

No. 10 } 9th Year of Publication.]

OTTAWA, ONT., CANADA, JUNE, 1896.

## The Political Field.

### Englishmen Seeking Re-Election.

The Montreal Star of May the 30th, in commenting upon the political situation, speaking of Bro. Col. Hon. E. G. Prior's return for Victoria, B.C., says Col. Prior is a very genial gentleman, and a good business man; he is the youngest member of the government, and will make a particularly good parliamentarian. A fierce battle is now being fought for the seat for Victoria, but the chances are in favor of Col. . He has taken a great interest in the militia of British Columbia. He is lieutenant-colonel in the B. C. Brigade Garrison Artillery, and he holds a certificate of qualification He commanded the Canadian Bisley team of 1890.

J. W. London, Supreme Grand President, Belleville, has been appointed financial agent to Bro. H. Corby, who the West Riding of Hastings

Bro. W. B. Northrup's friends are doing a vigorous canvass in the East Riding of Hastings, and they predict a larger majority than ever.

The Belleville representatives are esteemed both in Parliament and in unofficial life. They are know as staunch Englishmen.

Bro. R. Tyrwhitt is sure of his return for the South Riding of Simcoe, a constituency he has represented in Tyrwhitt would be seriously missed by the S. O. E. from the House. He has always been ready to assist in any undertaking calling for his attention.

Bro. E. Coatsworth, of East Toronto, was in Ottawa last week, and in spite of the agitation going on in opposition. to his return, feels confident he will be elected by a large majority.

Bro. Thos. D. Craig will be returned for the East Riding of Durham with a large majority. We remember some seven years ago attending the Grand Lodge meeting at Port Hope. Bro. Craig was at that time a member of the Ontario House. At the banquet given by the brethren of Durham lodge he made a characteristic speech, which has been remembered since by the hundreds who heard him.

Dr. R. C. Weldon is meeting with grand success in Albert County, N.S., and his election is assured. The Yorkshire men would feel they had no representative without Dr. Weldon.

## Personal and General.

Bros. Reynolds, Hoar and Crompton, of St. Thomas, Ont., were present at the S. O. E., service in Aylmer, Ont.

A deputation of the Sons of England of Aylmer attended divine service of the St. Thomas lodges on the 24th May.

The annual church service of Prince

sion work, He attended Stanley lodge less intriguing individualism?

on Thursday last and delivered a rous- Why Englishmen Should ing address.

The Ottawa lodges in conjunction with Lodge Severn of Arnprior, and the Independent Band of that town, held a picnic on the 25th. The whole affair and arrangements were extremely satisfactory. It is expected about \$250 will be divided between the combination.

The 21st annual report has reached as through the Supreme Grand Secretary. The report gives a synopsis of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge meeting at Peterberough, also statistical matter of the order. The report is a valuable document, but its contents are abridged too much to be understood without a lor of reference to the constitution.

The Supreme Grand Secretary's report has been circulated to the lodges. from the Royal School of Artillery. It is noted that there is no desire among the members to peruse the con-We have always held it was a waste of money to issue a dry matterof-fact-year-behind-date document of statistical matter. It has no individual interest to the ordinary member. It is the lodge chest, from there to be, in the course of time, thrown away. What is most advisable for the Executive to do to give prestige and weight to its efforts, is to do some legitimate advertising of the Order-not wait for some thing to result from their present

## Aims and Objects.

The Supreme Executive have issued Dibects of the Order a condensed form the pith of our ob- ing themselves into one mass to ject in uniting and forming as an English society. They should be widely scattered, and if judiciously used by Executive officers, D.D.'s and members, it should be one of the chief factors in bring the Order up to the 20,000 mark by March 1897. The beneficiary is receiving a large share of space in the leaflet, but, if the Board's wisdom is such that they are going to use such a cheap means of advertising that important branch of the society's work— its development and popularity will be

## What we Lack.

There is no doubt but the Order is acking in leadership. The supreme heads are only figurative, when they should be practical and monarchical. The business portion of the Order is sound, but the Sons of England require more than facts for consideration!

THE ANGLO-SAXON has suggested, and still believes, that the Supreme Grand President in assuming office should outline the course he intends to pursue, not from a laudatory point of view, but what he thinks is essential to the welfare of the Order and our nationality.

Englishmen are growing in numbers in every province, until we number to-day over 600,000 Englishmen in the Dominion-yet the S. O. E. are stationary at about 12,000 members! We can- consummation of the first efforts in this not but attribute this state of affairs to the lack of executive ability. The motto in use seems to be: "Nothing

## Support the Government

The Advocates of British Connection School -Englishmen a

Question. Editor ANGLO-SAXON:

The class of English people who emi-grate, or who have become immigrants within our boundaries within the last decade is very different from that which

prevailed in earlier years, It is no longer, alone, the It is no longer, alone, the scheming, adventurer in hard luck, the black sheep, or possibly the scape goat of the family, who seeks to Mide himself, or make a living by beating his unsophisticated neighbors, that gives a shadow of color to the character with which some Canadians invest their English fellow subjects even yet. On the contrary, much of our imported population consists of families recruited from the industrial classes in the British Isles. Fathers and mothers, with ever increasing riedges of conjugal unity, expiate rledges of conjugal unity, explate themselves, and tear asunder the which so strongly bind them to kith and the for the confusion of the confu

bring with them at least sufficient funds to prevent them at any time being a charge on the community, within whose pale they seek admittance. Politics with many of the heads of such families has never, hitherto, been a subject of much more general interest than that a man was a Conservative or Liberal, in the Old Land, because his father was one before him, or because he was not, or that he liked the candidate representing one party better than the man who represented the other, and voted accordingly. But in this Dominion-the most important of all the in a more readable form the Aims and great Anglo-Saxon groups of territory

> CONFEDERATED BRITISH EMPIRE. one and indivisible, or it must quickly be come evident to the intelligent head of a family who has come to the country stay, and in all probability to found permanent home for future generation begins his name that he must so bearing his name, that he must so far take a hand in politics that he can use his voting power with discretion and to the end that in Federal matters, at least, the consolidation of the Empire should be the one grand and fundamental, and ob-jective principle to be held in view. To support, therefore, which ever of the political parties into which the suffragists of the Dominion are divided; the party which can show the most persistent efforts in this direction, becomes the duty of every settler of British origin, no matter what may have been his previous views, formed under very different conditions in his native land:

## THE ADVOCATES OF BRITISH

It now becomes the ungracious task of the writer to point out which of the two parties has been the most continuous and persistent advocate of British connex since the various provinces of the Dom-inion were first confederated. It is true minds amongst the leaders of the Liberal party were at one with those

of the Conservative in recognising the desirability of confederating the Provinces, but it was only in a cautious and half-hearted way that they were willing to set about doing so.

It required the power of originality

thought possessed by the late Sir John A. Macdonald to consolidate the conflicting elements sufficiently to bring about the

British Columbia held aloof; she was contented in her isolation. At that day, the idea of a railroad through Canadian terto Trinity church, where Bro. Rev. J.

W. S. Andrew preached a discourse elocular and the poor, also to the social-political attentively by a large audience.

Bro. Rev. R. F. Taylor, Dominion District Deputy, was in Ottawa last mother than the want of a more intelligent mother than the want of a more intelligent mother. The permanent skipper requires to go the conservative party, the late Sir John A. Conservative party, the late Sir John A. Conservative party gave adherence to the scheme, and British Columbta being assured of the completion of sion work. He attended Stanley lodge

the C. P. R. within ten years, agreed to

It is with regret that it has to be recorded that the whole efforts of the Lib-eral party of Canada were devoting their efforts to prevent the construction of the road, and to hamper and embarrass the Conservative government.

No better proof is needed than that when the Liberal party came into power in '78, they for their whole term made no effort to fulfil the pledges of their predecessors in matters connected with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Disgusted with their vacillating policy in 1878, the country relegated them again in 1878, the country relegate them assert to the cold shades of opposition, and from within its fastness a guerilla warfare has been carried on ever since against everything in the shape of developing the resources of this great Dominion further west then the Province of Ontario. west than the Province of Ontari

BRINGING THE TIES TOGETHER.

On the contrary, the Conservative party in the Federal arens, has persistently devoted itself to binding the ties with the British Empire from year to year, close and closer, and that from no ulterior dream that the best from the state of t of universal British Domination, but from the business point of view that our for-tunate congenital relations with the people of the greatest nation upon

To-day, Canada, with a Conserve government at the head of affairs, lace her securities on the money ma of the world, and obtain accomm terms at least equally favorable with those obtained by great and powerful

country to stay, you who are building a future home for your children and de cendants, read, mark, and inwardly gest the few leading statements in this article, and let no argument, however specious or alluring, deceive you as to the objects of those who are at this issue Anglo-Saxon groups of territory striving to put out of power the only have already gone far into forgany possibility give form to the grand ides of a united and confederated British

> Let all settled in the great North West er, that local issues such as the school question," are of little moment compared with the certain completion of a more direct route to the sea, and ocean communication with Great Britain entirely within our own territory. That the Liberal party have, from the day Manitoba was formed into a Province, done every-thing possible to hamper its development, especially when by so doing, there was any possibility of "embarrassing the Conservative government.

WINNIPEG FREE LANCE. Winnipeg, Man., May 16, 1896.

## A New Publication.

As we go to press word has reached our office that an attempt is to be made by a few members of the Sons of England of Toronto, whose scheme was rejected at Peterborough, to publish a monthly leastet! We hope for the sake of the Order, that it will fare better that its predecessors published natty. under such auspices in the Queen city. It, no doubt, will be the aim of the promoters to make it a general paper, but members of the Order, who do not happen to be in the ring or clique, will fail to see the necessity of such an effort. From the information at hand it seems to be an officers' paper—i.e. one to flatter their own personal efforts; to keep, if possible, the powers that be still at the helm—they having the weak ness to imagine that unless they dictate the course by which the ship shall sail BRYSON, GRAHAM & CO.

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THE CREAT DEPARTMENT STOR

## MR. GLADSTONE

AND

### Colonial Development

(By BRO. J. CASTELL HOPKINS.)

But, from 1872 onwards, a very different tone commenced and continued to develop in public discussions. Writing, in September, 1878, to the Nineteenth Century, Mr. Gladstone elaborated in one of his most brilliant articles his views upon the general question of "England's Mission." The gist of the whole argument is that he wanted to maintain the Empire, but not to extend it. This is where he had always parted company with the Cobden and Bright section. They neither wished to maintain nor to extend the external possessions of Great Britain. "The central strength of England," declared the author, "lies in England." Her first should be her own children within her own shores, the redress of wrongs, the supply of needs, the improvement of home laws and institutions. The source of England's vigour lies, he reiterated, in the heart which has long propelled the blood through all its regions, and in the brain which has bound and binds them into one. Still. "the sentiment of empire may be called innate in every Briton. If there are exceptions, they are like those of men born blind or lame among us." And then he continued in words suffici-

"It is part of our patrimony, born with our birth, dying only with our death; incorporating itself in the first elements of our knowledge, and inter-woven with all our habits of mental ection upon public affairs. . .

Energetic efforts have been necessary to relieve the Mother Country from military charge for the Colonies in ordinary years of peace; and these have en largely, but not yet uniformly, ccessful. Still, whatever be in those ts the just balance of account, t is felt that the Colonial relation inolves far higher chains of consideration; and the founding of these free, growing, and vigorous communities, has dentially assigned to Great Britain. The day has gone by when she would dream elling them by force to remain in political connection with her. But, on the other hand, she would never suffer them to be torn away from her; ation than the father of a family

grudges the expense of the food necessary to maintain his children."

"Put the world's whole strength into one grand arm, It shall not force this lineal honour from us."

At the same time, however, he denounced aggressive imperialism, and the idea that the Colonies could ever be induced to take any large part in the defence of the Empire, or could beneficially share in its administration. Mutual affection, and social and moral change impended. It was in the summer of 1884 that Mr. W. E. Forster, Mr. James Bryce, and some of the chief factors upon which he relied for continued unity. But though the possibility of closer relations was only just dawning upon the political horizon, it was a great whatever may have been the continued unity.

of leaving some weeds of doubt and de-lusion behind. Lord Kimberley and Lord Derby, who, in turn, held the reins of the Colonial Office during Mr. Glad-stone's second government, 1880-1885 were still more or less influenced by the old principles. Those principles had made Lord Granville, when holding the same post in 1869, declare to the Gev-ernors of all the self-controlled Colo-nies—Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Cape—his strong disapproval of, and even opposition, to any project for a Colonial Conference or Congress, either temporary or permanent. Lord Derby seems to have been par-ticularly antagonistic to Colonial ex-tension of freedom of action. Yet

tension of freedom of action. Yet his brother and successor, known in Canada as Lord Stanley of Preston, was a thorough Imperialist. One incident will suffice to illustrate his policy. Queensland, at a moment when Germany was exhibiting great colonizing zeal, annexed the neighboring island of New Guinea, in order to prevent Germany from doing so, and in anticipation of expected Imperial ap-proval. Lord Derby promptly dis-avowed and repudiated the act, and after long and useless correspondence and controversy, Germany quietly pro-ceeded to annex the best portion of the territory. As might be expected, the Colonial Secretary was never forgiven in Australia for his short-sighted in-difference, and The Australasian, a leading Melbourne paper, well represented this feeling in its editorial of December 27th, 1884: "No language will be too strong to express the pain, regret, humiliation, and resentment which such a step has occasioned to Her Majesty's subjects in Australasia. Nothing could have occurred so well calculated to weaken the feelings of attachment which bind them to the Mother Country." Mother Country."

But this was one of the last convulsive efforts of a dying school of thought. A few survivors there still are. Mr. John Morley is the chief re-presentative at the end of the century of the philosophical Radicals of its middle years—Molesworth and Stuart Mill, Fawcett and Cornewall Lewis. He still, to a certain extent, stands by the old gospel of selfishness and narrow-minded inability to comprehend the change in the nations around him, and in the construction and sentiment of the British Empire. Mr. G. W. Smalley, writing as an American of the Americans, but after many years of residence and experience in England, somewhere asks, with considerable significance: "Why is it that men able significance: "Why is it that men like Mr. Morley sometimes talk and write as if they cared little about the Empire!" And he goes on to note that "their tone is, I must say, not unlike the tone which was but too common in the Northern States before the rebellion. There were, in those days, men of culture who yet cared little or nothing for the Union." So far as this anti-unionism in England is concerned, he expresses a very clear concep-tion of its origin: "It was perhaps to en, and in some measure to Bright, and in greater measure to lesser men than either, that England was indebt-

protective system. Here, as might be expected, Mr. Gladstone stood in firm opposition to any alteration or modiication of the principle which he has for fifty years considered so great and

A deputation waited upon him on April 18th, 1893, from the Federation League, and obtained his opinions in this connection—sentiments vigorously reiterated in a subsequent speech at words, that "the maintenance of the unity of the Empire, and the consolidation of that union, is an object dear to us all." Every suggestion for drawing the ties closer should be considered with prepossessions in its favour, and it was not impossible that an Imperial Council of Defence might be evolved, and even a system of federation estab-lished in time, by the working of many minds and the free intercommunica-tion of ideas. But upon one point he desired to be particularly clear and ex-

plicit:
"I do not think I should be dealing fairly with you if I held out any expectation that, so far as I myself am concerned, which is very unimportant and further, so far as my politica friends are concerned, that we should even be prepared to propose the consoli-dation of the Empire by means of reversing the principles of our commer versing the principles of our commercial legislation, and introducing preferences into the terms upon which commodities imported from over sea are received in the ports of the United Kingdom.

So far as Mr. Gladstone is concerned this with the ports of the United Kingdom.

this utterance is probably final, but commerce and trade requirements, and fiscal needs, assume such varied forms in an Empire like that of England that there is no possibility of holding the future in bonds. Change is, in reality, the very basis of the existence and unity of the British realms. When Mr. Disraeli spoke at the Crystal Palace, he inaugurated a new way of treating Imperial affairs. When Mr. Gladstone supported the acquisition of Uganda, in 1893, against the hostile views of thirty-six Liberals and a dozen other thirty-six Liberals and a dozen other members of the House, he revolutionized the old party principle of opposition to Imperial extension. When Lord Rosebery took up Imperial Federation, he finally buried the Manchester School, Disraeli had wounded and reaction killed. When Mr. James Bryce, M. P., President of the Board of Trade, wrote to Sir Many Parks. of New Scotth to Sir Henry Parkes, of New South Wales, in April, 1895, that "The present policy, the present spirit, of the Liberal party is not merely to maintain the (Imperial) connection, but to develop it into forms that may more perfectly it into forms that may more periectly correspond to the altered circumstances of to-day," he was really singing an elegy over the grave of the disintegrationist school, and offering the compliments of the present and the future to a few theoretic survivals of the past, such as Mr. Goldwin Smith or Mr. John such as Mr. Goldwin Smith or Morley. The Uganda question was a

able and vivid illustration of this change in opinion and policy. Lord Salisbury's Government in 1892 had prac-Even while the trouble was progressing in New Guinea, however, a great change impended. It was in the summer of 1884 that Mr. W. E. Forster, Lord Rosebery, Mr. James Bryce, and other Liberal Levineau and announced his approval of "pegating out clauses" of the control of the c tically consented to take over the vast region in Central Africa, which goes

in which he relied for continued unity of the components in the formation of the political horizon, it was a great segming, and an essential basis, to have a beginning, and an essential basis, to have a beginning and an essential basis, to have been beginning and an essential basis, to have been a beginning and an essential basis, to have been a beginning and an essential basis, to have been a beginning and an essential basis, to have been a beginning and an essential basis, to have been a beginning and an essential basis, to have been a beginning and an essential basis, to have been a beginning and the country, as a constant multy were detected, quiet, and expected of the bonds of t

great service. And although some of the opportunities for welding the Empire together were not seized as they blamed for not always running in advance of public opinion, and in the teeth of a prevailing sentiment-or lack of sentiment

In these latter days, however, the past is buried, and Mr. Gladstone, together with the leaders of both parties in England, as well as the bulk of the nation, can sincerely and conscientiously join with Tennyson in patriotic harmony, and say

"To all the loyal hearts who long To keep our English Empire whole! To all our noble sons, the strong New England of the Southern pole! To England under Indian skies,

To those dark millions of her realm!

God the traitor's hope confound ! To this great name of England drink, my friends And all her glorious Empire, round and round.

To Canada, whom we love and prize, Whatever statesman hold the helm.

AN ODD MOTTO.

Upon the old Temple clock in Londor is a singular inscription, the origin of which is said to have been a lucky ac-

About two hundred years ago, a master workman was employed to repair and put workman was employed to repair and put a new face upon the clock. When his work was nearly done he asked the Benchers for an appropriate motto to carve upon the base. They promised to think of one. Week after week he came for their decision, but was put off. One day he found them at dinner in commons.

"What motto shall I put on the clock, your lordship?" he asked of a learned judge.

your lordship?" he asked of a learned judge.
"Oh, go about your business!" his honor cried angerily.
"And very suitable for a lazy, dawdling gang!" the clock-maker is said to have muttered as he retreated. It is certain that he carved "Go about your business" on the base.
The lawyers laughed, and decided that no better warning could be given them at any hour of the day, and there the inscription still remains.

ENGLAND'S GREAT WATCH TOWER

Gibraltar (about 1,000 miles from England), is of immense importance as being the great watch tower from which the movements of warships can be observed and telegraphed as they pass into and out of the Mediterranean Sea. Moreover, situated as it is, near the flank of our trade routes, both to the Cape and to the West Indies and South America, it is the point at which vessels would naturally call for news, orders, coal and protection during the continuance of a war. When you consider that in every second of time twenty tons of shipping go out or come into our home ports, and that as a matter of fact, the siream is continuous and never ceases, and that the value of the sea-borne trade of the British Empire is calculated at £393,000,000, of which about £250,000,000 neither comes to nor goes from the United Kingdom, it seems difficult to exaggerate the value of the fortress of Gibraltar or to realize the congestion of British shipping which might seek its protection in war. It has at present no dry-dock. Its garrison consists of seven companies of artillery, four companies of engineers, and three battalions of infantry. It is the meeting place of our Channel and Mediterranean squadrons. The roads do not afford safe anchorage in all winds, and an enemy could conceivably shell them if he mounted heavy guns on Spanish soil. Gibraltar (about 1,000 miles from Eng-and), is of immense importance as being

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			West-Toronto, Hamilton, London, Peterboro, Smith's Falls, Perth, Kingston	8 00	,	5 45
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P.M. BRITISH MAILS. 

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HOW TO ADJUST THE POPULA-TION OF ENGLAND.

What a Writer in the London "Times" Says about the Resources of the Dominion.

One of the leading difficulties in the way of colonization is the fear of reaction on our British agriculture. We all shrink from the spectacle of a ruined industry so closely associated with the national welfare. The time has come for a broader view of the whole situation. If some of us appear fanatics in our colonization zeal it is not that we are the less ardently British. We are simply Britons in the larger sense of the word, which includes and transcends the Londoner, the British Isles man, the Canadian, and the New Zealander-citizens not of this island, but of the Empire.

Our position is this-Greater Britain for Great Britain. What is the proper re-lation of these British Isles, with their very limited area, to the practically limitless areas of the "regions beyond" owing allegiance to the British flag? We see in our colonies infinite possibilities and exhaustless resources, and we hold strongly to the conviction that all this magnificent prospective wealth is the heritage of every subject of the realm.

MATTER OF ADJUSTMENT. The question of colonization, therefore resolves itself into the Imperial one of adjustment of population to area. At present we see only in the crowding of forty millions of people on these British Isles a ruinous waste of the most valuable thing in the world—labor. The indirect evils are chronic discontent, large familied men in despair, capital lying ide, and governments at their wits' end to satisfy the clamorous factions, and within a fortnight's journey by sea and rall there are no disability claims in class "B." No Englishmen need join other organizations when the inducements of this Department are considered.

Englishmen forming and composing present we see only in the crowding of

land literally crying out for some one to come and tap their infinite resourses. CAPACITIES OF CANADA.

are hundreds of millions of acres of fertile

Take the Canadian Dominion in illus tration. Do stay-at-home Britons ever realize that in its area of 3,400,000 square miles, we have a part of the British Empire more than a million square miles larger than the whole of European Russia? And its capacities for support of population! Is it at a 1 secquately realized that one part of it only, the great belt of the North-West, extending from the city of Winnipeg on the east, to the foot of the hills of the Rockey Mountains, a distance of about 920 miles, and from the 49th particular of latitude parts to the part of the control of allel of latitude north to the watershed of the North Saskatchewan, an average distance of 350 miles, embracing an area of 322,000 square miles, or 206,080,000 acres, is, as regards two-thirds of it, capable of producing the finest wheat in the world, while the other third is admirably adapted for stock raising and dairy farming I have no wish to strike terror into the hearts of British farmers, but I would like to save them from illusions.

No government that Eng'and will ever have, can save them from the logical re sults of such competition, and no legislative enactments will prevent the ever increasing supply of the produce from this

HOW TO FIND RELIEF?

Startling is the latest fact of British enterprise, a project for reducing by many hundreds of miles the distance between hundreds of miles the distance between district a British market. The "Proposed Hudson Bay and Pacific Railway and Steamship will place Winnipeg 570 mile nearer Liverpool than the present route, and, of course, proportionately reduce the

Here is cause for pause in the British farmers outcry for government relief. It is simply crying for the moon. If, by an irreversible law, water will find its level, so will food. Our forty million mouths have to be fed, and there, within a fortnight's journey, is an exhaustless supply of food. The statesman who Yentured to place any obstacle between the hungry millions and those teeming resourses would deserve to be hung on a gallows as high as Haman's, and would probably hang

This is plain speech, but it is only such speech as Lord Salisbury will, sooner or later, feel called upon to address to the British farmers and their landlords. What, then, is the distraught home pro-

ducer to do under the circumstances? I reply, go with your experience and enterprise, and be a co-worker with the Almighty, in developing to the utermost His magnificent provision for His great family's support.

## AIMS, OBJECTS AND BENEFITS OF THE

## ENGLAND

BENEFIT SOCIETY.

Organized in Toronto, December 12th, 1874.

To Englishmen and Sons of Englishmen:

The mission of the Society is to bring into organized union all true and worthy Englishmen; to maintain their national institutions and liberties and the integrity of the British Empire; to foster and keep alive the loving memcry of Old England, our native and Mother land; to elevate the lives of its members in the practice of

mutual aid and true charity-caring for each other in sickness and adversity and following a deceased brother with fraternal care and sympathies, when death comes, to earth's resting place.

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

Reverence for and adhesion to the teachings of the Holy Bible is insisted

Party politics are not allowed to be discussed in the lodge room.

The Society is secret in its proceedings to enable members to protect each other and prevent imposition-for which purpose an initiation Ritual is provided, imposing obligations of

on all who join it. The Society is making rapid growth and has lodges extending over Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores, having a membership upwards of 13,000 at present, the ratio of increase being far greater as the Society's influence and usefulness is better known. Lodges have been started South Africa and will soon probably be started in

England, etc.
The Beneficiary (Insurance) Department is providing insurance to the members for \$1,000 or \$2,000 as desired, at the minimum cost, unsurpassed by any other fraternal Society in Canada,

Englishmen forming and composing new lodges derive exceptional advantages in the initiation fees, and 12 good

men can start a lodge.

In our lodge rooms social distinctions are laid aside and we meet on the common level of national brotherhood, in patriotic association for united coun-sel and effort in maintaining the great principles of our beloved Society such we can appeal to the sympathetic support of all true Englishmen—ask ng them to cast in their lot with us,

JOHN W. CARTER, **Grand Secretary** 

Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto, Ont.

Very Satisfactory.

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Individual Subscribers.

## A NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

Sufferer From Acute Dyspepsia and a Complication of Troubles Following an Attack of La Grippe-He Was Forced to Quit Business and Was Hopelessly Discouraged When Help Came.

From the Amherst, N.S., Sentinel. of a complication of troubles following a severe attack of la grippe. Recently he has been restored to his old time fidelity to the principles of the Society health and having learned that he gave Pills, concerning which so much has been said through the press, a reporter interviewed him in the matter, and was cheerfully given his story for publication. Mr. Tucker said : "About four



grippe, which left me in a fearful condition. I had for a number of years before this attack been a sufferer from dyspepsia, but following the la grippe it took a more acute from, and to add to my distress my liver appeared not to perform its usual functions, and my heart troubled me greatly, and there were as well other complications which baffled the skill of four doctors whom I successively called in in the hope of regaining my health. From the knees down my legs were as cold as ice; my bowels would bloat and I suffered great rain. My case went from bad to werse

Please bring this to the notice of the members.

It is gratifying indeed to know that we have the confidence of such

Hundreds of members who had received THE ANGLO-SAXON under

the six month arrangement with the Executive-have now become sub-

scribers-writing, "We cannot do without the paper, it keeps us post-

ed with the work of the order, and our national progress." Before the

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If by vote of the Lodge-the whole membership subscribing-

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We would thank the secretaries and others, interested in the

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cases. The price is placed at this low rate to meet the wish

of a large number who desire to form clubs, and no com-

advancement of our nationality and that of our Order, to

kindly press this matter to the attention of the members,

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large number of brethren, extending over such a distance, from the

Atlantic to the Pacific, taking up unanimously the CLUB OFFER.

despite the medical treatment I was underging and at last I got so had that, I was forced to give up business. I could hardly eat anything, got but HOW A CUMBERLAND CO., N.S.,

MAN OBTAINED IT.

MOSS'S Indian Root Phis in this locality. I have customers who come readily understand my condition became one of despair. My father urged came one of despair. My father urged value. I used them in our family with the composite times to give Dr. Williams me several times to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, but I was so discouraged that I had no further faith left in any medicine. However, more to please him than from any hope of beneficial results, I began the use of Mr. Chas. Tucker, who lives about Pink Pills. The first beneficial effects two miles from Lockport, is one of the I found was that the warmth and nabest known men in that section. He is tural feeling began to return to my engaged in business as a lobster packer, limbs, my bowels ceased to bloat, and and dealer in flour and salt, and in ad- with the continued use of the pills my dition has a fine farm. During the past apsetite returned. I slept soundly at three years Mr. Tucker has been an al- night, and the action of my heart again most constant invalid, being the victim became normal. I continued taking the Pink Pills until I had used in all fifteen boxes, and I have not felt better in years than I do now. I did some particularly hard work last fall, and the entire credit to Dr. Williams' Pink was able to stand it with a strength and vigor which surprised me. I consider Dr., Williams' Pink Pills, not only a wonderful medicice, but also in the light of what my other treatment cost, the least expensive medicine in the world, and I strongly recommend Pink

Pills to all in need of a medicine. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act directly upon the blood and nerves, building them anew and thus driving disease from the system. There is no trouble due to either of these causes which Pink Pills will not cure, and in hund reds of cases they have restored patients to health after all other remedies had failed. Ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and take nothing else. The genuine are always enclosed in boxes, the wrapper round which bears the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." May be had from all dealers, or sent post paid on receipt of 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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20 Miles of Procure Medicine The W. H. Comstock Co.

Dear Sirs:—Am selling your "Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills" in this "the most satisfactory results." My wife has been cured of sick-headache by their use. We could not do without them. Yours, etc. A. KRAMPIEN.

**Lodge Directory** 

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Bose of England No. 23, meets in the SOE Hall Belleville, on second and fourth Friday of each month. Visitors always welcome. Miss A. Corham, Sec.

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STABLISHED 1887. THE

ANGLO-SAXON

OTTAWA, CANADA P. O. BOX 296.

Ottawa, - - - Canada. JUNE, 1896.

NOTICE TO READERS.

THE ANGLO-SAXON goes regularly to Sons of England lodges and branches of the St. George's Society in all parts of Manitoba, the British Northwest Territories of Canada, British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island; to branch societies of the Sons of St. George in all parts of the United States, to Clubs, Reading Rooms, Emigration Societies and similar institutions in Great Britain and Ireland, and to British citizens generally throughout Canada, the States, Great Bri-tain and the Empire.

THE COMING STUGGLE.

The ministry has been reconstructed its policy declared, and the election campaign maugurated. What the result will be when the opposing forces come into collision on June 23rd, no can tell, not even the leaders of the Government and opposition, who are now doing their best either to benefit or mislead the electorate.

So far as Sir Charles Tupper's manifesto is concerned nothing could be more dignified and straightforward. It might have been improved by a little ore sentiment or imagination, but Sir Charles seems to ignore the art of which his old colleague, Sir John Macdonald, was such a master, and tells "a plain unvarnished tale." The manifesto states distinctly the principles of the Liberal-Conservative party, as now constituted and directed, and it may be expedient, just at this time, to contrast m with those of the opposition lead-

In the first place Sir Charles' letter to the electors reviews the past and, very justly, sets forth the progress which has been made by Canada under Conservative auspices, as a guarantee of some value that an equal rule of ement shall be maintained in the future. There is nothing strained or illegitimate in this argument. The Dominion has been consolidated, and its unity maintained and strengthened by the passage of appropriate measures, ning of canals and the multiplication of railways. Canada has also ntributed materially by similar means to the strengthening of the Empire. The "Queen's Highway" has been built and ocean lines to Australasia, Hong Kong and the West Indies subsidized. The industries of the Dominion, includwatched over and protected. Canadian agriculture has been fostered and the best of means adopted to infuse a scientific spirit and a more intelligent practice into the operations of our farmers, To this and more, the present administration may fairly point with pride. Of course, that the Liberal leaders have not been favored with more extended opportunities for showing what they could do for Canada may be regarded as their misfortune, not their fault, but we must remember that "Fortune favors the brave," and that possibly they may not have been so deserving of her favors as their Conservative opponents, who have shown the utmost courage and perseverence in their enterprises for Canada's welfare. In any case the latter are entitled to the benefit of the representation that because of their past good record, they are entitled to be entrusted with the reigns

of power for another term. must next enquire what they promise to do or to attempt, if such confidence is vouchsafed them by the people the polis? Their promises may be thus

1. Continued vigilance and activity in the interests of a United Canada and a United Empire. Newfoundland is, if possible, to be brought into the Dominon, and the militia is to be strengthened and better equipped. The links which bind the Empire together are to supplemented by the fast Atlantic line and the Pacific cable. / Canada's contributions towards these objects will furnish additional proofs to our fellowsubjects in the old land that we do not wish to avoid shouldering our share of the burden of Imperial responsibil-

2. The National Policy is to be maintained, i. e., nothing is to be done to lessen the amount of protection which

our native industries at present enjoy. Moreover, an Imperial trade policy is to be developed, involving the principle of preferential tariff arrangements, and nothing could be better suited than an all round Imperial duty of five per cent ad valorem to preserve British markets to British producers. This is the measure which was put forward and defended by Sir Charles Tupper himself at the last Congress of the Chamber of Commerce of the Empire. Generally speaking, the resolutions of the Ottawa Conference of 1894 are to be upheld and carried into practice at the earliest opportunity.

3. The immigration policy is thus defined: "The Government fully appre-"ciate the need of an increased popula-"tion in the great farming province of "the west, and propose to take all prac-"ticable steps within our means, to induce a large and desirable immigra-"tion." This is about the weakest part of the programme, for no particulars are given as to the measures to be adopted for accomplishing the end in view. That which has transpired regarding Mr. Daly's mission may perhaps be regarded as furnishing some information. A complete reorganization of the Ca-'nadian system of attracting emigrants 'in Europen countries" is spoken of, and Mr. Daly is also to give his attention to the state of the agencies in the cities of the continent. There is no doubt that much good work cam be done the direction here indicated. an improvement can surely be made on the present system of capturing emigrants as they leave their native countries. Why should not Canada, with the assistance of Great Britain, enter into semi-diplomatic relations with the countries in question, and invite their governments to join with her in making the best provision possible for those who may have decided to try their fortune in the new world.

IV. To hold immigrants as well as to attract them it is proposed; to continue the present policy of protecting their products, and those of our present agricultural population in the home markets, and procuring preferential treatment for them in the Mother Country. Besides the Dairy Commissioner has been empowered to arrange for cold storage service on ocean steamships for the carriage of butter, cheese, fruit and other perishable food products. It is difficult to perceive how the government could possibly improve upon the policy they have adopted for the purposes in question.

V. The government unequivocally promises adherence to its past policy on the subject of the Manitoba schools. The grievance of the Roman Catholic minority is to be redressed "by restoring the rights and privileges guaran-'teed to them by the Constitution." Not only are these promises devoid of any shadow of antiquity but a guaranee for their fulfilment has been given in the reconstruction of the Cabinet, and the restoration to office of Mr. Angers who, as is well known, resigned last year because of the postpone ment of remedial action by the government. Whatever, therefore may be said as regard the advisability of reiterating its intention of interfering with Manitoba, there cannot be any question whatever of the honesty of the government in making the de-

Let us now enquire as to where the Liberals stand in regard to the various policies shove enumerated and what promises they make as regards the better government of the country. It must be admitted that the members of the opposition without exception voted for Mr. McNeill's loyalty resolution and that therefore they cannot be accused of the slightest hankering after annexation. They want "free trade as it is in England," which must also mean, agriculture, depressed and ruined, as it is in England; or they cry for a tariff divested of every vestige of protection, including of course, "selfprotection" and self preservation. 'As for trade with the Mother Country, Mr. Laurier dently on his guard against Chamberlain's blandishments, just as much as Ohm Paul in the Transvaal, and plainly declares his preference for a reciprocity treaty with the United States. About immigration he is quite silent, and even as respects repatriation he has nothing to say. The same fault attaches to his policy as regards Manitoba, for no one has talked as much about the school question and promised so little. He has no policy concerning it except that of delay, and no case at all except to "abuse the plaintiffs attorney." Mr.McCarthy says that Mr. Laurier is just as much a coercionist as Sir Charles Tupper; Mr. gave them the power of regulating the

## THE FLAG FOR

NEW PATRIOTIC SONG AND CHORUS.

WORDS BY J. A. PHILLIPS.

MUSIC BY WILHELM KOEHLER.

Give me the grand old Union Jack, baptized in blood and tears; The flag that o'er a nation free has waved a thousand years. More modern flags with stars and bars as beautiful may be; But, the flag that's waved a thousand years, is good enough for me.

Published by John A. Phillips, Ottawa. Eight pages, quarto, chorus arranged for soprano, alto, tenor and bass, with piano accompaniment. Price 50 cents or 3 copies for \$1.00. Will be sent by mail, postpaid,

For Sale at all News and Music Stores.

be many doctrines now-a-days, but none political pettifogger as Mr. Laurier's choos policy.

What should an honest elector and one who wishes well to his country do under the circumstances? He knows that Canada is not in a very miserable condition and that her people might "go farther and fare worse." But granting, for the sake of argument, all the bad things which the Liberals lay to the charge of the Conservative government, what security is there that a change of rulers would be any improvement We need not commit suicide because we are not all making fortunes, or cut off our feet to save shoe leather. Let us rather "bear those ills we have, than fly to others that we know not of." Let us trust the party and the leaders who have managed our affairs during many parliaments past, with wisdom and energy, and placed the Dominion in a position which has made it in many respects the envy of the nations around.

RELIGION IN EDUCATION.

When the Remedial Bill was being criticised in parliament, voices were not unfrequently heard deploring the loss of time spent in its discussion and characterizing the whole matter as one of comparatively small importance. The correctness of this view is not however, confirmed by the experience of former politicians as will be evident by the following story which is told of a former premier of the Dominion:

Once upon a time when certain government railways were being constructed, and crowds of labourers with their overseers, were obliged to sojourn in unfrequented places and sometimes in the depths of the back woods, a certain chief engineer took pity on the isolated condition of these men and was especially concerned regarding the manner in which they were exposed to idleness and temptation on Sundays. He therefore undertook to organize at sort deavored, since they were of very diverse religious persuasions, to do this without wounding their prejudices. He consulted the ministers of various denominations regarding forms of prayers to be used on such occasions and at last finished the task of compiling an acceptable liturgy. Perfectly satisfied with the result, he caused religious services to be held at the various camps, which included the reading of Scripture, as well as the recitation of the prayers which had been selected. But it so happened that the Chief Engineer had overlooked the fact that a certain denomination of considerable importance had not been consulted about the proceedings and this gave great offence to its clergy and laity, who considered, as the phrase now goes, that they "had as grievance." The recital of the "grievance" was soon undertaken by pulpit and press, its redress was urged on several members of parliament, and their representations ultimately led to stormy sittings of the Cabinet. The upshot of the whole agitation was the abolition of the services altogether, and it was when explaining the necessity for this step that the old premier said to the Chief Engineer. "Do you know that 'this affair has nearly upset the Gov-'ernment? Take my advice my dear "fellow, and hereafter just let every 'man of them go to heaven or hell in "his own way and by whatever road

"he chooses." This story indicates that even the faintest interference in religious affairs is always a ticklish proceeding for a government, but unfortunately no such summary way of getting out of the difficulty was open to the Cabinet of Sir Mackenzie Bowell. No doubt they would most gladly have washed their hands of the whole affair, but the law

Ross says that the Liberal doctrine is Manitoba school question, and a pow-"investigation and conciliation." There erful section of their supporters insisted upon their doing so. Not only they so utterly obscured by the fog of the but many belonging to the opposite side of politics conceived the matter to be of supreme importance, and neither Government nor opposition could afford to neglect it. It is very evident too that the drowning of the Remedial Bill in a deluge of talk last session has not by any means settled the subject. It has come to the front in a very lively condition, and will no doubt form one of the issues to be decided at the forthcoming election.

That this question of religious education does possess a most vital importance in some communities is proved by the fact that the English government itself has been obliged to invent a sort of "remedial bill," which is now being discussed by the parliament of Great Britain. This is intended to remedy or improve Forster's Education Act — of 1870. By it two classes of schools were recognized and provided for, the board and the voluntary schools, the former being secular and the latter religious in character. During an experience with these of 25 years it was found that the voluntary schools were much less expensive than the board schools and that the management of the latter was much less amenable to popular control. Whatever their relative merits may have been

it is certain that such an amount of dissatisfaction prevailed with the existing system as to cause the Government to attempt amelioration. The new legislation provides for the establishment of a special committee

in every county and borough which is to be under the control of the municipal Council. This committee or Board is Parliamentary grants. The religious clauses of the new measure provide ren from religious instruction altogether, and that a reasonable number clause is designed to satisfy the Rolieve me, sir, yours respectfully,

(Signed) EUGENE GROULX. barred from any state assistance for their schools Three features of the new bill are bound to command popular support: those establishing a system of secondary education, improving the lot of pauper children, and replacing the present School Boards by municipal bodies charged with the administration and raising of funds. On the other hand, patrons of the sectarian schools, while relieved by the prospect of financial support, have perhaps reason for being alarmed by the menace of local superintendence, and by the contingent provisions of having other catechisms than their own taught un-

der their auspices.

It may be an aid to those who are seeking to form an opinion on the wisdom of the Government's action to quote some of the statements made by the Anglican Bishop of Peterborough in England. It may reasonably be supposed that these are likely to be more moderate than the opinions held either by Roman Catholic or nonconformis extremists. On the 13th of April the Bishop said, among other things, that under the new arrangements, "Board 'schools and voluntary schools were to "go on side by side, and their competi-"tion was no longer to be a combat "for the extinction of one of them, but was to be a generous rivalry in educational efficiency. \* Bill secured religious liberty, not on 'the impossible basis of a new form of religious teaching which all were 'to accept as adequate, but by recog-'nizing the right of parents to have their children taught according to their wsih. \* \* Each school would be able to frame its own religious teaching to the best of its knowledge and belief, but it would be influenced by the consciousness that on the whole, it must meet the wishes "of the parents. \* \* \* While the "Bill endeavored to remove existing dif-

## THE CLERGYMEN ENQUIRE

AND REPORT ON A MATTER OF IMPORTANT PUBLIC IN-TEREST.

Read What Rev. Thos. Geoghegan, of the Church of England, Hamilton; Rev. Eugene Gronlx, Roman Catholic Priest of the Archbishop's Palace, Ottawa; Rev. J. Van Wyck, of Gore St. Methodist Church, Hamilton; Rev. Dr. McGuckin, of the University of Ottawa, and The Lady Superior of The Sacred Heart (Grey Nuns') Convent, Ottawa, have to sav.

Rev. Thos. Geoghegan Makes a Personal

S. S. Ryckman, Esq., M. P., Hamilton, Dear Sir: Acting upon your suggestion made personal inquiries from 25 persons of different ages and various social conditions who had been suffering from rheumatism and kindred diseases, as to the effect of your medicine upon them. From each and every one the testimony was the same: "Kootnay Cure has cured me." Several very striking cases of chronic rheumatism, paralysis, loss of sight and hearing came under my notice, and had it not been for the personal testimony of the patients themselves I could not have believed that such results were possible From young and old came the same hearty and grateful testimony of pain removed, health restored and a new lease of life gained. Wishing you continued success, I am, yours faithfully,

THOS, GEOGHEGAN. St. Peter's Mission House, Hamilton

A Roman Catholic Priest at Ottawa Makes an Important Investigation. Archbishop's Palace, Ottawa, Nov. 8, 1895. Mr. S. S. Ryckman, M. P., Hamilton.

My Dear Sir: In order to complywith your request. I visited no less than 26 persons of different ages and conditions residing in your city who had used your medicine called "Kootenay Cure." Upon my inquiring, some informed me that after suffering atrociously for many years from rheumatism under one form or another, they had obtained considerable relief from the above named medicine, and were using it yet with the firm hope and almost certainty that in the near future all the painful effects would disappear. Others told me that they had been cured completely, felt no more pains, could digest perfectly, sleep ssoundly, had regained their lost weight, so much so that they could be said to have resuscitated and to have been transformed into new men. I met with medicine had produced wonderful results, especially in one case of at least years' standing. In several cases of rheumatism and paralysis eminent physicians, to manage the code and administer the after careful study, had pronounced the case incurable. As rheumatism is such a common ailment, and as doctors have always much difficulty in overcoming it, that parents may withdraw their child- I think it is quite proper to make known such a remarkable medicine to poor, suf-fering humanity. I am pleased to have of parents so desirous may claim spec-ial religious teaching. This latter the occasion of recommending it to the pugblic of the capital. Wishing you further success in your undertaking, be-

> Rev. J. Van Wyck, of Hamilton, Pastor of Gore Street Methodist Church, Visits One of His Congregation, Mrs. Clarkson Wife of the Manager of the Star Oil Company, and Writes Mr. Ryckman Particulars Bearing Upon Her Case of Bright's Disease.

Hamilton, Jan. 21, 1895

Dear Sir: I have been conversing this lay with Mrs. E. Clarkson, 138 Hannah street east, this city, who claims to have received great benefit from the use of the Kootenay Cure, which is sold so generally by you at the present time. Her special trouble was Bright's disease, and was of nine years' standing. It was so pronounced by two physicians. While she does not claim to be completely cured, having taken only four bottles of the remedy, yet she feels so much better that she does not hesitate to recommend its use to any one afflicted as she has been. The pains in her head have entirely ceased, almost from her back. The complexion wears the glow of health and the puffed appearance is gone from the face. She has increased nine pounds in weight her two months, and is thereby encouraged to believe that what has so improved her physical condition will ultimately accomplish a complete cure.

J. VANWYCK, generally by you at the present time. Her

J. VANWYCK, 50 Gore street, Hamilton, Ont.

A Letter From The Lady Superior of The Sacred Heart (Grey Nuns') Convent, Ottawa, March 4, 1896.

S. S. Ryckman, Esq., Hamilton, Ont. Dear Sir: It is with great pleasure that I write to inform you that your valuable "Kootenay Cure" has been tried in our institution with most gratifying results. I can say this, as I am one of those who have conscientiously tested it. I have who have conscientiously tested it. I have no hesitation in recommending it as a wonderful medicine for rheumatism—a discase which has baffled the efforts of medical science for so many years. To my own knowledge also, the remedy has proved most beneficial in cases of dyspepsia.

I have much pleasure in communicating the foregoing testimony as regards the benefits which I know "Kootenay Cure" has conferred on many sufferers, and you have my full permission to make use of this testimonial in any way you think fit.

SISTER THERESSE.

Lady Superior.

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mmunicating regards the stenay Cure" rers, and you make use of you think fit. y Superior.

"ficulties from our educational machin- tion would still remain as to whether "ery, it also provided a means for its its adoption would result in the forma-"doing so it took an important step If for instance Canada were to abolish "in the direction towards which all wise her customs tariff to-morrow, would "ent, decentralization and extension of "local self-government. Bureaueracy de-"stroyed all feeling of responsibility, "and it was time" that interest was turned from the mechanism of edu-"cation to its contents. \* \* The "main thing in popular government was

"that officials should be amen-"able to public opinion. The method "of election and selection expressed in "the Bill fully provided for this, and "also provided for fitness for the spec-"ial task." Concerning the necessity of the religious element, the Bishop said that "Education was a prepara-"tion for life and they could not drop out of their teaching just that por-"tion which dealt most directly with "the manner in which principles were "to be applied to life."

Compared with what the English government is now attempting, the action which our own administration proposed last session in reference to the Manitoba schools is quite moderate, and the opposition which it met with in Parliament, and in many parts of the country must be explained on some other ground than the intrinsic proisions of the Remedial Act. We have already set forth our own theory on the subject; but it may be that Sir John Gorst's philosophical observation in introducing the new English Education Bill, also applies to Canada. He sid that the religious difficulty is not in the practical working of the schools but is confined to Parliament, and is mainly a platform and political diffi- traders, who, although unable them-

#### THE COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

Since May, 1895, the London Chamber of Commerce has been engaged in organizing another meeting of delegates from the various Boards of Trade or gested by Sir Charles Tupper. Mr. Med-Chambers of Commerce throughout the ley's advice to Canada is very simple: Empire. This is the third of this series of Congresses and it is to assemble in London on the 8th of June. 'As pointed out by Sir Charles Tupper, such meetings are likely to be of the greatest is established." importance, and might be used very effectively for popularizing preferential porters of the amendment did not make trade in England and establishing a any attempt to show that no closer British Commercial Union.

gress, and the work it is likely to unquoted. Their arguments were mostly tract:dertake, may best be ascertained by a reference to the transactions of the pre- and self-sufficiency of the British Emvious meeting which was held in London in June, 1892. The subjects discussaid: "I believe the duty of 5 per cent sed were multifarious and included Im- "on foreign articles, introduced into perial penny postage, unification of the currency of the empire, a decimal sys- "enhance the price of that article to tem of weights and measures, coloniza- "the consumer." If the speaker had "fact that the Navy League desires tion, the codification of British commer-said that the increase would be only "to urge upon all at home and cial law, etc., etc., but the question of trifling the statement might have pas- "abroad, and to show that our Colonpreponderating interest was undoubtsed. As it was, however, it gave Sir "ies are equally interested in the edly the commercial relations of the British possessions. The foundation for taining that the duties are paid by the the discussion was laid in the following resolution, which was proposed by Lord Brassey, seconded by Sir Malcolm Fraser and carried unanimously: "That in "the opinion of this Congress, it is ex-"pedient that arrangements should be "devised to secure closer commercial un-"ion between the Mother Country and "her colonies and dependencies."

This was of course a good beginning, and the terms of the accepted motion seemed to imply that the commercial union so much desired by the Congress meant a union of a closer sort betwixt the British possessions themselves than had previously existed between these and foreign countries. But it soon became evident that even an apparently simple motion like the one above quoted signified different things to different minds. This was shown by the second resolution, which set forth the views of the free traders so called: "That, in the opinion of this Congress, any fis-"cal union between the Mother Country and her Colonies, and dependencies "being based on protection, would be politically dangerous and economically disastrous; and that the ar-"rangement which more than any oth-"er, would conduce to an intimate com-"mercial union, would be by our selfgoverning colonies adopting, as close-"ly as circumstances will permit, the "non-protective policy of the mother

"country." For the Colonies to follow the course indicated in the latter part of this resolution would have been to reduce their import duties to such an extent as to deprive their industries of any protection as against importations from the United Kingdom or Foreign countries. Leaving out of sight and undiscussed the wisdom of such a policy, the ques-

"smoother working in the future. In tion of a commercial untion of any sort. "administration must tend in the pres- that bring us any nearer the establishment of a British commercial union? Certainly not. Our industries and revenue might be sacrificed, but no closer commercial relations would be brought into existence between England and her colonies than at present. The proposed action would be equivalent to an endeavor to establish an alliance, offensive and defensive betwixt two countries by simply burning their fleets and dismantling their fortifications. Evidently the second resolution was utterly without value as a means of giving effect to the first.

Against this second resolution, which was moved by a London delegate and seconded by one from Belfast, Canada stood up in the person of Sir Charles Tupper, who moved in amendment, seconded by Sir Donald Smith: "That, in order to extend the exchange and consumption of the home staple, products in every part of the British Empire, a slight differential duty, not exceeding five per cent, should be adopted by the Imperial and Colonial governments in favor of certain home productions against the imported foreign articles."

There was no ambiguity about this proposal, but its aim was too direct to suit the opposite party, who, like the Ephesians of old, could only cry "Great is the Free Trade of the English"; that being false free trade and a very dilapidated idol. A dead-set was made against the amendment by the free selves to propose any practical plan of union, did not scruple to characterize every other suggestion as impossible. In fact Mr. Medley, the mover of the main resolution, deckared it to be "beyond the wit of man to frame at scheme that will hold water" on the lines sug-"All you have to do is to do as we "have done and open your ports." He might as well have said: "Shut your eyes and open your mouth and union

It must be admitted that the sup-The object of the forthcoming Con- from following the prescription above based on the commercial independence pire. An overzealous controversialist "any portion of the Empire will not John Lubbock the opportunity of mainconsumer, and if not, "if the duties are paid by the producer, then I should like to ask our friends from Canada 'what advantage would they gain?" Possibly the best answer for our friends from Canada would have been frankly to admit that the proposed duty on foreign foodstuffs would slightly raise prices to the English consumers, but that if they were to pay their taxes on their flour and bacon rather than on their tea and coffee, it would not matter to them and yet be advantageous to the Empire generally.

This argument does not appear to have been made use of and in the end the amendment was lost, 33 Chambers voting in its favour, and 55 against it. When, however, it came to the adoption of the main motion the vote by Chambers stood 47 for and 34 against, so that half a dozen votes would have turned the scale. It was afterwards ascertained that some of the Australasian votes had been given under a misapprehension, and it was on the whole felt that the free trade Board of Irade had not much to boast about. They were, however, able to carry, as a kind of parting shot, the following resolution moved by Mr. Neville Lubbook and seconded by Mr. Dobell of Quebec: "That a commerceial union within the British Empire on the basis "of free trade would tend to promote "its permanence and prosperity."

Before the Congress broke up Sir Donald Smith got a motion put through requesting the London Chamber of Commerce "to take the necessary steps for carrying out the several resolutions of the Congress," but it does not seem

either of free or "freer" trade. The I am directed by my Committee to should be devoted to purposes of Imtimes have been against such action inform you that it is the aim of the perial inter-communication and Naval times have been against such action during the four years which have since elapsed. The advocacy of preferential trade relations within the Empire has been vigorously carried on by the United Empire Trade League. The same policy has been adopted by the Parliament and Government of Canada and by the Ottawa Colonial Conference. The general election of 1895 in England showed unmistakably that a great revulsion of public feeling had taken place there. A very large proportion of the successful candidates, especially on the Unionist side, which secured so large a majority, strongly advocated the views of the United Empire Irade League. The Conference of the National Union of Conservative Association, which met at Brighton in November last, unanimously adopted a motion endorsing the resolutions of the Ottawa Conference. More recently Mr. Mc-Neill's, Mr. Chamberlain's and Lord Salisbury's speeches must have had a most salutary influence and a very different result may be looked for from the Congress that is to meet next month. With Mr. Chamberlain in the chair there is every likelihood that his patriotic sentiments will be supported, and that the foundations will be laid of a British Zollverein

THE ANGLO-SAXON

### THE NAVY LEAGUE.

Our readers will remember that when this organization was started, and the first numbers of the Navy League Journal were published, we very candidly expressed our fears that steps were being advocated by the latter which were little calculated to advance the cause of Imperial consolidation. These steps were the exacting of direct contributions of money from the Colonial treasuries towards the cost of the British Navy, and the establishing of auxiliary Colonial fleets. We are much gratified to be able to state that such advocacy no longer

the Navy League. The secretary of that body has had the courtesy to send us copies of the various tracts and leaflets published and circulated by the League, which contain abundant proof of the correctness of the above statement. From an commercial union could possibly result article entitled the Colonies and the Navy we reproduce the following ex-

"Our Colonies can no longer be considered secure from raids by reason "of distance and if not dependent-as " is the United Kingdom-upon the sea for bread, yet to their inhabitants 'Navy. The point then remains how our Colonies can best assist this great work, and here the Navy League does not presume to do more than suggest what should be done by them. It does not urge direct contributions towards the cost of the Imperial Navy, nor the creation of independent Colonial fleets. The direction of naval affairs and the contemporary alliance of foreign powers at sea. There are, however, other ways in which our Colonies may sensibly augment the naval strength of the Empire, and support the objects of the Navy League."

The article proceeds, to enumerate these, but, at the same time, the League does not disguise the fact that some understanding with the Colonies is requisite as to the extent and manner in which they are to be assessed for Naval Defence. In fact it has addressed a letter to the Colonial Secretary of State on the subject and asked him to throw some light upon it. The following is a copy of the letter referred to:-

## 18 Victoria Street.

London, S. W., 27th Dec., 1895. Sir,-Having been in communication with the Colonies in regard to the objects of the Navy League, (see copy of letters enclosed), I beg to inform you that the subject has met with a most favourable reception and has led to various suggestions from influential persons, from the newspapers, &c., in the Colonies.

I enclose herewith some extracts

League to impress upon all British subjects the absolute necessity of the maintenance of our command of the sea, and it was not the intention of the League to take any steps to induce the Colonies to contribute direct-

ly towards the expenses of the Navy. In view, however, of the disposition which is apparent on the part of some of the Colonies to assist in the provision and maintenance of the Navy, I am directed to enquire whether you will oblige my Committee with some indication as to the form which it would probably be agreeable to the Government that any such assistance should take, which information might serve as a guide to my Committee in communicating with the Colonies on the subject, and foster the disposition already evinced.

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) W. Cains Critchley. The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain,

Secretary of State for the Colonies.

From the date it will be seen that this letter was written nearly six months ago, but it does not appear that Mr. Chamberlain made any communication to the League containing the desired information. Possibly his speech of the 25th March last, so often referred to in our columns, may fairly be taken as indicating the manner in which the Colonies may be called upon to assist in Naval defence. At low-subjects in the colonies, and compare any rate, the proposition of Mr. Mc-Neill, which furnished the text for Mr. Chamberlain's deliverance, stated plainly that the proceeds of the pre- Australian more than fifteen citizens of

perial inter-communication and Naval Defence.

We take the liberty of recommending Mr. McNeill's resolution to the consideration of the-authorities of the Navy League, being convinced that in it they will find a guide in communicating with the Colonies, and a proposal very likely to obtain their approval for assisting in the provision and maintenance of the Navy.

THE VALUE OF COLONIAL TRADE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. W. H. Mitchell, of Burley-in-Wharfdale, near Bradford, a good exponent of fiscal federation, says, in a pamphlet on that subject:

"If we take the statistics of trade be tween Great Britain on the one side, and the three countries from which we draw our chief foreign supplies of food and raw materials-the United States, France and Russia—on the other, we find that these countries do not take half as much from us as we do from them, or in other words, that they spend less than ten shillings with us for every sovereign we spend with them. But if we compare with this the trade between ourselves and our colonies and possessions, we find that they take from us nearly as much as we take from them; in fact, that for every twenty shillings we spend with them, they spend nineteen shillings with us. I need scarcely ask which of these trades gives the most employment to our people. Again, if we take the value to us as customers, of our felit with the value of foreigners, man for man, we find that one Canadian takes more of our productions than three, one South African more than ten, and one ferential duties all over the Empire the United States, France or Germany.

# PIANOS

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# THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST.

## HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

All even-numbered sections of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-west Territories, except 8 and 26, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes may be homsteaded by any person who is sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen years of age to the extent of one quarter-section of 160 acres, more or less.

## ENTRY.

Entry may be made personally at the local office for the District in which the land to be taken is situate, or if the homesteader desires he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, or the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, receive authority for some one to make the entry for him. A fee of \$10 is charged for an ordinary homestead entry; but for lands which have been occupied an additional fee of \$10 is chargeable to meet inspection and cancellation charges.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

Under the present law homestead duties must be performed in the following way, namely, by three years' cultivation and residence, during which the settler may not be absent more than six months in any one year without forfeiting the entry.

## APPLICATION FOR PATENT

May be made at the end of three years, before the local agent, or the homestead in spector. Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands of his intention to do so. When, for convenience of the settler, application for patent is made before a homestead inspector, a fee of \$5 is chargeable.

## INFORMATION.

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at any Dominion Lands Office in Manitota or the Northwest Territories information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them; and full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, and copies of these Regulations, as well as those respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior (Immigration Branch) Ottawa; the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the Northwest Territores.

N.B.—In addition to Free Grant Lands, to which the Regulations above stated that the London Chamber has made the slightest move towards establishing a British Commercial Union on the basis light from the Colonial press in regard thereto, which I shall be much obscible the commercial Union on the basis light from the Colonial press in regard thereto, which I shall be much obscible the commercial Union on the basis light from the Colonial press in regard thereto, which I shall be much obscible the commercial Union on the basis light from the Colonial press in regard the colonial p

### Englishmen at Church.

THE 77TH ANNIVERSARY OF HER GRACIOUS MAJESTY

Observed by 15,000 Englishmen in the Dominion at Divine Worship -The Chaplains' of the Order addressed words of Cheer to the

#### FREDERICTON, N. B.

The brethren of Islington Lodge assem bled at their lodge room, and after decorating themselves with the regalia of the order, besides all wore roses from the conservatory of Bro. Bebbington, a procession was formed, headed by the band of the 71st Battalion, and marshalled by Bro. ex-Mayor Beckwith, proceeded to Christ Church, Ste. Anne's, where the Rev. Bro. Canon Roberts, chaplain of the lodge, ned from 2nd Corinthians, III., 17: Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there

Three subjects specifialy demand our onsideration for a little while this fatern-first of course the sacred season of the coming of the Holy Spirit; next the honored birthday of our beloved Queen; and third the Society of the Sons of England here assembled to unite in the wor-ship of Almighty God. The three subcts are in no wise out of harmony with one another, and I trust and am sure, my brothers all will feel that the special teaching of this Holy Day, not only takes natural precedure of the lessons of loy-alty, patriotism and brotherly sympathy and helpfulness evoked by the royal birth-

our society, but also that it' is the one only firm and lasting foundation on which these lessons can be based.

The Rev. Bro. then drew the attention of the congregation to Her Majesty's reign and said: She began her reign by asking the archbishoo's prayer on her behalf, and the blessing of that prayer has followed her and her recoils ever since. More than her and her people ever since. More than 40 years ago the late poet laureate deed that our children's children would say concerning her:

"She wrought her people lasting good. Her court was pure, her life serene; God gave her peace, her land reposed. A thousand claims to reverence closed In her as mother, wife and Queen."

And so the loving loyalty of myriads of Christian hearts has been the support and protection of our Queen in all her undertaings. She has had the universal and heartfelt sympathy of all her subjects. Throughout her vast dominions the strong tie of mutual confidence and affection between Queen and people has acted as a mighty bond of union amidst all diversi-ties of condition, race and clime. There-fore with hearts as well as voices we pray earnestly, "God Save the Queen."

The Sons of England join in this prayer with special fervor, for loyalty is one of the fundamental principles of the society— loyalty not to the Queen only, but to the British constitution, to the maintenance of British constitution, to the maintenance of the integrity of the British Empire, to free British institutions, to the glorious traditions which we inherit from our Mother land. Whether born in England or in Canada, our principles bind us to be patriots. We are proud of the grand old realm of England and of the rich heritage of glorious memories and associations which has been handed down to us, its white and red rose—the mother to the principles of the order. which has been handed down to us, its sons. We are proud of the name of British subjects, for a nobler one has not been claimed by any race in any age. In the days of Rome's widespread Empire to say "I am a Roman citizen" was the assertion of a claim to grand privileges, to a dignity and proceeding recognized. to a dignity and protection recognized throughout the then known world. To say "I am a British subject," is a far prouder boast, and carries with it a still loftler distinction and more extended benefits.
We are proud of England's history in arms, in arts, in literature. We are proud of England's church, which has stood as rock for the pure faith and order of apostolic days. Yes, we are proud of the Apostolic days. Tes, we are proud of the whole vast and mighty Empire to which it is our glory to belong. But above all, are we proud of our own grand Dominion, the right arm of England's greatness. Who can say that Canada is too young to have a history? What is the story of the loyal men and women, who, at the time of the American Revolution or Rebellion, gave up home and property and comfortyes, everything, but honor—that they might still dwell under the old flag, even though it must needs be in the wilderness—what He commended the order for the good it must needs be in the wilderness—what is that but history, and history of .which any people might be proud? What is the story of the war of 1812, when the militia and volunteers of Canada, with only the help of a few regiments of regulars, protected for two years their frontier of 1,000 miles, against the whole power of the United States, and yielded not one foot of territory. What is that but history, of which we have no need to be ashamed? Who was it

That bore the battle's brunt

At Queenston and at Lundy's Lane-On whose scant ranks, but fron front The battle broke in vain?

From whose triumphant throats the

And surely our young land is making history still, though it be in the more peaceful realm of statesmanship and commerce, arts and literature. Cause enough have we to be proud equally of our Mother Country and of our Canadian home. Ours e it to take care that they have reason to be proud of us. Ours be it so to follow the deading of that Hely Spirit, who, as on this day came down from Heaven to animate His Church and to inspire the whole world with a new and higher life, spectators

that we may indeed carry out in our lives the true principles of loyalty, patriotism and mutual love inculcated by our society Ours be it, while we confess with greatful hearts, that we live in the freest country in the world, to take heed that we ourselves are freemen, free from the bondage of our sins, free indeed because Christ has set us free; free because we are led by the Holy Spirit, and "Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty." So may we with confidence look onward to a glorious future for our country. So may we with faith and a clear conscience pray for it, and our prayers and our lives alike will help it forward. The "Father of Nations," will

"Of our scant people mould a mighty

The "Father of unity" will "make this people one," Weld, interfuse them in the patriot's

And Mother Land and Daughter Land may work together in the name and strength of Christ, the King of Kings,

The members of "Manitoba Lodge, No. 186," came out in force and attended the Baptist church, headed by the second of the long terms of the Baptist church, headed by the Carman brass band, which played appropriate sacred marches in a most efficient manner under the able leadership of Mr. Albert Are 6000 Doyle, the bandmaster.

The marshalls were, Bros. Thos. Henry Miller, F. G., and Frank Williams, W. Secy., who performed their duties right loyally.

The service was conducted by the Rev. T. M. Marshall, who preached an able sermon, strongly urging the society to continue their charitable work in relieving day and inculcated by the principles of the distressed and comforting the sick, imour society, but also that it is the one only pressing upon them not to join friendly societies for self-interest, but to amalgamate and try to do all the good they can to assist their fellow brothers.

The church was crowded to excess, and many were unable to gain admission. The Sons of England church parade in Carman is looked forward to as a very important event in the town, being such a memorable occasion as the birthday of our beloved Majesty, Queen Victoria. The hearty singing of the National Anthem, is sufficient evidence of the loyalty of the people of this district.

### CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

church parades ever seen in our city was that of the Sons of England, on Sunday, May 24th. Patriotism and loyalty, two cardinal traits in the English character, play a very important part in this society and the brilliant procession was to commemorate the seventy-seventh anniversary of the birth of her present Majesty.

Headed by Worth's band, the procession

started from their hall on Queen street, and proceeded to Upper Prince Street Methodist Church, where an eloquent and appropriate sermon was preached by their chaplin, Rev. Bro. W. J. Kirby.

Bro. Kirby's discourse was full of pat-

riotism. He showed the grand strides Great Britain had made in commerce, colonization, the arts, sciences, literature and

white and red rose—the motto of the order.
The Sons of England have only been

established here for three or four years, success. Several of our representative men

## ORILLIA, ONT.

Lodge Rose of Couchiching, No. 23, Sons of England, held its annual church service, Sunday afternoon, may 24th, the an niversary of Her Majesty's birthday. The brethren met at the lodge room, Missigassa street, and at 15:30 formed a double line the executive officers wearing regalia, and preceded by the Orillia Citizens' Band, under Bandmaster J. W. Mitchell, marched via. West and Coldwater streets to the He commended the order for the work it was doing in banding English

Mr. Burns wished Lodge Rose of Couchiching success, and urged its members to be true to the principles and to their God. The service was brought to a close with the National Anthem followed by the benediction. The musical portion of the service was ably rendered by a full choir. The collection, amounting to \$15.93, is devoted, as usual, to the maintenance of the Orillia cot in the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto. On leaving the sacred edifice, the procession re-formed and proceeded via. Coldwater, Front and Mississaga streets, to the lodge room, the band playing sacred selections. The number taking part in the parade was ninety-six, exclusive of the band, made a total of one hundred and fifteen. Among those in the parade were the mayor, an ex-mayor and two members of the town council; the chairman and one the town council; the chairman and one or two members of the Public school board and other prominent English townsmen. A number of brethren from Waubaushene, Uhthoff, and other points were also present. Bro. John Bamforth acted as Major Domo, and Bros. R. Mainer and W. Wilson, as marshalls. Great public interest was shown, the route being lined with spectators.

#### WHERE FLAGS ARE MADE.

In the color-loft at Chatham Dockyard, England, 18,000 flags are made yearly. All the flags for British ships of war, except Royal standards, are now made in the dockyards. Large stores of flags are kept at Portsmouth The army colors and standards are made at the Royal Clothing Factory at Pimlico. Silk ones are very expensive. A full-sized Royal standard costs £54; a Prince of Wales' Standard, £67; ensign of the Lords of the Admiralty, f41 10s.; white ensign, f27; Union Jack, f25. The largest flags regularly made are Royal standards, 36 ft., by 21 ft. The largest ones are flown on the Victoria Tower of the Houses of Parliament, varying in size accordingg to the nature of state,

To the strong stern, to Him in meekness the weather—36 ft. by 24 ft., 36 ft. by 17 ft., and 18 ft. by 9 ft. Great Britain has the greatest number of distinct flags—26. Of the 49 yacht clubs, 45 have distinctive flags. Russia has 22 different flags, and France 21. The Danish flag is the oldest national flag in existence; the Spanish the most elaborate; and those of Ecuador and Colombia (New Granada) most closely resemble each other.

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  No. 2 Express—leave Gracefield 6.10 a.m., arrive at Ottawa, 9.00 a.m.

  No. 4 Mixed—laave Gracefield 3.45 p.m. arrive at Ottawa 7.30 p.m.

  No. 5 Express—leave Ottawa 2.00 p.m., arrive at Gracefield 4.52 p.m.

  No. 6 Express—leave Gracefield 5.40 pm arrive Ottawa 8.30 p.m.

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  No. 8 Express—leave Gracefield 6.40 pm arrive Ottawa 9.30 a.m., arrive Ottawa 9.30 p.m.

  Nos. 1 and 2 run daily except Sundays.

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- and Sundays.

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P. W. RESSEMAN, Gen'l. Supt.

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NEW ROUTE FROM ENGLAND TO ASIA, wholly through British Territory, and shortest line through Canada to China, Japan, Australia and the East. Always sure and always open.

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Look not mournfully into the past: it comes not back again. Wisely improve the present: it is thine own. Go fortifto meet the shadowy future, without fear and with a manly heart.

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Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

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Keep the Works in good order.

Norman, Ont., January 15, 1890.

W. H. Comstock, Brockville, Ont.

Dear Sir,—Your "Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills" are the best regulator for the system that humanity can use. Life is as the time piece: frail and delicate are many of its works. A finy particle of foreign substance adheres to the smallest wheel in the works, and what is the result?—at first, only a slight difference is perceptible in its time-keeping, but said you; as the obstruction grows, the irregularity becomes greater, until at last, what could have been rectified with little trouble, in the beginning, will now require much care in thoroughly cle unsing the entire works. So it is: 's human life—a slight derangement is neglected, it grows and increases, imperceptibly at first, then rapidly, until what could, in the beginning, have been cured with little trouble, becomes almost fatal. To prevent this, I advise all to purify the system frequently, by the use of Morse's Pills, and so preserve vigor and vitality.

Yours faithfully,

The Travellers' Safe-Guard.

The Travellers' Safe-Guard. The Travellers' Safe-Guard.

AMAGAUDUS POND, N.S., Jan. 27, '90.

W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont.
DEAR SIR,—For many years, I have been a firm believer in your "Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills."

Not with a blind faith, but a confidence wrought by an actual personal experience of their value and merit. My business is such that I spend much of my time away from home, and I would not consider my travelling outfit complete without a box of Morse's Pills.

Yours, &c.,
M. R. McInnis.

A valuable Artisle sells suell.

A valuable Article sells well. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

THE BEST FAMILY PILL IN USE

BORACHOIS HARBOR, N.S., Jan. 13, '90.

W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont.

DEAR STR.—This is to certify that I deal in Patent Medicines, including various kinds of Pills. I sell more of the Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills than of all the others combined. Their sales I find are still increasing.

Yours, &c.,

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S. O. E. B Lodge C

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SUPREME GRAND LODGE DIRECTORY.

J. W. LONDON, BELLEVILLE, SUPREME GRAND PRESIDENT.

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S. O. E. B. S. LODGE DIRECTORY

to Lodge Cards under this head will be inserted at the rate of One Dollar pe

Boys of England.

Brantford.

rince Edward No. 6, meets on 2nd Monday of cvery month in S. O. E. Hall, Colbourne st. Visiting brethren welcome Heaton, Pres. R. W. Nicklinson, Sec., Box 605.

Hamilton.

Hamilton No. 1—Meets the 4th Monday in each month in St. George's and Sons of England Hall, 12 MacNab St. n. Is alley, Sec., R. Trim, Pres. 390 Ferguson Ave.

Ottawa. Lien Ledge No. 9, meets in Burgess Hall Bank Street, on 2nd Wednesday of the month. R. Teague, Pres. J. B. Hunt, Sec. 75 Margaret St.

St. Thomas. Waterloo Lodge No. 13—Meets in Chester lodge room corner of Talbot and Elgin streets on the 1st Friday of the month. Visitors always welcome, E. W. Trump, Sec. M. Upton, Pres. 154 Manitoba st.

Winnipeg, Man.

Queen of the West No. 25, Meets on the 4th
Friday in each month in S O E Hall, 290 Portage Avenue. Visitors welcome.
TW Walpole, Pres. Jos. Harrison, Sec-Treas
P O Box 666. Osborne, No. 122.—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at the Bricklayers Hall, King street, east. Visiting brethren welcome.

James Maynard, Sec.,
Jas Stafford, Pres.

439 King Wm. Street.

## ONTARIO.

Almonte.

Nelson No. 43, Almonte Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at their hall, Mill st. Visiting well come. Jas. H. Bennett, Sec. Box 217. V. H. Crockroft, Pres.

Arnprior. Severa No. 189—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month in Workmans Hall, John street. Visiting brethren extended a hearty welcome.

Aff. C. Pye, Pres. H. G. Smith, Sec.

Aylmer.

Prince Albert No. 61 meets in Sons of Eng-Hall, over SUN Office, the 1st and 3rd Fri-days month. We are always glad to see visiting brethren. Geo. H. Harris, Pres. A. J. Elliott, Sec. Barrie.

Southampton No. 28, Barrie—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month in the Foresters' Hall, Bothwell's Block. A. E. Lewis, Pres, A. Wilkes, Sec. Brantford.

Salisbury, No. 42—Meets alternate Thursdays.
First meeting in the year January 3rd, 1895, the S O E Hall, Colbourne st. Visiting brethren welcome.

J. T. Pollard, Pres.

Box 605, Brantford. Welfe No. 105—Meet every alternate Thursday in C. O. F. Hall, 167 Colborne street. Visiting hren welcome. Ke t, Fred. J. Fisher, Secret ry.

Belleville. Oxford No. 17, Belleville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month at their Hall, Front st.

F. D. Ford, Pres.

Belleville.

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

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

ellington No. 19, Bowmanville—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month, in the Sons of England Hall. Bleakely's Block. Visiting brethren always welcome.

John Gragg. Pres. F. R. Dunham, Sec.

Burlington, No. 156, Burlington, Ont.—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in G. Allan's Hall. Visiting brethren will be extended a hearty welcome. Chas. E. Tolhurst Pres. H Lowe, Sec.

Callander.

Stockport, No. 205, Callander, G. T. R., Onf. Meet 2nd and 4th Monday in each month in White's Hall. Visitors welcome. W. Miller, Pr. s. F. J. Newey, Sec. Campbellford.

Devenshire, No. 92—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in the AOUW Hall Dominien Block, Front street. Campbell ford. Visiting brethren welcome. Nathan Grills, Pres. | J. W. Cammings. Sec

Carleton Place. Beaconsfield No 171, Meets each 2nd and 4th Monday at 7.30 in their hall over the Central Canadian Office. Visiting brethren welcome. Jas. G Bate, Pres., Box 49 A. Kayworth, Sec

Clinton.

Shemeta No. 83, Clinton, Ont.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thusday of each month, in the S.O.E. Hall, Victoria Block. Visiting brethren welcome.

Ottawa.

Chatham.

Collingwood.

Cornwall.

Fort William.

Guildford No. 111—Meets Second and Fourth Mondays in each month at the K. of C. Hall Fort William. Visiting brethren welcome. C. Stewardson, Pres. 1 R. F. Waddington, Sec.

Galt.

Gravenhurst.

Guelph.

Royal City No. 73, Guelph—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays every month, in the hall in Tovell's Block, Upper Windham street. Visiting brethren will be extended a hearty welcome.

Harry Bolton, Sec.,
Box 210.

Hamilton.

Britannia No. 8, Hamilton—Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month in St. George's and S. O. E. Hall, MacNab street north. Visitors welcome.

James Fisher, Sec., Thos, Paradine, Pres.

C. Salmon, Pres. Woodbine Cresent

Hamilton, No. 123—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, in S. O. E. Hall, cor. of King st.
w. and Chacles street. Visiting brethren
H. P. Bonny, Sec.,
John Haynes, Pres. 635 King St. East.

Huntsville.

Ingersoll.

Kingston.

hearty welcome extended to all visiting breth-ren. Wm. H. Cruse Sec.. Chas. Selby, Pres. Albert st., Williamsville

Lambton Mills.

Jos. W. Jarvis, Pres. H. Phillips, Sec.

Lindsay.

Longford Mills.

ing brethren made welcome.
H. E. Peacey, Pres.
J J Jabbett, Sec.

Midland. .

London.

John Haynes, Pres.

T. Beardmore, Pres.

Thames No. 101.—Meets every Monday night in the Sons of England Hall, King st. Visiting Derby No. 30, Ottawa—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Workman's Hall, Albert st. Thos. F. Drake, Sec., John Trowbridge, Pres. 388 Ann St. W. A. Moore, Pres. Chas. F. Chanter, Sec. Bowood No. 44, Ottawa--Meets every 1st and 3rd Friday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st. J Berry, Sec., J. Davis, Pres. at Cole's, 160 Sparks st. Canterbury No. 34, Collingwood—Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in Union Hall. E. Ward, Pres. Wm. G. Smart, Sec. Stanley No. 55, Ottawa—Meets every 2nd and
4th Thursday of each month at Wellington
Hall, Wellington st.
E. J. Reynolds, Pres.
Box 296.

Wellington st. Victoria No. 12, Cornwall—Meets first and third Wednesdays in Liddle's Block. Visiting members welcome. John Sugden, Sec., Jos. Eastwood, Pres. Box 424, Cornwall.

Russell No. 56, Ottawa—Meets the 1st and 3rd
Tuesday of each month at the Orange Hall,
New Edinburgh. Chas. Sharpe, Sec.,
W. Sharpe, Pres. 21 John st. Owen Sound.

Mistletoe, No. 86.—Meets in I. O. F. Hall, cor. Water and Division streets, 2nd and 4th Wed-nesdays. Visiting brethren welcome. Geo. Price, Pres. A. W. Manley, Sec.

Reyal Oak No. 26, Galt—Meets in S. O. E. Hall, on alternate Tuesdays beginning with first Tuesday in January, 1896, cor. Main and South Water streets.

Jesse Welland, Pres. R. Barnes, Sec., Box 597

Derbyshire No. 195, meets Monday evening April 20th, and every alternate Monday after. Visiting brethren welcome. A W Rousell, Pres. W. Barrowclough, Sec. Goderich. Pembroke. Averpool No. 140, meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month in the A.O.Y.W. Hall, corner of North Street and Square.
R. Warrington, Pres., W. S. Swaffleld, Sec. Black Prince No. 157. Pembroke, Ont.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month in the Forrester's Hall, Visiting brethren welcome J. H. Barrand, Pres. Wm. G. Cresse, Sec.

Port Arthur. Dover No. 72—Meets in S.O. E. Lodge Room, Gravenhurst, meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays. Visiting brethren welcome. John Skitch, Pres. C. E. Gibbons, Sec. Winchester No. 99—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday each month, Knight of Pythias Hall, Arthur street.
Frank Merrix, Pres., John Boulton, Sec.

Port Hope. Durham No. 15—Meets alternate Wednesdays, first meeting in the year, January 10th, 1894, in S.O.E. Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. David Crowhurst, Pres., J. H. Rosevear. Sec., Box 375.

Peterborough. Lansdewne No. 25, Pc erborough—Meets in Sons of England Hall, Hunter st., on the 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. WRD meets 2nd Monday in every month. A. E. Peck, Pres.

Petrolia. Duke of Crenwall No. 185—Meet in the Hall, in Kerr's Block, on 2nd and 4th Tuesday in the month. Visiting brethren welcome. Rev. W. Craig, President John Read, Sec., Box 205, Petrolia.

Thos, Paradine, Pres.

Acern No. 29, Hamilton—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in St. George's Hall, corner James and King William sts. Visitors welcome.

F. Hayward, Pre. Hedley Mason, Scc. 275 Queen st., south.

Bearts of Oak No. 94, Hamilton, meets on the first and third Mondays of each nonth, in Wenthworth Hall, corner of Wellington and King William streets. Visitors welcome.

Sam Hull, Pres. 22 Wellington St. Bridgewater. No. 204, meets in I. O. F. Hall, over Wood' store, first and third Friday in each month. Visiting brethrea will be heartly welcomed.

E. Everett, Pres. Arthur Newcombe, Sec. Box 66. Pt. Edward, Ont.

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

Sackville Hill, Sec.,
Robt. Hooper, Pres. | Chedoke, P.O., Barton. Gueen Victoria No. 78.—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Shakspeare Hall.
G. Carpenter, Pres. John Richards, Sec. St. Thomas.

Trure No. 62, St. Thomas—Meets in L O. L. No. 521 Hall, opposite M. C. Ry. Station, Talbot st., easton First and Third Tuesdays in each month. Visiting brethren made welcomes S. Birdsey,
President.

Chapter No. 18 Chester No. 18, meet in the Foresters Hall, Ernatinger Block, second and fourth Friday, R. R. D.; third Friday W. R. D. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. F, Roberts, Pres.

welcome.

James May Wm. Street.

Jas Stafford, Pres.

439 King Wm. Street.

439 King Wm. Street.

439 King Wm. Street.

439 King Wm. Street.

430 King Wm. Smith s Falls.

Guelph No. 124—Meets in C. O. E. Hall, Beck-with street, 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month. A hearty welcome extended to all visiting brethren. K. C. Townend, Pres. W. Bradshaw, Sec. Sudbury. Creyden No. 85, Huntsville, Ont.—Meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Tem-perance Hall, Main street. Visitors welcome. A. Ventress, Pres. J. G. Rumsey, Sec.

Sudbury No 168 meets on 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Victoria Hall. Arthur Eva s, Pres. F. A. Lucas, Sec.

Lodge Directory, TORONTO.

Imperial, No 176—Meets the second and fourth
Tuesday in each month at the Foresters Hall,
at eight o'clock p.m. Visiting brethren welcome.
S. King, Pres.

J. W. Cudlipp, Sec.
Box 207. Albien No. 1, Toronto—Meets Ist and 3rd
Thursday in each month, Room A. Shaftes-bury Hall. Visitors made welcome.
F. Coulter, Pres. Chas. E. Smith, Sec., 378 Parliament st.

Leicester No. 33, Kingston—Meets in their hall, cor. Princess and Montreal sts., on the 2nd and fourth Wednesdays in each month at McBean fourth Wednesdays in each month at McBean Hall, cor. College street and Brunswick Ave.

Wm. H. Cruse Sec., Wm. H. Syms, Sec., 140 Grange Ave.

Ment No. 3, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West.
A. W. Harris, Pres. Chas. Sims, Sec., 57 Leonard Ave.

Bradford No. 91, Lambton Mills, Ont.—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month in the I.O.O.F. Hall. Visiting brethren made we-Fork No 6, Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday in each month, in Avenue Chambers, N. W. corner College st. and Spadina Ave.
James Kitchener, Pres. Jas. Baylis, Sec.
107 Concord Ave.

Westminster No. 20—Meets 1st and 3rd Puesday in Association Hall, cor. Kent and Cambridge streets.

Jas. Boxall, Pres.

John Way, Sec. Brighton Nc. 7, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. J. R. Grant, Pres. W. Pugh, Sec., 74 Sussex Ave Surrey No. 11—Meets second and fourth Mon-drys, corner of Bloor and Bathurst sts. Visit-ing brethren welcome. R. Clayton, Sec., F. R. Owston, Pres. 241 Lippincott St. odge St. Asaph. No. 139.—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in Public Hall, Longford Mills. Visit-ing brethren made welcome.

F. R. Owston, Pres.

Warwick No. 13—Meets the 2nd and 4th Fridday in each month in Jackson's Hall, corner of Yonge and Bloor st. E.

A. Riddiford, Sec., 135 Cumberland st. Kensington No. 66.—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Albert Hall. Wm. Tyler, Sec.,
43 Saunby st., w.

Mercantile No 81, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturd ys at St. George's Hall, Elm street. T. H. Cramp, Pres. R. Patching, Sec. 26 Mogili street

26 Megill street

18 Mull No. 104—Meets in the St. Ledgers' Hall,
oor. of Denison Avenue and Queen street, on
2nd and 4th Wednesdays in the month.
White Rose, 2nd Wednesday after R. R. D.
Visiting brethern always welcome.
A. C. Chapman, Sec.,
G. E. Crowhurst, Pres. 269 Lansdowne Ave.

Manchester No. 14. Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at Winchester Hall, cor. Parliament and Winchester streets. Visiting brethren welcome. W. K. Lane, Sec. J. W. Carter, Pres. 607 Parliament street Cromwell No. 84, Midland, Ont., meets in Forresters Hall, 4th Tuesday in each month. Visitors welcome. Frank Cook, Pres. R. O. Stokes, Sec. J. W. Carter, Pres. 607 Pariament street
London No. 31, Toronto-Meeta 2nd and 4th
Wednesdays in Poulton's Hall, Queen St. E.
Visiting brethren welcome.
V. Carter, Pres. A. Dimond, Sec.,
706 Gerrard St. e

Cambridge No. 54, Little York.—Meet 1st and
4th Fridays at York Fire Hall.
Jno. Hicks, Pres., W. H. Clay, Sec.
East Toronto.

in every month, in Hamstreets Hall, Visiting brethren velcome.

J. A. Roper, Pres.

Milton, No. 172, meets 1st and 3rd Thursday in every month, in Hamstreets Hall, Visiting brethren velcome.

W. Wilson, Sec.,
Milton, west.

Birmingham, No. 69—Meets each 2nd and 4th Tuesday of every month in Y. M. C. A. Hall corner of Queen st., w, and Dovercourt Road. Geo. F. Davis, Sec. 316 Dovercourt Rd. Union Jack No 201, meets in the R T of T Hall on the 2nd and 3rd Mondays of each month. Visiting brethren welcome. John Bassett, Pres. John Pullan, Sec. Newtonville. 84. Albans No. 76, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Room D, Shaftesbury Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. J. H. Blatherwick, Pres. R. S. Grundy, Sec., 74 Saulter st.

Newton No. 166—Meets 2nd and 4th Mon-days in Orange Hall, Newtonville. Visiting br thren welcome. | John W. Bradley, Sec., W. Williams, Pres., Clarke, P.O. Niagara Falls.

Norwich No. 100, nights of meeting—Red Rose 2nd and 3rd Wednesday, each month. W. Rose, 4th Tuesday in each month. Visitors are cordially invited to attend. Geo Merrifield, Pres Ed. Howe, Sec

Casex No. 4—Meets in S.O.E. Hall alternate Tuesdays from January 2nd. Visiting breth-Tuesdays from January 2nd. Visiting breth-W. S. Bowden, Sec., Por Welloude, Sec., Box 249, Oshawa.

Orillia. Rose of Couchiching, No. 23, meets 2nd and
4th Monday in the month, in Orange Hall.
All visiting brethren will receive a hearty
welcome.
Wm. Swinton. Sec.
H. R. Channen, Pres.
Box 63, Orillia. H. R. Channen, Pres.

Cumberland No 167, meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesday in the month in Victoria Hall, Orms-by. Visiting brethren welcome. Ernest Steel, Pres. Thos. Letts, Sec Ormsby.

Toronto | Continued.

Bristel, No. 90, Toronto—Meets first and third Tuesdays, at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen St. v est. C. Fry, Pres. Richmend No 65—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in Room "C," Shaftesbur Hall, Queen D. Cross, Pres.

H. T. Collins, Sec. 483 Eastern Ave.

Preston No 67—R R D meets in Room "A."
Shaftesbury Hall, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in every month. W R D atter R R D meetings on 4th Wednesday in February, May, August and November.
Andrew Ford, Pres. F. B. Linden, Sec., 67 King street, east,

St. George No. 27—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday in each month, in Room 43 Forum Building S. E. corner of Yonge and Gerrard st E. A. Allardyce, Pres. Wm. C. Fidge, Sec., 35 Salisbury Ave.

Boston No. 129—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month, in Society Hall, corner of McCaul st. and Queen st. w. V. T. West, Sec Jas. Jackson, Pres. 103 Victoria street. Tel 2811.

Windser No. 35—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Society Hall, corner of Mc Cau st. and Queen st Sam. Rich, Sec J. Amos, Pres. 70 Woolsley street Norfolk No 57, meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in each month in Dominion Hall; cor of Dun-das st, Queen st, w; visiting brethren wel

Geo. W. Powe, Pres.

Stafford No 32. meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in St. George's Hall, south east cor of Berkeley st, Queen st, east; visitors made welcome.

T. C. Bailey, Pres.

T Yeomans, Ser.

204 Sackvillest.

Somerset No 10, meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in Week's Hall, cor of Dunn Ave, Queen st, west; visiting brethren always welcome. W. Laws, Pres.

TP Worth, Sec.
40 Maud street Mend street
Mereford No 194, meets first and third Tuesdays in each month, in Steward's Block, s w
cornea of Spadina Ave. and College street;
visiting brethren welcome.
Wm. Fox, Pres.

F. Bauckham, Sec.,
365 Delaware Ave

Launceston No. 154—Meets 2nd and 4th Mon-days, at Rosedale Hall, Yonge St. north Hardman, Pres
T Bushell, Sec, 33 Price St.

Portsmouth No. 45—Meets 2nd and 4th Tues days, W.R.D. every 2nd Tuesday after R. R. D. in Dovercourt Hall, cor. of Bloor et and Dovercourt Road.
Wm. Crane, Pres. Wm. G. Skelcher, Sec.

Weston.

Leeds No. 48, Weston—Meets on 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month, at Oddfellows Hall. Visitors welcome.

J. Fitton, Sec. John Hollingworth, Pres.

Weston, Ont.

Whitby, Ont. Sussex No. 5, meets in SOF Hall, alternate Fridays from January 3rd, 1896. Visiting brethren welcome. F. J. Jones, Pres. Wm. Robson, Sec.

Windsor. Prince of Wales No. 52.—Meets in A. O. F.
Hall, first and third tuesday. Visiting brethren are welcome,
Wm. J. Turner, Pres.
S. S. Watkinson, Sec.

Winona, Ont. Rosebery No. 213, meets in S. O. E. Hall, Fruit land, near Stony Creek, 2nd and 4th Mon-days. Visiting brethren always welcome. Thos. Andrews, Pres. F. J. Marshall, Sec., P. O. Winona, Ont.

Woodstock. edford No. 21, Woodstock—Meets in Imperis Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each mont W.R.D. 4th Wednesday in each month. Fre ternal visitors welcomed. W. E. Barnett, Pres. | Ed. f. Brett, Sec. Box 516.

QUEBEC.

Capelton.

Albert, No. 114—Meets regularly, 1st Tuesday and 3rd Saturday in each month, in the Albert Hall, Capelton, Que. Visiting brethren welcome, Chas. R. Oliver, Sec., John Tregideon, Pres. Box 12, Eustis, Que.

Montreal. Yorkshire No. 39, Montreal, meets first and third Fridays at the West End Hall, Chatham street at 8 p.m. B. T. Sellars, Sec., John J. Eddy, 993 Sherbrook street.

993 Sherbrook street.

Excelsier No. 36, Montreal (R.R.D.)—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month at Oddfellows Chambers, 1863 Notre Dame st. E T Perry, Pres. 39 Metcalfe St., St. Henri.

Victoria Jubilee No. 41, Montreal—Meets every and and 4th Friday at Fraternity Hall, 716 Wellington st. John J. Woodall, Pres., 39 Charron st. 236 Congregation st. Primrese No. 49—Meets let and 3rd Mondays.
W. R. Degree 2nd Monday of each month,
at Alexaudra Rooms, St. Catherine st., (opposite English Cathedral.)
H J Goodier, Pres. W. C. Blake, Sec.,
21 Charron st., Point St. Charles.

Denbigh No. 96.—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month at No :62 Lagauchetters st. Visitors made welcome. John Roberts, Pres. W. Wynn Hayes, Sec 68 Dorchester st.

Gresvener No. 120.—Meets on the 1st and 3rd Friday of each month, at 466 St. Urbain st., corner Prince Arthur st. Visiting brethren welcome.

S. Sobey, Sec., Geo. J Way, Pres.

781 St. Urbain st. Track of the property of t Britannic, No. 113—Meets 2nd and 4th Tues-days, in Orange Hall, 246 St. James street. Visiting brethren welcome.

Arthur Earby, Pres.

781 St. Urbain st.
Hy. Jelly, Sec.,
157 Quesnel st

New Rockland. Fidelity No. 179—New Hockland, Que., meets on the 2nd 4th Thursday of each month on the 2nd 4th Thursday of each month on the 2nd 4th Thursday, or each the second of the 2nd the 2nd

Sherbrooke. Gleucester No. 103, Sherbrooke, Que., meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month in the room of Court Sherbrooke C. O. F., Odell's Block. C. H. Pearce. Pres. Capt. T. Rawson, Sec.

Lennoxville. Clarence No. 136—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday each month, in S.O.E. Hall, adjoining Grand Trunk Ry. Station. Visitors we loomed. Wm, Benton, Pres. Harry Allan, Sec.

Monarch No. 182—Meets in 323 Notre Dame St.
Hochelaga, the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of every
month at 8 o'clock. J. E. Rawstron, Sec.
G Ineson, Pres., 250 St. Catherine st.

Hull.

Tennyson No. 165—Meets ist and 2nd we nes-day in Sons of England Hall, Marston's Block, Main street Hull. Visiting brethren welcome Geo. Riley, Pres. Chas. Skipworth, Sec. 41 Brewery, St.

Cheltenham 178, neets second and fourth
Tuesdays, in Room "A" Shaftesbury Hall.
Visito's made welcome. C. S. Chalk, Sec.,
W. H. Boyce, Pres.
Shrew-bury No, 158, Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in Y. M. C. A. Hall, cor. Yonge and McGill streets. A hearty welcome for visitors.
E. C. Turner, Sec.
F. E. Fuerst, Pre . 30 Victoria st. Richmond. Enfield No. 159, meets second and fourth Saturdays of every month. Visiting brethren welcome.

John Hawker, Pres.
P.O. Address, Box 32 Richmond Station, P. Q 

MANITOBA.

BRANDON.

Brandon 174, Brandon, Man., Meets in Foresters' Hall. McDiarmid Block, ist and 3rd Tue-day. Visiting brethren welcome.
Benj. Hogg, Pres. T. M. Percival, Sec.

CARMAN. Manitoba, No. 186—Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Carmon, on first and third Thursdays of the month. Visiting bretaren welcome. Fred. Starkey, Pres. | Frank Williams, Sec., Box 37.

Rathwell, Man. Helly No. 198—Meets in Woodmam's Hall, First Wednesday in each month. James Coles, Pres. T. Woolway, Sec.

Selkirk. Runnymeade No. 155, Selkirk, Man., meets in Forresters Hall, Colcleugh Block 1st and 3rd Tuesday. Rev. W. F. Gower, Sec.

Alexander. Ivy No. 212, meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in each month at Foreman's Hall. 7 o'clock winter months; 8 o'clock in summer. Visi-tors welcome. Jno. Farnden, Sec.. Bevd. W. Robertson, Pres. P. O. Box 72.

Westward He! No. 98—The Pioneer Lodge of Manitoba and the Northwest, meets, in SO H Hall, 290 Portage Avenue, 1st and 3rd Tues-days at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren will be ac-corded a hearty welcome. T. H Holmes, Jos. Harrison, Sec President. P. O. Box 666.

Neptune No. 144, Winnipeg, Man.—Meets in Foresters Hall, Main St., cor. Alexandra Ave., 2nd and 4th Friday of each month. Visiting brethret welcome. W. Staples, Pres.

7. O. Box 606.

No. Box 606.

P. O. Box 606.

P. D. Bo

Shakespeare No. 164—Meets Sons of England
Hall Stobart Block, 290 Portage Avenue,
the 2nd and 4th Mondays of the month at
eight o'clock. Visiting brethren welcome.
Geo. Davis, Pres.
F. Clark, Sec.,
289 g'lora Avenue and Charles st.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Chilliwack.

Chilliwack, No. 191, Chilliwack, B. C., meets
1st Friday in every month at 8 o'clock
in the Henderson Hall. Visiting brethren
will be accorded a hearty welcome.
J. S. Souter, Pres. Thos. L. Bird, Sec.

Alexandra, No. 116.— Meets 1st and 3rd Wed-nesday, at 8 p.m. in Sir William Wallace Hall. Broad street. Visiting brethren welcome. Wm. Bull, Pres. J. Oritchley, Sec., Box 174.

Pride of the Island No. 131.—Meets in 86. George's Hall, Government and Bastion sts., 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in the month. Visiting brethren always welcome.

Arthur J.ee, Pres.

(lox 782)

Vancouver.

Wilberforce No. 77.—Meets in Pythian Hall, Dunn Block, Cordova street, 1st and 3rd Mon-day in each month for Red Rose. Visiting brethren cordially invited. W. R. Lawson, Pres. T. H. Robson, Sec.

New Westminster.

Rose of Columbia No. 115—Meete 2nd and 4th
Tuesdays in Templars Hall. White Rose 3rd
Tuesday. Visiting brethren welcome.
Jno Chappell, Pres. Frank Broad, Sec.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fredericton. Islington No. 151, Fredericton, N.B., meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays in Church of England Hall, Carleton street. Visiting brethere always welcome.

always welcome. W. M. Cathels, Pres. Stanley. Rose of Stanley No. 160, Stanley, N.B.—Meers Saturday evening at Temperance Hall, Stanley at 7.30, fortnightly, dating 3rd Sep-tember. Visiting brethren welcome. John A. Humble, Pres. Wm. T. Howe, Sec.

St. John, N. B. Thursdays of each month at Gorden Division Hall, 102 King st., King street (over C. P. Clark's drug store.) W.R. D. at close of R. R. D. at 4th meeting of each quarter. John H. Walker, Pres. Chas. Ledford, Sec. 72 Exmouth street.

Moncton. Shaftesbury No. 208—Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month in Oddfellows Hall. Visiting brethren welcome. Geo. H. Pick, Pres. Chas. E. Norton, Sec

NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax. Halifax No. 150, Halifax, N. S.—Moets 1st and 3rd Tuesday each month; W. R. D. 2nd Monday evon month at Maling's Hall, Barrington street. Visiting brethren welcome.

Thos, Peckham, Pres. Henry Stear, Sec. care G. Morgan, Esq., Halifax, N.S.

Chebucte, No. 223, meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Victoria Hall, Agucola street. Visting brethren always welcome.

J. C. Legg, Pres.,

23 Gottigen st.

115 North street.

New Glasgow.

Kenliwerth No. 149, New Glasgow, N.S.
Meets every alternate Saturday from Jan.
12th in Oddfellows Hall. White Rose Degree
meeting third Monday in the month. Vinting brethren most cordially welcomed.
W Wadden, Pres, E W Thurston, Sec.

Forest of Bean No. 192 meets every alternate Saturday night at 7.30 o'clock in Robt. A. Mo Donald's Hall, Westville, N.S. Visiting bre-thren always welcome. Robt. Smith, Pres. Thos. Floyd, Sec.

N. W. TERRITORIES.

Calgary. United Roses No. 117, Calgary, Alb., N.W.T., Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays in each month, in S. O. E. Hall, McLean Block, Stephen Ave. W. Roland Winter, Sec.

Regina. Empress of the West No. 177—Meets in the Oddfellows' Hall, on the 2nd and 4th Tues days in the month at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren welcome.

S. A. Clark, Pres,

John H. Paul, Sec.

P. E ISLAND.

Eten. No. 148, Meets in their Lodge Rooms over Miller Bros., Music Store. Queen st., 1st and 3rd Thursday of every month, W. R.D. 2nd, and 4th Thursday) of every month. Visiting brethren welcome. Geo. W. Worthy, Sec.

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## The Englishman's Calendar.

British History.

(By N. A. HOWARD-MOORE.)

100		ä
	JUNE.	Š
Date.	Y	S
1st	Battle at Drum Clogg	g
	Howe's victory	ŝ
	Fenian Raid Ridgeway	3
2nd	King Ethelred baptized	
950	Thos, a Becket elected archbishop	ä
	Duke of Norfolk beheaded	
3rd	Attack at Cezimbra	

Sea Fight off Point Gaber.......... Prince George of Wales born......

king of the battle ship Victoria. th Edward V dethroned .....

uittal of seven bisl

Canada and the National Policy. Editor ANGLO-SAXON: DEAR SIR,-Allow me to thank the

brethren for their assistance in connecnot put all the items of interest in the dar, because on some dates there are ten or twelve events, and there is not space for all.

While a sojourner in a foreign land, I feel as though a few words from me would not be amiss. The sentiment which pervades the minds of the people of the United States is that Canada does not amount to much and that she will soon be begging the United States to take her into the union. But when I tell these people of our grand resources, of our great Pacific Railway, our fine public buildings, canals, minerals, and the amount of agricultural produce exported, they cannot believe it. One gentleman was writing an article on annexation, and he heard that I was from Canada. He called on me to get my opinion on this subject, but he soon found out that the sentiments of a ere not as much in that direct tion as his were, and he went away convinced that Canada was a NATION.

It seems as though the people of the Juited States think that they can swallow up our own country as easy as they take their dinner, and when they are reminded of Queenston Heights, Lundy's Lane, Chateauguay, and several other engagements in which the Canucks came out victorious, they are surprised. We did it then and we can do it again with greater ease. Canada will not be sleeping when danger is nigh, but will always be on vatch, and when the alarm sounds, which God forbid that it ever should, her sons will be ready to shoulder the rifle and do duty in defence of the dear old flag and the dearer old lady whom all true Britons revere and honor, the

Now that the election is coming on workmen and mechanics take warning.

Let the clamor be for the old N. P., and ity of firing—at once more ed a loyal Canadian Government, which effectrive in active warfare.

we know has always been true to the Old Flag, and the Old Policy, and let every British subject say with him whose grave was decorated on the 6th of this month with the Rose and the Maple Leaf, "a British subject I was born, a British subject I will die."

Yours fraternally, A SON OF ENGLAND in the United

## More Activity Required.

DEAR SIR,—In reference to what you said about the Sons of England in Lake Dauphin District, it is true the Sons of England are lact ing very much in Manicoba. I have had a little experience in organizing lodges, and do not understand why our Executive cannot pay me suitable brother to organize lodge

Four years ago, when I went to Brandon, Man., there was no S. O. E. lodge, and a great many people had not heard of our "Noble Order." I had not been there nine months before a lodge was started with about 40 members. I

am happy to say it is growing fast.

I went to Alexander, 16 miles west of Brand I went to Alexander, 16 miles west of Brandon andorganized Ivy lodge, which is doing well. You can guess how proud I was on Sunday, the 24th, when lodge Ivy turned out to attend church with some 25 or 30 members in full regalia to hear Rev. Bro. Robertson, who gave one of the best sermons Englishmen ever had the pleasure of hearing. To show you the enthusiasm which manifests itself among Englishmen in this part of the province, when they learn of our aims, we had one member who came 25 miles to join Ivy lodge.

There are two or three towns where lodges

There are two or three towns where lodges could be opened within 40 miles of this town. What we require for the work is a paid organizer for Manitoba, and if one was employed in each province of the Dominion it would bear favorable results.

Wishing your valuable, and I must say, in paper, THE ANGLO-SAXON, every

I remain F. COUNSELL. P.P. Lodge Ivy, No. 212. Alexander, Man., May 26th, 1896.

[Bro. Counsell, asks the question why more activity is not shown by the Executive in organizing lodges in the west. A provincial lodge will no doubt, be the only means by which the problem can be solved. We fail to see how the lodges can be worked successfully by having to transmit all questions, both trivial and important, to a board of officers who have never visited, nor perhaps ever will become personally acquainted with the needs and requirements of the brethren so fer away. We do not believe [Bro. Counsell, asks the question why mor of the brethren so far away. We do not believe that proper scope or sufficient power is give the officers—they are made too subservient wheadminister as proxies for the Executive in the contraction. listant provinces. Such tied-up authority is one of the causes of the dormant state of the Order, and it causes a lack of interest where ould abound. We hope the Exenthusiasm should abound. We hope the Ex-cutive will dole out a larger measure of respon-sibility to the officers in charge, and let the D.D. officers go shead and organize the Englishmen of the Dominion.—ED.]

## Winnipeg, Man.

Sunday, the 24th instant, at 2:30 p.m. the Winnipeg District, began to assemble at Sons of England Hall, and in half an hour, sufficient members assembled to-gether to form up a line of procession and roceed in due form to Christ Church. The cortage was preceded by a band of

twenty pieces, playing patriotic airs tely followed by the stalwarth form and plug hat of Bro. McDonald of Westward Ho, our time honored marshall. On arriving at the church the proces

sion formed up, entering in the usual man-ner, and were received with full choral honors, by the singing of the processional hymn, "Onward Christian Soldiers," followed during the course of the service by the "Chimes of England," "Lord, Thou hast been our refuge from one gen-eration to another." The National Anthem.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. W. S. Mitton, rector of Christ Church. In te of the ameliorations of the Christian pirit which prevades the whole utterance directed thrusts, calculated to penetrate the minds of some of his hearers.

Why is it so? The weather was all that could be desired, Queen's weather, the mud pretty well dried up, and indeed, about the first really fine day in two months, but what was lackwas attendance of the members. Anyone knowing the number of Sons in the four lodges in this city, and viewing the slim turn out upon this occasion, could only suppose that their members were ashamed to let their fellow-citizens know they were Englishmen. Why is this? Why belong to a National and Patriotic Society. with the members of which we cannot put ourselves on equality sufficient to fra-ternise with them in an annual celebration professedly for the purpose of worship-ing God and honoring the Queen?

## LONG RANGED GUNS.

For practical purposes from twelve to thirteen miles is the range of the most powerful Armstrong guns now used. This distance has, however, been considerably exceeded by Krupp's 130-ton steel gun. which fired a shot weighing 2,600 pounds a distance of a few yards over fifteer miles. The gun cost \$225,000, and each projectile \$4,750. The 11-ton Armstrong gun has an extreme range of fourtee miles, firing a shot weighing 1,800, and requiring 960 pounds of powder. The enormous expense of these large guns has led to their being practically abandoned, for, besides the actual cost of each shot, the gun itself was unable to bear the strain of even being fired one hundred times The ambition to attain longer range has been superceded by that of securing rapid-

## Emigration to Canada.

HOW THE WORK MIGHT BE PUSHED FORWARD.

An Experienced Official Gives His Views-What is wanted to Attract the English Farmer.

Mr. John W. Down, agent of the Domir ion Government at Bath Bridge, Bristol, England, in his report to the Department of Interior, states as fol-

My experience of many years in emi-gration matters teaches me to anticipate a great increase in emigration to Canada during the ensuing year. During the thousands of Canadians have visited England, and, no doubt, have left very favorable impressions of Canada whereever they went. I have always ob erved that when there has been an exceptionally large arrival of Canadians in this country, the following year has seen a correspondingly large emigration, arising, no doubt, from the influence of the Canadian visitors. This year has certainly en one of the largest arrivals of Canadians in this country that was ever known. From all the Canadians who visited this office this year, I did not find a single complaint, but on the contrary m expressed themselves entirely satisfied with their prospects in the Dom-inion, and stated their intention to do al they could to induce their relatives and friends in this country to pay a visit to ntages that country offered for successful farming, mining and general busi-

I strongly advise a large distribution of amphlets, leaflets, etc., early the ensuing spring at county fairs, agricultural gatherings, etc., throughout England, which I have no doubt would result in Canada getting a gratifying proportion of the anticipated large emigration of the coming year, 1896.

Mr. Down has had a large experience in emigration matters, and his opinion is worthy of consideration by those who desire to give information and bring the advantages of Canada to the attention of the people in England. The policy to be persued by Englishmen, when they visit England on a pleasure trip is to bring as clear as possble the resources of Canada before their friends and relations. This would be more effective in results, than any other means hitherto set forth.

What is wanted is something to catch the ear and eye of the farmers of England, and that is a larger circulation of un-official pamphlets—the official pamphlet is well prepared, and the information it contains is most reliable -but it has a weakness, that of being looked upon as a matter of fact, or pre-pared by officials who have no direct nterest in the matter in hand further than they have done their duty, and presented the facts as they stand.

The most reliable and serviceable information, to be presented to the people of England is the publication of articles upon Canadian trade and the many opportunities which every day present themselves and the same being chronicled in Canadian papers and distributed other desirable class of people.

AN IMMIGRATION PLANK. It is evident that the trade policy of the Dominion Government and that of immigration are intimately allied. We hope that the plank in the platform as laid down by Sir Charles Tupper, in his manifesto, bearing upon immigration, will be fully carried out. He says :-

"The Government fully appreciate the need of an increased population in the great farming province of the We-t, and propose to take all practicable steps, within our means, to induce a large and desirable immigration."

If the Government are successful at the coming electoral contest—and we confess we see no reason why they should not be—we hope the above plank will be put into practicable use. If so, the rapid development of the west must necessarily follow," and the natural result will be that the whole Dominion will be greatly benefitted,

Increase of population will bring increase of trade, and as trade follows the flag, Englishmen naturally prefer living underthe folds of the old flag. By carrying out the above we believe it would be to the interest of the country and to that of our nationality.

Free Trade reduced the trade of Canada from \$216,756,097 in 1874 to \$151,832,863 in 1879. Under Conservative Administration, instead of a decrease, there was an increase of \$78,-786,069 in 15 years.

There has been a gratifying increase in Canadian trade with Great Britain for the past four months. A cable from England says: Oxen, \$355,000; sheep, \$50,000; wheat, \$70,000; flour, \$445,000; bacon, \$50,000; hams, \$55,000; butter, \$15,000; cheese \$495,000; and lumber, \$385,000. This shows the value of the "Home Country" market to Canadians for their surplus products.

### Canada's Dairy Industry.

The United States Department of Agriculture, in a recently published official report testifies to the efficiency of the Canadian dairy industry as follows:

"The (United States) dairy industry should receive immediate attention and efforts should be made to improve its condition, by collecting and distributing information on its subjects and in that manner educating our dairymen. results obtained in Canada in this direction are very interesting and instructive It is not many years since cheese from the United States was preferred in London markets to Canadian cheese, brought a higher price. The Canadian government, however, began a systematic effort to educate the dairymen of country. Printed information was distributed; practical men were sent to demon strate improved methods, and the import ance of making a higher grade of pro ducts was constantly taught.

The result of these systematic and pe sistent efforts have wrought such great improvement, that Canadian cheese is now preferred in London markets to that the United States. The Canadians have enlarged their foreign market and secured better prices for their products."

#### St. John. N.B.

Your last issue, containing the pictures of Bro. Col, Hon. E. G. Prior, and the late Bro. tol. Denison, greatly pleased the S. O. E. who have subscribed to THE ANGLO-SAXON.

The Mariboro' brethren are looking upon THE Anglo-Saxon as our main battery, and we will work it to its fullest capacity for the advancenent of the S. O. E. in this part of our Domin-

Yes, let every S. O. E. man subscribe, and you will have your wish, is my reply, from Van-couver to Halifax.

#### The Victiorian Age.

writer to the Edinburgh Review oints out that the population of United Kingdom has increased during the present reign by one-half; while the addition of territory to the Empire has been five thousand square miles have been added-a territory larger than Austria in India; 80,000 square miles—a space as vast as Great Britain—in the rest of Asia; 200,000 square miles—a region as large a Germany-in South Africa and in Africa, 1,000,000 square miles—or about half the extent of European Russia." The area now totals something like 10,000,000 square miles, and nearly every fourth person on earth "owes allegiance, directly or indirectly to the Queen."

Sunday, May 24th, saw the 77th anniersary of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, Englishmen throughout the world are ac-quainted with the history of English doings since Victoria came to the throne, to be told of the great good, and the elevating influence the Queen has had on the coun-tries of the world. From every part of the globe, prayers were offered up for from old England, the land of the free from India with its teeming millions, from Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Australia. Look at the people who owe their allegiance to the Queen, and see if that is not the highest tribute that could be paid to her and her government.

## NOTES.

Sir Robert Wilson's Life has a very timely story. Regnier, the unlucky French general, before Cairo capitulated to the French, tried to overcome the resistence of Mohomed Bey Elfi, who opposed the in England among the farmers and other desirable class of people.

or Monomed Bey Ent, who oppose the surrender. "No," said Mahomed,—"I am an Englishman." Regnier replied, "You are wrong; it is true that the English are superior to us at sea, but on land they are not even respectable. Why attach yourself to a power that can never aid you?" Mahomed asked, "Is not the sea much larger than the land?" Regnier acknowledged that it was. "Then," said Mahomed,
"As the dominion of the English is larger than yours, so must they be greater, continue English."

> An Englishman travelling on the continent engaged the services of a smart courier, and on arriving at an inn one evening, he sent him for the travellers' register, that he might register his name in accordance with the Australian police re-gulations. The man replied that he had anticipated his wishes, and had registered him as an "English gentleman of indehim as an "English gentleman of inde-pendent means." "But how did you write my name?" "I can't exactly pro-nounce it, but I copied it faithfully from milor's portmanteau." "But it is not there. Bring me the book." Great was the traveller's amazement at finding, in-stead of a very plain English name of two syllables, the following portentious entry: "Monsieur Warrantedsolidleather."

Nelson's old ship, the Foudroyant, has been rescued by a committee of patriotic Englishman from a German ship breaker, and is to be restored to her original condition. She will carry part of her original armament, and will be manned by a crew ssed in the costume of the period. Sh will then be the only specimen afloat of the "wooden walls" of old England as they once were, and will sail under her own canvas from one English port another. She will also visit the Naval Exhibition at Kiel, and may even make a trip to the colonies. Notwithstanding the Foudroyant's great age, "her timbers yet are sound." While lying in the Thames recently, she was run into by a passing steamer, but the iron vessel got the worst of it.

Lo lges who have wrote us that they are preparing clubs, would send us the number copies they are likely to require, we will send the paper by return mail.

#### Newfoundland.

Through a subscriber and Bro. Hammersley, of Montreal, the Order will, no doubt, be established in our neighbouring colony, Newfoundland. If the S. O. E. open lodges it will be a means of paving an easy way for annexation to Canada. We trust the proper steps will be taken to bring the Englishmen of that ancient colony in touch with the Englishmen of the Dominion through the Executive.

An article, "Union Jack vs. St. George's Cross," by Bro. G. T. Martin, D.D., of Smith's Falls, our continued stories "Sir Reginald" also "Men and Women who have Made England Great" by Bro. Fred. T. Hodgson, of Collingwood, are in type, but our columns are so crowded with other matter which has been prepared to reach 30,000 readers. We ask our brethren to be patient this issue, we being so close to an important election.

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