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SONS OF ENGLAND SOCIETY.

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J. Booth, Sec., 1087 St. James St., Hy. Robertson, Pres.**
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- Sherbrooke, Que.**
Gloucester No. 103, Sherbrooke, Que., meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month in the Court-room of Prince Albert 149 I.O.F., Odells Thos. Rawson, Pres. Edwin Avery, Sec., Box 18, P.O., Sherbrooke.
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- Trevo 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.
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W. H. Syms, Sec., Geo. Hall, Pres., 18 Eden Place.**
- Kent No. 3, Toronto—Meets 2nd and 4th Monday at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West.
A. Watkins, Pres. J. M. Williams, Sec., 16 Carlton Ave.**
- Brighton No. 7, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at Shaftesbury Hall, Queen st. West.
E. Davis, Pres. W. Pugh, Sec., 70 Sussex Ave.**
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- St. George No. 27, Toronto—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at St. George's Hall, Queen st. West, cor. Berkeley st.
S. H. Manlove, Sec., Harry Leeson, Pres., 14 Baldwin st.**
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Bedford No. 21, Woodstock—Meets in Imperial Hall, 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month; W.R.D. 4th Wednesday in each month. Fraternal visitors welcomed.
W. Whitcombe, Pres. W. E. Wilkinson, Sec., Box 168.
- Winnipeg.**
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, Secretary, Box 333, President.
- Windsor.**
Prince of Wales No. 52—Meets Alternate Tuesdays in Pythian Castle Hall, Sandwich street. Visiting brethren are invited.
Thos. Dench, Wm. J. Turner, Sec., Box 619, Windsor, President.

The following Lodge Cards are taken from the last Grand L Report, and if there are any mistakes we would thank the Secretaries to forward to us a Post Card with the corrections.

- Aurora.**
Loyalty No. 74—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in Oddfellows Hall.
Dr. Stevenson, Sec., Aurora.
- Brantford.**
Salisbury No. 42—Meets Alternate Thursdays, in S. O. E. Hall, October—18th and 30th, November—13th and 27th.
T. W. Smart, Sec., Box 790, President.
- Wolfe No. 105—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays.
T. W. Frank, Sec., Box 275.**
- Brampton.**
Brampton No. 109—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Masonic Hall.
T. R. Bailey, Box 285, Brampton, Sec.
- Blackstock.**
Grimsby No. 106—W. Mountjoy, sec.
- Bracondale.**
Yarmouth No. 107—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Turner's Hall.
E. Boggis, sec.

- Bracebridge.**
Lancaster No. 38—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Royal Templar Hall.
E. Sharman, sec., Bracebridge.
- Clinton.**
Sheffield No. 83—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Orange Hall.
W. H. Cooper, sec.
- Campbellford.**
Devonshire No. 92—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, A. O. U. W. Hall.
A. Linion, sec.
- Chatham.**
Thames No. 101—Meets Alternate Mondays, Foresters' Hall.
C. F. Chanter, sec.
- Fort William.**
Gifford No. 111.
- Caledon East.**
Torbay No. 108—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Orange Hall.
J. R. Lawson, sec., Cardwell Junction.
- Gravenhurst.**
Dever No. 72—Meets Alternate Fridays, Pedler's Hall.
E. Pedler, sec.
- Hamilton.**
Hearts of Oak—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Wentworth Hall.
H. H. Martin, 22 Wellington street.
- Devon No. 102—W. H. Harris, sec., 41 Murray street.**
- Hampton.**
Darlington No. 110—F. Groat, sec., Hampton.
- Hensall.**
Shaftesbury No. 75—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, I. O. O. F. Hall.
J. C. Clausen, sec., Hensall, Ont.
- Lindsay.**
Westminster No. 20—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Association Hall.
J. L. Dunsford, 13 Dundas st., Lindsay.
- London.**
Chelsea No. 37—Meets Alternate Fridays, Albion Hall.
Thos. Spettigue, sec., 235 Hill street.
- Trafalgar No. 51—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Treblecock's Hall.
Sami, T. Cook, sec., 10 Teresa street.**
- British Lion No. 53—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Treblecock's Hall.
W. H. Thorne, 570 King street, east.**
- Kennington No. 65—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Albert Hall.
F. G. Truyl, sec., 13 Dundas st.**
- British Oak No. 62—Alternate Thursdays, Foresters' Hall.
W. B. Gench, sec., 77 Clarence st.**
- Piccadilly No. 88—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Foresters' Hall.
J. Hook, sec., 280 Maitland st.**
- Montreal.**
Fimrose No. 49—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, 13 Victoria street.
E. T. Doak, sec., 94 Fairford st.
- Denbigh No. 96—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Notre Dame Hall.
F. W. Cardwell, 31 St. Lambert's Hill.**
- Midland.**
Cromwell No. 94—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Foresters' Hall.
J. Price, sec., Midland.
- Newcastle.**
Newcastle No. 46—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, over Standard Bank.
A. A. Colvill, Newcastle.
- Niagara Falls.**
Norwick No. 100—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, K. of L. Hall.
A. J. Lyon, sec., Niagara Falls.
- Orillia.**
Rose Couchingham No. 23—Meets Alternate Mondays, S. O. E. Hall.
Geo. Meredith, Box 30, Orillia.
- Orangeville.**
Northampton No. 98—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, S. O. E. B. S. Hall.
D. May, Orangeville.
- Port Perry.**
Old England No. 9—Meets Alternate Tuesdays, S. O. E. Hall.
E. D. Holliday, sec., Port Perry.
- Port Hope.**
Durham No. 15—Alternate Wednesdays, Russell's Hall.
J. H. Roseyear, sec., Box 376 Port Hope.
- Peterborough.**
Peterboro' No. 64—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, S. O. E. Hall.
A. E. Dixon, Peterborough.
- Port Arthur.**
Winchester No. 90—Meets Thursdays, K. of P. Hall.
H. L. Elliott, sec., Port Arthur.
- South Africa.**
Victoria Fort Elizabeth No. 16—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in Masonic Temple.
J. W. Selby, sec., Port Elizabeth, S. A.
- Rose of Africa—Uitenhage—No. 16.**
- Jubilee—No. 50.**

- South Africa.**
Salisbury—No. 59.
- East London—No. 60.**
- Union Jack—No. 58.**
- St. Albans—No. 71.**
- Stratford.**
Queen Victoria No. 78—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays in Shakspear Hall.
Alf. Hirst, Stratford.
- Sault Ste. Marie.**
Leamington No. 93—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in Turner's Hall.
A. Bennett, sec., Sault Ste. Marie.
- Toronto.**
York No. 6—Meets the 2nd & 3rd Thursdays, Spadina and Queen streets.
J. Baylis, sec., 216 Lippincott street.
- Windsor No. 35—Meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Oddfellows Hall.
F. West, sec., 37 Venueley street.**
- Norfolk No. 57—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Dominion Hall.
Wm. Miles, 994 Queen street west.**
- Richmond No. 65—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Shaftesbury Hall.
J. T. Easton, sec., 53 Gwynne Avenue.**
- Frederic No. 67—Meets 2nd and 3rd Wednesdays, in Room C, Shaftesbury Hall.
J. J. Pritchard, sec., 326 Markham street.**
- Birmingham No. 69—1st and 3rd Mondays, Sheridan Hall.
Chas. Cashmore, sec., 6 Alpha Avenue.**
- Rugby No. 80—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Pythian Hall.
C. E. Swait, 230 Gerrard street east.**
- Mercantile No. 81—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Shaftesbury Hall.
H. E. Johnson, 42 Yonge street.**
- Bristol No. 90—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Shaftesbury Hall.
J. B. Cuttill, 105 Elizabeth street.**
- Chesterfield No. 97—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Shaftesbury Hall.
Geo. Clay, Room D, Arcade.**
- Hull No. 104—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Cecil Hall.
J. Drew, 4 Brant Place.**
- Vancouver, B. C.**
Wilberforce No. 20—Meets in Lefores Hall, C. E. Hope, sec., Box 64 Vancouver, B. C.
- Whitby.**
Sussex No. 5—Alternate Fridays in S. O. E. Hall.
T. Dixon, sec., Box 61, Whitby.

Important Notice.—The ANGLIO-SAXON will be glad to publish any information of general interest to the Order. The Lodge Secretaries can render good service in this way. Statements giving the number of new initiations during the month; the financial status of a lodge; death notices, and other matter of general interest, as bearing upon the vitality of a lodge, will be welcomed. The Editor desires to say that he will be glad to receive communications from the Presidents of Lodges on all subjects relating to the Order. He reserves to himself, however, the right of deciding whether any communication falls under the prohibition contained in the article of the constitution governing the publication of anything which may arise in the lodge-room.

Members are requested to advertise their Birth, Marriage and Death notices in the Anglo-Saxon—each insertion 25c.

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Address: ANGLIO-SAXON, Box 296, Ottawa.

In case any Lodge Secretary should find himself unable to act as Agent for the Anglo-Saxon, will he be so kind as to supply us with the name of a member of his Lodge who will be willing to act.

WITHIN THE EMPIRE;

AN ESSAY ON

Imperial Federation.

BY

Thomas Macfarlane, F. R. S. C.

CHAPTER I.

The Necessity for Action.

When the news arrived from England six years ago, of the formation of the Imperial Federation League by some of the foremost statesmen and administrators in the Empire, it was received as glad tidings by many loyal hearts. In these, the hope of a United Empire had been hidden away for years without a chance of germinating. In 1885 the favourable time seemed to have arrived to agitate for the Unity of the Empire, and "The Imperial Federation League in Canada" was formed. The founders of the League at home gave no uncertain sound with regard to their objects, and while acknowledging that their path was beset with difficulties they were ready, whenever opportunity offered, to point these out, and discuss the best means of overcoming them. It is true that the resolutions adopted were general and elastic, but several of the leaders gave their views quite freely regarding the political aspect of Federation, and even discussed the best plan of establishing a Parliament for the Empire. It was hoped and expected that, by such discussions and candid interchanges of opinion, a plan for the proposed Federation would gradually be developed, satisfactory to the great majority of the members of the League, capable of being placed before the English and Colonial public as its platform and of being pressed upon the statesmen of the Empire for consideration and action.

It has to be admitted, unfortunately, that these expectations have not been realised, and that many loyalists in Canada are again beginning to experience a little of the hope deferred which "maketh the heart sick." Not only have the utterances of our leaders become more and more indistinct, but the efforts of members to get the policy of the League defined have been discouraged, and it has become the fashion to sneer at such troublesome individuals as "constitution-mongers." Speaking generally it may be said that Lord Salisbury's remark about the Fair Traders applies with equal force to Imperial Federationists: "Where they are precise they are not agreed and where they are agreed they are not precise." When we reflect that the Anti-Corn Law League accomplished its object in seven years, that from the start that object was well defined and that five years have elapsed since our movement was inaugurated, we cannot but be convinced that an accelerated rate of progress would result if the Federation faith were properly formulated, and a standard raised round which true British men might rally and fight, and which they might ultimately carry forward to victory. From the following facts it will, however, be seen that there is no hope of this at present, and that therefore individual Federationists are justified in speaking out and insisting that the time has arrived for action on the part of the League as a whole.

On the 23rd of July, 1889, Lord Salisbury wrote to the President of the Imperial Federation League, on behalf of himself and colleagues in the Imperial Government, that they would "be happy to receive and to consider, with all the respect due to a communication from so influential a body, any suggestions which the League desires to make for the purpose of modifying the relation between this country and its colonies." No such suggestion has since been made by the Council of the League, much to the regret of many who are anxious for the progress of the movement.

For a long time the Imperial Federation League avoided the adoption of any particular plan for closer union. At last, it ventured a step forward and applied to Her Majesty's Government to summon a second Colonial Conference. Every federationist would, without doubt, have hailed with joy the assembling of another Council of the Empire, but Lord Salisbury was averse to the proposal, and expressed the opinion that "it would be an unusual and inexpedient course for the government to summon a meeting to consider the question of Federation unless they were themselves prepared to make a recommendation on the subject." Under these circumstances the wisdom of persisting in the appli-

cation for summoning a conference at once may well be questioned.

Here in Canada when the Government is approached by the representatives of any body of citizens, the latter would consider itself as very fairly and favourably treated, if requested to formulate its views for the consideration of Ministers. They would only be too glad to do so, especially if the Premier promised to treat them "with all the respect due to so influential a body." There does not seem to be any reason why, in England, such a course would not be fitting, and there is too much reason to fear that the Council of the League "missed the occasion" when they neglected to take advantage of Lord Salisbury's offer to receive and consider their views.

In August, 1888, Sir Hector Langevin, delivered at Joliette, in the Province of Quebec, a forcible speech on Imperial Federation, in the presence of his colleagues in the Canadian Government, Sir Adolphe Caron and the Hon. Mr. Chapleau. In this speech Sir Hector threw down the gauntlet to Imperial Federationists, and demanded a declaration of their principles. He said: "Let them show us in black and white how this Imperial Federation can take effect without destroying our existing liberties; let them show us what voice we shall have in this grand Imperial Parliament, that is to decide questions concerning all quarters of the Empire; let them show us how the United Kingdom will modify its fiscal policy so as not to force us to have recourse to direct taxation." Further, let them tell us, will our representation be based on population? Up to the present moment this appeal remains without official rejoinder from the Imperial Federation League, although it is plain that a union, such as federationists desire, cannot be brought about without the good will of the French Canadians and their leaders. Sir Hector's opposition is bred of distrust. Imperial Federation is to him suspicious from its vagueness, and it is plain that if the fears of his compatriots are to be removed the authorities of the League must announce a more definite policy.

Several efforts have been made since the delivery of Sir Hector's speech to impress upon the officials of the League, both here and in England, the necessity of replying authoritatively to such demands for more information. Some plain statement of policy is indispensable to enable those who believe in Imperial Federation to convince others that a closer union of the various portions of the Empire, would be of advantage all round, and that it would not, in any material degree, interfere with the rights we now enjoy. But up to the present time the Council of the League has not thought fit to move in the desired direction, and to-day Sir Hector's remark of two years ago may be repeated with equal emphasis, "the fact is that this question has not been carefully considered."

On the 9th May, 1885, scarcely six months after the inauguration of the parent society in England, the Imperial Federation League in Canada was formed. On the evening of the same day, in Montreal, a most successful public meeting was held, the newly elected president, Mr. Dalton McCarthy, presiding and giving utterance to these words: "We are all prepared to shoulder a musket in defence of the mother-land, and she is equally ready to do the same by us. If that sentiment fills every loyal heart, there can be no harm in putting in definite terms the conditions under which we can be called upon to stand shoulder to shoulder." Many eloquent words were spoken besides those of the President, but none awakened such enthusiasm as the speech of Principal Grant of Queen's University. Two years and a half afterwards the latter distinguished orator penned the following sentences in an essay entitled, "Canada First."—"The weakness inherent to political organizations that have no definite work to do is seen in the difficulty that has been found in forming, and maintaining in existence, branches of the Imperial Federation League. I am a member of that League, but it is evident that it will soon vanish into thin air, unless some scheme of commercial or political action is agreed upon for the carrying out of which its members may work."

Mr. G. Downes Carter, President of the League in Victoria, when visiting England, nearly two years ago, expressed himself as follows at a meeting of the League: "In speaking to-day, I simply put before you that which I believe to be the true position of affairs, and when you give the word that we are to announce a more active programme, you will find no warmer advocate than myself. Until you give that sanction we shall be

"perfectly loyal to the parent League; for there must not be two voices, one speaking one way and one another. But I do put this question before you for consideration, whether the time has not now arrived, when we should have an active instead of a mere passive policy—whether you should not have a positive instead of a negative force, because if you do not, one does not know what at any moment may happen."

In March, 1886, Sir Frederick Young wrote regarding the Policy of the League as follows: "The time must undoubtedly come when this judicious reticence will have to be abandoned, and when some definite scheme must be put forward by the League, as the one for which it claims support, for giving practical effect to the principle it advocates—the Federation of Great Britain and her Colonies." In the same article, Sir Frederick places on record a summary of the various plans which had been proposed for effecting the object of the League. Since then we have had four years of discussion, and the columns of *Imperial Federation* contain the thoughts of many writers on the momentous subject, but still the time referred to by Sir Frederick Young seems to be as far distant as ever.

From these quotations and the circumstances above narrated, it will be seen that from all quarters, friendly and hostile alike, the League has been urged to propound a more definite policy. But all that it can be held responsible for are the following principles taken from its published proceedings, neglecting only the resolutions which refer to matters of organization.

1. That in order to secure the permanent unity of the Empire some form of federation is essential.
2. That the object of the League is to secure by Federation the permanent unity of the Empire.
3. That no scheme of Federation should interfere with the existing rights of Local Parliaments as regards local affairs.
4. That any scheme of Imperial Federation should combine on an equitable basis the resources of the Empire for the maintenance of common interests, and adequately provide for an organized defence of common rights.
5. That the establishment of periodical conferences of representatives of the self-governing communities of the Empire should be the first aim of the Imperial Federation League.

While attempting to criticise the policy of the League, we must not neglect to acknowledge the great obligation which that body has conferred upon the friends of the movement, in providing such a journal as *Imperial Federation* for the discussion of all phases of the question. It is hard to say which is most to be admired; the ability with which it has been conducted or the liberality with which its columns have been thrown open to the expression of every shade of opinion among Federationists.

It is also to be gratefully recognized that the League is raising the standard of the "permanent unity of the Empire" has done excellent work in England. But it can scarcely be admitted that a new organization, based upon this principle alone, was necessary in Canada, because fidelity to British connection is one of the essential characteristics of the Liberal-Conservative party. This grand principle the League proposes to secure by Federation, that is to say, if Mr. Freeman's definition is to be accepted, by causing the various parts of the Empire to form one state in its relation with other Powers. Can it be said that in its platform there is one practical measure proposed to cause the Empire to present a united front to foreign nations? To take a very simple instance, is there in it any proposition so to reorganize the British diplomatic service as to make it as careful of the interests of India and New Zealand as of England? or does it afford any prospect of the invention of a common coinage for the Empire? There is not a single practical step toward Federation proposed or even suggested, and the programme of the League might fairly be paraphrased by these words, "We want to federate the Empire, but don't know how, and wish the Imperial Government to take the matter in hand."

To ask the Government of the day to call together Colonial Conferences to consider "the possibility of establishing closer and more substantial union," is to ask it to devise a plan and to take the responsibility of proposing it. If the Imperial Federation League cannot shoulder this responsibility, is it reasonable to ask the Imperial Government to do so? The League is only a private

organization, and even if it were to make mistakes in its proposals the matter would not be so very serious. But it is very different with a Government, whose mistakes may not only be ruinous to itself, but may be also very disastrous for the country. Moreover it is doubtful whether a government can be reasonably called upon to act in a matter which has not been placed before the people, and upon which public opinion has not been formed. Even supposing that a second Colonial Conference were called, what would the League be prepared to recommend? To judge from their utterances its leaders would be "caught napping." If they were wise, before urging the government to take action they would call a Congress of Federationists and decide upon the best measures to propose. We might then be able to cease boasting that we no programme, and frame the best that can be devised with our present light, stating plainly that it is subject to revision with the growth of our knowledge and experience. All this is the work of the League and should precede any action by Her Majesty's Government.

Such a programme should emanate from the whole Imperial Federation League throughout the Empire, and not from the Council or Executive Committee of the parent body alone. Nor, indeed, does the latter claim any monopoly in the matter. Lord Rosebery himself declares that it should be "guided by the opinion of the Colonies" with regard to another Conference. But to obtain this by correspondence and without bringing representatives of the League together to exchange ideas verbally would be, obviously, a very imperfect course. It is true that the constitution of the League contains no provision for consulting the Colonial organizations before taking any important action, but it is quite possible for the League in England to invent such means. Indeed it is very necessary that it should do so unless the Colonial Leagues are to become independent and form their own plans. To prevent anything of this sort, and to promote the unity and progress of the movement, besides preparing the way for a second Conference, it would seem indispensable to call together a convention of Imperial Federationists. Indeed, when we come to think, it seems wonderful that nothing of the sort has yet been held, and that we have made any real progress without it.

The Imperial Federation League was not formed one moment too soon, for influence, are at work in several Colonies which will make the Consolidation of the Empire the more difficult of accomplishment the longer it is postponed. There never was a case in which it could be said with greater truth that delays are dangerous, and never one in which the time for positive action was more opportune than at present. In a speech in the House of Lords, not so very long ago, the noble President of the League made use of this very word "opportunity," and just as he then urged reform on his colleagues, so may action now be urged upon the Executive Committee of the League in the very quotation Lord Rosebery made use of:—

"Miss not the occasion; by the forelock take That subtle power of never halting time, Lest the mere moments putting off should make Mischance almost as grave as crime."

Of course it is incumbent upon those who urge action to indicate the direction it should take. This I have endeavoured to do in the present chapter. I recommend a convention of Imperial Federationists, to agree upon a plan to be suggested to Lord Salisbury for the consideration of an Imperial Conference. In the following chapters of this essay I shall endeavour to describe what I consider to be the plan of easiest execution. It may be said briefly to consist of the following steps:

A. Obtain an *Imperial Revenue* from a duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* on all foreign imports into every part of the Empire over and above all local tariffs.

B. Place this revenue in charge of an *Imperial Ministry*, separate from that of England, to defray the cost of the British navy, and to meet other Imperial outlays.

C. Let this Ministry be responsible to an *Imperial Senate*, formed by so re-constructing the House of Lords as to give representation to each division of the Empire in proportion to its contribution to the revenue.

There is abundant evidence to show that the commercial phase of Federation is uppermost in the Colonial mind. On the other hand, it may be noticed that, in the United Kingdom, the current of thought among Federationists turns mostly on the defence of the Empire, the extent to which the Colonies ought to contribute to its cost and to the improvement of inter-British telegraph and postal affairs. A third view is that

of the Fair-traders, who adopt the principle of "Free-trade (as far as possible) within the Empire, and Protection against the world." Now, if these different currents of thought regarding Federation, now flowing separately, although in the same direction, could be guided into one channel their power would be greatly augmented, and, in fact, rendered irresistible. This union may be accomplished and the triple object of uniting and defending the Empire, and encouraging its trade attained by the adoption of the above mentioned measures.

It is sometimes argued that the Colonial legislatures should be the first to formulate their wishes for closer union. Meanwhile the Colonies are waiting for action by the Mother Country. Under such circumstances there can be no progress, and how is it to be expected that a legislature can act before public opinion has been educated by the operations of the League and its branches? They must first propose a policy. Here again the branches wait on the parent League, and the latter, apparently, on the branches. Well; the League in Canada has taken action on the Commercial question without provoking action by the League in London. How long are we to play at this shifting and shirking of responsibilities?

Lessing causes the fiery Saladin to exclaim, "He who considers seeketh reasons for not daring." Schiller makes William Tell say, "He who deliberates too much will accomplish little." It is a common German saying that, "Boldly ventured is half won." In these days Germany suits its action to its words. Is it possible that the "Fatherland" is gaining what the "Motherland" is losing in manly statecraft. Certain it is that Germany would very willingly pick up anything in the shape of Colonial territory or influence that England might abandon.

There was a time, previous to the peace of Iilsit, when England was implored by the Continental powers to come to their aid against Napoleon. She refused or delayed and afterwards had to wade through blood, and spend millions to accomplish, almost single handed, the liberation of Europe. Is her future Colonial policy to be one of which we should be able to say "Experience teaches?" or is it only to result in confirming the adage, "He that will not while he may shall not when he will?"

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"The Editor,"

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Correspondence.

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

"Unrestricted Reciprocity."

To the Editor of the ANGLO-SAXON:
SIR,—The question of Canada's trade relations with the United States will undoubtedly form an important issue in the contest between the party politicians at the coming Dominion Elections. As both Canada and the United States are highly "protected" countries, it is a question in the nature of a bargain as to how much each will concede in return for certain advantages. Between "protected" and free trade countries such as Canada and Great Britain, this bargaining feature in the trade relations is wanting as the latter has nothing to offer any one country but which it equally offers to all nations—expecting no nation to buy or sell in her markets unless it can do so with advantage.

Englishmen resident in this part of the British Dominions have the privilege of regulating their fiscal policy in their own interests. If we like protection we can have it and also freely gratify free trade views if so inclined. This freedom can easily be abused and degenerate into a monstrous injustice to our fellow-citizens throughout the British Empire and be used by the enemies of our Flag to weaken and alienate the cordial good feeling between Canada and the Empire—by tariff discriminations in favor of trade with foreign nations and against other portions of the Empire.

The verbal humbug contained in the words "Unrestricted Reciprocity" has concealed from the general Canadian public the real intent and meaning of the proposals contained therein, which are nothing less than that Canada, in so far as its trade with the United States goes—shall reverse its policy of "protection" and adopt free trade principles, so that about the half of Canada's revenue, now derived from duty on imports from that country, will have to be either raised by direct taxation or by additional duties clapped on imports from other countries, including Great Britain.

Supposing Canada entertains the idea of widening her trade relations with the United States. Englishmen must not lose sight of the fact that these negotiations, from the start, ignoring that Canada forms part of the British Empire just as much as the State of New York forms part of the American Union. Also a cool piece of insolent disregard to the Flag of the Empire is wrapped up in treating Canada as anything but a part of a United Empire. This will be the more strikingly apparent when it is further known that the United States does not propose lowering its tariff equally towards other parts of the British Empire, but rather will insist that Canada shall RAISE HER tariff on imports to the level of that of the United States, in order to avoid Canada being used as a back entry for the trade of other countries with the United States. A few more McKinley Tariff Bills will then be all that would be needed to separate Canada totally from the Motherland and unite her to the Republic.

This question, therefore, is not merely a fiscal question of protection vs. free trade, but one of first-class political importance, vitally affecting the permanent Unity of the British Empire. As such, it is of surpassing interest to any man or woman who feels the deep throbbing of patriotic impulse towards Canada and the Motherland.

Sir R. Cartwright, not many months since, while visiting the States, publicly stated that he regarded the customs barriers between Canada and the States as "barbarous" and as constituting "commercial war." Speaking as a free-trader, professedly, he was right enough. But the most extraordinary phase of the matter is this, viz.: that while such avowed free-traders thus urge free trade with the Yankees they know well that it involves a still higher tariff against trade with the rest of the world, making Canada a close corner for the exclusive benefit of American manufactures. Again Canada is asked to join hands with Yankee-dom in carrying on a barbarous "commercial war" with the Motherland which is at commercial peace with us, offering us the fullest and freest access to her markets for our exports and, in addition, with her army and navy and consular service protecting the trade of Canada throughout the world. More, even going so far in her kindly forbearance to her ungrateful children as to "turn the other cheek" to the "protectionist" smiter. Canadians are now asked to bite the hand that has warmed and fed them, and to hurl the stone of our hardened ingratitude in the face of that

nation which at all times we should lovingly honour as our Mother. Conduct as proposed and involved in "Unrestricted Reciprocity" is not merely "barbarous" war—it is damnable rascality, the manifestation of unscrupulous and boundless greed, the abdication of all righteous principle, the degradation of all proper national feeling—selling ourselves to the very D—l, and making our very name reproach and by-word amongst our kith and kin and the nations of the earth—the scorn of all that is noble and manly in human thought and action.

Fellow-countrymen, is this iniquity to be allowed? Are the men of Canada, through whose veins run the blood of noble English ancestors, going to demonstrate they have only the spirit of bastards and none of the fiery patriotism of true sons? Are they going to allow Fenians and Frenchmen to decide their own and their children's destinies for them, or, will not their own true hearts and strong right arms prove that Canada has to-day a nobler army of United Empire Loyalists than EVER she had and that the honour and glory of the Union Jack shall never suffer through their infidelity to it?

Let all Englishmen then unitedly raise their voices against these insolent proposals and faithfully record their votes against any political candidate who will not pledge himself to vote always against any fiscal policy that discriminates against imports from any part of the British Empire in favour of a foreign nation.

If we discriminate in our tariff let it be in favour of imports from any part of the British Empire. If we want free trade let us have it first with all those lands that own the rule of the Union Jack.

F. J. A.

"The Old Flag."

(Ottawa Evening Journal.)

There was an interesting scene in the beautiful Church of St. James in Montreal on Friday evening, Sept. 19th, in connection with the Methodist conference, and one which illustrated strikingly the feelings with which many a Southern slave in the olden days looked to the British flag. The meeting in the church was addressed by Bishop Hawkins and other delegates from the British Episcopal Methodist Church—the coloured Methodists. Bishop Hawkins speaking of his early days, said:—

"Everything was dark and we heard that in Canada there was freedom for the slave. I thought Canada was behind the sun. (Laughter.) I didn't know the east from the west, the north from the south. But I got there and I was free. (Loud applause.) I put myself under the paw of the British lion (prolonged applause), and when you're under the paw of the lion, and he gives a growl at your enemies, you're safe. The Queen of England—God bless her—"Amen" the best woman that ever wore a crown or swayed a sceptre (loud applause)—the Queen of England meets the negro the moment he touches British soil—(prolonged applause and great enthusiasm)—and that's why I'm here to-day."

After the Bishop had concluded his address, Rev. Dr. Douglas asked him to sing a hymn. The bishop sang "On my way to Canada." Says the Witness report:—

"I'll sing," said the Bishop, "On my Way to Canada. This is the earthly home. But it was heaven to me in the old days, and many a time this song cheered my heart, for it seemed to anticipate heaven."

"On my way to Canada" represents the slave flying from the bloodhounds. He flees through wood and marsh, until, on the other side of the lake, he sees the Queen of England standing with outstretched arms to receive him. The bishop put his whole soul into this piece. A tide of emotion swept over him which glorified his poor old black face, his eyes became lustrous, his lips trembled; he raised himself, held his hands over his head, and sang with extraordinary energy—

"I'm on my way to Canada
Where the coloured man is free."
The contagion spread over the house. Roar after roar of applause burst from the conference.

It must do us good once in a while, we who live beneath the dear old Union Jack, to have brought home to us the grand record of the old flag, once the only one in all the wide world beneath which no human being dare be called a slave. What heart of Briton but would thrill at such words as the old coloured bishop's, picturing vividly the breaking of his bonds the moment he reached British territory, suggesting vividly the glory of British freedom, justice and courage? For hundreds of years in the future as in the past may the old flag brave the battle and the breeze, unstained in honour.

Newman and Westminster Abbey.

(From the English Churchman.)

SIR.—The following words occur in the Daily Telegraph of the 6th Sept., 1890: "Several efforts are being made to erect memorials of the late Cardinal Newman. The leading movement of the kind aims at securing national recognition . . . The promoters hope that a statue may be placed in Westminster Abbey." Will the "promoters" permit me to suggest the following inscription for the statue in question? The arrangement of the lines I leave to their judgment.

X.

To the memory of Cardinal Newman, once a Clergyman of the "Protestant Reformed Church of England as by law established."

While occupying a position of great influence in that Church whose Articles he had sworn to observe he published amongst other papers one called Tract XC., and persuaded many of the clergy by this and other means, both covert and overt, that they could be Protestants in profession and Romanists in heart. Having succeeded in this object as far as possible, whilst still in the National Church, he eventually seceded from it, and after taking the usual oath to persecute all heretics, including his former co-religionists, as an ordained priest in the Church of Rome, he henceforth used his best endeavours to undermine the Constitution of his native land, to re-establish in her the supremacy of the Pope, to do away with the Protestant succession to the Throne, and, in a word, to bring about the dominancy of that hierarchy which ever has been—and ever will be—the deadly foe of civil and religious liberty.

In his efforts to destroy that faith which once he preached, he was pre-eminently successful. He lived to see the Mass, which in the Articles of Religion is declared (Art. XXXI.) to be a "blasphemous fable and dangerous deceit," openly celebrated, without let or hindrance, from archbishop or bishop in many churches in this realm; and Lady chapels, altars, with lighted candles, and all the paraphernalia of Romish worship, set up. As the fruit of his writings, he found every Romish doctrine, against which the National Church protested at the Reformation, openly recognized and taught by many of her clergy. He saw precedence over all the nobility of England conceded to a Prince Cardinal of his Church, and diplomatic relations re-opened with the Pope in spite of the remonstrances of Her Majesty's loyal Protestant subjects, and he personally received the homage, on bended knees, of ladies of the highest position in the land, professedly members of the Church which he had repudiated. In recognition of these and many other eminent services rendered by him to Church and State, his praises are sung by Protestant dignitaries and clergy, as well as lay members of that Church, which it was his constant effort to subvert and prevent. By their strenuous exertions, and the co-operation of the most influential members of the Roman Catholic Communion, this monument is erected in memory of his successful endeavours to remove the barriers which separated the one Church from the other, and with the fervent hope that those barriers will ere long be entirely obliterated, and that England may once more find herself under the dominion of the Pope.

Beneath this monument he rests from his labours, and his works do follow him (2 Thess. II, Rev. xviii. 4).

Egg Exporters.

Dr. Peacock, of Belleville, Ont., who has just returned from a visit to England, reports that when in London he met Mr. G. Curry, provision merchant, of 33 Borough High Street, London, S.E., who said that he had received a shipment of 187 cases of Canadian eggs, which had arrived in good condition and had given great satisfaction. In a letter since received by the Dr., Mr. Curry says, "It just struck me that in your travels you might fall across some people having an idea of shipping eggs to London; and if so I should esteem it much if you would give my address to any person with this intention." Let Canadian egg exporters take a note of this.

In case any Lodge Secretary should find himself unable to act as Agent for the Anglo-Saxon, will he be so kind as to supply us with the name of a member of his Lodge who will be willing to act.

Lord Salisbury on the Bad Time Coming.

The duty of the State to Art is, according to the Prime Minister, a very simple one. It may be summed up in three words—"Leave it alone." Speaking at the Academy banquet recently, Lord Salisbury complimented the artists upon their magnificent exhibition, and said if the Government had inspected them—if they had superintended and regulated them—if they had put them into all the various swaddling-clothes which modern ingenuity has invented—the Academy would never have attained its present high position. He warned the company, however, that a time "may come when there will be a committee that will examine you and a commission that will reconstruct you." And, worse than that, you will receive the assistance of the Treasury, and you will be exposed in Committee of Supply to the microscope of parliamentary taste. (Loud laughter.) You yourself, sir, or at least your successor, will be appointed by competitive examination—(laughter) and you will be forbidden by Act of Parliament to work for more than eight hours a day. (Laughter and cheers.) Then an inspector will come down to you here as everywhere else, and I fancy it will be an inspector from the County Council. (Laughter.) His duty will be to examine beforehand the subjects to which your artists are to devote themselves—(laughter)—and to see that the models whom you employ are properly draped. (Loud laughter.) There are not a few people who look to Parliament for everything wanted by classes or individuals. We don't know to what extent, if any, the gentlemen of the brush were looking for State aid; but after Lord Salisbury's good humoured diatribe against the philanthropic instincts of "grandmotherly government," they must one and all have resolved never to harbour any such desire in future, but to depend exclusively, as in the past, upon the exercise of their own abilities and their own high ideas.

Rheumatism

—AND—

Neuralgia.

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Every British subject is expected to do his duty, whether he or she be English, Irish, Scotch or a native of any other Clime. The first law of nature is self-preservation, therefore it is your duty, if you are suffering with any kind of PAINS, BRUISES, STRAINS or CUTS, to have on hand a remedy. This will be found in the "Sufferers' Friend."

Note what a well known gentleman says of it:—
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C. J. RIPLEY, ESQ.
DEAR SIR,—Kindly send me one of your large bottles of "Sufferers' Friend." I had no occasion to use the one I got last fall, till recently, and I am glad to say it is without exception, the best Pain Killer I ever used. Its effect is simply marvellous.
Yours truly,
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W. Fever, Surveyor, 200 Seaton Street, Toronto, I have found your Inhaler a complete success in Chronic Catarrh. Easy to use and reasonable in price.

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Aphorisms.

They who have never known prosperity can hardly be said to be happy; it is from the remembrance of joys we have lost that the arrows of affliction are pointed.—Mackenzie.

'Tis easier for the generous to forgive, Than for offences to ask it.—Thomson.

A wound from a tongue is worse than a wound from a sword; for the latter affects only the body, the former the spirit—the soul.—Pythagoras.

Sincerity is to speak as we think; believe as we pretend; act as we profess; perform as we promise, and really be what we would seem and appear to be.—Rule of Life.

He that will give himself all manner of ways to get money, may be rich; so he that lets fly all he knows or thinks, may by chance be satirically witty. Honesty sometimes keeps a man from growing rich, and civility from being witty.—Selden.

Malice, scorned, puts out. Itself; but argued, gives a kind of credit To a false accusation.—Massinger.

Coolness, and absence of heat and haste, indicate fine qualities. A gentleman makes no noise, a lady is serene.—Emerson.

Moderate desire constitutes a character fitted to acquire all the good which the world can yield. He is prepared, in whatever station he is, therewith to be content; has learned the science of being happy; and possesses the alchemic stone which will change every metal into gold.—Dwight.

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OCTOBER, 1899.

MORALITY IN POLITICS.

In these days nearly every full-grown man has a vote. As to his disposition of it much seems to depend upon circumstances in no way related to the interests of the Country (speaking in a large sense) but altogether to the claims of his party. We are, of course, dealing now with the average elector. It is essential that the Party Leader should have what is called a POLICY, which may be defined to be a series of phrases which the average elector may repeat to his neighbours as the embodiment of political wisdom. Otherwise, the opposition elector would be able to tax him with ignorance or worse. (We all know what political amenities are like!) However, the battle is fought and to his grief or joy, SIR JOHN MACDONALD or MR. MOWAT, as the case may be, is returned to power. Thereupon, according to the particular stripe or hue or complexion he has adopted or inherited or contracted, the worthy elector is satisfied that the country is saved or that it is going to the dogs.

The act of voting constitutes the highest practical manifestation of the interest which a citizen takes in his country. Self-government theoretically presupposes that the affairs of the country are conducted according to the cumulative desires of the people as expressed at the polls.

If the bulk of the electors are ignorant and selfish (but selfishness, after all, is only a form of ignorance!) the affairs of the country are likely to be conducted badly. When we find so sacred a trust as that of a representative of the people confided to such men as MR. RYKERT of LINCOLN, a condition of things surely exists which forces those of us who profess to instruct as well as interest the people to raise our voices in warning. There are doubtless many men in the community who are conscious of the degrading influences which enter so largely into our public life. It is a common topic among what are called the better classes. But these people singularly resemble ARTEMUS WARD when he expressed himself as being perfectly resigned to the enlistment of his wife's relations in the army. They are satisfied with that sort of self-sacrifice which confines itself to talking morally instead of acting morally.

In the last Ottawa election the number of abstentions in the wealthier wards of the city was most remarkable. In that election the issue was quite clear. The Roman Catholic Church had tampered with the use of the Bible in the schools, had been encouraging, as useful to her purposes, the growth of Separate Schools and the introduction of French text-books; had obtained grants of public money in aid of her convents and other institutions, and had established a very direct connection with the Local Government. The school laws had been so framed that it was difficult for the

Roman Catholic citizen to send his children to the Public Schools, nor could he do so without attracting the attention of his Priests and, more than probably, drawing upon himself the anger of his less enlightened co-religionists. All these facts, we repeat, were perfectly well understood. They were understood, at any rate, by every Roman Catholic in Lower-town, for they voted en masse for MR. BRONSON, ARCHBISHOP CLEARY's nominee. Moreover, it is beyond a doubt that the same vote which had elected MR. MACKINTOSH, the Conservative candidate in the contest one month earlier, had now shifted round to the Liberal quarter. The Equal Rights party in both elections fought stoutly for principle. We cannot deny that the Roman Catholics did so too. But in what terms can we characterize the conduct of those men who held aloof from voting? The very important principles at stake were as nothing to these persons. There was no material interest at stake: therefore they looked coldly on. Such men are Protestants just as they are Englishmen or Scotchmen or Irishmen or Canadians. They are, in fact—nothing!

It is the barest political commonplace to state that our political system in Canada is altogether subject to an unwritten but perfectly well understood compact between the two great political parties on the one hand and the Church of Rome on the other. Under this arrangement the Liberals (so-called) are allowed to hold the Provincial Governments and the Conservatives (so-called) the Dominion. This arrangement is the more convenient in that it effectually stifles all opposition. The Conservatives in the Provinces have been afraid to resist the encroachments of the Romish Church for fear of injuring SIR JOHN MACDONALD, and the Opposition in the House of Commons has renounced its liberalism for a similar reason. MR. MOWAT would suffer.

Surely it is time for some one to protest, whether in doing so he may be called a fanatic, a peace-disturber or what not! Common sense demands that in a country such as Canada, with races and creeds innumerable, the State shall regard the citizens simply as citizens and not as members of a privileged class or creed. Into the perilous matter of Education the State has been forced, it having been generally admitted that the existence of a grossly ignorant class is a danger to the State. But, beyond the inculcation of the "four r's" the State has, we contend, no right to go. If there has to be moral teaching, the Sermon on the Mount and the Lord's Prayer, as not being subjects of creed conflict, should suffice. The State has certainly no right to endow, under any form whatever, any church. The citizens do not pay taxes as subscribers to creeds. They do that sort of thing in other ways quite sufficiently. Nor could any equitable apportionment of public money be made to any one church. There is a general agreement upon these points amongst most thinking men. Unhappily the average voter does not think.

RECIPROCITY.

The New York Tribune, which represents the extreme and dominant section of the Republican Party, in the hope of diverting public attention from the McKinley Bill, the Force Bill, and the pension scandal, against each of which re-actions are already setting in, has been endeavoring to prove that Canada is a dangerous neighbour to the United States.

It complains that Canadian railways have facilities of which the Inter-State law has deprived their own roads; forgetting that the Canadian railways are subject to the operation of that law as regards their traffic within the United States.

It further alleges that the Canadians have violated the spirit and intention of the Treaty of Washington inasmuch as that they have provided

ed for a rebate of tolls in the case of vessels going through to Montreal; again forgetting that the Treaty of Washington has never been fairly fulfilled by themselves, because Canadian vessels are practically prohibited from using the Erie and Champlain canals.

It further complains that American fishermen are forbidden to land their catch at Canadian ports and tranship in bond; once more forgetting that it was the Americans themselves who abrogated the Fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty, well knowing the consequences which would follow.

It further complains of seal poaching on the part of Canadians in the Behring Sea; wilfully disregarding the fact that the seal poachers are, in nearly every case, Americans who have hoisted the Union Jack to escape the absurd navigation laws of their own country.

It is a pity that responsible journals in the United States do not try to get at the truth and endeavour to promote friendship rather than estrangement between nations so much akin in every way as we are.

We are quite ready to admit the McKinley Bill was not specially directed against Canada, and we are glad to find that that fact is pretty well understood by our people. Every nation having commercial dealings with the United States will be more or less injuriously affected by that measure. It seems, absurd, on the face of things, that the United States should prevent its merchants from trading with other countries, especially when we consider how very well able to protect themselves these same merchants are! But, unfortunately, the Government is in the hands of "ringsters" and "combinists" and there is more than an impression that many members of both chambers are holding immense stocks of the articles shut out "waiting a rise." We suffer from a modified form of the same evils in Canada and can sympathise with the people of the United States. Nevertheless, the McKinley Bill will shut us out from the United States market, and it behoves us to enlarge our other channels of trade and seek for new ones. A considerable trade could, we think, be arranged with the West Indies, and we are glad to see that our Government is doing what it can in this direction. There is no reason, now that our shipping facilities are growing on the Pacific coast, that we should not strike out for a share of the Pacific trade. We have made a fair beginning with China and Japan, and if our merchants will practice the elementary wisdom of finding out what their customers want (e. g. as to weight and colour, in cottons) and meet barbaric prejudices in a business-like spirit we shall some day have a big trade with them. The Japanese, we may remind our readers, have largely adopted the European style of dress, but, if the pictorial representations of them are in any way correct, are not yet critical as to "fit." Our ready-made clothing merchants have their opportunity, if they will only take it. A whole nation is seeking to be clothed in "our fashionable and durable Five Dollar suiting." What a chance for the enterprising drummer!

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A Maritime Province newspaper suggests that whereas the abrogation of the old Reciprocity Treaty led to the Confederation of the Dominion, so the present harsh restrictions upon our commerce imposed by the McKinley Bill may lead to a larger Federation—Imperial Federation. Unlikelier things have happened.

It is the duty of every Englishman living in the United States to do what in him lies to convert the Republic from its attitude of hostility to the rest of the English-speaking world. No man could embrace a nobler mission and its accomplishment would secure the peace of the world and advancement of civilization.

Most contradictory reports continue to come respecting the result of the harvest in the North-West. The west-

ern papers, however, agree in declaring the harvest exceptionally good. The Winnipeg Free Press estimates that twelve million bushels of wheat will be free for export. If this be true the Canadian Pacific Railway will have enough to do for several months.

The proceedings of the Methodist Conference have been marked by dignity and wisdom. The appointment of a committee to watch legislation is highly opportune. When one recalls the many instances in which legislation has been tampered with, in the most underhand ways, in the interests of the Roman Catholic Church, notably in connection with the North-West Territories Act—the wonder is that Protestants have not been earlier alive to the necessity for close watchfulness of the proceedings of the politicians. But, "better late than never."

The difficulties attending the government of Ireland will be seriously increased by the failure of the potato in the west. The Government proposes to build three lines of light railway and to undertake other public works in the west of Ireland with a view to providing employment and alleviating distress.

The great trouble with Ireland is that all economic laws are set at defiance while at the same time the Irish people are never allowed to learn the lessons which stern adversity can alone impart. The *foinest pianthry* will continue to grow the uncertain tuber so long as weak minded persons, improperly termed "humanitarians," appear disposed to implement any failure of the crop by liberal contributions.

A farmer's life is a fight with nature. To some extent he can harness and control the forces which would otherwise destroy him. But in the main, he has to depend very much upon the law of chances. The climate of Ireland is moist and mild. Hay is generally a good crop if enough sun can be got to cure it and get it in. Stock of all kinds do well, for no such drawbacks as want of water or scarcity of pasture are known.

Rents are, on the whole, very reasonable, and the tenure more secure than in any other civilized country. The prices obtainable for dairy products and cattle allow an ample margin of profit.

If the hundreds of thousands of pounds which have been poured into Ireland from America, had been employed in releasing the small farmer from the exactions of the *gombeen* man (who is a greater curse to Ireland than the worst landlord ever was) and in aiding the west coast fishermen in the way of new seines and fishing boats; rather than in the support of a lot of low blackguards in Parliament, whose sole aim is to keep alive sores which have been festering for generations. Ireland to-day would be peaceful and prosperous and the investment had proved a safe and profitable one.

The question of delegating to the President of the United States the power of making Reciprocity Treaties with other nations on the American continent is exciting much controversy on the other side. The New York Nation calls attention to a decision rendered by the New York Court of Appeals in 1853, which bears upon the point. The court held that the Legislature had no such power of delegation, and further in illustration of its position, said: "Let us suppose that 'the Act of 1849 had directed the Attorney-General, or the Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church, or the Common Council of the city of New York to certify, on the next general election day, whether in his or their opinion that Act ought to become a law; and had further provided that 'the Act should or should not take effect, according to such certificate: it could not be pretended that the statute could have become operative upon the making of the certificate in its favour. 'The Constitution does not authorize the power of legislation to be so delegated.'"

This decision was based upon common law, which is operative in all English-speaking self-governing countries. And yet it was pretended by SIR JOHN THOMPSON that the Legislature of Quebec had the power to delegate to the Pope the right of deciding whether an act of a British Legislature "should or should not take effect." The average elector may be disposed to let the Jesuits Act "slide" but there are those in this country who will not cease their agitation until the principles that were overthrown by that Act

have been re-asserted and reincorporated in our Constitution even though it should take a revolution to effect this result.

If a citizen is at all in doubt as to whether he is properly qualified to fill his part, as a voter, in the government of his country, he may easily test the matter by asking himself point-blank: "Would I vote for my political opponents if they were to suggest certain reforms which would undoubtedly benefit the country?" Would MR. CHARLTON, for instance, vote for MR. MEREDITH, who had adopted the platform which the former professed?

That was the rock upon which the Equal Rights people split. A great many men had sufficient love of country, and, for that matter, natural intelligence, to see that, in principle, Equal Rights must be an admirable thing. But, although SIR JOHN MACDONALD, on the one hand, and MR. MOWAT, on the other, had been pursuing a policy exactly opposed to equal rights, when it came to a question of voting, men shrank from practically applying the principle which they had embraced to hurt their political friends.

This was remarkably the case with MR. CHARLTON, M.P. His friend MR. MOWAT had withdrawn *Marmion* from the curriculum, at the demand of the Roman Catholic church. *Marmion*, it appears, contained an incident which reflected faithfully, but, therefore, the more injuriously, upon some of the methods of that church. *Marmion* was consequently withdrawn from the Public Schools, notwithstanding that Roman Catholics are not supposed to attend those schools and, wherever it is possible for the priest to prevent it, do not attend them.

The same thing occurred with reference to the Bible. That sacred book—the sanction of Christianity—was withdrawn from the Public Schools of a Christian and largely Protestant country because the Roman Catholic church so willed. Will any one pretend that the Bible was not withdrawn from the Public Schools, or, what is quite as bad tampered with, at the demand of the Romish Church? It cannot be denied, even by MR. CHARLTON. And this being the case, we may well ask—why should the State come to the aid of the Separate Schools, when those for whom the Separate Schools are maintained do not content themselves with a privilege not conceded to any other sect, but insist upon interfering with the schools maintained by the State for the rest of the community? The Romish Church should consent to a general system of public schools or she should confine herself to her own separate schools. She will find that she will not be allowed to meddle much longer, with both.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD has been equally guilty, in his sphere, as MR. MOWAT. The Jesuits Estates Bill should have been annulled and no amount of legal sophistries will obscure the facts. A man dies leaving no legal heirs. A long time after another man assumes the name of the deceased and claims his property. What title has he? None. The Jesuits attempted an impudent piece of blackmail and the State ignobly yielded. SIR JOHN MACDONALD is as much responsible as MERCIER for that disgraceful piece of legislation, for without the assent of the former it could not have become operative.

But Equal Righters of Conservative proclivities will forget all about the Jesuits Estates Bill, just as Equal Righters of Mr. Charlton's stripe, forgot all about Mr. Mowat's concessions on the 5th of June last. Citizens are led to believe first in a creed and next in a party; seldom, as far as we can perceive, to consider the ethics underlying the creed or the principles which have been trodden under in the scramble for office.

It is truly a grand thing that our forefathers were Englishmen! But it is a yet grander thing that we ourselves are Englishmen. A man who is content to strut through the world with his chest expanded and his head in air: all because his forefathers were men of noble character—but who is not able or not willing to emulate, and if possible, excel his ancestors in public and private virtue—ought properly to be a Hottentot—not an Englishman. *Viv ea nostra voco.*

It was the constant exercise of perfect independence of mind for generations which produced the English character. That sort of thing is very different from arrogance or disdain towards others. We have heard Englishmen

in Canada refer to the Quebec habitant in terms of contemptuous pity. This is very wrong. We should remember that the habitant has been under the yoke of a reactionary ecclesiastical system from the day of his birth. He is what he is just as we are what we are.

Our policy and our duty towards the habitant should be to point out the evils of the system under which he suffers, and by our precept and example direct his mind to noble ideals. We cannot hope to influence our Quebec fellow-citizens by maintaining a disdainful attitude towards them. Sympathy, governed and directed by a wise intelligence, are what we need in our task.

The Roman Catholic church shows us an example of what we should avoid. Intolerance is written large on her banner. And yet she has lost England, Germany, France, Italy and quite lately, Brazil, entirely through her intolerant methods. "He who slays by the sword shall die by the sword." If a man, or a church is not willing to allow scope for natural diversity of opinions in other he or it must inevitably come to the ground. There has been another revolution in Switzerland brought about entirely by the intolerance of the Ultramontanes. Let the Church look to it, or there may be something of the same kind occurring in Canada before long. We wonder that the hierarchy, which professes to have such a knowledge of human nature, cannot read the signs of the times more clearly!

Political Dialogues,

NUMBER TWO.

Mowat and Lynch.

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SCENE.—The private office of the Attorney-General of Ontario. Late at night, June 8th, 1890. MR. MOWAT is seated near his desk, which is lighted by a portable gas-lamp, and is regarding the fire.

MR. MOWAT (soliloquising): A magnificent victory! "The people of Ontario have rejected with indignation and scorn the insidious appeals to prejudice and bigotry which have been made by MR. MEREDITH and his party." (Aside: That will sound very nicely.) And I am still seated here. (Aside: No need to dwell upon that.) And my son is very nicely provided for at the public crib. (Aside: That, also is one of those things which we may congratulate ourselves upon but need not unnecessarily refer to.) SAM BLAKE certainly made a great speech on Thursday. (Takes up THE GLOBE and reads: "For 200 years Equal Rights has been on the banner of the Reform Party . . . It checked monarchies and special privileges. . . . The Liberals brought in responsible Government, under which this country has become what it is, and in 1851 "they passed that law that gave equal rights to all religious bodies in the land." (Aside: Particularly in Quebec. H'm! H'm!) And then he proceeds to attack the Equal Rights movement and calls upon God to witness as to his own honesty and my honesty and the honesty of the Government. Very good indeed! Between SAM BLAKE'S professional Protestantism and ARCHBISHOP CLEARLY'S ecclesiastical thumb-screwing, poor MEREDITH got pretty well squeezed. And to crown all, he is called a dangerous agitator and a disturber of races and creeds. Ha! Ha! (laughs.)

(Enters the Shade of the late ARCHBISHOP LYNCH.)
MR. MOWAT (starting up): Angels and Ministers of grace defend us!
The Archbishop: The ties of earth still hold me and have drawn me hither.
MR. MOWAT (beneath his breath): Retro! retro!

The Archbishop: Come! come! Mr. Mowat: none of that nonsense. D'ye hear me now? Be sensible. There is nothing to be alarmed at. It is not the first time I have been here. Sit down, I say. I'll put a table between us, if

that will comfort you. (Moves to the other side of the table.) Now—you are there and I am here.

MR. MOWAT (recovering himself.): Your Grace is in error: for I am here and you are there.

The Archbishop (mystified): What's that? (Thinks it over.) Oh! yes: I see—One of your little jokes.

MR. MOWAT—May I enquire the object of your Grace's visit?

The Archbishop.—Certainly. I have told you that I have been attracted hither by certain ties. You are enough of a Christian, I hope, to believe that an Archbishop does not cease to be an Archbishop—unless, of course, he achieves a higher rank? That is, at least, my own view. In my present condition, all things, even ideas, are so very nebulous that unless a man sticks firmly to his opinions he is apt to become only the shadow of a shade. I find it convenient to think of myself as an Archbishop, and I have managed to impress the fact upon the others . . . You must remember that when a man casts off the body there is nothing left of him but ideas.

MR. MOWAT.—How extremely interesting!

The Archbishop (dryly) Yes, very. There are drawbacks, of course. Prejudices have to be abandoned, and to eliminate prejudice from a Roman Catholic is much like taking the backbone of a vertebrate. I find that Christ meant something when he said that there were other sheep who were not in the regular fold. But I spoke of ties—I should rather have said, I had a mission.

MR. MOWAT.—To me?

The Archbishop.—Yes. You know that while on earth I was an earnest Catholic; zealous for the interests of my Church. I believed that the Church was free from error; that she contained the whole truth; that out of her there was no salvation. There were things, of course, to which I subscribed, that I could not understand, but as too close an examination of them had led many good men into schism, I was careful not to meddle with them. My Church was right whether as to matters comprehensible or not comprehensible and every other Church was wrong. I also held, as indeed, I was taught, that heretics had no abstract rights; that human reason was under the influence of the Devil (or else, how had Protestantism, which was the protest of reason against the extremes of dogmatism, arisen?) and that the only proper form of government was a theocracy, with the Pope as Universal King. Those were my opinions and I acted conscientiously up to them and therefore, although I have now to unlearn many things, I suffer less than many in the process of unlearning.

MR. MOWAT (interrupting).—Your Grace is very good but you will, perhaps, allow me to say that your presence in this abnormal way is subjecting my nerves to a serious strain.

The Archbishop.—Be quiet, now. I repeat that I suffer less because I acted conscientiously while in the flesh. But you—(warningly) you will go through a process compared to which the penances inflicted by the Holy Inquisition were as child's play.

MR. MOWAT (In great terror).—Why? Why?

The Archbishop (solemnly).—Because you have acted against the dictates of your conscience. What was right in me was wrong in you. Our inmost convictions were totally opposed. In your heart you looked upon the Church of Rome as the Juggernaut of human freedom; you saw in Separate Schools the cultivation of bigotry and of internecine strife; you were tolerant of intolerance when your conscience, and the traditions you had inherited from your stern and unbending Puritan ancestors, told you that it was necessary to be intolerant of intolerance. Every concession yielded by you to us would be taken, as you well knew, as a basis for new demands on our part. We were engaged in a conflict with the State, and you, who were supposed to

safe-guard the interests of the State, were in our pay. By yielding to us you kept in power! For these things, I say, you will suffer.

(The Archbishop vanishes with a gesture of warning.)

MR. MOWAT (to himself).—Extraordinary language for a Roman Catholic Archbishop! I always supposed that they considered their own people to possess consciences (when properly directed, of course,) but never dreamt that they regarded politicians as possessing such a commodity. Most extraordinary! "What was right in him was wrong in me!" The whole thing is a delusion. Must have eaten something that has disagreed with me. And yet (pausing) that ROSS-LYNCH Bible. I felt wrong somehow about that at the time. (Goes to a shelf and takes down a Bible.) Let me see, is this an expurgated edition? No. (Turns to Revelations and reads.) "If any man shall add unto these things, God shall add unto him the plagues that are written in this book: And if any man shall take away from the words of the book of this prophecy, God shall take away his part from the book of life, and out of the Holy City and from the things which are written in this book." (Wipes his brow.) This curse, evidently, refers only to Revelations. (With anxiety): I don't think we tampered with Revelations? (Suddenly, with great irritation) I wish Blake would not introduce the name of God in a political speech! What does the Bible say about that, (Turns to Exodus and reads): "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain." (With great excitement.) I'm not responsible! SAM BLAKE is, and ROSS is and LYNCH is—or is (I don't know what to think!)—but I'm not. I have tried hard to be an honest politician—as honest, that is, as was possible! (Falls back in his chair exhausted.)

Who Braves Defeat.

Who braves defeat and struggles bravely on From day to day, amid the world's disdain, I count a hero worthy of a name.

Who braves defeat.

Who braves defeat and battles for the right, To truth and virtue consecrates his soul, He is a hero—heroes should extol.

Who braves defeat.

Who braves defeat, when everything is lost That he held dear, when all is swept away, He best can prove who loves him or betrays.

Who braves defeat.

Who braves defeat, I offer him my hand: Kind fortune guide him through the dust and heat; He may yet conquer, he may yet command.

Who braves defeat.

Principles

Of the Equal Rights Candidate.

At the dedication of a new Orange Hall at Billings Bridge, near Ottawa, Mr. Donaldson (the candidate of the Equal Rights party in the recent Provincial Elections) delivered a most praiseworthy address from which we cull the following as a sample of his political opinions, and for the sake of a much needed admonition to members of the S. O. E. Society, who claim to have principles to uphold not unlike those Mr. Donaldson so faithfully and patriotically expresses:—

"A few weeks ago, brethren, we celebrated the glorious victory achieved by William over James at the Boyne. We were reminded of that historic day when for hours the fate of freedom seemed to hang in the balance, but when ultimately,

"With a rousing British cheer, And a charge of British bayonets James' hosts were driven back And the day was one of triumph For old England's Union Jack.

"It was a triumph that secured to us civil and religious liberty, and it is our duty to hand down to our children untarnished and unbroken that precious blood-bought heritage of freedom which was that day bequeathed to us.

"It also becomes us on occasions like the present to ask ourselves are we proving faithful to the great trust that has been committed to us? On the 12th of July last, while we celebrated the Battle of the Boyne, another victory of a very different nature was quietly celebrated by the opponents of Orangism. The 12th day of July, two years ago, was a black day in the history of Canada, when Protestantism in this

country was insulted and humiliated by that blatant demagogue of Quebec, who to-day wields a power that is becoming a menace to Confederation. Two years ago Mercier, the Jesuit, with malice aforethought, I have not the slightest doubt, planned and plotted a gross insult to the Orangemen of Canada by finally passing the treasonable and nefarious Jesuits Estates Act on the anniversary day of the battle of the Boyne, a day that is dear to Orangemen the wide world over. But brethren, worse even than Mercier's insult, when that Act came up for consideration in the Dominion Parliament many of our so-called Protestant and Orange representatives lacked the courage to publicly resent the insult offered by Mercier to our gracious Queen and the Protestants of this country. On the other hand, it was, I fear, arranged and planned that an Orangeman, save the mark, of the Rykert stamp, whose political record to-day is so obnoxious that it smells to heaven, should be the first to rush in to the assistance of Sir John Thompson and the Jesuits. I am sorry to say this specimen of an Orangeman, whom we are forced by courtesy to call Bro. Rykert, found too many weak-kneed Orangemen and Protestants to follow his lead. Great representatives, surely, these men are of the followers of William of Orange, the hero of the Boyne. Shame forever on their conduct. Surely, brethren, it is time we would elect to parliament men who will have the moral courage to stand up for the right, and do their duty regardless of consequences.

The time has arrived when as Orangemen and Protestants we must unite to resist the aggressions of the Roman Catholic hierarchy. Every right and every privilege we claim for ourselves we are willing to fight for if necessary for our Catholic fellow-countrymen, but they will have to be content with equal rights. The Orangemen and Protestants of this country are not in the least alarmed by the recent threats of Hon. Mr. Mercier or the waving of his Nationalist flag.

"Our national flag, brethren, is the old time-honoured Union Jack. It waves at the head of our twelfth of July processions, it is the old flag of freedom that was dear to our fathers, and it is just as dear to our children, that old emblem of liberty that has 'braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze.' Yes, and it shall continue to wave over Canada and over Quebec when Mercier and agitators of like ilk shall have gone down to the dust unwept, unhonoured and unsung.

"Brethren, we are men of peace, but let the old flag be insulted and we are ready to proclaim war to the knife. As Orangemen on our bended knees we have solemnly sworn allegiance to Britain, to Britain's Queen and to Britain's flag, and palsied for ever be that arm—and rotten be the memory of that traitor who will ever attempt to haul down the British Jack in Canada. The Orangemen and Protestants of this land desire to live in peace with all their Catholic fellow-countrymen. This country is big enough and broad enough for us all, and long may the British and the French, the Catholics and the Protestants live together in peace and harmony under the protection of the Union Jack. In this connection we are glad to believe that hundreds of our French fellow subjects have no sympathy with Mr. Mercier. But, brethren, if that time-serving politician is bound to force upon us a race and creed war, that political bag of wind may as well understand now as later on, that the Protestant people of this province are not in the least alarmed. We have no doubt about the result. Mr. Mercier will find a solid Protestant Ontario to resist him. Here are the stalwart sons of John Knox, who never feared the face of clay, even when that face was a Jesuit one, descendants of men who time and again in freedom's cause dyed with their blood the heather-clad hills of old Scotland, and here are the sons of Albion, whose record on a hundred battle fields has been a glorious one, and here, too, last but not least, are the sons of those noble sires who fought and bled for civil and religious liberty at Derry, Aughrim, Enniskillen and the Boyne, whose battle cry was the invincible "NO SURRENDER," men like yourselves brethren, who will resist Mercier and the Jesuits and the Nationalist flag to the very death if need be. In conclusion, I would say, to the men of Russell and men of Carleton,

LET US BE UNITED.

Both political parties have proven false and unreliable, but thank God at this critical juncture of affairs Providence has again raised up a deliverer to lead forward the hosts of Israel. At a great personal sacrifice, bold as a lion, dauntless and fearless as was William of Orange at the Boyne, the patriotic and heroic Dalton McCarthy has sprung into the breach, and waving aloft the

banner of "Equal Rights for all and special privileges to none," he has hurled defiance alike at Mercier, at Archbishop Clearly, at Sir John Thompson and the Jesuits. I call upon you as loyal Canadians to rally around the standard of Mr. McCarthy and Colonel O'Brien and the little band of worthies who, against countless odds, are fighting so nobly for the same principles of civil and religious liberty, for which in the days of yore our honoured forefathers shed their blood." (Applause.)
Ottawa Evening Journal.

Colonial and Indian News.

New South Wales.—The total production of wool in New South Wales for the year ending June 30th, 1890, was 710,976 bales. The shipments from Australia and New Zealand for the past year were 1,463,000 bales.

Fifteen million rabbit skins have been exported from New South Wales in one year.

The banks have reduced the rate of interest on deposits by 1 p. c., the rate now being 4 p. c. for twelve months' deposits.

South Australia.—The vignerons and fruit-growers of this Colony have asked the Government to introduce a Bill for the extermination of the sparrow nest.

A football match which was played at Melbourne was witnessed by 30,000 people, which was the largest attendance ever known in Australia. The receipts amounted to 970.

The export of mimosas bark from South Australia during last year was 3,614 tons, valued at 42,907.

New Zealand.—By an improvement effected by himself in the photographic camera, and by a combination of lenses, Mr. McKay, an assistant in the Government Geological Department, has been able to take views of an object at a distance of 16 miles.

It is proposed to appoint an Imperial officer at each of the four principal ports of New Zealand, where the partially paid system is to be adopted. There was an increase of 192,000 carcasses of frozen mutton exported during the year ending March, as compared with the previous year.

Absenteeism seems to be a real grievance in New Zealand, property owned by absentees shows the value of real property to be 3,210,490, and of personal property 4,847,000, making a total of 8,058,000.

At a recent meeting at Wellington, attended by 300 members of the Civil Service, it was resolved to form an association to watch over the interests of the service.

South Africa.—The export of gold from the Cape during the month of August amounted in value to 130,000.

The Transvaal Boundary Commissioners have returned to Pretoria, having finally settled the Transvaal and Portuguese boundary question. No hitch occurred.

A newspaper will soon be started at Accra, (West Africa) the headquarters of the Gold Coast Colony, under the auspices of two notable gentlemen of that community.

The output of gold from the Witwatersrand district during August amounted to 42,861 ozs.

It is proposed to establish a corn exchange at Johannesburg.

The Transvaal estimates of revenue for 1890 amount to 610,900.

The recent trial of Natal coal on the steamship Melrose proved exceedingly satisfactory.

The supplementary Zululand estimates show that the cost of removal to, and maintenance of the chiefs at, "St. Helena" is 796. The costs of evidence at the court of the Commissioners was 312.

India.—The French are restless on the north-east boundary of Siam. Trouble may possibly arise in that quarter.

The Siamese Prince governing at Zuni has been removed in disgrace.

The survey for the Cashmere Railway is being arranged. India pays one-third and Cashmere two-thirds of the cost.

General Walseley and his staff have arrived safely at Kalemyno from Fort White, and have proceeded to the Upper Chindwin.

The Viceroy's Council has approved the Bill introduced by its financial member, Sir David Barbour, for increasing the paper currency reserve from six to eight crores of rupees.

The exports of Canadian cheeses to England last year amounted to 90,000,000 lb. These cheeses are so much preferred to the United States ones that the Americans are said to ship numbers of their own make via Canadian ports.

Behring's Sea Seal Fisheries.

(London Times, August 22, 1890.)

A Blue-book (C. 6,131) of over 500 pages was issued on Friday last containing correspondence on the Behring's Sea fisheries. The first document is an intimation, dated September 1, 1886, from the Colonial Office to the Foreign respecting the alleged seizure of three British Columbian seal schooners by the United States cruiser *Corwin*. The correspondence arising out of this and similar incidents extends without intermission over the intervening period to the present month.

The Times gives extracts from some of the more important later despatches. The following from Mr. Blaine, relates to the action of the Revenue cutter *Rush*—

Department of State,
Washington, Jan. 22.

Sir,—Several weeks have elapsed since I had the honor to receive through the hands of Mr. Edwards copies of two despatches from Lord Salisbury, complaining of the course of the United States Revenue cutter *Rush* in intercepting Canadian vessels sailing under British flag and engaged in taking fur seals in the waters of the Behring's Sea.

Subjects which could not be postponed have engaged the attention of this department, and have rendered it impossible to give a formal answer to Lord Salisbury until the present time.

In the opinion of the President, the Canadian vessels, arrested and detained in the Behring's Sea, were engaged in a pursuit that is in itself *contra bonos mores*—a pursuit which of necessity involves a serious and permanent injury to the rights of the Government and people of the United States. To establish this ground it is not necessary to argue the question of the extent and nature of the sovereignty of this Government over the waters of the Behring Sea; it is not necessary to explain, certainly not define, the powers and privileges ceded by his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia in the treaty by which the Alaskan territory was transferred to the United States. The weighty considerations growing out of the acquisition of that territory, with all the rights on land and sea inseparably connected therewith, may safely be left out of view while the grounds are set forth upon which this Government rests its justification for the action complained of by her Majesty's Government.

It cannot be unknown to Her Majesty's Government that one of the most valuable sources of revenue from the Alaskan possessions is the fur-seal fisheries of the Behring's Sea. These fisheries had been exclusively controlled by the Government of Russia, without interference and without question, from their original discovery until the cession of Alaska to the United States in 1867. From 1867 to 1886 the possession, in which Russia had been undisturbed, was enjoyed by this Government also. There was no interruption and no intrusion from any source. Vessels from other nations passing from time to time through Behring Sea to the Arctic Ocean in pursuit of whales had always abstained from taking part in the capture of seals.

This uniform avoidance of all attempts to take fur seal in those waters had been a constant recognition of the right held and exercised first by Russia, and subsequently by this Government. It has also been the recognition of a fact now held beyond denial or doubt that the taking of seals in the open sea rapidly leads to their extinction.

This is not only the well-known opinion of experts, both British and American, based upon prolonged observation and investigation, but the fact had also been demonstrated in a wide sense by the well-nigh total destruction of all seal fisheries except the one in the Behring's Sea which the Government of the United States is now striving to preserve, not altogether for the use of the American people, but for the use of the world at large.

After explaining the manner in which the United States Government had endeavored to improve the seal fisheries, Mr. Blaine continues:

This, in brief, was the condition of the Alaska fur-seal fisheries down to the year 1886. The precedents, customs, and rights had been established and enjoyed either by Russia or the United States for nearly a century. The two nations were the only powers that owned a foot of land on the continents that bordered, or on the islands included within, the Behring's waters where the seals resort to breed. Into this peaceful and secluded field of labour, whose benefits were so equitably shared by the native Aleuts of the Pribiloff Islands, by the United States, and by

England, certain Canadian vessels in 1886 asserted their right to enter and, by their ruthless course, to destroy also the resulting industries which are so valuable. The Government of the United States at once proceeded to check this movement, which, unchecked, was sure to do great and irreparable harm.

It was cause of unfeigned surprise to the United States that Her Majesty's Government should immediately interfere to defend and encourage (surely to encourage by defending) the course of the Canadians in disturbing an industry which had been carefully developed for more than 99 years under the flags of Russia and the United States, developed in such a manner as not to interfere with the public rights or the private industries of any other people or any other person.

Whence did the ships of Canada derive the right to do in 1886 that which they had refrained from doing for more than 90 years? Upon what grounds did Her Majesty's Government defend in the year 1886 a course of conduct in the Behring's Sea which she had carefully avoided ever since the discovery of that sea? By what reasoning did Her Majesty's Government conclude that an act may be committed with impunity against the rights of the United States which had never been attempted against the same rights when held by the Russian Empire?

So great has been the injury to the fisheries, at the irregular and destructive slaughter of seals in the open waters of the Behring's Sea by Canadian vessels, that whereas the Government has allowed 100,000 to be taken annually for a series of years, it is now compelled to reduce the number to 60,000. If four years of this violation of natural law and neighbour's rights has reduced the annual slaughter of seal by 40 per cent., it is easy to see how short a period will be required to work the total destruction of the fisheries.

The ground upon which Her Majesty's Government justifies, or at least defends, the course of the Canadian vessels rests upon the fact that they are committing their acts of destruction on the high seas—viz., more than three marine miles from the shore line.

After endeavouring to establish a parallel in the hypothetical case of interference with the fisheries in Ceylon or Newfoundland, Mr. Blaine continues:

Why are not the two cases parallel? The Canadian vessels are engaged in the taking of fur-seal in a manner that destroys the power of reproduction and insures the extermination of the species. In exterminating the species an article useful to mankind is totally destroyed, in order that temporary and immoral gain may be acquired by a few persons. By the employment of dynamite on the banks it is not probable that the total destruction of fish could be accomplished, but a serious diminution of a valuable food for man might assuredly result. Does Her Majesty's Government seriously maintain that the law of nations is powerless to prevent such violation of the common rights of man? Are the supporters of justice in all nations to be declared incompetent to prevent wrongs so odious and so destructive?

In conclusion Mr. Blaine remarks: In this contention the Government of the United States has no occasion and no desire to withdraw or modify the positions which it has at any time maintained against the claims of the Imperial Government of Russia. The United States will not withhold from any nation the privileges which it demanded for itself when Alaska was part of the Russian Empire. Nor is the Government of the United States disposed to exercise in those possessions any less power or authority than it was willing to concede to the Imperial Government of Russia when its sovereignty extended over them. The President is persuaded that all friendly nations will concede to the United States the same rights and privileges on the lands and in the waters of Alaska which the same friendly nations always conceded to the Empire of Russia.

Lord Salisbury's reply to the foregoing is dated May 22. After a recital of the leading facts of the case and of the arguments presented, he says:

With regard to the first of these arguments—namely, that the seizure of the Canadian vessels in the Behring's Sea was justified by the fact that they were "engaged in a pursuit that is in itself *contra bonos mores*—a pursuit which of necessity involves a serious and permanent injury to the rights of the Government and the people of the United States," it is obvious that two questions are involved—first, whether the pursuit and killing of fur-seals in certain parts of the open sea is, from the point of view of international morality, an offence *contra bonos mores*;

and, secondly, whether, if such be the case, this fact justifies the seizure on the high seas and subsequent confiscation in time of peace of the private vessels of a friendly nation.

It is an axiom of international maritime law that such action is only admissible in the case of piracy or in pursuance of special international agreement. This principle has been universally admitted by jurists, and was very distinctly laid down by President Tyler in his Special Message to Congress, dated the 27th February, 1843, when, after acknowledging the right to detain and search a vessel on suspicion of piracy, he goes on to say, "With this single exception no nation has, in time of peace, any authority to detain the ships of another upon the high seas, on any pretext whatever, outside the territorial jurisdiction."

Now, the pursuit of seals in the open sea, under whatever circumstances, has never hitherto been considered as piracy by any civilized State. Nor, even if the United States had gone so far as to make the killing of fur-seals piracy by their municipal law, would this have justified them in punishing offences against such law committed by any persons other than their own citizens outside the territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

Lord Salisbury then refers to the question of the Russian monopoly:

First, as to the alleged exclusive monopoly of Russia. After Russia, at the instance of the Russian American Fur Company, claimed in 1821 the pursuits of commerce, whaling, and fishing from Behring's Straits to the 51st degree of north latitude, and not only prohibited all foreign vessels from landing on the coasts and islands of the above waters, but also prevented them from approaching within 100 miles thereof, Mr. Quincy Adams wrote as follows to the United States Minister in Russia:

"The United States can admit no part of these claims; their right of navigation and fishing is perfect, and has been in constant exercise from the earliest times throughout the whole extent of the Southern Ocean, subject only to the ordinary exceptions and exclusions of the territorial jurisdictions."

That the right of fishing thus asserted included the right of killing fur-bearing animals is shown by the case of the United States brig *Loriot*. That vessel proceeded to the waters over which Russia claimed exclusive jurisdiction for the purpose of hunting the sea-otter, the killing of which is now prohibited by the United States statutes applicable to the fur-seal, and was forced to abandon her voyage and leave the waters in question by an armed vessel of the Russian navy. Mr. Forsyth, writing on the case to the American Minister at St. Petersburg on the 4th of May, 1837, said:

"It is a violation of the rights of the citizens of the United States, immemorably exercised and secured to them as well by the law of nations as by the stipulations of the first article of the Convention of 1824, to fish in those seas, and to resort to the coast for the prosecution of their lawful commerce upon points not already occupied."

From the speech of Mr. Sumner, when introducing the question of the purchase of Alaska to Congress, it is equally clear that the United States Government did not regard themselves as purchasing a monopoly. Having dealt with fur-bearing animals, he went on to treat of fisheries, and, after alluding to the presence of different species of whales in the vicinity of the Aleutians, said:—"No sea is now *mare clausum*; all of these may be pursued by a ship under any flag, except directly on the coast or within its territorial limit."

I now come to the statement that from 1867 to 1886 the possession was enjoyed by the United States, with no interruption and no intrusion from any source. Her Majesty's Government cannot but think that Mr. Blaine has been misinformed as to the history of the operations in Behring's Sea during that period.

The instances recorded in Enclosure 1 in this despatch are sufficient to prove, from official United States sources, that from 1867 to 1886 British vessels were engaged at intervals in the fur-seal fisheries, with the cognizance of the United States Government.

In 1872 Collector Phelps reported the fitting out of expeditions in Australia and Victoria for the purpose of taking seals in Behring's Sea, while passing to and from their rookeries on St. Paul and St. George Islands, and recommended that a steam cutter should be sent to the region of Onimak Pass and the Islands of St. Paul and St. George.

Mr. Secretary Boutwell informed him, in reply, that he did not consider it expedient to send a cutter to interfere

with the operations of foreigners, and stated:—"In addition, I do not see that the United States would have the jurisdiction or power to drive off parties going up there for that purpose, unless they made such attempt within a marine league of the shore."

Lord Salisbury concludes as follows:

The negotiations now being carried on at Washington prove the readiness of Her Majesty's Government to consider whether any special international agreement is necessary for the protection of the fur-sealing industry. In its absence they are unable to admit that the case put forward on behalf of the United States affords any sufficient justification for the forcible action already taken by them against peaceable subjects of Her Majesty engaged in lawful operations on the high seas.

"The President," says Mr. Blaine, "is persuaded that all friendly nations will concede to the United States the same rights and privileges on the lands and in the waters of Alaska which the same friendly nations always conceded to the Empire of Russia."

Her Majesty's Government have no difficulty in making such a concession. In strict accord with the views which, previous to the present controversy, were constantly and successfully maintained by the United States, they have, whenever occasion arose, opposed all claims to exclusive privileges in the non-territorial waters of Behring's Sea. The rights they have demanded have been those of free navigation and fishing in waters which, previous to their own acquisition of Alaska, the United States declared to be free and open to all foreign vessels.

That is to the extent of their present contention, and they trust that, on consideration of the arguments now presented to them, the United States will recognize its justice and moderation.

In reply to Lord Salisbury's despatch, Mr. Blaine sends a despatch covering nine folio pages of print. We give some of the more important passages. With reference to the quotation of Mr. Quincy Adams, Mr. Blaine remarks:

The quotation which Lord Salisbury makes is unfortunately a most defective one. The conclusion is separated from the premise, a comma is turned into a period, and important qualification as to time is entirely erased, without even a suggestion that it had ever formed part of the text, and out of 84 words, logically and inseparably connected, 35 are dropped from Mr. Adams's paragraph in Lord Salisbury's quotation. No edition of Mr. Adams's work gives authority for his lordship's quotation; while the archives of this Department plainly disclose its many errors. I produce Mr. Adams's full text as he wrote it:

"The United States can admit no part of these claims; their right of navigation and of fishing is perfect, and has been in constant exercise from the earliest times, after the peace of 1783, throughout the whole extent of the Southern Ocean, subject only to the ordinary exceptions and exclusions of the territorial jurisdictions, which, so far as Russian rights are concerned, are confined to certain islands north of the 55th degree of latitude, and have no existence on the Continent of America."

The words in italics are those which are left out of Mr. Adams's paragraph in the despatch of Lord Salisbury. They are precisely the words upon which the Government of the United States founds its argument in this case. Conclusions or inferences resting upon the paragraph, with the material parts of Mr. Adams's text omitted, are of course valueless.

With regard to the Treaties of 1825 and 1871 Mr. Blaine argues:

These treaties were therefore a practical renunciation, both on the part of England and the United States, of any rights in the waters of Behring's Sea, and all its coasts and islands, precisely as the Ukase of Alexander in 1821 left them—that is, with the prohibition against any vessel approaching nearer to the coast than 100 Italian miles under danger of confiscation. The original Ukase of Alexander of 1821 claimed as far south as the 51st degree of north latitude with the inhibition of 100 miles from the coast applying to the whole.

The result of the protest of Mr. Adams, followed by the co-operation of Great Britain, was to force Russia back to 54deg. 40 min. as the southern boundary. But there was no renunciation whatever on the part of Russia as to the Behring's Sea, to which the Ukase especially and primarily applied. As a piece of legislation this Ukase was as authoritative in the dominions of Russia as an Act of Parliament is in the dominions of Great Britain or any Act of Congress in the territory of the United States.

Mr. Blaine concludes thus:

It only remains to say that whatever duty Great Britain owed to Alaska as a Russian province, whatever she agreed to do or refrained from doing, touching Alaska and the Behring's Sea, was not changed by the mere fact of the transfer of sovereignty to the United States. It was explicitly declared in the sixth article of the treaty by which the territory was ceded by Russia that "the cession hereby made conveys all the rights, franchises, and privileges now belonging to Russia in the said territory or dominions and appurtenances thereto." Neither by the treaty with Russia of 1825, nor by its renewal in 1843, nor by its second renewal in 1850, did Great Britain gain any right to take seals in Behring's Sea. In fact, those treaties were a prohibition upon her which she steadily respected so long as Alaska was a Russian province. It is for Great Britain now to show by what law she gained rights in that sea after the transfer of its sovereignty to the United States.

During all the time elapsing between the treaty of 1825 and the cession of Alaska to the United States in 1867 Great Britain never affirmed the right of her subjects to capture fur-seal in the Behring's Sea; and, as a matter of fact, her subjects did not during that long period attempt to catch seals in the Behring's Sea. Lord Salisbury, in replying to my assertion that these lawless intrusions upon the fur-seal fisheries began in 1886, declares that they had occurred before. He points out one attempt in 1870, in which 47 skins were found on board an intruding vessel; in 1872 there was a rumour that expeditions were about to fit out in Australia and Victoria for the purpose of taking seal in the Behring's Sea; in 1874 some reports were heard that vessels had entered the sea for that purpose; one case was reported in 1875, two cases in 1884, two also in 1885.

These cases, I may say, without intending disrespect to his lordship, prove the truth of the statement which he endeavours to controvert; because they form just a sufficient number of exceptions to establish the fact that the destructive intrusion began in 1886. But I refer to them now for the purpose of showing that his lordship does not attempt to cite the intrusion of a single British sealer into the Behring's Sea until after Alaska had been transferred to the United States. I am justified, therefore, in repeating the questions I addressed to Her Majesty's Government on the 22nd of last January, and which still remain unanswered, viz.—

"Whence did the ships of Canada derive the right to do in 1886 that which they had refrained from doing for nearly 90 years?"

"Upon what grounds did Her Majesty's Government defend in the year 1886 a course of conduct in the Behring's Sea which had been carefully avoided ever since the discovery of that sea?"

"By what reasoning did Her Majesty's Government conclude that an act may be committed with impunity against the rights of the United States which had never been attempted against the same rights when held by the Russian Empire?"

On the 14th of June, Sir Julius Pauncefoot, having failed to obtain the assurance that pending negotiations British sealing vessels would not be interfered with, and having heard that the United States revenue cruisers *Rush* and *Corwin* were about to be despatched to Behring's Sea, delivered the following formal protest:—

The undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, has the honour, by instructions of his Government, to make to the Honourable J. G. Blaine, Secretary of State of the United States, the following communication:

Her Britannic Majesty's Government have learnt with great concern, from notices which have appeared in the Press, and the general accuracy of which has been confirmed by Mr. Blaine's statements to the undersigned, that the Government of the United States have issued instructions to their revenue cruisers about to be despatched to Behring's Sea, under which the vessels of British subjects will again be exposed, in the prosecution of their legitimate industry on the high seas, to unlawful interference at the hands of American officers.

Her Britannic Majesty's Government are anxious to co-operate to the fullest extent of their power with the Government of the United States in such measures as may be found to be expedient for the protection of the seal fisheries. They are at the present moment engaged in examining, in concert with the Government of the United States, the best method of arriving at an agreement upon this point. But they cannot admit the right of the United

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States of their own sole motion to restrict for this purpose the freedom of Behring's Sea, which the United States have themselves in former years convincingly and successfully vindicated, nor to enforce their municipal legislation against British vessels on the high seas beyond the limits of their territorial jurisdiction.

Her Britannic Majesty's Government are, therefore, unable to pass over without notice the public announcement of an intention on the part of the interference with British vessels navigating outside the territorial waters of the United States, of which they have previously had to complain.

The undersigned is in consequence instructed formally to protest against such interference, and to declare that Her Britannic Majesty's Government must hold the Government of the United States responsible for the consequences which may ensue from acts which are contrary to the principles of international law.

The undersigned has the honour to renew to Mr. Blaine the assurances of his highest consideration.

JULIAN PAUNCFOTE.

The next paper of importance is the following from Lord Salisbury:—
Foreign Office,

August 2, 1890.

SIR,—I have received and laid before the Queen your despatch of the 1st ult., forwarding a copy of a note from Mr. Blaine, in which he maintains that the United States have derived from Russia rights of jurisdiction over the waters of Behring's Sea to a distance of 100 miles from the coasts transferred to them under the treaty of the 30th March, 1867.

In replying to the arguments to the contrary effect contained in my despatch of the 22nd May, Mr. Blaine draws attention to certain expressions which I had omitted for the sake of brevity in quoting from Mr. Adams's despatch of the 22d July, 1823. He contends that these words give a different meaning to the despatch, and that the latter does not refute, but actually supports, the present claim of the United States. It becomes necessary, therefore, that I should refer in greater detail to the correspondence, an examination of which will show that the passage in question cannot have the signification which Mr. Blaine seeks to give to it, that the words omitted by me do not in reality affect the point at issue, and that the view which he takes of the attitude both of Great Britain and of the United States towards the claim put forward by Russia in 1822 cannot be reconciled with the tenor of the despatches.

Lord Salisbury then reviews the history of the north-western possessions in North America. The Emperor Paul I., in 1790, granted by charter to the Russian American Co. the exclusive right to hunt, trade, etc., from Behring's Strait to 55deg. N. lat., and even further south; and in 1821 a Russian ukase was issued granting exclusively to Russian subjects "the pursuits of commerce, whaling, and fishing, and of all other industry on all islands, ports, and gulfs, including the whole of the north-western coast of America, from Behring's Sea to 51deg. N. lat., and prohibiting all foreign vessels not only from landing, but from approaching within 100 Italian miles under pain of confiscation of vessel and cargo. Against this ukase the British and the United States Governments at once objected, and a long correspondence ensued between the Russian and American Governments, Mr. Adams going so far as to assert that "the United States can admit no part of these claims." On this declaration Lord Salisbury lays special stress. He adds that Mr. Adams "clearly meant to deny that the Russian settlements or discoveries gave Russia any claim as of right to exclude the navigation or fishing of other nations from any part of the seas on the coast of America, and that her rights in this respect were limited to the territorial waters of certain islands of which she was in permanent and complete occupation."

A Harlequin's History.

His Political Exploits Recounted—Quite a Procession of Events Recalled.

The Richmond *Guardian* has evidently given some attention to the Hon. Mr. Mercier, and in an article in which the Opposition in the next Legislature is admonished to be true to its duty, Mr. Mercier's political career is thus summed up:

But the past record is the subject of declamation and a subject of stigma only where the other side is not bound by it. "Like master, like man"—they will follow their leader, and so long as he legislates in unison with their caprices and by any and every means will

keep out the "accursed Tories," he will have *carte blanche* to borrow and spend to the full bent of his inclinations and his necessities. He has been educating his party with a vengeance, and they can now jump Jim Crow to perfection on the lines which his own record discloses. But success covers every previous malefaction; still his record is written, and low as political morality has become since Mercier assumed the leadership, there are still left men who are ashamed that there is a Prime Minister in Quebec who is abashed by neither his antecedents nor his policy since he came into power. He is verily a man of contrasts. In 1862 he was a Conservative. His speeches and writings were furious diatribes against the then Liberal party, led by A. A. Dorion; in 1867 he recanted and enrolled himself in the fold of that same Liberal party; and, vehement by nature, no one of the party, Eric Dorion excepted, excelled him in the denunciation of Conservatism. In 1872 he broke away again and went so long a way ahead of the Dorions and Laframboises that he was ostracized as a dangerous agitator; then he drifted back again and became as mild as a sucking dove. For a while he was out of public life until 1879, when the death of Mr. Bachand opened to him St. Hyacinthe and a portfolio. Mr. Joly's defeat sent Mercier once more back into the ranks, and five or six weeks after he was preaching coalition, and would have given his eye teeth for a seat in Chapleau's Cabinet. From 1879 to 1881 he oscillated between the in and outs, and exasperated his party by voting with the Government on measures diametrically opposed to the policy of Mr. Joly's late administration, or else ran away to Montreal when the vote was coming on,—as in the case of the division on the sale of the North Shore Railway to Senecal. When the general elections came on in 1881, Mr. Joly went to the country with a platform in which "No Coalition" was inscribed, and Mercier sulked—threatened to abandon public life altogether, and consented to his reelection for St. Hyacinthe on the condition that he should be a free lance—to hover now on the fringes of the government and now on the fringes of the Opposition. The session of 1882 saw him hob-nobbing with Mr. Chapleau. The North Shore sale broke the Conservative party into two parts—there had been vote after vote taken on the proposal, but Mr. Mercier was away every time, and Mr. Chapleau stated that he favored the sale and would thereafter support the government—provided the bargain with Senecal was consummated. When Gagnon's vote of want of confidence in the Government was taken Mercier boldly voted against it. So he did on the Legislative Council speakership, and again for the increase of the ministers' salaries from \$3,000 to \$4,000. These were pet schemes of Mr. Chapleau, and there is no doubt there was a secret understanding between them—the price of Mr. Mercier's support being a seat in Mr. Chapleau's Cabinet,—the abandonment by him of the Terrebonne election petition, in which \$3,500 went loose, was probably part of the bargain. But Mr. Chapleau suddenly withdrew and went to Ottawa. Mercier was stranded, and Mousseau became premier. His election in Jacques Cartier was supported by Mercier, who then, once again, tried for a coalition with the new premier, using Senecal and Danereau as his agents; but it did not work, and then he came out suddenly as a fierce opponent of the man he had tried to form a partnership with. Dr. Ross, the succeeding premier, would have none of him, and he continued to fight, not for a principle but for power. Riel's rebellion and death on the scaffold gave him his opportunity; he seized it, but still doubting the strength of his grip on his party he offered Chapleau a sum of money and the leadership to destroy the Conservative party. The bait was not taken and then he became a Frenchman of Frenchmen—more pronounced than the Pope himself; and abandoning all his old time liberal traditions he waged a war of extermination against *English and everything English* from the Crown downwards, and fell prostrate before the ecclesiastical power which it had been the time-honored policy of liberalism to keep in check.

Withal he is an able man—a remarkably able man; we don't regard him as a bad man. We think he is possessed of average good instincts and that he has a fund of good nature despite the vindictive vehemence of his utterances against those who differ from him; but if ever there was an inconsistent and unstable man it is Mercier. We unearth his harlequin record here only because we desire to show how dangerous a leader he is likely to prove, if, in addition to the public misfortune of

there being no loyal opposition to check him—the 50, so-called Liberals so far forget their record as a party as to permit him to continue his reckless financial course, and his hostile attacks on the English minority.

Characteristics of Englishmen.

"Poor Old England."

New Zealanders have for some time been running down their colony, but that field being exhausted, some of them have extended their range of vision, and now predict the downfall of the British Empire. This is very sad, but in the face of present and historic facts it is also silly. One writer goes so far as to say that Englishmen of the present day are unable to utter the grand proud words of their fathers, "I am an Englishman," without provoking a smile or a sneer. This may be, but there is this peculiarity about the British race, that whether they proudly boast of their origin or not, they are quite unable to conceal their identity, for they are at once recognized as Englishmen wherever they may be found. A French writer, commenting upon this, said, "You cannot always distinguish a Frenchman from a German or an Italian or Spaniard, or vice versa, but an Englishman you would confound with none other. At Paris or Berlin, at Rome or at Madrid, you can pick him out from among ten thousand, so distinctive are the marks of his person, and of his character; every child of Britain has its nationality stamped upon its brow." If the French writer be correct, there is no necessity for Englishmen of the present day to go about uttering the grand proud boast, as each man is a living witness to the truth of it.

Napoleon's sneer at the nation of shopkeepers was very forcibly replied to in the Peninsula, and at Waterloo. He found that Englishmen could fight as well as trade. Nearly all England's battles by sea and land have been fought with either France or Spain, the very large majority with the former. Between the years 1346 and 1815 Britain gained no fewer than 254 complete victories over those two powers, and in the same period only 83 over other nations. The Germans do not call us a nation of shopkeepers; on the contrary, they say you can easily distinguish Englishmen, as they all carry themselves, and walk like soldiers. The Englishman's walk is as pronounced a characteristic as are the features he bears. He walks with his head erect, and plants his feet firmly on the ground, and every movement and attitude is redolent of the phrase "I am an Englishman." He cannot help it; it is not "side," it is natural to him. The late General Grant, after his return to America from his European tour, was discoursing upon the various continental armies. In his travels the various nations vied with one another in presenting to the great American general the grandest military displays at their command. He gave their armies all credit for their soldierly appearance, their wonderful organization, their perfect drill, but he said, "that in all his travels, and in no part of the world, did anything, to his mind, approach in martial bearing the appearance of a British regiment on the march." "They marched," he said, "with the swing of victory."

Those who talk of the decadence of England know not of what they speak. Loyalty to the Queen and submissive reverence to the Supreme Being are characteristics deeply rooted in the hearts of most Englishmen and these characteristics will not only cause the national ship to be guided through safe channels when the new democracy takes the helm, as it will do, but they will also ensure a peaceable solution of those great social problems which, under different conditions, could only by revolution, anarchy, and bloodshed.

Foreigners are our best critics, and of all foreigners the French opinion may be looked upon perhaps as the most unbiased. Montalambert says of England: "It is in England that the nobility of man's nature has developed all its splendour, and attained its highest level. It is there that the generous passion of independence, united to the genius of association and the constant practice of self-government, have produced those miracles of fierce energy, of dauntless vigour, and obstinate heroism, which have triumphed over seas and climates, time and distance, nature and tyranny, exciting the perpetual envy of all nations, and among the English themselves a proud enthusiasm. England is still young and fruitful; in her veins the sap swells high to-day, and will swell to-morrow. In spite of a thousand false conclusions, a thousand excesses, a thousand stains, she is, of all modern races and of all Christian nations, the one which has

best preserved the three fundamental bases of every society, which is worthy of man, the spirit of freedom, the domestic character, and the religious mind."

More extraordinary still is the eloquent utterance of another great Frenchman, Victor Hugo:—"Stretched on the rock—but not like Prometheus—with no evil bird to rend his side, rests the genius of England. He waits his hour, but he counts not the hours between; he knows it is rolling up through the mystic gloom of the ages. Dare I murmur that the mists will not clear for me, and that I shall not hear the wheels of the chariot of England? It will come, it is coming, it is come; and the whole world, aroused as by some mighty galvanism, utters a wild cry of love and adoration, and throws itself into the bounteous bosom of England. Henceforth there are no nations, no peoples; but one, indivisible will be the world, and the world will be one England."

The nation which can extort such generous praise from an alien race must be a progressive and not a decaying nation, and its excesses and stains will in the long run be atoned for or remedied through the medium of those more overpowering characteristics—the spirit of freedom, the domestic character, and the religious mind.—*Banner of Israel.*

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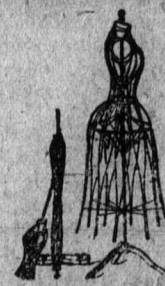
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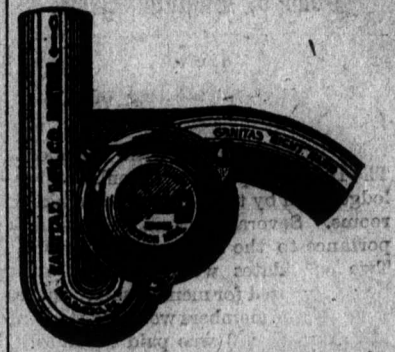
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Sons of England News.

Toronto.

The quarterly meeting of Albion Lodge was held on September 18th, the room being crowded with members. The Hall Co., propose to enlarge the lodge room by taking in the caretakers rooms. Several matters of vital importance to the lodge were discussed. Two candidates were initiated and three proposed for membership. Quite a number of members were reported on the sick list; \$80 was paid out in sick pay. The final report of the Picnic Committee was handed in with \$11.20 the lodges share of the profits. Receipts of the evening \$537.20.

TUG-OF-WAR CONTEST IN TORONTO.

The great event of the season, which the members of the Sons of England in Toronto had been looking forward to for some time, came off on Saturday, September 20th in the Baseball grounds. Six lodges competed, Albion, London, Kent, Manchester and Portsmouth. Albion and Middlesex, the two big guns, came to the scratch first; Albion winning in two straight heats. Then came Kent and Manchester; Manchester proving the stronger in two straight heats. London and Portsmouth came next, when London won easily. The final tug then ensued between Albion, London and Manchester. It was decided to draw for first heat, which fell to the lot of London and Manchester, who then went the cleats; Manchester proving successful in the first heat, London winning the next two with ease. In the final between Albion and London, both teams were in good trim and their weights about equal, so that it was hard to tell which would win. London was the favorite, being the present holder of the Cup. After the London men had rested themselves a few minutes, both teams came to the scratch. Both teams were confident of victory. At the word "go" both teams dropped, neither getting the advantage for a few seconds, when Albion gained about three inches, winning the Cup in two straight heats. The committee on management are to be congratulated upon the manner in which all arrangements were carried out.

Winnipeg.

Lodge Westward Ho! No. 98, the pioneer lodge of the Great Northwest, is busy making preparations for a concert and ball, which it intends to hold on or about the anniversary of its inauguration, 18th October. The specific object is stated to be, raising money to form a nucleus for a Contingent Fund, but as a matter of fact the members of the lodge generally, feel that public demonstrations, even if they only pay their own expenses, act as a means of advertising the Order amongst their countrymen and fellow citizens.

Ottawa.

ACCIDENT—We greatly regret that our much esteemed Bro. Jesse Herbert, sr., has sustained serious bodily injuries through falling from the top of a three story roof on Kent street. The injuries received has necessitated the amputation of the leg below the knee joint, and the unfortunate man is lying in a precarious condition at the Protestant Hospital. He is a worthy member of Bowwood lodge.

Clarendon (United White Rose) lodge held its monthly meeting on the third Tuesday of last month—when six members of Russell and one of Bowwood was initiated. The brethren realize the great advantage of this United White Rose degree lodge in bringing brethren from the different lodges together—practically affording the advantages of a district lodge, and greatly facilitating united action when required amongst brethren of Red Rose Lodges. No "benefits" are accorded in this lodge—and 10c per month covers all charges to members. The Picnic to Clarke's Island, held under the auspices of this lodge yielded the handsome profit of \$132.00.

An hon. member of Bowwood Lodge has evinced his zeal for its welfare by presenting it with a very choice and pretty lot of artificial red rose badges, specially made and imported from the Old Country at his own expense. The action of the brother was quite a surprise, but was very highly appreciated. The lesson is well taught thereby that it is not only Englishmen who join the S. O. E. for the "benefits" they can get from it that feel a true devotion to our principles, and a lively patriotic spirit.

During the past week Bro. J. Hope, P.P. of Russell Lodge, has returned from the Old Country, looking much improved in health after his trip to the hills of Northumberland and other points of interest. We cordially welcome his return to us.

Windsor, Ont.

(Communicated.)

We regret to announce the death of the wife of Bro. H. Slater, after a long and painful illness. There was a large attendance of friends and acquaintances at the funeral, which took place from her late residence on the 6th September. Bro. Slater, who is an active worker in several friendly societies, received expressions of sympathy from a very large number of his brethren, both by their presence as a tribute at the last sad rites and by resolutions of condolence. Representatives from the several societies acted as pall-bearers.

At the last regular meeting of Prince of Wales Lodge No. 52, the following resolution of condolence was passed and conveyed to our bereaved brother, and a copy ordered to be forwarded to the Editor of the ANGLO-SAXON:—

"That as it hath pleased Divine Providence to remove from you your beloved wife and helpmate, after a long illness, we tender you our heartfelt sympathy in this your sad hour of bereavement.

"We know that human consolations are weak, but trust that a higher power than ours may afford you the consolation we cannot; may God comfort and strengthen you to bear meekly your loss is the prayer of your brother Englishmen."

We are pleased to report progress of the order in this locality. We have a membership of 81, of which 54 are in good standing. Being surrounded by various other orders, who were in the field ahead of us, makes it uphill work to obtain a large membership.

Scarcely a meeting passes, though, without initiations and propositions, mostly young men, so that as an order among so many we are getting our share, and hope to report even greater progress in the future.

The members of Prince of Wales Lodge are beginning to feel more interested in the ANGLO-SAXON, and inserted their lodge card, so that members travelling may see that Windsor has a lodge of so noble an Order as the S.O.E. We have had quite a few calls from visiting brethren and always try to welcome them in right good style.

ACORN.

Another lodge of the Sons of England will shortly be started in Windsor. The name will probably be "Commercial Union Lodge."

[We will suggest to our brethren to amend its name to that of "BRITISH Commercial Union Lodge."—Ed.]

NOTES.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.—We learn that great negligence exists in some quarters as to the way the District Deputies are doing their duties, many districts not having received any instruction in the lodges as to changes made at Grand Lodge in the secret work of the order.

Bro. Towend, of Nelson Lodge of Almonte, associated with Bro. W. R. Stroud, District Deputy, and Bro. Ed. Ackroyd, will shortly inaugurate a new lodge in Smith's Falls. Bro. Ackroyd expresses the hope that a lodge will soon be started in Carleton Place.

Bro. J. Edwards, District Deputy of Montreal District, instituted a Juvenile Branch of the Sons of England in his district on Tuesday last, the 30th ult. All sons of Englishmen from 8 to 17 years of age are eligible.

British News.

A marble statue, standing ten feet high, of John Bright, which is to be erected in Manchester, has just been completed by Mr. Bruce Joy, take sculptors.

The Queen of Roumania received a poetical welcome at the Welsh Eisteddfod, and read in reply an English poem of her own in praise of Wales as the land of song. Her Majesty opened a cottage hospital at Llandudno, where she has become very popular.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley are benefitting by their honeymoon holiday in Switzerland. Mr. Stanley's health is so far restored that he has climbed the Forno glacier.

Lord Salisbury has arrived at his villa at Dieppe, after a course of the waters at La Bourboule, which is said to have greatly benefited him.

Mr. Gladstone will strike often, and no doubt hardly, during his coming Midlothian campaign. He is to speak thrice, it is hoped, in Edinburgh, certainly twice; once in West Calder, once in Dalkeith, and once somewhere else. This is six times. Better make it seven, and seen if the walls of the Ministerial Jericho will not fall. On October 29, Mr. Gladstone is to have a warm welcome at Dundee.

The Highland Land Obort has given an average reduction of 38 per cent. to 100 tenants on one estate in Argyllshire, and have cancelled 66 per cent. of arrears. In another case a reduction of 44 per cent. is made, and in a third 37 per cent.

In eight months of this year the total number of emigrants from the United Kingdom was 28,000 less than in the corresponding period of last year. Foreigners passing through this country to emigrate show an increase of between 4,000 and 5,000.

It is proposed to connect the Bristol and English Channels with a ship railway at a cost of two millions.

A controversy has arisen about the "largest cheque" that ever was written. *The Bullionist* says that a least four of the London clearing banks have paid cheques for considerably over two millions. In settlement of an arbitration award a cheque for three millions and a quarter was once drawn.

A penny postage stamp, on the adhesive side of which was written a message in shorthand and the address of a resident at Guildford, was posted the other day in Lincoln, and has been duly delivered at the address in Guildford.

Worthing has become a municipal borough. The reception of the Charter was the occasion of a grand demonstration.

There is said to be in one of the London hospitals a duke's daughter, who discharges the duties of an ordinary nurse with exemplary assiduity.

Some of the "greyhounds of the Atlantic" consume as much as 350 tons of coal a day. The expense of a return trip to New York sometimes reaches 10,000.

A complete failure has overtaken the attempt to acclimatise the hansom cab in Paris.

General Items.

Manitoba and the North-West will, it is estimated, export 325,000 lbs. of wool this season.

The 145th anniversary of the founding of the Ancient Order of Foresters was celebrated in Hamilton (Ont.) by a large assemblage of Foresters and their friends.

It is affirmed that the Quebec Government intends taking over the Magdalen Islands by purchase, the price mentioned being \$750,000. The land would then be sold to the inhabitants, who are mostly French, but who now hold it only as rental property.

The first sale of real estate by public auction in Calgary, N. W. T., took place recently when some \$17,775 worth of property was sold to a firm of real estate agents.

KIFFEL TOWERS: The site of the London Watkin Tower has been fixed in the neighbourhood of St. John's Wood, in immediate contiguity to the Metropolitan Railway. It is intended forthwith to begin building operations, in the hope that early next year the tower may be opened to the public.

A MORAL: The State of Delaware whips men at the post for certain offences, and is therefore "barbarous." At the same time, comparing populations, she has only one-third of the small crimes of any other state in the union. Her jails do not cost one dollar where other states pay ten, and it is the same with her courts.

TAX EXEMPTIONS: The Montreal list of tax-exemptions comprises "Roman Catholic churches, \$1,785,000; Protestant churches, \$1,323,900; Roman Catholic benevolent institutions, \$5,567,100; Protestant benevolent institutions, \$1,760,100; Roman Catholic parsonages, \$1,057,700; Protestant parsonages, \$209,000; Corporation property, \$5,183,410; Government property, \$2,769,000. Total, \$19,745,210. Taking the rate of taxation at only ten mills, it cannot be less and doubtless is much more, in Montreal—the amount of revenue lost to the city, and which is paid in an increased rate by those who are taxed, would amount to the large sum of \$19,745!"

The Old Country in a Prosperous State.

"Trade in the Old Country is in a very prosperous condition and on a sound basis," said Sir Henry Tyler, president of the Grand Trunk Railway, when talking upon Old Country matters. "Things have not been so good for many years and things have been selling at a profit that have been worked without profit for years."

"What things do you allude to?"

"Steel, iron and coal, particularly steel rails and coal. Profits, and very considerable profits, have been made this year. There is also another surprising thing."

"Yes, what is that?"

"Why we haven't got men enough. I have been in South Wales this year, where I have certain interests, and all the year we have been suffering from want of men. We haven't been able to get enough artisans, miners or laborers. Oh yes, trade in the Old Country is good and the outlook is most satisfactory."

WHERE SHOULD THE CONSUMER BUY?

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

STROUD BROS.

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

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BLACK, MIXED OR GREEN AT 30 cts.
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50c., 55c., OR 60c., PRIZE TEA.

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

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