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THE 23RD.

How St. George's Day was Celebrated.

Toronto.

The St. George's Society and Sons of England at St. James'.

It is the custom of St. George's Society to attend divine service as a body once each year, and in accordance with this long established practice, the Society attended a special service in St. James' cathedral on the afternoon of the 26th April, at 3:30. Shortly before that hour the members to the number of about 250 assembled at 7 Louisa street. In their march to the church they were joined by about 800 Sons of England, of which 26 lodges were represented, this Society forming up at Shaftesbury Hall. When the long procession marched down Yonge street and along King to the Cathedral, it was made up as follows: Naval Brigade, 50 strong, under Commander-in-Chief Tyler; London Juvenile Lodge, S.O.E., 40 strong, under J. W. Haynes; Sons of England, 800 strong, under A. J. Watkins, past president Kent Lodge; St. George's Society, 250 strong, under Marshal H. J. Cockin.

The Cathedral was filled to its utmost capacity by the society men and their friends. The Lord Bishop of Toronto delivered a patriotic discourse, in which he referred in glowing terms to the greatness of England and the possibilities of Canada. To be a good Canadian one has not to forswear allegiance to Britain. Englishmen have a great heritage in Canada and they should use those qualities which have pushed the English race to the foremost rank among the nations of the world in building up this country. A short resume of the objects of the work performed by the St. George's Society was given at the close. The organization has now 781 members, and it distributed \$982 in charity during the past year.

Ottawa.

About one hundred Englishmen gathered round the festive board at Frank Satchell's on the eve of St. George's Day, to dine together in celebration of the anniversary of their patron saint.

Col. White, the first vice-president, occupied the chair, the vice chairs being taken by Dr. Mark, second vice-president, and Mr. Mills, the venerable treasurer of the Society.

Col. White was supported by Mr. McLeod Stewart, president of the St. Andrew Society; Mr. Champagne, vice-president of the St. Jean Baptiste Society; Mr. Dunne, president of the St. Patrick's Literary Association, and Mr. A. S. Woodburn, vice-president of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society.

THE TOAST LIST.

The gallant Colonel who presided then opened up the toast list, and the first toast, the Queen, was honoured right royally, the whole company joining in singing the National Anthem. The Prince of Wales and Royal Family, the Governor-General, etc., followed.

The Mayor and Corporation of Ottawa, was Mr. Mill's sentiment, and brought Ald. Stroud to his feet, who in a short speech said he rejoiced to hear the city aldermen called "jolly good fellows." They often were called

anything but that by their constituents. He regretted the absence of the mayor.

Sister Societies was proposed by Col. White, and most heartily honoured.

Mr. McLeod Stewart thanked them as president of St. Andrew's Society. He said he resembled the Yankee who could not speak, but addressing a meeting of many nationalities, said "Erin go bragh," "Wha daur meddle wi' me?" "E pluribus unum." That was the whole speech for the evening.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF RACES IN CANADA.

Mr. N. Champagne made the telling fraternal speech of the evening. In eloquent terms, and amidst repeated outbursts of applause, he spoke of the unity of all nationalities in Canada. They had their little differences, but a good dinner and a glass of wine settled those matters comfortably, and he regretted that they did not meet around the social board oftener. He alluded to the dual language controversy, gracefully likening the present little difficulty to that of the Saxons of old, with conquering Normans, and reminded his hearers that the great Anglo-Saxon language was the outcome. England had attained her high position by her even-handed justice, and none were more proud of being British than the members of St. Jean Baptiste society.

Representing the I. P. B. Society, Mr. A. S. Woodburn, replied for the absent president, Mr. Hiram Robinson.

Mr. C. D. Fripp read a telegram from the Hamilton society: "Hamilton St. George's Society sends fraternal greetings to their brother Englishmen. England expects every man this night to do his duty. H. Kitson, president."

God Save the Queen concluded the proceedings at an early hour.

The anniversary service of the St. George's Society took place on the 26th April, in Emmanuel church, when the attendance was large, a large number of the Sons of England also attended. The service was conducted by the Rev. T. W. Winfield, assisted by Rev. H. W. Jeanes and Deacon Beeson.

Rev. T. W. Winfield preached, and took for his text: Deuteronomy 4: 27—"For what nation is there is great who hath God so high unto them," and Matthew 23: 23—"For one is your master, even Christ, and all ye are brethren."

He said St. George's Society was founded with a two-fold object—cultivation of a spirit of loyalty, and to assist those in need, the necessities of all, no matter what their race or creed, being attended to. The spirit of loyalty should be cultivated more largely than is the case by all those who have had the advantage of living under the rule of Queen Victoria, and it was but natural that the prayer should rise, "God Save our Gracious Queen." He then spoke of the inherent qualities of the English race and language. Englishmen were dispersed throughout every land, and whether Imperial Federation ever became an accomplished fact or not, there was a federation in their own hearts. Whatever might be their differences in creed, they stood on common ground in their appreciation of their duty.

The turn out of the Society, while perhaps not so large as in former years, was nevertheless a most creditable one, and many turned out to see it.

Somebody says that a hen is just like the British Empire—her son never sets.

Primrose League.

Lord Salisbury's Speech at the Annual Meeting of the Grand Habitation.

The annual meeting of the Grand Habitation of the Primrose League (organized in honour of Lord Bacon's field and with the purpose of propagating Conservative doctrines) was held at Covent Garden theatre, on April 21. An immense assemblage of Conservatives, which included many of the best known men and women in England, was present. All the leagues and their friends were badges of primroses. Lord Salisbury, who presided, was greeted with loud and enthusiastic cheers. The Countess of Radnor opened the meeting with singing "God Save the Queen," the audience joining in the refrain.

LORD SALISBURY

then addressed the meeting. He sketched the origin and growth of the Primrose League, saying it now numbers 1,000,000 members, a statement which was warmly applauded. Referring to the political situation, Lord Salisbury said that though the present aspect of affairs was encouraging, the Conservatives must not duff their armour. The Irish question was one which this generation must solve. He, however, did not believe the coming general election would solve the question. Whichever way the elections went, he could promise that the other party could have no rest so far as the Irish question was concerned. (Great cheers.)

SECULAR-ECCLESIASTICAL POWER.

Lord Salisbury said he desired to warn them of the danger which arose from the ministers of any religion using their positions as religious teachers as a means of figuring as political leaders. (Cheers.) He thought the reverence and respect due the bishops would disappear when they had behind them the familiar features of Mr. Schnadhorst (the organizing chief of the Central Liberal Association.) Could they imagine, continued Lord Salisbury, the Archbishop of Canterbury, summoning the Protestant clergy to resolve upon a change in the leadership of the Conservative party. (Laughter.) He would certainly demur at such an exercise of influence and he would not be alone in demurring. Imagine an English clergyman denouncing from the altar every Liberal in his parish and the London clergy leading their submissive flocks to the polls under threats of spiritual consequences in case they refused. In Great Britain this was impossible, yet the English electorate were asked to place Ireland under the hybrid secular-ecclesiastical power.

MISSION OF THE PRIMROSE LEAGUE.

In so doing they would place their brethren of the North of Ireland under a novel monstrous power from which they would receive no mercy. (Cheers.) Lord Salisbury advised a courageous, unflinching pursuit of the objects and aims of the Primrose League. He said there were times of great danger before them. The Society had a great cause to maintain. It had been raised up at a critical period of England's necessities to defend principles having the sanction of centuries and thus defeat the wild, fantastic imaginations which were leading astray many communities in many parts of the world.

England has annexed a strip of territory which she hitherto protected on the western centre of Bechuanaland in order to prevent a threatened "trek" of Boers and Damaras.

ENGLISH THERE!

The Transvaal has of late been overrun with Britishers in search of the gold which has been discovered in such quantities, and a recent writer complains of the new grievance which the Boer now has to suffer at the hands of the invader. It seems that upon most festive occasions in the Transvaal "God Save the Queen" is sung, and when any one—be he influential Boer or not—suggests the singing of the "Volklied" he is invariably cried down with mocking accompaniments. Time brings its own revenge, and the Boer is rapidly becoming a minority in his own country.

ENGLAND'S FOOD SUPPLY.

Britain is drawing considerably more of her food supplies from her own possessions than she did twenty years ago. In the case of wheat, for instance, in 1870 the importations of wheat and flour from foreign countries amounted to 33,000,000 cwt.; from British possessions, 3,000,000. Last year 65,000,000 cwt. were imported from foreign countries and 14,000,000 from British possessions.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

God save our gracious Queen,
The most noble of all Queens,
God save the Queen.
Victoria, the great Victoria,
Of England's great victories,
Ever to be victorious unto the end,
God save the Queen.

All Britons are ever ready,
To fight for our noble Queen,
And conquer our foes.
By the help of our God,
Our wisdom and the sword,
Our hopes are never blighted,
God see us righted.

The red, white and the blue line,
Around the world like a cordon,
Binding us all together,
And the great Emperors of the world,
Are ever singing to her praise,
While her subjects on earth are singing
God save the Queen,
W. G. LAMPAY.

Ottawa, 1891.

News Items.

It is exactly 305 years since potatoes were first brought to England.

The Primrose Leaguers actually circulated over 2,000,000 leaflets last year. The population of Bengal, which is returned at 71,003,457, show an increase of 4,413,904 on the last census.

Temporary insanity should make a good defence to a breach of promise action. Any man could prove it by reference to his hold love letters.

"What I say is," remarked Mr. Parnell to an interviewer, "better seven more years of Balfour than seven months of ecclesiastical tyranny."

There is reason in Prof. Tyndall's theory that heat is a result of motion. Some one points out that if you strike a man he boils over immediately.

When "General" Booth said at Glasgow, the other day, "All those who long for glory to their souls, stand up," the vast assembly rose en masse—with the exception only of three sinful reporters. They probably had to hurry up for an early edition.

An American paper tells of a divorcee "with two girls, who married a widower with two boys, and had a second family by her new husband." One day when there was a storm in the nursery, the lady remarked to her husband, "It's only my children and your children having a row with our children, dear."

The longest ocean cable in the world is that of the Eastern Telegraph Company, whose system extends from England to India, and measures 21,000 miles. Africa is now completely encircled by submarine cables, which make up altogether a length of 17,000 miles.

The United Kingdom was divided up into 40,000 districts. It is estimated that the total cost of the work was less than \$700,000, while for the same work in the United States \$7,000,000 was appropriated by Congress.

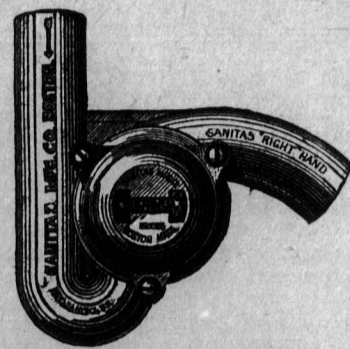
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SANITAS TRAP.



IT is sometimes asserted that the seal of the Sanitas trap can never be broken under any conditions. This is erroneous. Its seal can be pumped out by a force-pump, or by laboratory pumping apparatus, especially devised to destroy the seals of traps by siphonage. But the seal of the unvented Sanitas trap never can and never has been destroyed by siphonage in good plumbing work.

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

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NO THE DEAR.—A Person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing, by a simple remedy, will send a description of it to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, St. John St., Montreal.

WITHIN THE EMPIRE; AN ESSAY ON Imperial Federation.

BY Thomas Macfarlane, F. R. S. C.

CHAPTER VIII.

A Parliament of Parliaments.

When Mr. Hofmeyer made his proposal at the Colonial Conference for creating an Imperial revenue, one of the reasons he gave for preferring it to a system of subsidies was that the latter "would practically amount to a tax, and where you have a tax the people who bear the tax sooner or later ask to be represented." He was evidently of opinion that the advantage which would accrue to all parts of the Empire, from a system of discrimination in favor of British Trade, would be sufficient compensation for their various contributions by means of the Imperial revenue duty. It is very doubtful whether this view would be accepted generally. Duties on imports, even when the latter are foreign, are taxes nevertheless, and however indirect the manner of contributing towards Imperial purposes might be, it would infallibly bring with it a demand for representation. "No taxation without representation," is a political axiom which seems at the present day to be universally accepted.

How to provide such representation for the various peoples of the British Empire is a problem the discussion of which most people would gladly postpone, until some other preparatory step had been proposed and taken towards Imperial Federation. But it would seem impossible to delay the consideration of this subject in view of the fact that the first step must always be taxation for imperial purposes. Contributions towards the common defence or the improvement of the means of communication within the Empire, must beget a claim for representation in an Imperial Parliament. The House of Lords and the House of Commons in England are together frequently called the "Imperial Parliament," but this is probably only by courtesy. How can a parliament or a ministry be truly Imperial which is the creation exclusively of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom? It is unjust that Colonists who may have to suffer severely in time of war should have nothing to say as regards the conduct of foreign affairs, upon which the continuance of peace or the outbreak of war depends.

This consideration is one which received a good share of attention at the time the Imperial Federation League was formed in England, and the late Mr. Forster expressed himself regarding it in the following words:—"If we ask the Colonies to tax themselves for defence against possible attack from foreign powers, if we remind them that it is not just that we at home should bear more than our fair share of the cost of protecting them from invasion, we must confess that their demand for some participation in imperial foreign policy will gather strength, and therefore again we come to the conclusion that, if the Empire is not to be broken up, there must be an organization for mutual defence, and for common control of foreign policy."

Mr. Forster also addressed himself to the discussion of the proposals which had been made for the parliamentary representation of the whole Empire, and his views should certainly be made the starting point for considering the problem of an Imperial Senate. He says (for although dead he speaketh,) "There are two proposals for parliamentary representation. (1) The admission into the House of Commons of members for the Colonies, and probably at the same time, an addition to the House of Lords of Colonial Peers. (2) The formation of a new and paramount representative assembly, which shall bear the same relation to our Parliament at home, and also to the Parliament of the Dominion and of the other Colonies, as that which Congress bears to the American State Legislatures, or the German Reichstag to the Prussian or Bavarian Landtags."

"In the one case the Colonial representatives would sit in a house which would discuss and attempt to solve, not only all Imperial questions, but all those affecting the imperial government of the United Kingdom; and in the other case they would be members of an assembly which concerned itself with imperial questions only."

"Now the first of these proposals appears to me impracticable, or at any

rate most difficult to work. The colonial representatives might be members of the House of Commons either with or without the power of taking part in home legislation; if they possessed such power, their interference would be looked upon with jealousy; if they did not possess it, their exclusion would be both difficult and objectionable; and it would not be easy to draw the lines betwixt imperial and domestic questions, or to decide when the Colonial member should be debarred from voting or speaking. True it would be possible in theory to avoid this anomalous position; the assembly representing both the United Kingdom and the Colonies might deal with the internal affairs of the Colonies as well as with those of the United Kingdom; but it will be admitted that in practice this arrangement could not work. The Colonies would not accept it for a moment, and they would be right in their refusal, for the large majority of the governing body would have neither the knowledge nor the will to attend to their affairs. In comparison with questions affecting England or Ireland or Scotland, those relating to Canada, Australia or the Cape would be neglected; the parliamentary block would be intolerable. Neither the present House of Commons, nor any possible representative assembly, with any possible division of labour would be able to add to the supervision of foreign policy, and the provision for the army and navy, nor merely the multifarious subjects for legislation and discussion, every day increasing in number, which affect the relations of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom to one another and to their government, but also similar questions in the colonies with all their varied interests and conditions.

"These objections would not apply to the Congress proposed. There is nothing anomalous or in itself impracticable in an Imperial Parliament with subordinate Parliaments; but, though it may be the ultimate form of federation, I think at present any attempt to establish it would be premature. This proposal would, I fear, be regarded with some suspicion in the Colonies, for populous and rich and powerful as many of them already are, they are yet aware that at present and for some time to come, they would be dwarfed individually, and even if combined would be weak in comparison with England; and there is no denying that the project would be startling, and at first sight unacceptable to British public opinion. Why, it would be said, force upon us the difficulties of a paper Constitution and State Rights, and the necessity of some tribunal to decide when these rights are, infringed or unduly extended?"

From this quotation it is evident that Mr. Forster looked upon a representation of the Empire in the House of Commons as an impossibility, and indeed the people of the United Kingdom did decide, when appealed to, not very long since, against Home Rule and that the House of Commons should continue to be the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland. To propose colonial representation in it would be as unreasonable as to give the United Kingdom representation in the Dominion Parliament. An Imperial Senate should not be subject to disruption and dissolution at the will of any local political party in England or elsewhere.

Mr. Forster further regarded the formation of an uppermost Imperial House as an undertaking of the most extreme difficulty. This is a view similar to that of Sir Charles Tupper who could not see much hope for Parliamentary Federation in our day, because it seemed to involve the creation of a Supreme Parliament over the present Houses of Lords and Commons. In a most able essay (one of those presented to the London Chamber of Commerce, and selected for publication) it has been shown by Mr. C. V. Smith, that to create an *entirely new* Federal Parliament would involve a change of the most radical and sweeping description, and subject the English Constitution to too severe a strain. If such a new creation were indeed indispensable the difficulty would be very great, but it would be well to ask whether this is really the case. Would not the necessity for the invention of a completely new uppermost House disappear if the present House of Lords could be utilised?

The idea of representing the Colonies there has been put forward by another of the leaders of the Federation movement, Lord Rosebery, in the following words:—"As regards tentative experiments in the direction we are seeking, I may be considered to be a person of one idea on this subject; but I do believe it might seriously be considered by the House of Lords, if delegates from the Colonies might not be ad-

mitted to sit as do delegates in the Senate of the United States. Of course that would be a large change, but not so large as it at first appears. The main objection always urged is that of distance. I think that question has been conclusively dealt with by Mr. Smith," (the present leader of the House of Commons), "but I would point out an even more recent illustration. I refer to the State of California which, when a territory and at a distance of weeks from the main seat of Government, sent delegates to the Senate of the United States without the slightest difficulty. I do not believe in the difficulty of distance; and I believe a tentative experiment in the House of Lords would not interfere with the financial control of the House of Commons over the affairs of the Empire." There can be no doubt that this idea points out the right direction in which to work for the realisation of a scheme of Imperial representation. This we are inclined to maintain, although Lord Rosebery is since reported to have said that there is a fatal objection to the introduction of Colonial representatives into the House of Lords, which is "that the colonies do not want them there." This remark may be true if applied to the Upper House as at present constituted, but it would not apply if it were, with proper deliberation, transformed into a Parliament for the Empire.

No doubt the House of Lords has "already emphatically refused the appeal made by Lord Rosebery to institute an inquiry whether its constitution as a legislative and representative body does not stand in some need of revision after the wear and tear of seven hundred years." But the House of Lords has also given frequent proofs that it knows when to yield, and it might perhaps be prevailed upon to reform itself and become a useful Imperial Institution. At the present time there seems to be a class of people in England, who, little though they realise it and little as they may desire it, are preparing the minds of the English people for such a change by their persistency in lowering the tone of the House of Commons, while disparaging the House of Lords. Why should that Upper House be gradually deprived of every sphere of usefulness? Why should it not rather become the Parliament of the British Federation?

The difficulties in the way of such a change would soon disappear, if the House of Lords would consent to reconstruct itself, provide for the abolition of hereditary membership, the election to it for life of English Peers, and the representation in it of all parts of the Empire. This seems to be the least difficult way in which to create an Imperial Senate. It may seem absurd to make such a proposition in view of the fact that the total abolition of the House of Lords has been suggested. Still no one dreams that this can be done without their consent. The Upper House is not likely to commit political suicide and any other course would be revolutionary. To speak of abolition is therefore worse than useless, but it would not be impertinent to ask that the House of Lords should so change its constitution as to become the highest legislative body in, and be representative of the whole British Empire. Moreover the reform of the House of Lords is a subject which has of late seriously engaged public attention, and leading British statesmen have expressed themselves regarding it in such a manner as to shew that it is now within the sphere of practical politics. It has heretofore been considered mainly from an English point of view, the Upper House being of course regarded as part of the parliament of the United Kingdom. The House of Lords does not however seem to be indispensably necessary for the good government of the British Isles, and surely a legislative body of such antiquity, dignity and stability is fitted for a higher purpose than merely confirming the decisions of the English House of Commons. The "expansion of England," and the multiplication of colonial communities, owning allegiance to British Crown, are surely demonstrating the necessity of some Imperial representative body in which their various sentiments and interests might find expression and protection, and it would probably ultimately be found to be matter for regret, should a reform of the House of Lords now be attempted and carried out without reference to the Colonial requirements. It seems, therefore, proper to discuss the subject from a Colonial standpoint, and to ascertain whether the House of Lords might not, with advantage to all concerned, be so reconstructed as to become the Parliament of the British Empire.

From recent events it is plain that the House of Commons is likely to remain permanently representative of

England, Scotland, Ireland and the islands adjacent. Nor is there any reason why, in matters concerning the British Isles, it should not be relieved from the necessity of having all its measures expressly sanctioned by a House of Lords. Although no such confirmation by any higher body would be necessary, the Crown would still possess the right to veto any of its measures just as it has this right at present, as well as the power to disallow Colonial legislation. By removing the consideration of Imperial affairs to an Upper House these would not escape the control of the House of Commons, because it would no doubt have the right to send a delegation to that House in the event of its becoming the Parliament of the Empire, to express its views, and influence legislation and action as regards Imperial affairs. By this arrangement such a division of the labour of legislation would be effected as would contribute very materially to the usefulness of both Houses.

In the admirable essay of which mention has already been made, Mr. C. V. Smith is of opinion that the admission of the Colonies can best be accomplished by their incorporation into the existing English Constitution as contemplated by Adam Smith in the following quotation, "There is not the least probability that the British Constitution would be hurt by the Union of Great Britain with her Colonies. That Constitution, on the contrary would be completed by it, and seems to be imperfect without it." The difficulties in the way are enumerated by Mr. Smith as (1) "the distance in point of space, and length in point of time, which have to be surmounted in the transit of persons and the transmission of intelligence from different parts of the Empire to the metropolis; and (2) the impropriety as well as impossibility of all the matters which at present engage the attention of the Parliament of Westminster, as well as the additional affairs which the change would inevitably bring under its consideration, being dealt with by a Parliament composed of representatives from all parts of the Empire. We shall find upon consideration that the first difficulty is purely chimerical, and that the second is in a fair prospect of being speedily removed by the national development of events." Further on Mr. Smith makes light of the objection as to space and time, and tries to show that "the natural development of events" will lead to "the establishment of subordinate legislative bodies in the different parts of the United Kingdom for the administration of local affairs," and make it possible for the present House of Commons to pay more attention to Imperial affairs, and to admit representatives from other parts of the Empire. Here it is that Mr. Smith's conclusions seem quite untenable. We are disposed to maintain that the transformation of the House of Lords into an Imperial parliament is a much easier task and would produce a far better result than the reconstruction of the House of Commons and the creation of several new legislatures within the United Kingdom. Without the latter bodies, Mr. Smith's plan would be a failure, for he comes to the same conclusion as did the late Mr. Forster with regard to Colonial representation in the House of Commons, namely that "it would be impossible to make any substantial addition either to the business or the numbers of our present House of Commons, without entirely destroying its efficiency." The constitutional arguments which Mr. Smith advances in favour of his scheme, are of course equally applicable to one which proposes a reconstruction of the House of Lords.

When we come to consider the representation of the whole British Empire, and to attempt an answer to Sir Hector Langevin's question, "Will our representation be based upon population?" it must speedily be acknowledged that the latter basis is utterly out of the question. India, with its 250 millions would very effectually prevent the realisation of anything of that sort. It must also be admitted that anything like representation by counties or divisions is impossible. A much more concentrated system of representation must be employed, otherwise the Imperial Senate would be too unwieldy; and yet we must have something broader than a Federal Council, such as that of Switzerland or such as was the old German Diet. It would seem most practicable to make the Imperial Senate representative of parliaments rather than peoples; of provinces rather than countries, of governments rather than of individual electors. This is the idea which has been put forward by Mr. Jas. Stanley Little, and which has been described by Lady Florence Dixie, as the creation of "a Parliament of Parliaments." Mr. Little's proposal is that, "the present

Imperial every col not full shoul se tain deleg to form a hament." pstation advantag vides for esse; whe perience the Emipi purpose the who it is not cew" par seems qu Little's id ments ran Empire. very good need not dom wou est voice, those of t On the ot pect such enable the people o ridiculous mand wo as would forward question ed wido could the out of all they mi purposes to be the and the very wel Imperial attempt the Hous although even m an Imperi Suppos the Emip an Imper a certain foreign t Mr. Hof have to tion to ages:— United India, Canada, Austr West British It can as this preferab sentation wealth tions w the Hou Senate, were to these wo ing man United India, Canada, Austr West British The L present Princes of whom Irish lif Irish lo English there re member majority part in surely the Eng to be re are, by elected way it for me Depend of Com parliam be too n parliam make t Senate, nated power f ent part the Col of 500 n repres Kingd and me in the the opi be a g divorce be con British only be tives of

Imperial Parliament, together with every colony, whether it have or have not full representative institutions, should send from both its Houses certain delegates elected by those Houses to form an entirely new Imperial Parliament. "This scheme for the im-
 position of the Empire has the advantage of simplicity, and it provides for a kind of double-sifting process, whereby the best and most experienced men from each portion of the Empire would be detained for the purposes of the Supreme Council of the whole nation."

Although, for reasons already given, it is not considered that an "entirely new" parliament would be possible, it seems quite practicable to apply Mr. Little's idea of representing the parliaments rather than the peoples of the Empire. In an Imperial Senate, for very good and sufficient reasons which need not be stated, the United Kingdom would require to have the weightiest voice, but such as would not drown those of the Colonies and Dependencies. On the other hand, for the latter to expect such a number of votes as would enable them to impose their will on the people of England would be highly ridiculous. The most they could demand would be such a representation as would enable each colony to bring forward and urge its views on any question in the hearing of the assembled wisdom of the Empire. Neither could they reasonably ask an influence out of all proportion to the amounts they might contribute for Imperial purposes. In fact these amounts ought to be the measure of such influence, and the joint-stock principle might very well be applied in constituting an Imperial Senate. We shall make the attempt to apply it and to reconstruct the House of Lords at the same time, although this undertaking may appear even more rash than the framing of an Imperial Budget.

Supposing that various divisions of the Empire were to contribute towards an Imperial revenue in the shape of a certain amount of duty on their foreign trade, as has been proposed by Mr. Hofmeyer, they would probably have to be represented in proportion to about the following percentages:—

United Kingdom	85.6
India, etc.	7.2
Canada	3.8
Australasia	2.0
West Indies, etc.	1.0
British Africa	0.4
	100

It can be maintained that such a basis as this would be perfectly fair, and preferable to any scheme of representation according to population, wealth or extent. If these proportions were adopted in transforming the House of Lords into an Imperial Senate, and assuming that the latter were to consist of 500 members, then these would be distributed in the following manner:—

United Kingdom	428
India, etc.	36
Canada, etc.	19
Australasia	10
West Indies, etc.	5
British Africa	2
	500

The Lords Spiritual and Temporal at present number 540. Deducting the Princes and Bishops there remain 512, of whom 16 are Scotch electives and 28 Irish life peers, besides 89 Scotch and Irish lords sitting and voting under English titles. Deducting these also, there remain 379 English Peers who are members by hereditary right, the great majority of them taking very little part in the business of the House. It surely would not be too much to ask the English Peers to allow themselves to be represented, as the Irish Peers are, by a certain number of themselves, elected by themselves for life. In this way it would be possible to make room for members from the Colonies and Dependencies, as well as from the House of Commons and the various Colonial parliaments. It would probably not be too much to provide that the latter parliamentary representatives should make up one fifth of the Imperial Senate, and that they should be nominated by the various executives in power from time to time in the different parts of the Empire, or elected by the Colonial Legislatures. In a Senate of 500 members this would leave 400 to represent the aristocracy of the United Kingdom, the native princes of India, and men who have attained distinction in the Colonies or Dependencies. In the opinion of many people it would be a great misfortune if the utter divorce of church from state were to be consummated everywhere in the British Empire, and therefore it would only be wise to retain the representatives of the Church in the Imperial

Senate. The proportion of such in the present House of Lords is five per cent., but in order to provide for the representation of other religious bodies besides the Church of England, it would probably be necessary to increase this to ten per cent. There would thus remain 300 life members whose distribution according to the percentages just suggested would be as follows:—

United Kingdom	308
India	27
Canada	13
Australasia	7
West Indies	4
British Africa	1
	360

Under this scheme the number of British Life Peers entitled to sit in the new Imperial Senate would be reduced by about one-third. It might be convenient to apportion the 308 life representatives of the United Kingdom according to population, and, in this case, the English Peers would be called upon to elect 228, the Scotch 34 and the Irish 46 members. These would constitute the permanent nucleus of the Imperial Parliament, and it would seem that in such a reconstruction of the House of Lords, in order to increase its influence and usefulness to the whole Empire, the rights of its present members would not be unnecessarily or unreasonably interfered with. As regards the 36 members from India it would probably be right to leave to the Indian Government their selection from among the native Princes, or Englishmen versed in Indian affairs; the actual appointment to be by the Crown. In a similar manner it might become the duty of each Colonial Government to recommend to Her Majesty's representative men of position and character in the Colonies as Life Senators, regard being at the same time had, to the representation of the Provinces constituting a Colony. For instance those from Canada might perhaps be distributed as follows:—From Ontario, 5; Quebec, 5; Lower Provinces, 2; Northwest Territories and British Columbia, 1. It seems unnecessary further to discuss the details of the composition of the proposed Imperial Senate or indicate the manner in which the Christian Church might be represented in it. Such particulars could readily be adjusted if the main features of the scheme were approved. It will be sufficient to recapitulate here the proportions of the proposed representation:—

Life Members—	
English Peers	228
Scotch Peers	34
Irish Peers	46
Senators from India	
do, Canada	13
do, Australasia	7
do, British Africa	1
do, West Indies	4
Church representatives	40
	400
Members holding seats during the existence of the Parliaments or Ministries appointing them:—	
From—	
House of Commons	80
India	9
Canada	6
Australasia	3
West Indies	1
British Africa	1
	100
Total members	500

Provision would possibly require to be made for changing the composition of this Highest Parliament, from time to time, just as variations took place in the amounts of the contributions to the Imperial Treasury. These contributions from the various Imperial Dominions would increase in amount with their population and wealth. They would also increase wherever the local customs duties on foreign imports were lowered, and the more the expenditure for local government was derived from direct taxation. Higher protective duties would tend to lessen trade with foreign countries, and decrease the amount of revenue collected for Imperial purposes. The Colonies would thus have an inducement to adopt a free trade policy, because of the increased representation which a more extensive trade with foreign nations, and consequent increase of the Imperial contribution, would entitle them to.

By giving the Federal Senate the control of Imperial concerns, the English House of Commons, at present overburdened with work, would be able to give thorough attention to the affairs of Great Britain, and the necessity would be avoided for instituting local parliaments within the United Kingdom.

There is probably a great deal more which might with great fitness be brought forward with reference to the constitution of an Imperial Senate, but

it seems unnecessary at present to follow the subject further. Enough has been said to gain for the present proposal some consideration on the part of thoughtful men, and to induce them to believe that the establishment of a truly Imperial Parliament on the lines here indicated is perfectly practicable.

There is every reason for anticipating that this Parliament of Parliaments, the lineal descendant of the Witenagemote of twelve centuries ago, would in course of time, surpass the old Roman Senate, and every representative assembly which the world has yet seen, in dignity, influence, stability and power.

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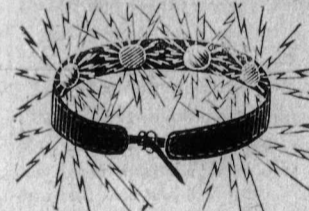
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MAY, 1891.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD will require his adaptability to circumstances to meet the new conditions attending the assembling of Parliament. For the first time for many years there is an impression in the minds of the politicians that the country is seeking for a more business-like treatment of public affairs and that it will no longer be a sufficient excuse for lavish expenditure of money to urge that party interests have been subserved thereby. There must be a distinct necessity for each and every item, and in such cases as the Trent Valley scheme, the Quebec bridge or the Prince Edward Island tunnel, even the interests of large districts must be deferred until the fact is abundantly evident that the country can afford to consider them. Unhappily, the spirit of sectionalism is unabated and members will be looked upon as wanting in energy, or, yet more fatal, in influence, if they do not secure something for their own constituents out of the grab-bag. But, although this feeling is, perhaps, still as strong as ever, there has also grown up a notion in almost every constituency that while a lavish expenditure is still as necessary as ever in the one particular district, the requirements of all other localities are to be viewed with much regard to economy.

The financial position of the country is on the whole satisfactory. At least, we are told so. We confess to a difficulty in understanding the Public Accounts, a difficulty enhanced by the fact that a great many things appear as assets—canals, for example—that could not under any circumstances realize the value attached to them. We presume that if public works were undertaken for reasons of economic necessity only, and without reference to politics, and were contracted for on ordinary business principles, and that tolls were charged sufficient to cover interest, sinking fund and current expenses—then Assets might serve some other and more useful purpose than to represent a purely figurative reduction of the gross indebtedness. We make these observations with special reference to the Trent Valley Canal scheme.

We take a similar view of the Quebec Bridge proposal. Either the bridge is a commercial necessity or it is not. If the former, private enterprise must sooner or later undertake it. If the latter, we submit that the Government has no more right to provide Quebec with useless bridges, than it has to furnish the wives of the working class with sewing machines. *Mirabile dictu!* We should not be at all surprised, in these days of the Labour Vote, if that were actually suggested.

So, also, with regard to the Prince Edward Island tunnel. This undertaking, we are assured by the promoters, would cost only a trifle of six or seven millions; although equally competent and less interested persons place the figure at ten millions. It is asserted that under the terms of confederation we are bound to maintain a constant communication between P. E. I. and the mainland. This is true, and we do the best we can by means of the

steamer "Stanley," while navigation is open, and during winter by the ice-boat service. But because the "Stanley" sometimes gets stuck in the ice towards the close of navigation, it is averred that the contract is not being kept. As well might the people of Vancouver's Island, who have the same promise of constant communication, demand a tunnel under the Gulf of Georgia, because, forsooth, navigation is occasionally interrupted by storms!

We earnestly appeal to the new members of Parliament, whose ears are not yet accustomed to the sound of millions, to carefully consider the true interests of the country, and to pause before committing the House to a policy of reckless expenditure.

As bearing upon the question of Reciprocity, we would suggest that if the aim of the Government be to create freer trade relations (whether in natural products or otherwise is immaterial to our suggestion) with the United States, it can best accomplish this by adjusting the tariff so as to give preferential rates to English importations. Nothing would so quickly bring the Americans to terms as this. The recent election in Huntingdon is an evidence that the people, in that locality at least, are disposed to consider the expediency of opening our doors somewhat more widely to the trade of the Empire. MR. SCRIVER, it must be borne in mind, has not been returned to support the policy of Unrestricted Reciprocity.

Canada has survived that worst form of provincialism which surrounded each of the old colonies with a customs cordon, and no one now pretends that freedom of trade between the Provinces is hurtful to any one of them. The next step will inevitably be in the direction of greater freedom of trade within the Empire. We should not be at all surprised if MR. D'ALTON MCCARTHY, who is beyond question the coming man, were to advance an opinion in this direction.

There is a presentiment in many minds that the approaching session of Parliament will be more than ordinarily interesting and important. There are two dangers to which the Government is exposed, and it is difficult to see any mode of escape. It is expected that the French members on both sides of the House may combine in demanding first, "better terms" for Quebec, and secondly, a remedial act to restore the separate schools in Manitoba. In former and happier times, before this malignant influence of Equal Rights pervaded the political atmosphere and caused such a weakening of party ties, the Government would have solved its difficulties by bribing everybody all round. But it is realized that the country is in no mood just now for that sort of thing.

Should MR. TARTE bring forward his charges against MR. MCGREEVY, there are likely to be lively times in the House: MR. TARTE alleges that MR. MCGREEVY's intimate connection with the Minister of Public Works has enabled him to secure peculiar advantages from that department in the matter of contracts. MCGREEVY has certainly shown no undue desire to bring MR. TARTE before the courts on account of these charges. It is to be hoped that Parliament will have sufficient sense of its own interest and dignity to insist upon a thorough ventilation of the whole matter.

GRAND SECRETARY'S REPORT.

We publish on another page selections from the Report of the Grand Secretary of the Sons of England Society. We beg to compliment BRO. CARTER upon his Report which is full of the right spirit. The order is to be congratulated upon possessing so active and enthusiastic a secretary. BRO. CARTER states that 27 new lodges of the S. O. E. were opened in 1890; that both in that respect and in the matter of membership the Order had gained a higher record than for any previous year; that the

branch of the Order in South Africa was showing signs of vitality, and that in every other particular the Sons of England Society had prospered.

Very much of this happy state of affairs is due to the incessant energy of the Grand Secretary. Any one who has visited the head-quarters of the Order could not fail, however, to observe that the office work is rapidly becoming too great for the staff to handle. At least, two additional clerks are required in the Secretary's Office, and we should also like to see a fair salary paid to BRO. CARTER. His present pay is quite inadequate in view of the work performed by him.

The Report refers in guarded but not unfriendly terms to the ANGLO-SAXON. Doubtless an official organ would sometimes have suited the susceptibilities of the Executive Members of the Order rather better than the plain speaking in which the ANGLO-SAXON habitually indulges. Our object, however, is not so much to please individuals as to advance the interests of the Order at large. And it must not be forgotten that we pretend to deal with interests even more important than those of the Order. Our ambition is to be the Englishman's paper in Canada: our mission to point out to men of our Race the strength and weaknesses of their position in this country; the advantages of combination on the one hand and the danger of too complete an individualism on the other; to give the facts without fear or favour and to leave conclusions to our readers. In fulfilling this duty the ANGLO-SAXON has no doubt helped the Order of the Sons of England in many material ways. It has advertized the Society without stint (and, we may perhaps, be allowed to remark without any repayment); it has penetrated hundreds of households where the name even of the society was before unknown. Our interest in the Order is due altogether to the fact that it is a society of Englishmen, not at all because it happens to be at the same time a benefit society. We want to see Englishmen assume that position in the affairs of the country and in social life which their numbers and stake in the Dominion warrant. At present, in a contest for parliamentary or municipal honors, it is almost a disadvantage for a man to be an Englishman. It is certainly a disadvantage if one happens to be in the Civil Service, and our rulers are supposed to be shrewd enough in matters of patronage. It is not as though Englishmen were inferior intellectually, physically or in any other material respect to the other races: it is simply that their inability to combine has caused them to be less influential, whether for evil or good, than French, Irish, or in a minor degree, Scotch. The consequence is that almost every post of confidence in the Government service is occupied by a French or Irish Roman Catholic. Even poor MR. MCKENZIE BOWELL is saddled with an R. C. for Private Secretary, and both SIR JOHN MACDONALD's secretaries belong to that faith. The National Library is altogether under Roman Catholic control, with results that any literary man can readily imagine. We draw attention to these facts not with any desire to excite bad feeling, but simply that English citizens of an English country may know exactly how matters stand. We will not go the length of supposing how this state of things would work in the event of a race conflict, such as our French friends are in the habit of anticipating when matters do not go to their liking. It might be inconvenient to us for a time, no doubt, to have all the official channels in one set of hands—but a little energy on our part would soon put things right. In the meantime, we repeat, it is a disadvantage for a man to be an Englishman. How long this may continue to be true depends altogether upon ourselves.

Lord Salisbury has assented to a short extension of the *modus vivendi* with Portugal relating to South Africa.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The appointment of Mr. Justice Scott as Judicial adviser to the government of the Khedive has excited much resentment amongst that small but very noisy section of French politicians which seems unable to comprehend the force of accomplished facts. That somebody to perform the functions assigned to Mr. Scott was absolutely required is admitted. The whole system (we use the word for want of better) of law and order in Egypt has been based on Turkish ideas. Corruption had the place of argument. Equity was unknown. Judicial appointments were bought more or less openly, and as the tenure of office depended upon the caprice of a few powerful Pashas the judges made haste to recoup themselves at the expense of all justice. Crime ceased to be criminal when the culprit could purchase immunity. Only the very poor were punished (whether guilty or not was immaterial) and their sentence took the form in varying degrees of the bastinado, the thumb-screw and in extreme cases, crucifixion. Mr. Scott has been appointed to apply a remedy to these disorders, and backed as he is by the strength and influence of the British Government and by the good-will of the Khedive there is no doubt that in time he will bring about a better state of things. His task will, however, be a difficult one. When injustice has been rampant for centuries it is sometimes difficult to convince people of the value of justice.

The unusual step of allowing delegates from Newfoundland to appear before the bar of the Imperial House of Commons has been taken. Sir William Whiteway on behalf of the delegates made a clear and impressive statement of the view taken by the Newfoundlanders of the situation. It amounted in effect to a demand that the Imperial Government should endeavor to have the whole question as to the rights of the French on the west coast submitted to the arbitrators, and not merely those relating to the lobster fishing. There is hardly a doubt, however, that Lord Salisbury had already done what he could in that direction, but without avail. It is satisfactory to learn that Newfoundland will at least submit to the *modus vivendi*, pending a settlement either by arbitration or otherwise. The statement that the Imperial Government had agreed to aid the construction of a railway in Newfoundland has perhaps had something to do with the moderation into which the Islander's agitation has subsided.

In the meantime, it is certainly not in accord with the loyal and Imperial utterances of the Premier of Newfoundland while in England that Canadian vessels should have been denied the right to purchase bait. It is no use talking about Newfoundland as being a part of the Empire and having a right to Imperial protection and assistance while Newfoundland is treating another part of the Empire—Canada—not merely as a foreign country, but is actually denying to us privileges or rights that are conceded to the United States. And this in face of the fact that Canada has built and maintains several lighthouses, not to speak of fog-horns and Syrens, on the Newfoundland coast, and grants an important subsidy towards steam communication between St. Johns and Halifax.

An article in the last number of the *Contemporary Review*, signed, "A Continental Statesman," is exciting a genuine sensation in Europe. The identity of the writer has not yet been discovered, but there can be no question that he is what he represents him to be and has, moreover, a profound knowledge of his subject. He endeavors to show that the Triple Alliance is ruining Italy, and urges that her natural ally is France. But while the fact is true that the Italian finances are in extreme disorder, brought about by the immensely heavy expenditure necessary to maintain the army and navy on a war footing, and secondarily to her abortive colonial policy, it is difficult to see what Italy is to do. The Italians have not forgotten 1859, neither do they prefer the Papacy to the Monarchy. Besides, were Italy to withdraw from the Dreibund, the prospect of war would be immensely increased, and she could not therefore afford to reduce her army and navy to any extent. Anything that would weaken the Triple Alliance would bring the prospect of a general European war much closer. At any rate, we venture to predict that if Italy does withdraw from the Triple Alliance it will only be to form another with Great Britain, and this, indeed, would be almost a great a guarantee of peace as the

status quo. For Italy to join France means instant war. Germany would be compelled to take the initiative, and no one could blame her.

Liverpool is dealing with its congested districts in the most vigorous manner. As a commencement, some old rookeries have been swept away and replaced by a quadrangular building containing two hundred and seventy-one tenements of three, two and one rooms each, with shops on the ground floor. The three room tenements rent for \$1.44 per week; two rooms for \$1.08, and one room for 54 cents. It is estimated that the investment will yield a return of four and a half per cent. This great civic and sanitary reform was undertaken by the city, primarily because there was no other way of getting rid of a pestilential sore spot, and because private enterprise either could not or would not move in the matter. If the experiment turns out a financial success, it is proposed to continue it until everything in the shape of a slum has been eliminated from Liverpool. From what we can remember of the place, the corporation has undertaken a huge task.

The British Government has at last made a formal announcement that no future treaty of commerce will be entered into by the Mother Country which precludes preferential arrangements between England and her Colonies, and that any existing treaty (there are only two outstanding) having that effect will not be renewed. This is a step that we had long anticipated and in common with all Imperial Federationists we rejoice in the fact that the knowledge however tardily has been driven home to British statesmen that the time has come to put the relations of the colonies and the United Kingdom on a better footing.

It is understood that Mr. D'Alton McCarthy intends to continue in the new Parliament his efforts on behalf of civil and religious liberty. Those who affirm that the Equal Rights will take up, at least for the present, a purely negative position, are destined to find themselves mistaken. There is too much work to be done, not only as regards Manitoba and North-West legislation but also with reference to the school question in Ontario and the proper limitations to be set to the official use of the French language.

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.

French Canadian "Rights."

To the Editor of the ANGLO-SAXON.

SIR,—Your correspondent who signed as "A Manitoba S. O. E." last month, cannot be accused of not making a very pungent, not to say a virulent attack upon your editorial review of the proceedings of the Supreme Grand Lodge at Hamilton.

Whether your remarks on the racial and religious issues in Canada are justified by incontestable facts, I should imagine the bulk of the readers of the ANGLO-SAXON can fairly form their own conclusions after a very short residence in those localities chiefly affected thereby.

Your correspondent's letter teems with so many inaccuracies and vapouring sentimentalities that it is distressing beyond measure to think that an Englishman with access to so many sources of knowledge can address his countrymen in such a manner. It makes one feel too tired.

I shall thank the Englishman who can point to any treaty with France whereby at the cession of Canada to Great Britain the official use of the French language, and the endowment of the R. C. religion by the State was guaranteed to French Canadians? The free use of their language and exercise of their form of religion was guaranteed in the same way as those of any other foreigners who come daily and make Canada their home. Civil and religious liberty—not persecution—was to be their lot under British rule,—no more no less. What they are now claiming as "rights" are race and religious *privileges*, destroying the equality of all citizens before the law—privileges which with the aid of a solid column vote, directed by their clergy, were extracted from rival politicians at the period of Confederation and since. Their church or race, have not one particle of "right" to claim the power to collect tithes by *process of law* on Canadian citizens; to have separate schools *paid for by the State*, such as is allowed to no other creed, and to have their language made an *official* language, when Indian, German and other languages have not the same re-

cognition. As an English colony the English language should be the only official language. Legalized wrongs can never make them morally right.

Manitoba S. O. E. counsels a policy of conciliation!! We are tired of turning our cheeks to these French and Papal smiters. To conciliate Frenchmen would be easy—but to conciliate a French Roman Catholic, it is impossible, and about as sensible as to try to conciliate Rome—a task that the sacrificial blood of thousands on thousands of martyrs could not accomplish. The thirsty desert is as nothing to satisfy compared with the insatiable ambition of this masterful, cruel and unrelenting inquiry of which the bloody Inquisition is its choicest fruit, and which unblushingly glories in its past record of shamelessness as the act of an infallible church. Everything is called persecution which puts the gurb of civilized humanity on its vaulting ambitions—checking the power and ascendancy of a Church which says from the housetops "we only tolerate heretics when we have not the power to suppress them." Why should the State single out this sect for special recognition and support?

The Sons of England Society in its Constitution and Obligation of membership has a noble mission before it. Let them live worthily up to it as sons of free men—possessing a blood-bought liberty, which will be handed down to their children undiminished. Let the Society show a manly spirit and appreciate the fearlessness of the ANGLO-SAXON which applied the lance of criticism to a bad spot, so that the whole body may be healthier and perform its lofty and noble purposes.

FIDELTY.

Toronto, 25 April, 1891.

OUR MANITOBA LETTER.

Prospects for a Bountiful Harvest for 1891.

Winnipeg with 30,000 Inhabitants.

NOTES OF WESTWARD HO! 98.

(Special for the Anglo-Saxon.) WINNIPEG, April, 1891.

For Manitoba this is indeed a "previous" spring. For more than three weeks past the weather has been delightful, and farming operations on the prairie have been booming for a longer period. A heavy, warm and apparently settled rain has set in, and the most pessimistic must perforce admit that all nature portends right glorious prospects for the harvest of 1891. Emigrants of the wealthier class are pouring in by hundreds, and large transactions in real estate are again the order of the day. It is lamentable to find that a city of so much importance as this, is so little known by even otherwise well informed people in Old Canada.

The writer frequently receives postal missives addressed to Winnipeg, "North West Territory." Now it surely is not out of place to say right here that Winnipeg has no more connexion with the North West Territories, than has Montreal or Toronto. It is true the settled population of the city is claimed as being something less than 30,000, but it should be remembered that it has a transient migratory one, which has been estimated at times to be equal in numbers to that which is stationary. A walk along Main street or any of our chief thoroughfares on a fine evening would indeed be a revelation to some of those thoughtless individuals who seem to mix up their ideas of the Prairie Capital with tales they have read about Indians and grizzlies, Mounted Police and liquor permits.

Once for all, ye readers of the ANGLO-SAXON, understand that Winnipeg's Main street is in some respects the finest street in Canada. That amongst her buildings and business blocks there are several equal to those in any city in the country. That the terra incognita Manitoba, of which she is the chief city is as much a free and independent Province as are Ontario and Quebec, and that it has neither more or less connexion with the North West Territories than either of those other provinces.

More than all, Manitoba has a Government. One, which, thank Heaven, is unique. Itself built upon the ruins of an earlier institution which had de-

generated from the old oligarchical system inaugurated by the Hudson Bay Company years ago, and which at the time of its fall retained little of its original fabric save the flunkysim which has ever been the worst element of British governmental institutions. The present government on its advent to power promised great reforms to its long suffering and exasperated creators, who blind with rage at the dimness under which this Province had laboured so long, hailed any, and every change with delight. But now, too late, we find the change is but the substitution of the regime of King Log for that of King Stork.

Without attempting to go into details, suffice it to say, that it is but small wonder that the people refuse to enthuse over schemes promulgated by a government whose whole history has been one of political jobbery. Let me cite as an instance, the building of a costly reformatory building for which but one occupant has been found in two years, not that the youth of this city can claim to be above the necessity of reformation, but because the building was erected, for political reasons, where it would be most remote from the centre of population. At length, vain to acknowledge the utter uselessness of the edifice for its originally intended purpose, it is now, to be turned into an asylum for the insane, while the province already boasts a similar institution well qualified to accommodate a fair proportion of this most unfortunate class, when its members have been many times increased. Such acts, and amongst many other things, its blundering, if no worse, method of dealing with railroad affairs, has so disgusted the mass of the electors of all shades of political opinion, that there can be but small wonder their confidence is broken, and that they have ceased to have sympathy with, or belief in the sincerity of the present government in its action in regard to Separate School matters, nor can they be brought to believe there is much to be gained, save perhaps some political capital for their masters, by the saving of a few dollars per annum hitherto spent in the province for printing certain documents in the dual language, when those same masters so recently squandered a million dollars in building a railroad ostensibly for the purpose of competing with the C. P. R., and then let the costly fabric slip through their fingers with the strong probability that in the very immediate future, the road which has cost our unfortunate people so much, will become an integral portion of one great transcontinental monopoly.

At the invitation of the local branch of St. George's Society, our Westward Ho! Lodge No. 98, of the S. O. E., joined them in a parade to church on the Sunday nearest St. George's Day. The weather being propitious, the whole affair was a great success, and the stigma that Englishmen could never unite successfully for society purposes, has been effectually removed. The lodge has migrated to far more commodious premises and has been furnishing itself with a gorgeous new altar, also all the appurtenances necessary for the performance of the rites and ceremonies in the W. R. D. Members of Eastern Lodges who, in the pursuit of business or pleasure, may visit Winnipeg, would do well to drop in at Unity Hall on either the first or third Tuesday evening in each month, and we will promise that they will be as much surprised at the tone and style displayed by the local lodge in the conducting of its business, and in its general working, as they will at the importance and magnitude of our prairie village. If they are not they must differ greatly from the majority of strangers we met in our daily experience.

Rome's Attitude to Protestants. Prof. L. T. Townsend, of Boston University, in a recent lecture in the Boston Music Hall, on *The Intolerance and Cruelty of Romanism in Mexico*, states, in reference to the utterances of some leading Romanists in the United States, that:—"I have read every one of those sentiments and pondered them, and in the face of them I affirm that the Church of Rome, in Massachusetts or out of it, is not or cannot be liberal, tolerant or patriotic, as patriotism is usually understood. In this statement I have the support of Bishop Ryan, the Archbishop of St. Louis, Bishop Spottiswood, the *Freeman's Journal*, the *Boston Pilot* and many other publications. Some years ago Bishop Ryan in Philadelphia used these words:

"We maintain that the Church of Rome is intolerant—that is, that she uses every means in her power to root out heresy. But her intolerance is the

result of her infallibility. She alone has the right to be intolerant, because she alone has the truth. The church tolerates heretics where she is obliged to do so, but she hates them with a deadly hatred, and uses all her powers to annihilate them. Our enemies know how she treated heretics in the Middle Ages, and how she treats them to-day, where she has the power. We no more think of denying these historic facts than we do of blaming the Holy Ghost and the princes of the church for what they thought fit to do."

Bear in mind this is one of the leading ecclesiastics of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, and is the same man who in the late Baltimore Congress, Nov. 11, 1888, posed as a friend of American institutions and ideas.

The Archbishop of St. Louis some years ago said: "Heresy and unbelief are crimes, and in Christian countries, as in Italy and Spain, for instance, where all the people are Catholics and where the Catholic religion is an essential part of the law of the land, they are punished as other crimes."

Bishop Spottiswood some years ago made this announcement: "I would rather one-half of this nation should be brought to the stake and burned, than that one man should read the Bible and form his judgment from its contents."

He further quotes Dr. MacArthur, in a late issue of the *Christian Inquirer* of New York says:

"A Catholic connected with one of our city papers said to me a few months ago: 'I am a Catholic and a Jesuit, and I wish we had the Inquisition, with rack and fagots for you heretics, and perhaps we shall have it some day.'"

Over in Charlestown State Prison, the Roman Catholic priest who has been permitted to attend to the spiritual wants of his people there, on the Sabbath following the last State election used this language:

"As the representative of the vicar of God the pope, to whom we owe allegiance, if any man were to offer me Protestant books and papers to injure my religion, I would knock him down and you should do the same; and I will uphold you in doing so."

An Honoured Centenarian.

On Sunday, the 12th April, Admiral Provo Wallis, who is called the father of the "English Navy," celebrated in his English home his one hundredth birthday. He is called "the father of the navy" solely because of his great age.

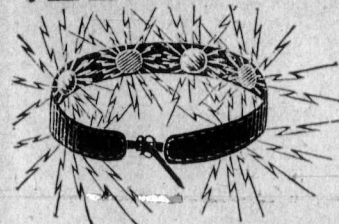
He was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1791. His record is thus given: "He was a lieutenant on board the Shannon at the time she captured the American frigate Chesapeake off Boston harbour in 1813, on the occasion of Captain Lawrence's memorable words as he was carried below, fatally injured: 'Don't give up the ship!' The honour of keeping Admiral Wallis's name at the head of the active list is unique in the annals of the British navy, and was conferred upon him at Victoria's request in recognition of his "gallant services and long protracted and most honourable life," though other admirals are required to retire at the age of seventy, after which their names appear in the army list in italics. The gallant old sailor's commissions begin almost with the battle of Trafalgar, and cover the period of England's naval glory. They run as follows:—

"Lieutenant, Nov. 30, 1808; Commander, July 9, 1813; Captain, August 12, 1819; Rear Admiral, August 27, 1815; Vice-Admiral, September 10, 1857; Admiral, March 2, 1863; Admiral of the Fleet, December 11, 1877.

"In addition he was created K.C.B. in 1860 and G.C.B. in 1873. It is worthy of note that Admiral Wallis's distinctions were won not only before the day of ironclad men-of-war, but before the time of steam war ships. The old veteran lives in a beautiful home in Sussex, within a few miles of the sea upon which his glories were gained; and he still loves to show to visitors the patents of his commissions as Rear Admiral, Vice-Admiral, Admiral and Admiral of the Fleet, and the medal with three clasps which he alone of living men is entitled to wear."

A curious coincidence is found in the fact that while this old hero—a native of Halifax—is spoken of as the oldest admiral in the English navy, another son of Halifax, William J. Stairs, was last week promoted to a captaincy in the English army for meritorious services. He is the youngest captain in the service. Thus Halifax gives to England her senior admiral and junior captain. Lieut. Stairs was known as "Stanley's right-hand man" in his recent journey through Africa. Nova Scotia's capital has given birth to many noted men—among them Sir Samuel Cunard, the founder of the famous Cunard line.

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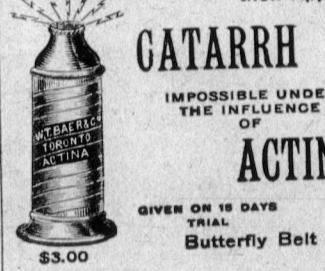
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Isaac Radford, 35 Adelaide st. east—Butterfly Belt and Insoles cured him of Inflammatory Rheumatism in four weeks. Samuel W. Abbott, Millchamp's Building, cured in six weeks, rheumatism in knees and feet—knee pads and insoles. A. E. Caldwell, engraver, 71 King street, City, rheumatism in the knee cured. Geo. H. Lucas, Veterinary Dentist, 168 King street, west, had dyspepsia for six years, entirely cured in eight weeks—Butterfly Belt and Insoles. W. J. R. Austin, 84 Adelaide st. west, City, not able to work for three weeks, cured in four days—scatica. Gould, Gurney's Stove Works, City, not able to work for six weeks—Butterfly Belt and Insoles. Mrs. J. Swift, 87 Agnes st., City, cured of sciatica in six weeks. Josiah Pennell, 287 Queen st. east, City, could sciatica and lame back, cured in fifteen days. Mrs. Geo. Plummer, City, liver not write a letter, went to work on the sixth day—neuralgia. Mrs. Hatt, 342 Clarence ave., cured sciatica and kidneys, now free from all pain, strong and happy. Mrs. Hatt, 342 Clarence ave., cured sciatica and kidneys, now free from all pain, strong and happy. Richard Hood, 40 Stewart st. city, Annie Wray, Manning ave., finds Actina catarrh. John Thompson, Toronto Junction, used Actina three months for a permanent cure—catarrh. Miss Laura Grose, John st., city, cured of tumor in the eye in two weeks by Actina. Miss Laura Grose, John st., city, cured of lame sciatica in a few days. Thomas Guthrie, Argyle, Man., says our Butterfly belt and suspensory cured him more good than all the medicine he paid for in twelve years. Thos. Bryan, 541 Dundas street, nervous debility—improved from the first day until cured. J. A. T., 173, cured of emissions in three weeks. Your Belt and Suspensory cured me of impotency, writes G. A. I would not be without your belt and suspensory for \$50, writes J. McG. For general debility your Belt and Suspensory are cheap at any price says S. N. C. Belt and Suspensory gave H. S. Fleetwood, a new lease of life. K. E. G. had no faith, but was entirely cured of impotency. W. T. Brown, 73 Richmond st. west, varicocele cured in 4 weeks—Butterfly Belt and Suspensory. John Bromberg, 17 Parley ave., varicocele cured in 4 weeks—Butterfly Belt and Suspensory. Miss E. M. Forsyth, 15 Brant st., city, reports a lump drawn from her hand, 12 years standing. Senator A. E. Botsford, advises everybody to use Actina for failing eye-sight. Mrs. J. Stevens, 82 Tecumseth street, City, Rheumatism in the Eyelids, spent three weeks in the hospital, eyes opened in two days. Giles Williams, Ontario Coal Co., says Actina is invaluable for Bronchitis and Asthma. J. H. McCarthy, Agent N. F. & M. Ry., Altamont, Man., Chronic Catarrh and Catarrhal Deafness for seven years, entirely cured by Actina. Thomas Johnson, New Sarum, suffered with Weak Lungs and Asthma—Lungs strengthened and Asthma cured.

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Grand Lodge S. O. E.

SECRETARY'S REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

HAMILTON, Feb. 10, 1891.

SOUTH AFRICA.

I am pleased to report that we are still in communication with our brethren in South Africa. Through the departure of Bro. Spence from the Cape to the Transvaal the affairs of the different lodges seem to have become confused; and as the communications up to that time had all been through Bro. Spence, the lodges seemed at a loss to know what to do. Bro. Spence suggested Bro. Dyer as his successor, which suggestion was accepted, and Bro. Dyer appointed. No results, however, followed this appointment till Bro. Tamplin, another worthy brother, wrote us on the situation, making suggestions which were also accepted and replied to, and advice given. We would ask that Bro. Dyer, of King William's Town, be elected by this Supreme Lodge as the Supreme Deputy President for the South African District. I have every reason to believe that the Order in South Africa will soon again be in a flourishing condition.

NEW LODGES.

The following new lodges have been instituted during the past year:—

- Yarmouth 107, Toronto.
Toronto 108, Caledon East.
Brampton 100, Brampton.
Darlington 110, Hampton.
Guildford 111, West Fort William.
Royal Standard 112, Qu'Appelle.
Britannic 113, Montreal.
Albert 114, Capetown, Que.
Rose of Columbia 115, New Westminster, B.C.
Alexandria 116, Victoria, B.C.
United Roses 117, Calgary, N.W.T.
Scarboro' 118, Forks of the Credit.
Rose of England 119, Hamilton.
Grosvenor 120, Montreal.
Cornwall 121, Hamilton.
Osborne 122, Hamilton.
Hamilton 123, Hamilton.
Guelph 124, Smith's Falls.
United Empire 125, Deseronto.
Macclesfield 126, Penetanguishene.
Magna Charta 127, Nainaimo, B.C.
Wolverhampton 128, Orono.
Boston 129, Toronto.
Royal George 130, Simcoe.
Pride of the Island 131, Victoria, B.C.
Berkeley 132, Cannington.
Waterloo 133, Windsor. Total, 27.

The opening of the lodge Rose of Columbia, New Westminster, was a memorable event, over 80 charter members joining the first day; and as our District Deputy, Rev. Bro. Hobson, expressed it, it took him from two o'clock in the afternoon till twelve at night in initiating the members into the mysteries of our brotherhood.

Another memorable event in connection with new lodges was the instituting of three lodges in one night, in the most of all ambitious cities, Hamilton. The new lodges are doing well and settling down to their own work.

The Executive has received two more applications for new lodges, one for Gananoque, and the other for Lennoxville, Quebec. We are also organizing at Petrolia and other places in the western districts, and already the prospects are good for a large increase during the coming year.

It is gratifying to note the desire of our countrymen to unite together for such good and noble objects. This uniting of our brethren together is not all for the mere benefits which they are likely to receive, (and they are good,) but to perpetuate and consolidate the grand and noble institutions of Britain's mighty Empire.

STATE OF THE ORDER.

The progress of the Order during the year is gratifying and encouraging. Number of members initiated 2,390, an increase of 200 over last year; number of members in good standing 8,000; present membership, including members who are not entitled to benefits, 8,900. The increase after deducting withdrawals, deaths, and suspension is 1,750. The amount paid for sick benefits for the year, \$12,167.50; amount paid for medical attendance, \$7,759; amount paid for funeral benefits, \$5,972; amount paid for Beneficiary benefits, \$6,065.11; making the total benefits paid to our members during the year, \$32,593.91.

There are 2,320 White Rose Degree members, with funds amounting to \$4,830.15; the amount received by our lodges in fees and contributions during the year, \$55,730.63. Value of lodge property, \$12,123. Cash in hands of Treasurer, \$6,306. Cash in hand and invested, \$40,500. Total lodge funds including W. R. D., \$53,000; amount paid for supplies, \$3,637; amount paid for Capitation Tax, \$2,813.90; paid for bonds, \$200.00; lodge liabilities \$1,711.74. The amount of cash received by your Grand Secretary during the year for Grand Lodge was \$6,451.41; bonds, \$200.95; funeral benefit, \$8,187; Beneficiary, \$7,462.83—total, \$22,100.

The Order is growing rapidly. The Rev. Bro. Hobson in his report of British Columbia says everything is satisfactory, and in spite of dead beats, who go and impose on their generosity, and bring some discredit on their nationality, the Society is taking deep root. In his flying visit through Alberta, Assiniboia, and Manitoba districts he found the lodges making great progress; and to show the interest already taken in the work, Bro. Hobson says that the lodge at Calgary, which Bro. Harry Symons opened during the past summer, have all their ritualistic work committed to memory, and do their lodge business without the rituals.

Four new lodges have been added in British Columbia during the year, and two in the great North-western district. From the extreme West we go to the extreme East. Bros. Edwards

and Richardson have done good work in Montreal, where we have now seven good lodges with others in the near future. Bro. Avery at Sherbrooke is pushing the work forward, and will soon have ten or more lodges in that district. Ontario as usual has done good work, is still for working ahead; and it is gratifying to know that within so short a time we have accomplished so much good; and we shall hail with great pleasure the fact that we have amongst us a representative from Lower Quebec, in the person of Bro. Capt. Rawson, of Sherbrooke; Bro. Chas. King, Calgary; L. Garrett, of Winnipeg, and Rev. H. P. Hobson, Vancouver, B.C.

A large and important field is yet untouched, I refer to the Maritime Provinces down by the sea. Past Grand President Hulme offered during the past summer to devote a month in organizing those provinces, but the large outlay in organizing the other districts had so reduced the available funds for that purpose that we had to decline the offer, but suggest that the incoming Executive be empowered to take some steps in that direction. The seed is being sown, our aims and objects are now in the hands of friends in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The ANGLO-SAXON is no doubt helping on this work, and though we do not agree with all that is published in its columns, it is possible that it might be used as a powerful factor in spreading the principles of our Order and act as the forerunner, preparing the minds of our brother Englishmen in those distant provinces to organize themselves on the basis of our Society.

I have to report the surrender of Shaftesbury Lodge charter owing to the smallness of the place.

We have only received three reports of the Juvenile branches, which perhaps is owing to the fact that up to the present time only eight lodges have been instituted. These lodges are making fair progress. The idea is becoming popular, and in the course of another year will no doubt show very important and beneficial results. I have suggested the formation of districts so as to save expense. I trust this Grand Lodge will give due consideration to this subject as it is a very grave and important one.

The training of our youth should be watched with great care; and nothing but the very purest sentiments of devotion to old England and loyalty to young Canada should be allowed to be set before them.

After referring to the attacks made upon the Society by Mr. C. W. Allen, which proved a complete failure, as the sworn affidavits in the report show, Bro. Carter proceeds:—

The question of protecting our lodges outside the Province of Ontario is one of importance, and should receive the consideration of this Supreme body. Albion lodges sent in a resolution asking this Supreme body to take action towards having a Dominion Friendly Societies' Act, and I would urge that this Supreme lodge pass a resolution calling upon the Government to push forward the bill introduced at the last session by the Minister of Justice; also that this Supreme lodge expresses itself ready to co-operate with similar societies to further that end.

There are other matters of great importance to the future of this Society that I would like to have referred to and dealt with if time had allowed. It is true we are a benefit society, and in this respect we have fulfilled to the very letter all our obligations; but we are more, we are a National Society, and we have banded ourselves together, not to undermine and destroy constitutional governments, but to unite all our forces to strengthen and uphold the principles of civil and religious liberty, and the integrity of the British Empire. No truer friends to this great Dominion exist than the Sons of England. I see in the distant horizon questions looming up of great magnitude and of vital importance. I see a mighty struggle yet, before the grand consummation, when the deceptions, superstitions, and hypocrisies of frail human nature, will give way to one grand and noble principle, the brotherhood of man.

I cannot close my report without thanking my superior officers for their kindness and support; to the officers of our various lodges for their thoughtful consideration of my onerous duties; to this Supreme Grand Lodge and all our members for their good will, and trust that as the years roll by, and the standard-bearers of this noble institution pass away, that other stalwart and loyal Sons of England will step forward and carry on the standard of our glorious Society, and trust that the day will never come when the grand old Union Jack will cease to float over a united Empire.

Respectfully yours, JOHN W. CARTER, S. G. Secretary.

France's artillery possesses 2,800 guns; Germany, 2,604; Russia, 2,034; Austria, 1,836; Turkey, 1,248; Italy, 1,188; England, 600.

Where is a Briton's Fatherland?

(From Review of Reviews.) Where is a Briton's Fatherland? Is't English land or Scottish land? Is't Wales, with many a wild ravine? Is't Erin's groves and meadows green? No; greater far it seems to me A Briton's Fatherland must be.

Where is a Briton's Fatherland? Is't Canada or Newfoundland? Is't where, amid her lakes and isles, St. Lawrence flows two thousand miles? Oh, no! however grand they are, My Fatherland is greater far.

Where is a Briton's Fatherland? Is't fair Natal or Caffreland? Is't where they rear the fruitful vines? Is't where the Afric diamond shines? No; let me rove where'er I will, My Fatherland is greater still.

Where is a Briton's Fatherland? Is't far Australia's coral strand? Is't where they dig the yellow gold? Is't where they gather flocks untold? No; honour these as well as you may, My Fatherland is more than they.

Where is a Briton's Fatherland? Is't India's bright and sunny strand? Is't where the hollow bamboo grows? Is't where the sacred Ganges flows? Ah, no! these see the sun decline, A greater Fatherland is mine.

Where is a Briton's Fatherland? What oceans bound that mighty land? Is't where the pilgrim fathers rest, The great Republic of the West? No, no; her stars above her set, My Fatherland is greater yet.

Where is a Briton's Fatherland? Will no one tell me of that land? 'Tis where one meets with English folk, And hears the tongue that Shakespeare spoke: Where songs of Burns are in the air— A Briton's Fatherland is there.

That is a Briton's Fatherland Where brother clasps a brother's hand; Where pledges of true love are given, Where faithful vows ascend to heaven, Where Sabbath breathes a stillness round— A Briton's Fatherland is found.

Oh may that Fatherland be still Safeguarded by th' Almighty's will! May Heaven prolong our times of peace, Our commerce bless, our trade increase, And wider yet the bounds expand Of our Imperial Fatherland!

Our glorious Anglo-Saxon race Shall ever fill earth's highest place; The sun shall never more go down On English temple, tower, and town; And, wander where a Briton will, His Fatherland shall hold him still. DAVAAR.

TRADE WITHIN THE EMPIRE

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The United Empire Trade League

urges—that we should make full use of the resources acquired for us by our forefathers without regard to foreign states—engaged, as the premier recently stated, in every country in interposing new barriers of tariff between British producers and their consumers. Is it necessary to adduce any argument in support of such plain and common sense views? There is no parallel, either in ancient times or in the present day, for an empire or state calling itself one, to have no commercial links of union. The whole object of empire is commerce and the extension of commercial relations. It is with this view that India was subjugated, that North America and the West Indies were acquired, that Australasia and South Africa were settled.

Let him estimate, who can, the British blood, treasure, long-suffering and indomitable perseverance involved in this wonderful work. The gain has been great. Vast markets have been opened up. Limitless wells of supply have been established. Yet in this year of grace the British nation finds itself fettered, bound hand and foot, peremptorily prohibited by agreements voluntarily, yet blindly, concluded with foreign states, not to enter into any commercial union within itself. The

United Kingdom is Powerless

to conclude a preferential commercial union with Canada, with the West Indies or with Australia. We have bound South Africa and India as well as ourselves.

Has the British Empire been established for the benefit of the universe or for ourselves? Was it to open markets for our rivals and competitors, or for the subjects of the Queen, that the history of Britain has been written in blood, in gold, and heroic adventure. The United Empire Trade League affirms—that the British Empire was established by the British for the British.

In 1845 goods from British possessions were given an advantage in the mother country of 50 per cent. over those from foreign lands. In 1853 this preference for colonial goods was realized in respect of thirteen classes of articles. In 1860 the privilege was withdrawn. Then, the Ministry of the day proceeded to tie down, not only ourselves, but also British colonies, and this without consultation with them. A treaty of commerce was entered into with Belgium in 1862, containing this clause: "Articles, the produce or manufacture of Belgium, shall not be subject in the British colonies to other or higher duties than those which are or may be imposed upon similar articles of British origin." It was repeated by the same Ministry in 1865 in a treaty of commerce with the German Zollverein. Now, although this engagement in

restraint both of free trade and commercial union between the several parts of the British Empire was only concluded in express terms with two foreign states, the official declaration obtained from the Foreign Office in 1888 by Parliamentary paper C 5300, declares:

"That while these two treaties remain in force these express stipulations are extended to all countries whose commercial relations with Great Britain contain a most favored nation clause." There are upwards of 22 such treaties. In the interests of the United Kingdom, in the interests especially of all engaged in industrial pursuits, whether as employers or employed, it behoves Britons forthwith to release themselves from these artificial bonds in restraint of British commercial development.

The Moment is Opportune.

The treaties of commerce entered into by this country are undergoing revision. France, Russia and Spain have determined to follow the example of the United States, and prohibit, so far as increased duties can do it, the importation of British goods. The details of the Commercial Union, which might be possible, are for ulterior consideration. The imposition of any arrangement which might be distasteful to the free people of any single colony is not suggested. Nor is the slightest increase in the cost of food or the taxation of raw material in any way advocated. But the United Empire Trade League submits that it is desirable that the hands of commerce, stretching from each part of the British Empire to every other part, should be freed from any foreign handcuffs. The most dogmatic and suspicious professor of political economy cannot surely decry the acquisition of this freedom of trading relations with our own kith and kin.

The opportunity is golden because our treaties of commerce are undergoing revision. There is another reason. The great colonies have declared themselves willing to enter into a commercial union with the mother country, and with each other. They have spoken through the eloquent voices of prominent colonials—may imperial statesmen of the names of Privy Councillor Cochrane; of Service, Griffith, Galt, Vogel, Rhodes, Hoffmeyer, Thompson, among many others, are proof of this. Let the men of patriotism and foresight, with broad minds unshackled by selfish prejudices,

Meet Halfway their Colonial Brothers.

Soon it will be too late. The situation in Newfoundland, the American propositions to the West Indian islands, the prospect in South Africa, the contention for the fiscal federation of Australasia against the outer world are proof of this.

Take note particularly of the situation in Canada. The Legislature of the United States has passed an Act declaring to the Dominion of Canada, and to the 3,000 miles of conterminous frontier, in the words of her great Minister, Sir John Macdonald: "If you want to trade with us, join us, but so long as you are a portion of the British Empire we will shut you out. Then comes the answer of the majority of the Canadian electorate—a dangerously narrow one, however great the empire the world has ever seen, is unwavering—and for trade, for new markets, we look to Australia, to the West Indies, to the mother country.

Are we—are you as an individual with responsibilities, not alone to the present, but to your nation's future—going to remain silent, apathetic, indolent, indifferent? It was thus that fell the colonial empires of Greece and of Rome, of Spain and of the Netherlands. Give heed to a warning from over the sea. On the 22nd of June, 1888, the High Commissioner of Canada, Sir Charles Tupper, declared that it would not be easy to keep up the necessary amount of enthusiasm unless some practicable scheme was soon devised of establishing closer and

More Substantial Union

between the mother country and the self-governing colonies to the advantage of the whole empire.

This authoritative opinion found recent corroboration at the hands of Sir Gordon Sprigg, so long Prime Minister of South Africa:

"How are the component parts of the empire to be held together? Having given a great deal of attention to this matter myself, it appears to me that the basis of the imperial federation of the future must be a customs union. Supposing you do not bind together your colonies and dependencies by some such bond as a customs union, what guarantee have you that you will hold your empire together? It has been doubted whether the colonies are themselves in favor of such a proposal as that at which I have hinted. I will only say this in reply—that in travelling through the country here upon occasional visits I keep my eyes and ears open, and I sometimes think that if I wanted to find illustrations of men who hold fast to the best traditions of old England I would not look for them here in the centre, but I would go to the distant dependencies, where the sons and daughters of England keep watch and ward over the outposts of the empire."

The growing volume of colonial trade is well known. Every Australian for trade purposes is of greater money value alone than a score of foreigners. The colonies desire to buy of you, to sell to you, they would sooner trade with you and their fellow colonists, if it can be done on mutually advantageous terms, than with foreign nations. Is not the commercial union of the British Empire highly desirable? Canada says aye, Australasia says aye. It has met with recent approval in the city of London, in Manchester, in Sheffield, in Leeds, in Liverpool, in Glasgow, in Bristol, in Belfast, and other great centres of commerce. The manufacturers

Are with us.

the agriculturists are with us. "If England forms a customs union with her colonies," says a minister of the United States, "she will be independent of outsiders as ourselves, producing everything she wants, and consuming herself everything she produces." The greater portion of the press has of late adopted this view. Their opinions are well summarised by a popular organ. The People says: "When any statesman is courageous and sagacious enough to propose such a union, he will have a following which will astound himself, and the greatest empire the world has ever seen will consolidate with lightning-like rapidity. In our possessions the wide world over we have inexhaustible resources, and all possible variety of products, and nothing but our ruinously absurd laws prevents our making proper use of them. Alter or revoke those laws, and the British Empire is instantly self-supporting, and her sons and daughters will be ten times as prosperous as now."

Lord Salisbury has declared: "We know that every bit of the world's surface that is not under the English flag is a country which may be probably will be closed to us by a hostile tariff, and therefore it is that we are anxious above all things to conserve, to unify, to strengthen the empire of the Queen, because it is to the trade that is carried on within the empire of the Queen that we look for the vital force of the commerce of this country."

Let the Government hear

The Voice of the People

says the Prime Minister. "I feel the deepest sympathy with the objects in view" (of Imperial Federation), "and earnestly desire that means for attaining those objects may be found." Let British industry speak, says the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Let the country pronounce and then come to the Ministry, says the president of the board of trade.

To elicit the voice of the nation—the empire, of the British race—on this great question; to develop the worldwide internal commerce on mutually advantageous terms of the British Empire is the object of the United Empire Trade League. It seeks your support—it hopes for your active sympathy and co-operation in whatever sphere you are, in whatever portion of the realm of Britain and Greater Britain you may be located.

C. E. HOWARD VINCENT, Hon. Secretary, House of Commons, London.

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- Montreal. Excelsior No. 36. Montreal (R.R.D.)—Meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month at 5 Place d'Armes Square. Visitors welcome. J. Field, Pres. Chas. Chappell, Sec. 12 St. Felix st.

- Worcester No. 47. West Toronto Junction—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at James Hall, West Toronto Junction. J. M. Bolton, Sec. Box 368 West Toronto Jcn.

and supply the one tie which is wanting to strengthen the bonds of national unity that hold the Empire together. "I do not blame," says Lord Dunraven, "foreign nations for the course they pursue; I think no evil of them for trying to seduce British communities from their allegiance, or for endeavoring to cripple British trade and retard the development and destroy the solidarity of the British Empire. Ours is the folly, and upon our heads will be the consequence of the folly, if we do not take timely steps to defend ourselves. The Empire is a mighty edifice, and can best be sustained upon a strong foundation by the strong cement of community of commercial interests. Perfect free exchange is impossible, and in preferential treatment lies the only means whereby that binding principle can be applied."

Mr. Young's Address. Mr. Young was enthusiastically greeted, and on taking the platform the lecturer opened his remarks by referring to the warm patriotism of Canadians, one of the noblest of human impulses. Only a national emergency was needed to kindle this sentiment into flame. Every Canadian is proud of the steady development of the country and its continual commercial expansion and prosperity. Canada has over 3,519,000 square miles of territory within her borders, and half of this is possessed of richly varied and inexhaustible natural resources, and blessed with a healthful and invigorating climate. This habitable area is greater than all the countries of Europe combined, Russia excluded. When one contemplates this vast area a loose rein can be given to the imagination and not exhaust the possibilities of empire to this great Dominion before the close of the next century. A dissertation on the material progress of Canada occupied a large portion of the speaker's time. The Dominion is essentially an agricultural country, the exports in this line alone reaching \$51,000,000 in a single year, and the total production of the farms is estimated at about \$500,000,000 per annum. No country in the world is richer in minerals, and experts say that 650,000,000 tons of ore is in sight in the Sudbury district alone. Three of the national resources are especially worthy of mention, the forests, fisheries and shipping.

Canada Takes Fourth Place among the great maritime nations of the world. Its canal system is very extensive. Thirty-one years ago there was 71 miles of railway in operation; in 1891 there is over 14,000. This in itself is an index of the wonderful progress of the country, and another indication may be found in a comparison of the imports and exports in different years. For the first year after confederation these totalled \$129,000,000, and in 1893 the figures were \$220,000,000. The banking returns for the last 20 years tell a cheerful tale to the patriot. The speaker, after a comprehensive review of Canada's material progress, continued his remarks on the line of political and social conditions. The weakest points of the parliamentary system were pointed out to be "patronage" and the present mode of appointing senators. Canada's educational system is one of the best in the world. Last year \$8,500,000 was spent in employing 21,120 teachers to teach over 1,000,000 pupils. A hearty vote of thanks moved by Mr. E. E. Sheppard and seconded by Col. G. T. Denison was tendered the speaker at the conclusion of the address.

Secretaries are requested to notify us of any changes required in Lodge Cards.

Wanted—Strength, Brains, and Money. Victoria, British Columbia, is not quite destitute of any of the above commodities, but it will welcome more. From private advices, we hear that the value of land in Victoria itself has gone up wonderfully of late, and that there are various other signs about of present and future prosperity. "It is just a hundred years ago," says the chief newspaper of Victoria, "since our harbours were discovered by a Spanish exploring expedition. This century finds a prosperous, growing State, and solid foundations of a metropolis. Capital of a territory of some 350,000 square miles, with all its future lying as buried treasure awaiting the hand of man; western seaport of the New World, bidding for all the commerce of the Indies, Cathay and the South Seas—a wider prospect than was seen by Columbus and Balboa. Victoria, even in the immediate future, must be a large city, but has a destiny which it would be hard to estimate. In the sober realities of to-day we have more openings for capital than we can possibly do justice to, for, for every dollar in our pockets there is a \$50 investment in coal, gold, fish, or timber, real estate or railways—an investment which might be made with confidence of a fair return. Even money entrusted to brokers for small and casual investments in mortgages or house property returns from 6 to 10 per cent. after payment of commission, and our banks are among the most successful on the continent. Again we must give vent to our feelings. We want the man with strength, money, or brains. We want him with one of these possessions; we want him twice as much if he has two; and if he has all three, our emotions will require for their expression all the resources of the English language."—Greater Britain.

Commercial Union within the Empire. Lord Dunraven maintains, in the Nineteenth Century, that discrimination is not protection, neither is it retaliation. It is the creation of a national policy; a policy having for its object the counteraction of artificial forces which serve in the material world to deflect capital from the most profitable sources of employment, and which in the political world tend to the disintegration of the British Empire. It would develop the internal resources of the nation, encourage exchange on favourable terms within the nation,

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Sons of England News.

S. O. E. NOTES.

We have received a copy of the Annual Register and Business Directory of the Sons of England B. S., issued by authority of the Supreme Grand Lodge. Messrs. Imrie & Graham of 25 Colborne St., Toronto, printers. Price 5 cents per copy, to be had from Lodge Secretaries. The general utility of this work should ensure a copy of it being in possession of every member of the S. O. E. The arrangement of the matter it contains is good, and considering the price charged nothing more could be wished for the money. Difficulty, the publishers declare has been experienced in making the list of members of the Order complete, as some lodges failed to send their lists. We believe several lodges have felt reluctance to make public the list of their members, regarding themselves as members of a secret Society, hence the fault complained of; but there can be no doubt of the value of a work of the kind—especially if its circulation can be strictly confined to members of the Order. Advertisers should not need the word "Brother" prefixed to their names. We understand that this timely publication is published by S. H. Harvard, Chesterfield Lodge, and edited by Wm. Barker, P. P. Rugby Lodge.

Bro. Lomnitz, of Birmingham lodge, Toronto, was recently in Ottawa, and paid a visit to Derby lodge, where he received a cordial welcome. Bro. L. in a few well chosen words addressed the assembled brethren pointing out the very important national duties, in devotion to our Flag and nationality resting on the members, irrespective of political factions.

Bro. Thos. H. Graham, of Stafford Lodge, Toronto, visited Ottawa on business last week, and called upon several of the brethren in our city. The ANGLO-SAXON was pleased to see Bro. Graham.

A concert and lecture was given in the large hall of the Y. M. C. A. Queen street, W., on Friday evening, April 17th, in aid of the contingent fund of the lodge, Bro. R. Ivens, S. G. P., occupied the chair in his usual genial and able manner. The lecture entitled, "The Opening of the War of 1812," was delivered by Lieut.-Col. Geo. T. Denison, which was much appreciated by the large audience assembled. Bro. W. E. Ramsay, Trinity University Glee Club, and Toronto Hand-bell ringers contributed to the musical portion of the programme, the inimitable Bro. H. K. Cockin gave two recitations in his usual graceful and eloquent manner, much to the delight of all those assembled. We are glad to learn that the efforts of the committee have resulted in a handsome addition to the fund above named.

Toronto.

The ANGLO-SAXON begs to announce that Bro. WILLIAM BARKER will act as our Special Correspondent and Agent for the city of Toronto, who will take subscriptions, and attend to all business matters in Toronto. Brethren of Toronto, please take note of the date on your wrapper.

Lodge Chesterfield No. 97, held its usual fortnightly meeting in Shaftesbury Hall, on Monday evening, April 27th, Bro. Geo. Clatsworthy, W. P., in the chair. During general business a long debate ensued respecting the desirability of holding lodge meetings once a month during the dog days. The matter was ultimately deferred until the next meeting.

Rugby Lodge, No. 80, met on Monday evening, April 27th, in Pythian Hall, Queen st., east. Bro. G. N. Parker, W. P., in the chair. Two new members were initiated, and three proposed for membership. Rugby lodge is making slow progress but sure, the class of members initiated are a credit to the lodge. The event of the evening was the reading of a specially prepared paper entitled, "England Past and Present" by Bro. J. C. Swait, P. S. G. P., and was listened to with evident interest by the members present. Refreshments was served after the lecture. On Monday, May 24th, Bro. W. Barker, will give his reminiscences of Players I have seen and known.

Manchester Lodge, No. 14, met on Monday evening, April, 27th, in Winchester Hall, Winchester street, Bro. C. Meech, occupied the chair. Two new members were initiated and one by clearance card. Three propositions for membership were made. The auditors quarterly report was presented, which was of a highly satisfactory nature, showing great material progress during the quarter. At the close of the lodge, a white degree lodge was opened, when three members were advanced to that degree.

Mercantile Lodge, No. 81, held their usual fortnightly meeting on Saturday evening, April, 25th, Bro. J. D. Young, W. P., in the chair. There was a large attendance of members and visiting brethren, two new members were initiated and four propositions for membership handed in. The auditors presented their quarterly report, which showed the lodge to be in a very prosperous position. After the closing of the lodge, Bro. W. Barker, who is an honorary member of the lodge, took the chair for a meeting of harmony, the chairman drew out all the available talent of the members, and a very pleasant evening was spent, much to the delight of the brethren of sister lodges.

Richmond Lodge No. 65, celebrated their anniversary with a dinner at Bro. Chivrell's restaurant, Richmond st. W., on Tuesday evening, April 28th. Bro. J. Riley, W. P., in the chair, and Bro. C. Collins, V. P., in the vice chair. The worthy president was supported on his right by J. W. Carter, S. G. S., and Bro. Rev. W. H. Clark, D. D. for West Toronto, and on his left by Bro. T. R. Skippon, P. G. P., and Bro. W. Barker, P. P. Rugby Lodge. After the usual loyal toasts had been disposed of the event of the evening was the presentation of jewels to different members of the lodge. Bro. H. J. Boswell was presented with a P. P. jewel, and in response to the request of the president, Bro. T. R. Skippon performed that duty in his usual happy manner. Bro. J. W. Carter was next called upon to present Bro. Beavis with a P. P. jewel, which was done in Bro. Carter's best manner. Bro. Wells has taken a very active part in the furtherance of the welfare of the lodge, in introducing new members to the lodge, and he has been so indefatigable in that direction that his fellow members were determined to recognize his labours in a lasting manner, a special jewel was designed for the purpose, and Bro. Wm. Barker was called upon to make the presentation on behalf of the members of the lodge, which was well and duly done amidst loud applause. Bro. Wells in a very short speech said he hoped the other brethren would go and do likewise. Bro. Rev. W. H. Clark, D. D. is responsive to the toast of sister lodges, said it gave him great pleasure to be present, and to be in the company of those who had laboured long and earnestly for the advancement of this great and noble society, it was a privilege to be a member of the society although, as yet in its infancy was bound to be one of the strongest in the Dominion, and would as time advanced have its lodges in every town and city from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

On Friday evening, April 17th, Alma Lodge, No. 9, Juvenile Department, S. O. E., under the auspices of Lodges Surrey, Yarmouth and Portsmouth, was instituted at Dovercourt by Supreme District Deputy Bro. Drevitt, assisted by Bro. Cannon, junior president of Surrey Lodge, Bro. Meredith, of Portsmouth, and Bro. Seaton, President of Boston Lodge, when 25 boys were initiated into the mysteries of this branch of the Order. The following officers were elected from the adult lodge:—President B. Lowen, of Surrey; vice-president, W. Skelcher, of Portsmouth; chaplain, E. Boggis, of Yarmouth; secretary, H. St. V. Johnston, of Surrey; treasurer, W. Giles, of Portsmouth; surgeon, Dr. Kerr. The committee-men elected from the Juveniles as follows:—A. E. Edwards, A. Cannon, E. J. Cannon, C. Smart, H. Routrey, T. S. Glover, inside guard, G. W. Miles; outer guard, G. F. Hill. There were also a good attendance of visiting brethren from the various lodges in the neighborhood to cheer on the boys in this grand and noble work, which is fast becoming one of the most important branches in our Order. It is expected from the enthusiasm manifested by the boys, and the members of the lodges interested, that this lodge will muster 50 strong at our annual church parade.

On Friday evening, April 10th, District Deputy, Bro. F. J. Drevitt, paid an official visit to Leeds Lodge, No. 48, Weston, in company with Past District Deputy Bro. Barker, of Rugby Lodge, and Bro. Clay of Chesterfield Lodge. There was a good attendance of members present. During an intermission of the business of the lodge, several members of the lodge sang some beautiful songs and gave recitations, which were received in a hearty manner. Business was resumed, when Bro. Clay was called upon for a few remarks, who replied in his humorous manner, finishing up by singing a comic song in true Yorkshire dialect, which was heartily applauded. Bro. Barker was also called upon, when he replied in his usual forcible and business-like manner in which he delivers the addresses. The D. D. also spoke, making every sentence with telling effect on those whom he addressed. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the visitors for the kindness shown to Leeds Lodge by coming out to cheer the members in the good and noble work in which they are engaged. All the members went to the station to give the visitors a hearty cheer upon the train leaving.

Brockville.
At the regular meeting of Suffolk Lodge, No. 87, Sons of England Benevolent Society, held at their hall, 208 King street, Monday evening, March 30th, 1891, the following resolutions were read, adopted and ordered to be printed in the ANGLO-SAXON:—

Whereas,—It has pleased Our Heavenly Father, in his infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our worthy and highly-esteemed officer and brother, Edwin Bagg, who departed this life, March 18th, 1891, therefore be it

Resolved,—That, while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, who doeth all things well, we realize with true and heartfelt sorrow the loss Suffolk Lodge, No. 87, has sustained in the death of one so generally honoured and respected, being possessed of those principles of steady, honest, straightforward manliness and integrity of character. From frequent intercourse with him we learned to regard and esteem him and very highly valued his services in the responsible office he held in the Society.

Resolved, That the society has lost a true and faithful member, we his brothers a warm and generous friend, his wife a devoted husband, and the community in which he lived an honorable and upright citizen.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with his wife, son and daughters, in this their hour of greatest affliction; and may they not be as those without hope, but ever bear in mind that for true consolation they must look to God, who alone can heal earth's deepest sorrow, and while they mourn the loss of one so dear to them, we grieve for one who so mingled with us, and has always been a true member of the society, and may our Heavenly Father care for them in our earnest and constant prayer.

Resolved, That as a just tribute to the memory of our deceased brother, we drape our charter in mourning for the space of thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be printed in our journal, and a copy, with the seal of Suffolk Lodge attached, be presented to the family of our deceased brother, Signed on behalf of the Society:—

W. H. Grace, W. Pres.
J. Cuthbert, W. Vice. Pres.
W. White, W. Past-Pres.
A. C. Bacon, Secretary.
C. C. Fulford, Acting Secretary
W. H. Edwards, 2nd Gude.
Bro. H. Dodd is appointed Treasurer in place of deceased.
Bro. C. C. Fulford is Trustee.

OUR POLITICIANS.

The Philadelphia Times during the recent Canadian election campaign said, in reference to the surreptitious visits of certain Canadians to American centres, that "Canada may not be for sale, but some of her politicians are—cheap and with a big discount for cash."

PRINCIPLE IN PRACTICE.

Mr. D'Alton McCarthy recently gave notice of a bill in the Dominion Parliament which will, doubtless, cause considerable perturbation in Quebec. It is to amend the North-West Territories Act, and has two objects: (1) to repeal the dual language clause; (2) to amend the separate schools clause, by giving the territories power to deal with schools free from any limitations.

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