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**British.**

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has now over 100 members, which may be taken as a proof of the increased and increasing prosperity of the public body.

The Government has concluded to give up the plan of a new line of railway in Ireland from the Great North-Western to Port Burton, in Donegal, the people of Londonderry having declared that it would ruin the trade of their city.

The seat at Eccles is the sixteenth which the Gladstonians have won since the General Election. The Unionists have won two, and recaptured Ayr.

Once more we can report that there was not last week a single death from small-pox in any of the twenty-eight principal towns of England and Wales.

Mr. Balfour has gone to the west of England to take a short holiday, his doctors having advised that a respite from business and a change of air would best aid him to recover from the exposure resulting from his Irish tour.

Thus Mr. Andrew Lang distinguishes between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli:—"One may perhaps be described as the most powerful statesman and the other as the most interesting political personage that has appeared in England during the present century."

"General Booth's adoption of Social Christianity is (says the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes) analogous to Mr. Gladstone's adhesion to Home Rule. It revolutionises the situation, and compels everybody to face the problem."

Thus Sir Richard Webster:—"A new edict has been put forth by the Nationalist: if a man is charged with an offence and does not like the judge he can abuse him; if the evidence is too strong he can run away."

The *St. James Gazette* says the negotiations between Great Britain and France for a settlement of the Newfoundland fishing question are progressing. The basis of the negotiations is that France shall surrender to Great Britain the French shore of Newfoundland, and shall be compensated therefore by the cession of one of the British west African colonies possibly Gambia. In addition, Newfoundland will renounce the bait act.

The Executive Committee of the National Education Association, who have recently held their first meeting after the vacation, have determined to do their utmost to move public opinion in resistance to any free education proposals which may involve the further endowment of the voluntary system. Probably a conference will be convened as soon as the character of the Ministerial scheme becomes known.

Andrew Lang tells us that Lord Idlesleigh, on the eve of the formation of the 1886 Conservative Ministry, wrote in his diary:—"We are pestered by reporters, who cross-question the servants. Smith (the butler) was asked the other day what office I was to have. 'After much consideration the Cabinet had offered me the private secretaryship to Lord Randolph Churchill.'"

There is a story that at one of the viceregal balls at Dublin once a young "detrimental" went up to where a young lady was sitting, and asked her, in her mother's hearing, whether he might have the pleasure of a dance. But before the young lady could reply her fond parent hastily broke in,—"Deed, an' she can't then! Sure, she's kapin' herself cool for the Barri of Clanfurly!"

**India.**

A spouting well of petroleum has been discovered at Degbri, in Upper Assam, which promises large yields of oil.

The annual financial statement of the Dewan of Mysore shows a surplus of nearly 15 lakhs of rupees. This large increase is derived from the land revenue and the royalties on gold produced in the mines.

The Nawab Ashanoolah Khan Bahadur, a wealthy Mahomedan zemindar in the Dacca district, has sent a donation of 1,000r. to the fund for the survivors of the Balacava charge. He writes that he has always had great admiration for the little band of heroes who covered themselves and England with glory.

It has been decided by the Indian Government that pensioned native soldiers may continue to draw their allowance after the acceptance of other situations in subordinate posts in Government departments. The permission is expected greatly to improve the recruiting of native soldiers.

The imports of Indian tea last year at English ports, represented as nearly as possible £5,000,000. The imports during 1889-90 of India tea were 101,052,284lb, and of Ceylon tea 34,246,224lb, compared with 83,203,927lb, of China tea. In 1884-85 the imports of China tea were 142,476,000lb, compared with 2,481,910lb, of Ceylon and 61,472,112lb of Indian teas. The deliveries for home consumption of Indian tea had increased from 99,108,930lb, in 1884-85 to 101,167,368lb, in 1889-90, while Ceylon had increased from 2,045,580lb, to 31,946,972lb, compared with a decrease in the same period of China tea from 115,062,279lb to 55,335,572lb.

An interesting point referred to in Mr. O'Connor's last report on the trade in India is the rapid growth in recent years of the trade with Russia. The import of Russian petroleum last year reached seven and a half-million rupees, although it is only four years since the trade commenced. In return an export trade to Russia has sprung up; it consists chiefly of raw cotton, seeds, and indigo, the average annual value of which, during the past four years, has been four and a-half million rupees.

**Australia.**

According to a return laid on the table of the Assembly, the total number of names on the electoral roll in the Colony in 1880 was 184,413, and the total number on the roll in 1889-90 was 230,314 for New South Wales.

A report from Cunnamulla, Queensland, states that a good supply of water has been struck on Nooranna reservation, by Messrs. Walters and Milton, the yield being 3,400,000 gallons daily.

The Tasmanian Government has appointed delegates to the Federal Convention.

A sum of 2,200r. has been subscribed towards the cost of establishing a Ladies' College in connection with the University of Sydney.

There is great excitement at Wateha over the discovery of a rich gold reef at Bungendoe Creek, Western Water, on the Tableland Reef, said to be two feet six inches wide, carrying gold all through.

It is reported that the diamond drill working in the Morwell district is down a depth of 730 feet, and that coal was passed through at 720 feet, which would give a solid seam of 500 feet. The drill is now working in a deposit of fire clay.

According to a Reuter's message from Sydney, the Government of New South Wales have decided that the subsidy heretofore granted to the San Francisco mail service shall be discontinued.

The Duke of Sutherland owns 200,000 acres on Hampton Plains, Western Australia.

Poor Lord Carington! He has accepted invitations to twelve farewell banquets which the enthusiastic colonists of New South Wales intend to give in his honour.

**MIXED MARRIAGES.**

A mandement by Archbishop Fabre was read in all the Catholic churches on Sunday the 23rd Nov. in Montreal, on the subject of mixed marriages. He warns all Roman Catholics that such marriages solemnized before a Protestant minister are illegal both as a sacrament and a contract, and that persons so living together are committing adultery. He urges all such persons to be remarried before a Catholic priest and warns his flock once more not to be led into heretical marriages.

**New Zealand.**

The New Zealand Acclimatisation Society have liberated a large number Loch Leven trout and American Brook char in the Hutt River. Already 10,000 char and 6,000 Loch Leven trout have been turned out, and a further consignment of Loch Leven trout will shortly be placed in the river.

Owing to the falling off in the revenue through the shipping strike, the New Zealand Government has been compelled to introduce a bill providing for the continuation of the primage duty. It is also stated that the Government will probably have to meet Parliament with a deficit instead of the expected surplus.

The Earl of Dysart, it is said, comes into possession of £200,000 worth of property in New Zealand, on his attaining the age of thirty-five.

The New Zealand Parliamentarians know what all-night sittings are. They had one recently, the point being the salary of a Supreme Court judge.

**A GOOD STORY.**

A very good story, started by the *London Society Times*, is now going the rounds of the press about a certain cantankerous old clergyman who had so much difficulty with his flock that finally he resigned. On his last Sunday he preached his farewell sermon, choosing for his text the words, "I go to prepare a place for you, so that where I am ye may be also." There was not a word in the sermon to which anyone could object; but the text made the congregation furious, for it was well known that he had applied for, and obtained, the chaplaincy of a large penitentiary.

**CAPTAIN LINDALL.**

Hundreds will mourn the honourable fate of that magnificent specimen of manhood, Captain Lindall, of the *Van-couver*, who was washed over-board at the height of the storm by which that stalwart ship was buffeted and detained long enough to cause much anxiety ashore. How can a man die better than facing fearful odds at the post of duty. He has been taken into the arms of the "mighty Ruler of the sea," whose praise he delighted to sing. Captain Lindall was a Swede by birth, and his speech betrayed his origin in the land of the sea kings, but he was a Briton in feeling, and with his ship served the Queen at the taking of Alexandria.

**South Africa.**

Official returns just issued show the general revenue of the Cape Colony for the month of August last to have yielded £230,000, as against £222,460 in the same month of 1889, the net increase therefore being £7,540 for the month. This may be taken to represent an average month.

Major Johnson and Dr. James, the discoverers of a short route between Mashonaland Africa, and the sea, by way of the Pungive river, have arrived at Capetown from Pangive. They report that the Manica country is being rapidly occupied by mining prospectors and farmers, who are ready to set at defiance the Portuguese claims to the territory.

The rumours of a settlement of the Swaziland question and of the country being favourable to British annexation are declared to be false by President Kruger, who has stated to his Executive, in the presence of a press representative, that the British proposals are unacceptable.

The cost of native labour has from the first been a drag upon the prosperity of the Transvaal gold mining industry, and Indians and Kafirs, with no knowledge of mining, have demanded and received as much as £4 per month for their labour.

Instructions have been issued from the War Office for the removal of the 1st Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment headquarters and four companies to Mauritius. The remaining companies are to remain in South Africa for a few months longer.

**OTTAWA'S LUMBER INDUSTRY.**

508,000,000 feet as nearly as can be ascertained, represents the output of sawn lumber in the mills of the Ottawa district during the past season. The value of this lumber at the established average would be \$9,568,000.

**A RUGBY BOY.**

Many years ago when Dr. Temple, the present bishop of London, was headmaster of Rugby, a boy in the school was accused of some peccadillo. He really had a good defence; but being neither clear-headed nor fluent he could not present it to the head-master. So he wrote it out in full to his father, asking him to present it. On reading the letter, the father thought that the best thing would be to enclose the letter itself to Dr. Temple, merely asking him to overlook its crudeness. Apparently, however, he had not noticed a postscript which the boy had written, in which he made the following remark:—"If I could explain, it would be all right; for, though Temple is a beast, he is a just beast." Contrary to what might be expected, Dr. Temple thoroughly enjoyed the postscript, and he and the boy afterwards became fast friends.

**A YORKSHIRE COMPARISON.**

During the Assizes, in a case of assault and battery, where a stone had been thrown by the defendant, the following clear and conclusive evidence was drawn out of a Yorkshireman:—"Did you see the defendant throw the stone?" "I saw a stone, and I'm pretty sure the defendant threw it." "Was it a large stone?" "I should say it wur a largish stone." "What was its size?" "I should say a sizeable stone." "Can't you answer definitely how big it was?" "I should say it wur a stone of some bigness." "Can't you give the jury some idea of the stone?" "Why, as near as I recollects, it wur something of a stone." "Can't you compare it to some other object?" "Why, if I wur to compare it to so as to give some notion of the stone, I should say it wur as large as a lump of chalk!"

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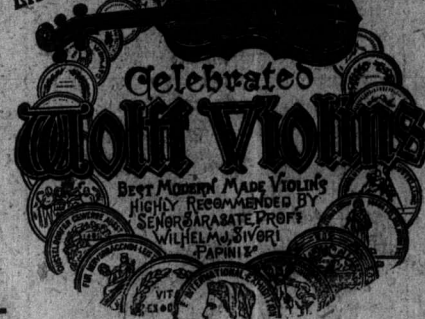
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WITHIN THE EMPIRE; AN ESSAY ON Imperial Federation.

Thomas Macfarlane, F. R. S. C.

CHAPTER III.

A Retrospect and its Lesson.

Before considering how the consolidation of the Empire can be effected most easily, it would seem advantageous to take a look backward at the progress of the idea, and to do so from a Canadian point of view.

About two centuries ago, Great Britain and her Colonies on the Atlantic Coast began to find that the business of getting the country was a very precarious one. Raids and requisitions by the Indians of the west, and the French of the north, entirely dissipated any prospect of profit, or even of peaceable possession.

Equally oblivious were English statesmen of the interests of a United Empire in some of the treaties made regarding our boundaries. To this day the Ashburton Treaty is by every Canadian regarded as a proof of English indifference.

range, instead of following the natural route down the Columbia River. All these concessions were made by England in order to please the United States, and for the purpose of securing peace with them.

Nor did Canadian commercial interests fare any better than boundary questions. There was a time in the history of Great Britain when practice and experience were regarded as the true foundation for theory in every department of industry and statescraft.

It would be out of place here to discuss the merits of Protection and Free Trade. Federationists may properly take the position that each section of the Empire is free to adopt the principles of the one system or the other, as they may think fit.

The Germans say, "when the need is greatest then the help is nearest," and very soon after this time we have evidence of a reaction. But, in truth, the great heart of England never seriously thought of dismembering the Empire, and her weak-kneed statesmen found they had reckoned without their host, that they had made a huge mistake in even hinting at such a thing.

The American leanings of English statesmen were well displayed in the negotiations connected with the Treaty of Washington when the claims of Canada for compensation for the Fenian raid losses were set aside.

years ago, that the Hon. Joseph Howe expressed himself in this way:—"Of late new doctrines have been expounded in the Mother Country. The disorganisation of the Empire has been openly promulgated in leading and influential organs of public sentiment."

Under the influence of the Mother Country, the disorganisation of the Empire has been openly promulgated in leading and influential organs of public sentiment. Our brethren within the narrow seas have been counselled to adopt a narrow policy; to call home their legions, and leave the outlying provinces without a show of sympathy or protection.

To the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B., &c., &c., at the opening of Parliament, February, 1879:—"As never before with power and honour crowned, Thou enterest our legislative halls; Though dangers thicken, discontents abound, Yet confident to thee the nation calls."

Quench not the smoking flax of patriot zeal That smoulders 'mongst our gallant volunteers. But nurse, encourage it; rife and steel May prove of service in a few short years.

Protect our mines and forests; our broad lands Let hardy settlers freely sow and reap; Unite our Provinces with iron bands. Our lakess and streams with channels broad and deep.

For all such blessings we will toll and pay A willing tribute on our dearest needs, For rich and poor alike do bless the day, When trade revives and enterprise succeeds.

Defend our labours first! the aliens foil! Measure for measure mete them; fearless wield The righteous power; let even Britains soil Be foreign while our homes and hearths ye shield.

Still; to the mother fair her sons would bring The fairest fruits their labours can attain; Oh! may she yet regard the offering As worthier, better than all foreign gain.

To patriotic view all o'er the earth A prospect marvellous and wide expands Dear to religion and to human worth The closer union of all British lands, Further such aims thou leader great and bold, So shall thy fame o'er these same lands be spread.

To Sir John Macdonald, on his return from British Columbia, September, 1886.

From out the youthful West, radiant with hope, Where smooth Pacific laves Vancouver's shores, Where giant timber clothes the mighty slope, Where tunnel, bridge and rail unlock the doors Of jealous mountain passes, thou didst come;

Now East and West are one; thy faith sublime Remov'd the mountains; bound with strongest steel Our provinces, west, centre, maritime; And fix'd for centuries our country's weal.

Who sought thy lofty purposes to thwart; E'er, foul slander, e'en rebellion rose To discompose thy patriotic heart. The greatest conquerors cannot subdue, With all their powers, the spite of meaneer souls; Well hast thou done thy part; so shall we too, When next doth rage the battle of the polls.

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ters will not be committed to an course recommended by such conference until they have been informed thereof and approve?" Two years afterwards Forster's suggestion was followed by the Government which succeeded to power.

The proceedings of the Colonial Conference of 1887 have been published, but have not yet received anything like the attention they deserve. That the greatest importance was attached to its deliberations by the statesmen of the Empire is evident from their expressions of approval.

Lord Knutsford spoke as follows:—"Many plans have been devised, many suggestions made for fitting memorials of Her Majesty's Jubilee Year; quot homines tot sententia."

Whatever may have been the case in the past, it is certainly impossible now to say that Colonial affairs, at least, so far as regards territorial questions and Imperial defence—are not receiving sufficient attention from the Home Government.

At the same time it can be maintained that the commercial interests of the whole Empire are not now obtaining that amount of consideration which almost every other civilised nation in these days feels bound to bestow on such matters.

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Mr. Balfour Explains.

The Military Force in Ireland Diminished—\$1,000,000 to be Spent on the Famine Districts.

Mr. N. C. Snow, of New Westminster, B.C., recently wrote Mr. Balfour, the Irish Secretary, on the subject of the reports current in Canada and the United States touching the policy of the Imperial Government in Ireland. The New Westminster Truth publishes Mr. Balfour's reply. The letter is dated October 10. Mr. Balfour says:—"Canadians cannot be expected to follow minutely the details of Irish events, nor is it easy for them, in the face of the multitudinous lies which it is the policy of the Nationalist party to propagate, to form any broad or just estimate of the general policy of the Government. The particular lie to which you call my attention is an admirable one of its kind. According to this it appears that the remedial policy of the Government in the case of apprehended distress in certain localities is 'to increase the Irish garrison force, so that if Ireland was not to have bread she would at least have plenty of bayonets.' On this it is perhaps sufficient to say, in the first place, that since I became Chief Secretary the number of troops in Ireland has been materially diminished, and if it were not for military considerations wholly unconnected with the government of the country, could be diminished still further. And in the second place, that the Government proposes out of Imperial resources to spend immediately in the very districts of Ireland where the failure of the potato crops is most likely to be felt more than £1,000,000 upon the construction of railways. I cannot, however, within the compass of a letter, deal, even in the briefest manner, either with the remedial policy of the Government (of which the above mentioned scheme is but a small part) or with the politics of the Nationalists and their Gladstonian followers. But if any of your Canadian readers desire to form a fair judgment on this question I would ask them to bear in mind two or three points, which are beyond controversy, and which do not depend upon the testimony of this or that official or politician. First, let them recollect that the leaders of the Nationalist party are men who, by the verdict of three judges, delivered after an exhaustive enquiry, have sought disloyal ends by criminal means, and that as the men are unchanged so also are their objects and their methods. Secondly, let them recollect that the law and the administration of the law, which for electioneering purposes are described from Nationalist platforms as brutal and tyrannical, meet with the hearty and avowed approval of a third of the Irish nation, which is subjected to them; that this third contains a great deal more than half of the education, energy, and industrial vigour of the country, and that those who compose it have at least as true a knowledge of that in which freedom and justice consist as the boycotters and village tyrants who control the majority. Thirdly, let them not forget that the immorality of the methods adopted by the Parnellites are admitted by, so far as I know, every Christian sect in Ireland, that practically the whole clergy of every Protestant denomination, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Quaker, who, from residence in Ireland, are brought face to face with the realities of Irish life, and have not to collect them as best they can from the fantastic imaginings of Irish correspondents, are steadfast supporters of the policy of the Government. These are considerations which do not indeed settle the Irish controversy, but which the least learned in the matter can understand, and which may give the rashest pause. Yours very truly, ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR.

notwithstanding the large increase in population; yet here in Massachusetts, writes an Andover professor in 1887 in the Andover Review, crime has increased during the last generation thirty-three per cent. faster than the growth of population, and that among the native population, and by the native population he says he means those born upon the soil.

Another convincing proof of the great progress of the English masses: In 1841 there were 920,000 paupers in England and Wales; in 1880 they had decreased to 803,000. Do you think that we can show any such results as this after nearly a generation of war tariff? Have we less crime? Have we less pauperism? Are our people as happy, as contented as they were? Do we not know that the rich are richer, while the poor have multiplied in every State and city? I desire to submit to your candid consideration this list of articles, known as the most common and necessary articles, showing you how this pauper labor of England fived in 1840, compared with the way it lived in 1880. I give the average consumptions per capita in the years 1840 and 1880:—

Table with 3 columns: ARTICLES, 1840, 1880. Rows include Bacon and ham, Butter, Cheese, Cocoa, Coffee, Wheat and flour, Currants and raisins, Eggs, Potatoes, Rice, Sugar, Refined sugar, Tea, Tobacco.

Individuals consumed in 1880 seven times as much butter, more than five times as much cheese, five times as much flour, four times as much sugar, had much better houses, were much better clothed, and, after providing themselves with all these comforts, saved \$238,000,000. It is what a man saves that makes his family and himself contented in old age.

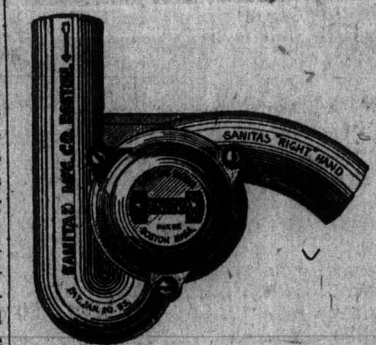
Naturalized Aliens.

The British-American Association held its Semi-Annual Meeting recently in Boston, when President J. Wemyss, Jr., addressed the convention, from which we call the following passages: "I have said before and I repeat it here, that the alien who uses the privileges he enjoys in this land for the propagation of principles foreign to the genius of American institutions or who uses the asylum he has obtained in this country for the purpose of continuing the treason for which he was driven from his home, is a menace to the American Republic and should be legislated and worked against at every opportunity. But he is an angel compared with that unspeakably contemptible object, the native American politician, who grovels at the feet of naturalized aliens begging the pitiful crumb of their votes to keep themselves from political starvation. Against this hideous travesty and shameful prostitution of American principles our association declares uncompromising war—war to the knife, and knife to the hilt. Our association very properly urges the duty of naturalization on all who intend to make this country their home and who can loyally subscribe to the oath of allegiance and of renunciation. My position on that subject is too well known to be doubted for an instant, and you will not mistake my meaning when I say that the eye searches in vain for any danger that can come from unnaturalized aliens in this country when compared with the ugly omnipresent danger the country is in from the aliens who are naturalized, but who have not changed one particle of their belief, their ideas or their prejudices, and are the obedient tools of foreign influences and foreign powers, whose every political manifestation is a menace to the institutions of this country. Yet we have seen governors of States bowing down submissively to the decrees of these naturalized aliens; the very highest office in the gift of the American people made to deal out the rewards of high office in America for treason against another country, and we have heard the shameful boast made that the United States Senate dared not conclude a treaty of settlement on important questions with Great Britain till the latter power had, as they term it, done "justice to Ireland." In this way is foreign politics the game these naturalized aliens play in this country and the inexpressibly shameful fact is plain that some American statesmen, more American newspapers, crouch in the mire at the feet of these aliens and beg the favour of their patronage. It has its effect to-day in the lowering of the American character.

The time has come in my opinion when we should organize with a thorough and inflexible determination to oppose all alien influences that make to the wronging of the Republic with which we have cast our lot, and with whose principles we have ever been in accord. I believe that the principles that I have tried to lay down will be set down as idealistic; that the professional politician will sneer at them as not being "practical" politics. I answer that we want some ideal politics, for "practical" politics is the sum of every infamy, alien and native, and is the fortification behind which lobbies and corporation crowds are at present impregnably entrenched. "Practical" politics licenses a lobby and peddles out offices as rewards for party services; "practical politics" places a mortgage on the positions to be voted for at future elections, when places are reserved for men who have consented to stand aside one year with the promise of recognition from party leaders, while the people in whose hands these offices are supposed to be, see them made the subjects of dickering and say nothing, because it is not "practical" politics to kick at such monstrous perversions of popular rights. "Practical" politics calls the secret ballot "Australian" because prejudice would refuse to accept our British system of voting, and "practical" politics elevates O'Brien's breeches as a party standard in American politics, and paves the way for future begging expeditions in this country, which is after all the real object of these alien adventurers.

We realize the fact—and "facts are stubborn things"—that the politics of this nation are extremely unclean; that principle and patriotism are heavily discounted by that abominable practice of policy and expediency. We know what to expect from our open enemies; but by far the most dangerous and unscrupulous is the weak-kneed, corrupt native American politician. We must be ever watchful and ready to expose corruption, and just as quick to commend those who fill their positions with honour and ability.

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The Wealth of the English Mechanic.

Hon. Thomas J. Gargan, the well-known Irishman of Boston, spoke last month on the tariff question, and is thus reported:—

Speaking of the prosperity of the English laboring classes under tariff for revenue he said: There was deposited in the savings banks in England in 1841 (and savings banks are savings banks in England, not what they are with us) \$120,000,000. In 1880 the deposits have increased to \$388,000,000. In nineteen years these pauper labourers, after having clothed themselves and housed themselves and fed themselves as they never before had been clothed or fed or housed, saved \$268,000,000. The people of England by the repeal of the corn laws obtained cheap bread. Between 1840 and 1850 work was plenty, bread was to be had for work, and crime began to diminish. In the year 1850 there were 51,000 convictions for crime in England and Wales; in 1880 but 11,214 convictions,



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DECEMBER 1890.

**THE EQUAL RIGHTS PARTY.**

We are informed upon good authority that DR. CAVEN has tendered his resignation as President of the Equal Rights party, and that it will probably be accepted. This will put an end to an embarrassment which has seriously interfered with the usefulness of the movement. Because Equal Rights are of the nature of the old Mosaic law—"an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth," and are not properly subject to personal weaknesses however amiable. We acquit DR. CAVEN of any intention to depart from the platform which he, as much as anyone, had prepared and laid down, but there can be no question that when his friend MR. MOWAT was before the bar of public opinion in June last, DR. CAVEN forgot his role of Judge and became the defendant's attorney. His letters were used with telling effect, in every corner of Ontario against his own party. MR. CHARLTON stands in a far worse position. Dr. Caven's letters were liable to an interpretation which relieved them of the charge of gross partisanship, although they could be, and were, used with damaging effect by the Grits. But MR. CHARLTON boldly foreswore all the principles of the Equal Rights party when he found that those principles were likely to hurt his old political friends.

The conduct of these two men, the one weak, the other traitorous, dispersed the elements which were gathering together, and set back the objects which the Equal Righters had in view for a full decade. We rejoice therefore at DR. CAVEN'S resignation and much more at the removal of MR. CHARLTON from the Council, which will shortly be effected.

A number of names have been suggested in connection with the appointment of a successor to DR. CAVEN. MR. DALTON MCCARTHY, while an Equal Righter in principle, has committed himself to certain views which the Equal Righters, as such, have not yet embraced. For example, he is that *rara avis* a Conservative in principle. Moreover, he stands pledged to the National Policy, to the Imperial Federation movement, etc., etc.

It is thought likely, therefore, that some other man, whose public utterances have been confined to the consideration of Equal Rights principles purely and simply will be elected President. The choice seems to lie between MR. J. K. MACDONALD, the present Vice-President and MR. DOUGLAS ARMOUR, who fought so pluckily on behalf of Equal Rights in Toronto, and MR. J. J. McLAUREN, Q. C., now resident in Toronto and formerly of Montreal. Either of these gentlemen would do admirably and we have no desire to prejudice the election by indicating a preference.

We regret to hear that the Equal Rights Party is in need of funds. If this were an ordinary political party, a party run in the interests of hoodlums, combiners, saloon-keepers, or annexationists, the ANGLO-SAXON would rejoice at such a fact. But the Equal Righters have no selfish interests to subservise and consequently they are in need of funds. It will be a disgrace to the Canadian public—to that portion at least who desire the introduction of some sort of morality into our political

life, if the amount required (\$5,000 we understand) is not at once forthcoming. Subscriptions for the purpose, should be sent to MR. DUNCAN CLARK, of Toronto, the Treasurer of the Equal Rights Association.

We are not seriously anticipating any action on the part of the next Council of the Equal Rights if we indicate that the platform of that Party is likely to be confined, for the present, to three heads, viz:—

1. Aid and countenance to the Manitoba Government in its school policy.
2. Moral support to those who are fighting the battle of representative Government in the North-West Territories and such assistance as can be lent by remedial legislation in the Dominion Parliament.
3. Agitation in the direction of securing for Ontario complete independence of action in the matter of school legislation.

**EDITORIAL NOTES.**

The revulsion of feeling in the United States, or perhaps it would be better to say, the extent of the revulsion, has been a severe blow to the Republican Party. Now that Manhood Suffrage is the rule, the unexpected is always happening. LORD SALISBURY in his speech at the Mansion House referring to this and to the Tricupis incident in Greece remarked that it was quite impossible for any statesman to discount the future under existing circumstances. We should not be surprised if LORD SALISBURY intended to give a cautious but friendly jog to the Fair Trade movement.

We publish elsewhere a number of extracts from the English newspapers on the subject of the McKinley Bill and its probable influence in the direction of promoting Imperial Federation. There is some dissonance of view caused by the fact that the relations of Canada to the United States are not quite understood in England. MR. GLADSTONE in a recent speech expresses the opinion that Great Britain could not afford to abandon the policy of Free Trade, even to bring about so desirable a consummation as Imperial Federation.

MR. GLADSTONE points out that the trade with the Colonies amounts to only 170 million pounds, whereas the trade with the outside world reaches the enormous sum of 540 millions. He thinks it would be hazardous to interfere in any way with the larger trade, with a view to promoting the smaller.

The ANGLO-SAXON is unable to see that an adjustment of trade relations such as has been proposed by the Canadian branch of the I. F. League would of necessity have the effect which MR. Gladstone imagines.

And there is this to be considered: Nearly every country in the world is advancing its tariff to the point of prohibition. This may not be an economically wise policy, but that is not our business. At least, we cannot prevent it. On the other hand, the Colonial trade is yearly increasing enormously in value. Within the limits of the Empire every conceivable product exists, and by a very slight adjustment of our trading relations the Empire could be rendered self-subsistent. The commercial instincts of the British race are so keen that this fact will be appreciated before long.

MR. BONNY'S statement serves to relieve MR. STANLEY from the serious charge of having defamed an officer who met death while in his service. There can hardly be a doubt that poor BARTELOTT went mad, and was slain by the natives when in that state. When one comes to think of it, the wonder is that more of these African explorers do not go mad. The hardships attendant upon such work; the obstacles which only the most desperate courage can overcome; the rare patience and tact required in dealing with the natives; the constant peril of surprise and treachery; the dreadful heat; the fever from which no traveller in Africa escapes; the necessity for constant self-reliance—all these things try a man's soul to the limit of endurance, and little wonder if some succumb like poor Bartelott.

MR. MERCIER began his public career as a Conservative. At a critical moment in the fortunes of his party he "rattled" to the Liberals. There is reason to believe that he even embraced some of the Liberal theories to the extent that these are understood in Que-

bec. Liberalism is not, however, very popular among the habitants and Mr. Mercier, taking advantage of the feeling excited among the French-Canadians by the execution of Riel, cheerfully abandoned his theories and rode into power on the crest of the "Nationalist" wave. He has since maintained himself by bribing every interest and influence which it has been important for him to gain over. As a consequence the Quebec treasury is in a very much worse state than it has ever been, which is saying a good deal. The ANGLO-SAXON has watched the tendency of events in Quebec with growing alarm, and has striven to communicate this feeling to its readers. We fully expect that a demand for "better terms" will be made at the next session of the Dominion House, and fear that Sir John Macdonald will yield to it.

We have frequently commented on the total unreliability of the party press in Canada. *The Globe* recently furnishes a glaring example. In its efforts to accustom the public mind to the idea of Commercial Union; it has twisted every straw it could get hold of in order to convince Canadians that the wind was blowing in that direction. It quotes a sentence from *The Times*, which reads: "But if Congress should 'hold out the hand of Reciprocity,' the 'people of Great Britain must not 'blame the Canadians if they succumb 'to the temptation,' forgetting to mention that *The Times* was simply repeating an argument supposed to have been used by MR. ERASMAS WIMAN, and that its own expressed opinion followed immediately after.

This opinion was as follows:—"As to 'this, all we can say, is, that there 'seems very little chance, judging by 'the sentiments lately expressed by 'Canadian Ministers and Canadians 'generally, that Canada will swallow 'the golden bait. The McKinley Act 'has precisely the reverse effect in 'Canada, to that which the Americans 'intended.' When will the Canadian people know enough to disavow newspapers that bolster up their arguments by downright lying and forgery? Of course, the *Globe* is not the only offender, and the only way to overcome the evil is for the reading public to drop those papers which may be detected in such contemptible tricks.

The collapse of the labour strike in Australia and the return of the men to work "without conditions," brings to a close an episode full of instructive lessons. Forty thousand men, composed of miners, dock-labourers, gas-workers, and other large aggregates, attempted to control the relations of trade and labour in Victoria and New South Wales. They have failed. They were undoubtedly a fine lot of men, picked men in fact, and, at the outset, they certainly had public opinion strongly in their favour. Non-unionists and those who entered into competition with them were denominated "scabs," but, in a marvellously short space of time these persons secured the more euphonious title of "freemen." Now, many of the Sons of England are members of labour organizations, and it concerns them to know exactly how similar organizations in Australia have managed to make themselves so intensely unpopular within so short a period.

In the first place the unionists were, as we have said, picked men. They would not allow to enter their ranks men who were infirm or disabled, or those who could not stump up the comparatively heavy entrance fees, and promptly discarded those who failed from any cause to pay their weekly dues. They formed, therefore, a tolerably close corporation and acted with all the selfishness imaginable. That is where they made their mistake. If they had admitted the principles of the brotherhood of man and the rights of labour in any degree of logical completeness, they should have taken in all classes of labour, without regard to sex or condition, only guarding themselves against the admission of the criminal classes and those shiftless persons who, while not actively criminal, have no stomach for honest work.

They should have made some attempt to improve the condition of those who suffer most severely from the competition of labour; the sempstresses, tailors, cadgers, scavengers, the thousand and one odds and ends of humanity who have been driven to the wall but whose desperate fight for bread affects all classes of labour. It is only by the amelioration of the condition of these people that the better-paid classes of labour will reach security. They should have made some provision for the support of the orphans and widows of

labourers. These are the matters to which they should first have given their attention before clamouring for an addition to already fairly good wages. But they were the very things they left neglected or to be attended to by the very capitalists against whom they were fighting. Who should, we ask, take care of the labouring classes if not the labour organizations?

In connection with the Juvenile Lodges, one of which has lately been opened, we are without information but hope that the ritual pertaining to the regular degrees has not been utilized to any important extent. It would be seriously unwise if this were so as it would tend to impart to the members of the Sons of England a certain measure of insecurity upon the important matter of secrecy.

We are glad to record the fact that our esteemed brother of Bowwood Lodge, Mr. F. Hawken, has been appointed to the position of Post Office Inspector for the Ottawa District, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. T. P. French. Mr. Hawken has gained this position by thirty years of earnest effort in the Postal Service, and the Government is to be congratulated upon having in this instance done justice without regard to political considerations. Even from that point of view, however, we doubt if it could have acted more judiciously.

MR. CARLING is not a pretentious Minister but may be he is all the better for that. His invitation to a number of representative English farmers to visit this country has been a successful move judging by the utterances of these gentlemen, at the banquet given to them at Ottawa just before their return to England. This is the kind of advertising Canada wants; the statements of impartial experts who can tell the British farmer exactly what the conditions of settlement in Canada are.

**Political Dialogues,**

NUMBER FOUR.

**CLEARY and ROONEY.**

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SCENE.—A chamber in the Archbishop's palace at Kingston. A fire burning brightly. A table with hot water, whiskey, sugar, lemons, tumblers, etc. Archbishop Cleary and Father Rooney seated on either side of the fire-place.

Arch. Cleary.—Now this is what I call comfortable. Rooney, mix me a tumbler if ye please. (Father Rooney hands him a glass of grog.) Thanks. Well, as I was saying to the children the other day, I like to see what the papers have to say about me. It's funny that I can't open my mouth without their having a fling at me. Ye remember when I said the Public School children were immodest and imprudent, how the newspapers retorted that the Separate Schools furnished the bulk of the criminal class. That was a hasty rub. I suppose they'll cut up pretty rough when they hear that I've been calling the Protestant clergy, "poor little wretched hypocrites—Pharisees who call 'themselves preachers of the Gospel 'of Jesus Christ, and who know no-'thing of it.'" So just look over the papers and read me anything you find on the subject.

Father Rooney.—The *Toronto Mail* remarks: "Crozier and mitre have been laid aside that his Grace might the more comfortably swing the ancestral shillelagh." It is difficult to see how Dr. Cleary can expect to do good by using hard language. Dr. Newman, quite as able a man as the Archbishop, and a Cardinal withal, did not find it necessary to descend into the gutter as a controversialist. But then the Cardinal had a fiddle. Would that he could have treated the Canadian Boanerges to a tune. We all know how soothing an influence music can exercise over what is termed 'the savage breast.'

Arch. Cleary.—Call that fine writing? Such namby-pamby, wishy-washy stuff! Well, read us some more.

Father Rooney.—The *Toronto Telegram* says:—"Archbishop Cleary's folly supplies an apparently just foundation for a prejudice against Roman Catholics. Hatred of a man often masquerades as love of God and uncultured Protestants may attribute to all their Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen the utterances of the imported idiot who has been sent to Canada for

the purpose of making a great church ridiculous. It was the voice of whiskey or the bray of prejudice that spoke in the latest effort of the distinguished Archbishop. His Grace is a whole entertainment committee, but among intelligent Protestants his tirades excite only mild curiosity as to whether the cause of so much foolishness is folly in the head or liquor in the stomach of an old blatherskite."

Arch. Cleary.—(In a great rage).—By this and by that! May the man that wrote that be eternally damned—in *seculus secularum*. Blatherskite indeed! Ah! If we only had the power! How we would make these heretics smart! Burning is too good for them. I have heard that in the palmy days of the Holy Inquisition the contumacious were stripped naked and their flesh torn from them bit by bit with red hot pincers. Now, that strikes me as a very satisfactory form of punishment, and if we ever get the upper hand—as, praise God, we are likely to do before long—I shall recommend it to the clergy for adoption. I believe boiling oil has been suggested, but that's too short a method. What d'ye think about it?

Father Rooney (timidly).—I thought Christ commanded us to forgive our enemies: to bless and persecute not.

Arch. Cleary.—But these are the enemies of the Church and havn't we the keys? What do "keys" imply, unless they mean dungeons, dark and malodorous, without light, or air or scarcely food? What are dungeons, but places where men who have sinned against the laws of God and his Church are held awaiting punishment. (Vehemently.) I tell ye I would make away with all of them—men, women and children. Purge the earth of heresy and schism and make it a fit place for the Lord to come at His second Advent.

Father Rooney.—But you would not destroy the little children surely? They know no better, poor things!

Arch. Cleary.—Ye're very un-instructed, Father Rooney. Don't ye know that a drunkard's children are predisposed to drink. It's in the blood.—By the way, my glass is empty.—(continues)—So it is with the children of heretics, and however young ye catch 'em, some day or other it breaks out and they'll want to think for themselves instead of allowing the Church to do their thinking for them. I repeat, we must extirpate all of them.

Father Rooney.—How can you do it?

Arch. Cleary (carelessly) Oh! it is simply a matter of time. We have got hold of the politicians and we are getting hold of the schools. We put the Liberals in power in the Locals and the Conservatives in power in the Dominion and the Opposition in neither place dare open their mouths for fear of hurting their friends elsewhere. And as to the schools . . . Hear them brag about the way TILLEY outdid us as regards New Brunswick. I tell you that in northern New Brunswick our nuns are the teachers in the Public Schools and our text-books have replaced those required by the law. Bah! what do we care for the law! Or for the Queen! or for "anyone who does not subserve our interests. I tell you we have got the Legislatures by the throat and the schools are almost within our grasp. We are doing the same thing in the States. Look at Wisconsin and the Bennett Law. Look at Boston, where we are supposed to be scotched. (Pause.) But I'm dry, talking. Mix me another tumbler.

(Father Rooney prepares another glass and hands it to him.)

Arch. Cleary.—Thanks. As I was saying I laugh at the newspapers. Poor, little, wretched rags. Is there one of them that dare speak the truth, if the truth would hurt its party? (Drinks.) Mix me another, tumbler, Rooney. (Sings):

"A jolly life the friar leads  
With his fine fat paunch before him."

Don't sit there looking like an owl. Mix me a drink, I tell ye? (Father Rooney gives him another glass.) Here's a toast: "Hell fire to all Protestants and may they burn forever." (Commences to sing once more and fails. Finally collapses under the table.)

**Onward.**

Since the meeting of the General Conference in Montreal last September, the Methodist Book and Publishing House makes another stride forward in its popular periodicals. A new paper for young people, with the progressive name ONWARD, and eight, well-illustrated pages weekly, is issued at the low price of 60 cents a year. Over 5 copies, 50 cents a year. The Rev. William Briggs, Toronto, is the publisher.



**ENGLAND'S GREATNESS.**

Testimonials Collected from the Tomes of History from Distinguished Writers of Various Nationalities.

"The colonies and dependencies of Great Britain embrace about one-seventh of the land surface of the globe and nearly one-fourth of its population. The total area is estimated at 7,647,000 English square miles, or more than sixty times the extent of the United Kingdom. Of this vast dominion 3,000,000 square miles are in America, 500,000 in Africa, 1,000,000 in Asia, and more than 2,000,000 in Australia. April 4, 1881, the total population of the United Kingdom was 35,262,762, and of the colonies about 270,000,000."—Statesman's Year Book, 1883.

Milton, in his *Areopagitica*, utters these grand words: "Lords and Commons of England, consider what nation it is whereof ye are, and whereof ye are the governors; a nation not slow and dull, but of a quick, ingenious, and piercing spirit; acute to invent, subtle and sinewy to discourse, not beneath the reach of any point, the highest that human capacity can soar to. Yet that which is above all this, the favor, and the love of Heaven, we have great argument to think in a peculiar manner propitious and propending towards us."

An eminent writer says: "There is half a million of cities, towns, and villages now under British rule. India alone has over sixteen nations, with a population of over 200,000,000 of people, and immense wealth and energy."

"The Anglo-Saxon everywhere is destined to rule. He has, somehow or other, a sort of instinct for governing. There is in him the right stuff to make governors of."

"You all know that passage in Eothen where Kinglake tells us how the people of Cairo cleared the way for him as he rode on a donkey. The donkey-boy ran ahead, shrieking as he ran: 'Eh, Shiek, eh, bwit, reggelek, shumalek.' 'O, old man, O, old virgin, get out of the way on the right. O, old virgin, O, old man, get out of the way on the left. This Englishman comes, he comes, he comes.'"

Here is an extract from the pen of Mr. Vernadsky, a Russian writer, a real genuine hater of Britain. He says:

"Britain is a menace to the safety of Europe. She is the most aggressive power of modern times. There is no part of the world where she has not established her garrisons, or her colonies. Her fleet dominates every sea. What power is there that has not suffered from her ambition? She has torn Gibraltar from Spain, Malta and Canada from France, Heligoland from Denmark, the Cape of Good Hope from the Dutch, the Gold Coast from the Portuguese, and Hong Kong from China. She has built up by the sword a military power in Asia, which secures her Government over two hundred millions in India. At Aden she holds the gate of the Red Sea. At Singapore she commands the road to China. From Fiji she dominates the Pacific. Her territory is vaster than that of Russia, and greater in extent than all Europe without Russia. Russia annexes no population, except Slavs and a few tribes in Asia, while of two hundred and fifty millions of Britain's subjects only twenty millions are Englishmen. What nationality has not some of its members under British rule? Italians at Malta, Spaniards at Gibraltar, Arabs at Aden, Germans at Heligoland, Dutch at the Cape, Chinese at Hong Kong, Malays at Malacca, Hindoos in India, Kaffars in South Africa, Maories in New Zealand, and French and Indians in Canada."

A French writer of similar tendencies thus groups the facts for us:—

"Are there any other seas, any other continents; seek an inhabited or an uninhabited spot where Britain has not planted her flag? All newly discovered lands she unhesitatingly annexes to herself. When will this insolent usurpation cease? What balance of power can exist in the world in the face of such ambition, which increases with conquest and becomes extravagant by dint of impunity? It is not one nation, but every nation which should open their eyes. It is essential not for one people, but for every people to know whether the ocean itself is free, and if the whole universe is to fall back in the presence of the dominion of the shop-keeping Cæsars."

Victor Hugo speaks more kindly:—"Over that sea, in calm majesty, lies the proud island whose existence consoles me for a thousand continental crimes, and vindicates for me the goodness of Providence. Yes, yes, proud England, thou art justly proud of thy colossal strength—more justly of thy godlike repose. Stretched upon the

rock, but not like Prometheus, and with no evil bird to rend thy side, rests the genius of England.

"He waits his hour, but counts not the hours between. He knows that it is rolling up through the misty gloom of ages, and that the chariot is guided by the iron hand of destiny. Dare I murmur that the mists will not clear for me, that I shall not hear the rumbling wheels of the chariot of the hour of England. It will come—it is coming—it has come. The whole world, aroused as by some mighty galvanism, suddenly raises a wild cry of love and admiration, and throws itself into the bounteous bosom of England."

"Henceforth there are no nations, no peoples, but one and indivisible will be the world, and the world will be one England. Her virtue and her patience have triumphed. The lamp of her faith, kindled at the Apostolic altars, burns as a beacon to mankind. Her example has regenerated the erring, her mildness has rebuked the rebellious, and her gentleness has enchanted the good. Her type and her temple shall be the Mecca and Jerusalem of a renewed universe."

"D'Aubigny, the celebrated historian of the Reformation, after a visit to England, cannot refrain from giving vent to similar impressions:—

"I have been struck with admiration at beholding the people of those islands, encompassing the globe, bearing everywhere civilization and Christianity, commanding the most distant seas, and filling the earth with the power and the Word of God. At the sight of such prosperity and greatness I said: Ascribe ye strength unto God; His excellency is over Israel, and His strength is in the clouds. O, God, Thou art terrible out of Thy Holy places. The God of Israel is He that giveth strength and power unto His people. Blessed be God."

And in another paragraph the same eminent man remarks:—

"The Constitution of England, the balance of her powers, the slow but sure energy of the universal thought of the people, all this is so beautiful that we cannot but recognize the Master-hand."

Again: "What Tacitus said of the Britons is still true of them. They respect power, but cannot suffer the abuse of it. They know how to obey, but not how to serve."

Montesquieu gave utterance to some apothegms apposite to the subject on which I am treating:—

"No people have true common sense but those born in England."

"The Constitution of England is the admiration and the envy of the world; the pattern for politicians; the theme of the eloquent; the meditation for the philosopher, in every part of the world."

"The immediate object of their Government is political liberty; they possess more freedom than any republic; and their system is in fact a republic disguised as a monarchy."

It must be remembered these are not exclamations of the present hour, but the production of one of the greatest writers of any age.

Emanuel Swedenborg remarked:—

"For the English nation the best of them are in the centre of all Christians, because they have interior intellectual light. This appears conspicuously in the spiritual world. This light they derive from the liberty of speaking and writing, and thereby thinking."

Phillip de Commines expressed himself thus:—

"Now, in my opinion, among all the sovereignties I know in the world, that in which the public good is best attended to, and the least violence exercised on the people, is that of England."

Lamartine, in his *History of the Girondists*, although often attacking the policy of Great Britain, pays tribute to the greatness of the Empire and the grandeur of the character of its statesmen. He writes:—

"In England the mind a long time free had produced sound morals. The aristocracy considered itself sufficiently strong never to become persecuting again."

"England had been intellectually the model of nations and the envy of the reflecting universe. Nature and its institutions had conferred upon it men worthy of its laws."

Grosley, struck with amazement, exclaims:—

"Property in England is a thing sacred which the laws protect from all encroachment, not only from engineers, inspectors, and other people of that stamp, but from the king himself."

"In England," says Helvetius, "the people are respected; every citizen can take some part in the management of affairs and authors are allowed to enlighten the public respecting their own interest."

And Brissot, who had made these matters his especial study, cries out:—"Admirable constitution! which can only be disparaged either by men who know it not, or else by tongues bribed in slavery."

"The English nation," says Voltaire, "is the only one on earth which, by resisting its kings, has succeeded in lessening their power. How I love the boldness of the English! How I love men who say what they think!"

"The English," says LeBlanc, "are willing to have a king, provided they are not bound to obey him."

"For forms of government let fools contest, Whatever's best administered is best."

Lecky, the great historian and philosopher, says of the Anglo-Saxon race:—

"That the great source of their national virtues is their sense of duty, the power of pursuing a course which they believe to be right, independently of all considerations of sympathy or favor, of enthusiasm or success. Other nations have far surpassed them in many qualities that are beautiful, and in some that are great."

"It is the merit of the Anglo-Saxon race that beyond all others it has produced men of the stamp of a Washington or a Hampden; men careless indeed for glory, but very careful of honor; who made the supreme magnitude of moral rectitude the guiding principles of their lives; who proved in the most trying circumstances that no allurements of ambition and no storms of passion could cause them to deviate one hair's breadth from the course they believed to be their duty. The unwearied, unostentatious, and inglorious crusade of England against slavery may probably be regarded as among the three or four perfectly virtuous acts recorded in the history of nations."

Emerson, in his book on England, says:—

"The culture of the day, the thought and aims of men, are English thoughts and aims. A nation considerable for a thousand years since Egbert, it has in the last centuries obtained the ascendant, and stamped the knowledge, activity, and power of mankind with its impress. Those who resist it do not feel it or obey it less. The Russian in his snows is aiming to be English. The practical common sense of modern society, the utilitarian direction which labor, laws, opinion, religion take, is the natural genius of the British mind. The influence of France is a constituent of modern civility, but not opposed to the English for the most wholesome effect. The American is only the continuation of the English genius into new conditions. See what books fill our libraries. Every book we read, every biography, play, romance in whatever form, is still English history and manners."

In his speech at Manchester he said:—"That which gives a solitary American in the woods a wish to see England is the moral peculiarity of the Saxon race—its commanding sense of right and wrong—the love and devotion to that; this is the imperial trait which arms them with the sceptre of the globe."

You all remember the eulogy of Daniel Webster:—

"England is a power to which, for purposes of foreign conquest and subjugation, Rome, in the height of her glory, is not to be compared; a power which has dotted over the surface of the whole globe with her possessions and military posts, whose morning drum-beat following the sun and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth daily with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England."

Irish American Hymn.

My country 'tis for thee—  
Unlike poor Erin—free.  
I give my thanks,  
Land where the O's and Macs  
Hold offices in stacks,  
Make laws and levy tax  
On poor old "Yanks."

Land where the "flannel-mouth,"  
Rums things from North to South,  
Praise to thy "rings,"  
In the saloons we fix,  
All things in politics,  
To suit the "boodling" Mick—  
Who are the kings,

In the parochial schools,  
Children can grow up fools;  
(They will, we hope),  
Hail to thy Clan-na-Gael,  
May its plots never fall!  
To seek it out-throats hall!  
—Hail to the pope!

Land where the thief or rogue,  
If he possess a brogue,  
Ne'er goes to jail,  
Thou art the place for me,  
Where "boodle" flows so free;  
Bid Yankee tyrants flee!  
New Ireland hall!  
—Chicago American.

Ottawa's assessment for 1891 is \$17,638,110, an increase of \$523,150 over this year's figures. The amount assessed for public school taxes is \$12,810,300, and for separate schools, \$4,733,675.

FOR FINE  
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THE CHRONICLES OF LONDON.

CHAPTER SIXTEEN.

The Emancipation of Ireland by Dillon and O'Brien.

And it came to pass in the days when Queen Victoria reigned over the people of Britain, that a certain tribe which is in Ireland rose up, saying, We will not have this thing.

Behold, they servants are ground to the dust and persecuted by our landlords, who demand from us money for rent of their land.

And if peradventure, we refuse to give them of our substance, they will use us at their will, and will turn us from out their doors, and bolt them against us. Who is there who shall come forward and deliver us from the Sassenach who is accursed in the land?

Then came forth from the people certain valiant men, and they said unto them; Wherefore is your countenance sad, and your soul disquieted within you? We, even we, will lead you forth to victory.

They came from the east and from the west, from the north and from the south; and the heart of the people was glad, and they spake one unto the other, saying:

Behold, we will pay no rent unto our landlords, for is not the land free unto those who dwell thereon.

And those who come out from the land of the Sassenachs, are they not valiant and powerful, and of our men there is none like them in the earth, save these.

And their hearts waxed great within them.

And of those who came forth were William the son of Gladstone, John the son of Morley, William the son of O'Brien, John the son of Dillon, Tim the son of Healy, and him who is called Parnell. Him they wanted to be king and reign over them.

And the people waxed bold at their presence, and they rallied against the Queen, and commanded that the head of one Balfour should be sent them on a charger.

But he objected to this, saying, Behold, I need it to play golf with.

And he put another one of them in prison, and took his garments away from him.

And the nation became divided against itself, one saying, We will have no king but our own, and the other saying, Victoria, she is the Queen.

And the Irish levied taxes upon the servant girls of America, so they might sit among those who make laws for the people, and live by talk, which bringeth not sweat unto the brow.

Nevertheless, he who is called Balfour moved against them, and rebuked his people who had gone over to the enemy, and he placed their sons in prisons, saying, Thou shalt respect the law of the land.

And they panted for his gore, nevertheless they got it not.

And when the time had come, Balfour brought unto a place called Tipperary several of those who had joined in the conspiracy.

And he placed them before the judges, saying, Hear ye, Ireland, this will I do unto those who are given to moonlighting, and break the laws of the land.

Now amongst the prisoners were O'Brien and Dillon.

They were valiant men with the tongue, and when they spake all men listened.

And when they had heard the witnesses who testified against them, they lifted up their voices, and wept, saying:

We are in for it again. Behold, they will imprison us, and take away our garments, and the weather is cold.

What signifieth it to us if Parnell be king, and Ireland free, if our legs be frozen.

And they warned them before the fire, saying, This is better than prison. So they took ship and fled, saying, A day at sea is better than a thousand years in goal.

And when they had put to sea a great storm arose, and the ship rolled in the sea, and the twin rolled in the ship, and that which was in them rolled, and they were sick.

And their visage became green, and they said, Oh lord. And they called upon the sea to cover them, and for a whale, even Jonah's whale to swallow them.

But the whale said, Never again. Once did I this, and that is sufficient. So they reached the land, and visited the tribe of the Amerikites, and passed around the hat.

And when they had departed, there was not a servant girl in the land who had money enough left to buy herself a ribbon withal.

And so Ireland was free.

London, October 18th.

Fully Applies to Canada.

Mr. C. H. Collette writes to the London Echo on this subject, as follows: "Inquirer" asks for information. The subject is a delicate one, particularly when we are dealing with "the liberty of the Press." Were I to disclose my own personal experience, I could surprise "Inquirer" how I have been treated, the result of priestly influence, of which I have ample proofs. But I prefer to appeal to Roman Catholic authorities. Roman journals boast of the influence which they have obtained in the control of the public Press. The Weekly Register, June 19, 1890, stated: "There is not in London a single newspaper of which some of the leading reporters, and some one or more of the chief persons on the staff, are not Catholics." The Catholic Times, May 28, 1880, stated: "The number of Catholic Press-men in London is now very large, not that their influence can make itself pronouncedly felt under Protestant supervision. Anti-Papal French has its E. G. Bernard, who was at one time on the point of entering a religious community, and even the Standard, which was established with the special intention of attacking the Roman Catholic religion, includes Catholics on its staff. On the Times, Morning Post, the Daily News, and the Daily Chronicle, Roman Catholic pens are at work; also the Saturday Review, the Spectator, and lighter weeklies, such as the World. The monthly magazines have many contributors of the same creed—in evidence of which we may mention that a glance over the contents of the forthcoming June number of Tinsley shows us no fewer than four articles written by Catholics. There is much cause for congratulation, especially when we remember the sort of writing which passed muster thirty or forty years ago. "We can name instances in which this influence has been ostensibly exercised to the prejudice of Protestantism." Reporters for the Press are chiefly Roman Catholics, educated for the purpose, and unless we engage our special reporters for our Protestant meetings the proceedings are too often garbled, and not unfrequently accompanied with sarcastic remarks. Roman Catholic sermons, chiefly controversial, are extensively reported in the provincial Press; and I have evidence in my possession that pressure has been used to suppress replies. This pressure has been notably exercised abroad. Bishop Bourget, in his Circular (May 2, 1890), states "that every journal which pretends to be free in its religious and political opinions is in error." He denounced the Pays for having applauded Victor Emanuel, and the opposition of his clergy obliged this journal to close. For reporting a speech of Senhor Castelaron religious liberty, the Archbishop of Quebec interdicted the reading of the Revue (August 13th 1876), and the proprietor was obliged to remove from the diocese. The faithful were enjoined not to read the Bien Public. The Bien Public has ceased to exist. I might give numerous other instances. And now we have Father Robinson boycotting the Echo. [In view of the foregoing statement of facts, we earnestly hope that our readers will be on their guard against admitting into their houses newspapers that are subject to Roman Catholic influence. The telegraphic despatches to the Canadian newspapers pass through Fenian channels, and with one or two exceptions, even those papers which are published by Protestants take the side of Rome in political matters.—ED. ANGLO-SAXON.]

Once was Enough.

A young gentleman, says the Calgary Herald, who lately left his home in England, having exhausted his credit, telegraphed to his parents: Your son Walter was killed this morning by a falling chimney. What shall we do with the remains? In reply a cheque was sent for 20l, with the request, "bury them." The young gentleman pocketed the money and had an elaborate spree. When in a condition for writing he sent his father the following note: I have just learned that an infamous scoundrel named Barker sent you a fictitious account of my death, and swindled you out of 20l. He also borrowed 10l from me and left the country. I write to inform you that I am still alive and long to see the parental roof again. I am in somewhat reduced circumstances, the accumulations of the last five years having been lost—a disastrous stock operation—and if you would only spare me 20l I would be ever thankful for your favour. Give my love to all. A few days later the young man received the following dignified letter from his outraged parent: MY DEAR SON: I have buried you once, and that is the end of it. I decline to have any transactions with a ghost. Yours in the flesh. FATHER.

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



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LODGE DIRECTORY.

- Almonte. Nelson No. 43, Almonte—Meets alternate Fridays at their hall, Mill st. Visiting brethren welcome. Jas. Hy. Bennett, Sec. A. G. Horton, 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. A. J. Elliott, Secretary. Geo. W. Copeland, President.
Barrie. Southamption No. 28, Barrie—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month in the Foresters' Hall, Dunlop st. Fred. Edwards, Pres. Geo. Whitebread, Sec. Allandale, Barrie.
Belleville. Oxford No. 17, Belleville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month at their Hall, Front st. H. Tamnidge, Sec. A. L. Geen, Pres. Belleville.
Bowmanville. Wellington No. 19, Bowmanville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month, in the Sons of England Hall, Bounsal's Block. Visiting brethren always welcome. E. C. McInnery, Pres. W. E. Potthick, Sec.
Brockton. Birmingham No. 69, Brockton—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month at Parson's Hall, Brockton. Chas. Cashmore, Sec. F. Wootton, Pres. 237 Gladstone Ave.
Brockville. Southwell No. 87, Brockville—Meets every 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month in their Hall No. 38 King street. Visiting brethren made welcome. Arthur C. Bacon, Sec. W. White, Pres. Box 75.
Collingwood. Canterbury No. 34, Collingwood—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in Union Hall. Robt. Nash, Pres. V. M. Durnford, Sec. Collingwood.
Cornwall. Victoria No. 12, Cornwall—Meets alternate Wednesdays in Colquhoun Block. Visiting members welcome. Frank Nelson, Sec. Robt. Carson, Pres. Cornwall.
Eglington. Sherwood No. 70, Eglington—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month at the Town Hall, Eglington. Fred. Brooks, Sec. T. Moore, Pres. Deer Park.
Exeter. Plymouth No. 53, Exeter, Ont.—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays every month in the L. O. F. Hall, Main st. Wm. Sanders, Sec. Daniel Davis, Pres. Advocate's office.
Galt. Royal Oak No. 28, Galt—Meets on alternate Wednesdays in Foresters' Hall, cor. Main and South Water streets. Chas. Squire, Sec. Chas. Brett, Jr. Pres. Richmond Ave.
Guelph. Royal City No. 73, Guelph—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays every month, in the hall in Tovell's Block. W. M. Stanley, Sec. Harry Bolton, Pres. Box 210.
Hamilton. Britannia No. 8, Hamilton—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month in St. George's Hall, cor. King William and James sts. Visitors welcome. James Fisher, Sec. Edwin Layland, Pres. 101 Oak Ave.
Acara No. 29, Hamilton—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in St. George's Hall corner James and King William sts. Visitors welcome. Wm. Macarrie, Pres. Hedley Mason, Sec. 27 Bay st. North. 13 James st.
Bevan 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.
Huntsville. Graydon No. 85, Huntsville, Ont.—Meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Temperance Hall, Main street. Visitors welcome. J. R. Reese, C. Peacock, Sec. Huntsville.
Kingston. Leicester No. 33, Kingston—Meets in their hall, cor. Prince and Montreal sts, on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in every month, at 8 p.m. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. John Green, Pres. W. L. Allinson, Sec. Albert st.
Tyne No. 73, Kingston—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month in the 'Prentice Boys' Hall, Market Square. John Porter, Pres. John Davis, Sec. Kingston.
Lakefield. Exeter No. 89, Lakefield, Ont.—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in the S. O. E. Hall. Visiting brethren made welcome. John C. Baidson, Pres. Edmund Sellens, Sec.
Lambton Mills. Bradford No. 91, Lambton Mills, Ont.—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month in the I. O. F. Hall. Visiting brethren made welcome. James Ashman, Pres. J. T. Jarvis, Sec.
Montreal. Excelsior No. 38, Montreal (R.R.D.)—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month at 5 Place d'Armes Square. Visitors welcome. J. Field, Pres. Chas. Chappell, Sec. 102 St. Felix st.
Victoria Jubilee No. 41, Montreal—Meets every alternate Friday at the St. Charles Club House, cor. Wellington and Sebastopol sts. Hy. Irons, Pres. J. A. Edwards, Sec. 4 College st.
Kentshire No. 29, Montreal, will meet every alternate Monday at the West End Hall, Chatham street at 8 p.m. Hy. Robertson, Pres. J. Booth, Sec. 1067 St. James St.

- Oshawa. Essex No. 4, Oshawa—Meets alternate Fridays from January 3rd, 1891, in the S.O.E. Hall, No. 1 King st. east. W. S. Bowden, Sec. John Holmes, President. Box 249, Oshawa.
Orillia. Hampton No. 53, Orillia—Meets alternate Mondays at Sons of England Hall, Mississauga st. W. H. Stevens, Pres. G. H. Swain, Sec. Orillia.
Ottawa. Derby No. 30, Ottawa—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Workman's Hall, cor. Bank and Sparks sts. T. E. Hickmett, Pres. E. Aust, Sec. Sherwood st., Mt. Sherwood.
Bawood No. 44, Ottawa—Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st. R. J. Tanner, Sec. Geo. Low, Sr., Pres. P. O. Box 286.
Stanley No. 55, Ottawa—Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st. James Ardley, Sec. R. J. Dawson, Pres. 459 Ann street.
Russell No. 56, Ottawa—Meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month at the Orange Hall, New Edinburgh. C. C. Rogers, Sec. J. J. Hawken, Pres. 245 Stewart st.
Clarendon—The United Degree lodge of Derby, Bowwood, Russell and Stanley lodges meets in Wellington Hall Wellington street, Ottawa, on the 2nd Tuesday of each month. Fred. Cook, Pres. C. J. Bott, Sec.
Owen Sound. Mistissee No. 86, Owen Sound—Meets in Foresters' Hall, 2nd and 4th Fridays in each month at 8 p.m. Brothens visiting Owen Sound, cordially welcomed. Chas. Richardson, C. K. Grigg, President. Secretary.
Peterborough. Lansdowne No. 25, Peterborough—Meets in Sons of England Hall, Hunter st., on the 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. E. W. Elcombe, Sec. Rich. Waram, Pres. Box 277.
Sherbrooke, Que. Gloucester No. 103, Sherbrooke, Que., meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month in the Court-room of Prince Albert 149 L.O.F., Odells Block. Thos. Rawson, Pres. Edwin Avery, Sec. Box 16, P.O., Sherbrooke.
St. Thomas. Chester No. 13, St. Thomas, Ont.—Meets on 2nd and 4th Fridays (W. R. D. 3rd Friday) of every month in Emutinger Block, cor. Talbot and Elgin sts. F. W. Trump, Pres. Robt. Pearson, Sec.
Tyne No. 52, St. Thomas—Meets in their hall, cor. Southwick and Talbot sts., on 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. Robt. A. Mackay, Pres. J. W. Yearley, Sec. 9 Hughes st.
Toronto. Albion No. 1, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen street West. B. Jones, Pres. C. E. Smith, Sec. 31 Sword st.
Middlesex No. 2, Toronto—Meets alternate Tuesdays at Occident Hall, cor. Bathurst st. and Queen st. West. W. H. Syms, Sec. E. R. Axworthy, Pres. 24 Eden Place.
Kent No. 3, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West. A. Watkins, Pres. J. M. Williams, Sec. 16 Carlton Ave.
Brighton No. 7, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West. E. Davis, Pres. W. Fugh, Sec. 70 Sunnys Ave.
Somerset No. 10, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Weeks' Hall, Parkdale. H. Worman, Pres. W. P. Parsons, Sec. 29 Lawrence Ave.
Surrey No. 11, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Brunswick Hall, 161 Brunswick Avenue. C. Sordell, Pres. G. Knight, Sec. 105 Oxford street.
Warwick No. 13, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Jackson's Hall, Yonge st., cor. Bloor st. A. Riddiford, Sec. Wm. George, Pres. 38 Yorkville Avenue.
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Hastford No. 32, Toronto—Meets alternate Mondays at Copeland Hall, King st. East, corner Shurbourne st. Geo. W. Ansell, Sec. W. G. Fowler, Pres. 18 Trafalgar Ave.
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Worcester No. 47, West Toronto Junction—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at James' Hall, West Toronto Junction. Fred Ineson, Sec. C. C. Boon, Pres. Box 5 Carleton West.
Cambridge No. 54, Little York, Toronto—Meets alternate Fridays at Little York Fire Hall, W. H. Clay, Pres. H. Nield, Sec. Coleman P.O.
Norfolk No. 57—Meets in their hall, Dominion Hall, cor. Queen and Dundas streets, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month. Wm. Miles, Sec. F. W. Brown, Pres. 84 Queen st. w. 85 Argyle street.
Annapolis W. R. D., of Norfolk & Birmingham Lodge, 2nd Friday in each month. H. A. Seaton, Pres. C. Cashmore, Sec. Dundas street. 600 Parliament st.
Freston No. 67—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, in Room C, Shaftesbury Hall. J. J. Pritchard, Sec. 336 Markham street.
St. Albans No. 76, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at Association Hall, cor. McGill st. and Yonge st. J. W. Webb, Sec. W. W. Wilmot, Pres. 37 Homewood Ave.
Chesterfield No. 97—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Shaftesbury Hall. Geo. Clay, Room D, Arcade.
Weston. Leeds No. 43, Weston—Meets on 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month, at King st. Hall. Visitors welcome. Theo. Holdsworth, Sec. Geo. Asham, Pres. Weston, Ont.
Woodstock. Bedford No. 21, Woodstock—Meets in Imperial Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month; W.R.D. 4th Wednesday in each month. Fraternal visitors welcome. W. Whitcombe, Pres. W. E. Wilkinson, Sec. Box 168.
Winnipeg. Westward No. 1 No. 98, Winnipeg, Manitoba, meetings bi-monthly at Knights Pythias Hall, Main street. Visiting brethren invited. Rev. G. F. Coombes, Thos. C. Andrews, President. Secretary, Box 353.

Windsor. Prince of Wales No. 52—Meets Alternate Tuesdays in Pythian Castle Hall, Sandwich street. Visiting brethren are welcome. Thos. Q. Deneb, Wm. J. Turner, sec. President. Box 619, Windsor.
Stratford. Queen Victoria No. 78—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Shakespeare Hall. Alf. Hirst, Stratford.
Vancouver, B. C. Willberforce No. 77—Meets in Pythian Hall, Dunn Block, Cordova street, 1st and 3rd Monday in each month for Red Rose. Visiting brethren cordially invited. F. Jas. East, Secretary, Box 552.
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THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

Some Press Opinions.

(Imperial Federation.)

We make a few extracts from articles and letters in the home press, in which the possible effect of the McKinley tariff and the policy it embodies upon the question of Imperial Reciprocity is recognised. The views expressed in Canada by public men and writers in the press, as well as some expressions of opinion in other quarters upon the question as it affects Canada, will be found collected under a separate heading. The whole question of the new tariff and its bearing on the commerce of the United States themselves, on that of the United Kingdom exclusively, or on that of foreign countries, opens a wider field of discussion than it concerns us in this Journal to enter upon. We make no reference therefore to the mass of opinion on this question save as it touches the special points first referred to.

*Times*.—We shall not retaliate, for we must do nothing to aggravate an evil that will press most heavily on the working classes.

The Vienna correspondent of the same paper reports the following view expressed to him by an informant whom he describes as "an acting Minister of the United States":—"We do not want Europe," he said, "to anything like the extent that Europe wants us; and if retaliatory measures are taken, it will be Europe that will thereby be the poorer, not the States. It is not likely England will change her fiscal policy and abandon Free Trade, but there is a possibility of England forming a Customs Union with all her Colonies, and in that case she would be independent of outsiders as we shall be, producing everything she wants, and consuming herself everything she produces. The case, however, is different as regards the Continental States of Europe."

*Economist*.—It is idle to talk of the McKinley tariff forcing Canada into arms of the Republic. Americans themselves will be the principal sufferers by the measure they have framed for their profit. There is some talk in Canada of retaliatory measures, but these, it is to be hoped, will not be resorted to. She ought rather to seek by a reduction of her import duties to stimulate her foreign trade and lighten the burdens of her people. Whether, however, she adopts this policy or not, the probability is that Canadian intercourse with the Mother Country will be substantially increased by this new bill; and if it be, then the main action of the new United States tariff will be to draw the Dominion nearer to us in the future.

*Lloyd's Weekly*.—It is not at all improbable that the McKinley tariff in the United States may lead to commercial treaties between some of those who have been struck at, and it may lead to closer attention being paid by Great Britain and her Colonies to the great question of Imperial Federation.

*Irish Times*.—As the direct though possibly unexpected result of the recent development of a new commercial policy in the United States, inimical to the interests of trade in the Old Country, the Question of Imperial Federation seems likely to take a prominent place in the immediate programme of practical statesmanship.

*Times*.—Mr. Howard Vincent, M.P., writing to *The Times* of October 9th, says:—"What is to be done? The majority of my Sheffield constituents says, 'Lectures and pamphlets, example and practice, have done nothing in nearly half a century to secure Free Trade; let us tack, and endeavour to obtain it by the taxation of those who tax us—by retaliation, if we fail to obtain reciprocity.' They may be to-day in advance of their countrymen, but a morrow will assuredly come when their voice will be the voice of England. One thing we can do at once. Canadian statesmen give us the lead. The McKinley Act will exclude Canadian produce over 3,000 miles of frontier. 'Canada must seek new markets,' declares the veteran Premier. 'We are met by the most perfect spirit of reciprocity by our Australian fellow-Colonists.' Thus spoke Sir John Macdonald at Toronto. Shall the Mother Country be behind Australia, in supporting our loyal daughter Dominion against the Stars and Stripes? Let us at once give notice to terminate that detestable clause in the treaties of commerce with Belgium and the Zollverein, and which extends to every other treaty, assented to in the anti-Colonial regime of 1862 and 1865, precluding the Colonies from giving British goods preferential treatment. . . . Can we

not retaliate? Let us, then, at least discriminate. To the Colonies let us say, 'Your goods, your wheat and flour, your corn and wool, your live and dead stock, your cotton and sugar, shall come free into the United Kingdom, while against every other nation we will enforce the duties levied upon British goods.' Then Imperial Federation will be an accomplished fact."

*Manchester Courier*.—The object sought to be obtained by Imperial Federation is not so much to enter into a struggle with the producers of America, or of any other country, as by a closer union with the British Colonies to further their welfare and our own. The practice effect of Federation, in the sense in which it is advocated, will be to form a greater United Kingdom.

The Colonies constitute a vast market for British manufactures; the United Kingdom constitutes a valuable market for the products of the Colonies. The relationship might become closer and more mutually advantageous than it is, and the promoters of the movement in favour of Imperial Federation have the attainment of that end in view. . . . A mutual understanding between this country and the Colonies would make both to a great extent independent of the rest of the world, and arrangements might be agreed upon between them which would not only be to their immediate benefit, but would bring about a more reasonable commercial relationship with other nations than at present exists.

*Yorkshire Daily Post*.—Some foreign critics of the bill predict that the Continental Powers will sooner or later retaliate by uniting into a huge Zollverein or Commercial Union, which shall vigorously exclude American goods, and finally drive her out of the markets altogether. If such a scheme be feasible, it ought certainly to be easy for Great Britain and her Colonies to form a similar Commercial Union among themselves, which would render us all practically independent of the world. With India for corn and cotton, Australia and New Zealand and the Cape for meat and wool, while in those markets our manufacturers had no rival to fear, we might easily dispense with America. It would be a grand scheme of Imperial Federation based on the most reliable of foundations—a common interest—and if the McKinley bill should tend to make this an accomplished fact, we at all events need have no reason to complain of its provisions.

*Sunday Times*.—In designing, therefore, to strike a blow at both England and Canada, the Americans may unwittingly have helped on the work of Imperial Federation. . . . America will, as it deserves, be the greatest sufferer by the new tariff, which may also prove a more effective weapon than any that has yet been placed in the hands of the Government for giving to the sentimental idea of Imperial Federation a concrete and practical basis.

*People*.—A correspondent writes:—"But the time is rapidly approaching when a revision of our fiscal system must occur, and then Imperial Federation takes its place. When any statesman is courageous and sagacious enough to propose 'Free Trade between England and her Colonies and Dependencies, Protection against all countries which lay duties on British goods,' he will have a following which will astound himself, and the greatest Empire the world has ever seen will consolidate with lightning-like rapidity. In our possessions the wide world over we have inexhaustible resources, and all possible variety of products, far transcending those of Brother Jonathan, and nothing but our ruinously absurd fiscal laws prevents our making proper use of them. Alter or revoke those laws, and the British Empire is instantly self-supporting, and her sons and daughters will be ten times as prosperous as now."

*Canadian Gazette*.—"Cheap food the British consumer will have, and cheap food he believes he would not get were restrictions placed upon the free importation of foreign breadstuffs and meat. It is, of course, just here that the Imperial Commercial Unionist finds the great obstacle to the success of his plans. A tariff for all parts of the Empire by which Colonial trade would receive a preference over foreign trade would, no doubt, do more to solidify the Empire than all the schemes of parliamentary or other union that ingenious Federationists ever devised.

*St. James's Gazette*.—The prevalent feeling in England will be a desire to assist Canada in the brave struggle she is entering upon against hostile and unfair tariffs, and in every possible way to encourage her commerce. Any attempt on the part of the Dominion to enter into closer commercial relations with Great Britain should receive hearty encouragement. To accord to

our fellow-subjects across the Atlantic every opportunity to develop their trade with us ought to be the desire of every Englishman, and a Government which could devise means of drawing closer our commercial ties with Canada and our other Colonies would deserve well of the Empire.

*Echo*.—The idea of a commercial solidarity between the various members of the British Empire has fired the imagination of statesmen long before now. And if Mr. McKinley and his friends bring this magnificent idea into prominence we shall feel grateful—all the more so because even the great Republic herself would find it to her interest, in the long run, to fall in with that vast combination—a combination, let us add, in which there would be nothing commercially selfish and exclusive, and which would tend more than any other influence to the pacification and progress of the world. . . . We do not think that half enough attention has been paid in this country to the projects entertained by leading Canadians for a community of commercial policy and Imperial solidarity between the Dominion, the Australian Colonies, New Zealand, and the Cape.

*Cornish Post*.—If nothing else results from the blockade of its own ports which the United States in its wisdom has imposed on itself by passing the McKinley bill, it will at least force to the front the Federation proposals of this country with its Colonies. . . . The time for action has come. Canada, indignant at the exclusion of her goods by the McKinley bill, and determined not to strike her flag and risk annexation to the Union for a mess of pottage, is looking to the Old World. The question for us to decide is whether we shall take the hint.

Australian and New Zealand.

Wednesday's mail from Melbourne brought the official report of the vital statistics, compiled by Mr. Hayter, the Victorian Government statistician. The population on December 31st, 1890, was computed to be:—

New South Wales	1,222,200
Victoria	1,118,028
New Zealand	620,279
Queensland	406,658
South Australia	324,484
Tasmania	151,490
West Australia	43,668
The imports of Victoria amounted during the year 1889:	
Victoria	£24,402,760
New South Wales	22,546,233
South Australia	6,804,451
New Zealand	6,297,067
Queensland	6,058,562
Tasmania	1,611,935
West Australia	818,127
The exports were:—	
New South Wales	£23,254,151
Victoria	12,734,734
New Zealand	9,330,265
Queensland	7,738,309
South Australia	7,250,365
West Australia	761,392
Wheat produced—	
South Australia	bushels. 14,577,358
Victoria	11,495,720
New Zealand	8,448,506
New South Wales	6,570,335
Tasmania	750,639
West Australia	497,238
Queensland	134,335

The following are the number of live stock:—

New South Wales—	
Sheep	50,108,876
Cattle	1,741,592
Horses	430,777
New Zealand—	
Sheep	15,503,263
Cattle	895,461
Horses	187,382
Queensland—	
Sheep	14,470,095
Cattle	4,872,416
Horses	352,394
Victoria—	
Sheep	10,882,231
Cattle	1,394,209
Horses	329,335
South Australia—	
Sheep	6,386,617
Cattle	324,412
Horses	170,516
West Australia—	
Sheep	2,360,681
Cattle	119,571
Horses	42,806
Tasmania—	
Sheep	1,551,420
Cattle	150,004
Horses	29,778

—*The Times*, Oct. 10th, 1890.

VIOLENT LANGUAGE.

Very intemperate language having been used against Italy and King Humbert, the *Riforma* states that the Duke de Tetuan, Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, has called upon the Italian Minister at Madrid, and, on behalf of the Government, has expressed his regret at the violent language used by several of the speakers at the Roman Catholic Congress in Saragossa, at the same time assuring him that any further excesses would be prevented.

WHERE SHOULD THE CONSUMER BUY?

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

STROUD BROS.

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

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

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

THIS IS AN EXTRAORDINARY TEA FOR THE MONEY.

ALSO THE

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

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

Buying from first hands and SELLING AT A SMALL PROFIT is the

SECRET OF OUR SUCCESS.

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PURITY, FRAGRANCE and STRENGTH!



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MEDICATED INHALATION.

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

### FACTS ABOUT OUR TREATMENT.

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

Address MEDICAL INHALATION CO.,  
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A large assortment of toys, parlour games, plush goods, bric-a-brac, etc., etc., to be cleared at a very small advance on cost.

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Also Toys and Dolls which will not fail to satisfy any Child.

These goods have been imported direct from the manufacturer and consequently will be sold much cheaper than if purchased from middle men. Call and see the novelties.

COLE'S NATIONAL MFG. CO.  
160 SPARKS ST., OTTAWA.

Christmas Cards A Large new stock at about half the usual prices.

### Sons of England News.

#### Toronto.

[We are indebted to the zeal of Bro. Wm. Barker, Past D. D., for the following notes of the S. O. E. in Toronto.]

Somerst Lodge No. 10, held its usual meeting on the 10th ult., in Week's Hall, Parkdale. One proposition was received, and a committee was appointed to arrange for the annual 'Xmas dinner.

Richmond Lodge No. 65, met in Shaftesbury Hall on Nov. 11th, several new members were installed. During general business, a discussion ensued respecting the desirability of forming a juvenile branch of the S. O. E., in connection with the lodge. It was resolved that a committee of two be appointed to confer with Albion, Brighton and Preston lodges, in order that an amalgamation of the juvenile branches be established to form one strong lodge, which would materially reduce current expenses; as one rent would suffice for what would otherwise be three lodges.

Lodge Bristol No. 90, held its usual meeting on November 18th in Shaftesbury Hall. After disposing of routine business the W. P. called for an interval for recreation. An impromptu

smoking concert was arranged, and a pleasant half hour spent in song and recitation.

Lodge Mercantile No. 91 held its regular meeting on the 22nd November in Shaftesbury Hall. The members of this lodge are mainly commercial travellers, and spread the knowledge of the merits of the Order for and wide. Their zeal is commendable. During the evening five new members were initiated, and six propositions handed in. Bro. R. Ivens the S. G. V. P., who is a member of this lodge was present, his kindly face was wreathed in smiles, as he viewed the initiation of so large a number of new members. Bro. E. Davis, D. D. for Centre Toronto, was present. The attendance of members was the largest for some months past. It was thought there was a flavour in the air of the election for officers which takes place at the next meeting. It is expected that the contest for the Presidential chair will be a keen one; may the best man get there.

Queen Juvenile Lodge No. 4, was opened in Shaftesbury Hall, on Nov. 17th. Bro. R. Ivens, S. G. V. P., acted as President, Bro. T. R. Skippon officiated as V. P. The following officers were elected:—Bro. R. J. Foord, W. P. Bro. W. A. Wingfield, V. P. of Albion Lodge, Bro. A. W. Harris, Kent Lodge, Chaplain, Dr. J. S. King Surgeon. Fifteen sons of members of the S. O. E. were initiated. Bros. R. Ivens and T. R. Skippon, suitably addressed the lodge in choice and appropriate language. A large number of visiting brethren assisted in the proceedings. The lodge will close ordinarily at 9 p.m.

Lodge Rugby No. 80, met in Knights of Pythias hall, Queen street east, on Nov. 24th. After routine business an interval was declared, and the entertainment committee invited the members to partake of a collation which had been served up in the ante-room, in Bro. Goddard's best style. After the cloth was cleared, Bro. Jno. Mellon, and Bro. W. Barker delivered rousing speeches, which were well received. Songs and recitations then were the order of the evening. Thursday Dec. 18th will be an open meeting when members and their lady friends will have a good musical programme presented for their delectation.

Kent Lodge No. 3, held its usual meeting on Nov. 24th in Shaftesbury Hall. A large number of visiting brethren were present (the room being inconveniently crowded), to meet the members of the S. O. E. Naval Brigade. The Brigade was introduced by Bro. T. R. Skippon and Bro. F. H. Herbert the W. P. and on behalf of himself and members welcomed them to the lodge. In responding to a vote of thanks tendered the Brigade, Bro. G. Tyler, commander, gave a brief history of the organization since its inception, and thanked the members for the kind reception given them. Other speakers followed, and the boys in blue then went through cutlass exercise and drill movements. During the evening several songs and recitations were rendered by the members present. The President and members of Chesterfield Lodge were present in a body, having adjourned from their own lodge-room, which is in the building. Some members of Brighton lodge were also present. A most enjoyable evening was spent.

Lodge Chesterfield No. 97, met in Shaftesbury Hall, on Nov. 24th. After routine business, the question of holding a Christmas dinner was debated, and finally decided that the dinner should be held on December 19th at the Arlington Hall. The lodge then adjourned to give Kent Lodge a fraternal visit.

#### NOTES.

We regret to announce the death by typhoid fever, of Bro. Allan Hodsdon, of Mercantile lodge No. 81, Toronto, on November 28th at the age of 22 years. The funeral took place next day and was largely attended by the brethren.

The November issue of the ANGLO-SAXON was well received in Toronto; many new subscribers being added to the roll. Preston, Mercantile and Rugby Lodges will advertise their lodge cards upon the election of their officers for the ensuing year.

### Correspondence.

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

### Official Sanction.

To the Editor of the ANGLO-SAXON:

DEAR SIR,—Last month in your published "official notes" of the S. O. E. Society, it is stated that Clarendon Lodge's circular letter to sister lodges had not received the S. G. President's "sanction."

You will notice that this does not express approval or disapproval of the character of the circular, but it does imply that Executive sanction to its circulation throughout the Order was necessary.

I was not aware that official sanction was needed to enable one member of the Order to exchange views with another on the aims and objects of the Society. The rule in my judgment applies to lodges as well as to the brethren.

In reference to the above I might state that Clarendon Lodge duly consulted me about the circular and that I approved of their proposed action and hold myself responsible for it. In my judgment, Clarendon Lodge has used the only proper and constitutional way of exercising the minds and eliciting the opinions of members of the Order on questions at issue. So that when delegates proceed to the Supreme Grand Lodge they can go properly instructed in regard to the important issue raised by the circular and be prepared to vote accordingly.

Yours faithfully,

W. R. STROUD,

District Deputy.

Ottawa, 26th Nov.

Anglo-Saxon.

A Short History of Anglo-Saxon Freedom is the title of a volume by Professor Hosmer of Washington University, which outlines the polity of the English-speaking race in its inception, development, diffusion and present condition. (Scribner Sons.) Beginning with the primitive Saxons Professor Hosmer traces the progress of freedom and popular government through the history of England and the United States, and discusses at the close the question of an Anglo-Saxon brother-hood, and the need to the world of Anglo-Saxon leadership. He says:—

"How plain that the hopes of a well-ordered liberty in the world are bound up with the English-speaking race! Whatever enthusiasm for it individuals or classes may show, among Frenchmen, Germans or Russians, the historic discipline of those stocks has not been such as to prepare them to maintain it. These nations have all, at one time or other, been crushed and spirit-broken. The Anglo-Saxon, on the other hand, has preserved for two thousand years the connected tradition of ordered constitutional freedom. It is flesh to his flesh and bone to his bone. The strength of the stock—perhaps it would be more just to say the peculiar circumstances of its position—have caused that alone among the great races of the modern world—it has preserved the priceless liberty which at the outset was the possession of them all."

Prof. Hosmer shows the dangers which may arise in the future from the development of the Russian and Chinese empires, and quotes various writers in favour of some plan of Anglo-Saxon federation with the remark:—

"The idea of some reconstitution of the family bond has found expression more often from citizens of the British empire than from Americans, though men are not wanting in America in whose minds has risen the conception of a doing away with the Anglo-Saxon schism as a thing possible and to be wished for. The prevailing mood among us, however, is that of self-sufficiency. Absorbed with problems and interests that seem nearer we let the broad thought go."

(W. Foster Brown & Co., \$2.00.)

### General Items.

#### A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

It is recorded that, about a hundred years ago, there occurred in America a day so gloomy and overcast that it is still known as "the dark day," the darkest for a hundred years. The Legislature of Connecticut was in Session, and its members were so stricken with terror by the awful and unaccountable gloom that many of them supposed the Day of Judgment was at hand, and proposed that the Session should break up. But an old Puritan (Davenport, of Stamford), stood up in the darkness and wild confusion, and said that if the last day had come, he wished to be found in his place doing his duty, and quietly moved that the candles be lit and the House proceed with the business in hand. We cannot but admire a man of so constant and brave a spirit. Let us imitate him, for he breathed the very spirit of Christ; and whatever dark day or day of judgment may come to us, let us set ourselves steadfastly to do the duty and to bear the burden of the time.

#### DID NOT LIKE THE TRUTH.

An article on Ireland and Home Rule, in the Barrie Advance last week, called forth the following letter from the Rev. M. J. Gearin, the Roman Catholic priest of Apto, in the township of Flos:— "Apto, Oct. 24th, 1890.—Samuel Wesley, Esq.—I send you back with this mail your last 'miserable' copy of the Northern Advance, and don't send it to me again. It would be well if you would take them and bury them in some back yard. Don't have the gall to send such a paper to an Irishman or the son of an Irishman, besides the Pall Mall Gazette and such like, in order that you may get some idea of the worth of those 'Noble Hearted Patriots,' and the present state of Ireland. Yours, M. J. Gearin."