

We have just opened Five Mr. Arthur C. Bacon, Secretary of Suffolk We have just opened Five Hundred Pieces of Dress Goods. Purchased from the welcore at about half their

Bro. H. Mills, of Deroy Longe, Ditawa, left last month for Calgary, N.W.T. Bro, Mills was one of the best of lodge attendants, and as a committeeman, was ever ready to attend to the duties of that offlee. Bro. Allis will find a hearty welcome among the pembers of United Roses No. 117, of Calgary.

headed by the Naval Brigade. under the command of Bro. Geo. Tyler, Commander in Chief, accompanied by Bro. R. Caddick, High-Admiral; accompanied by Bro. R. Cadutes, High-Admiral, Bro, T. R. Skippon, Vice-Admiral, and Bro. W. Barker, Admira ty Paymaster, marched four deep to the Tabernacle by way of Queen street and Spadina Ave.

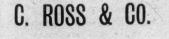
The musical service was ably rendered under Mrs Hows the church. The singing of "Nearer My God to Thee," "Onward Christian Soldiers," "Work for the Night is Coming," and God Save the Queen, was of the heartiest, the large congrega tion which taxed the capacity of the edific heartily seconded the choir in their efforts.

40 years, goes along and maintains its existence without new members to keep down the age, they are just so much a drag upon the society or order to which they belong as the difference is between what they pay in and the \$74 which is really necessary to keep

makers at about half their value.

See the Dress Goods at 5c yd. See the Tweed Dress Goods at 10c vd See the Plaid Dress Goods at 15c yd See the Spot Dress Goods at 35e worth \$1.00 a yd.

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The Sup, Grand President of the S. O. E. Society has taken an excellent course in issuing a circular letter to the lodges of the Order—in default of an official visit. Its purpose is thereby to keep himself in touch with the members-collectively and individually—with a view to strengthen the fraternal bonds which should bind them together into one homogeneous body. The general purport and spirit of this circular deserves all praise and careful attention, and we heartily re-echo the wish that members of the Order may "have a noble and steady purpose to live up to their solemn obligations in the smallest particulars "-for, to our mind, it is of the essence of all value the society, as a whole can be to the individual.

While nothing could be worse than for the While nothing could be worse than for the S.O.E. to subordinate *their principles* to the rival interests of the political party machines, and all important. to then selves, to have a free hand, to work faithfully together as a patriotic body of Englishmen, we feel that party jealous-ies of "Grits" and "Tories" are forging fetters for the cointy so that when the hour for action for the society; so that, when the hour for action comes, like with Samson, their strength will be gone, and they will be only as other men. We are tempted to make this remark from a fact reported to us, that a Past S. G. P. of the Order put his name on the Requisition in Toronto of a gentleman to stand as candidate for Parliaa gentleman to stant as cannue to 1 an ament, as opposed to a prominent member of the S. O. E. This action, questionable as it may be thought by some, is positively offensive when it is done to support a man whose political platform is trade discrimination against Eng and in favor of the United States. We regard such conduct as a gross piece of falsity to solmen vows-towards fulfilling which we get only oily phrases instead of faithful action.

on Psalm xxxviii. 3, "Trust in the Lord and do good," was an exhortation to righteousness and Praise was given the S.O.E.B.S. benevolence. and glowing tribute given to England's great ness, which the preacher maintained was owing to righteousness—christianity being the foundation of her education, intelligence and com

In the course of his remarks he said, there are prophets of evil, who tell us that the days of England's progress are over, but that he "did not believe a word of it." (Loud applause.) That never was her power so great and her in-fluence so marvellously recognized, and that "there's life in the Old Land yet. (Applause.) The sermon, which had a good loyal ring, was full of good counsel. Cheers broke forth at the spirited exhortation :-- "Fear God, Honour the

Queen, Love the Brotherhood." A collection was taken up in aid of the Hospi tal Fund, which amounted to \$110. The whole of the arrangements were carried out without hitch under the direction of Bro. J. W. Carter, S.G.S., who acted as Grand Marshal.

The Lodges in Montreal are arranging for a picnic to Alexandria on Saturday the 18th July, next. It is hoped co-operation with the brethren in Ottawa will be obtained.

BEATTY'S TOUR OF THE WORLD.

Ex-Mayor Daniel F. Beatty's Celebrated, Organs and Pianos, Washington, New Jersey, has returned home from an extended tour of the world. Read his advertisement in this paper

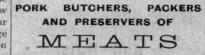
them alive. If this latter amount had really to be paid, there would be no beneficiary societies; but it shows the necessity for work. Do you know how many new men introduced into your The sermon by the Rev. John Phillip, founded lodge say of 100 men, will keep a lodge in healthy operation. Sixty new men will keep a society of 1,000 men at the average age of 40 years, provided additional men of 30 years average are taken in at an initial age above 40

> Impress this fact upon your minds that if you are belonging to a lodge that is doing no work, that it requires this proportion of six to one hundred to place your lodge in a healthy condi-tion, after you have taken enough men into it to bring the average age to 40 years.

This statement is made after a very careful analysis of the progress of as sessment societies ; we have figured the matter out plainly that, we think, all may understand it. We present the main fact not only to members of the A.O.U.W., but to all other fraternal societies, that if each lodge organized will determine that it will do its duty to all other lodges, that the demand for work is really very light, six new members under 30 years, for every 100 members. A lodge that cannot raise this proportion of increase had better go out of business.-Guide.

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TEST OF SIPHONING ACTION than will the vented S-trap. This has been de-monstrated over and over again, and the demon-stration can be repeated at any time to the sat-isfaction of any who are interested, provided care be taken to vent the S-trap in a manner which is practical in plumbing, using a vent-pipe of the size, length, and average number of bends found in ordinary practice. The seal of the Sanitas trap will be lowered by pover siphoning action, but it cannot be broken.

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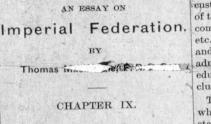
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WITHIN THE EMPIRE:

In the preceding chapter an attempt has been made to set forth a plan of representation for the Empire, which, if carried out, would result in transforming the present English House of Lords Senate. Of course, this parliament, although legislating for the whole Empire, could not exercise administrative functions. Following the ordinary constitutional method of the present day an Imperial Ministry would have to be created. This creation would necessarily have to be the act of the Sovereign, who is the visible source of all authority within the Empire. It would probably involve the appointment of an Imperial first minister and the formation of a Federal ministry consisting of members of the reconstructed House of Lords. This ministry would have the direction of Imperial affairs and be entirely separate from the Cabinet of the United Kingdom. From what has already been written it is hoped that some idea has been given of what the present writer considers ought to be the sphere of Imperial legislation. Some reference now becomes necessary to the probable number and possible functions of the Imperial ministers. These would in all likelihood include a First Lord of the Imperial Treasury, a Lord High Chancellor, a First Lord of the Admiralty, and the Secretaries of State for Foreign affairs, the Colonies and India.

The duties of the first three of the officials just named are, for our purposes, indicated with sufficient precision in their titles. The judicial committee of the House of Lords would, after the reconstruction of the latter, still continue to be the highest law court of the Empire. Foreign affairs being federal affairs it follows that the ambassadors and consuls would be Imperial officers. Commercial treaties would also be under the control of the foreign office in order that the interests of the colonies and India, as well as of Great Britain might be properly considered. At present certain politicians in Canada are disposed to manufacture a grievance out of the circumstance that the Dominion does not possess the treaty making power. This, as the lamented founder of the League wrote, is "making a demand which implies disunion," and the best answer to it is that such treaties should be negotiated by the highest Imperial authority, and for the whole British Empire.

Among other important duties the Secretary of State for the Colonies would have to devise means for transferring systematically the superabundunoccupied and untilled lands of the party to another, to produce derange-

of the United Kingdom would continue Duke received, the Frankish nobles. of the Imperial import duty), excise, in- ed as king at Fritzlar in Hesse, in 919, education, and all affairs affecting exclusively the United Kingdom.

The same constitutional relations which now exist in all well governed states between the sovereign, the executive and the legislature would no doubt be established betwixt the the various parts of the Government of the United British Empire. The Crown would have the power of choosing or dismissing the Federal Ministers; and the latter of resigning or appealing to the constituencies in the event of their defeat in Parliament. In the case of a dissolution, however, only about one into the highest British Parliament or fifth of the members of the Imperial Senate would have to seek re-election at the hands of their constituencies or constituting bodies. The great majority, being life members, would return and be entitled to sit in the next parliament. This feature in the proposed constitution of the Imperial Senate will no doubt appear objectionable to many. But it must be remembered that the present House of Lords is not subject to dissolution, and that stability is a feature essentially requisite in the parliament and government of a great empire. Indeed, one of the great drawbacks of the existing system is that, owing to frequent charges of the party in power, a consistent foreign and colonial policy becomes impossible. This was observed by Cobden long ago. In writing to Combe he said : "With a change of government every six or twelve months it is impossible that we can have a continuous plan or a real responsibility. Since I have been in about the best mode of governing the millions of India. The only talk is about the chance of turning out one ministry and bringing in another." Similar remarks might with great justice be made at the present time. For instance, the government of the day in England is well disposed towards the colonies, and has done nobly in calling together the first Imperial Council, but who can be certain that these statesmen will not be suddenly replaced by government in the House of Commons on Home Rule, on a Licence Bill, or on the Budget resolutions, would cause the removal from power of those statesmen who now so satisfactorily manage foreign affairs and those of India and other British possessions. At present the House of Commons does not do justice to these, and indeed a debate regarding them frequently finds its benches empty, It is, further, rather curious and surprising to reflect that the House of Commons while exercis-

ing its undoubted right to turn out an English Ministry when it thinks fit may at the same time carry confusion into colonial affairs. Federationists cannot rest satisfied while such a state of things exists. It should not be left in the power of the electors of the United Kingdom, when they choose to transfer their confidence from one political ment in the affairs of the colonies and eolonies. The unemployed thousands of the United Kingdom heretofore acvented by completely separating the management of the local affairs of the United Kingdom from those of the whole empire, and by bringing into existence an Imperial Parliament and Government inherently stable, and not liable to be influenced by local political conflicts in any part of the Empire.

come and other direct taxes, post office, by the secular and ecclesiastical princes bravery and wisdom he succeeded in. Bavaria to become his vassals, and inepiscopal anointment, but called him- and Empress of India." self nevertheless "King by the Grace of God." He made use of his power own interests, and to act independentwith great wisdom and moderation. ly of England, which has been exhibit-He did not wish to establish Imperial ed by certain of her colonies, is a narule by subjecting the various races, tural fruit of the commercial independand countries to the power of a single ence which was forced upon them at master and govern the whole of Ger- the time when the Manchester School many from one central point, but "as of politicians held sway in the old the golden circlet of the crown unites country. About the time when they the shining jewels and transforms them were thus sowing the seeds of political royal power should bind the Ger- history of whose development contains destroying the characteristic activity us. There are a few countries in our feuds in the land; let the poor and oppressed find in him help and protection; let him defend the churches, preserve the public peace, and protect the fronjust as the dukes rule over the several above and over all of them; he is the London I have heard scarcely a word people, the final refuge of the oppressed, the highest protector of the church." It was by the application of such prinupon which his predecessor had vainly expended his best energy and efforts in ruling the Fatherland.

So long as Henry's successors were ordinate dukes and bishops were contented with the powers allotted them, all went well; fortune favored the tions arose, wars prevailed, and finally, during a period of unusual violence, the Imperial ship of state was wrecked in the storm of the Thirty Years War.

The principles of federal government propounded by Henry the Fowler, al- the British Empire seems any easy though modelled on the feudal system, task. But still, if we consider the were based on a just and wise founda- means by which the Union of the still capable of building up happy and great influence in German affairs we prosperous nations and uniting them must go back to the origin of the Zollence. Here and there we find short-In this essay reference has already sighted minorities who do not sufficiently appreciate the advantages they and the more they have receiv-Africa, who dream of constructing inpendent Canada could defend itself Australia against France, and the Afrikander Bond against the natives of the dark continent or even against

have sent many a colony flying off into to have charge of the revenue from Henry, "a man full of energy and old foreign space. Let us be thankful that enstoms (excepting always the proceeds German simplicity," was then proclaim- there is yet time to counteract any ing at the service of the Crown an etc., and manage the English military and lords there assembled. At the first Imperial Senate and Executive, and and volunteer systems, the civil service, he was only acknowledged by Saxony let us pray that Her Majesty may long administration of justice, public works, and Franconia, but next year by his be spared to wear the Imperial Crown "en - the title approved at the causing the dukes of Swabia and Colonial Conference, "Victoria, by the Grace of God, Queen of the United duced them to content themselves with Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland the ducal dignity. Henry refused and of its Colonies and Dependencies,

The tendency to consider only their into the most glorious symbol of earth- disintegration, German statesmen were ly power," so he intended that the at work building up the Zollverein, the man dominions together, without a lesson of the greatest importance to and life of the several peoples. His day better able to appreciate the blessconception of governing ran thus: ings of unity than Germany. No na-"Let each race stand by itself in its tion can point to such a golden age in own affairs and rule itself according to its history as that of the early German its old rights and usages; let it be led Emperors, as well as that of the Holy and guided in peace and war by its Roman Empire under the Hohenstauduke, whom the counts and gentlemen fen. No nation suffered so bitterly in the country, in time of war, are from its fall, and from strife disunion bound to follow and obey. Let him in and dismemberment, during the Thirty his parliament settle all disputes and Years' War as did the Germans. No people felt so keenly their feebleness, not only after the peace of Westphalia, but after that of Vienna. None strove so long, so honestly, and so moderately tiers against the invading enemy. But to be reunited. How their efforts were crowned with success is matter of reraces in the Empire, so the King stands cent history, as is also the prominent part which Prussia performed in the highest judge and leader of the whole unification of the Fatherland. Indeed, without her initiative the re-establishment of the German Empire would have been impossible. This was acciples that Henry avoided the rock knowledged by the patriots of 1848, when the German Parliament offered the Imperial Crown to King Federick William IV. But the strong will to wear the crown, and the firm hand to guided by his principles and the sub- grasp the sceptre, were not then ready, and at last the great question was settled-"not by speeches and the resolves of the majority, but by blood Germans, and such epochs constituted and iron." Should not the inhabitants golden ages in the history of the Emthemselves about us. A defeat of the pire. But when the just balance of by this time to profit by the teachings imperial, ducal or ecclesiastical authori- had to be accomplished in Germany at ty gained the predominance, conten- the cost of millions of men and money is now within our reach by the use of the simplest and most beneficent means.

Compared with what the Germans had to accomplish, the consolidation of tion, and have their application even Fatherland was accomplished, we shall in the present day. Loyalty to these, learn some very useful lessons. If we on the part of British communities, is inquire as to the beginnings of Prussia's into a powerful Empire. But, at the verein. Previous to the year 1828 present moment the principles in ques- there were in Germany as many Custion do not by any means meet with toms boundary lines as there were general recognition in the various Bri- limits for the independent States comtish Dominions. In some of them the posing the German Bund. The first churches are not content to place Zollverein, or Customs Union, was inthemselves under the protection of the stituted in that year betwixt Prussia local secular authority, but rather seek and Hesse Darmstadt, and the Govern to rival and oppose it; and, further, the ment of the former country strove central power has been so lavish in con- ever afterwards to increase its memferring parliamentary powers and con- bers. Hesse joined in 1831, Bavaria, stitutions on the growing colonies, Wurtemberg, Saxony, and Thuringia without exacting corresponding re- in 1833, Baden and Nassau in 1834, the sponsibilities, that some of the inhabit- city of Frankfurt in 1836, and gradually ants of the various Dominions of the the Union grew until it included Empire have persuaded themselves that twenty-seven million inhabitants. The they are on the high road to independ- States belonging to it came to be in a sense dependent upon Prussia, whose Government strove to defend their trading and manufacturing interests. Gradually, political and national oba slight extent the nature of the closer ed from an indulgent motherland. jects became common to the Zollverein settled by people who paid their way, a sight of central and were possessed of stout hearts and union to be established by Imperial There are shallow grumblers every until, from being merely a machine for the convenient collection and apporuntil, from being merely a machine for "Whing strong right hands. At pre-sent the unemployed classes of the throughout the world. The example tionalists in Canada, "natives" in tionment of revenue, it grew to be re-The influence of this bond of union in dependent nations out of the fragments the reconstruction of the German Emof the British Empire. They do not pire was immense, as is evident from seem to have considered whether inde- the fact that the great German State of Austria, which had to be excluded South Germany were first united under against the United States, republican from it, never formed part of the Zollverein. We thus learn two things from the experience of Germany: First, that the preponderating influence and action sary to effect the closer union ; second, weak political tie and the substitution for it of the North German Bund, and afterwards of the German Empire, the formation of a Customs Union intervened, which had the most important

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customed to work in mines and factories, at furnaces and forges would have to be gradually trained to agriculture. To turn these thousands adrift in backwoods, or on prairies, or to attempt to employ them to advantage on bush farms or sheep runs, unprepared for and ignorant of the circumstances of the life before them frequently results round. Hitherto the colonies have been of German nations, as exemplifying to. mother country have neither the means nor the ability to become settlers, and have not the mettle of the men who hewed farms out of our forests thirty and fifty years ago. Indeed, if this country were now to be settled over again it is doubtful whether it possesses or could obtain the men and muscle that did it before. For the unemployed of the Empire, and in the interest of every part of it a system of state aided emigration should be inaugurated. Than this no more beneficent legislation could occupy the attention of an Imperial Senate and no better field could be found for the exercise of the administrative ability of a Federal Secretary of State.

In general terms it may be supposed that the Federal Ministry would man-

been made to the Holy Roman Empire does not afford a just parallel, if only those times are considered when the German Empire suffered so much through its Roman and Italian connections and entanglements. But if we look back to the time when North and à common head, we find much to instruct and to guide us in our efforts towards Federation.

Weber, the historian, tells us that petty Portugal. Even in those parts of Convad the Frank, tired of his vain the Empire which contain no secession- of one member of the Bund was necesefforts to control the turbulent nobles ist element some rights of the sovereof South Germany, and unable to pro- ign authority have been invaded, and that between the institution of the first tect his country from the inroads of others are in danger of becoming obthe Hungarians, sent his brother Eber- solete. But nevertheless, and fortunhard to Henry of Saxony (the Fowler), ately the "golden circlet of the crown" with his royal insignia and crown, is still in existence to indicate the unity offering submission and friendship, and of the Empire, and no doubt in the expressing his conviction that the past it has been most efficaceous in influence in uniting the German people. future of Germany "lay with the preventing disintegration. But for it At the same time, we must remember naval affairs and control colonial and Saxons." Eberhard carried the mes- and the virtues of its August Wearer, that, in our own case, instead of having Indian relations, as well as the diploma- sage, and to this day in Quedlinburg the centrifugal forces favoured by one member of our Empire ever intent tic and consular service. The Cabinet the place is shewn where the Saxon former British Governments might on strengthening the connection, and

caring for the commercial interests of hand, and it will be at once and firmly perial Federation laid down in Chapter the others, we have had, until a comparatively recent date, prominent throughout the world. statesmen advocating its dismember-

ment, and prominent economists of the Gradgrind school abolishing differential United Kingdom is the fact that no a proceeding is not looked upon with duties, and treating certain parts of the Empire as utterly foreign to it, from a commercial point of view. Happily, it is not too late to profit by experience, and to insist that an Imperial Commercial Union must be established, be- nothing to prevent the passage, at its himself obliged to descend to particfore the present loose tie betwixt the British possessions can be converted permanent unity of the Empire if Eng- he disapproved of putting forward any into a firm and lasting bond of union.

take the lead in the direction indicated, throughout the world. The parliament and exercise a political and commercial of Great Britain has the legal right to preponderance, a hegemony, within the apply the remedy, for the present loose British Empire, namely, the United state of things, since it possesses Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. supreme legislative authority and can this essay, and stated more concisely It is surely high time for English make laws for all the colonies and destatesmen to abandon their attitude of pendencies. In this matter it would, chapter. Principal Grant's proposals indifference, adopt a positive policy, and no longer allow it to be said that ject to the approval of the other parthe first move towards closer union must come from the Colonies. Such a posi- The remedy has already been mentiontion is unworthy of the prestige, power and wealth of England ; who, if she quent repetition. Let the English desires a flourishing and enduring Em- parliament levy an Imperial ad valorem Empire. That would be tantamount to pire, must take the lead, in creating and duty on all alien goods arriving in any maintaining it.

posite notion, (that the Colonies should Let the proceeds of this particular duty make the first move) is condemned in collected in England, be kept separate an admirable letter from General Tot- from her other revenues and applied tenham of Tasmania, published in only for naval defence and Imperial Imperial Federation for February, purposes. Let her require that the 1889. The General's contentions are these :- The offer of a substantial share beyond the sea be remitted to the Govof influence in shaping the foreign ernment at home, and devoted to the heard in some constitutional way bepolicy of the Empire must come from same purpose. Let it also be enacted the mother country; the request for that any part of the Empire declining representation will never be formally to agree to this arrangement should made by the colonies; we cannot afford have its products treated exactly like preferential trade in the common interany longer to content ourselves with those from foreign countries, and subinert admiration of the "ideal" of Im- jected to the payment of the Imperial opinion connected, and I have ventured perial Federation. A careful survey of duty. There cannot be any doubt as to the situation in Canada leads to the the manner in which this action would should be taken." These three steps same conclusions. It is true that new be received by the well disposed Colbranches of the League are being form- onies and the Crown dependencies. ed here, but those which have been in They would be only too willing to conexistence two or more years show no tribute in this way to Imperial defence, signs of steady progress. The federa- and obtain at this price a preference in the proposal A, which accomplishes tionists admiration of his "ideal" is not the markets of Great Britain. A simicontagious, and his enthusiasm has no lar preference would await the manu- an Imperial revenue and establishes effect upon those whose mental vision factures of the mother country in is only open to the prospect of material India and the colonies, while foreign advantage. It seems plain to such nations seeking these markets would people that, under the existing ar- be obliged to pay for admission and rangements between Great Britain and thus contribute to the Imperial de her Colonies, the latter have the best fence fund. of the bargain, and therefore it is not to their interest to disturb it by making any "request for representation."

Why in these days of "buying in the cheapest market," should common colonists desire any change? They are proud to be loyal subjects of the Queen, although they do not pay one cent of affords it at present. But its products esty, or towards the annuities of the dnty when sent to England, while the household expenses of Her Maj-Royal Family. They enjoy the advantages of the diplomatic and consular service as much as the inhabitants of time the obstreperous colony would of the British Isles, and entirely without cost. During the civil war in the ant use of the good offices of the and making its contribution like the United States Canadians made abund-British Embassy at Washington, and Canadian tourists in European capitals would, no doubt, in cases of difficulty

grasped by her daughter nations

One of the strongest arguments in favor of such action on the part of the the subsequent chapters although such other part of the Empire is legally favour by our fellow federationists. It capable of inaugurating legislation is, however, gratifying to find that looking towards Imperial Union. That that distinguished advocate of the power is in the possession of the parlia- cause, the Rev. Principal Grant of ment of Great Britain. There is Queen's College Kingston has also felt next session of a measure to secure the ulars. Although in his earlier efforts lish legislators really had the welfare There is but one country that can at heart of the various British nations however, without doubt, legislate, subliaments and governments interested. ed in this essay, but it deserves freand every British port over and above

This view is supported and the op- the different local tariffs there in force. same proceeds in British possessions

What would be the position of any colony which might refuse to comply with England's requirements? It would not cease to be part of the Empire, and would, no doubt, continue to enjoy gratuitously the same measure of protection which Lugland so generously would be subject to the extra Imperial similar goods from the loyal colonies would be free from this tax. In course find its circumstances quite intolerable, and no doubt be glad to improve them by accepting the proposal of England rest of the Empire.

The practicability of this plan is undoubted. It may be carried out by apply to Her Majesty's representatives England at any moment, so great is the there. It is also well known that in power she wields by reason of her that the colonies ought to be representnegotiating trade treaties all the ex- enormous trade. Everything depends ed in the councils of the Empire, but pensive machinery of the Foreign on her willingness to use this power this, though true, is not the whole Office is placed at our disposal gratis. for the purpose of securing Imperial truth. The shadow of representation Even the British parliament is occa- unity, procuring an Imperial Defence is useless without substantial identity and the Colonial office sometimes inter- home and colonial trade. Alison ex- ed. Take the most obvious case of a ists itself in our behalf, all out of pure presses himself as follows with regard question of peace or war. Would it be generosity and without even so much to the importance of the latter a as hinting at recompense. Added to pared with foreign trade :--- "These when their territories were invaded, this is the stupendous advantage which facts illustrate the important, and to a to have been represented at the Counthe Colonial Empire enjoys, absolutely commercial state vital distinction be- cil which decided upon war, if their without cost, in the protection of its tween the foreign and colonial trade as own representatives had dissented, and shipping and shores against spoliation they affect the market for manufac- the vote had been carried against them and aggression from every quarter. tures and the means of national by a majority? Upon such questions, Still, to common calculating natures security. It may safely be affirmed something more than a majority, and sound, sordid businesslike men that, on a due and general appreciation something more nearly approaching a of this distinction, the existence of the British Empire in future times will in this unanimity can only be obtained are very comfortable and contented all probability depend. Experience has when a whole nation; or every part of and it is evident that from a material now abundantly proved that, even as a a scattered Empire, has the same interpoint of view there exists no reason trading and manufacturing state, we ests at stake, and appoints their reprewhy the colonies should make the first are dependent on our colonies, if not sentatives in the same spirit. This move towards a closer political union for the largest, for the most growing is the reason why we aim first part of our exports, and that it is in at identification of interests, and these that both the most eventually secondarily at constitutional readjustimportant and enduring market for our A study of this subject for the last which a revenue for Imperial defence

I of this essay under the letters A B and C. As far as possible this plan has been elaborated and details given in

definite plan for the accomplishment of our object; yet, in his last lecture de livered in Toronto he formulates certain proposals which, when examined, will be found to approach quite closely to the scheme which has been propounded in under the letters A, B and C of its first are as follows :-- " Let us, at any rate, do what Australia has done--enter into a treaty, according to which we shall pay so much a year for a certain num ber of ships, to be on our coasts in peace, and in war at the disposal of the saying : "You have shared our risks, we will share yours ; we will pay part of the insurance that is necessary to guarantee peace; we are educating ing to give a much needed' addition to Lapsed Policies Revived upon most favorable Terms. the fleet." That would be a first step towards the attainment of full citizen ship. What would be the next? could ask that our voice should be fore any war was decided on, and we would have the right standing ground from which to urge a wise system of These three things are in my est. to indicate the order in which they are the same in essence, as my A B C of Imperial Federation. But they are placed in a different order, and Prinipal Grant's third point is included in two things at one stroke; i. e. provides preferential trade. The following statement compares the two plans :-

Principal Grant proposes : 1. To provide an auxiliary fleet.

2. That the colonies should have a constitutional voice as to peace or war. 3. That a wise system of preferential rade should be urged.

Corresponding to these are the proplaced in the following order :

B. To contribute to the cost of the present navy

C. That the colonies should be repreented in an Imperial Senate. A. That an Imperial revenue duty

be levied on foreign imports. I shall not advance any additional

arguments to show that, in first adopting and working for the step defined under A, Imperial Federationists are 'putting their best foot foremost." But I shall allow the editor of "Imperial Federation" to speak, who in September, 1887, penned the following noteworthy passage on this point :-"We freely assent to the proposition



Arewell worth considering by those effecting Assurances:

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Corresponding to these are the pro-sals put forward in this essay, if WHERE SHOULD THE CONSUMER BUY ?

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

STROUD BROS

are one of the few firms who have built up a trade sufficient to enable them to purchase from first hands and the benefit of such buying enables them to be the medium through which Even the British parhament is occa-sionally called upon to legislate for us, fund, and incidentally encouraging her of interests among the people represent-

STROUD BROS'. name has become an household

there is nothing in all this to cause of the Empire.

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arguments might be Similar brought up if the trade question is considered. Even in that respect the col- domestic industry is to be found." onies are advantageously placed seeing that the control of their tariffs is in six years has convinced the present their own hands. Besides, proposals for writer that there is no other way in closer commercial intercourse coming from any of the Colonies could not can be so readily obtained as the one command sufficient attention else- above outlined. Nor is there any where. When a British Commercial better plan for securing the permanent Union is broached in Canada, the first and willing adhesion of the colonies to remark invariably is "What would the Empire. All that is necessary is England say to such a thing." Next the question is asked, "Do you imagine To borrow a simile from the game of she will ever abandon Free Trade?" whist-she has the game in her own Indeed no progress towards a British hands, but, to win it, she must lead Zollverein is possible unless under the trump.

initiative and leadership of the Mother The end has now been reached of the Country. Let her but first hold out her argument in favor of the plan of Im-

unanimous decision is requisite. But ment."

word in every home in this great Dominion and their teas are noted for their

PURITY, FRAGRANCE AND STRENGTH.

STROUD BROS. strongly recommend the tea drinking public to try any of the following brands:-- * 30 cts. 1

BLACK, MIXED OR GREEN AT ASSAM (Specially recommended) at - - - 30 cts. THIS IS AN EXTRAORDINARY TEA FOR THE MONEY.

ALSO THE

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

The quality of our tea and the **Prizes given with each pound** is a wodder to the trade that such value can be given. Buying from first hands and SELLING AT A SMALL PROFIT is the SECRET OF SUCCESS.

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THE	ESTABLISHED 1887. ANGLO-SAXON	State State
» — Devoted	A MONTHLY NEWSPAPER to the interests of Englishmen — and their descendants.	and the second second
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50 cts per year Canadian Subscribers 28. 6d. 50 cts British 46 America 5 Cents. Single Copies

THE ANGLO-SAXON CO., O. Box 296 - - Ottawa, Canada. E. J. REYNOLDS, Manager.

JUNE, 1891.

Examine Your Date.

Will our readers kindly look at the date opposite their name on the direc- are full of generous praise for the detion of their paper, and thus ascertain if their subscription is due.

NOTE.-Becceipts for Subscriptions acknow ledged only by change of date on printed label. Subscribers will please see that the date to which credit is given is correct, and also remit renewal subscripscription when it is due.

The Law Regarding Newspapers.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post office, whether in his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay up all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and then collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. In suits for subscriptions, the suit may be instituted in the place where the paper is pub-lished, although the subscriber may reside hun-dreds of miles away.

4. The courts have decided that refusing news 4. The courts invested that returning newspapers or periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, while unpaid, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional

SIR JOHN MACDONALD.

According to the reports, issued by the attending physicians, the close of the long and eventful life of the Premi- highly favoured people. er of Canada is near at hand.

Political rivals are willing to shed it is the termination of a glorious day, has been so exemplary, and whose nature then have their chance, and memories of the good qualities and her lot to occupy. noble deeds of a life time-instead of its faults-are allowed to fill the heart has been loyal to the interests of her and mind and impart their hallowing and softening influences-evoking tender sympathy and kindly word and action towards one who is on the thresh-Heaven, and whose virtues or faultswhatever they may have been-will be judged according to His Divine perfec-

We confess to a feeling akin to the above. We have felt, at times, dispos- the nation would soon enable them to ed to think and speak severely of Sir find their true level, as cranky theor-John Macdonald's policy on some mat- ists. ters-but we gladly join in the chorous of voices, all over the Dominion, in bearing grateful testimony to the deep debt of gratitude Canadians, and every British citizen throughout the Empire, owe to his statesmanship.

We believe he was, to the full mea sure of his personal influence and abili- must never forget that under the Brit- and active work as the all in all. Many ties, ever loyal to Canada and the ish Monarchy the temple of the world's now in the Order complain that it is an British Empire-and when his party freedom has been built up-so that to-objectionable condition that office things besides Canadian produce and may have wandered, in the judg- day the measure of liberty

prolonged-with the following quotaion from the Montreal Star.

"There is no man in Canada whose leath could strike so many persons with a sense of personal loss. long ago nailed to the mast was the flag accidental dominance of a faction. The flag, which Sir John Mr. of Canadian unity, British connection and Canada's commercial independ-, ence. Long may it wave and long may respect for the memory of Canada's greatest statesman tend to unite Canadians in defence of those principles, in loyalty to the throne and in patriotie devotion to the country he has ruled and served so long."

THE DEATH OF THE PREMIER.

Since writing the foregoing articlethe valued life of Sir John Macdonald has peacefully ended. The daily press ceased statesman and patriot. To every right minded Canadian it must be feft as a personal loss. His death makes a gap in the ranks of our political warriors not easy to fill. We confess to unfeigned sorrow and regret at the future, as in the past, "God will save losing his valued experience and judgment at this critical period in Canada's career-and only trust that his brave and loyal life struggles will increasingly find their reward in having their

best impulses imparted to the young Canada he loved and served so well. We sympathize tenderly with his beloved wife and family in their sorrow.

THE BRITISH MONARCHY.

On the 24th ult. the Queen of England attained the 72nd year of her age and, in a month later, will have completed the 54th year of a happy and

prosperous reign. In common with all citizens of the British Empire throughout the world, it is a source of joy to us that Her the Society. Certainly the Society has Majesty has been spared another year in its Constitution and Ritual-if carto rule, so wisely and well, over the ried out in their integrity-the essential millions of mankind whose welfare has been subject to her beneficent government. Compared with other nations, we feel ourselves to be a happy and

We rejoice that, in the Sovereign of the realm, we have one whose charactears over a dying foe-especially when ter, in all the relations of life, to this must be pruned off and everything

career. The better qualities of human graces have adorned and made doubly the organism. illustrious the high office it has been

We rejoice in the fact that our Queen people, giving her a truly divine right to expect and receive a steadfast and loyal support from them to her throne and person. With a loyal sovereign hold of the presence of the Majesty of and a loyal people, we see no danger to either, but every inducement in favour of the happy perpetuity of British institutions. Revolutions, under such conditions, can only appeal to the sympathy of madmen-the good sense of

Nevertheless, the question is constantly recurring whether monarchy, as a remnant of the institutions of the past centuries, will be likely in the

pressure on statesmen, or, still further, dissolve parliament and send them to the constituencies for approbation in case of any obnoxious legislation.

We see, in a constitutional monarch, the nation as a unit personified, not the One whose interests are outside of those of any political party, and whose every material interest is bound up in having prosperous, contented and loyal subjects.

No one can question the immense ocial influence for good a wise monarch can and does exercise, nor the baneful effects from a bad one; but, as there are all degrees of wrong-doing so Cromwellian mode of decapitating the head to the mild form of corrective of

the public press. But whoever may occupy the throne, it is the office and not the person that we chiefly value. As the worthy representative of the

British nation, a good woman, wife and mother-faithful to the duties of her station, we join heartily in wishing her ample revenue. continued blessing and that indeed in our Queen.'

THE S. O. E. SOCIETY.

As an association of Englishmen, the Sons of England Society will be an object of our warm solicitude for its welfare-feeling, as we do, that any form or measure of organized unity among

Englishmen is better than none; at the same time it serves as an object lesson to them, teaching the great possibilities of general good to be obtained by more perfect organization. We are further assured, on the authority of some of the most widely experienced members of the Order, that a truly healthy national spirit is rapidly permeating the mass of the members, such as seemingly animated the founders of elements of fraternal duty and noble

patriotic action. The S. O. E. must have the living spirit of a devoted patriotism to animate the clay of organized numbers, to form the living bond of membership into a united body. The dead branches done to nourish the vital energies of

It will afford satisfaction to us to utilize the columns of the ANGLO-SAXON to keep the Englishmen throughout Canada in mental touch with one another, so that what is dear to us all, in our national heritage, may be defended by concerted action.

We have prefaced what follows with the above remarks because we learn, from the Grand Lodge Report, that it is on the carpet that the next Grand Lodge will be asked to sanction that all business of the Order should be carried on in the W. Rose Degree, and thatthe Red Rose degree shall only form one step in the Ritual of initiation into full membership.

To our minds this proposition has nothing to commend it, no practical good, but would only be making the Ritual of the Initiation tedious instead future to adapt itself to the altering of simpler. One Degree is as good as a conditions and requirements of modern thousand to a practical society, where times. In considering this question we fuss and feathers count for nothing holders in Red Rose lodges should be compelled to hold the two degrees, and with that complaint we sympathize. We have however though that a higher degree in the Order, for the pur-

later pall on the appetite of the regular lodge attendant and help to deaden intereast and energy instead of developing it. More time is wanted for the social and intellectual exercises at meetings, and everything should be done to make a short and effective ritual lose none of its beauty by a clumsy or imperfect exemplification. For often, in most societies, the ritualistic ceremonies are performed in a manner calculated to make angels weep or to develop a degree of hilarity quite unbecoming the dignity of the ceremony. We fear the spirit that would ape the ways of other societies, instead of meeting the NOTES OF WESTWARD HO! 98. special needs of its own, is at the bofthere is in the punishment: from the tom of the suggestion to virtually abolish the Red Rose as a working degree in the order. We further think that it would large-

ly popularize the W. R. Degree if all initiation fees were abolished, except the charge for the collar of the degree; monthly dues of small amount, with a larger membership, would afford an

The Toronto Empire under the above heading in a very sarcastic article relative to the United States being Canada's "Natural Market," and shewing the perverse tendencies of Canadian produco, as follows :--

"How can Canadian cheese hope to prosper when, 'in defiance of God and nature,' it dares to 'divorce itself commercially from the continent to which it belongs '? Of this wayward product not less than \$9,349,731 worth went to Britain last year and only \$6,425 to the United States. We thus publicly direct the attention of the Grit organs to this state of affairs in order that steps may be take to prevent the setting in of the 'dry rot,' and the other Globe disorders that afflict those who fly in the face of natural conditions. It appears, also, that our cattle are addicted in a shame ful degree to the same mania. Not less than 66,965 head, valuesd at \$6,565,315. applied last year for divorces from the continent to which they belong, while only 7.840 head, valued at \$104,623, remained true to domestic duty by bestowing themselves upon their own continent. And the saddest feature of the case is that our finest cattle, valued at nearly \$100 per head, were the very ones to wander afar into the paths of Toryism, leaving only the \$15 animals devoted to duty and principle. Even in the case of sheep-these usually sober, well-conducted members of animal society—no less than 57,006 of them valued at \$486,299, gave way to the craze in 1890 and divorced themselves from the continent to which they be long. Serious as are these wilful and flagrant lapses from virtue amongst individuals, the same sort of thing is rapidly undermining the morals of inanimate nature. For instance, but a few years ago Canadian apples were patters of domestic virtue, but of late they have become addicted to the insane passion of divorcing themselves from the continent to which they belong, and in the season of 1890 not less

market. We also observe that many other atriotism have a great respect for our



MANITOBA LETTER.

OUR

(Special for the Anglo-Saxon.)

WINNIPEG, May, 1891.

During the time which has elapsed, since my last communication, nature has upon the whole, continued most propitious in regard to the seasonable development of our agricultural staples for the present year. It is true we DIVORCE MANIA SPREADING. have had our frost of such severity as to cause disquiet and anxiety amongst the faint hearted portion of our community who here, as in most places, are always ready to make the worst of those threatened misfortunes which in so many cases never happen.

The fine weather appears to have ettled in for good, and the ice once out of Lake Winnipeg there is little further fear of spring frosts of harmful severity. The late cold weather has in the opinion of several old Canadian farmers with whom the writer has conversed. been rather beneficial than otherwise, by reason of it having checked the too rapid upward growth of the wheat plant, thus giving the root an impetus to take a deeper hold upon the soil.

In regard to the mangoe, the banana and orange fruits which are so much known to be amongst 'Winnipeg's products, it is stated upon the most absolute authority that they remain entirely uninjured by frost.

Discoursing upon the subject of tropical fruits which, it is scarcely necessary to state, at this season of the vear have to be imported, and consequently sell at very high figures, but any one knowing this fact, and seeing the number of stores, the proprietors of which pay high rentals for their tands, devoted exclusively to this one trade, their windows redundantly filled with the choicest and most costly of Columbia and California products in their line, must at once form the idea that Winnipegers delight in, and will have good living at any cost, and all the time crave for that which is most difficult to attain.

Such a state of affairs surely reveals high ambition amongst our people.

One of the greatest and most remarkable changes which has taken place in the domestic economy of this city during the last, ten years is, that that the earlier portion of the decade just past, there was a great dearth of what some call the gentler sex; children were so scalce as to be objects of interest, almost curiosity. The hiring of an office boy, that creature not having been yet developed, was an unknown experience. than 313,684 barrels, worth \$835,545 But now! how changed. Almost all broke loose, and found vent for their the boys of those days became beneevil dispositions in the English dicts, many to their grief, in respect to the first named, have imported motherin-laws, grandmothers, sisters, cousins and aunts. At school, recess, or late in the evening the very air thrills with Main street, with its sixteen feet side walks, is choked with baby carriages, which often come trooping along in solid phalanx four or five abreast, remorselessly propelled by sturdy British and Scandinavian maidens. It seems likely that the manufacturers of these vehicles which are continually those Britons of old time who are said This arrangement would certainly, if whatever why the inhabitants of the cherubs, riding in state, from suffering subjects; and, the honor conferred on or his lower limbs hewn off, at the Sir George is a recognition of the fact. knee, by the effect of such a trifling Sir George is a recognition commentary on contretemps. It is also a gratifying commentary on contretemps. The tide of immigration which was The usual amount of lamentation is rife amongst late arrivals as to the deception practiced by agents upon imthis couptry and induce people in the

THE ANGLO-SAXON.

ment of his friends or opponents world enjoys, if not compassed entirely from strict fidelity to that path-it within British territory, is directly must never be forgotten that all party governments do but represent domin-ant influences and popular prejudicesgood or bad-in and out of Parliament. Governments are but the reflection of mine who should occupy the throne of the public will and character.

Our confidence in political party machines is of the weakest description, so that in speaking of this illustrious of intelligence of the nation. To a lodge statesman we feel utterly indifferent British constitutional ruler to-day, the about all he has been as a party leader. rule for all laws is the will of the It is sufficient for us to think of the people, to which will the Queen and Canada he found it and the Canada he every officer of her government have is leaving-and feel satisfied that to his to bow and register its decrees. great influence, talent and abilities, is to be attributed a large part of the marvellous progress and development which this country has made.

Whatever the mistakes of his life may have been we feel, even if we cared truth but wholly mis-leading. After to listen to their recital, that in the stand his government took in the last ballot box by the people, the Queen Dominion elections-in refusing to discriminate against England in our tariff, the confidence and mind of the great and firmly standing up for the unity of majority, that legislation may be shap- District Lodge, should secure the interthe Empire-constituted a crowning ed accordingly. It is altogether differglory to his political life, which should ent in questions on which the public as from such resources, worthy Englishbe gratefully remembered by every Englishman. For his devoted wife and dominant faction in office-elected on succour, for trials to which the general family we feel a heartfelt sympathy, other issues-strives to use the party fund of lodges cannot be applied. and hope that He who tempers the majority to further inexpedient or unwind to the shorn lamb will mercifully supply consolation in their sorrowsorrow lovingly shared by the whole monarch that wise influence over party to lengthen out the Ritual of the lodge British nation. We will conclude these factions-utterly waniing in republican proceedings. Forms and ceremonies, remarks-still hoping his life may be institutions-which will exert a gentle however important, must sooner or

traceable to the power and influence of Great Britain.

There was a time when foreign potentates claimed the power to deter-Great Britain, but since the Reformation time the Sovereign has but personally typified the will and measure

It is often flippantly maintained that our Queen is but a "figure-head" to the ship of State, that every prime minister can dictate her course on any question,-a statement with a basis of any question has been voted on at the will call to her counsels those who have performed. A general purpose or convoice has not been given ;--when a men would be enabled to find timely popular leglislation. Here it is that lishing District Lodges, we would venloyalty to the people demands from the ture a protest against doing anything

poses of district work, is necessary now, and will increasingly be so in the future as the Order grows. The White of usefulness without in any way interfering with the liberty of the individual

The District Lodge need not, necessarily, cover very large districts as now; new districts, as became expedient, could be created, and in rural districts sub-districts could be established.

These District Lodges could properly assume control of all questions of national importance, calling for unity of action of members of the District; of all questions and business not the coming to Canada, as an integral part the latter would dare, whatever he special affair of one lodge; and in which all business concerning the duties of the District Deputy may be duly tingent fund, at the disposal of such a est of all lodges in its work and action,

Whatever is done regarding estab-

southern boundary, we refer to cyclones the shrill cry of children at play. and Dakota famines.

LORD MOUNTSTEPHEN.

The elevation of Sir Geo. Stephen to Rose degree could be allotted this field the British peerage, as Lord Mountstephen, is an event of no ordinary interest-being the first colonists of Her developing in width will soon have to Majesty's dominions to be so highly adopt the ingenious device invented by honoured. We believe the citizen of Canada thus honoured, for his public to have finished off the ends of their services to the Empire, is worthy of chariot axles with a scythe. the distinction. We are further glad to see in this act the unity of the Em- nothing else, be a very cute innovation, pire recognized; also we see no reason and tend to prevent the dear little British Isles should enjoy a monopoly any severe shocks caused by collision of such honors. We claim that by with clumsy pedestrians, and no one of of the Empire, we have forfeited no might think, give utterance to any right or privilege we had as British complaint, even if his clothes were torn

distinctions. As a British institution stated in the last communication as we have no desire to cultivate the spirit set in, has now become a rushing torof aliens to it, nor are we willing to rent. Delayed trains are of daily ocbow down to the aristocracy of money, currence, the excuse being they are so as with our republican neighbours. heavy, no one engine can draw them We see no necessary connection. be- and reach its destination on time. tween the bestowal of such honors on worthy citizens and a heriditary privileged class or body of legislators ; we approve of the one but disagree with migrants in Europe. How they extol the other.

old lands to give up profitable business and lucrative situations to come where there is nothing for them to do, by which they can earn a living save navvying or working as section hands on railroads. Now with the late good Dr. Priman, I Mank that in this case, "there is much to be said on both sides."

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It is surely the business of the Emigration agent to do his duty by his employers, and he can only do so by extoling the advantages of the country he represents. Again, it is the duty of the intending emigrant to ascertain from other available sources of what the agent states is true, and if he says whole truth, The real trouble is that dwellers in cities the world over, seem to view the charms of pastoral life through a roseate haze which some of one State in the other States; way, to their eyes, obscures all which is sordid and disagreeable from view, the game statement may be applied inversely to the ideas held by country people in regard to city life. The achievement of the aspirations for change, of either of this class of people is usually disappointing after the first novelty has worn off. The same causes and effects, only in a greater degree, are at the root of the dissatis- States: faction of many new comers to Manitoba.

The absurd costumes worn, and perfectly useless belongings which imigrants display at stopping places on liament of any State, but such law only the railroad, reveal at once the lamentable ignorance which must prevail whom the matter is referred, and such abroad as to the class of men required, and the clothing and appliances which would be most advantageous for them to bring. Lodge Westward Ho ! No. 98 expects

to have a brave turn out on the 24th. Council of Australia; It will doubtless be assisted by the St. George's Society which has promised its ablest support. The new cavalry band will enliven the parade with such martial strains as the British Grenadiers, Rule Britannia ,et al. Bro. Chas, Hutchinson who so effectively conducted affairs on St. George's Day will again wield the baton.

The St. George's Society Banquet the 1st May, is reported as being the most successful event of the kind Australia or the Maories of New Zeawhich that institution has yet given. The St. George's, it seems are runn-

ing a friendly competition with the Sons, which shall do the most to help along the other. The St. George's Society have, it is

rumoured, concluded to throw open their well appointed rooms in the City Hall, free to the members of the S.O.E. and contemplate in the near future the well supplied with the better class of which the Senate may affirm or reject, English newspapers.

"The Commonwealth of Australia."

The provisions of the proposed new Federal Constitution, according to the bill now under discussion at Sydney, as follows :-

The Act will be called "The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia," and will come into force within six months after its adoption by the

THE ANGLO-SAXON.

7. Navigation and shipping; 8. Ocean beacons, buoys, lighthouses, and lightships ;

10. Fisheries. 11. Census and statistics;

12. Currency, coinage, and legal tender:

13. Banking, the incorporation of banks, and the use of paper money;

14. Weights and measures; 15. Bills of exchange;

16. Bankruptcy and insolvency. 17. Copyrights, patents and trade marks

18. Naturalisation and aliens; 19. The status of foreign corporations and those formed within Australia;

20. Marriage and divorce ; 21. The service and execution of civil

process, and the judgments of the courts 22. The recognition of the laws,

records, and judicial proceedings of the various States; 23. Immigration and emigration;

24. The infinx of criminals;

External affairs and treaties;

26. The relations of the Common

wealth to the islands of the Pacific ; 27. River navigation with respect to the common purposes of two or more

28. The control of railways with respect to transport for the purposes of the Commonwealth;

29, Matters referred to it by the Parto extend to the State or States by as afterwards adopt such law; 30. The exercise of legislative powers

with respect to the affairs of Australia. which are at present exercised only by the Imperial Parliament or the Federal

31. Matters necssary for carrying into execution the foregoing powers.

Parliament will also, subject to the power tomake laws necessary for peace, order, and good government with respect to the following matters :--

1. The affairs of people of any race regarding whom it is deemed necessary to make special laws not applicable to is not extended to the aborigines of leand ;

2. The government of any territory surrendered by any State for the seat of government or other purposes;

3, Matters relating to a department



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which was ication as ushing tor-of daily octhey are so lraw them time. entation is s to the des upon imthey extol ople in the

a Senate, and a House of Representatives.

The Governor-General will be appointed by the Queen, at a salary of not less than 10,000l a year.

The Senate will consist of eight members from each State, chosen by the Parliaments of each State for six years, half retiring every three years; and the President of the Senate will be chosen by the Senate itself.

The House of Representatives will be elected every three years by the people of the several States in proportion to their population, on a basis of one member for every 30,000 inhabitants, the minimum number of members for each State to be four.

The members of both houses will receive 500l each per annum.

Ministers will not be compelled to offer themselves for re-election on appointment.

The Parliament of the Commonwealth will have power to make laws on any of the following subjects :---

1. The regulation of trade and commerce with other countries, and among the States;

2. Customs, excise, and bounties; 3. The raising of money by any other

tion must be uniform throughont the Sydney (N.S.W.) Bulletin :-Commonwealth;

4. The borrowing of money on public credit;

6. Military and naval defences;

Council may disallow any bill within two years after its receipt. The ex ecutive power vested in the Queen will be exercised by the Governor-General. advised by a Council of seven Ministers, who may sit in either House, 15,000% to be set apart for the payment of Ministers. The Governor-General will be Com-

mander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces. The Executive Government, as soon as formed, will take over the control of customs, excise, posts and telegraphs, military and naval defence, ocean beacons, buoys, lighthouses, lightships, and quarantine.

The Supreme Court of Australia will consist of a Chief Justice and not less than four judges, and will be the final court of appeal for Australia; but the

Queen may, in all cases where public interests are involved, grant leave to appeal to herself in Council. Indictable offences must be tried in the State in which the offence is committed.

A Problem Without an End.

It is put, perhaps, somewhat crudely, but there is a great deal of commonmode or system of taxation, but taxa- sense in the following extract him the

'One day a few weeks ago, the London press raised its voice in disgust over the arrival of a shipload of Rus-5. The postal and telegraphic service. sian Jews, 300 in number, to swell the great mass of hungry, desperate 1421 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA

BEATTY'S PIANOS. -In use everywhere Desid & Beatty Washington, New Jersey

AN HISTORIC OCCASION.

From "Imperial Federation" May, 1891.

The assembly of the Federation Convention in Sydney was inaugurated by a banquet of 900 covers, to which brief allusion was made last month. The an independent Government? I con-Australian newspapers containing full tend that it means nothing of the sort, reports of the proceedings have since reached this country, and enable us to give some further extracts from the speeches made upon that great and historic occasion. Sir Henry Parkes, who presided, proposed-"The Queen." He said :-

No one could drink the toast without a glance at the history of the living Sovereign of the British Empire, and without a slight glance into the features of her glorious reign. The crown had lustres added to it by the wearer, and judging of the occupancy of the British throne, what should they say of the British Empire since the Princess Victoria succeeded to that position some fifty-three years ago? That great Empire had gone on expanding in strength, in breadth, and in radiance from that time to this, and never before in its marvellous history had any Sovereign witnessed such beneficent changes for the good of the people, for the good of the whole civilized world. (Cheers.) Her Empire had extended in its physical resources, in its Imperial development, in its acquisition of territory but it had extended far more in the spread of the best elements of civilization, and at every stage it had been adorned by some invention, some discovery, which had made Victoria's reign illustrious and her people the more happy. (Cheers.) That day, however, they were initiating one of the events of the reign which they had good reason to believe no person in the whole British Empire regarded with more interest than their beloved Queen. (Cheers.) To-day one of the marvels of the age was the growth and extension of Australia, and, if he did not make a mistake, they were engaged in creating what would be the most magnificent jewel in the crown of their great Queen. (Loud cheers.) Let there be no mistake cencerning their object in meeting to promote the federation of Australia, for not one of their number had any desire to weaken the ties which bound them to the British Empire. Loud cheers.) He, for one, believed that, instead of lessening the ties which held the nation together, the meeting of the Federation delegates in Sydney would be a cementing of the fabric which encompassed the Empire of the Queen. (Cheers.)

In response to the toast of the "Governor-General," also given from the beneficent rule of our sovereign lady chair-the Earl of Jersey, in the course the Queen. And in claiming that, we of his speech, said :-

Whatever may be our British faults, it cannot be said that jealousy of our kith and kin is one. (Cheers.) There is no petty jealousy at home of your growing prosperity. (Hear, hear.) There is no desire to hinder the natural development of this land of boundless said :promise, and there is a real friendshipersonal as well as natural-for those

tralian people shall be one now, henceforth. and forever. (Cheers.) Hence, then, we say that this one people must make common cause and inherit one common destiny. (Cheers.) But does this imply any disloyalty to the Empire of which we are a part? (Cries of "No.") Does this imply any wanton and unnecessary attempt at setting up but it does mean that this great Australian people, increasing day by day, and year by year, increasing not only in number, but in all the power to which number and civilization give, in the power which is conferred by bringing science as a harnessed steed into our service, and by bringing to bear upon our fortunes all the elements of advanced civilization-I contend it means that this people, with all these advantages

desire to live as one people, and to rival in a friendly way every power in the

CONSTELLATION OF STATES

known as the British Empire. We wish to be an Australian people, and as such, we wish to be the brightest source of power and the brightest jewel in the Henry Parkes, to achieve the manifest them only to deceive them. Among crown of the Empire. (Cheers.) We embody in this toast that we are one people, and prepared to share one destiny. (Cheers.) We seek to convey to by nature one land. (Cheers.) There the outside world that we have the resources, that we have the material the present time of a number of comwealth, that we have the material strength, and that we have the intellect and the enterprise that result from well-balanced intellects to win our own Continent, which are so divided in their distinction amongst the nations of the earth. We seek to win a place in the great congeries of free States that form the British Empire, and to take equal rank with the best in all good qualities. We seek no separation. We only seek to draw closer the bonds of Empire. of Australia at the present time. This We seek to draw closer the bonds of loyalty, and to continue to share in the rights and privileges that belong to every British subject. (Cheers.) We seek a proud place undoubtedly, but it is the proud place of being equals of the best of the British nation, and at the same time preserve our Australian identity. We seek in the best way that is possible, by federal power, to

MASTER OUR OWN DESTINIES, to win our own position in the world, and in entertaining this lofty and enlightened ambition we are not prepared to take any second place amongst the civilized peoples of the world. (Cheers.) We seek to remain side by side with that dear old England that we all love so well--I mean, in using that expression, the three kingdoms, and I use the expression because it is briefer and more suited to my purpose. We claim to take our place side by side with her; to share all her difficulties, and honours, and glories, and to be equal in everything beneath the sway of the British Crown and under the seek to give to our interests an Australian character and Australian colouring, so that the name of Australian

shall not be eclipsed by the name of Englishman, or Scotchman, or Irishman in any part of the world. Mr. Munro, the Premier of Victoria,

You are all aware, as his Excellency the Governor remarked, that a work of who, separated from us, or separated this sort must be slow. It must be a from England by thousands of miles work of years. For a long time, almost of stormy ocean, are united by the from the time Constitutions were given strongest ties that can ever bind free to the various Colonies, our leading

it in such a way as that the various portions of the British Empire shall be tion of their chairman to the indefinite united together, and that they will position New South Wales had occupimake in the future, when we have Canada and North America, South shoulder to the wheel and never draw-Africa and India, all united, one magnificent confederated Empire. (Cheers.) I am sure they will then become the bulwark of peace and progress and of miten civilization. mey whroe to other nations that they have the power of preventing the landing of an enemy upon any part of the Empire. We who are met here at the present time simply say to the people of Australia as a whole, we are anxious that with the help of the people. (Hear, vert. you should take up your proper position hear.) as a part of the British Empire.

Sir Samuel Griffith, the Premier of Queensland, said :---

I do not like to be too confident as to the results of this matter. "Let not him that putteth on his armour boast as he that putteth it off." Nevertheless, I am quite certain of this-we shall make a very important stride tous, as expressed by my hon. friend Sir destiny of Australia. For it is the manifest destiny of Australia to be one people, with one destiny, as it is made is no instance, I believe, in the world at munities equal in population, equal in wealth, equal in intelligence and eivilization to those upon the Australian Governments as we are. The evils of that are now becoming more manifest, and that reminds me of what was so well said by Sir Henry Parkes, that all change in political institutions arises from discontent. That is equally true movement for federation is a move-

ment arising from discontent; NOT DISCONTENT WITH OUR RELA-TIONS

with the Queen; not discontent with her subjects, or that we wish to cease to ber her subjects; but discontent with tired of being called "a Colonist." The term is used, no doubt, at the other the slightest intention of using a disparaging expression, but unconsciously s a term of disparagement. The Colonist is really regarded by the usage of the term as the person who is in some the Church of Rome a few years after respects inferior, who does not enjoy the same advantages, and is rot quite entitled to the same privileges as other members of the Empire. I think we things that we feel perfectly certain to do for ourselves.

Mr. P. O. Fysh, Premier of Tasmania. said :-

It is for the nations of the earth to see that we, the men of Australasia, and the women of Australasia, have Catholic Church in Scotland. Thomas well fulfilled our duty since the foundation of the various Colonies. I think the Church of Rome." that the record of the past is an admirable one, and that we may consider that we have discharged our duty as people of the British Empire. The longer live under the form of separate Governments, but take upon us the robes of national life. We have in Canada an example which we may well is exposed only twice in a generation, follow.

had endeavoured to direct the attened in not always joining to put its ing back. Now they had the opportunity, and it would be a sad thing for the success of Australia if they did not endeavor to work unitedly in that great only man who at the present moment could join these Colonies together in an effort which he believed would be suc-

ROMANISM.

ENGLISH PERVERTS SICK OF IT.

have returned to the church of their wards attaining the object so dear to fathers, embittered more or less against Montagu, brother of the Duke of Manchester, who, since his return to Protestantism, has written most scathing denunciations of the Church of Rome. as a religious and political power. His latest and most important work, The Sower and the Virgin,' is a refutation of the doctrines of Mariolatry and Papal infallibility that has had a marked effect upon the higher classes in England, by deterring many from the consideration of Rome's pretensions and leading others to renounce the false teachings of that church.

"Among the clergymen who have returned to Protestantism within the last few years may be mentioned Canon Foulkes, Father Roberts (Cardinal Manning's nephew), Hutton, Galton, Law Chaplain to the Duke of Norfolk), Whitehead, Addis, etc. Father Addis was one of the leading scholars in Oxford, and when he became a Roman many of the circumstances that are Catholic was accounted a great prize necessarily-attendant upon our present for Rome. As a priest he laboured for isolated condition. I said a few months ten years at Sydenham, and in conago, and I repeat it now, that I am junction with Mr. Thomas Arnold, brother of Mathew Arnold, compiled the Catholic Dictionary, a standard end of the world by people without authority on orthodox Romanism, and the only work of the kind in the English language. It is a significant sign of the times that the editor of such an important publication should abandon it was issued.

"Father Addis withdrew only last September; Father Whitehead, who had been a member of the Dominican are becoming a little discontented that Order, renounced the Roman Church we have to ask a Parliament sitting at in November, and every week some the other end of the world to do for us priest is following their example. Some of the former priests have returned to from experience that we are competent the ministry of the Anglican branch of the Church Catholic. Father Addis is now ministering in Melbourne, Austra-

lia, and others have entered upon secular pursuits. This is also the case with more than twenty priests who, in our Louis. day, have withdrawn from the Roman Arnold, it is said, has also abandoned

HOLY RAGS.

The Fathers of St. Jerome, Treves, people of the British Empire. The have announced that St. Joseph's coat the causes of volcanoes, but it is now will be exposed for represention in a few will be exposed for veneration in a few generally held that, though they are nonths. This sacred relic, miraculously left in perfect state of preservation, terior of the earth, they are not directfestations take place. It is the same garment St. Joseph wore while fulfilling the sacred duties of foster-father to our Saviour.-Roman Journal.

sence of her mother struck her sev blows with his whip. The child ceived no serious injury, and the priest did it, he claims, to teach her better manners.

TWO HEARTS THAT BEAT AS ONE.' NO. 1.

IF Lodge (serted Yean,

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Nelson No Fridays a

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Frince All over th of ever visiting H. Harris,

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Roman Catholic polemics are "remarkably calm, though free from malice or abuse, and imbued with a profound spirituality." - Mr. George Parsons cessful; but it would only be successful Lathrop, recent Roman Catholic par.

NO. 2. "Mohammed's banner was his wife's petticoat. The Anglicans have the dirty sheet of Henry VIII.'s marriage bed for their emblem. They say you cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear; but the English have made silk The London Church Review says: purses, gloves and silk stockings, too. Many of the young Oxford men who out of the auricular appendage of that became Roman Catholics and priests royal boar. They say our system of hog-killing is so perfect that we save everything of the animal but the grunt. the Roman enchantress that had lured The Anglicans have appropriated everything that came to them with the Tudor these may be mentioned Lord Robert pigsty, and the Methodists have laid claim to the squeal.-The Western

Watchman-the leading Roman Catholic paper of the West. New converts! please step up lively

and be counted. There is room for more at the old stand !-British American Citizen

HOW IT IS DONE IN ROME. On the last occasion when the Pope aid high mass at St. Peter's, about a twelve-month ago, there were 15,000

people in the Basilica, and they behaved as if they were on a racecoursepushing, shoving, pointing, talking and paying not the slightest attention to the service. A bevy of American girls swarmed on to the silver statue of St. Peter, whose right foot great toe is worn away by the kisses of the faithful. One girl sat in the saint's lap; another had perched herself on a coign of vantage with an arm around the saint's neck. It never occurred to any Italian girl, however, to fling a missal at them.

Under the Earth.

ome of the Secrets of Volcanic Action Revealed by Mine Borings.

The workmen in the deepest mines of Europe swelter in almost intolerable heat, and yet they never penetrate over 7-1000th part of the distance from the surface of the centre of the earth.

In the lower levels of some of the Comstock mines the men fought scalding water, and could labor only three or four hours at a time until Sutro tunnel pierced the mines and drew off some of the terrible heat, which had stood at 126°

The deepest boring ever made, that at Sperenberg, near Berlin, penetrates only 4,172 feet, about 1,000 feet deeper than the famous artesian well at St.

While borings and mines reveal to us only a few secrets relating solely to the temperature and constitution of the earth for a few thousand feet below the surface, we are able by means of volcanoes to form some notion of what is going on at a greater depth.

There have been many theories about produced by the intense heat of the in-

THE ANGLO-SAXON.

peoples together-one mother tongue men have entertained the idea that we and one constitutional and beloved cannot achieve complete success unless Queen. (Enthusiastic cheering.) I was we become a federated nation. (Cheers.) glad to hear you, Sir Henry, when you

struck the keynote in your earlier We are voluntarily entering upon this speech-that federation means loyalty matter by sending men to deal with an to the old country-(prolonged cheer- important question which will affect ing)-that loyalty as a free people, we the future of this country, and which understand the true meaning of, and raise us as an integral part of the Britwhich we do not allow to be interpret- ish Empire to a position we have not ed by any opponents. The history of hitherto occupied. (Cheers) We are the old world has, alas, too many ex- all scions of one race. We are all here amples of how men of the same race, thought and language have suffered in-speaking one common tongue, and acternecine war because they were divid- ing together as one people. We have ed by barriers-artificial barriers- none of the dissensions they have in which nature had never placed. Let other countries, and surely the time history teach a nobler lesson to man- has arrived when the sentiment which kind, and show how the bonds of union has been so nobly spoken to by Sir ean be drawn closer, and show that the Henry Parkes should be given effect "One People - One Destiny." history of the old world should never to, We must unite for be repeated in this portion of the globe; (Cheers.) . . . defence, and I venture to say that no and also show the others how it is possible to consolidate the whole and yet member of this Convention is, at the present time, under the impression that preserve the unit. (Cheers.)

to

WEAKEN THE EMPIRE.

On the contrary, we are going to

strengthen it-(cheers)-and I confess

The Chairman then proposed the in forming this Dominion we are going toast of the evening, "One People-One Destiny." In the course of his speech, he said :-

Seeing that we have at this moment that if I believed this Dominion, no a population of upwards of four million matter how anxious I am for it, would people living in a land which is enring- do anything to weaken our connection ed by the everlasting sea, and a land with the British Crown, I for one would that has no co-terminous neighbour- refuse to sanction it. (Cheers.) We be one. (Cheers.) And that this Aus ish Constitution. We are here to form man. That was not the first time he the child into her house, and in the pre- one year.

Captain Russell, Colonial Secretary, New Zealand, said :-

I believe that there is a great misapprehension throughout Australia as to the feelings of the people in the more remote portions of Australasia on the subject of federation; but it would be absurd to suppose that there is not a truly federal spirit prevailing in Zealand. (Applause.) We of New Zealand have already given proof of our desire for federation. (Hear, hear.) I will venture to say that it will be the duty of the Convention to frame a constitution so that all parts of Australasia shall be enabled to benefit thereby. I wish from the bottom of my heart that the federation of the Colonies may be established; and I may tell you that,

tend the right hand of friendship towards New Zealand, it will be found that there will be few matters on which a difference of opinion will exist. (Cheers.)

Mr. Duncan Gillies, late Premier of, Church, Lockport, N. Y., was arrested Victoria, in proposing the health of the on May 12th, and convicted of assault upon Edna Stein, aged five years. Chairman, said :-

On every great occasion when there The child stuck her tongue out and was necessity, that brought the man. made faces at the priest as he was ridseeing all this, we say that the time has are here to form the Dominion on lines And on this occasion, in their great ing by her house. Darcy instantly come when the Australian people shall as near as possible to those of the But- need, unquestionably they had got the jumped out of his wagon and chased

DESTINY OF THIS CONTINENT?

"In some Roman Catholic countries the church has lost its prestige, and even the more intelligent classes cannot have much respect for the faith. But if they saw the strength of Catholicism in this country, their interest in it would be revived. The destines of this continent are particularly in Catholic hands. We are strongly intrenched in the United States and Canada, and our ownership of the continent from have lain for countless ages many the Rio Grande to Cape Horn is undisputed. Only the most criminal neglect and indifference on the part of the bisif the other Colonies are willing to exhops, the clergy and the leaders of the laty can lose to us this magnificent heritage."-Catholic Review, U. S. A.

MADE FACES AT A PRIEST. Rev. M. J. Darcy, rector of St. John's

The most wonderful display of the results of volcanic energy is seen in the north-western corner of our own land, a region of lofty forests and of great fertility.-Goldthwaite's Magazine.

Send 50c and your address to Fax 296, and get the Anglo-Saxon for

ly connected with the molten mass that lies many miles below the sources of volcanic energy. Everybody knows that many rocks are formed on the floor of the ocean,

and it has been found that a 20th to a 70th of their weight is made up of imprisoned water. Now, these rocks are buried in time under overlaying strata, which serve as a blanket to keep the enormous heat of the interior.

This heat turns the water into superheated steam, which melts the hardest rock, and when the steam finds a fissure in the strata above it breaks through to the surface with terrific energy, and we have a volcano.

We find that these outpourings that thousands of feet below the surface are well adapted to serve the purposes of man. Many a vine-yard flourishes on the volcanic ashes from Vesuvius, and volcanic mud has clothed the hills of New Zealand with fine forests and its plains with luxuriant verdure,

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H. Harris, President, s wife's ve the arriage ay you a sow's de silk gs, too.

Belleville.

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

Bowmanville.

Wellington No. 19, Bowmanville—Meets on the Ist and 3rd Tuesdays of each month, in the Sons of England Hall, Bounsall's Block. Vis-iting brethren alway welcome. E. C. McDowell, Pres., W. E. Pethick, Sec.

Brockton.

Birmingham No. 69, Brockton-Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month at Parson's Hall, Brockton. Chas. Cashmore, Sec., @ Bro. Fox, Pres. 237 Gladstone Ave.

Brockville. Sunfolk No. 87, Brockville-Meets every 2nd and last Mondays of each month in Sons of England Hall, 208 King street. W. R. D. (ast) first Monday in each month. Visiting prethren made welcome. Arthur C. Bacon, Sec. W. H. Grace, Pres., Box 75.

Chatham.

Thames No. 101.—Meets every Monday evening at Foresters' Hall, Chas. F. Chanter, Warren Lambert, Pres. Sec. Collingwood.

Canterbury No. 34, Collingwood-Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday in Union Hall. V. M. Durnford, Sec., Roht, Nash, Pres. Collingwood.

Robt. Nash, Pres. Cornwall.

Victoria No. 12, Cornwall-Meets alternate Wednesdays in Colquehoun Block. Visiting members welcome. E, Hunt, Sec., John Sugden, Pres. Cornwall

Exeter.

Galt.

nonth No. 63, Excter, Ont.—Meets 1st and 1 Mondays every month in the L. O. O. F. 11, Main st. Wm, Sanders, Sec. 16 Davis, Pres. "Advocate" office. iel Davis, Pres.

mines of Al Oak No. 26, Galt-Meets on alternate Wednesdays in Foresters' Hall, cor. Main and South Water streets. Chas. Squire, Sec., Richmond Ave. olerable ate over rom the Guelph.

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

Hamilton.

Britannia No. 8, Hamilton-Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of every month in St. George's Hall, cor. King William and James sts. Visi-tors welcome. F. H. Revell, Sec., Wm' Hunt, Pres. 195 James St., w

Acorn No. 29, Hamilton-Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in St. George's Hall, corner James and King William sts. Visitors welcome. Thos. G. Viner Pres. 268 King st. W. 13 James st. Mearts of Oak No. 94, Hamilton, meets on the first and third Mondays of each month, in Wenthworth Hall, corner of Wellington and King William streets. Visitors welcome. Harry Marshall, Hector H, Martin, Sec. Pres, 22 Wellington St.

Pres. 22 Weington St. Bevon No. 102, Hamilton, Mountain Top Bar-ton, meetings are held every first and third Wednesday of the month. All members of the order invited. Walter Harris, Sec., 41 Murray street.

Huntsville.

THE ANGLO-SAXON.

Worcester No. 47, West Toronto Junction-Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at James' Hall, West Toronto Junction. J. M. Bolton, Sec., Box 368 West Toronto Jun. Cambridge No. 54, Little York, Toronto—Meets alternate Fridays at Little York Fire Hall. W. H. Clay, Pres. H. Nield, Sec. Coleman P.O.

Montreal.

Excelsior No. 36, Montreal (R.R.D.)—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month at 5 Place d'Armes Square. Visitors welcome. J. Field, Pres. Chas. Chappell, Sec., 102 St. Felix st.

Victoria Jubilee No. 41, Montreal-Meets ever alternate Friday at the St. Charles Club House

cor. Wellington and Richmond sts. F. Brownhill, Pres., J. A. Edwards, Sec., 201 Magdalen st. 4 College st

Yorkshire No. 39, Montreal, will meet every alternate Monday at the West End Hall, Chat ham street at 8 p.m. Liy, Robertson, Pres. J. Booth, Sec. 1037 St. Lames St

Denbigh No. 96.—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, in Sons of England Hall, No. 6 Craig Street. Chas. H. Beckett, F. W. Cardwell, President. 5 Parthenais Sq.

Oshawa.

Essex No. 4, Oshawa—Meets alternate Friday from January 3rd, 1891, in the S.O. E. Hall, No. I King st east. John Holmes, President. W. S. Bowden, Sec. Box 249, Oshawa

Orillia.

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

Ottawa.

Derby No. 30, Ottawa—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Workman's Hall, cor. Bank and Sparks sts. A. J. Jackson, Pres. E. Aust, Sec., Sherwood st., Mt. Sherwood

C. C. Rogers, Pres., 345 Stewart st. Clarendon—The United Degree lodge of Derby, Bowood, Russell and Stanley lodges meets in Wellington Hall Wellington street, Ottawa, on the 2nd Wednesday of each month. F, A. Jackson, Pres., W. J. Eastcott, Sec.

Owen Sound.

 Mistletoe
 No. 86, Owen Sound. — Meets in Fores

 ters: Hall, Red Rose on 2nd and 4th Fridays;

 White Rose, Ist Wednesday in each month

 at 8 p.m. Brethren visiting

 ordially welcomed.

 ordially welcomed.

 Geo. Price, Pres.

 J. M. Spencer, Sec.,

 Box 192.

Peterborough.

Lansdowne No. 25, Peterborough-Meets in Sons of England Hall, Hunter st., on the 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month. Visiting brethreen made welcome. V. Eastwood, Sec., Rich. Waram, Pres. Box 277.

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

Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.

Royal Standard, No. 112.—Meets cr alternate Thursdays at 7 p.m. G. Purches, Pres. A. H. B. Sperling. Sec.

Sault Ste. Marie.

St. Thomas.

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

Sherbrooke, Que.

Gloncester No. 103, Sherbrooke, Que., meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month in the Court-room of Prince Albert 149 L.O.F., Odells Block. Thos. Rawson, Pres. Edwin Avery, Sec., Box 16, P.O., Sherbrooke.

Smith's Falls.

Guelph No. 124-Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays of of every monthin S.O.E, Hall. A hearty wel-come extended to all visiting brethren. G. T. Martin, Pres., Geo. W. Baker, Sec. Box 185.

Stratford.

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

Toronto.

Sec.

J. Booth, Sec. 1087 St. James St

Coleman P.O. Norfolk No. 57.—Meets in their hall, Dominion Hall, cor. Queen and Dundas streets, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month. F. W. Brown, Pres., 85 Argyle street. 994 Queen st. w.

So Argyle street. So Argyle street. Amalgamated W.R.D., of Norfolk & Birming-ham Lodge, 3rd Friday in each month. F. Wooten, Press. C. Cashmore, See., Shaw street. 660 Parliment st Preston No, 67.—Meets 1st and 3rd. Wednes-days, i... Room C, Shaftesbury Hall. J. J. Pritchard, sec., 236 Markham street. Birmingham. No. 69.—Meets 1st and 3rd Wed

236 Markham street. Birmingham, No. 69–Meets 1st and 3rd Wed-nesdays, in Dominon Hall, cor. Queen West and Dundas streets. H. Fox, Pres., 4 Shuter st. C. M. Cashmore, Sec., 660 Parliament st. **51.** Albans No, 76, Toronto-Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at Association Hall, cor. McGill st. and Yonge st. R. S. Grundy, Sec., J. G. Mitchener, Pres. 74 Saulter st.

And Yonge st. J. G. Mitchener, Pres. Hercantile No. 81, Toronto-Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st., west. J. D. Young, Pres., H. E. Johnson, sec., 42 Yonge st. Chesterfield No. 97.—Meets 2nd and th Mon-days at Shafesbury Hall, Queen St., Wedness Geo, Clatworthy, Pres., E. H. Hardy, Soc. Room D. Arcade, Yonge, st

Holl No. 104, Toronto-Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in the month, in Cameron Hall, cor. Cameron and Queen streets. J. H. Jewell, Pres., A. C. Chapman, seo., 300 Lippincott st Bewood No. 44, Ottawa-Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st. R. J. Tanner, Sec., H. Bott, Pres. P. O. Box 296.
 Stanley No. 55, Ottawa-Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at Wellington Hall, Wellington st. James Ardley, Sec., E. Bull, Pres. 459 Ann street
 Ressell No. 56, Ottawa-Meets the 2nd and 4th Thuesday of each month at the Orange Hall, New Edinburgh. E. W. Gilbert, Sec., C. C. Rogers, Pres., 345 Stewart st.

Vancouver, B. C.

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.
 Rev. H. P. Hobson, F. Jas. East, President. Secretary, Box 552.

Weston.

Leeds No. 48, Weston—Meets on 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month, at King st. Hall. Vis-itors welcome. H. Colnock, Sec. Theo, Holdsworth, Pres. Weston, Ont.

Windsor.

Frince of Wales No. 52.—Meets Alternate Tuesdays in Pythian Castle Hall, Sandwich street, Visiting brethren are welcome, Thos. Q. Dench, Wm. J. Turner, sec., President, Box 619, Windsor

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

of any changes required in Lodge

Empire"-in regard to the recent Dominion election, from which we cull the

"Just as often as the Opposition tried to explain and defend the proposal to enter into an alliance with a foreign and unfriendly country to declare com-mercial war against a country which admits our products free, just so often did the gorge of many stout and loyal you do ye even so to them," is spoken the mintage of gold coins in England the byzant, valued at 10 shillings, was many more independent without, silently rise at the sinister design aimed at the birthplace and home of free commercial intercourse. When it is remembered that this land was the er, whose fleets and armies, and consular service all over the world, were at our disposal, who had engaged to pro-tect us with the whole resources of the empire and who was to be repaid for political, social and moral consequences her solicitude and fostering care for many years by our joining hands with the most protectionist, selfish and supercilious nation on earth, to declare by

will adopt free trade for themselves is risky in the extreme. Nothing need be looked for in that direction. Free trade, when first established in the British Isles, was declared by the Cobden Club to be the coming policy, and would soon be adopted by every civilized nation on earth. Well, has it? Forty years have passed away and not one other country has accepted it. Selfishness, narrowness, ignorance and na-

Finally, our best policy would seem to be to strike boldly for free commercial intercourse with the Mother Country. We have that, at least, in our own hands. We might, by passing the necessary act to-morrow, have an enormous increase in our volume of trade and by largely importing would of necessity export largely to pay for British goods. Why defer or refuse to take this valuable certainty, positive prosperity, and rather look for what is very uncertain that it can be obtained, and, even if obtainable, can be only got at the price of shutting the gates of trade in the face of free-trade Britain. Nor would it prejudice or injure in the least our chances of extended trade with our powerful neighbor. On the contrary, it would improve it. We would have a distinct advantage. The strong desire of the average American to get hold of a good thing, and seeing so many valuable advantages passing under his very nose that he might, at least, be a sharer in, every nerve would be strained that he might participate therein, so that probably two years of this prosperity or even one would see Washington knocking at the doors of Ottawa asking for reciprocal arrangements which could be granted and accepted without either surrendering their commercial independence. Thus we would have unrestricted reciprocity, with the two greatest nations of the

. . Commercial war is just as real and

Senator Wark says in speaking of England as a country getting all the time richer with a heavy balance of trade constantly against her. "I can

Balance of Trade.

7

remember when British statesmen discussed the subject just as Americans do now, but the former no longer require to pay for these imports with what of their own products they export. They buy and sell largely from foreign countries and these colonies on which they no doubt make a profit ; they build iron ships for foreign countries which are not included in their exports, they have a large amount of capital invested in loans to foreign countries, the interest on which is drawn for bills of exchange, but, perhaps, the largest item is the earnings of their merchant shipping, which, in tonnage, is nearly half of that of the whole world, and as they far exceed all other countries in steamers they; no doubt, do more than half the carrying trade of the whole world. there may be others to which I have not referred, but when we add to the value of these exports the profits on foreign goods, the price of iron ships, the interest on foreign loans and the earnings of their merchant shipping, we can see how their imports are paid for by means which no other country possesses. The theory of buying in the cheapest market and selling in the dearest is very correct where applied to free trade countries dealing on equal terms, but when a free trade country is met at one point by a revenue tariff, at another by a protective one, and at another by an export duty, the qustion becomes more complicated and its solution more difficult.

English Coinage.

Gold First Coined in Henry 111.'s Reign and Copper in 1672.

When England was being made into mincemeat and blocks of real estate by the Saxons and Danes silver and brass were in use as currency, says the Age of Steel, but the Normans subsequently installed the aristocratic metal and left the democratic brass to take care of itself. Gold was first coined by Henry III., and copper was made into coins in will, suspicion and bitterness between 1672. Tin was used for coinage in 1680, and the national farthing was made of distress and suffering, demands treasure this Cambrian product with a stud of copper set in the centre. In 1690 and 1691 tin half-pence were issued in considerable quantities. The only pure gold coins issued in English history were those of Henry III.

In the reign of Edward I. the pound in tale of silver coins was equal to the pound in weight of standard silver. The pound in tale was divided in 20 how any man of match of nation of the shillings, the shillings into 12 pence, and each penny piece weighed a penny-bivine Teacher of mankind, "What-weight or twenty-four grains. Before soever ye would that men should do to the mintage of gold coins in England to the individual and to the community. imported from Constantinople, and It is the golden principle for all, and is forences of the same value from Florreared as a perpetual sign to men and ence. Edward III. subsequently mintto nations. If Canada, in the recent ed the noble, Edward IV. the rial, elections, declined to endorse unrestrict- Henry VII. the double rial, James I. Mother Land, our guardian and defend-ed reciprocity with the United States it the laurel, and Charles II. revived the was not because she was in such love old laurel coin under the name of the

The guinea in the reign of Queen was because she feared that behind lay Anne, originally issued as a 20-shilling piece, rose in value to 30 shillings, and was acrobatic in values till Sir Isaac Newton secured authority, ordering the guinea to pass for 21 shillings sterling. The present English sovereign was issued in 1817 and weighed 20.21

Winnipeg.

Woodstock.

Bedford No. 21, Woodstock—Meets in Imperial Hall, ist and 3rd Thursdays of each month ; W.R.D. 4th Wednesday in each month. Fra-ternal visitors welcomed. W. Whitcombe, Pres. W. E. Wilkinson, Sec. Box 168.

Secretaries are requested to notify us Cards.

Annexation vs. Empire.

Leamington No. 95.—Meets 1st and 3rd Tues-days in Dawon's Hall, W. E. Sharpe, Sec. Sauft Ste. Marie, Chester No. 18, St. Thomas. Ont.—Meets on 2nd and 4th Fridays (W. R. D. 3rd Friday) of every month in Emutinger Block, cor. Talbot and the Bruars, the Emutinger Block, cor. Tailoo every month in Emutinger Block, cor. Tailoo and Elgin sts. J. C. Gilby, Pres. W. T. Hollins, Sec. Box 1003. following passages :--

tional vanity still reign paramount.

earth, more valuable to us, than all the

others combined. cruel in its own way as physical warfare. It may not ask for seas of blood, or take life, or maim or wound, but it destroys property, bars intercourse, harasses lawful industry, promotes illpeople that should be friendly, causes for its tribute, and has often been the injury and industrial stagnation which

contains a valuable letter, signed "J. K."-entitled, "Annexation vs. Of all wars it is the pettiest and most it promotes, passing over all the fallacious theories by which it is sought to

be upheld, it is difficult to understand how any man or nation or honorable with protection. We are now be- guinea. ginning to learn its true character. It

could balance. Tobacco and Development.

Nelson No. 43, Almonte-Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at their hall, Mill st. Visiting wel-oome. Wm. J. Shaw, Sec., Box 96. Jas. Hy. Bennett, Pres. Aylmer, Ont. Prince Albert No. 61 meets in Foresters' Hall, over the Post Office, the 1st and 3rd Fridays of every month. We are always glad to see visiting brethren. A. J. ELLIOTT, Secretary, Barrie.

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

IT Lodge Cards under this head will be in-

Sous of England Society.

LODGE DIRECTORY.

Almonte.

serted at the rate of One Dollar per

		ercilious nation on earth, to declare by		was issued in 1817 and weighed 20.21
Creyden No. 85, Huntsville, OntMeets the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month, in Tem-	Albion No. 1, Toronto-Meets 1st and 3rd Thurs- down at Shaffeshury Hall, Queen street West.	hostiletariffs that we regarded her with	While the injurious effects of the	parts of aguinea. The present stand-
perance Hall, Main street. Visitors welcome.	days at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen street West. S. Howard, Pres. C. E. Smith, Sec., 31 Sword st.	the rest of the world as commercial	signification of tobacco-smoke on the sys-	and of finances for silver coins is eleven
T P Reece.	Meets first and third	outcasts, whose interests and commerce	tem into which it has been introduced	ounces or two penny-weight silver and
Kingston.		were to be injured and harrassed by the	have long been generally acknowledged,	thirteen penny-weight alloy.
	Bathurst & Queen stsi W. W. H. Syms, Sec., R. J. Hodge, Pres. 24 Eden Place.	almost promotive and avoid hostile imposts of the Americo-Cana-	it is only rarely that its damaging	
	Kent No. 3, Toronto-Meets 2nd and 4th Mon-	dian Federation, when all this is borne		
cor. Princess and Monters and the Albert Solar and the Albert Alb	Trie Wohster Pres. J. M. Williams, Sec.,	in mind that commercial war against	effects on the physique can be shown	legalized by the flat of Charles II. and afterward made by James II. from old
wm. H. Cruse, Sec,.	To Carton Ave.	Great Britain and Ireland and "all	by statistics, albeit they may have	afterward made by James 11. from old
Ed. Scrutton, Pres., Albert st., Williamsville	day at Oddfellows Hall, cor. Spadina Ave,	creation" were to be the watchwords	been frequently surmised. Dr. J. W.	guns, copper, vessels, pewter pots, and
Tyne No. 79, Kingston-Meets 1st and 3rd Tues- days in each month in the 'Prentice Boys'	T Steele Pres. 216 Lippincott st	of the new alliance, we need go no	Seaver, the college physician and in-	a general assemblage of comparatively
Hall, Market Square.	Brighton No. 7, Toronto-Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West.			
John Porter, Pres. John Davis, Sec. Kingston.	J. R. Grant, Pres. 74 Sussex Ave.			and the second
Lakefield.	14 DUSSEA AVC.	Yet the fact remains that the haterul	achieve also for the past four years, and	and the second state of the state of the second state of the secon
	Somerset No. 10, Toronto-Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Weeks' Hall, Parkdale, H. Warman, Pres. W. P. Parsons, Sec.,			The second s
Excter No. 89, Lakefield, OntMeets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in the S. O. E. Hall. Visit-	H. Worman, Fres. 29 Lawrence Ave.	ing element in the minds of a large number making no outward sign inside	kept he forms this table : !	FNOLIOUR FN
ing brethren made welcome.	Surrey No. 11, Toronto-Meets 2nd and 4th	and outside the Liberal party who, had	Users of Non-users of Tobacco. Tobacco.	ENGLISHMEN
John C. Balsdon, Pres. Edmund Sellens, Sec.	Mondays in each month in Dought man corr	it been omitted, would have been the	Average increase in	LINULIOIIIVILIN
	of Bloor and Bathurst sts. T. Cannon, jr., Pres. G. Knight, Sec., 105 Oxford street.	"saving remnant" to them; but who,	Lung capacity, liters15 .25	
Lambton Mills.	Warmitek No. 13 Toronto-Meets 2nd and 4th	as it was, were the "saving remnant"	(Or an increase 66 per cent. greater for non-	
Bradford No. 91, Lambton Mills, OntMeets	Thursdays at Jackson's Hall, Tonge st., con.	to their opponents. In addition to this,	Inflated chest, meters, .0304 .0364	Subscribe
2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month and we-	John Gunter, Pres. 38 Yorkville Avenue.	and setting aside the discrimination	(Or an increase is per	The second second second second
clone. James Ashman, Pres., J. T. Jarvis, Sec.	346 Huron street. Manchester No. 14, Toronto-Meets alternate	amoinst British trade, there was a	users.)	for the
London.	Manchester No. 14, Toronto-Metes automate Mondays from January 5th, 1891, at Winches- Hall, cor. Parliament and Winchester streets.	is a missing and disquietude as to	- Height, Hereage 90 por	for the
	Visiting brethren welcome.	the political outcome, when once	e cent, greater for non-	and a second of the second
Kensington No. 66:-Meets 1st and 3rd Thurs- days, at Albert Hall, F. G. Truvill, Sec., 131 Dundas st	C. Meech, 110s., 542 Ontariost.	strongly linked with our southern	Weight, kilograms	ANDIO OLVON
	St. George No. 27, Toronto-Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at St. George's Hall, Queen st. West,	neighbors, we launched together on the		ANI:III - NAXIIN
British Oak No. 82.—Alternate Thursdays, Foresters' Hall. Visiting brethren welcome.		The do follows		ANGLO-SAXON
W T Anderson, W. D. Geach, Sec.	Harry Decour, 1105		for comment on the contents of this	
TIONCOM				
Piceadilly No. 88.—Meets 1st and 3rd Tues- date tabor Hall, Dufferin Ave. J. Hook, Sec.,	F. W. Ingram, Pres. J. W. Haynes, Sec., 136 Broadview Ave.			
J. Hook, Sec., 280 Maitland st.	Stafford No. 32, Toronto-Meets alternate Mon-		forow laner and sublight, on the week	
and the second se	days at Copeland Hall, King St. East, corner			
Midland.	202 Berkeley St		and better wind than their companions	
Gromwell No. 84, Midland, Ont., meets in	Portsmouth No. 45, Dovercourt, Toronto- Meets alternate Tuesdays at Mechanics' Insti	I a stated States in the sanguine hope	e who indulge in the use of the weed.	
Forresters Hall, second and fourth Thursday,	tute. J. Malton Sec.		Evening Journaus	
Frank Cook, Pres. R. O. Stokes, Sec.				

8

Sons of England Aews.

FROM ONTARIO, QUEBEC, BRITISH COLUMBIA, ETC.

Toronto. Windsor Lodge, No. 35. held their Sixth Anniversary at Home, on Friday evening May 8th, in the Parlour of Shaftesbury Hall, Bro. Dr. S. B. Pollard, P. G.P., chairman. The anniversary, which is a popular de amongst the members, drew a crowded audience, who were entertained by Miss Ettola Chanty, to a piano solo; master Harry Staines, piccolo solo; Miss Ella Davis, Mr. J. H. Cameron, Mr. H. Simcoe, Bros. G. V. Hamilton, E. T. Lamb, and R. Grant, president, occupied the chair. W. E. Ramsav, vocalists. Bro. Hamilton, who is most versatile, played J. W. Carter, and Bro. Martin, surgeon popular airs on the musical glasses, a coffee pot spout, a pair of bellows and the transaction of the formal business, numerous other articles, which elicited which included the initiation of long and loud applause. A pleasant one member and the election of evening was closed with God Save the Queen.

On Saturday evening, May, 9th, a concert was held in the Parlour of Order." The aims and objects of the Shaftesbury Hall, on behalf of a broth- order, he said, were unity of purpose, er of Albion Lodge who is a sufferer in the General Hospital, Toronto. I am The brethren of the order, he said, asglad to record that the room was crowded to excess and a handsome sum real- est and the work of the seven pioneers ized. The brethern who took part in the entertainment, each and all, ex- ling in a small cottage, had been so erted themselves to their utmost to successfully carried out that its branchmake it a success, which they accomp- es had spread all over the Dominion, lished. All honour to the brethren of and in the city of Toronto alone there Albion Lodge for their timely assist- were no less than 3,329 members of the ance to a disabled brother, and to the brethren of sister lodges who so ably past year they collected \$27,856, and assisted.

Kent Lodge, No. 3, held their usual meeting in Shaftesbury Hall, on Mon- year no less than \$18,938, and after day evening, May 25th, 1891. Bro: John Webster, W.P., in the chair. Owing to the fact of the day being a holiday the attendance was small. lodges which existed outside of Toronto, The pic-nic committee reported progress, and announced that arrangements had been made for the pic-nic to take place on Wednesday, June 17th, throughout the Dominion. At the to Victoria Park, per steamer from Yonge street wharf. Return fare 25c, children 15c. A good time is expected, as a large number of valuable prizes have been contributed for the contestants in the sports and games. We believe it is contemplated to purchase a large number of toys for the children's races which always prove popular, particularly when they have genial Bro. R. Caddick, V. G. P. as starter.

Albion lodge, No. 1, met on Thursday evening, May 21st, in Shaftesbury Hall. Bro. S. Howard, in the chair. Thre new members were initiated and two proposed for membership. Bro. J. W Kempling, W. P. of Southam Lodge, Barrie, paid a fraternal and made a long and interest. speech, full of suggestions, to the ev dent pleasure of the members present.

St. Albans lodge, No. 76, held their the songs by Messrs. Parker and Burusual meeting, on Friday evening, May 22nd, 1891, in Association Hall, S. G. T. R. Hincheliffe; S. P. G. P. Yonge st. Bro. J. G. Mitchener, in the chair. During general business the de sirability of holding a smoking concert | concert was under the management of in order to draw the members closer together. It was finally resolved that a concert, of that character, should be held on Friday evening, June 19th, at Ward's Hotel on the Island, and a special steamer chartered to bring home the members and guests after the concert. A strong working committee was formed to carry out the arrangements, with Bro. Mitchener as chairman. We trust that the members of from all directions, and hurrying to the day the 23rd ult. Some 200 availed the opportunity to atsible manner to make the new departure a success. Tickets, including admission and return fare, will be only 25c each. At such a price the success of the venture should not be a moment in doubt. Middlesex lodge, (No. 2), met on Tuesday, May 19th, in Occident Hall, Queen street, w. Bro. R. J. Hodge, in the chair. The special bus as of George's Church, Islington, where a motion was a hotice of motion that a piano be purchased by the lodge and that a portion of the evening of each lodge night should be devoted to music. The old hands were too strong for the more advanced of the younger element and the motion was lost, a large majority voting against money being expended for the purpose desired. Bro. annual church service, on the 24th May. H. K. Cockin, Chesterfield lodge; Bro. Wm. Barker, P.P., Rugby lodge, and 415 members being in the ranks, head- society to strengthen them in that Bro. Jno. Mellon, P.P., York lodge, were present and briefly addressed the members. Bro. Cockin who interspersed his speech with humorous anecdotes. He was most heartily received. Lodge Rugby, No. 80, held their meeting on Thursday evening, May P. P. of the lodge, entertained the brethren

Shaftesbury Hall, on Friday evening, they were well rewarded by seeing such May 29th. Bro. Clatworthy, in the chair. After business was despatched, a pleasing feature of the evening, was the short time the order has been estabthe unanimous election of Bros. R. lished there. It is evident proof of the Caddick, P.G.P., Thos. R. Skippon, P.G.P., and Wm. Barker, P.D.D., as Honory Life Members of the lodge, in recognition of their services (in the the members took their seats. A very past) to the Society and lodge Chesterfield. The above departure is in accord with the alteration made in The pracession then marched back to

Supreme Grand Lodge. Brighton lodge, No. 7, met in Shaftesbury hall, May 15th, when Bro. J. S.G.P. Bro. Swait and the S.G.S. Bro. of the lodge, were present, and after Bro. Studholme as committeeman, the S.G.S. delivered an interesting address

on "The Aims and Objects of the unity of action and unity of spirit. sembled to promote their mutual interof the society who planned the sap-Sons of England, from whom during in sickness funeral and beneficiary benefits they had expended during the making these payments they had a balance of \$8,807. When they multiplied these figures by the large number of

they could better realize the great work which the order was accomplishing and the vast work which was being done close of his address Bro. Carter received a cordial vote of thanks. On the 19th ult., Surrey lodge, No. 11,

celebrated its 12th anniversary by a concert and supper in McBean's hall, College St. It was a great success. Prof- Johnstone's orchestra, consisting of 16 pieces, played several selections and overtures in fine style. Miss I Sanderson's cornet solo, the trio by Misses Fletcher, Jameson, Johnstone and the solos by Misses Smart, Bothwick and Hinchcliffe were exceedingly well received. The trio and Miss Smart's songs being encored. Miss F. E. Johnstone's song in the second part with orchestral accompaniment received great praise. Mr. Bridge's fine voice shewed to great advantage in his selections and met with a very flattering reception. The same may be said of Skippon and S. P. G. P. Caddick, occupied positions on the platform. The

non, jr., presided.

Lambton Mills.-Bradford lodge, No. 91. On Sunday afternoon, May 17th, this beautiful and picturesque village was enlivened by the sounds of martial music, the inhabitants came rushing from all directions to find out, the cause of the unusual noise. They, beheld numbers of men approaching lodge room on the hill; each wearing a

a good turn out-one which could hardly have been expected in Montreal for interest being taken in it by the mempeeled forth the National Anthem as interesting and appreciative sermon was preached by Rev. Bro. J. H. Dixon. the constitution of the society at last the Place d'Armes Square and dismissed.

> A SON OF ENGLAND'S FUNERAL. A large number of Sons of England friends of the late Wm. Warrell, of London England, who died in Montreal about the end of last year, gathered in Mount Royal Cemetery last month to participate in the ceremonies connected with the removing of the remains from the vault to the grave provided by Excelsior lodge, No. 36, of which he was a member. At the regular meeting of the lodge last evening it was unanimously decided that a lot (which embraces the grave in which Warrell is buried) be purchased and properly railed in, Bro. Edmund T. Perry being officially authorized to have the matter carried out. The lot, which can hold sixteen bodies, will be used for interring members of Excelsior Lodge who may die under circumstances similar to the late Wm. Warrell.

Bracebridge. -- The members of Lancaster lodge joined their brethren of Dover lodge, Gravenhurst, in their annual church service on the 24th ult. The combined lodges numbered over 50 strong and marched to the Anglican church, where a splendid sermon was preached by the Rev. Canon Green.

Peterborough .- Lodge No. 64, in onjunction with the lodges at Campbellford, Lakefield and Lindsay, arranged for an excursion via the Grand Trunk railway to Toronto on June 4th. The C. P. R. Co., however, saw fit to enter into competition with a benevolent society. They first tried, we have reason to believe, to arrange with another society in Peterborough to run an excursion in opposition to the above, but failing in that they advertized an excursion on their own account on the ame date.

Victoria, B. C .- We had a grand turn out on the 24th. About 75 members marched to St. John's Church, headed with a brass band of 20 pieces. The ladies of the church had tastefully decorated for the occasion. The Rev. P. Jems, the Rector, preached the sermon from the text, "Love the Brotherhood, Fear God, Honour the The lodge initiated four mem-King." bers on the 20th of May, and had four propositions. They are all working hard to make the lodge a strong one. Lennoxville, Que. - The joint church service of lodge Clarence and lodge Albert, of the Sons of England, and of Court Beaver and Court Prince Albert of the Independent Order of Foresters, headed by the Lennoxville Prof. J. F. Johnstone, C. M. T. Can- brass band, took place here on the 24th ult., to St. George's church. Rev. Dr. Adams read the prayers and lessons and the sermon was preached by the Rev. A. C. Scarth, Chaplain of Court

Beaver, I.O.F. Capleton, Que.-The members of Clarence lodge, 114, of Capleton, Que., celebrated the 24th by a supper and entertainment, which was held on Saturtend the supper. After the good things had been disposed of the chair was taken by Edwin Avery, Esq., editor of the Sherbrooke Gazette, and District Deputy for the Province of Quebec of the Sons of England B.S., who welcomed the guests and congratulated them on the appropriate occasion for a meeting commemorating an event fittingly celebrated by every nationality in the great and glorious British Empire, but especially dear to English hearts as being the birthday of a Queen, descended from a long line of rulers of of their own portion of the British Isles, which formed the very centre and origin of the Empire. Englishmen in the Hochelaga district, held their in Canada were bound to preserve and maintain their heritage, and they had banded themselves together into a ed by one of the best bands in the city, resolve and assist one another in their playing sacred tunes on the way to St. common purpose. They had sick, George's Church. The streets on the funeral, and endowment benefits, not way were crowded with spectators of as a charity as a right, for the Englishall nationalities, who were loud in their man did not want charity; but was praises of the appearance of such a willing and eager to make provision for

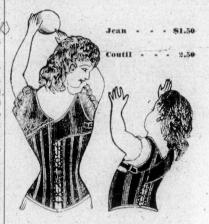
Lodge Chesterfield, No. 97, met in formed to make arrangements, and derive from uniting and associating with one another, and helping to maintain intact those principles which had been the foundation of their country's success, but he should appeal to them to make known those benefits to others and help to spread the society throughbers. Arriving at the church the organ out the Province of Quebec. Other speakers followed, and a most enjoy able evening was spent, and the audience separated highly pleased at the proceedings which reflect great credit on the members of lodge Clarence.

> Brockville.-The 24th was celebrated by the members of Suffolk lodge, in attending divine service in St. Paul's Church. The Rev. Mr. Dobbs took his text from the II chap. St. Paul's Epistle to Titus, part of the 10 verse, ' Shew-ing all good fidelity." He warmly greeted the officers and members of the Sons of England Society assembled in a lodge to hear the word of God on the anniversary of our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria. He was one with themselves, owing England as the land of his birth, and he was proud of it. He also extended a hearty welcome to the brethren on behalf of the congregation of St. Paul's church. It is the proud boast of all English born and British subjects as well as those who though not British born own allegiance to her flag, to know that Great Britain has colonies in every part of the known world-her subjects are to be found everywhere-through her institutions the gospel is being spread in a manner which we should all be thankful for. He was firmly of the belief that the hand of God was in it all. The growth of Great Britain from the conquest down has been phenomenal among nations, and to God must all be attributed. There was no doubt in his mind that so long as her religious teachings were continued and adhered to, so long as the people fostered and spread the gospel—which for ages she has been doing-just so long will she hold the proud position of being the first country on the face of the earth. It was a grand birthright to belong to such a nation to consider ourselves Sons of England but it was a far grander birthright to consider ourselves Sons of God. He sincerely hoped all would endeavour to be so enrolled. It has been said "slaves cannot breathe in England," but he was sorry to say with all her greatness there were slaves within her borders-slaves to sin and wickedness, bound hand and foot." He noticed a praiseworthy feature in the constitution of the Order and that was to maintain British connection. And with all his heart he hoped that would be carried out to the letter. He believed God made England great because God had a great work for England to do. It behooved members of the Sons of England to be loyal to our country and if loyal in every sense of the word we will be better men. Before the benediction the choir sang "God Save the Queen," in which the congregation heartily joined, a fitting close to such a loyal sermon.

> Ottawa .- The Sons of England Society of Ottawa, composed of Derby, Bowood, Stanley and Russell, and the Juvenile lodge, to the number of about 200 gathered at the Orange Hall, on Sunday evening, May 31st. Bro. John Hooper officiated as marshal, Bro. Geo. Gregory, the bearer of the Union Jack. Rev. Bro. C. S. Deeprose, of McLeod Street Methodist Church, preached an instructive and interesting sermon from the 103 psalm.

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badge on his coat. This being the anniversary of Bradford lodge, it was determined to celebrate it by a churchservice. Leeds, Weston and Worcester lodges turned out in good numbers to give all the assistance possible. The Supreme Grand Executive being represented by Bro. F. J. Drewitt, D.D. At 2.45 about 200 members marched to St. special service was held by Rev. Canon Tremayne, assisted by Rev. H. O. Tremayne. The sermon was preached by Rev. Prof. Symonds, Deputy Grand, Chaplain, from the 48th psalm.

Montreal.-The lodges, except one There was a splendid turn out, some

respectable society of men, and Eng- future wants or unforeseen calamities, 28th. Bro. G. N. Parker, in the chair. lish at that. The parade was under the and experience has proved this could After routine business Bro. W. Barker, charge of Bro. Jas. A. Edwards, as best be done by co-operation. The main grand marshal. Although he was the source of the strength of their society members with his lecture on the "Bri- district deputy, he had to assume the was, however, the national feeling, the tish Drama" with reminiscences of other position also, assisted by Bro. T. union of one with the other. He had actors he had seen and known, to the Yeates, P. P. of Primrose lodge, and no need to tell the members from Sherevident pleasure of the assembled Bro. C. Becket, of Denbigh lodge. A brooke, from Lennoxville, or the Capelcommittee of one from each lodge was ton brethren, of the benefits they 378



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