten months absence in Europe.

He took advantage of the winter season to cruise in the Mediterranean and visit the biblical and classical countries on its borders. Besides sojourning in Switzerland, Germany and Belgium.

Eight months of this holiday, however, were spent in the British Isles; and the longer portion of this time in Old London, the Cockney's "little village." London the heart of the world,—and the light of it.

He found the name "Canadian" to be sufficient to unlock readily the Englishman's reserve, and his castle. He worked for self-improvement and the acquisition of knowledge. With this object constantly in view, he wasted no time or opportunity,—as can be proved by his taking advantage, to a great extent, of the many courtesies extended to him by more than one hundred corporations, societies, associations, institutions, clubs, etc.

One of his most pleasant recollections is the dinner of the Society of St. George, held on the 22nd April last, with Mr. T. Gibson Bowles, M.P., in the chair, at which a large company of ladies and gentlemen assisted. Our brother was an honoured guest, was placed at the right hand of the chairman, and responded to the toast, "Kindred Societies in the Colonies and Abroad."

Mr. Wicksteed has lately received the following letter from the secretary of this last mentioned society:—

"THE SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE,
"No. 241 Shaftesbury Avenue,
"Bloomsbury, London, England,
"9th December, 1890.

"DEAR DR. WICKSTEED:—

"I have the pleasure to enclose report of committee for the current year, by which you will learn of the progress we are slowly making; but perhaps it is better than a mushroom popularity, and the revival has assuredly "come to stay."

"Thank you very much for the newspaper containing account of the honours paid you; I am sure it was more welcome than all your receptions from home, pleasant as your reminiscences must always be of your visit to the "Old Land." We have issued our report

late, so that it may act as kind of half-way reminder, and keep the light burning towards St. George's Day next. Trusting that the Canadian winter, which you so much missed, will keep you in perfect health. Believe me, with kindest regards,

"Sincerely yours,

"HOWARD RUFF,

"Hon. Secretary."

In acknowledgment of this letter, the following motion was moved by Mr. Wicksteed, seconded by Mr. Geo. E. Preston, and it was resolved:—

"That the St. George's Society of Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, hails with delight the revival of 'The Society of St. George' in England; with the object among others, of reviving the recognition and celebration in every part of the world,—and especially throughout the whole Empire—of the old English National festival of St. George, on St. George's Day, the twenty-third of April,—

"That this, our Society in Canada would have this day more and more observed and celebrated as the Festival of England. Let Britons wherever living, hold in mind on that day, not the Empire, not the United Kingdom, not Canada, not this or that outlying portion of the Realm, but England herself, the 'predominant partner,' the immensely powerful, wealthy, important and patient part of the British Isles, which part really makes the others rich, safe and respected;—and from her vast capital, the city of London, rules the world of commerce, the ocean, and the other Dominions of the Queen and Empress."

"That this Society of Englishmen in the capital of Canada, hopes in the near future, to see the universal observance throughout the world of St. George's Day,—made and held sacred by and to the unity and fraternity of the great Anglo-Saxon race and the English-speaking communities on this globe of earth."

Passed on the 9th day of January, 1900, and the Secretary ordered to engross the same and forward it to the Secretary of the Society of St. George in London, England.

News in Brief.

A British patriotic fund has been started in Fiji.
Canada offers 40,000 militia for garrison duty.

British Columbia has subscribed over \$5,000 for the relatives of the troops ordered to South Africa.

The war is greatly benefiting the British steel trade among other industries.

A very graceful and appropriate present is the gift of a Union Jack to the *Maine* by her Majesty the Queen.

Rio Janeiro Britishers have sent £700 for Tommy Atkins. Burma has sent a first installment of £500.

The Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements has unanimously voted \$50,000 for the relief of those connected with the expeditionary force in South Africa.

A Melbourne insurance company has offered a life-long pension of £1 a week to the first Australian who gets the Victoria Cross.

Out of the two thousand men wounded since Lord Methuen started from Orange River one-third have sufficiently recovered to be able to resume their military duties.

An Eisteddfod was held at Aberdale in aid of the Reservist fund. A large and enthusiastic audience assembled, and the fund is richer by more than £100.

The British Colony in the City of Mexico has subscribed \$9,500 for the fund for the widows and orphans of soldiers killed in South Africa.

The freehold and market right of Smithfield Market were recently acquired by the London County Council for a sum which is not to exceed £177,500.

A hospital train of seven corridor carriages for the British Red Cross Society has been sent to South Africa. It will be used at the rear of the British lines.

Sir George White has now placed Boer prisoners near his hospital as the only effective means of stopping the Boers from firing on the Red Cross.

The City of Cork is not wholly pro-Boer, for Messrs. Burke, Brothers & Co., have sent fifty cases of tinned butter for the use of the Munster Fusiliers.

On the way out to the Cape the Scots Guards had a cricket match with St. Vincent on a matting wicket, and ran up the respectable total of 132, against 52 made by the local team.

The native chiefs of Ceylon have started a Transvaal war fund. One chief headed a list with £100, so a rival chief headed another with £150.

The Transvaal Fund is being largely contributed to throughout India. Calcutta has subscribed 70,000 rupees and Hyderabad 3,000.

The Nizam of Hyderabad, replying to a toast proposed by Lord Curzon, the Viceroy, at a banquet in Calcutta, said the proudest title he possessed was that of being the Queen's faithful ally, adding that his purse, his army and his sword were ever at her disposal. The Maharajah of Gwalier has asked permission to serve on General Roberts' staff, and has offered to send troops, horses and a transport to South Africa.

Lord Cromer has sent the Lord Mayor a draft for £1,298 18s. 4d., being the first installment of the subscriptions collected in Egypt for the fund. Many of the subscribers are not British subjects.

The subscription started in the British colony in the City of Mexico, in behalf of the widows and orphans of British soldiers killed in the war with the Transvaal, has already reached the sum of \$12,000.

"THE STATUS OF MONARCHY."

The above is the heading of an article which appeared in one of the republican newspapers across the St. Lawrence. The article is profuse with the idea that it is only the occupant of the Throne of England at the present time that the people of the greatest democracy on the face of the earth respect. This is just what you might expect from papers that know no better, but from a leading republican like the Syracuse STANDARD it can only be placed down to wilful and intentional ignorance, the kind that is intentional and determined. The article says "Let the monarchists imagine in Victoria's place, which may happen before very many years, a profligate prince or princess, or a frivolous and foolish Sovereign. Do they think that the strength of the institution in that case save it from attack?" That time cannot come again. The British Monarchy is the most democratic, the most liberal, the most Conservative in its acts, and what is more, is a government which is

more governed "by the people, for the people and of the people," than that of the United States. It is not necessary to state particular instances to prove this. A limited monarchy is, and passing events, if any one will take the trouble to study them, the only form of government which gives the people the greatest freedom. The monarchy in Great Britain has not the power that it has in other countries, because the people of Great Britain, through their representatives have "limited" the powers, and thanks to Her Most Gracious Majesty, who has assisted to curtail the prerogative of the Crown to a minimum. The popularity of monarchy in Great Britain resides largely in the fact that in a measure monarchy has been almost abolished. The more it has effaced itself, except as a pageant, the more the people have admired it. To retain it they find more convenient than to create a new executive institution; and under this disguise they have perfected a liberal and flexible republican government. Radicalism is able to bring about in England many things from which a nation more frankly democratic would shrink. The glitter and pomp of royal show draw attention away from the progress of democracy, and no Englishman to-day, or in fact, any other person within the British Empire would dare to even suggest any change in the present Status of her Monarchy.

The Sons of England.

Come forth, ye sons of England,
Ye loyal to the Queen,
Come forward, show your colors,
And let your strength be seen,
That they who dare to trample
On English soil may know
That they by such a folly
Awake an awful foe.

England, our brave protector,
Needs but to ask, and lo,
Behold the mighty armies
That will rise up and go
Wherever they are needed,
Her standard to uphold,
It may be in the tropics
Or in the Arctic cold.

Is there a British kinsman
Who would not dare to die
Beneath Old England's banner
That has for years gone by
Waved in defiant glory,
The envy of the world,
And will wave on forever,
The greatest flag unfurled?

The very earth would tremble,
Did England's legions rise
In one vast army, greater
Than any 'neath the skies.
Why should the British worry,
When but a word alone
Would bring the Sons of England
Around the flag they own?

LINDEN CARTER.

An Impromptu Affair.

Sidney
Alexander.

It was a paragraph in the Morning News that did it. When I reached the office that morning excitement was rampant. The boys in an animate cluster at one end of the room were discussing it. I was at once hailed with, "Miss Harry, did you know," "I believe she did," "Tell us all about it." At my amazed glance, Simms put a paper into my hand. "Read."

"This afternoon a marriage will be celebrated between Miss Jennie Garland of the News office, and Mr. A. P. Hill, editor of the Toronto Adviser, and brother of Mr. A. P. Hill of this city. The young couple will tour through the Western States and Japan, before taking up residence in Toronto."

To say I knew naught of it was needless, and the boys continued the speculation. Wonder if Rube knew? To think Jen worked yesterday. Oh that's nothing for her she's as like to work again to-day. Well talk about lobsters, they're nothing to Miss Garland.

"Well there's one thing about it." It was Bissitt who spoke, "Jack Hill is just the man one would credit with an affair like that. For taking people by surprise, and gaining his ends in the oddest possible manner, there couldn't be another like him made. Ever hear how he got on the Adviser first?"

"Search me!"

"Well it was an original idea. There was a large bank robbery to cover. Hill walked into the office, put his name down on the assignment book for it, covered it, and handed in the best report of the matter that was published. Then before the game came out he went to the old man, told him the whole story, got round him in some way, and was engaged on the spot. It was a tight game, but if any man could, Jack Hill was the one to play it. They tell lots of stories about his coolness and determination. Unmitigated cheek I call it."

"Well it seems to have worked O. K. with him."

"That is so. Not another man in Toronto got there in the time he did."

"Got on the good side of Masson didn't he? Guess that helped. Wonder how he managed it?"

"Oh, dead easy for him." Charley Hartin broke in, Charley came but lately from up there. "He went to interview Masson, who was busy and growled out, 'I've no time to spare to-day, young man,' going on with his writing all time. Hill fired up. 'Just like the rest, piling money hand over fist, and don't care whether a poor devil starves, so he doesn't bother you,' turning on his heel and marching out, not waiting to see the effect of his words. Not long after, over the phone came a message. The old man's not a bad sort of genius you know, and he doesn't often get such plain talk. Well Masson wanted Hill. He went, got the interview, a good one at that, and has been upsides with the old fellow ever since."

"Why, here's Rube. Hy. Rube, come tell us all about it."

"Rube" was the pet cognomen the office had bestowed upon Mr. Arthur Plantagenet Hill.

"Oh, it's O.K. though I don't know any more about it than you fellows. Jack just teases me, looks wise and says little boys shouldn't poke their noses too far, even if there are reporters, and have such fine pokable noses as mine. Who got it anyway?"

"Simms took it." "It came by phone last night. I thought it a fake till I saw your brother. Miss Garland couldn't be found. It is so all right."

"Say when did he meet her, Rube?"

"Boys, I don't know any more than you do. But it's just like Jack. Oysters ain't in it with him when he likes. She won't make a bad sort of sister-in-law, though, eh Hank? She promised to be a sister to you once, didn't she?" Poor Hank. It was hard lines, but he laughed. "She's just the kind of a sister to have, let me tell you. If some of you had sisters like her, you wouldn't be where you are to-day."

"How about yourself, Hank?" "Oh, he's an example, a shining light?"

"Never mind boys, she had a tough hill to tackle, and started rather late. Why here's a go," and in blank amazement we stood as Jennie Garland, calm, unconcerned as ever, passed into the private office.

She was proof reader for the News, I was typewriter. The only girls, our footing with the boys was entirely different; I, friend of all, comrade, confident, she—charming admired acquaintance, dignified, reserved, Soon I went in to the office too.

Under the influence of the unusual circumstances, I began, "Well Jennie Garland, if that isn't a nice way to treat people. Why even Rube did not know." Jennie looked up. "Know what?"

"Oh that's all right—but it doesn't go now, Jen. Its all out," and I handed her the paper. Four times, she might have read it before she spoke.

"How did it get in?"

I laughed. This was interesting. "Well, it came over the phone first, I guess, but Mr. Hill said it was O. K. Yes" as she look slightly surprised—"You cannot expect a man to keep a secret, though I own he kept this one pretty well."

No answer coming, I began my work. An hour later she came to me. "Could you get a message to Mr. Hill for me Leda? I wish to see him." My slightly amused glance brought no sign of embarrassment to her face. Of course I could, and did, for soon his tall figure filled the open doorway.

"Please remain, Miss Harrison," as I arose, then in iciest accents—Will you, sir, kindly tell me the meaning of this?"

"Of what?" The unwarrantable effrontery of the question seemed to stagger even Jennie Garland.

Her eyes flashed. "This item," impatiently flickering the paper. "You authorized it they say."

"Well?" still with a lazy drawl.

The red blood coursed wildly through her veins, her voice was not steady. "Have you nothing to say?"

A moment they stood, eye in eye—Greek met Greek—her face, set, tense, his, half mocking, half laughing, wholly bored.

Then it changed. In his eye came the flash of determination, of serious intention, his face hardened, his lips tightened. At last he spoke.

"Yes, I have to say," now his voice was earnest. "But won't you please sit down, my story is a long one?" "No, a slight shrug." Well, some years ago—not a few—on a

farm on the prairie was a family of five. The father, a fierce, passionate man, whose brutality to his children made them hate, while they feared him—the sister, the less said about her the better, at that time, she was simply, a shallow heartless flirt,—the boys, two, you know them, but the mother—the voice was soft now. “Little mother, the one light in a life of utter grey, drizzly darkness, my patient, loving little mother. But for her, I cannot tell what Art and I would have been.” Here a slight pause, and when he resumed, the voice was stern and hard. “She died, and we cut it all, Art and I. He went to school, while I did anything, shovelling snow, tending horses, finally getting a position as under clerk.”

But here the girl stopped him. “What is this to me?”

“Much, if you will see, if you but have patience.”

Again eye burned in eye, then Jennie sat down.

“By seizing a few moments at a time, I gained a moderate education there, and after some years, went into newspaper work. From then, through will and determination I rose more rapidly than most, but though fortune was the friend of my ambition, life was not much to me. Friends I made, staunch and true, but they were of my own sex, of the other I had none. I wanted none of those I saw. Once there was one, who seemed different, but she proved like the rest, ere I met her thrice.

“Then there was a visit to a chum, where at the same time was his sister’s friend. The week sped fast, too fast. Fair stately, true, she was all I wished, all I had longed for, all I loved. Hush, you must here me through. We met, we parted, but I could not forget. Her image filled my brain, work could not hide it, the very tones of her voice rang in my ear. I heard of her too, Art never suspected he was being pumped. But that was not enough.” Then he paused. His voice had been earnest, convincing, now it became persuading, passionate, electric. His face grew white, set, as one with the world at stake on a single throw.

“At last, I could stand it no longer. Then I laid my plans. I knew your strong character, which unless taken by sudden onslaught, would yield only to a long and steady seige. The latter course was all but impossible for me, so—leave of absence was obtained. That item—yes I gave it. Everything is ready—license, ring, clergyman, even a substitute for your office work. All is waiting, my darling, for you to make it true.”

As the girl arose he moved closer.

“Oh, if you but knew how I have hungered for one glance, one touch, one word. Life was a small price to pay, Jennie, sweetheart. Have you no word for me, not one crumb for a starving man? Am I to go back to my lonely life, and spend an eternity in the memory of one happy week? Oh, you cannot be so cruel. Done wrong? Of course I did. But sweetheart, I loved you, I love you. Let that plead my cause, Jennie.” Seizing her hand, his burning eyes met hers—as though by mesmerism they held, then, slowly Jennie’s lids dropped. “My darling, my queen—I knew it. My brave girl, you do love me.”

Again he had won. Then as he drew her closer, I stole away.

It was quite a time before he came out, his face glowing with triumph. I went back. Jennie’s face was flushed, but his manner was composed, and she worked hastily as though to make up for lost time.

Inside the hour Jack Hill was back again. The boys assembled in the reporter’s room, and in the presence of us all, given away by the boss, took place the marriage ceremony.

Jack had been thoughtful. Luncheon was ready at the hotel, and inside of a few more hours, Mr. and Mrs. Jack

Hill were on the Imperial Limited, bound for Winnipeg.

A long time has passed since then, but until now, not one on all that staff, no one but myself ever dreamed that the wedding in the office that day was quite an impromptu affair.

To Thy Dear Memory, England.

Once again—the sweet old picture!
For awhile these tired eyes,
Turning from life’s toil and pain,
Shall grow calm and bright again;
E’en as they who in life’s even’ catch some glimpse of Paradise.

Year by year the work grinds onward,
From the dawn to twilight gloom,
Lo! there comes a sudden break—
English memories awake;
A forgotten dream of childhood floats across the dusky room.

Just a sunbeam on the paper!
Yet it sent my thoughts afar,
To the days that long have flown—
Sunny hours that I have known;
Where the heather and the moorland, and the smile of Nature are!

Oh, thou long loved Mother England,
I have tried to bear my part,
I have toiled with book and pen
Midst the busy mass of men—
For one moment, for one moment, take me back to thy great heart.

There first rose the star of morning!
There the dear hands long grown cold
Led me in the simple way,
Hold they now a deeper sway,
By their silence, still appealing, folded under English mould.

I have watched the sun come sweeping
Brightly o’er the mountain brow
I recall each look of old
With a yearning manifold;
O, thou little sea girt Island, would mine eyes could see thee now!

Knee deep stand the cows in clover,
Where the red thorns interlace;
Hark! I hear the rushes quiver,
Bending to the wind swept river
Gliding through the light and shadow round my earliest dwelling place.

Though I never more behold thee,
Ere life’s working day shall wane,
Yet could I forego thy charms,
Resting in thy mother’s arms,
Couldst thou hold me, couldst thou fold me, dust to English dust—again.

Fades once more the sweet old picture
With the parting golden gleam,
Four walls rise and close me in
Alien to their strife and din;
This the substance, that the shadow; this the waking, that the dream.

—LILIAN CAXTON.

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